

HOW to conjugate Spanish verbs

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Spanish Conjugation Chart Simple Tenses



This chart presents conjugation for all **simple tenses** of the Indicativo mood.

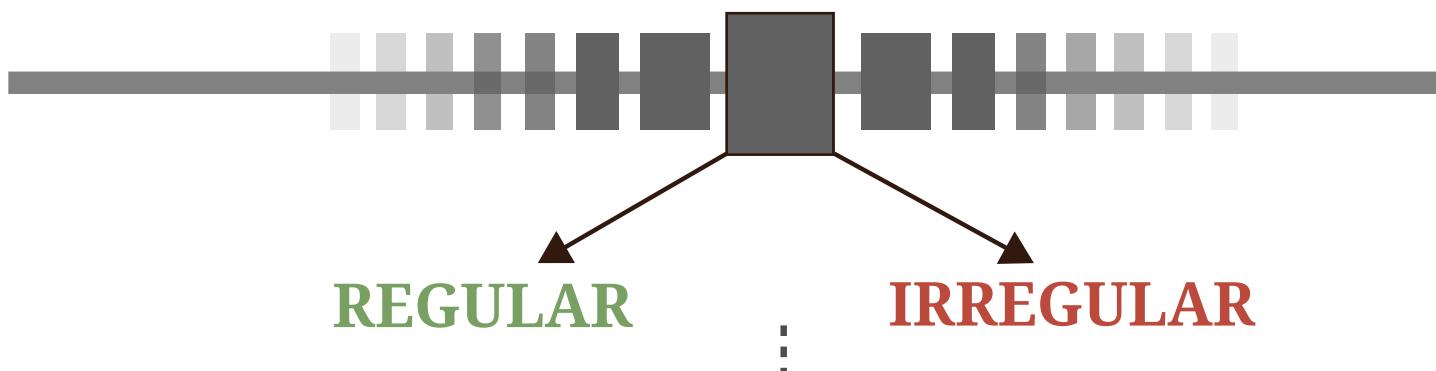
Each page is set up for print as A4 size with 3 cm overlap so you can put it together and hang it on the wall.

To view the chart online in Deep Zoom visit:

<http://www.howtoconjugatespanishverbs.com/spanish-conjugation-chart-simple-tenses/>

Pretérito Imperfecto

Used when describing habitual events in the past
And ongoing actions which were happening simultaneously.



There are only 3 irregular verbs
In Pretérito Imperfecto

AR		ER IR				
HABLAR		COMER		SER	IR	VER
Yo	hablaba	comía	era	íbamos	veíamos	I
Tu	hablabas	comías	eras	íbais	veías	You
él/ella/Ud.	hablaba	comía	era	íban	veían	She/he/unfa
nosotros/nosotras	hablábamos	comíamos	éramos	íbamos	veíamos	We
vosotros/vosotras	hablabais	comíais	erais	íbais	veíais	You (pl)
ellos/ellas/Uds.	hablaban	comían	eran	iban	veían	They/unfa

Notice: All endings in the grey area are the same

Notice: ver has the same endings. Just add E to the stem.

Pretérito Perfecto

Used to describe an action or event in the past that is
and to describe series of events that fol-

ously.

R

3
OS
Perfecto

R

I
You
She/he/unfamiliar you

We
You (pl)
They/unfamiliar you (pl)

REGULAR

AR

ER
IR

HABLAR

yo	habl	é
tú	habl	aste
él/ella/Ud.	habl	ó
nosotros/nosotras		
vosotros/vosotras		
ellos/ellas/Uds.		

habl	é
habl	aste
habl	ó
habl	amos
habl	asteis
habl	aron

COMER

com	í
com	iste
com	ió
com	imos
com	isteis
com	ieron

Notice: All endings in
the brown area are the
same

IR

spelling

Because the past tense is formed by **a/o/u** and the stem **to**

- the letters **a/o/u** followed by **er**
- the letters **a/o/u** followed by **ir**
- letter **c** will be followed by **a/o/u**

C

Q

TO

Y

TO

irregularity

érito fecto

the past that is viewed as over and done with
events that follow one another.

