

Nouns

All Spanish **nouns** have a grammatical **gender** (male or female) and a grammatical **number** (singular or plural).

Number/Gender	Ending	Other Common Endings For Masculine Nouns	Other Common Endings For Feminine Nouns
singular masculine	-o		
singular feminine	-a	an accented vowel (á, é, í, ó, ú), -ma, a consonant other than -d, -z, -e	-d, -z, or -ión
plural masculine	-os		
plural feminine	-as		

Nouns must agree in **gender** and **number** with the article and the adjective that accompany them:
La manzana es roja. *The apple is red.*

Articles

Articles indicate the **gender** (masculine or feminine) and **number** (singular or plural) of a noun, as well as whether or not a noun is a specific noun (**definite** or **indefinite**). There are four definite articles and four indefinite articles in Spanish, as indicated in the table below:

Number/Gender	Definite	Indefinite
singular masculine	el (<i>the</i>)	un (<i>a, an</i>)
singular feminine	la (<i>the</i>)	una (<i>a, an</i>)
plural masculine	los (<i>the</i>)	unos (<i>some</i>)
plural feminine	las (<i>the</i>)	unas (<i>some</i>)

Adjectives must agree with the noun or pronoun they describe in **gender** and **number**.

Prefiero el café negro. *I prefer black coffee.*

Adjectives usually come after the nouns they describe, with the exception of possessive and demonstrative adjectives, limiting adjectives (such as numbers or amounts), descriptive adjectives that emphasize essential qualities, and meaning-changing adjectives (depending on whether they are placed before or after the noun). Compare **viejo** the following examples

Pablo es mi viejo amigo. *Pablo is my old friend.*
Pablo es mi amigo viejo. *Pablo is my elderly friend.*

Adjective endings:

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
-o	-os	-a	-as
-e	-es	-e	-es
-ista	-istas	-ista	-istas
-z	-ces	-z	-ces
-or	-ores	-ora	-oras
-ón	-ones	-ona	-onas
-ín	-ines	-ina	-inas



Demonstrative Adjectives

Spanish **demonstrative adjectives** indicate the physical/metaphorical location of the noun they modify in respect to the speaker or the listener. They agree with the noun they modify in **gender** and **number**.

Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Plural
este (<i>this</i>)	esta (<i>this</i>)	estos (<i>these</i>)	estas (<i>these</i>)
ese (<i>that</i>)	esa (<i>that</i>)	esos (<i>those</i>)	esas (<i>those</i>)
aquel (<i>that</i>)	aquella (<i>that</i>)	aquellos (<i>those</i>)	aquellas (<i>those</i>)

Adverbs are used to modify or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. An adverb can give information about time, place, manner, or number.

Types of Adverbs

There are several types of **adverbs**, including adverbs of place, adverbs of time, adverbs of quantity, and adverbs of manner.

Adverb Type	Examples	English Translation
adverb of place	aquí	here
	allí	there
	cerca	near
adverb of time	hoy	today
	mañana	tomorrow
	diariamente	daily
adverb of quantity	muy	very
	mucho	a lot
	demasiado	too much
adverb of manner	bien	well
	mal	badly
	despacio	slowly
	fácilmente	easily

Numbers

Cardinal Numbers

Just like in English, Spanish **cardinal numbers** can be both nouns and adjectives.

Besides being used to simply **count**, cardinal numbers are used in Spanish to tell the **time** and talk about **dates** and **age**.

When a cardinal number is used as an adjective, it doesn't change to match the gender or number of the noun it modifies except in the cases of **uno** and **cien**.

Yo tengo veinticuatro años. *I am twenty-four years old.*

Tengo un libro. *I have one book.* **Tengo una pluma.** *I have one pen.*

Ordinal Numbers

An **ordinal number** is a number that indicates the **order** of a noun that forms part of a series.

Ordinal numbers are always adjectives. However, unlike Spanish cardinal numbers, Spanish ordinal numbers actually **do** match the nouns they modify in both **gender** and **number**. Additionally, ordinal numbers usually come before nouns.

