Español AP
Harris's summary & review of tenses
The confusion ends (or begins) here!

The Present

English	I/you/he/we/they + verb

Conjugation	• -AR verbs (chop off –AR) & add:
	    o, as, a, amos, an
	• -ER verbs (chop off –ER) & add:
	    o, es, e, emos, en
	• -IR verbs (chop off –IR) & add:
	    o, es, e, imos, en

Irregulars	• ser – soy, eres, es, somos, son
	• estar – estoy, estás, está, estamos, están
	• dar – doy, das, da, damos, dan
	• ir – voy, vas, va, vamos, van
	• tener – tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tienen
	• venir – vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, vienen
	• oír – oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oyen
	• many verbs have irregular present tense "yo" forms. Some examples are:
	    hacer (hago); poner (pongo); salir (salgo); traer (traigo); caer (caigo);
	    ver (veo); saber (sé); caber (quepo)
	• keep "stem-changers" in mind

Accents	• estar – est**á**, est**á**s, est**á**n & saber - s**é**
Uses	• to express what happens, what is happening, what will happen or what normally happens.
Examples	• Él **trabaja** como bombero. *He works as a firefighter.* • ¿Qué **haces**? *What are you doing?* • Mañana **salgo** para California. *Tomorrow I'm leaving for California.* • Normalmente **llego** a mi casa a las seis. *Normally I arrive home at six.*

The present progressive

English	I am/you are/he is/we are/they are + -ing form of verb
Conjugation	estoy/estás/está/estamos/están + -iendo/-ando (form of verb)

Irregulars	• -ER & -IR verbs whose <u>stems end in a vowel</u> use the ending –**yendo** instead of –iendo:
	    l<u>e</u>er – le**yendo** o<u>í</u>r – o**yendo** c<u>a</u>er- ca**yendo** h<u>ui</u>r – hu**yendo**
	• -IR stem-changing verbs change the **e** to **i** and the **o** to **u**:
	    m**e**ntir – m**i**ntiendo s**e**rvir – s**i**rviendo
	    d**o**rmir – d**u**rmiendo m**o**rir – m**u**riendo
	• Other irregulars are:
	    decir – diciendo poder – pudiendo ir – yendo venir - viniendo

Accents	• no accents appear unless object pronouns are attached to the end of these (then they will go on the "a" of the –ando, and the "e" of the –iendo • ej. Estoy intent**á**ndolo. *I am trying it.* Estás escribi**é**ndomela. *You are writing it to me.*
Uses	• To indicate an action that is in progress (in the here & now). • To describe temporary actions. • It is NOT used to indicate a future action, as is in English.
Examples	• **Estoy haciendo** mi tarea. *I am doing my homework.* • Mi mamá me **está cocinando** algo. *My mom is cooking me something.*

The simple future

English	I am going/you are going/he is going/we are going/they are going + verb (to do something)
Conjugation	voy, vas, va, vamos, van + a + infinitive of verb
Irregulars	none
Accents	none
Uses	• to express what you or someone else "is going" to do in the near future
Examples	• **Voy a ir** al parque esta tarde. *I am going to go to the park this afternoon.* • **Vamos a nadar** en la piscina. *We are going to swim in the pool.*

The imperfect

English	used to (do something); was (doing something); did (do something – repeatedly)

Conjugation	• -AR verbs (chop off –ar) & add:
	  aba, abas, aba, ábamos, aban
	• -IR/-ER verbs (chop off – ir, -er) & add:
	  ía, ías, ía, íamos, ían

Irregulars	• ser – era, eras, era, éramos, eran • ir – iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, iban • ver – veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veían
Accents	• on the first "a" of the ending of the nostros form for –AR verbs • on every "i" in all the forms for –ER/-IR verbs • ser – **é**ramos ir – **í**bamos ver – every "i" in all of the endings
Uses	• to refer to habitual or repeated actions in the past with no reference to when they began or ended • describes physical, mental, or emotional condition/characteristic in the past • refers to a repeated/habitual action in the past • describes or sets the stage in the past • expresses time in the past • used in indirect discourse • describes age in the past
Examples	• ¿Viste a Ana cuando **ibas** para el estadio? *Did you see Ana when you were going to the stadium?* • No fui porque **estaba** enfermo. *I didn't go because I was sick.* • **Era** delgada y **tenía** pelo largo. *She was skinny and had long hair.* • Siempre **íbamos** con Ana. *We always went with Ana.* • **Hacía** frío y **llovía** cuando salí. *I was cold and raining when I left.* • **Eran** las once cuando llegué. *It was eleven when I arrived.* • Ella dijo que no **sabía** nadar. *She said she didn't know how to swim.* • Ella **tenía** seis años. *She was six years old.*

