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Conjugating verbs in Spanish is one of the most challenging parts of learning Spanish as a second language. This guide will help you learn how to conjugate verbs correctly for past, present and future tenses. You will find charts to master Spanish verbs ending in IR, ER, AR and more. If you want over 400,000 Spanish verb conjugations with you where ever you go, try Spanish Translator + app. You can download it for free on your iPhone or Android. Give it a try and power up to fluent Spanish! What Does it Mean to Conjugate Verbs? In English, we conjugate verbs by changing verbs like to run into he runs, I run, and we ran. Notice how we conjugate the verb differently depending on the perspective (who) and the tense (when). We can visualize these differences in conjugation with the chart below. To run - Present Tense I run We run You run You guys run He runs; she runs They run In these tables, each cell represents a different “who.” When you see these verb conjugation tables, you can think of them as displayed in the chart below. Singular Plural First Person I We Second Person You You guys; you all Third Person He; She; It They; Them Usually the tables are abbreviated into a 2 column, 3 row layout rather than 3 columns and 4 rows, but the concept is the same. For example, here’s a basic conjugation for the english verb to walk in the past tense: To walk - Past Tense I walked We walked You walked You guys walked He walked; she walked They walked The past tense is really easy to conjugate in English. You just add "ed" to the root verb and listo! It’s much more complicated in Spanish, as you’ll learn, but the same concept applies. How to Conjugate Verbs in Spanish Conjugating verbs in Spanish requires an understanding of a few different concepts: Tense Perspective Verbs ending in -ar vs -er and -ir Irregular verb conjugations With those in mind, usually conjugations include the root of the word being conjugated minus the last two letters of the verb (ar, er, or ir). Verb Tense In English, different tenses produce verb conjugations such as: I eat I am eating I ate I will eat See how the verb tense effects the way we conjugate? The concept applies the same in Spanish. The most common tenses that you’ll conjugate are: El Presente: The present tense El Futuro: The future tense El Pretérito Perfecto: The preterite tense (past tense, fixed) El Pretérito Imperfecto: The imperfect tense (past tense, malleable) There are other tenses that we won’t get into in this article. El Pretérito vs El Imperfecto El preterito and el imperfecto are both past-tense conjugations. Learning which one is more appropriate will take time, but we can simplify with these guidelines. Use el preterito when speaking about: A single event in the past Events that began and ended in the past Use el imperfecto when speaking about: A habitual or repeated action An ongoing action with no specified completion General descriptions of physical or emotional states of being in the past Expressions of time in the past For more on the imperfect vs the preterite tense, check out this article by our friends at Lawless Spanish. Perspective In order to conjugate verbs, you must be speaking about a specific person or subject. There are only 6 perspectives you need to know, and they line up with the cells in the chart shown above. The six perspectives for conjugating verbs are: I → Yo You → Tú He/She/It → Él, Ella, Usted We → Nosotros You guys/you all → Vosotros (only used in Spain, otherwise use ellos, ellas, or ustedes) They/them → Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes The perspective or the subject of the verb will change how it's conjugated. AR, ER, and IR Verbs In Spanish, it’s easy to tell when a word is a verb because all verbs end in one of these three ways. AR: Caminar, Hablar, Presentar ER: Comer, Ver*, Correr, Conocer*, Saber* IR: Vivir, Escribir, Subir, Describir, Dormir* * Indicates verb has irregular conjugations There are different rules for conjugation depending on the last two letters of these verbs. In other words, Spanish verbs ending in AR are conjugated differently than verbs ending in ER and IR. Irregular Spanish Verbs For the most part, what you'll learn in this article applies to any verb in the Spanish language. However, some verbs are irregular, meaning they get conjugated differently. They break the rules you're about to learn. It's important to keep this in mind, and you may want to keep a list of irregular verbs and their proper conjugations. A good one can be found on Fluentin3months. Present Tense Verb Conjugations The first tense you’ll learn how to conjugate for is the present tense, or el presente. In the present tense, AR verbs are conjugated differently than ER and IR Verbs. Present Tense Conjugations for AR Verbs Regular AR verbs are conjugated in the present tense like this: Let’s try some examples Hablar - to talk Yo hablo Tú hablas Él habla Nosotros hablamos Vosotros habláis Ellas hablan Caminar - to walk Yo camino Tú caminas Ella camina Nosotros caminamos Vosotros caminais Ellos caminan Present Tense Conjugations for ER & IR Verbs In the present tense, verbs ending in ER and IR share the same method