I'm not a bot

Wed Mar 05 2025 • 6 minfrom Jeremy DuranTue Mar 04 2025 • 5 minfrom Steve WheelsMon Mar 03 2025 • 7 minfrom Chester BradfordAdd the following to verb stems for different tenses:Present tense:-AR verbs: yo stem + o, tú stem + as, él stem + a, nosotros stem + amos...-ER verbs: yo stem + e, tú stem + es, él stem + e, nosotros stem + emos...-IR verbs: yo stem + e, tú stem + es, él stem + e, nosotros stem + imos...Past tense:-AR verbs: yo stem + é, tú stem + aste, él stem + ó, nosotros stem + amos...-ER verbs: yo stem + í, tú stem + iste, él stem + ío, nosotros stem + imos...-IR verbs: yo stem + í, tú stem + iste, él stem + ió, nosotros stem + imos...Future tense:-AR verbs: yo stem + aré, tú stem + arás, él stem +ará, nosotros stem + aremos...-ER verbs: yo stem + eré, tú stem + erás, él stem + era, nosotros stem + eremos...-IR verbs: yo stem + iré, tú stem + irás, él stem + irá, nosotros stem + iremos...Conditional tense:-AR verbs: yo stem + aría, tú stem + arías, él stem + aría, nosotros stem + aríamos...-ER verbs: yo stem + sería, tú stem + erías, él stem + sería, nosotros stem + eríamos...-IR verbs: yo stem + iría, tú stem + irías, él stem + iría, nosotros stem + iríamos... The Gerund (or Gerundio) is easy to create in Spanish. Simply add -ando to the stem for AR verbs and -iendo for ER or IR verbs. For example: - Hablar becomes Hablando - Caminar becomes Caminando - Comer becomes Comiendo Now, just combine the gerund with "I am," "you are," etc., like this: - Estoy caminando (I am walking) - Estamos comprando (We are buying) Conjugating with a participle in Spanish is useful for more complex sentence structures. To make the Spanish participle, you first need to learn how to make it. There are two main types of verbs in Spanish: AR and ER verbs. To conjugate an AR verb, take the stem and add -ado. For an ER verb, take the stem and add -ido. Examples: - Verb - Stem - Participle Hablar - Habl - Hablado Caminar - Camin - Caminado Comer - Com - Comido Dormir - Dorm - Dormido Vender - Vend - Vendido Beber - Beb - Bebido Now that you know how to make the participle, you can use it in different tenses. The two main ways to conjugate with the participle are the perfect de indicativo and past perfect subjuntivo. The perfect de indicativo is used for present actions and facts, and is equivalent to the simple present in English. It uses the following conjugations: He caminado - I have walked Tú has caminado - You have walked Él/ella/usted ha caminado - He/she/you formal have walked Nosotros/as hemos caminado - We have walked Vosotros/as habéis caminado - You all have walked Ellos/as han caminado - They have walked The past perfect subjuntivo is used for actions that occurred before another action in the past. It uses the following conjugations: Hubiera caminado - I would have walked Tuvieras caminado - You would have walked Él/ella/usted hubiera caminado - He/she/you formal would have walked Nostros/as hubiéramos caminado - We would have walked Vosotros/as hubierais caminado - You all would have walked Ellos/as hubieran caminado - They would have walked With this chart, you can master the conjugation of over 360 Spanish verbs in 7 most commonly used tenses. The past tense in Spanish, specifically for completed actions, follows a similar structure as the simple past in English. Era un día soleado cuando decidimos hacer algo nuevo. Quiero ofrecerte una taza de té mientras hablamos. Otras -er verbos con un patrón de conjugación similar incluyen perder, tender, atender y otros muchos. No entiendo lo que dices sobre la situación actual. ¿Qué estás bebiendo para mantenerte hidratado? ¿Quieres ir al cine esta noche o prefieres quedarte en casa? A todos les agradezco por su apoyo. El espectáculo se suspendió debido a la lluvia, así que no hay mucha actividad en la ciudad. Eres muy amable al ofrecerte ayudar, pero no entiendo español, así que gracias por traducir. Corres muy rápido cuando estás corriendo, ¿no? Hizo lo mejor que pudo con las herramientas disponibles. No conozco a ese autor y sus obras, pero su historia me ha impactado profundamente. ¿Pudieron llegar a tiempo para el concierto o se retrasaron? Tosí toda la noche por culpa de una gripe. No sabe qué dice cuando está hablando sobre política. Perdón si te ofendí al mencionar tu opinión, no era mi intención herir tus sentimientos. ¿Hay pan en la cocina para preparar algo para comer? Juana se cayó de su bicicleta y se lastimó un poco. ¿Tienes hora actualizada para saber qué hora es? Te prometo que no sucederá más, te lo juro. Las niñas se escondieron en el armario para evitar la lluvia. ¿Qué tipo de libros lees por diversion, ¿te gustan las novelas o los cómics? No creen lo que él dice sobre la situación económica del país. Te compadezco al ver tus problemas personales y necesitar ayuda para superarlos. La