Mira la octava página. *Look at the eighth page.*

Hoy es el segundo día de marzo. *Today is the second day of March.*



Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives

Spanish **possessive adjectives** are adjectives that indicate who or what **possesses** or owns something. There are two different forms of Spanish possessive adjectives: short-form and long-form adjectives.

Short-form possessive adjectives are always placed **before** the noun they modify, and they are not used with a definite or indefinite article.

Long-form possessive adjectives are placed **after** the noun they modify. In the case of long-form possessive adjectives, you do often use an article (such as **el** or **la**) before the adjective if you are talking about a common noun.

It is important to remember that possessive adjectives **agree** with the thing possessed in **gender** and **number**.

Esta es mi silla, y aquella es la silla tuya. *This is my chair, and that one is your chair.*

Spanish Possessive Adjectives

Adjective Type	Masculine Singular Form	Masculine Plural Form	Feminine Singular Form	Feminine Plural Form
first person singular (yo)	mi/mío	mis/míos	mi/mía	mis/mías
second person informal singular (tú)	tu/tuyo	tus/tuyos	tu/tuya	tus/tuyas
second person formal singular (usted)	su/suyo	sus/suyos	su/suya	sus/suyas
third person singular (él, ella)	su/suyo	sus/suyos	su/suya	sus/suyas
first person plural (nosotros)	nuestro	nuestros	nuestra	nuestra
second person plural (vosotros)	vuestro	vuestros	vuestra	vuestra
second person plural (ustedes)	su/suyo	sus/suyos	su/suya	sus/suyas
third person plural (ellos, ellas)	su/suyo	sus/suyos	su/suya	sus/suyas

Adverbs

Common Adverbial Expressions

- **de manera** + adjective
- **de modo** + adjective
- **con** + noun

Forming Adverbs

Many **adverbs** can also be formed with adjectives by using the following formula.

feminine singular adjective + **-mente** (the Spanish equivalent of the English **-ly**)
rápidamente quickly
lentamente slowly
voluntariamente voluntarily

Adverb Placement

- An adverb usually comes **after** the verb it modifies.
María come lentamente. *María eats slowly.*
- An adverb always comes **before** the adjective it modifies.
El examen fue muy difícil. *The exam was very hard.*
- An adverb always comes **before** the adverb it modifies.
Él conduce demasiado rápido. *He drives too fast.*



Pronouns

A **pronoun** replaces a noun or noun phrase. In the example below, the **pronoun ella** replaces the noun **María**.
María es mi prima. Ella vive en España. *Maria is my cousin. She lives in Spain.*

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are pronouns that identify who or what is performing the action of a verb.

Subject	Singular	Plural
first person	yo (I)	nosotros, nosotras (we)
second person	tú, vos (informal you) usted (formal you)	vosotros, vosotras (informal you, Spain) ustedes (formal you)
third person	él, ella (he, she)	ellos, ellas (they)

Possessive Pronouns

- Spanish possessive pronouns, such as **mío** or **suyo**, are used in place of a noun and a possessive adjective (**mi casa** = **mia**).
- Each Spanish possessive pronoun has four forms that must agree in **gender** (masculine or feminine) and **number** (singular or plural) with the noun in the phrase they **replace**.
- These pronouns are the same as the long forms of possessive adjectives, but are almost always used with the definite article.



Esta casa es la suya. *This house is yours.*

Prepositions

- Prepositions** are used to **indicate a relationship between two words or phrases**, linking them together. They are often used to indicate relationships of location, direction, or time.
- As the prefix *pre* in the word preposition suggests, prepositions **precede** the word or words they link. There are simple prepositions, which consist of only one word, and compound prepositions, which consist of multiple words.