of conjugation: Here are some examples of regular Spanish vergs ending in ER and IR in the present tense. Comer Yo como Tú comes Él come Nosotros comemos Vosotros comeis Ellos comen Vivir (“to live”): Yo vivo Tú vives Usted vive Nosotros vivimos Vosotros Ellos viven Past Tense Verb Conjugations Conjugating AR Verbs in the Preterite Tense (El Pretérito) Regular AR verbs are conjugated in Spanish like this: aba ábamos abas abais aba aban Here’s an example: Tomar - to take, to drink Yo tomaba Tú tomabas Él tomaba Nosotros tomábamos Vosotros tomabais Ellos tomaban Imperfect ER/IR Verb Conjugations (Imperfecto) Regular verbs ending in ER and IR are conjugated into the imperfect tense like this: Here’s an example of an ER verb conjugated into the imperfect tense: Escribir - to write Yo escribía Tú escribías Él escribía Nosotros escribíamos Vosotros escribíais Ellos escribían Conjugating Verbs in the Preterite Tense (El Pretérito) Conjugating AR Verbs in the Preterite Tense Regular AR verbs are conjugated in spanish like this: é amos* aste asteis ó aron * Note that the first person plural (we) conjugation is the same in preterite tense as present tense. Here’s some examples of regular AR verbs translated into the preterite tense: Hablar - to talk Yo hablé Tú hablaste Él habló Nosotros hablamos Vosotros hablasteis Ellas hablaron Caminar - to walk Yo caminé Tú caminaste Usted caminó Nosotros caminamos Vosotros caminasteis Ellos caminaron Conjugating ER/IR Verbs in the Preterite Tense Regular Spanish verbs that end with ER or IR are conjugated into the preterite tense as follows: í imos iste isteis ió ieron Let’s try conjugating an ER/IR verb into the preterite tense. Escribir (“to write”): Yo escribí Tú escribiste Ella escribió Nosotros escribimos Vosotros escribisteis Ellas escribieron Future Tense Spanish Verb Conjugations Unlike the other tenses we’ve learned about thus far, constructing a conjugation in the future tense doesn’t require you to discern between AR, ER, and IR verbs. All regular verbs are conjugated the same way in the future tense. Here’s how: Instead of cutting off the last two letters like we’ve done on other conjugations, the future tense just adds characters onto the end of the verb. Here’s an example: Tomar (“to take” or “to drink”): Yo tomaré Tú tomarás Ella tomará Nosotros tomaremos Vosotros tomareis Ellos tomarán For more instruction on using the future tense, go through this lesson by StudySpanish Conclusion One of the most important things to keep in mind while you’re learning Spanish is that not all verbs follow the rules outlined in this post. Many verbs you’ll come across are irregular. Some of the other ways you might see verbs conjugated in Spanish are: Yo estaba caminando cuando… He vivido aquí por 3 años The translations of these phrases are as follows: I was walking when … I have lived here for 3 years These conjugations represent additional verb tenses, which you’ll learn more about as you progress as a student of Spanish. It takes a long time and persistent effort to learn to speak Spanish. Learn more about how you can cut your learning curve with VidaLingua. Dreaming of speaking Spanish like a native? Check out these great articles. - Best Apps for Learning Spanish - Spanish Slang Words & Phrases - Top Online Tutors Spanish - Best Language Schools in Madrid - Costa Rican Slang Words Have you written an article about learning Spanish that we shoud link to? Email outreach@vidalingua.com to let us know. Looking for lessons to improve your Spanish with interactive exercises? Download Learn Spanish + for free on your iPhone or iPad. Happy conjugating! Riley Farabaugh Founder & CEO Monte Verde Media Affiliate disclosure: As an Amazon Associate, we may earn commissions from qualifying Amazon.com purchases Language Learning Discover the intricacies of Spanish verb conjugations with our comprehensive guide. Learn about ar, er, and ir conjugations through detailed charts and usage examples. Ideal for language learners at any level. Basic Structure When you’re diving into Spanish verb conjugations, one of the first patterns you’ll encounter is the “AR” verbs. These are incredibly important because they make up a large portion of the language. Think of them as the building blocks of your sentence structure! Imagine each “AR” verb as a puzzle piece that can fit into various contexts and tenses. Usage Examples Let’s explore how these “AR” verbs are used in everyday sentences to bring this abstract concept to life: Present Tense: Yo hablo (I speak) Tú hablas (You [singular, informal] speak) Él/Ella habla (He/She speaks) Here, the verb “hablar” (to speak) is conjugated in different ways depending on who you are referring to. It’s like choosing from a set of colorful Lego bricks to construct your sentence! Past Tense (Preterite): Yo hablé (I spoke) Tú hablaste (You [singular, informal] spoke) Èl/Ella habló (He/She spoke) In the past tense, these forms tell a story. It’s as if you’re painting a picture of something that happened in the past. Future Tense: Yo hablaré (I will speak) Tú hablarás (You [singular, informal] will speak) Él/Ella hablará (He/She will speak) The future tense is like looking into a crystal ball. These conjugations