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Spanish verb endings chart all tenses

Join over 32,000 schools and 4.2 million students who decided to leave the verbs, vocabulary and grammar to us! Use without account Get Started Follow us on Twitter Connect on Facebook Conjugating French verbs can be a real nightmare. But below are some rules to live by when pondering how to conjugate regular and irregular verbs. Plus, you'll find the conjugations of the top 10 verbs in the French language. Bookmark this page! You'll return to it often. In French, as in English, the verb may change according to the person who is speaking and the context: I am, you she/he/it is, we/you/they are, she danced, he ran, we sang, she could have had... That is what conjugating a verb means. It's basically finding the correct verb form according to components of the sentence: the subject, the tense, the mood and the voice. In English, there are irregular verb tenses like "sing, sang, sung" that you have to learn by heart. Otherwise, it's usually a question of adding an "s" to he/she/it form in the present (she talks), "ed" in the past (she talked), and "will" and "would" for the future and conditional (she will talk, she would talk). Of course, this is a simplification. But overall, conjugating an English verb is not so difficult. French verbs typically have different endings for almost every subject pronoun (je, tu, il-elle-on, nous, vous, ils-elles), and the same for the tenses and moods. So coming up with the right ending, even if you know which tense to use, can be a real challenge. Some verbs have predictable conjugation patterns, which makes conjugating them a bit easier. See how these regular verb types are conjugated: regular -er verbs regular -ir verbs regular -re verbs But these irregularities make conjugating them harder. In the chart below are the most common French irregular verbs. At the very top of the list are être (to be) and avoir (to have), which are used to build compound tenses in French (such as passé composé; these are called auxiliary verbs. J'ai étudié > I studiedJe suis allé(e) > I went Test your knowledge of some of these verbs with a verb conjugation quiz. There is a substantial difference between their written form and their pronunciation. So first review your English grammar a bit, and then follow these links in order to get a sense for it all. Once you've understood the logic behind the conjugations, you need to practice them in context. (There is theory, and then there is practice.) Learning French in context is the best way to memorize both grammar and vocabulary. Concentrate on the most useful tenses (présent, imparfait, passé composé) and get used to using them in context. Then once you've mastered them, move on to the rest. Also strongly recommended: training with an audio source. There are many liaisons, elisions and modern glidings used with French verbs, and the written form may fool you into a mistaken pronunciation. All Spanish infinitives end in either -ar, -er, or -ir, as in hablar, leer, and escribir. In this article we'll cover regular -er verbs, as well as some common -er verbs with irregular forms. Many -er verbs follow the same conjugation pattern. To conjugate a regular -er verb, follow these steps: First, decide your tense. Every tense in Spanish has a different set of endings. Next, remove the infinitive ending (-er). Lastly, add the ending that matches the subject of the sentence. Here is a list of the most common regular -er verbs. These verbs are regular in all forms and tenses. to learn to eat to understand to run to owe to put to break to fear to sell Let's take a look at some examples using these regular -er verbs. examples Como mucha fruta. I eat a lot of fruit. Carlos rompió la ventana. Carlos broke the window. La mujer vendía su artesanía. The woman was selling her handicrafts. Mi madre quería que aprendiera otro idioma. My mother wanted me to learn another language. Irregular -er Verbs in the Present Tense -er Stem Changers Many common -er verbs have a stem change when conjugated in the present tense. These verbs use the same endings as regular -er verbs, but undergo a vowel change in the last syllable of the stem. Present tense stem changes do not apply to nosotrosand vosotrosforms. These two forms maintain the form of the infinitive stem. e > ie For verbs in this group, the e in the last syllable of the stem changes to ie. Some common -er verbs that undergo this change are: to look after to understand to lose to want to have The yoform of tener is tengo. It does not have a stem change. o > ue For verbs in this group, the o in the last syllable of the stem changes to ue. Some common -er verbs that undergo this change are: to hurt to rain to move to smell to be able to to return Take a look at the conjugations of two stem-changing -er verbs. yo tú él, ella, usted nosotros vosotros ellos, ellas, ustedes yoquierotúquieresél, ella, ustedquierenosotrosqueremosvosotrosqueréisellos, ellas, ustedsequieren yomuevotúmuevesél, ella, ustedmuevenosotrosmovemosvosotrosmovéisellos, ellas, ustedsmueven Irregular Yo Some present tense yo conjugations