IRREGULAR

spelling correction necessary

Because the pronunciation is different when the letter *c*, *g* and *z* are followed by *a/o/u* and different when followed by *e/i*, we need to change the spelling of the stem to preserve the pronunciation of the infinitive.

- the letters *qu* when followed by *e/i* are pronounced like the letter *c* when followed by *a/o/u*
- the letters *gu* when followed by *e/i* are pronounced like the letter *g* when followed by *a/o/u*
- letter *c* when followed by *e/i* is pronounced like the letter *z*, when followed by *a/o/u*

-AR

CAR	GAR	ZAR
QU	GU	C
TOCAR	LLEGAR	ABRAZAR
↓	↓	↓
YO	YO	YO
TOQUÉ	LLEGUÉ	ABRACÉ

irregularity caused by spelling correction

-ER -IR

Stem ends with vowel	INCLUI <u>TR</u>
	YÓ YERON
ÉL/ELLA/usted	INCLUIR
↓	INCLUYÓ
ELLOS/ELLAS/ustedes	INCLUYERON

Some verbs change

E
I

PED

PIDI

ÉL/ELLA/
USTED

PIDI

ELLOS/ELLAS/
USTEDES

Some verbs change last vowel stem:

-IR

E
↓

PEDIR



ÉL/ELLA/
USTED

PIDIÓ

LOS/ELLAS/
USTEDES

PIDIERON

O
↓
U

DORMIR



DURMIÓ

DURMIERON

MORIR

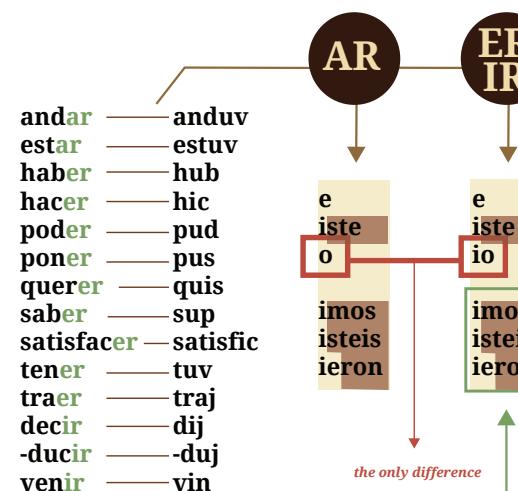


MURIÓ

MURIERON

only those 2 verbs are in this group

The following verbs have **irregular stems**:

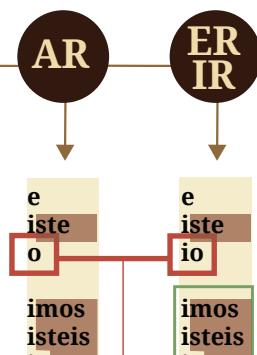


Pre

Used to describe an action,
And to talk about things in general, or to sa

REGULAR

g verbs
ar stems:



I
you
she/he/unfamiliar you

we
you (pl)
they/unfamiliar you (pl)

the only difference

HABLAR	
yo	hablo
tú	hablas
él/ella/Ud.	habla
nosotros/nosotras	hablamos
vosotros/vosotras	habláis
ellos/ellas/Uds.	hablan

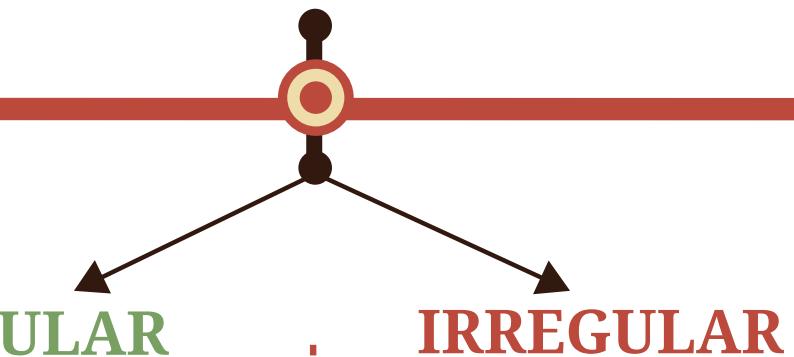
Notice: All endings in
the red area are the
same

