

A concise introduction to conjugation in the indicative voice.

Regular verbs

The first two tenses are present and past perfect. (Past perfect is **completed** action: "I went ..").

hablar

habl-	o	as	a	amos	an
habl-	é	aste	ó	amos	aron

comer

com-	o	es	e	emos	en
com-	í	iste	ió	imos	ieron

vivir

viv-	o	es	e	imos	en
viv-	í	iste	ió	imos	ieron

-er and -ir are identical except for Nosotros, present.

Traditionally, we should include the second person plural, Vosotros (familiar). However, this is rarely used now except in some parts of Spain.

Even when verbs are **very** irregular, most of the irregularity is in the present tense.

estar

estoy	estás	está	estamos	están
-------	-------	------	---------	-------

estuv-	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
haber					
hub-	he	has	ha, hay	hemos	han
	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
saber					
sup-	se	sabes	sabe	sabemos	saben
	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
ser					
	soy	eres	es	somos	son
	fui	fuiste	fue	fuimos	fueron

Except for ser, these verbs have the same endings in the past perfect, just with a stem change.

Six other very common irregular verbs:

venir					
vin-	vengo	vienes	viene	venimos	vienen
	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
tener					
tuv-	tengo	tienes	tiene	tenemos	tienen
	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
poner					
pus-	pongo	pones	pone	ponemos	ponen
	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
poder					
	puedo	puedes	puede	podemos	pueden

pud	e	iste	o	imos	ieron
ir					
	voy	vas	va	vamos	van
	fui	fuiste	fue	fuimos	fueron
dar					
	doy	das	da	damos	dan
	di	diste	dio	dimos	dieron

Only ir and dar are different in the past perfect, in fact, ir is identical to ser, which is a little weird.

For the other three tenses, all endings are the same regardless of the verb. First, the past imperfect:

a	as	a	amos	an
---	----	---	------	----

To distinguish this from the present tense for -ar verbs, the stem form is the infinitive + ab. Thus: hablaba, hablabas ...

For -er and -ir verbs, the stem is the infinitive plus i. Thus: comía, comías ...

Ser is irregular in this tense. It uses e- for the stem.

Thus: era, eras, era, éramos, eran
(note the accent for Nos.)

The last two tenses are the conditional and the future.

Future tense is also rarely used (use instead *ir* + the verb), but we include it anyway.

cond	a	as	a	amos	an
fut	é	ás	á	emos	án

Again, the endings are the same for all verbs with very few exceptions, and also very similar to the past imperfect.

These tenses are distinguished by the form of the stem.

Conditional: infinitive + *í*

Thus: *comería, comerías .. comeríamos*

Future: infinitive + accented vowel (or *emos* in the case of *Nos.*)

Thus: *viviré, vivirás .. viviremos*