niñita se parece mucho a su madre en cuanto a personalidad y carácter. Si no me apuro, perderé mi tren y tendré que esperar otro día para viajar. ¿Encendiste el televisor para ver la noticia o prefieres leer un libro? El equipo merece ganar este partido después de tantas derrotas anteriores. Debes mantener la calma ante esta situación complicada. Esta planta crecerá bien al sol, pero debes regarla con regularidad. Su respuesta me sorprendió por su sentido del humor y creatividad. ¿Qué es lo que pretendes decir cuando hablas sobre la necesidad de cambiar? Nos comprometimos a ayudarlos en esta situación difícil y no podemos fallarles. Emprendieron el viaje temprano por la mañana para evitar el tráfico pesado. ¿Tienes hermanos o hermanas, o eres un niño único en tu familia? Mi abuela teje todo el tiempo y ha hecho una gran cantidad de prendas únicas y coloridas. Le concedo la palabra a ti porque tienes una opinión valiosa que compartir con nosotros. Cometí muchos errores en el examen y no me sentí muy orgulloso de mí mismo después de eso. ¿Cuándo volverá a la ciudad para visitarnos? Deben poner los juguetes en sus cajas antes de irse de vacaciones. ¿A qué le temías cuando eras niño, ¿algun tipo de criatura o cosa mágica? Lo multaron por exceder la velocidad máxima y no respetar las normas de tráfico. El perro no te morderá porque es muy amable y bien educado. Descendimos por las escaleras lentamente para evitar que se rompieran bajo nuestro peso. Esto no depende de mí, así que no puedo hacer nada al respecto. Intercederá por nosotros ante las autoridades y trata de resolver el problema de manera justa y equitativa. ¿Te atreves a tirarte en paracaídas? Do you dare go skydiving? Se sometió a una cirugía. He underwent surgery. Los niños rompieron una ventana con la pelota. The children broke a window with the ball. Resolveré el acertijo. I'll solve the riddle. Moverás una pieza durante tu turno. You will move a piece during your turn. Reconocieron su error. They acknowledged their mistake. I used each of these sentences for practice: [Subject] + [verb conjugated] + [complement]. Yo bebo demasiado café, but I also drink too much coffee. Allison perdió sus llaves, and Alison lost her keys. ¿Volverás a las ocho? is what you'll ask when asking if someone will be back at eight. ¡Barran su cuarto, por favor! means sweep your room, please! No creo que ella quiera ir, I don't think she wants to go. Mis cuñadas bebían mucho café, my sisters-in-law used to drink a lot of coffee. Simon y Betty se conocieron hace cinco años, and Simon and Betty met five years ago. Note that the Spanish language has different verb conjugations for -ER and -IR verbs in certain tenses, such as the present tense and imperative. This means that while the conjugation patterns are similar, there might be slight differences depending on the subject or command used. Or take a risk. This verb can also mean "to dare" or "to be sassy". Atrever is a Spanish pronominal verb that follows reflexive conjugation. Yo no me atrevo a saltar en bungee. I don't dare to bungee jump. ¿Cómo se atreven a hablarme de esa manera? How dare you talk to me like that? Barrer – To sweep/To clear out If you're learning Spanish house vocabulary, barrer is one of the most common verbs that you'll use to talk about cleaning activities. It's also used to describe defeats or something being eliminated or wiped out. Ayer barrí la sala y la cocina. Yesterday I swept the living room and the kitchen. Barrieron con todas mis cosas, no dejaron nada. They cleaned out everything. There's nothing left. Beber – To drink Beber means "to drink" in Spanish. It can refer to different types of beverages, but may only refer to alcohol in some contexts. Anoche bebimos hasta las 4 am. Last night we drank until 4 am. Bebí demasiado café y ahora no puedo dormir. I drank too much coffee, and now I can't sleep. Comer – To eat As a beginner or tourist looking to learn basic Spanish, you need to get familiar with the verb comer. Comer means "to eat", allowing you to describe your eating habits or food preferences. Come algo antes de irte. Eat something before you leave. La pizza que comimos el martes estaba riquísima. The pizza we ate on Tuesday was delicious. Comprender – To comprehend/To understand The direct translation of comprender is "to comprehend", but it can also be translated as "to understand" since it refers to having a clear idea of something. Necesito que comprendas. I need you to understand. ¿Comprendiste lo que dijo el profesor? Did you understand what the teacher said? Correr – To run/To fire When talking about exercising or doing something quickly, correr means "to run". However, in Spanish, this word can also be used to talk about firing someone from their job or kicking a person out of a particular place. As a result, correr can also