give you insight into what might happen in the days or hours ahead. Imperfect Tense: Yo hablaba (I was speaking) Tú hablabas (You [singular, informal] were speaking) Él/Ella hablaba (He/She was speaking) The imperfect tense is often used to describe ongoing actions or states. It’s like describing a continuous process, such as “I used to go to the park every weekend.” Conditional Tense: Yo hablaría (I would speak) Tú hablarías (You [singular, informal] would speak) Él/Ella hablaría (He/She would speak) The conditional tense is where you explore hypothetical scenarios. It’s like dreaming about what might have been or what could happen if certain conditions were met. By practicing these conjugations in various tenses and contexts, you’ll be well on your way to mastering the “AR” verbs! Er Conjugation Basics Common Verbs When exploring the realm of verb conjugations in English, you might wonder about those pesky “er” verbs. These are a common group that follows a specific pattern to change form based on who is performing the action. Think of these verbs as friendly characters in your sentence, adapting their behavior depending on whom they’re talking to! For instance, words like “run” and “swim” are classic examples of “er” verbs. Example: “Run” I run: The verb becomes “run” when the subject is “I.” You run: Here, it’s a bit more playful, becoming “run” as well. He/She/It runs: For single subjects like “he,” “she,” or “it,” the form transforms into “runs.” We run: When two or more of us are involved, we use “run.” You (plural) run: And when addressing a group, it remains “run.” They run: Just like in the case of “he” or “she,” this becomes “run.” Negative Forms Now that you have a grasp on these “er” verbs, let’s explore how they behave negatively. Imagine your verb is a naughty child who needs to be told not to do something. In English, we add an extra “not” after the verb to make it negative. Example: “Run” I don’t run: If you want to say that you’re not running, just stick “don’t” or “do not” in front of the verb. You don’t run: Same rule applies when addressing someone else. He/She/It doesn’t run: For single subjects like “he,” “she,” or “it,” use “doesn’t.” We don’t run: In a group, “don’t” is your go-to word. You (plural) don’t run: Again, the same rule applies when talking to multiple people. They don’t run: And for groups, it’s still “doesn’t.” By mastering these “er” verbs and their negative forms, you’ll find yourself running smoothly through many of your sentences. Just remember, like learning any language, practice makes perfect! Ir Conjugation Fundamentals Regular Patterns When diving into the world of Spanish verbs, one might wonder, “Are there any patterns that make conjugating ‘ir’ verbs easier?” Indeed, there are! Just like in many languages, regularity can be found when dealing with certain verb forms. For instance, consider the verb “ir,” which translates to “to go” in English. Let’s take a closer look at how these regular patterns work. Take the infinitive form of an ‘ir’ verb and add the appropriate personal endings for each tense. It’s like fitting pieces into a puzzle; once you know where they go, it becomes much easier! For example: – Yo voy (I go) – Tú vas (You [informal] go) – Él/ella va (He/she goes) – Nosotros vamos (We go) – Vosotros vais (You all [informal] go, used in Spain only) – Ellos van (They go) Special Cases But wait! Not everything is as straightforward as it seems. Just like some words don’t behave according to the usual rules of grammar, certain ‘ir’ verbs have unique conjugations that might surprise you. These special cases can be a bit tricky but are essential for mastering the language.21 Past Tense -IR Spanish VERBS Workbook: (Indicative) For example, consider the verb “suceder” (to happen). In its regular conjugation, it would follow typical patterns, but in reality, its conjugation looks like this: – Yo sucede (I happen) – Tú sucedes (You [informal] happen) This irregularity might seem out of place at first glance. However, understanding these special cases can be likened to recognizing a rare species in the vast ecosystem of Spanish verbs. It adds depth and nuance to your language skills. Another interesting example is “venir” (to come): – Yo vengo (I come) – Tú vienes (You [informal] come) – Él/ella viene (He/she comes) Here, the “-e-” ending in the second person singular and third person singular adds a unique twist to its conjugation. It’s like adding a special ingredient to your recipe that enhances the overall flavor! In conclusion, while ‘ir’ verbs do have their regular patterns, don’t be surprised by the occasional irregularity. These special cases enrich the language and offer a deeper understanding of its complexities, making you an even more versatile speaker in Spanish!Spanish Verbs QuickStudy Laminated Reference Guide (QuickStudy Academic) CONJUGATIONS Spanish has three types of verbs. Ones that end in -ar, others in -er, and others in -ir. The verb form changes with each ending, subject, and in each tense. To conjugate Present indicative regular verbs in Spanish, 1. You need to remove the ending: 2. add the ending that matches the subject. Bailar Tú- Bail+as Comer Tú- Com+es Vivir Tú: Viv+es