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
a	to, at	ante	before, in the presence of
bajo	under	con	with
contra	against	de	of, from
desde	from, since	detrás (de)	behind
en	in, on, at	entre	between, among
hacia	until, toward	hasta	until, toward
para	for, in order to	por	for, by
según	according to	sin	without
sobre	about, on, upon, above, over, around	tras	after, behind

Por vs. Para

- In Spanish, these two prepositions are not just translated as *for*, but also *by*, *on*, *through*, *because of*, *in exchange for*, *in order to*, and several other prepositions and phrases.
- Por** is used to talk about **movement, modes and means of travel and communication, exchanges, duration, motivation, emotion, and substitution**.
- Para** is used to talk about **destinations, recipients, deadlines, goals, opinions, and comparisons**.

Direct/Indirect Object Pronouns

- A **direct object pronoun** replaces a direct object, which is a noun that directly receives the action of a verb in a sentence.
- An **indirect object pronoun** replaces an indirect object, which is a noun that indirectly receives the action of a verb in a sentence (to whom or for whom something is done).

Subject	Singular Indirect Object Pronouns	Singular Direct Object Pronouns	Plural Indirect Object Pronouns	Plural Direct Object Pronouns
first person	me (to/for me)	me (me)	nos (to/for us)	nos (us)
second person	te (to/for informal you)	te (informal you)	os (to/for informal you)	os (informal you)
third person	le (to/for it, him, her, formal you)	lo, la (it, him, her, formal you)	les (to/for them, formal you)	los, las (them, formal you)

- Direct and indirect object pronouns are placed **before the verb**, and when used together the indirect object pronoun precedes the direct object pronoun.
Ana me los dio. *Ana gave them to me.*
- If a direct object pronoun is used together with a third person indirect object pronoun, the third person singular object pronoun (**le, les**) changes to **se**.
Gabriel le compró una rosa a Anita. *Gabriel bought a rose for Anita.*
Gabriel se la compró. *Gabriel bought it for her.*

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a word used to **link** words or clauses. There are two classes of conjunctions: coordinating and subordinating.

Coordinating Conjunctions

A **coordinating conjunction** coordinates two equivalent elements in a sentence, that is, words belonging to the same grammatical category (noun + noun, clause + clause, etc.). Here are some examples of coordinating conjunctions:

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
y	and	sino	but, rather
e	and	entonces	then
o	or	ni...ni	neither...nor
u	or	o...o	either...or
pero	but	sea...sea	either...or
mas	but		

Subordinating Conjunctions

A **subordinating conjunction** links an independent clause to a dependent clause, in other words, two **unequivalent clauses** (independent and dependent). An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone to form a grammatical sentence. A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand alone and thus depends on the main clause in order to form a complete thought. Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions:

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
que	that	porque	because
cuando	when	aunque	although
si	if	así que	therefore
siempre que	as long as	para que	so that

Verbs

Spanish verb forms can either be conjugated or unconjugated. **Infinitives, present participles (gerunds), and past participles** are examples of unconjugated Spanish verb forms.

Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle
amar, comer, vivir <i>to love, to eat, to live</i>	amando, comiendo, viviendo <i>loving, eating, living</i>	amado, comido, vivido <i>loved, eaten, lived</i>

Spanish conjugated verb forms undergo inflection according to the following categories: **tense** (past, present, future), **number** (singular, plural), **person** (first, second, third), **mood** (indicative, subjunctive, imperative), **aspect** (perfective, imperfective- only relevant for preterite vs. imperfect), and **voice** (active, passive).



Reflexive Verbs

A **reflexive verb** indicates that someone or something is **performing an action on or for itself**. Therefore, the subject and object of the verb refer to the same entity.
Because the object of the verb is the same entity as the subject, you will need to use a **reflexive pronoun** that matches the subject of the verb in both **number** (singular or plural) and **person** (first, second, or third).

Me ducho cada mañana. *I shower every morning.*

Person	Singular Pronouns	Plural Pronouns
first person	me (matches yo)	nos (matches nosotros)
second person	te (matches tú) OR se (matches usted)	os (matches vosotros) OR se (matches ustedes)
third person	se (matches él or ella)	se (matches ellos or ellas)

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs, often called helping verbs, are verbs that **combine with the main verb to form a verb phrase**. There are two groups of auxiliary verbs: **common auxiliaries** and **modals**. The most common auxiliary verb in Spanish, **haber** (*to have*), is used to form many tenses. A verb tense that is composed of a main verb and its auxiliary is called a compound tense.

