SPANISH VERB VENIR CONJUGATION: EN UN IR Y VENIR

Imagine watching the movie “Back to the Future” in Spanish and understanding each time Martin and the Doc say “Vengo del futuro”, “Vamos al pasado” or “¡Tienes que venir!”. **Venir** is one of those words that is said more times than we actually realize: in everyday life it represents daily movement along with its sister word “Ir”. Hence, the title of this article (In a back and forth in English), if “Ir” represents the action of moving towards some point, we could say that Venir means to return from that point, and not only has that definition or use, this is just a taste of all the uses that you will be able to acquire in this article.

As you could notice in the examples about “Back to the future”, “Venir” comes in several presentations, and we are going to find changes in how we use this verb according to the tenses and the people who say it, we call this irregular verb, but no more ado! Let’s learn how to conjugate the verb Venir.

Venir: Verbals

In Spanish, there are chameleon-like words, they may seem like verbs, but in reality they have a different function, this happens because the use that is given to them changes. These words are called Verbals, and the best way to notice them is by identifying the conjugated verb that accompanies them to make sense. Also, in the sentence in which the verbal is being used, it does not play the role of a verb but of a noun, adverb or adjective. Let’s put it in a more graphic way to know what we are talking about.

	Verbal	Common use	Example	English
Infinitive	venir (to come)	Non conjugated / Noun	Pregúntale a tu amiga si quiere venir con nosotros.	Ask your friend if she wants to come with us.
Gerund	viniendo (coming)	Adverb/ Periphrasis	He estado viniendo todos los días a entrenar	I have been coming here every day to train.

	Verbal	Common use	Example	English
Participle	venido (come)	Adjective	Él ha venido a explicarnos química	He has come to explain chemistry to us

In these cases, we will find the use of two common verbs that are linked to it, “haber” and “estar”, and you will find them in these two ways:

Haber: Conjugation of haber + past participle of venir
Estar: Conjugation of estar + gerund form of venir

Venir Conjugation: Indicative Mood

From this moment we start with the memory games, we are going to find all the ways to conjugate verbs, and those ways are separated according to their moods, the first one is this one that you will have below, the indicative mood in its simple and compound tenses. The name leaves no room for doubt, but just in case, the first one is the simplest form of conjugation in Spanish, and maybe the most common too.

Simple Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(come)	(came)	(came)	(would come)	(will come)
yo	vengo	vine	venía	vendría	vendré
tú	vienes	viniste	venías	vendrías	vendrás
él/ella/ usted	viene	vino	venía	vendría	vendrá
nosotros	venimos	vinimos	veníamos	vendríamos	vendremos
ellos/ella/ustedes	vienen	vinieron	venían	vendrían	vendrán

Examples:

- Ángelo **viene** en el carro con nosotras. – Ángelo **comes** in the car with us.
- Sin duda **vendría** más a la playa si tuviese vacaciones – I **would** definitely **come** to the beach more if I had a vacation.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Preterite Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Conditional Perfect	Future Perfect
	(have/has come)	(had come)	(would have come)	(will have come)
yo	he venido	había venido	habría venido	habré venido
tú	has venido	habías venido	habrías venido	habrás venido
él/ella/usted	ha venido	había venido	habría venido	habrá venido
nosotros	hemos venido	habíamos venido	habríamos venido	habremos venido
ellos/ellas/ustedes	Han venido	habían venido	habrían venido	habrán venido

Venir Conjugation: Subjunctive Mood

In the subjunctive mood we find the conjugations in sentences that refer to desires, hypotheses and wishes. It is a slightly more complex way of speaking, but in general, you can use it very similar to how you would use this mood in English.

Simple Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
yo	venga	viniera	viniese	viniere
tú	vengas	vinieras	vinieses	vinieres
él/ella/usted	venga	viniera	viniese	viniere
nosotros	vengamos	viniéramos	viniésemos	viniéremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	vengan	vinieran	viniesen	vinieren

Examples:

- Si **vinieses** a la fiesta me divertiría más – If you **came** to the party I would have more fun.
- Cuando **venga** mi primo, salimos a bailar – When my cousin **comes**, we go out dancing.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Past Perfect 2 (Pluperfect 2)	Future Perfect
yo	haya venido	hubiera venido	hubiese venido	hubiere venido
tú	hayas venido	hubieras venido	hubieses venido	hubieres venido
él/ella/usted	haya venido	hubiera venido	hubiese venido	hubiere venido
nosotros	hayamos venido	hubiéramos venido	hubiésemos venido	hubiéremos venido
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hayan venido	hubieran venido	hubiesen venido	hubieren venido

Venir Conjugation: Imperative Mood

I know, I know, the word “Imperative” makes it clear what the mood is about, but there is still something to clarify. At the moment of giving an order or command the first-person singular will not be included, I don’t know if you have thought about this before, but grammatically speaking you cannot give an order to yourself, even when you speak to yourself, it comes up in second or third person.

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
	(come/let’s come)	(don’t come/let’s not come)
tú	ven	no vengas
nosotros	vengamos	no vengamos
ustedes	vengan	no vengan

Examples:

- **No vengamos** más a este restaurante, son groseros **– Let’s not come** to this restaurant anymore, they are rude.
- **¡Vengan!** Ya va a comenzar el partido **– Come!** The match is about to start.

Spanish Verb Venir – Quiz/Worksheet

You will be able to find the answers to these exercises right away, but no cheating!

1. Yo ___ por mis propios medios, llegué caminando – I came by my own means, I arrived walking.

2. ¿Por qué ___? – Why did you come?

3. Yo solía ___ a patinar en navidad – I used to come skating at Christmas.

4. ___! Vamos a jugar – Come! Let's play

5. Carolina ___ con nosotros al cine más seguido si no tuviese que trabajar – Carolina would come to the movies with us more often if she didn't have to work.

The answers

Hey there. Welcome.

I'm Kéllyta Quijada - and I wrote this article.

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Using this verb can be tricky because of its irregularity, so don't forget to practice a lot, and you will be able to handle this and more.

1. vine

2. viniste

3. venir

4. ven

5. vendría