SPANISH VERB SALIR CONJUGATION

No te saldrás con la tuya: this common phrase is used when you want to tell someone that he won't get victorious in something.

Verb Salir Meaning

The verb **salir** is one of the most used verbs in the Spanish language, this verb can be used in different expressions. It bases meaning is referring to go out from a place, it doesn't exist a verb in English for this verb. However, we use the phrasal verb: go out.

Another meaning can be when the result of something is not that one, we hoped. We also used to refer when we graduate from school.

Let's see some examples:

- Yo **salgo** a correr todas las mañanas/ yo **salí** a correr todas las mañanas/ yo **salía** a correr todas las mañanas/ yo **saldré** a correr todas las mañanas/ yo **saldría** a correr todas las mañanas.
- Tú **sales** de compras/ tú **saliste** de compras/ tú **salías** de compras/ tú **saldrás** de compras/ tú **saldrías** de compras.
- Él **sale** de casa/ ella **salió** de casa/ usted **salía** de casa/ él **saldrá** de casa/ ella **saldría** de casa.
- Nosotros **salimos** del colegio en 2015/ nosotros **salimos** del colegio en 2015/ nosotros **salíamos** del colegio en 2019/ nosotros **saldremos** del colegio en 2015/ nosotros **saldríamos** del colegio en 2015.
- Ustedes **saldrán** de fiesta/ ellas **salieron** de fiesta/ ellos **salían** de fiesta/ ustedes **saldrán** de fiesta/ ellas **saldrían** de fiesta.

Subject	Present	Perfect Preterit (past)	Imperfect preterit (past)	Future simple	Conditional
Yo (I)	Salgo	Salí	Salía	Saldré	Saldría
Tú (you)	Sales	Saliste	Salías	Saldrás	Saldrías
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Sale	Salió	Salía	Saldrá	Saldría

Subject	Present	Perfect Preterit (past)	Imperfect preterit (past)	Future simple	Conditional
Nosotros (we)	Salimos	Salimos	Salíamos	Saldremos	Saldríamos
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: mas.) /ellas (They: fem.)	Salen	Salieron	Salían	Saldrán	Saldrían

Indicative Mood

We use the present tense to talk about a routine we usually do. For example; **yo salgo a correr todas las mañanas** *(I go out fo r running every morning).*

Perfect preterite tense is usually used to talk about an action we did in a certain time, we usually use it to refer to a place we left. For example; **tú saliste de compras la semana pasada** *(You went for shopping out last week).*

We use imperfect preterit to express someone was going out to a place or leaving it, but we don't know when that action ended. For example; **ella salía de casa** *(she left home)*

We use future simple to communicate that we will go out to do something, or we will just leave a place in the future. For example; **Nosotros saldremos del colegio en 2015** *(we will leave high school in 2015).*

We use the simple conditional tense to talk about a hypothetical situation we would do. For example; **ellas saldrían de fiesta** *(they would go out for a party).*

The past participle of this verb is "salido", and we use it to talk in perfect tenses.

Let's see!

Subject	Compounded perfect preterit (Present perfect)	pluperfect (past perfect)	Perfect future	Perfect Conditional
Yo (I)	He salido	Había salido	Habrá salido	Habría salido

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Subject	Compounded perfect preterit (Present perfect)	pluperfect (past perfect)	Perfect future	Perfect Conditional
Tu (you)	Has salido	Habías salido	Habrás salido	Habrías salido
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Ha salido	Había salido	Habrá salido	Habría salido
Nosotros (we)	Hemos salido	Habíamos salido	Habremos salido	Habríamos salido
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: mas.) /ellas (They: fem.)	Han salido	Habían salido	Habrán salido	Habrían salido

We use the compounded perfect preterite to express something we have done since a certain time, but we currently keep it. For example; **hemos salido a trotar todas las mañanas desde 1995** *(we have gone out for running every morning since 1995).*

We use the pluperfect to express certain activity we had done in the past before developing the main action: **Cuando llegué, él ya había salido** *(when I arrived in, he had already gone out).*

We use the perfect future to something we will have done after a certain time or action. For example; **cuando él juez lo declare culpable, él ya habrá salido del país** *(when the judge declares him guilty, he Will have already left the country)*

We use perfect conditional to express a hypothetical action we would have done if something had happened. For example; **si mi mama me hubiera dado permiso, habría salido con él** *(if my mom had given me permission, I would have gone out with him)*

In Spanish, we also have two other verbal modes: the subjunctive and the imperative mood.

Common Forms of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect preterit	pluperfect	Perfect preterit
Yo (I)	Salga	Saliera	hubiera salido	haya salido
Tu (you)	Salgas	Salieras	Hubieras salido	hayas salido
Él (he)/ella (she) /usted	Salga	Saliera	hubiera salido	haya salido
Nosotros (we)	Salgamos	Saliéramos	Hubiéramos salido	hayamos salido
Ustedes (you: plural)/ellos (They: mas.) /ellas (They: fem.)	Salgan	Salieran	Hubieran salido	hayan salido

Subjunctive is usually 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 something we would like it to be done in the present: **Espero que salgas conmigo esta noche** *(I hope you go out with me tonight).*

The imperfect preterite form to mention something that we hope someone probably does: **Ojalá saliera de la casa** *(if only he left home)*

The pluperfect is used to talk about a hypothetical situation where something would have happened if something have happened: **si hubiera salido con ellos, me abrían robado** *(if I had gone out with them, they would have stolen me).*

The perfect preterite form is used to express the cause or the consequence of something we will do in the future: **Cuando hayas salido de casa, avísame** *(when you have left home, warm me).*

The Imperative Mood

Is usually used to express instructions, orders or pieces of advice

Subject	Imperative
Tu (you)	Sal
Usted (you)	Salga
Nosotros (we)	Salgamos
Ustedes (you: plural)	salgan

English	Spanish
Leave home early	Sal de casa pronto
Leave that burble!	Salga de esa burbuja!
Let's go out for a party tonight	Salgamos de fiesta esta noche
Leave that place	Salgan de ese lugar

Salir – Quiz/Worksheet

1. Ella _____ de compras todos los fines de semana (indicative mode: present simple).

2. Nosotros _____ a correr a partir de mañana (indicative mode: future simple)

3. Eliana _____ esta mañana (indicative mode: perfect preterit)

4. Ellos ___ ____ juntos desde secundaría (indicative mode: present perfect)

5. Ustedes _____ en la noche (indicative mode: imperfect preterit)

6. Ella _____ conmigo si no estuviera enamorada de alguien más (indicative mode: conditional)

7. Cuando tu ____ _____ de casa, habla con tu mamá (subjuntive mode: perfect preterit)

8. (tú) ____ de ese lugar ahora mismo! (imperative mode)

9. Habría sido feliz, si _____ _____ con ella (subjuntive mode: pluperfect)

10. Ni que ellas _____ todos los días (subjuntive mode: imperfect preterit)

Answers:

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1. Sale

2. Saldremos

3. Salió

4. Han salido

5. Salían

6. Saldría

7. Hayas salido

8. Sal

9. Hubiera salido

10. Salieran