NOTE: The endings for AR, ER, and IR verbs are different. The endings are as follows: AR verbs endings SINGULAR PLURAL O AMOS AS ÁIS A AN Practice: here. ER verbs SINGULAR PLURAL O EMOS ES ÉIS E EN Practice: here. IR verbs SINGULAR PLURAL O IMOS ES ÍIS E EN Practice: here. With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers’ passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more.. Learn More In Spain, the pronoun “Vosotros” (you all) is used, while in Latin America “Ustedes” is used. In this lesson, we’ll refer to Spain as SP and Latin America as LA. When showing respect, address someone formally with “Usted” and informally with “Tú.” In Spanish, verbs of the first conjugation are those that end in ”-ar.” Here are some common verbs of this type, conjugated in the present tense to give you a sense of how they work: Click on links for practice worksheets – AR verbs, -ER verbs and -IR verbs Hablar (to speak) Yo hablo (I speak) Tú hablas (You speak, informal)……..Usted habla (You speak, formal) Él/Ella (He/She speaks) Nosotros/Nosotras hablamos (We speak – Latin America) Vosotros/Vosotras habláis (SP)…Ustedes hablan (LA) – you all speak Ellos/Ellas hablan (They speak) These verbs follow a regular pattern in the present tense. For other tenses, like the preterite, imperfect, or future, the conjugation will change according to specific rules. Tú hablas varios idiomas Ella habla muy rápido Ellos hablan Alemán Here are some common examples of these verbs, along with their present tense conjugation. Comer (to eat) Yo como (I eat) Tú comes (informal, You eat) …….Usted come (formal, You eat) Él/Ella/Usted come – He/She eats Nosotros/Nosotras comemos – We eat Vosotros/Vosotras coméis (Spain)…..Ustedes comen (Latin america) – You all eat Ellos/Ellas – They eat Yo como pan en el desayuno (I eat bread for breakfast) ella somo como verduras (she only eats vegetables) ustedes siempre comen juntos (you always eat together) The verb vivir (to live) is a regular verb of the third conjugation in Spanish, ending in -ir. Here’s an example with the verb vivir (to live) in the present indicative: Yo vivo (I live) Tú vives (You live) Él/Ella/Usted vive (He/She/You live(s)) Nosotros/Nosotras vivimos (We live) Vosotros/Vosotras vivís (You all live) Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes viven (They/You all live) Yo vivo con mis padres Ella vive cerca de aqui Ellos viven juntos Have conversations faster, understand people when they speak fast, and other tested tips to learn faster. More info Are you looking for a quick reference to Spanish -ar verb conjugation? In this post, we’ll provide the -ar conjugation chart for every single tense. We’ll show all of the -ar endings, and demonstrate each -ar conjugation with typical regular -ar verbs in Spanish. In Spanish, we can divide all our verbs into three main groups: -ar verbs, -er verbs, and -ir verbs. Most verbs within each group follow the same regular conjugation patterns, so once you’ve learned these three sets of conjugations, you can apply the same pattern to any other regular verb in that group. Many verbs follow slightly different conjugation patterns, so these variants need to be learned separately. Still, these irregular conjugations usually only differ in a couple of places, and in a couple of tenses. The majority of conjugations, even for irregular verbs, follow the regular patterns of their group. Recommended: How to Learn Spanish Fast in 2025 Spanish AR verb conjugation In today’s post we’ll focus specifically on the conjugation patterns for regular -ar verbs in Spanish. We recognize these in their infinitive form as verbs ending in -ar. In Spanish, conjugation for this group of verbs is known as the primera conjugación. We’ll provide the -ar conjugation chart for each tense. We’ll break the tenses down by mood, presenting the simple tenses and the perfect tenses for each. In every tense, we’ll first show the -ar verb endings in Spanish, and then we’ll demonstrate them in action with a sample regular -ar verb conjugation. We’ll use a different regular -ar verb every time, always highlighting the -ar verb’s ending in each example. At the end of the post, we'll include a list of the most common regular -ar verbs in Spanish that follow the conjugation patterns we present here, followed by example sentences where we conjugate each one. We also recommend our related post with the 44 most common -ar verbs in Spanish. Remember that the conjugations we’re presenting here are for regular -ar verbs in Spanish. For an introduction to irregular conjugations, check out our posts on stem-changing verbs, yo -go verbs, and irregular preterite verbs. We also have a number of posts on specific irregular verbs such as ser, estar, and ir. We’ll provide links to other lessons specific to the various tenses as we get to them, or you can take a look at our big overview post that introduces every Spanish verb tense. Now let’s get started with our -ar verbs conjugation! Impersonal forms Before we get into the tenses, let’s just cover the impersonal verb forms. As our sample -ar verb for these forms we’ll use the verb tomar, meaning to take or to drink. Indicative mood We’ll start off with the -ar conjugation charts