The preterit

English	there are too many irregular English preterit endings to give a direct translation examples: I finished, I did, I went, I bought, I made, I ate, I slept
Conjugation	- for –AR verbs (chop off the –ar) & add: é, aste, ó, amos, aron - for –ER/IR verbs (chop off the –er/-ir) & add: í, iste, ió, imos, ieron
Irregulars	- ser – fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fueron - ir – fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fueron - dar – di, diste, dio, dimos, dieron - The following verbs have irregular stems/endings in the preterit: tener (tuv) estar (estuv) andar (anduv) caber (cup) poder (pud) poner (pus) saber (sup) hacer (hic) * (z) venir (vin) querer (quis) decir (di**j**) traer (tra**j**) producir (produ**j**) conducir (condu**j**) - there is a new set of endings for these "irregulars." They are: **e, iste, o, imos, ieron** - one exception occurs in the "ellos/Uds." form with stems that end in "**j**." The "i" in the "ieron" disappears. It changes to "eron." (ej. dijeron) -CAR/-GAR/ZAR verbs have a spelling change in the "yo" preterit -CAR verbs - the "c" changes to a "qu" (yo sa**qu**é) -GAR verbs – the "g" changes to a "gu" (yo lle**gu**é) -ZAR verbs – the "z" changes to a "c" (yo empe**c**é)
Accents	- for –AR verbs – yo form (**é**), él form (**ó**) - for –IR/-ER verbs – yo form (**í**), él form (**ió**) - no accents on the irregulars!
Uses	- narrates in the past - refers to a completed action in the past - used when stating a series of events
Examples	¿**Compraste** algo ayer? *Did you buy something yesterday?* - George Washington **fue** el primer presidente. *G.W. was the 1ˢᵗ president.* - El no **hizo** la tarea. *He didn't do the homework.* - Me **dijeron** la verdad. *They told me the truth.*

The subjunctive

English	translated as the "present tense" of a verb
Conjugation	• with –AR verbs, go to the "yo" present tense, drop the "o" and add the opposite endings: e, es, e, emos, en • with –ER/-IR verbs, go to the "yo" present tense, drop the "o" and add the opposite endings: a, as, a, amos, an • if the verb is irregular in the "yo" form, this irregularity is maintained in all other conjugations • the –IR verbs that change the "e" to "ie" & the "o" to "ue" in the present indicative change the "e" to "i" & the "o" to "u" in the <u>nosotros</u> form of the subjunctive (ej. sentir – s**i**ntamos; morir – m**u**ramos) • the –IR verbs that change the "e" to "i" in the present indicative maintain this change in all forms of the subjunctive (ej. pedir – p**i**da, p**i**das, p**i**da, etc.)
Irregulars	• dar – dé, des, dé, demos, den • estar – esté, estés, esté, estemos, estén • saber – sepa, sepas, sepa, sepamos, sepan • ser – sea, seas, sea, seamos, sean • ir – vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayan • haber – haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayan
Accents	dar – yo d**é**, él d**é** estar – yo est**é**, tú est**és**, él est**é**, ellos est**én**
Uses	• most often used in subordinate clauses, which are introduced by **que**. • used after expressions of WEIRDO (**w**ishes, **e**motions, **i**mpersonal expressions, **r**ecommendations, **d**oubts, **o**jalá) • a subject change is required within the sentence, otherwise the infinitive is used (Mi padre quiere que yo **cocine** su plato favorito vs. Mi padre quiere **cocinar** su plato favorito).
Examples	• (W) Mi madre quiere que yo **cambie** mis planes. *My mom wants me to change my plans.* • (E) Temo que no **puedan** ir con nosotros. *I'm afraid that they can't go with us.* • (I)Es necesario que **comuniquemos** mejor. *It's necessary that we comunícate better.* • (R)Te recomiendo que **vayas** conmigo. *I recommend that you go with me.* • (D) Dudo que **tenga** suficiente dinero. *I doubt he has enough money.* • (O)Ojalá que no **tengas** miedo. *I hope you aren't afraid.*

