

Spanish Verb Endings Table (Regular Verbs)

Tense	Present		Preterit		Imperfect		Future		Conditional		Present Subjunctive		Imperfect Subjunctive	
	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir
yo	- o	- o	- é	- í	- aba	- ía	- é		- ía		- e	- a	- ara - ase	- iera - iese
tu	- as	- es	- aste	- iste	- abas	- ías	- ás		- ías		- es	- as	- aras - ases	- ieras - ieses
el, ella, usted	- a	- e	- ó	- ío	- aba	- ía	- á		- ía		- e	- a	- ara - ase	- iera - iese
nosotros	- amos	- emos - imos	- amos	- imos	ábamos	- íamos	- emos		- íamos		- emos	- amos	- áramos - ásemos	- iéramos - iésemos
vosotros	- eis	- eis	- asteis	- isteis	abais	- íais	- éis		- íais		- éis	- áis	- arais - aseis	- ierais - ieseis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	- an	- en	- aron	- ieron	aban	- ían	- án		- ían		- en	- an	- aran - asen	- ieran - iesen
Exp. Notes:	I eat, I am eating 1. Drop ar, er, and ir from infinitive and add the above endings.		I ate, I did eat 1. Drop ar, er, and ir from infinitive and add the above endings. 2. Used to express "what happened", ie, completed event in the past. 3. nosotros form same as present tense 4. ar & er have no stem change. 5. ir verbs 3rd person (singular & plural) changes from o to u, e to i, e.g., poder becomes pudo, pedir becomes pidió		I ate, I was eating, I used to eat 1. Drop ar, er, and ir from infinitive and add the above endings. 2. Used when clause expresses "what was going on" where preterit is for "what happened" 3. Only three irregular verbs in this tense: ser, ir, and ver		I will eat Uses present indicative for haber (plus accent mark) added to the infinitive		I would eat 1. Uses imperfect endings of er/ir verbs added to infinitive 2. Some verbs use same root as future: decir/ diría, haber/ habría, poner/ pondría		(I hope that) I eat 1. Drop ar, er, and ir from infinitive and add the above endings. 2. Endings added to 1st person form 3. Used in dependent clauses (usually starting with que) that express subjective feelings: Also used in impersonal expressions 4. Note vowel ending for ar verbs is e, and for er, ir verbs is a.		(I hoped that) I ate 1. Drop ar, er, and ir from infinitive and add the above endings. 2. Drop the -ron ending part of the -ieron 3rd pers.on preterit plural and add EITHER of the above ending forms. 3. Used in same dependent clause situations as the present subjunctive except here it is being used to refer to past events. 4. Irregular preterits are irregular here and use the same preterit stem.	

Spanish Compound Verb Endings - (*Uses tense of haber + past participle of main verb*)

Tense	Present Perfect		Past Perfect		Future Perfect		Conditional Perfect		Subjunctive Present Perfect		Subjunctive Past Imperfect	
	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido	ar + -ado	er, ir + -ido
yo	he		había		habré		habría		haya		hubiera hubiese	
tu	has		habías		habrás		habrías		hayas		hubieras hubieses	
el, ella, usted	ha		había		habrá		habría		haya		hubiera hubiese	
nosotros	hemos		habíamos		habremos		habríamos		hayamos		hubiéramos hubiésemos	
vosotros	habéis		habéis		habréis		habrías		hayáis		hubierais hubieseis	
ellos, ellas, ustedes	han		habían		habrán		habrían		hayan		hubieran hubiesen	
Exp. Notes:	I have eaten Uses present of haber and the past participle.		I had eaten 1. Uses imperfect of haber and the past participle. 2. Expresses an action in the past <i>before</i> another past action. The other past action, if expressed, uses the past tense.		I will have eaten 1. Uses future of haber and the past participle. 2. Expresses an action that will happen in the future before another action. 3. Can also use ir + infinitive		I would have eaten 1. Uses conditional of haber and the past participle. 2. Expresses an action you WOULD have done if something else had been possible 3. Also used to express probability or conjecture in the past.		I have eaten 1. Uses present subjunctive of haber and past participle 2. Used when subjunctive indicated in dependent clauses and want to express <i>have</i> or <i>has</i> done something.		I had eaten Use EITHER of the above haber forms.	

Spanish Command Mode Verb Endings

<i>Mode</i>	Affirmative Command Mood		Negative Command Mood	
	ar	er, ir	ar	er, ir
yo				
tu	-a	-e	-es	-as
el, ella, usted	-e (usted)	-a (usted)	-e (usted)	-a (usted)
nosotros	-emos	-amos		
vosotros	root + -ad	root + -ed, -id	-éis	-áis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-en (ustedes)	-an (ustedes)	-en (ustedes)	-an (ustedes)
Exp. Notes:	Eat! 1. tu uses 3rd person present except for irregular forms: canta, vende, etc. 2. usted & ustedes uses present subjunctive 3. vosotros uses root plus -ad, -ed-id, ie, aprendad 4. verbs with irregular 1st person carry that to commands except tu and vosotros: usted traiga, tu trae		Don't eat! 1. All the negative commands derive from the subjunctive 2. tu & vosotros use their present subjunctive forms 3. usted & ustedes uses their present subjunctive form. 4. verbs with irregular first person carry that over into commands: usted no traiga, tu no traigas	