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:  
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

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 completed and to describe series of events that follow one another.

REGULAR

VER

Notice: All endings in the brown area are the same.

There are only 3 irregular verbs in Pretérito Perfecto:

1. *hablar* has the same endings. Just add E to the stem.
2. *querer* has the same endings.
3. *ir* has the same endings.

**I**

You

She/he/unfamiliar you

We

You (pl)

They/unfamiliar you (pl)

IRREGULAR

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.

Notice: All endings in the brown area are the same.
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

**spelling correction necessary**

Because it would be hard to pronounce the letter l between vowels, we need to change it to the letter y. This situation happens in the -ER and -IR groups where the stem ends with the vowel.

### -AR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ends with vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOCAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOQUÉ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### -ER -IR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ends with vowel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLEGAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLEGUÉ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ends with vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRAZAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRACÉ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ends with vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCLUIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCLUÍR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YERON</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem ends with vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ÉL/ELLA/ USTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCLUYÓ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDIR</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELLOS/ELLAS/ USTEDES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIDIR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregularity caused by spelling correction
The following verbs have **irregular stems**:

- **AR**: andar → anduv
  - estar → estuv
  - haber → hub
  - hacer → hic
  - poder → pud
  - poner → pus
  - querer → quis
  - saber → sup
  - satisfacer → satisfic
  - tener → tuv
  - traer → traj
  - decir → dij
  - -ducir → -duj
  - venir → vin

- **ER**: e
  - existe
  - io
  - imos
  - iste
  - ieron

- **IR**: o
  - e
  - e
  - e
  - e
  - e

**-IR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDIR</td>
<td>DORMIR</td>
<td>MORIR</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIDIÓ</td>
<td>DURMIÓ</td>
<td>MURIÓ</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIDIERON</td>
<td>DURMIERON</td>
<td>MURIERON</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only those 2 verbs are in this group.*
The only difference

Presente

AR
ER
IR

Notice: All endings in the red area are the same

REGULAR

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

Verbs

AR stems:

HABLAR

I
you
she/he/unfamiliar you
we
you (pl)
they/unfamiliar you (pl)

Notice: Used to describe an action, and to talk about things in general, or to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.
Presente

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

-AR -ER

-IE

Completely irregular verbs:

**ESTAR**
- estoy
- estás
- está
- estamos
- estáis
- están

**HABER**
- he
- has
- hemos
- habéis
- han

**SER**
- soy
- eres
- es
- somos
- sois
- son

**IR**
- voy
- vas
- va
- vamos
- vais
- van

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-AR</th>
<th>-ER</th>
<th>-IR</th>
<th>-IAR</th>
<th>-UAR</th>
<th>-UIR</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>IE</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>í</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>UE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>DORMIR</td>
<td>PEDIR</td>
<td>ESQUIAR</td>
<td>EVALUAR</td>
<td>INCLUIR</td>
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<td>ÍENTIR</td>
<td>DORMIR</td>
<td>PEDIR</td>
<td>ESQUIÓ</td>
<td>EVALÚO</td>
<td>INCLUYÓ</td>
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<td>DUERMO</td>
<td>PIDO</td>
<td>ESQUIÁS</td>
<td>EVALÚAS</td>
<td>INCLUYES</td>
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<tr>
<td>ÍENTES</td>
<td>DUERMES</td>
<td>PIDES</td>
<td>ESQUIÁA</td>
<td>EVALÚA</td>
<td>INCLUYE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ÍENTE</td>
<td>DUERME</td>
<td>PIDE</td>
<td>ESQUIAMOS</td>
<td>ESQUIAMOS</td>
<td>INCLUIMOS</td>
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<td>DORMIMOS</td>
<td>PEDIMOS</td>
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<td>DORMÍS</td>
<td>PEDÍS</td>
<td>ESQUIÁN</td>
<td>EVALÚAN</td>
<td>INCLUYEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>ÍENTEN</td>
<td>DUERMEN</td>
<td>PIDEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregularity caused by spelling correction.
The first person singular is irregular and needs to be memorized.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{ALL} & \text{SOME} \\
\text{-CER/-CIR} & \text{-ER/-IR} \\
\end{array}
\]

- **C** use **G** in the stem
- **ZC**
  - **YO**
  - **CONOCER**
  - **HACER**
- **YO**
  - **CONOCO**
  - **HAGO**

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.

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

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

REGULAR

IRREGULAR

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caber</td>
<td>cabr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haber</td>
<td>habr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacer</td>
<td>har</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poder</td>
<td>podr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>querer</td>
<td>querr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saber</td>
<td>sabr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poner</td>
<td>pondr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tener</td>
<td>tendr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valer</td>
<td>valdr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salir</td>
<td>saldr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venir</td>
<td>vendr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decir</td>
<td>dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacer</td>
<td>har</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deshacer</td>
<td>deshar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satisfacer</td>
<td>satisfar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice: The irregular verbs use the same regular endings.
IRREGULAR STEM IN "YO"  
REGULAR ENDING

REGULAR STEM  
IRREGULAR ENDING IN ÉL/ELLA/USTED AND ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES
ÉL/ELLA/USTED
ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES

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

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

ELLOS/ELLAS
MIENTEN
DUERMEN

USTEDES
irregularity caused by spelling correction

YO/TÚ/ÉL/ELLA/USTED
ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES

IRREGULAR STEM
IN SINGULAR FORMS
AND ELLOS/ELLAS
/USTEDES

REGULAR ENDING
IRREGULAR STEM IN "YO"