mean "to fire", "to dismiss", "to expel" or "to kick out". Alex corrió un maratón. Alex ran a marathon. ¿Te corrieron del trabajo? Did they fire you from work? Coser – To sew In Spanish, the verb coser describes that two parts or objects are joined together using a thread and needle. As a result, "coser" can be translated as "to sew" or "to stitch up". ¿Quieres que cosa ese botón? Do you want me to sew that button? Mi amor, necesitamos coserte la herida. Honey, we need to stitch that wound. Take Note: Although they may sound the same, coser and cocer are not synonymous. In Spanish, "cocer" refers to cooking and preparing food, while coser means "to sew". The Spanish verb "deber" has multiple meanings depending on the context in which it's used. It can mean "must" when talking about obligations or speculations, but also translates to "to owe" if referring to debt. Additionally, when working with the impersonal pronoun "se", "deber" means "to be due to". Depender is a verb that translates to "to depend" or "to rely on", and it's used to express choices, responsibilities, or the idea that someone or something relies on another person or object. This verb always works with the preposition de. Another verb, esconder, means "to hide" or "to conceal". Depending on the context, "lamer" can mean "to lick", while "meter" has three primary uses: putting something inside a place, getting involved in a situation, or talking about a person's new job. In formal contexts, prometer can also mean "to be promising". On the other hand, responder means "to answer" or "to reply". To respond messages, Alicia always answers them. The Spanish word romper means "to break" and is often used for breaking objects like a cup or bone, but also to end relationships. When you use it with object pronouns, it can mean breaking something. For example: Me rompí la nariz jugando fútbol, meaning I broke my nose playing soccer. Another common verb is suspender which means either "to cancel" or "to suspend". In an academic setting, a student may not attend school for some time due to this verb. When you have the flu, you will often use the word toser to describe your coughing fit. The Spanish baby will be talking about how they coughed all night. Some people dislike when other people cough without covering their mouths. Vender is another common verb meaning "to sell" which can also be used in a colloquial sense. It means exchanging something for money or even betraying someone for money. If you want to buy some products, do you vender any beauty items? In this case the tickets have already been sold out. The Spanish verbs are divided into several categories, each with its own unique meaning and usage. 1.- to show up or turn up 2.- to fit: caber 3.- to fall/collapse: caer 4.- to boil/cook: cocer 5.- to take/catch: coger 6.- to know/meet : conocer 7.- to convince: convencer To attend your mom's party, you need to ask her permission first. Crecer - To grow: When describing something growing in size or quantity, Spanish uses crecer. For example: "El árbol creció mucho durante la primavera" (This tree grew a lot during the spring). Adverbs like 'mucho' can be used to emphasize how much something has grown. Crecer can also mean to increase in amount or degree. Creer - To believe/To think: While believing and thinking are closely related, Spanish distinguishes between them with the verb creer. This is because people often express their thoughts or assumptions as if they were true facts. "Creo que mañana no tenemos clase de química" (I think we don't have chemistry class tomorrow) illustrates this use. Defender - To defend: In Spanish, defender means to protect something physically, verbally, or ideologically. It can also mean standing up for someone or something. For example, "Ulysses me defendió del asaltante" (Ulysses defended me from the robber). Desaparecer - To disappear: This verb in Spanish describes something vanishing, whether it's a person, object, or animal. It can be translated to 'disappear', 'vanish', or 'go missing'. Los cassettes desaparecieron cuando llegaron los CDs (Cassettes disappeared when CDs arrived). Desenvolver - To unwrap/To manage: In Spanish, desenvolver has two main meanings. When removing the cover or wrapping from something, it means to unwrap. However, as a reflexive verb, desenvolverse describes performance or behavior in a situation. It can be translated to 'get on' or 'manage'. Los estudiantes se han desenvuelto muy bien este año (The students have managed themselves very well this year). La historia se desenvuelve en un pequeño pueblo (The story unfolds in a small town). Deshacer - To undo/To get rid of: This Spanish verb typically expresses reversing or undoing actions. When referring to food or materials, it means dissolving or melting. Me deshice de toda mi ropa