Mi amiga ha comido mucho. *My friend has eaten a lot.*

Modals are special auxiliary verbs that express the attitude of the speaker, such as the likelihood or the moral obligation of an event. The most frequent modal verbs are: **deber** (*should*), **poder** (*to be able to*), **tener que** (*to have to*), and **soler** (*to use to, to tend to*).

Tú no debes fumar. *You should not smoke.*

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are **verbs that need a direct object**. A direct object is essentially the person or thing the subject performs an action upon. Examples: **tener** (*to have*), **comer** (*to eat*), **sorprender** (*to surprise*).

Intransitive verbs are verbs that **do not need a direct object**. Intransitive verbs often form one-word sentences in Spanish. Examples: **correr** (*to run*), **dormir** (*to sleep*).

Ser vs. Estar

A copular verb, also called a linking verb, is a verb that **links the subject of a sentence with the predicate**, equating one with the other. Spanish has two main copulative verbs, **ser** and **estar**, both of which correspond to the English *to be*.

Ser is used to describe the essential characteristics of someone or something, including **nationality, profession, religion, size, shape, and color**.

Estar is used to describe temporary states or conditions, including include **physical, mental, and emotional states**.



Verbs Like Gustar

- With **gustar** and verbs like it, the **subject** of the sentence is the **thing being liked**, while the person doing the liking is expressed via an **indirect object**. **Gustar**-like verbs are always conjugated to match the subject noun (the thing being liked).

- In the example below, **las manzanas** is the subject, and the verb **gustan** matches it in **number** (plural). The indirect object **me** refers to the person who likes **las manzanas**.

Spanish	Literal English Translation	Everyday English Translation
Me gustan las manzanas.	<i>Apples are pleasing to me.</i>	<i>I like apples.</i>

Other **gustar**-like verbs are **agradar**, **fascinar**, **encantar**, **importar**, **aburrir**, and **preocupar**.

Active Voice vs. Passive Voice

- In sentences in **active voice**, the agent (**the doer of the action**) is the subject of the verb. In active sentences, there may or may not be an object (**the receiver of the action**).

Yo hago un pastel. *I am making a cake.*

- In sentences in passive voice, the **receiver of the action** is the subject. This is often done to move the focus from the doer to whatever it is that was done. In passive sentences, the **doer of the action** may or may not appear as the agent complement (preposition **por** + **the doer of the action**).

Los pasteles fueron hechos por mi padre. *The cakes were made by my father.*

Types of Passive Voice

Spanish has two passive forms: the passive with **ser** and the **se pasiva**.



The following formulas are used to create the passive voice:

- **ser** + **past participle** (+ **por** + **the doer of the action**)
- **se** + third-person verb form

- In the passive with **ser**, the receiver of the action is the subject. The past participle always agrees in gender and number with the subject.

La pizza fue cocinada por mi madre. *The pizza was cooked by my mother.*

- In the **se pasiva**, the pronoun **se** is followed by the verb in the third person (singular or plural), agreeing in number with the subject (the receiver) of the sentence. The **se pasiva** never includes an explicit agent complement.

Se hizo este pastel con miel. *This cake was made with honey.*

En muchos países, se celebran elecciones cada cuatro años. *In many countries, elections are held every four years.*

VERB CONJUGATIONS

Indicative Mood

The **indicative mood** is used to talk about actions, events, or states that are believed to be facts or true

Simple Present Tense

Used to talk about habitual actions, routines, things happening now or in the near future, universal truths, facts, hypotheticals, lapses of time, and for ordering in restaurants and stores.