in the Spanish indicative mood. Present AR verb conjugation To demonstrate the present indicative tense in Spanish, we’ll use the sample -ar verb amar, which means to love. subject present -ar verb endings amar yo -o amo tú -as amas él, ella, usted -a ama nosotros, nosotras -amos amamos vosotros, vosotras -áis amáis ellos, ellas, ustedes -an aman Imperfect AR verb conjugation Now let’s see the regular -ar conjugation chart for the Spanish imperfect tense. Here we’ll use cantar, meaning to sing, as our sample -ar verb. subject imperfect -ar verb endings cantar yo -aba cantaba tú -abas cantabas él, ella, usted -aba cantaba nosotros, nosotras -ábamos cantábamos vosotros, vosotras -abais cantabais ellos, ellas, ustedes -aban cantaban Preterite AR verb conjugation Now we’ll learn the regular -ar verb conjugation for the preterite past tense, in contrast to the imperfect past. See our post on the “acabar de” hack for the other easy way to talk about the immediate past. We’ll demonstrate this tense using comprar, meaning to buy. Note that the first-person plural (nosotros/nosotras) preterite conjugation for -ar verbs is identical to that of the present tense we saw above. subject preterite -ar verb endings comprar yo -é compré tú -aste compraste él, ella, usted -ó compró nosotros, nosotras -amos compramos vosotros, vosotras -asteis comprasteis ellos, ellas, ustedes -aron compraron Future AR verb conjugation The last simple tense we’ll cover in the indicative is the Spanish future tense. For a simpler way to talk about the future, we recommend our post on the “voy a” hack. We’ll use viajar as our example verb here, meaning to travel. subject future -ar verb endings viajar yo -aré viajaré tú -arás viajarás él, ella, usted -ará viajará nosotros, nosotras -aremos viajaremos vosotros, vosotras -aréis viajaréis ellos, ellas, ustedes -aran viajaran Present perfect AR verb conjugation Now let’s get into the compound tenses in the indicative mood, starting with the present perfect tense, or pretérito perfecto. Since the compound conjugations are all built around the participle, the only thing that changes in these tenses is the conjugation of the auxiliary verb haber. We’ll demonstrate our compound conjugations with the sample verb pintar, meaning to paint, whose participle is pintado. subject present perfect -ar verb endings pintar yo he -ado he pintado tú has -ado has pintado él, ella, usted ha -ado ha pintado nosotros, nosotras hemos -ado haemos pintado vosotros, vosotras habéis -ado habéis pintado ellos, ellas, ustedes han -ado han pintado Past perfect AR verb conjugation Next, we’ll see the past perfect conjugation of -ar verbs. This tense is called pretérito pluscuamperfecto in Spanish. subject past perfect -ar verb endings pintar yo había -ado había pintado tú habías -ado habías pintado él, ella, usted había -ado había pintado nosotros, nosotras habíamos -ado habíamos pintado vosotros, vosotras habíais -ado habíais pintado ellos, ellas, ustedes habían -ado habían pintado Anterior perfect AR verb conjugation This tense, known as the pretérito anterior in Spanish, is pretty much obsolete. We’re including it here for completeness. We’ll just keep using pintar as the example -ar verb, since the only thing that changes here is the auxiliary verb. subject anterior perfect -ar verb endings pintar yo hube -ado hube pintado tú hubiste -ado hubiste pintado él, ella, usted hubo -ado hubo pintado nosotros, nosotras hubimos -ado hubimos pintado vosotros, vosotras hubisteis -ado hubisteis pintado ellos, ellas, ustedes hubieron -ado hubieron pintado Future perfect AR verb conjugation The final -ar conjugation chart we’ll look at in the indicative mood is the perfect future tense. subject future perfect -ar verb endings pintar yo habré -ado habré pintado tú habrás -ado habrás pintado él, ella, usted habrá -ado habrá pintado nosotros, nosotras habremos -ado habremos pintado vosotros, vosotras habréis -ado habréis pintado ellos, ellas, ustedes habrán -ado habrán pintado Conditional mood The conditional tenses in Spanish are generally still considered to fall within the indicative mood, but for our purposes of conjugation we’ll present them here in their own section. Simple conditional AR verb conjugation To demonstrate our regular -ar verb conjugation in the conditional, we’ll use cortar as our example verb. It means to cut. subject conditional -ar verb endings cortar yo -aría cortaría tú -arías cortarías él, ella, usted -aría cortaría nosotros, nosotras -aríamos cortaríamos vosotros, vosotras -aríais cortaríais ellos, ellas, ustedes -arían cortarían Perfect conditional AR verb conjugation We’ll continue to use cortar as our example -ar verb for the compound conditional conjugations, with its participle cortado. subject perfect conditional -ar verb endings cortar yo habría -ado habría cortado tú habrías -ado habrías cortado él, ella, usted habría -ado habría cortado nosotros, nosotras habríamos -ado habríamos cortado vosotros, vosotras habríais -ado habríais cortado ellos, ellas, ustedes habrían -ado habrían cortado Subjunctive mood Now we’re ready to get into the conjugations of Spanish -ar verbs in the subjunctive mood. We’ll cover every tense here, including the archaic