The Future

English	will/shall + verb
Conjugation	To the infinitive & irregular stems add: é, ás, á, emos, án
Irregulars	haber (habr-) poner (pondr-) decir (dir-) caber (cabr-) venir (vendr-) hacer (har-) querer (querr-) tener (tendr-) saber (sabr-) salir (saldr-) poder (podr-) valer (valdr-)
Accents	on the vowels of all endings except nosotros
Uses	• When you want to refer to an action that WILL or WILL NOT HAPPEN in the future. • To express probability in relation to the **present**
Examples	• **Trabajaré** este verano *I will work this summer.* • ¿Qué **harás** tú? *What will you do?* • ¿A qué hora **será** la fiesta? *What time do you suppose the party is?* • No se…**será** a las ocho. *I don't know. It must be at 8 o'clock.*

The Future Perfect

English	will have + verb
Conjugation	HABER (in the future) + past participle of the main verb habré, habrás, habrá, habremos, habrán + ido/ado
Irregulars	The participle words have irregulars: abrir (abierto) envolver (envuelto) resolver (resuelto) cubrir (cubierto) escribir (escrito) romper (roto) decir (dicho) hacer (hecho) ver (visto) descubrir (descubierto) morir (muerto) volver (vuelto) devolver (devuelto) poner (puesto)
Accents	on vowels of all future conjugations of haber, except "nosotros"
Uses	• When you want to refer to an action that WILL HAVE taken place by a certain point in the future. Used for deadlines w/"para" • Expressing probability about the past.
Examples	• Para el fin de junio, todos **habrán terminado** con los examenes finales. *By the end of June, everyone will have finished with final exams.* • ¿**Habrás terminado** de cenar para las ocho? *Will you have finished eating by 8 o'clock?* • ¿Ya habrán salido? *I wonder if they have already left.*

The Conditional

English	would + verb
Conjugation	To the infinitive & irregular stems add: ía, ías, ía, íamos, ían
Irregulars	same as the future tense
Accents	on the "i" of all forms
Uses	• To state what WOULD happen (if a certain condition were true) • To express probability in relation to the past
Examples	• Yo no **haría**. *I wouldn't do it. (if I were you)* • El dijo que **llegaría** tarde. *He said he would be late.* • ¿Dónde **estaría**? *Where do you suppose he was?* • **Iría** al supermercado. *He probably went to the supermarket.*

The Conditional Perfect

English	would have + verb
Conjugation	HABER (in the conditional) + past participle of the main verb habría, habrías, habría, habríamos, habrían + ido/ado
Irregulars	same as the future perfect
Accents	on every "i" in the conditional of HABER
Uses	• to talk about an action that WOULD have taken place (but didn't) if a certain condition <u>had been</u> true • it refers to a future action in relation to the past
Examples	• De haberlo sabido, no **habría ido**. *Had I known, I wouldn't have gone.* • Ella me dijo que para junio se **habrían graduado**. *She told me that by June they would have graduated.*

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

English	no consistent direct translation
Conjugation	start with the preterit "ellos" form drop the "ron" Add: -ra, -ras, -ra, -'ramos, -ran -se, -ses, -se, -'semos, -sen
Irregulars	keep in mind all of the preterit irregulars: tener (tuv-) caber (cup-) conducir (conduj-) estar (estuv-) hacer (hic-) traducir (traduj-) andar (anduv-) venir (vin-) producir (produj-) poder (pud-) querer (quis-) poner (pus-) decir (dij-) saber (sup-) traer (traj-)
Accents	only on the "nosotros" form on the vowel before "ramos"
Uses	1. when a past or conditional tense main verb calls for the subjunctive (WEIRDO) 2. When a verb in the main clause is in the present, but the subordinate verb is in the past. 3. To express an improbable wish. 4. In *si* clauses used with the conditional tense 5. After the expression *"como si"* (because it expresses a contrary to fact situation)
Examples	1. SEE THE DIFFERENCE HERE: Es importante que vayas a clase. *It is important that you go to class.* Era importante que **fueras** a clase. *It was important that you go to class.* • Because the second example starts out in a past tense & triggers the subjunctive, the imperfect subjunctive is used. 2. Es una lástima que no **vinieras** a mi fiesta. *It's a shame that you didn't come to my party.* 3. Ojalá que **tuviera** un coche nuevo. *I wish I had a new car.* 4. Iría (conditional) si **tuviera** el tiempo. *I would go if I had the time.* Me llamaría si **pudiera**. *He would call me if he could.* 5. Ella habla como si **supiera** la verdad. *She talks as if she knew the truth.*