Trabajo en el museo. *I work at the museum.*

Voy al parque. *I'm going to the park.*

Regular Endings

Subject	-AR	-ER	-IR
yo	-o	-o	-o
tú	-as	-es	-es
él, ella, usted	-a	-e	-e
nosotros	-amos	-emos	-imos
vosotros	-áis	-éis	-ís
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-an	-en	-en



Irregular Yo Forms

- For verbs that end in **-guir**, the **yo** form ends in **go**.
- For verbs that end in **-ger** or **-gir**, the **g** in the **yo** form changes to a **j**.
- The following verbs have irregular **yo** forms. The other present tense forms of these verbs follow the patterns for regular **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs.

Spanish Infinitive	English Infinitive	Yo Form
caber	<i>to fit</i>	quepo
caer	<i>to fall</i>	caigo
conocer	<i>to know</i>	conozco
dar	<i>to give</i>	doy
hacer	<i>to do/to make</i>	hago
poner	<i>to put</i>	pongo
saber	<i>to know</i>	sé
salir	<i>to leave/to go out</i>	salgo
traducir	<i>to translate</i>	traduzco
traer	<i>to bring</i>	traigo
valer	<i>to be worth</i>	valgo
ver	<i>to see</i>	veo

Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Ser (To Be)	Estar (To Be)	Ir (To Go)	Haber (To Have)
yo	soy	estoy	voy	he
tú	eres	estás	vas	has
él, ella, usted	es	está	va	ha
nosotros	somos	estamos	vamos	hemos
vosotros	sois	estáis	vais	habéis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	son	están	van	han

Stem-Changing Verbs

Stem-changing verbs in the present tense use the same endings as regular **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs when conjugated, but undergo a vowel change in the last syllable of the stem, as follows.

¡Ojo! This stem change **does not** apply to the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms, which maintain the form of the infinitive stem.

- **e** → **ie**; ex. **querer** → yo **quiero**
- **o** → **ue**; ex. **soñar** → yo **sueño**
- **e** → **i**; ex. **repetir** → yo **repito**
- **i** → **ie**; ex. **adquirir** → yo **adquiero**
- **u** → **ue**; ex. **jugar** → yo **juego**

Present Perfect Tense

Used to talk about things that started in the past and which continue or repeat in the present. It's also used to talk about things that have happened in the recent past.

Has ido a Colombia. *You have gone to Colombia.*

Él ha dormido 10 horas. *He has slept 10 hours.*

Present Perfect Indicative Formula

present indicative of **haber** + past participle of another verb

Subject	Present Perfect of Haber
yo	he
tú	has
él, ella, usted	ha
nosotros	hemos
vosotros	habéis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	han



Simple Past/Preterite Tense

Used to describe actions completed at a point in the past.

La mujer **cerró** la puerta. Empezó a **llover**.
The woman shut the door. It started to rain.

Regular Endings

Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-é	-í
tú	-aste	-iste
él, ella, usted	-ó	-ió
nosotros	-amos	-imos
vosotros	-asteis	-isteis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-aron	-ieron



Stem-Changing -Ir Verbs

Verbs ending in **-ir** that undergo stem changes in the present tense also undergo stem changes in the preterite. These verbs have a stem change in the second-person formal singular (**usted**), third-person singular (**él, ella**) and third- and second-person plural (**ellos, ellas** and **ustedes**) forms.

These changes fall into two types:

- **e** to **i**, as in the verbs **sentir** (to feel) and **pedir** (to ask for)
- **o** to **u**, as in the verb **dormir** (to sleep)

Verbs with J Preterite Stems

The majority of verbs ending in **-ducir**, as well as the verbs **decir** and **traer**, take a **j** in the preterite in all forms. In addition, the **ellos, ellas**, and **ustedes** forms of these verbs end in **-eron** instead of **-ieron**.

- **conducir** → yo **conduje**
- **decir** → yo **dije**
- **traer** → yo **traje**

Verbs with Stems Ending in a Vowel

Verbs that have stems ending in a vowel + **-er** or **-ir** take a **y** in the **él, ella, usted** and **ellos, ellas, ustedes** forms. Verbs ending in a silent vowel + **-er** or **-ir** (like **seguir**) do not undergo this change.

