



SPANISH TABLE

Conjugations for pronouns *tú, vos, and Chilean voseo*



		Present indicative			Present subjunctive		
		-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live	-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live
regular verbs	tú	<i>cantas</i>	<i>comes</i>	<i>vives</i>	<i>cantes</i>	<i>comas</i>	<i>vivas</i>
	vos	<i>cantás</i>	<i>comés</i>	<i>vivís</i>	<i>cantés</i>	<i>comás</i>	<i>vivás</i>
	Chilean voseo	<i>cantái</i>	<i>comís</i>	<i>vivís</i>	<i>cantís</i>	<i>comái</i>	<i>vivái</i>
stem-changing verbs		<i>jugar</i> to play	<i>tener</i> to have	<i>dormir</i> to sleep	<i>jugar</i> to play	<i>poder</i> to be able	<i>dormir</i> to sleep
	tú	<i>juegas</i>	<i>tienes</i>	<i>duermes</i>	<i>juegues</i>	<i>puedas</i>	<i>duermas</i>
	vos	<i>jugás</i>	<i>tenés</i>	<i>dormís</i>	<i>jugués</i>	<i>podás</i>	<i>durmás</i>
	Chilean voseo	<i>jugái</i>	<i>tenís</i>	<i>dormís</i>	<i>juguís</i>	<i>podái</i>	<i>durmái</i>
		There are no stem-changes in the voseo forms.			<p>-Ar and -er verbs do not have a stem-change in the voseo forms.</p> <p>When there is a stem-change in an -ir verb in the <i>tú</i> form, the <i>vos</i> forms will follow this change but only keep the weak vowels (<i>i</i> or <i>u</i>) in the stem. For instance, <i>sentir</i> (to feel) > <i>tú sientas</i> (stem-change <i>e</i> → <i>ie</i>) in the <i>vos</i> form leave the <i>-i-</i> and drop the <i>-e-</i>: <i>sintás</i>.</p>		



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		Present indicative			Present subjunctive		
		<i>ser</i> to be	<i>ir</i> to go	<i>haber</i> to have	<i>ser</i> to be	<i>ir</i> to go	<i>haber</i> to have
irregular verbs	<i>tú</i>	<i>eres</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>seas</i>	<i>vayas</i>	<i>hayas</i>
	<i>vos</i>	<i>sos</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>seás</i>	<i>vayás</i>	<i>hayás</i>
	<i>Chilean voseo</i>	<i>soi or erís</i>	<i>vai</i>	<i>hai</i>	<i>seái</i>	<i>vayái</i>	<i>hayái</i>

Note: In Chilean Spanish, the forms ending in -s tend to become aspirated, that means that the -s is not pronounced and replaced with a soft "h" sound. For example: *cantís* can be pronounced *cantíh*.

Irregular verbs in the present subjunctive use the same irregular stem as the *tú* form, but with the corresponding *vos* endings, for example: *traer* (to bring), *tú traigas*, *vos traigás*, and Chilean voseo *traigái*.



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Tenses only irregular in Chilean voseo

	Future		
	-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live
<i>tú</i>	<i>cantarás</i>	<i>comerás</i>	<i>vivirás</i>
<i>vos</i>	<i>cantarás</i>	<i>comerás</i>	<i>vivirás</i>
Chilean voseo	<i>cantarí</i>	<i>comerí</i>	<i>vivirí</i>

	Conditional		
	-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live
<i>tú</i>	<i>cantarías</i>	<i>comerías</i>	<i>vivirías</i>
<i>vos</i>	<i>cantarías</i>	<i>comerías</i>	<i>vivirías</i>
Chilean voseo	<i>cantaríai</i>	<i>comeríai</i>	<i>viviríai</i>

	Imperfect Indicative		
	-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live
<i>tú</i>	<i>cantaba</i>	<i>comía</i>	<i>vivía</i>
<i>vos</i>	<i>cantaba</i>	<i>comía</i>	<i>vivía</i>
Chilean voseo	<i>cantabai</i>	<i>comíai</i>	<i>vivíai</i>

	Imperfect Subjunctive		
	-ar verbs <i>cantar</i> to sing	-er verbs <i>comer</i> to eat	-ir verbs <i>vivir</i> to live
<i>tú</i>	<i>cantaras/ cantases</i>	<i>comieras/ comieses</i>	<i>vivieras/ vivieses</i>
<i>vos</i>	<i>cantaras/ cantases</i>	<i>comieras/ comieses</i>	<i>vivieras/ vivieses</i>
Chilean voseo	<i>cantarai(s)</i>	<i>comierai(s)</i>	<i>vivierai(s)</i>

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