The Present Perfect

English	have + verb
Conjugation	he, has, ha, hemos, han + ido/ado
Irregulars	same as listed in the future perfect
Accents	none
Uses	to talk about what HAS or HAS NOT happened
Examples	¿Ya **has comido**? *Have you already eaten?* Sí, **he comido**. *Yes, I have eaten.*

The Present Perfect Subjunctive

English	have + verb
Conjugation	haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayan + ido/ado
Irregulars	same as listed in the future perfect
Accents	none
Uses	to talk about what HAS or HAS NOT happened in sentences that require the subjunctive (WEIRDO)
Examples	Dudo que lo **hayas visto**. *I doubt you have seen it.* Espero que me **hayas dicho** la verdad. *I hope you have told me the truth.*

The Pluperfect

English	had + verb
Conjugation	había, habías, había, habíamos, habían + ido/ado
Irregulars	same as listed in the future perfect
Accents	on every "i" in haber's conjugation
Uses	to talk about what HAD or HADN'T happened before another action in the past
Examples	Roberto ya **había puesto** la mesa cuando yo llegué a casa. *Robert had already set the table when I arrived home.*

The Pluperfect Subjunctive

English	had + verb
Conjugation	hubiera, hubieras, hubiera, hubiéramos, hubieran + ido/ado
Irregulars	same as listed in the future perfect
Accents	on the "e" in the nosotros form of haber's conjugation
Uses	1. to talk about what HAD or HADN'T happened before another action in the past in sentences that require the use of the subjunctive 2. In a *si* clause with the conditional perfect 3. In a *como si* clause to refer to a contrary to fact action in the past
Examples	1. Buscaba a alguien que ya **hubiera estado** allí. *I was looking for someone who had already been there.* 1. Mis abuelos se alegraron de que yo **hubiera regresado**. *My grandparents were glad that I had returned.* 2. Habría comido si **hubiera tenido** hambre. *I would have eaten if I had been hungry.* 3. Él comió como si no **hubiera comido** por una semana. *He ate as if he hadn't eaten for a week.*

positive commands

English	"do" something!
Conjugation	use the "él" form of the present tense
Irregulars	decir – (di)　　hacer – (haz)　　ir – (ve)　　poner – (pon) salir – (sal)　　ser – (sé)　　tener – (ten)　　venir – (ven)
Accents	• ser – s**é** • If there is an object pronoun attached to the end of the command (ej. ¡**Có**mpramelo! ¡Ay**ú**dame!)
Uses	• to tell someone what to do • Note: if a command is positive, you must attach all object pronouns to the end of the command. (ej. ¡Cómpra**melo**! ¡Ayúda**me**!)
Examples	• **Cambia** la llanta! *Change the tire!* • **Ve** a la casa de Carlos y **dile** que mi coche no funciona. *Go to Carlos's house and tell him that my car is not working.*

negative commands

English	"don't" do something!
Conjugation	say "no" and then use the "tú" conjugation of the subjunctive
Irregulars	decir – (no digas)　hacer – (no hagas)　ir – (no vayas)　poner – (no pongas) salir – (no salgas)　ser – no (seas)　tener – (no tengas)　venir – (no vengas)
Accents	none
Uses	• to tell someone what *not* to do • Note: if a command is negative, all object pronouns must come before the command (ej. No **se lo** compres. *Don't buy it for him.*)
Examples	• Ana, no gastes tanto dinero. *Ana, don't spend so much money.* • No me ayudes por favor. *Don't help me please.*