El presente perfecto

In English, we form the present perfect tense by combining *have* or *has* with the past participle:

- he has seen
- we have come
- they have talked

Since we are combining two parts of speech, the present perfect tense is a *compound tense.*

In Spanish, the present perfect is formed by combing the present tense of the verb *haber* with the past participle.

The present tense of the verb haber:

yo:	**he**	**nosotros**	**hemos**
tú:	**has**		
él, ella, Usted	**ha**	**ellos, ellas, Ustedes**	**han**

The past participle is formed by adding *–ado* to the stem of –ar verbs and *–ido* to stems of –er and –ir verbs.

hablar	**hablado**	**vivir**	**vivido**
comer	**comido**	**tener**	**tenido**

subject	**estudiar**	**beber**	**salir**
yo	he estudiado	he bebido	he salido
tú	has estudiado	has bebido	has salido
él, ella, Ud.	ha estudiado	ha bebido	ha salido
nosotros	hemos estudiado	hemos bebido	hemos salido
ellos ellas, Uds.	han estudiado	han bebido	han salido

The present perfect is used to describe an action completed recently in the past.

Yo he llegado a la escuela.	I have arrived at school.
Ellos han comido la comida.	They have eaten the food.

Only *haber* is conjugated according to the subject. The past participle forms <u>DO NOT</u> agree in gender and number with the noun.

SER and ESTAR are not irregular in the present perfect tense.

Ser:	he sido, has sido, ha sido, hemos sido, han sido
Estar:	he estado, has estado, ha estado, hemos estado, han estado

Verbs that have a double vowel in the infinitive require an accent mark on the *í* in the past participle.

caer → **caído** leer → **leído** oír → **oído** creer → **creído**

This material is the property of the AR Dept. of Education. It may be used and reproduced for non-profit, educational purposes only after contacting the ADE Distance Learning Center at http://dlc.k12.ar.us.
arb