ones. Present subjunctive AR verb conjugation We’ll start with the most common tense in this mood, the present subjunctive. We’ll use trabajar as our example verb here, which means to work. subject present subjunctive -ar verb endings trabajar yo -e trabaje tú -es trabajes él, ella, usted -e trabaje nosotros, nosotras -emos trabajemos vosotros, vosotras -éis trabajéis ellos, ellas, ustedes -en trabajen Imperfect subjunctive AR verb conjugation There are two acceptable sets of verb endings in the imperfect subjunctive tense, so we’ll include them both here. Either one is considered correct. As our example verb, we’ll use hablar, which means to speak or to talk. subject imperfect subjunctive -ar verb endings hablar yo -ara / -ase hablara / hablase tú -aras / -ases hablaras / hablases él, ella, usted -ara / -ase hablara / hablase nosotros, nosotras -áramos / -ásemos habláramos / hablásemos vosotros, vosotras -arais / -aseis hablarais / hablaseis ellos, ellas, ustedes -aran / -asen hablaran / hablasen Present perfect subjunctive AR verb conjugation Here’s our first compound subjunctive tense, known in Spanish as the pretérito perfecto subjuntivo. We’ll continue using hablar as the typical -ar verb, with its participle hablado. subject present perfect subjunctive -ar verb endings hablar yo haya -ado haya hablado tú hayas -ado hayas hablado él, ella, usted haya -ado haya hablado nosotros, nosotras hayamos -ado hayamos hablado vosotros, vosotras hayáis -ado hayáis hablado ellos, ellas, ustedes hayan -ado hayan hablado Past perfect subjunctive AR verb conjugation Now we’ll see the last of the subjunctive tenses you’re ever likely to come across, the pretérito pluscuamperfecto subjuntivo. Like its simple counterpart above, this compound tense also has two correct forms. We’ll include both possible conjugations of the auxiliary verb here, either of which can preced the participle. We’ll continue using the past participle of hablar: hablado subject past perfect subjunctive -ar verb endings hablar yo hubiera / hubiese -ado hubiera / hubiese hablado tú hubieras / hubieses -ado hubieras / hubieses hablado él, ella, usted hubiera / hubiese -ado hubiera / hubiese hablado nosotros, nosotras hubiéramos / hubiésemos -ado hubiéramos / hubiésemos hablado vosotros, vosotras hubierais / hubieseis -ado hubierais / hubieseis hablado ellos, ellas, ustedes hubieran / hubiesen -ado hubieran / hubiesen hablado Future imperfect subjunctive AR verb conjugation This is one of the archaic subjunctive tenses. We’ll use guardar for our example -ar conjugations, meaning to keep or to guard. subject future imperfect subjunctive -ar verb endings guardar yo -are guardare tú -ares guardares él, ella, usted -are guardare nosotros, nosotras -áremos guardáremos vosotros, vosotras -areis guardareis ellos, ellas, ustedes -aren guardaren Future perfect subjunctive Here’s our final Spanish -ar verbs chart in the subjunctive mood. Since it’s a compound tense, we’ll continue using guardar as our example verb. subject future perfect subjunctive -ar verb endings guardar yo hubiere -ado hubiere guardado tú hubieres -ado hubieres hablado él, ella, usted hubiere -ado hubiere hablado nosotros, nosotras hubiéremos -ado hubiéremos hablado vosotros, vosotras hubiereis -ado hubiereis hablado ellos, ellas, ustedes hubieren -ado hubieren hablado Imperative mood We’re nearly finished with our -ar conjugation charts! The final tense we need to see is the imperative. This first set of conjugations is just for giving affirmative commands. To make negative commands in Spanish, we use the same conjugations we saw above in the simple present subjunctive. We show these -ar conjugations in the second table below. Check out our big overview post of the imperative tense for more details. Otherwise, we have specific posts on tú commands, nosotros commands, and usted commands, as well as specialized posts with commands for teachers and babysitters, and Spanish dog commands. To wrap up our -ar verb conjugations, we’ll demonstrate the imperative using estudiar as our example verb, meaning to study. subject affirmative imperative -ar verb endings estudiar tú -a estudia usted -e estudie nosotros, nosotras -emos estudiemos vosotros, vosotras -ad estudiad ustedes -en estudien subject negative imperative -ar verb endings estudiar tú no -es no estudies usted no -e no estudie nosotros, nosotras no -emos no estudiemos vosotros, vosotras no -éis no estudiéis ustedes no -en no estudien Common regular AR verbs in Spanish: List So far we’ve seen all of the -ar verb endings in Spanish, showing how to conjugate regular -ar verbs in every mood and tense. We demonstrated all of the simple conjugations with different regular -ar verbs in Spanish, showing that we can apply these -ar verb endings to any regular -ar verb in Spanish. What are some of the other regular -ar verbs in Spanish? Here are over 30 of them! We’ve already seen several of these in our conjugation charts above. They all follow exactly the same conjugation patterns we saw in every tense. We’ll use each one in an example sentence below. Spanish -ar verb English Ahorrar To save money Amar To love Ayudar To help Caminar To walk Cantar To sing Cenar To dine, To have dinner Cocinar