undergo spelling changes or are irregular. Yo "go" Verbs Many essential -er verbs end in "go" in the present tense yo form. to fall to do/make to put/place to suppose to have Yo "zco" Verbs There are other -er verbs that end in "zco" in the present tense yo form. to appear to know/meet to be born to offer to seem to recognize Yo "jo" Verbs For verbs that end in -ger, the g in the yo form changes to a j. Here are some examples. to get to choose to pick up Other Irregular Yo Verbs Séis the yo form of the verb saber(to know) and veos the yo form of ver(to see). Irregular -er Verbs in the Preterite Tense Many of the must-know -er verbs are irregular in the preterite tense. Let's take a look! -er Verbs with uv and u Preterite Stems yo tú él, ella, usted nosotros vosotros ellos, ellas, ustedes yotuvetúvistestél, ella, ustedtuvonosotrosvimosvosotrosvististéisellos, ellas, ustedestuvieron yohubetúhubistestél, ella, ustedhubonosotroshubimosvosotroshubistestéisellos, ellas, ustedeshubieron yopudetúpudistestél, ella, ustedpudonosotrospudimosvosotropudistestéisellos, ellas, ustedespudieron yopusetestúpusistestél, ella, ustedpusonosotrospusimosvosotrospusistestéisellos, ellas, ustedespusieron yosupetestúsupistestél, ella, ustedsuponosotrossupimosvosotrossupistestéisellos, ellas, ustedessupieron -er Verbs with i and j Preterite Stems yo tú él, ella, usted nosotros vosotros ellos, ellas, ustedes Preterite Conjugations of Caer, Leer, and Creer Verbs that have stems ending in a vowel + -er take a y in the él, ella, usted and ellos, ellas, ustedes forms. yo tú él, ella, usted nosotros vosotros ellos, ellas, ustedes -er Verbs with Irregular Future/Conditional Stems Many -er verbs have irregular stems when conjugating in the future and conditional. cabr-ll' fit habr-ll' have har-ll' do/make podr-ll' be able to pondr-ll' put querr-ll' want sabr-ll' know tendr-ll' know valdr-ll' be worth cabercabr-habercabr-hacerhar-poderpodr-ponerpondr-quererquerr-sabersabr-tenertendr-valervaldr- cabercabrêhabercabrêhacerharêpoderpodrêponerpondrêquererquerrêsabersabrêtenertendrêvalervaldrê caber!ll' fithaber!ll' havehacer!ll' do/makepoder!ll' be able toponer!ll' putquerr!ll' wantsaber!ll' knowtener!ll' havevaler!ll' be worth Ser and Haber The Spanish verbs serand haberare irregular verbs in many forms and tenses. To review ser in all tenses, click here. Click here to review the forms of haber. A verb is a part of speech that expresses action, existence, or occurrence. What is an infinitive? An infinitive is the basic verb form. In English we call it a verbal. It does not tell who is performing the action in a sentence (person), or when the action is taking place (tense). How does one identify an infinitive? In English: It is a verb form which begins with the word "to". Example: to speak, to eat, to live. In Spanish: It is a verb form which ends with the letters "-ar", "-er", or "-ir". Example: hablar, comer, vivir. Note: Some Spanish words which are not verb forms also end in these letters, but they are not infinitives since they aren't verbs! What are the parts of a Spanish infinitive? Example: Hablar, which means "to speak or to talk". HABLar (habl is the stem) HablAR (ar is the ending) What kinds of Spanish verbs are there? Regular verbs Irregular verbs (You will hate these!) Spelling-change verbs (the endings are regular) Stem-changing verbs (also called "shoe verbs" - the endings are regular) Reflexive verbs (most any verb can be reflexive) What are regular verbs? Regular verbs follow a regular pattern in the way they are conjugated. What is verb conjugation? Verb conjugation is the process where the infinitive is changed in order to identify when the action is taking place, etc. (this is called verb tense). Example: I speak, I spoke, I will speak, etc. who is performing the action, etc. (this is called person). Example: I speak, he speaks, she speaks, we speak, they speak, etc. Why are verbs conjugated? To determine 2 things: who is performing the action of the verb (person), when the action is taking place (tense). How are regular verbs conjugated? To conjugate a verb in Spanish you drop the ending of the infinitive and add a new stem. Here are some examples. Drop the verb ending from the infinitive. Add a new ending to the stem: Hablar: drop the ar, leaving only the stem HABL. habl + o = hablo (I speak) Comer: drop the er, leaving only the stem COM. com + o = como (I eat) Vivir: drop the ir, leaving only the stem VIV viv + o = vivo (I live) What are the new endings to be added to the stem? The ending depends upon 2 situations: the verb tense (when the action is happening) the person (who is performing the action) What are the new endings for verbs ending in -ar? The endings are -o, -as, -a, -amos, -an in the present indicative tense. Here is an example with the verb "hablar". Yo hablo = I speak Nosotros hablamos = We speak Tú hablas = You speak Vosotros habláis = You (all) speak Él habla = He speaks Ella habla = She speaks Usted habla = You speak Ellos or Ellas hablan = They speak Ustedes hablan= You (all) speak You can find and practice the conjugation of over 400 -AR verbs by clicking below. What