AR	ER	IR
com o	viv o	
com es	viv es	
com e	viv e	
com emos	viv imos	
com eis	viv is	
com en	viv en	

Notice: the -ER and -IR
groups have common
parts in their endings

Presente

be an action, state or event in the present moment
general, or to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly



R	VIVIR
viv	o
viv	es
viv	e
viv	imos
viv	ís
viv	en

e: the -ER and -IR groups have common endings in their endings

Completely irregular verbs:
ESTAR **HABER** **SER** **IR**

ESTAR	HABER	SER	IR
estoy	he	soy	voy
estás	has	eres	vas
está	ha	es	va
estamos	hemos	somos	vamos
estáis	habéis	sois	vais
están	han	son	van

-AR -ER	E	IE	MENTIR	D
	↓	↓	↓	
	YO	MIENTO	D	
	TÚ	MIENTES	D	
	ÉL/ELLA/ USTED	MIENTE	D	
	NOSOTROS/ NOSOTRAS	MENTIMOS	D	
	VOSOTROS/ VOSOTRAS	MENTÍS	D	
	ELLOS/ELLAS/ /USTEDES	MIENTEN	D	

Irregular verbs in Spanish					
-AR			-ER / -IR		
E ↓ IE ↓ IENTIR	O ↓ UE ↓ DORMIR	E ↓ I ↓ PEDIR	I ↓ Í ↓ ESQUIAR	U ↓ Ú ↓ EVALUAR	I ↓ Y ↓ INCLUIR
IENTO ↓	DUERMO ↓	PIDO ↓	ESQUÍO ↓	EVALÚO ↓	INCLUYO ↓
IENTES ↓	DUERMES ↓	PIDES ↓	ESQUÍAS ↓	EVALÚAS ↓	INCLUYES ↓
IENTE ↓	DUERME ↓	PIDE ↓	ESQUÍA ↓	EVALÚA ↓	INCLUYE ↓
ENTIMOS ↓	DORMIMOS ↓	PEDIMOS ↓	ESQUIAMOS ↓	ESQUIAMOS ↓	INCLUIMOS ↓
ENTÍS ↓	DORMÍS ↓	PEDÍS ↓	ESQUIÁIS ↓	ESQUIÁIS ↓	INCLUÍS ↓
IENTEN ↓	DUERMEN ↓	PIDEN ↓	ESQUÍAN ↓	EVALÚAN ↓	INCLUYEN ↓

Spelling correction necessary

Those verbs belong to the group which in the infinitive form contains a diphthong. It means a weak vowel i/u and a strong vowel a/e/o are combined in a single syllable giving a sound which begins as one vowel and moves towards the other. English also has it in words like: cloud, coin.

In this verb group the weak vowel is stressed in pronunciation, so to preserve it in writing (avoiding the diphthong) we need to add an accent.

Spelling correction necessary

A weak u followed by a strong a/e/o in a single syllable form a diphthong. It means the u would lose a distinct sound in pronunciation and the word formed would not sound similar to the infinitive any more. For that reason, to match the pronunciation, we need to add the letter y between the vowels.

-AR	-ER	-IR	-IAR	-UAR	-UIR
E ↓ IE ↓ IENTIR	O ↓ UE ↓ DORMIR	E ↓ I ↓ PEDIR	I ↓ Í ↓ ESQUIAR	U ↓ Ú ↓ EVALUAR	I ↓ Y ↓ INCLUIR
IENTO ↓	DUERMO ↓	PIDO ↓	ESQUÍO ↓	EVALÚO ↓	INCLUYO ↓
IENTES ↓	DUERMES ↓	PIDES ↓	ESQUÍAS ↓	EVALÚAS ↓	INCLUYES ↓
IENTE ↓	DUERME ↓	PIDE ↓	ESQUÍA ↓	EVALÚA ↓	INCLUYE ↓
ENTIMOS ↓	DORMIMOS ↓	PEDIMOS ↓	ESQUIAMOS ↓	ESQUIAMOS ↓	INCLUIMOS ↓
ENTÍS ↓	DORMÍS ↓	PEDÍS ↓	ESQUIÁIS ↓	ESQUIÁIS ↓	INCLUÍS ↓
IENTEN ↓	DUERMEN ↓	PIDEN ↓	ESQUÍAN ↓	EVALÚAN ↓	INCLUYEN ↓

irregularity caused by spelling correction

Used

The first person singular is irregular
and needs to be memorized.

strong a/e/o
is a diphthong.
se a distinct
and the
sound
any more.
atch the
ed to add
e vowels.

