Appendix A Verb Conjugations

Appendix A contains rules for verb conjugations in all tenses and moods. Since you may already be familiar with much of the information in this appendix, you should read through the explanations and focus on what is new to you or what you feel you may need to review in more detail. Highlighting portions of the explanations might help you study more efficiently. There is a verb conjugation tool on the Fuentes website and there are also verb conjugation sites on the Internet.

- While studying these rules, remember that most compound verbs are conjugated like the base verb they contain: conseguir, obtener, revolver, etc.
- Reflexive verbs can be used in all tenses and moods. To review placement of reflexive pronouns and other object pronouns, see pages 378–380.

- ▶ To review accentuation rules, see page 382.
- When conjugating verbs in Spanish, remember the following spelling conventions:

verbs ending	ca	que	qui	co	cu
in -car					
verbs ending	ga	gue	gui	go	gu
in -gar or -guir					
verbs ending	ja	ge	gi	jo	ju
in -ger or -gir					
verbs ending	za	ce	ci	zo	zu
in -zar					

The Present Indicative Tense—El presente del indicativo

A. Regular Forms

To form the present indicative of regular verbs, drop the -ar, -er, or -ir ending of the infinitive and add the appropriate endings to the stem.

dibujar		correr		vivir	
dibujo	dibujamos	corro	corremos	vivo	vivimos
dibujas	dibujáis	corres	corréis	vives	vivis
dibuja	dibujan	corre	corren	vive	viven

Certain verbs are regular but need spelling changes in the yo form. Remember these spelling conventions to help you.

Verbs ending in -guir: ga gue gui go gu
extinguir: extingo, extingues, extingue, etc.

Verbs ending in -ger and -gir: ja ge gi jo ju
dirigir: dirijo, diriges, dirige, etc.
escoger: escojo, escoges, escoge, etc.

Other common verbs of this type are: exigir, recoger.

B. Irregular Forms

1. The following verbs have irregular yo forms. All other forms are regular.

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    caber → quepo
    hacer → hago
    salir → salgo
    valer → valgo

    caer → caigo
    poner → pongo
    traer → traigo
    ver → veo

    dar → doy
    saber → sé
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Most verbs that end in -cer and -ucir have irregular yo forms.

conocer: conozco, conoces, conoce, etc. traducer: traduceo, traduces, traduce, etc.

Other common verbs of this type are: establecer, producir.

2. Verbs that end in -uir have the following irregular conjugation.

construir: construyo construyes construye construinos construis construyen Other common verbs of this type are: distribuir, contribuir, reconstruir.

Verbs ending in -uar (but not -guar) and some verbs ending in -iar require an accent to break the diphthong.

confiar: confio confias confia confiamos confiáis confian continuar: continúo continúas continúa continuamos continuáis continúan

Other common verbs of this type are: criar, enviar.

But:

averiguar: averiguo, averiguas, etc.

4. The following verbs require an accent on certain verb forms to break the diphthong.

reunir: reúno reúnes reúne reunimos reunis reúnen prohibir: prohibo prohibes prohibe prohibimos prohibis prohiben

5. The following verbs have irregular forms in the present.

estar:	estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
haber:	he	has	ha	hemos	habēis	han
ir:	voy	vas	va	vamos	vais	van
oir:	oigo	oyes	oye	oimos	ois	oyen
oler:	huelo	hueles	huele	olemos	oléis	huelen
ser:	soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son

Note: There is/are = hay.

C. Stem-Changing Verbs

Stem-changing verbs have a change in spelling and pronunciation in the stem in all forms except the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms, which retain the vowel of the infinitive. The change occurs in the *stressed* syllable of the conjugated verb, which is also the last syllable of the stem. There are four categories: $\mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{i}\mathbf{e}$, $\mathbf{o} \to \mathbf{u}\mathbf{e}$, $\mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{i}$, and $\mathbf{u} \to \mathbf{u}\mathbf{e}$. All stem-changing verbs are noted in vocabulary lists and in dictionaries by indicating the change in parentheses: **volver** (**ue**).

entender (e	• ie)	probar (o 🕝 ue	2)
entiendo	entendemos	pruebo	probamos
entiendes	entendéis	pruebas	probáis
entiende	entienden	prueba	prueban

pedir (e 🔹	0	jugar (u → u∈)
pido	pedimos	juego	jugamos
pides	pedis	juegas	jugáis
pide	piden	juega	juegan

Note that refrse has an accent on the i of all forms to break the diphthong: me río, te ríes, se ríe, nos reimos, os reis, se rien.

Some common stem-changing verbs are:

e → ie	o → ue	e → i
cerrar	almorzar	decir*
comenzar (a + infinitive)	costar	clegir** (a + person)
empezar (a + infinitive)	devolver	pedir
entender	dormir	repetir
mentir	encontrar (a + person)	seguir** (a + person)
pensar en	morir(se)	servir
pensar + infinitive	poder	
perder (a + person)	probar	
preferir	soler + infinitive	
querer (+ infinitive);	volver	u → ue
(a + person)	volver a + infinitive	jugar (al +)
tener*	-11 12 M	
venir*		

*Verbs that have irregular yo forms:

$$\operatorname{decir}\left(\mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{i}\right) \to \operatorname{\mathbf{digo}} \qquad \operatorname{tener}\left(\mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{ie}\right) \to \operatorname{\mathbf{tengo}} \qquad \operatorname{venir}\left(\mathbf{e} \to \mathbf{ie}\right) \to \operatorname{\mathbf{vengo}}$$

**Verbs that have a spelling change in the yo forms:

elegir
$$(e \rightarrow i) \rightarrow elijo$$
 seguir $(e \rightarrow i) \rightarrow sigo$