



SPANISH TABLE

Hay vs. estar



Tenses of haber when used to express existence

Indicative	haber	Example with singular or plural noun	Translation
present	<i>Hay</i>	<i>un libro.</i>	There is a book.
preterite	<i>Hubo</i>	<i>una reunión.</i>	There was a meeting.
imperfect	<i>Había</i>	<i>mucha gente.</i>	There were many people.
future	<i>Habrá</i>	<i>dos opciones.</i>	There will be two options.
present perfect	<i>Ha habido</i>	<i>confusión.</i>	There has been confusion.
past perfect	<i>Había habido</i>	<i>un gran concierto.</i>	There had been a great concert.

Subjunctive	Main clause	haber	Example with singular or plural noun	Translation
present	<i>Espero que no</i>	<i>haya</i>	<i>errores.</i>	I hope there are no errors.
imperfect	<i>Esperaba que no</i>	<i>hubiera</i>	<i>errores.</i>	I was hoping there were no errors.
present perfect	<i>Espero que no</i>	<i>haya habido</i>	<i>una fiesta sin mí.</i>	I hope there hasn't been a party without me.
past perfect	<i>Esperaba que no</i>	<i>hubiera habido</i>	<i>clase.</i>	I was hoping there hadn't been class.

Conditional	haber	Example with singular or plural noun	Translation
conditional simple	<i>Habría</i>	<i>una explicación.</i>	There would be an explanation.
conditional perfect	<i>Habría habido</i>	<i>miles de asistentes.</i>	There would have been thousands of attendees.

IMPORTANT: Never use *hay* with continuous tenses.

IMPORTANT: The verb *haber* has another important function in Spanish. It is used as the auxiliary of the compound tenses like the present perfect: *He comido* [I have eaten]. In this case, *haber* does have a different form per pronoun.

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