are the new endings for verbs ending in -er? The endings are -o, -es, -e, -emos, -en in the present indicative tense. Here is an example with the verb "comer". Yo como = I eat Nosotros comemos = We eat Tú comes = You eat Vosotros coméis = You (all) eat Él come = He eats Ella come = She eats Usted come = You eat Ellos or Ellas comen = They eat Ustedes comen = You (all) eat You can find and practice the conjugation of over 100 -ER verbs by clicking below. What are the new endings for verbs ending in -ir? The endings are -o, -es, -e, -imos, -en in the present indicative tense. Here is an example with the verb "vivir". Yo vivo = I live Nosotros vivamos = We live Tú vives = You live Vosotros viváis = You (all) live Él viva = He lives Ella viva = She lives Usted viva = You live Ellos or Ellas vivan = They live Ustedes vivan = You (all) live You can find and practice the conjugation of over 100 -IR verbs by clicking below. How does one know which ending to use? That's simple! It depends upon the subject. If the subject is I, you use -o; if it is we, you use -amos, etc. Remember, always look for the subject first! How many Spanish "verb tenses" are there? There are 14 Spanish verb tenses. This includes 7 simple tenses (1 verb), and 7 compound tenses (a verb preceded by a helping verb). Note: It is important that each student master the Present Indicative tense as well as possible. The concepts and principles related to verbs that are learned in studying the Present tense will make the other tenses much easy. What is the verb chart? Language students study verbs by means of the "verb chart". This is simply a means of visualizing the concept of verb conjugation and is used as a tool for learning this concept. Eventually all students who wish to become fluent in a language must actually learn what the individual words (conjugated verbs) mean. This comes from lots of practice. In the meantime, the verb chart is an effective tool to help the student through the early stages. What are subject pronouns? Subject pronouns are simply pronouns used as the subject of a sentence. English Subject Pronouns I We You (familiar) You (familiar) in Spain He, She, It, and You (formal) They and You (plural) Spanish Subject Pronoun View yo nosotros & nosotras tú vosotros & vosotras él, ella, and usted (Ud.) ellos, ellas, and ustedes (Uds.) What's the difference between the "formal" and "familiar"? Spanish speaking people have a unique way of speaking to other people that requires using one of two verb forms. These are called the formal and the familiar (sometimes called the informal). These are used when one person is speaking to another person or persons, not when speaking about them. In Spain and the Canary Islands they also use two forms depending whether they are speaking to one person or more than one person (see note below). However, Spanish speakers in Latin America and the United States use only one form in speaking to more than one person, regardless of who they are. What is the familiar? The familiar uses the tú form of the verb. This is sometimes called the 2nd person singular. (Spain uses the vosotros form, sometimes called the 2nd person plural.) When is the familiar used? When speaking to close family members, friends, members of your own peer group, small children, and sometimes pets. This rule varies from one Spanish speaking country to another and from one family to another. When is the formal used? Spanish speaking people use the formal in all cases where they would not use the familiar. It is used when you are not acquainted with the other person, when the person has authority over you, when it is proper to show respect to the other person (such as children talking to adults), or whenever you are in doubt what form you should use. Examples: English Familiar/Informal Spanish Formal Spanish How are you? ¿Cómo estás tú? ¿Cómo está usted? What's your name? ¿Cómo te llamas tú? ¿Cómo se llama Ud? Where are you going? ¿Adónde vas? ¿Adónde va Ud? Do you speak Spanish? ¿Hablas tú español? ¿Habla usted español? Do you want the book? ¿Quieres tú el libro? ¿Quiere Ud. el libro? Are you waiting for the train? ¿Esperas tú el tren? ¿Espera Ud. el tren? What is unique about the formal used in Spain? Latin Americans and Spanish speaking people in the United States usually use the familiar only when talking to one person. When they are speaking to more than one person they will use the same form regardless to whom they are speaking. Here are some examples using the English phrase "do you have my book?". Latin America/The United States Spain/The Canary Islands (Talking to a friend)¿Tienes mi libro? (Talking to a friend)¿Tienes mi libro? (Talking to 2 or more friends)¿Tienen ustedes mi libro? (Talking to 2 or more friends) ¿Tenis vosotros mi libro? (Talking to 2 or more people to whom you owe respect)¿Tienen ustedes mi libro? (Talking to 2 or more people to whom you owe respect)¿Tienen ustedes mi libro? What is the best way to learn verbs? Keep it simple! Practice! Study! Write! Ask your Spanish teacher! Sorry, but nothing beats old-fashioned hard work!

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