To cook Comprar To buy Copiar To copy Cortar To cut Desayunar To have breakfast Descansar To rest Descargar To download Dibujar To draw Escuchar To hear Estudiar To study Gritar To scream Guardar To save, To keep Hablar To talk Lavar To wash Limpiar To clean Llorar To cry Manejar To drive Mirar To look at Odiar To hate Ordenar To order Pintar To paint Prestar To lend Regalar To give away Tomar To take, To drink Trabajar To work Viajar To travel Visitar To visit Ahorrar: Mi hermana ahorra para ir a ver a su artista favorito. – My sister saves money to go see her favorite artist. Amar: Amo ir a la playa en vacaciones. – I love going to the beach on holidays. Ayudar: Tú ayudas tanto a tu madre, todos deberían ser así. – You help you mother so much, everyone should be like that. Caminar: Nosotros caminábamos a la escuela cada día. – We would walk to school every day. Cantar: Mis amigos cantan canciones de Disney en el karaoke. – My friends sing Disney songs at karaoke. Cenar: Él cenará con sus padres esta noche. – He will dine with his parents tonight. Cocinar: Nosotros no cenamos con papá porque él no cocina muy bien. – We don’t dine with dad because he doesn’t cook very well. Comprar: Tú compras demasiados videojuegos. – You buy too many video games. Copiar: Yo copio lo que está en la pizarra, tú copias lo que está en el documento. – I copy what’s on the board, you copy what’s on the document. Cortar: Tu cortas muy bien la torta, yo no corto así. – You cut the cake so well. I don’t cut like that. Desayunar: Ellos desayunaron en el hotel antes de ir a la montaña. – They had breakfast at the hotel before going to the mountain. Descansar: Los obreros descansan los domingos. – The workers rest on Sundays. Descargar: Ustedes descargan música en internet. – You guys download music on the internet. Dibujar: Yo dibujo paisajes, mi hermana dibuja personajes. – I draw landscapes, my sister draws characters. Escuchar: Ella escucha a sus vecinos discutir diariamente. – She hears her neighbours argue daily. Estudiar: Ella estudia literatura francesa. – She studies French literature. Gritar: Mi mamá gritó cuando vió la araña. – My mum screamed when she saw the spider. Guardar: Soy muy ansioso, por eso siempre guardo los documentos dos veces. – I’m very anxious, that is why I always save the files twice. Hablar: Yo hablé con mi mamá sobre el problema. – I talked with my mum about the issue. Lavar: Ella siempre lava el auto con su hermano. – She always washes the car with her brother. Limpiar: Yo limpio mi habitación un par de veces por semana. – I clean my room a couple of times a week. Llorar: Mi tía llora cuando ve telenovelas. – My aunt cries when she watches soap operas. Manejar: Yo siempre manejo al trabajo, pero hoy tuve que tomar el autobús. – I always drive to work but today I had to take the bus. Mirar: Yo usualmente miro el número para ver si esta es la casa correcta. – I usually look at the number to see if this is the right house. Odiar: Ella odia los ruidos fuertes. – She hates loud noises. Ordenar: Mis abuelos nunca ordenan productos por internet. – My grandparents never order products on the internet. Pintar: Nosotros ya no pintamos con óleo, ahora pintamos con acuarelas. – We don’t paint with oil anymore, now we paint with watercolors. Prestar: Ellos son tacaños y nunca prestan nada a nadie. – They are mean and never lend anybody anything. Regalar: Escuché que la nueva tienda regalaría una bicicleta para la reapertura. – I heard the new store would give away a bike for the re-opening. Tomar: Los fines de semana tomamos un tren al centro y luego tomamos un par de cervezas. – On weekends we take a train to the city centre and then we drink a couple of beers. Trabajar: Nosotros trabajamos todo el mes y luego descansamos una semana. – We work the whole month and then we rest for a week. Viajar: Mi familia y yo no viajamos mucho desde la pandemia. – My family and I don’t travel as much since the pandemic. Visitar: Mi primo visita muchos museos cuando está en el extranjero. – My cousin visits many museums when he is abroad. Conclusion: Spanish AR verb conjugation This post had one goal: to introduce every -ar verb conjugation in Spanish. We’ve spent the majority of the post doing just that, providing an -ar conjugation chart for every single tense. In addition to simply showing the -ar endings for every grammatical person in every tense, we also applied every conjugation to typical regular -ar verbs so you could see the -ar endings in action. We wrapped up the post with a list of over 30 regular -ar verbs in Spanish, all of which follow the conjugation patterns we laid out above. Finally, we provided additional example sentences where we conjugated each of these regular -ar verbs in context, with English translations. With that, you now have a handy reference for how to conjugate regular -ar verbs in Spanish! It is my birthday. - Es mi cumpleaños.I am 15 years old. - Tengo 15 años.When you talk about something that happens regularly or describe what something does or is doing, then you use the present tense.The first part of the verb you need to learn is the infinitive. It’s the one you find if you look it up and translates as 'to do something'.There are