- **caer** → él **cayó**
- **leer** → él **leyó**
- **roer** → él **royó**
- **oír** → él **oyó**
- **concluir** → él **concluyó**

Verbs with Different Preterite Stems

Some common irregular verbs follow similar patterns in the preterite.

- **uv stems**
 - **tener** → yo **tuve**
 - **andar** → yo **anduve**
 - **estar** → yo **estuve**
- **u stems**
 - **caber** → yo **cupe**
 - **haber** → yo **hube**
 - **poder** → yo **pude**
 - **poner** → yo **puse**
 - **saber** → yo **supe**
- **i stems**
 - **querer** → yo **quise**
 - **hacer** → yo **hice**
 - **venir** → yo **vine**



Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Ser (To Be)	Ir (To Go)	Dar (To Give)	Ver (To See)
yo	fui	fui	di	vi
tú	fuiste	fuiste	diste	viste
él, ella, usted	fue	fue	dio	vio
nosotros	fuimos	fuimos	dimos	vimos
vosotros	fuisteis	fuisteis	disteis	visteis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	fueron	fueron	dieron	vieron

Imperfect Tense

Used to describe past habitual actions or to talk about what someone was doing when they were interrupted by something else. It is also used to talk about times, dates, and age in the past, as well as descriptions that set the scene in terms of the senses in the past.

Hacía **calor** esa noche. La niña **tenía** 4 años. Mi papá **cocinaba** cuando **entré** a casa.
It was hot that night. The little girl was 4 years old. My dad was cooking when I came in the house.

Regular Endings

Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-aba	-ía
tú	-abas	-ías
él, ella, usted	-aba	-ía
nosotros	-ábamos	-íamos
vosotros	-abais	-íais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-aban	-ían



Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Ir (To Go)	Ser (To Be)	Ver (To See)
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
él, ella, usted	iba	era	veía
nosotros	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros	ibais	erais	veíais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	iban	eran	veían

Past Perfect Tense

Used to talk about a past action that happened prior to another action in the past.

Había **visto ya a mi primo**. Nos **habíamos sentado** cuando **el tren salió**.
I had already seen my cousin. We had sat down when the train left.

Past Perfect Spanish Formula

haber in the imperfect + **past participle**

Subject	Imperfect of Haber
yo	había
tú	habías
él, ella, usted	había
nosotros	habíamos
vosotros	habíais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habían



Informal Future Tense

Used to talk about what is going to happen.

Informal Future Formula

ir + **a** + **infinitive**

Yo **voy a viajar** por España.
I am going to travel through Spain.

Tú **vas a cantar**.
You are going to sing.

Subject	Present
yo	voy
tú	vas
él, ella, usted	va
nosotros	vamos
vosotros	vais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	van



Simple Future Tense

Used to talk about what will or shall happen. It is also used to express the possibility of what someone might or may be doing in the present. To form the simple future tense, add the appropriate future ending to the infinitive of the verb.

Simple Future Formula

infinitive + future endings

Jugarás **para el equipo nacional**. Él **hablará** con su novia **esta noche**.
You will play for the national team. He will talk to his girlfriend tonight.

Regular Endings

Subject	Ending
yo	-é
tú	-ás
él, ella, usted	-á
nosotros	-emos
vosotros	-éis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-án



Future Perfect Tense

Used to talk about something that will have been completed at a certain point in the future.

Habré terminado mi trabajo para diciembre.
I will have finished my work by December.

Ya habrás pedido cuando yo llegue.
You will have already ordered when I arrive.

Future Perfect Formula

simple future of **haber** + **past participle**

Subject	Simple Future of Haber
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yo	habré
tú	habrás
él, ella, usted	habrá
nosotros	habremos
vosotros	habréis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habrán



Simple Conditional Tense

Used to talk about hypothetical situations/probabilities and to make polite requests. The endings for the conditional tense are the same as those for the **-er** and **-ir** forms of the imperfect tense. However, conditional endings are attached to the infinitive, while imperfect endings are attached to the stem.

Conditional: **Escribiría unas cartas.** (*I would write some letters.*)

Imperfect: **Escribía unas cartas.** (*I wrote some letters.*)

Compraría esa camisa.
I would buy that shirt.