vieja (I got rid of all my old clothes). Desobedecer - To disobey: The antonym of obedecer is desobedecer, which translates directly to 'to disobey'. ¿Por qué desobedeces a tus maestros? Why do you disobey your teachers? You disobey me, I will punish you. Devolver - To return In Spanish, devolver expresses that a person is returning something to someone else. It can be translated as 'to return', 'to give back', 'to take back' or 'to send back'. Los de la tienda nunca nos devolvieron el dinero.The store never gave us our money back. ¿Le devolviste su blusa a Renata?Did you give Renata her blouse back? Distraer - To distract/To do for fun Distraer or its reflexive form distraerse are both used to talk about distractions. No hagas tanto ruido, distraes a los demás.Don't make so much noise; you distract others. ¿Qué haces para distraerte cuando estás aburrido?What do you do for fun when you're bored? Doler - To hurt The Spanish verb doler expresses physical or emotional pain. ¿Te duele mucho?Does it hurt a lot? Albert dijo que le duele la cabeza.Albert said his head hurts. Encender - To turn on/To ignite In Spanish, we typically use the verb encender to express that an electric device started functioning. Enciende la computadora, por favor.Turn on the computer, please. La televisión no encendió, creo que se fue la luz.The TV didn't turn on. I think the power went out. Encoger - To shrink Encoger and its reflexive form encogerse express that something gets smaller. Mi blusa favorita se encogió.My favorite blouse shrunk. Espero que este vestido no se encoja cuando lo meta a la lavadora.I hope this dress doesn't shrink when I put it in the washing machine. Entender - To understand Entender in Spanish can be used as a synonym for comprender, which means that it can be translated as 'to understand' or 'to get'. Creo que el mesero no entendió lo que le dije.I think the waiter didn't understand what I said. Si no entienden algo, no duden en preguntar.If you don't understand something, don't hesitate to ask. Envolver - To wrap/To involve The verb envolver translates as 'to wrap', 'to cover' or 'to envelop' since it describes the action of completely covering something with another material. ¿Envolviste los regalos de navidad?Did you wrap the Christmas presents? No envuelvas esa caja Escoger - To choose is a verb in Spanish that means making decisions, so it can be translated to "pick" or "choose". Yo escogería el vestido rojo meaning I would choose the red dress. It's like when you're at the store and you pick out what you want, yo lo pago meaning you pay for it. Extender - This verb is used in different ways depending on the context, but it mainly means to spread something out or lay it out flat. Extiende las sábanas para que se sequen meaning spread the sheets out so they can dry. It's like when you're getting ready for bed and you need to put your clothes somewhere. Haber - To have in Spanish is also used as a verb that means "to be" or "to exist". ¿Por qué no has terminado de comer? meaning why haven't you finished eating, because it shows someone hasn't done something yet. Hay dos galletas en la mesa. Te las puedes comer meaning there are two cookies on the table and you can eat them. Leer - This is another verb in Spanish that means to read, so whether you're reading a book or a document, this is the word you use. Leí 8 libros el año pasado meaning I read 8 books last year, and Hilda leyó un poema en Mandarín meaning Hilda read a poem in Mandarin. Llover - To rain in Spanish means exactly that, but it can also be used to describe when someone gets too much of something. Esta semana me llovieron muchas ofertas de trabajo meaning this week I received a lot of job offers. Merecer - This is the verb in Spanish that means "to deserve" or "to be worthy of". Me merezco un descanso meaning I deserve a break, and No mereces todo lo que he hecho por ti meaning you don't deserve everything I've done for you. Morder - To bite in Spanish is this one verb that can mean different things depending on the context. Mi perro me mordió mientras jugaba meaning my dog bit me while we were playing, and no dejes que el niño muerda eso meaning don't let the kid bite into that. Mover - This means "to move" in Spanish, so it can be used when you're changing places or posture. ¿Quién movió el escritorio? meaning who moved the desk, and no te muevas because there's a bee in your hair. Nacer significa ser nacido o surgir en algo. El verbos significa "nacer" y se usa para describir el momento en que un ser vivo nace al mundo. En contextos formales, "nacer" puede significar "levantarse" o "origenariarse". Por ejemplo: El hijo de George nació hace una semana.George's son was born a week ago. Este proyecto nació del deseo por ayudar a la comunidad.This project originated from the desire to help