ALL	SOME
-CER/ -CIR	-ER/ -IR

C
↓
ZC
CONOCER
↓
YO
CONOZCO

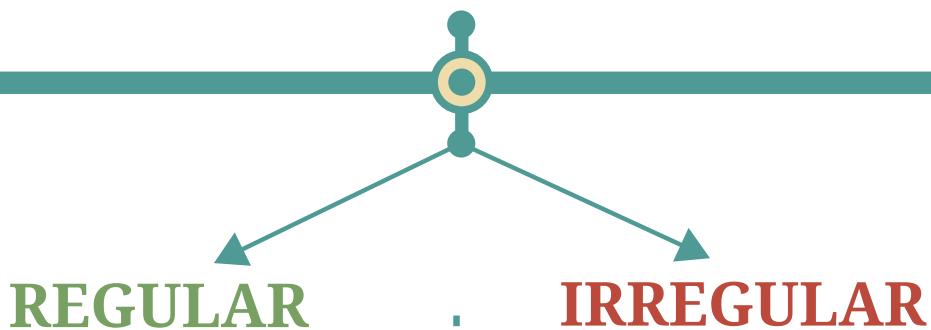
G
↓
HACER
↓
YO
HAGO

use G in the stem

H
yo
tú
él/ella/Ud.
nosotros/nosotras
vosotros/vosotras
ellos/ellas/Uds.

Futuro

Used to describe an action or event that will happen in the future
And to indicate an intense demand.

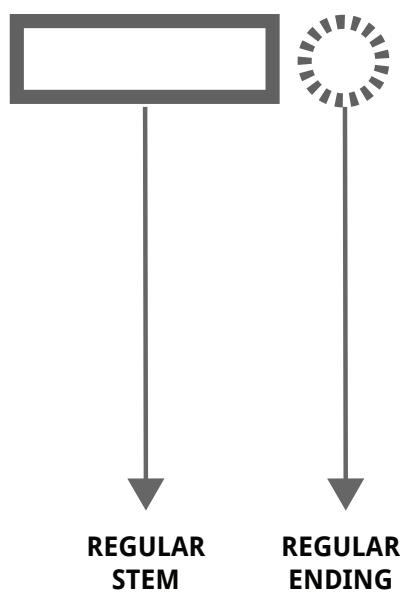


The following verbs
have **irregular stems**
but **regular endings**:

AR ER IR	
HABLAR +	
yo	
tú	
él/ella/Ud.	
nosotros/nosotras	hablar é
vosotros/vosotras	hablar ás
ellos/ellas/Uds.	hablar á
	hablar emos
	hablar éis
	hablar án

caber	cabr	I
haber	habr	you
hacer	har	she/he/unfamiliar you
poder	podr	
querer	querr	
saber	sabr	
poner	pondr	
tener	tendr	
valer	valdr	
salir	saldr	
venir	vendr	
decir	dir	
hacer	har	
deshacer	deshar	
satisfacer	satisfar	