Sacaría la basura por ti.
He would take out the trash for you.

Regular Endings

Subject	Conditional Ending
yo	-ía
tú	-ías
él, ella, usted	-ía
nosotros	-íamos
vosotros	-íais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-ían



Irregular Future/Conditional Forms

- Verbs where the last vowel in the infinitive is replaced with a **-d**.

- Only **-er** and **-ir** verbs fall into this category. To form the stem of these verbs, simply replace the **e** or **i** at the end of the infinitive with a **-d**. Then, add the conditional endings.

tener → **yo tendría**
poner → **yo pondría**

- Verbs where the last vowel in the infinitive is removed.

- Only **-er** verbs fall into this category. To form the stem of these verbs, remove the vowel from the infinitive ending. Then, add the conditional endings.

haber → **yo habría**
poder → **yo podría**

Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Decir (To Tell)	Hacer (To Make/To Do)
yo	diría	haría
tú	dirías	harías
él, ella, usted	diría	haría
nosotros	diríamos	haríamos
vosotros	diríais	haríais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	dirían	harían

Conditional Perfect Tense

Describes an action in the past that would have happened but did not due to some other event. It can also be used to express the probability of an action that has already been completed.

Conditional Perfect Formula

conditional of **haber** + **past participle**

Habría comido antes de salir.

He had probably already eaten before leaving.

Él habría terminado el libro, pero el teléfono sonó.

He would have finished the book, but the telephone rang.

Subject	Conditional of Haber
yo	habría
tú	habrías
él, ella, usted	habría
nosotros	habríamos
vosotros	habríais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habrían



Imperative Mood

Used to tell someone to do something in a direct manner. More simply put, sentences in the imperative mood are commands.

Affirmative Informal Tú Commands

For regular verbs, you will simply use the third-person singular form of the present indicative to form an affirmative **tú** command.

Compra los libros. *Buy the books.*



Negative Informal Commands

Regular informal **tú** commands are the same as the **tú** form of the present subjunctive form. Always make sure you put **no** or another negative word like **nunca** (*never*) in front of the verb when forming a negative informal command.

No compres la camisa. *Do not buy the shirt.*

Affirmative Formal Commands

All **Ud.** (*usted*) and **Uds.** (*ustedes*) commands are the same as the **Ud.** and **Uds.** present subjunctive forms.

Compre los libros. *Buy the books.*

Negative Formal Commands

All you have to do is put a negative word such as **no** in front of the affirmative formal command, and you've got yourself a negative formal command.

No saquen sus libros. *Do not take out your books.*

Affirmative Nosotros Commands

There are two types of **nosotros** commands in Spanish:

- Subjunctive form commands:

- To form **nosotros** commands with the subjunctive, simply use the **nosotros** form of the present subjunctive.

Trabajemos juntos.
Let's work together.

- **Vamos a** + infinitive commands

- To make this common command form, you simply use the phrase **vamos a** plus any infinitive verb.

Vamos a la playa.
Let's go to the beach.



Negative Nosotros Commands

To form negative **nosotros** commands, you simply put **no** or another negative word in the front of the affirmative command.

No salgamos.
Let's not leave.

Subjunctive Mood

Used to express desires, doubts, the unknown, the abstract, and emotions.

Present Subjunctive Tense

Used to talk about situations of doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty.

Laura quiere que tú limpies el baño.
Laura wants you to clean the bathroom.

Esperamos que cocines bien.
We hope that you cook well.

