CONJUGATION OF THE SPANISH VERB CONOCER

Te conozco mosco (among Colombian people, this expression is used to tell someone you know him/her very well): el verbo **conocer** (to know).

The verb **''conocer''** is one of the most used verbs in the Spanish language. However, its use is different, as long as to know can mean weather to have the knowledge about something or someone about something or someone, the verb conocer has only one of these meanings. In English, we just have the verb to know but in Spanish, we have 2 verbs; ''saber'' and ***''conocer''***.

Additionally, we use the verb "meet" when we met a person for the first time in English. However, in Spanish we use the verb "conocer", no matter if it is for the first time or not.

Today, we will focus on the verb **conocer**.

Let's see!

Before you continue reading, remember:

- "You" is only one pronoun, which have different meanings. However, in Spanish we have 3 important pronouns: tu, usted, ustedes. Tu is used when you have confidence with the person you are talking to, usted is a more formal and ustedes is used to talk about more than one person we are directing to.
- In Spanish, we have unspoken subjects, so it is not needed to use a pronoun every time as we do in English.
- We use written accents in Spanish, be careful. On the opposite, you will have miscommunication problems in your writing.

Conocer Conjugation

Read the following examples:

- Yo **conozco** un lugar hermoso/ **conocí** un lugar hermoso/ **conocía** un lugar hermoso/ **conoceré** un lugar hermoso/ **conocería** un lugar hermoso.
  – (I **know** a beautiful place/ I **knew** a beautiful place/ I **knew** a beautiful place/ I **will**

know a beautiful place/ I **would know** a beautiful place).

- Tu **conoces** a mi madre /**conociste** a mi madre/ **conocías** a mi madre/ **conocerás** a mi madre/ **conocerías** a mi madre.
  – (You **know** my mother/ you **knew** my mother/ you **knew** my mother/ you **will know** my mother/ you **would know** my mother).
- Él **conoce** al director/ usted **conoció** al director/ ella **conocía** al director/ **conocerá** al director/ **conocería** al director.
  – (He **knows** the director/ you **knew** the director/ she **knew** the director/ **will know** the director/ **would know** the director).
- Nosotros **conocemos** la universidad/ **conocimos** la universidad/ **conocíamos** la universidad/ **conoceremos** la universidad/ **conoceríamos** la universidad.
  – (We **know** the university/ we **knew** the university/ we **knew** the university/ we **will know** the university/ we **would know** the university).
- Ustedes **conocen** el proyecto/ ellos **conocieron** el proyecto/ ellas **conocían** el proyecto/ **conocerán** el proyecto/ **conocerían** el proyecto. – You **know** the project/ they **knew** the project/ they **knew** the project/ they **will know** the project/ they **would know** the project.

The Indicative Mood

These are some examples of phrases in the **indicative mood** of verb ''conocer''. Do you recognize the tenses they are written in?

Subject	Present	Perfect Preterit (past)	Imperfect preterit (past)	Future simple	Conditional
Yo (I)	Conozco	Conocí	Conocía	Conoceré	Conocería
Tu (you)	Conoces	Conociste	Conocías	Conocerás	Conocerías
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Conoce	Conoció	Conocía	Conocerá	Conocería
Nosotros (we)	Conocemos	Conocimos	Conocíamos	Conoceremos	Conoceríamos

Subject	Present	Perfect Preterit (past)	Imperfect preterit (past)	Future simple	Conditional
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: masculine) /ellas (They: feminine)	Conocen	Conocieron	Conocían	Conocerán	Conocerían

Analyze the next chart and review the examples again.

We use present to talk about something we currently know: **Conozco un lugar hermoso**. (I **know** about a beautiful place).

We use perfect preterit to talk about actions that started in the past and finished in a determinate time: **Conociste a mi madre ayer –** (You **met** my mother yesterday).

We use imperfect preterit to talk about actions that started in the past, but they didn't finish in a determinate time: **Ella conocía al director** – (She **knew** the director).

We use future simple to talk about actions or situations that will surely happen in a future time: **Conoceremos el proyecto** – (We will **know** the proyect).

We use the simple conditional tense to talk about a situation that probably will happen: **Ellas conocerían la Universidad antes de postularse** – (They would **know** the university before postulate).