three main types of verb: ar verbs like hablar - to speak, er verbs like comer - to eat and ir verbs like vivir - to live.When you talk about different people, the endings of the verb change.Let’s start with ar verbs. Take bailar - to dance, the endings change like this: bailo, bailas, baila, bailamos, bailáis, bailan.All regular verbs ending in ar follow that pattern. Like cantar - to sing and hablar - to speak.And remember, in Spanish, you don’t need to use the pronouns words like I, you, he and she, because their endings tell you who is doing what.He dances - baila.They dance - bailan.Another group of regular verbs end in er, like comer, to eat. The endings of these change like this: como, comes, come, comemos, coméis, comen.And the third group are the ir verbs, like compartir - to share. These become: comparto, compartes, comparte, compartimos, compartís, comparten.There are of course some irregular verbs. One of the most important and useful is the verb tener - to have.Tienes un regalo para mí. - You have a present for me.Tiene muchos amigos. - He/she has lots of friends.Tienen que ir a casa. - They have to go home. And speaking of going home, another really handy one is the verb ir - to go.I go home. - Voy a casa.And here’s a very important irregular verb - ser, used to say 'I am'.Soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son.So, you're a musician? - Soy músico.Want to blame someone else for the racket? Es músico. And so on…That's it! Party's over! Bye! Adios! When talking about a past action in progress that was interrupted, the action in progress is in the imperfect, while the interrupting action is in the preterite. For more on the differences between the preterite and the imperfect, check out this article! The Spanish simple present tense el presenteor el presente del indicativocan be 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. Below you'll find instructions for forming regular verbs in the present tense, including the endings you need to know for -ar, -er, and -ir verbs. Verbs that End in -ar To conjugate an -ar verb, remove the infinitive ending (-ar) and add the ending that matches the subject. You can find these endings in the table below. Present Tense Endings for -ar Verbs yo-ohablo1 speak tú-ashablasyou (informal) speak usted-ahablayou (formal) speak él, ella-ahablahe/she speaks nosotros-amoshablamoswe speak vosotros-áishabláisyou (informal) speak ustedes-anhablanyou (formal) speak ellos, ellas-anhablanthey speak yo-otú-asusted-aél, ella-anosotros-amosvosotros-áisustedes-anellos, ellas-an yohablotúhablasustedhablaél, ellahablanosotroshablamosvosotroshabláisustedeshablanellos, ellashablan yoI speaktúyou (informal) speakustedyou (formal) speakél, ellahe/she speaksnosotroswe speakvosotrosyou (informal) speakustedesyou (formal) speakellos, ellasthey speak Verbs that End in -er To conjugate an -er verb, remove the infinitive ending (-er) and add the ending that matches the subject. You can find these endings in the table below. Present Tense Endings for -er Verbs yo-ocomoI eat tú-escomesyou (informal) eat usted-ecomeyou (formal) eat él, ella-ecomehe/she eats nosotros-emoscomemoswe eat vosotros-éiscoméisyou (informal) eat ustedes-encomenyou (formal) eat ellos, ellas-encomenthey eat yo-otú-esusted-eél, ella-enosotros-emosvosotros-éisustedes-enellos, ellas-en yocomotúcomesustedcomeél, ellacomenosotroscomemosvosotroscoméisustedescomenellos, ellascomen yoI eattúyou (informal) eatustedyou (formal) eatél, ellahe/she eatsnosotroswe eatvosotrosyou (informal) eatustedesyou (formal) eatellos, ellasthey eat Verbs that End in -ir To conjugate an -ir verb, remove the infinitive ending (-ir) and add the ending that matches the subject. You can find these endings in the table below. Present Tense Endings for -ir Verbs yo-ovivoI live tú-esvivesyou (informal) live usted-eviveyou (formal) live él, ella-evivehe/she lives nosotros-imosvivimoswe live vosotros-ísvivísyou (informal) live ustedes-envivenyou (formal) live ellos, ellas-enviventhey live yo-otú-esusted-eél, ella-enosotros-imosvosotros-ísustedes-enellos, ellas-en yovivotúvivesustedviveél, ellavivenosotrosvivimosvosotrosvivísustedesvivenellos, ellasviven yoI livetúyou (informal) liveustedyou (formal) liveél, ellahe/she livesnosotroswe livevosotrosyou (informal) liveustedesyou (formal) liveellos, ellasthey live Copy Cats Notice that most of the present tense endings for -er and -ir verbs are the same. Only the nosotros and vosotros endings are different. Irregular Yo Forms Some present tense yo conjugations undergo spelling changes or are irregular. Verbs with Spelling Changes in the Yo Form Verbs that end in -guir, -ger, or -gir undergo a spelling change in their present tense 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. extinguirto extinguishextingo dirigirto directdirijo escogerto chooseescojo exigirto demandexijo recogerto pick uprecojo Verbs with Irregular Yo Forms 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. caberto fitquepo caerto fallcaigo conocerto knowconozco darto givedoy hacerto do/makehago ponerto putpongo saberto knowsé salirto leave/to go outsalgo traducirto translatetraduzco traerto bringtraigo valerto be worthvalgo verto seeveo Here are a few