Notice: The irregular verbs use the same regular endings

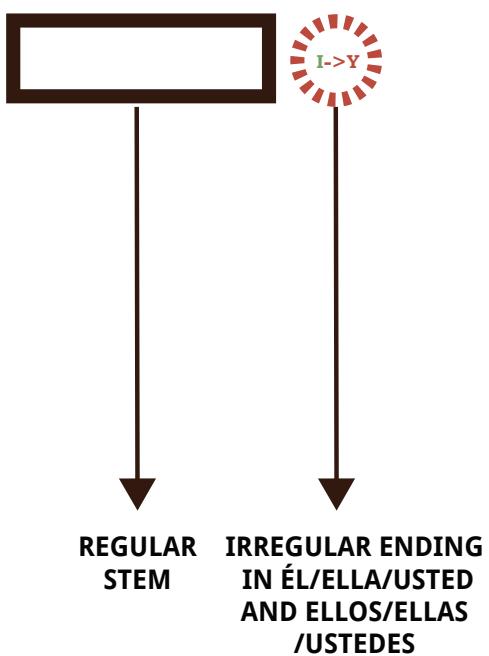
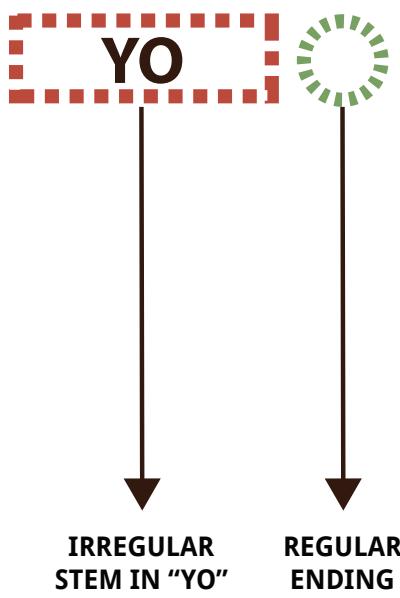


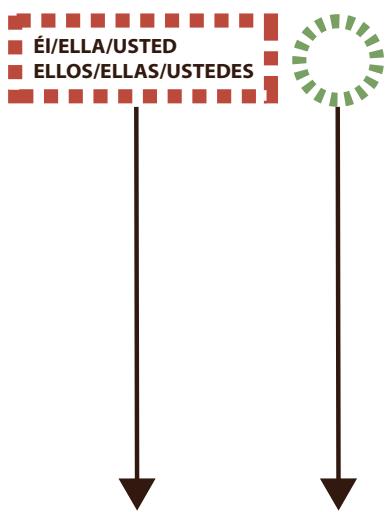


**REGULAR
STEM**



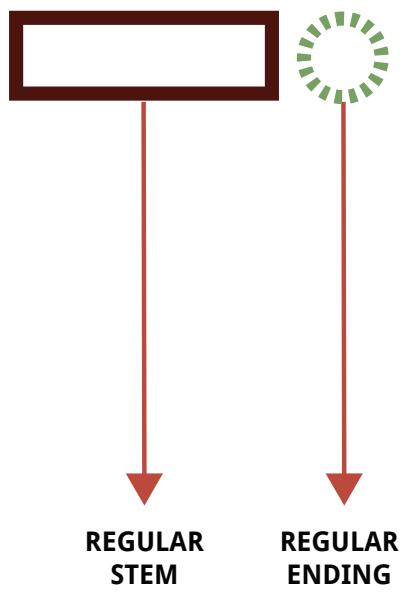
**REGULAR
ENDING**

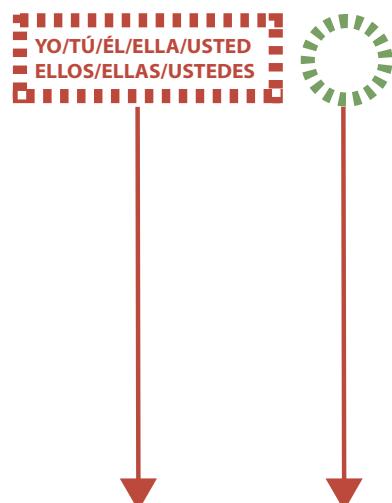




**IRREGULAR STEM
IN ÉL/ELLA/USTED
AND ELLOS/ELLAS
/USTEDES**

**REGULAR
ENDING**





**IRREGULAR STEM REGULAR
IN SINGULAR FORMS ENDING
AND ELLOS/ELLAS
/USTEDES**

YO

IRREGULAR
STEM IN "YO"



REGULAR
ENDING



REGULAR
STEM