Present Subjunctive Formula

present subjunctive stem = **yo** form of present indicative minus **o** ending

Regular Endings

Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-e	-a
tú	-es	-as
él, ella, usted	-e	-a
nosotros	-emos	-amos
vosotros	-éis	-áis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-en	-an

Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Dar (To Give)	Estar (To Be)	Ser (To Be)	Haber (To Have)	Ir (To Go)	Saber (To Know)
yo	dé	esté	sea	haya	vaya	sepa
tú	des	estés	seas	hayas	vayas	sepas
él, ella, usted	dé	esté	sea	haya	vaya	sepa
nosotros	demos	estemos	seamos	hayamos	vayamos	sepamos
vosotros	deis	estéis	seáis	hayáis	vayáis	sepáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	den	estén	sean	hayan	vayan	sepan

Stem-Changing Verbs

- e → **ie** and o → **ue** with -ar and -er verbs

For verbs in this group, the **e** in the last syllable of the stem (the **yo** form of the present indicative) changes to **ie**, or the **o** in the last syllable of the stem (the **yo** form of the present indicative) changes to **ue**. All subjunctive forms follow the stem change except for **nosotros** and **vosotros**, which use the infinitive stem.

Subject	Querer (To Want)	Poder (To Be Able To)
yo	quiera	pueda
tú	quieras	puedas
él, ella, usted	quiera	pueda
nosotros	queramos	podamos
vosotros	queráis	podáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	quieran	puedan

- e → **ie** and o → **ue** with -ir verbs

All **e** → **ie** and **o** → **ue** stem-changing -ir verbs follow the same changes as in the present indicative, except the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms, in which the **e** changes to **i** and the **o** changes to **u**.

Subject	Sentir (To Feel)	Dormir (To Sleep)
yo	sienta	duerma
tú	sientas	duermas
él, ella, usted	sienta	duerma
nosotros	sintamos	durmamos
vosotros	sintáis	durmáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	sientan	duerman

- e → **i** with -ir verbs

All **e** → **i** stem-changing -ir verbs in the present indicative maintain the stem change in **all** forms of the present subjunctive.

Subject	Pedir (To Ask)
yo	pida
tú	pidas
él, ella, usted	pida
nosotros	pidamos
vosotros	pidáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	pidan

Spelling Changes

Verbs ending in **-ger** and **-gir** have a **j** instead of a **g** in the subjunctive. The base form for these verbs is the first-person form of the present tense, which undergoes a **spelling change**. Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** undergo a change in the final consonant before **-ar**. These consonants change to **qu**, **gu**, and **c**, respectively. Some of these verbs, such as **empezar**, also undergo stem changes.

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

Often refers to a previous experience, but can also refer to unlikely events or possibilities.

Si yo tuviera/tuviese más dinero, viajaría por todo el mundo.
If I had more money, I would travel around the whole world.

Si yo fuera/fuese tú, no lo haría.
If I were you, I wouldn't do it.

Imperfect Subjunctive Stem Formula

imperfect subjunctive stem = **third person plural preterite form** minus **-ron** ending

Subject	Subjunctive 1 Endings	Subjunctive 2 Endings
yo	-ra	-se
tú	-ras	-ses
él, ella, usted	-ra	-se
nosotros	-ramos	-semos
vosotros	-rais	-seis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-ran	-sen



Present Perfect Subjunctive Tense

Used to describe past actions that are connected to the present, as well as actions that will have happened by a certain point in the future.

Mi profesor duda que yo haya leído el libro.
My professor doubts that I have read the book.

Es bueno que hayamos hablado.
It is good that we talked.

Present Perfect Subjunctive Formula

present subjunctive of **haber** + **past participle**

Subject	Present Subjunctive of Haber
yo	haya
tú	hayas
él, ella, usted	haya
nosotros	hayamos
vosotros	hayáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hayan



Past Perfect Subjunctive Tense

Used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past, past conditionals, and past actions that preceded other past actions.

Ojalá que hubiera/hubiese sabido.
I wish I had known.

Mamá no creyó que hubieras/hubieses limpiado el cuarto.
Mom did not believe that you had cleaned the room.

Past Perfect Subjunctive Formula

imperfect subjunctive of **haber** + **past participle**

Subject	Haber Imperfect Subjunctive 1	Haber Imperfect Subjunctive 2
yo	hubiera	hubiese
tú	hubieras	hubieses
él, ella, usted	hubiera	hubiese
nosotros	hubiéramos	hubiésemos
vosotros	hubierais	hubieseis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hubieran	hubiesen

