## **The Perfect Tenses**

In Spanish, the **perfect tense** is a compound tense, that consists of two parts, the helping verb haber and a past participle (main verb). There are several perfect tenses in the indicative mood but we will study only four: the present perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, and conditional perfect.

## Formation:

1. Conjugate the helping verb **haber** in the following four perfect tenses (present, past, future, conditional). Hint: the tense of "haber" will determine which perfect tense you will use.

Present "have/has"	Past "had"	Future "will have"	Conditional "would have"
he	había	habré	habría
has	habías	habrás	habrías
ha	había	habrá	habría
hemos	habíamos	habremos	habríamos
habéis	habíais	habréis	habríais
han	habían	habrán	habrían

## 2. Regular Past Participle:

The regular past participle is formed by taking the infinitive, dropping off the last two letters, and adding – **ado** for -**ar** verbs, or -**ido** for -**er** and -**ir** verbs. The past participle in the perfect tense never changes form. It is invariable, meaning it does not agree in gender or in number; it <u>always</u> ends in –**o**.

ar-verbs	er-verbs	ir-verbs
hablar – hablado (spoken)	comer –comido (eaten)	vivir – vivido (lived)
estudiar – estudiado (studied)	ser – sido (been)	ir – ido (gone)
cantar – cantado (sung)		sufrir – sufrido (suffered)

## 3. Irregular Past Participle:

A. Of course there are exceptions for the past participle, just like in English. A way to learn these is by usage and memorization. Here is a mnemonic device to help you remember and memorize the irregular past participles: "c-verdad-mvp-dh"

cubrir	cubierto	covered	
ver	visto	seen	
escribir	escrito	written	
romper	roto	broken, torn	
decir	dicho	said, told	
abrir	abierto	opened	
devolver	devuelto	returned, given back	
morir	muerto	died	
volver	vuelto	returned	
poner	puesto	put, placed, set	

descubrir	descubierto	discovered	
hacer	hecho	done, made	

B. **Accent mark**: -Er and -Ir verbs whose stems end in a vowel need a written accent mark for pronunciation purposes. Examples:

<b>caer</b> – caído	oír – oído	leer – leído
(fallen)	(heard)	(read)
creer – creído	<b>reír</b> – reído	traer – traído
(believed)	(laughed)	(brought)

Exception: The past participles of verbs that end in –uir (ex. construir) <u>do not</u> have accent marks. Example: huir – huido (fled)

Other important rules to remember:

- Object pronouns- direct, indirect, reflexive- must precede the verb "haber". They can <u>never</u> be attached to the participle, nor written between haber and the past participle. Ex. Yo le he hablado – I have spoken to her.
- 2. If the sentence is negative, the "<u>no</u>" comes before the helping verb "haber". It can never come between haber and the past participle. Ex. Yo no he hablado. I have not spoken.
- 3. The tense of "haber" determines which perfect tense to use.

Present perfect: Hablar		Pluperfect: Hablar		
What has happened.		What had happened.		
he hablado	I have spoken	había hablado	I had spoken	
has hablado	you have spoken	habías hablado	you had spoken	
ha hablado	he/she has spoken	había hablado	he/she, you had	
	you have spoken		spoken	
hemos hablado	we have spoken	habíamos hablado	we had spoken	
habéis hablado	you have spoken	habíais hablado	you had spoken	
han hablado	they, you have	habían hablado	they, you had	
	spoken		spoken	

Future perfect: Hablar		Conditional perfect: Hablar		
What will have happened.		What would have happened.		
habré hablado	I will have spoken	habría hablado	I would have spoken	
habrás hablado	you will have spoken	habrías hablado	you would have spoken	
habrá hablado	he/she, you will have spoken	habría hablado	he/she, you would have spoken	
habremos hablado	we will have spoken	habríamos hablado	we would have spoken	
habréis hablado	you will have spoken	habríais hablado	you would have spoken	
habrán hablado	they, you will have spoken	habrían hablado	they, you would have spoken	