Subject	Compounded Perfect Preterit (Present Perfect)	Pluperfect (Past Perfect)	Perfect Future	Perfect Conditional
Yo (I)	He conocido	Había conocido	Habré conocido	Habría conocido
Tu (you)	Has conocido	Habías conocido	Habrás conocido	Habrías conocido
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Ha conocido	Había conocido	Habrá conocido	Habría conocido

Subject	Compounded Perfect Preterit (Present Perfect)	Pluperfect (Past Perfect)	Perfect Future	Perfect Conditional
Nosotros (we)	Hemos conocido	Habíamos conocido	Habremos conocido	Habríamos conocido
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: masculine) /ellas (They: feminine)	Han conocido	Habían conocido	Habrán conocido	Habrían conocido

Did you know perfect tenses exist in Spanish too? Let's see some of the most used tenses of the indicative mood.

We build compounded tenses using the verb ''HABER'' (HAVE) and the past participle of the main verb, in this case conocer: conocido.

We use the compounded perfect preterit to talk about actions that started in a determinate time in the past, but they have not ended in the present: **He conocido muchas personas desde enero** (I **have met** many people since January.).

We use the pluperfect to talk about actions that were developed in the past before an action in the past which we had talked about before: **Cuando nos encontramos, ya lo habíamos conocido** (When **we met**, we had already met him.).

We use the perfect future to talk about actions that will already be developed in a given time: **a final de año, habrás conocido muchas personas nuevas** (By the end of the year, you **will have met** many new people.).

We use perfect conditional to talk about actions that probably would have happened, but they didn't happen, these phrases are usually after another one that introduced it: **Si el taxi no hubiera tardado, habría conocido al cantante** (If the taxi hadn't been late, I **would have met** the actor.).

In Spanish, we also have two other verbal moods: the subjunctive and the imperative

mood.

Common forms of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect Preterit	Pluperfect	Perfect Preterit
Yo (I)	Conozca	Conociera	Hubiera conocido	Haya conocido
Tu (you)	Conozcas	Conocieras	Hubieras conocido	Hayas conocido
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Conozca	Conociera	Hubiera conocido	Haya conocido
Nosotros (we)	Conozcamos	Conociéramos	Hubiéramos conocido	Hayamos conocido
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: masculine) /ellas (They: feminine)	Conozcan	Conocieran	Hubieran conocido	Hayan conocido

Subjunctive is typically used to express wishes, wants and hopes. And it is usually introduced by the words like que, ojalá, espero (que), si..., cuando.

The present form is used to express a wish that we would like to happen in the present: **Cuando lo conozca, le pediré un autografo –** (When I **meet** him, I will ask him for a sign.).

The imperfect preterit form to express a wish about something that hypothetically could happen: **Ojalá lo conocieras** – (If only you **knew** him.).

The pluperfect is used to express a wish that we would like it had happened in a past situation: **Si lo hubieras conocido, no dirías esto** (If you had **met** him, you wouldn't say that.).

The perfect preterit form is used to express a wish about something it happens in the past but in some cases, is used to talk about a hope we have in the future: **Cuando lo hayas conocido, lo amarás** (When you **meet** him, you will love him.).

Let's review the Imperative Mood:

The imperative mode is generally used to give orders, advices or instructions. This mode has no tenses, and it has only one conjugation. It is also used just with certain pronouns.

Subject	Imperative
Tu (you)	Conoce
Nosotros (we)	Conozcamos
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: masculine) /ellas (They: feminine)	Conozcan

English	Spanish
first, meet him	Conócelo primero
let's meet the director	Conozcamos al director
know the rules and avoid problems	Conozcan las reglas y eviten problemas

Spanish Verb Conocer – Quiz/Worksheet

1. Espero que lo _____ mañana.

2. Yo te _____ en la fiesta el fin de semana.

3. Ella _____ el proyecto desde el lunes.

4. Nosotros _____ muchos famosos.

5. Nos _____ el semestre pasado.

6. Ojalá _____ _____ al jefe esta mañana.

7. Nosotros _____ muchas personas el domingo próximo.

8. Cuando me ____ _____, cambiarás de opinión.

9. Ella lo _____ si estuviera en la fiesta.

10. Ya te _____ _____ antes de trabajar juntos.

Answers:

Hey there. Welcome.

I'm Julio Cesar Martinez - and I wrote this article.

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1. Conozcas

2. Conocí

3. Conocía

4. Conocemos

5. Conocimos

6. Hubieras conocido

7. Conoceremos

8. Hayas conocido

9. Conocería

10. Había conocido.