the community. El verbos significa "obedecer" y se usa para expresar que alguien sigue las reglas o hace lo que se le da. En situaciones formales, "obedecer" se usa para hablar de las causas de algo o un sinónimo de " responder". Por ejemplo: Matías, obedece a tus maestros.Matías, obey your teachers. Si no obedeces te voy a castigar.If you don't obey I will punish you. El verbos significa "olorar" y se usa para hablar de olores, tanto percibirlos como emitirlos. Ten en cuenta que el verbo "olor" es muy irregular y cambia mucho su raíz al conjugarse. Parecer significa "parecer" o "semejarse". Se utiliza para hablar de las apariencias de alguien o algo y también se puede usar para expresar suposiciones o observaciones. Por ejemplo: Parece que este invierno será muy frío.It looks like this winter will be very cold. El verbo significa "perder" y se usa para hablar de pérdidas y derrotas. Es la traducción directa de "perder". El verbo significa "poder". Se utiliza para hablar del capacidad o habilidad de alguien para hacer algo. También puede expresar posibilidad con ciertas tenses. Por ejemplo: No puedo abrir esta botella.I can't open this bottle. El verbos significa "poner" y se usa para hablar de poner objetos en un lugar. También puede referirse a la ropa, en el que caso significaría "ponerse" o "vistir". Además, significa "abrir" cuando se expresa que alguien abrió algo nuevo. 1. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. 2. Si quieres, pon tus cosas aquí.If you want, put your things here. Mañana me pondré el vestido azul. Tomorrow, I'll put the blue dress on. 3. Proponer means to propose or suggest something, especially in terms of ambitions or resolutions. It is built with the suffix poner, similar to other -poner verbs like "poner". 4. Querer expresses feelings and wishes, and can be translated as "to want" or "to love". For activities you wish to do, use an infinitive verb. 5. Los quiero mucho, amigos.I love you very much, guys. Note: While both amar and querer are verbs that express love, querer is not as intense as 'amar', and can be used with family and friends. 6. Recoger means "to pick up" in various contexts like cleaning or organizing things, collecting people or objects, etc. 7. ¿Recogiste tu cuarto?Did you clean up your room? Mi papá me recogió en la mañana. Dad picked me up in the morning. 8. Remover can be used to "remove" from a position, but if providing cooking instructions, means "to stir". 9. Lo removieron de su puesto.They removed him from his position. 10. Retorcer is more frequently used as equivalent of "to wring", although it also describes an object being bent or twisted. suponemos que está ocupada,supongo que ella está ocupada I imagine she is busy tengo un nuevo número de teléfono,yo tengo un nuevo número de teléfono I have a new phone number puedo prender el aire acondicionado si tienes calor,yo puedo encender la aire acondicionado cuando tú tengas calor If you're hot I can turn on the air conditioning me torcí el tobillo,me torqué el tobillo I twisted my ankle ¿por qué torciste el tenedor?,¿qué pasó con tu tenedor? Why did you bend the fork? trajiste el libro que te pedí,yo traigo el libro que te pedí You brought me the book I asked for has visto a Dan?,¿has visto a esa persona? Have you seen Dan? trae una sudadera roja,el hombre lleva una sudadera roja He's wearing a red sweatshirt es lo que pienso,esa es mi opinión That's my thought viviré más tiempo si vivo en el sur de Francia.If I live in southern France, I will live longer yo vería más seguido a mis abuelos si tuviera más tiempo.If I had more time, I would see my grandparents more often The purpose of this verb is to convey the idea of "to come back" or "to return". The Spanish verb "volver" can be combined with other verbs to express that an action is taking place again. Examples include "Volvi a comprar comida china" (I bought Chinese food again) and "El perrito de Ricardo nunca volvió a su casa" (Ricardo's puppy never returned home). The text then lists various Spanish -er verbs, both regular and irregular, along with their conjugations in the present tense. Regular -er verbs follow a predictable pattern of changes, while irregular ones have unique forms that do not fit this pattern. Some examples of Spanish -er verbs include "ascender" (to promote), "atender" (to attend), and "volver" (to return). The list also includes many other verbs, such as "conmover" (to move), "contender" (to fight), and "devolver" (to return). Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of Spanish -er verbs, including their conjugations in the present tense. Want to get the PDF version of this content? Just hit the download button down below. If you think this is as cool as we do, feel free to share it with your buddies!

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