SPANISH VERB SENTIR CONJUGATION – FEEL CONFIDENT WITH THIS COMPLETE GUIDE

Ojos Que No Ven, Corazón Que No Siente

If you are curious to know what this phrase means, scroll to the bottom of this page to see what this means!

When we talk about the verb **Sentir, we** can have different definitions. Here are the most common ones:

Sentir Main Uses

- To feel something, either pain or pleasure, in the body: **Fui al doctor porque me desperté sintiendo un fuerte dolor en la rodilla**. (I went to the doctor because I woke up feeling a terrible pain in the knee).
- To express emotions usually caused by external sources: **Cuando vio a Pennywise frente a él, sintió el verdadero terror.** (When he saw Pennywise facing him, he felt the real terror).
- To talk about a momentarily strange sensation: **Me sentí tan orgulloso de mi equipo por ganar la copa.** (I felt so proud about my team for winning the cup).
- To mention sorrow about a difficult situation or giving condolences: **El vecindario se sintió muy triste por la pérdida de tan buen jefe de policía.** (The community felt so sorry about losing such a great chief of police).
- To talk about things from the heart: **Ella dijo "Nunca me había sentido así, estoy enamorada".** (She said "I had never felt like this before, I am in love).

Sentir, another member of the Irregular Family

Once again we meet an irregular verb, but do not worry, with practice you can master the Spanish tenses.

"The princess could not sleep feeling the pea even

under 50 mattresses" – Verbals

Have you ever heard of "verbals"? They are words that used to be verbs, but have since decided to stop being verbs. In their new state of existence, they become nouns, adjectives or adverbs instead – a type of verb sentir.

They may be derived from a verb, but behave like other parts of speech. Examples of verbals include participles, gerunds, and infinitives. Although these words do not act as verbs in a sentence anymore, they still help to express the same ideas and thoughts as if they were verbs.

Let's move on to the examples:

	Verbal	Common Use	Example	English
Infinitive	Sentir (to feel / feeling)	Non conjugated/Noun	No sentir nada es imposible	Not to feel anything is impossible
Gerund	Sintiendo (feeling)	Adverb	Si sigue sintiéndose mal lo llevaré al doctor	If he keeps on feeling bad I will take him to the doctor
Participle	Sentido (felt)	Adjective	El terremoto fue sentido en toda la costa este	The earthquake was felt through all the west coast

Conjugate Sentir

Sentir Conjugation: Indicative Mood

The most common focus in Spanish is the indicative mood. This mood is used to express facts, opinions or ask questions as if they are actually happening/have happened or have been answered and known. To form the indicative mood, Spanish has an auxiliary verb Haber (to have) that needs to be conjugated by the subject of the action. This verb helps us express facts related to past and present, and also allows us to make hypotheses about future events.

Simple Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(feel)	(felt)	(felt)	(would feel)	(will feel)
yo	siento	sentí	sentía	sentiría	sentiré
tú	sientes	sentiste	sentías	sentirías	sentirás
él/ella/usted	siente	sintió	sentía	sentiría	sentirá
nosotros	sentimos	sentimos	sentíamos	sentiríamos	sentiremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	sienten	sintieron	sentían	sentirían	sentirán

Some examples:

- Cuando se besaron, **sintieron** que el mundo alrededor de ellos explotaba. When they kissed, they both **felt** the world around them exploding.
- Si lo hubieses conocido, **sentirías** la pena de verlo partir. If you had known him, you would **feel** the pain of seeing him go.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(have/has felt)	(had felt)	(had felt)	(would have felt)	(will have felt)
yo	he sentido	hube sentido	había sentido	habría sentido	habré sentido
tú	has sentido	hubiste sentido	habías sentido	habrías sentido	habrás sentido
él/ella/usted	ha sentido	hubo sentido	había sentido	habría sentido	habrá sentido
nosotros	hemos sentido	hubimos sentido	habíamos sentido	habrían sentido	habremos sentido
ellos/ellas/ustedes	han sentido	hubieran sentido	habían sentido	habrían sentido	habrán sentido

Sentir Conjugation: Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood is used to talk about situations that are unlikely to happen or are hypothetical (“If I were you…”). Verb tenses in the subjunctive mood are different from other verb tenses and generally take on a simple form. Verbs normally take the form of *“were/had/would etc …”* as opposed to *“am/are/is etc…”* The subjunctive mood can also be used with compound verbs such as ‘could have, would have, should have’ and so on.

Simple Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
yo	sienta	sintiera	sintiese	sintiere
tú	sientas	sintieras	sintieses	sintieres
él/ella/usted	sientan	sintiera	sintiese	sintiere
nosotros	sintamos	sintiéramos	sintiésemos	sintiéremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	sientan	sintieran	sintiesen	sintieren

More examples:

- Si **sintieres** dolor, ven a verme una vez más. If you **felt** pain, come to see me again.
- Su bondad hizo que **sintamos** vergüenza. Her kindness made us **feel** ashamed.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
yo	haya sentido	hubiera sentido	hubiese sentido	hubiere sentido
tú	hayas sentido	hubieras sentido	hubieses sentido	hubieres sentido
él/ella/usted	haya sentido	hubiera sentido	hubiese sentido	hubiere sentido
nosotros	hayamos sentido	hubiéramos sentido	hubiésemos sentido	hubiéremos sentido
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hayan sentido	hubieran sentido	hubiesen sentido	hubieren sentido

Sentir Conjugation: Imperative Mood

In the world of language, there is one verb tense that stands out from the crowd – the Imperative mood. It is a relatively straightforward grammar rule and mostly used to give commands to someone – it could be either polite or strong instructions/requests. It can be used for all kinds of things, from ordering your dinner at a restaurant to telling your dog to sit down. So let us have a look at some of the important uses of this particular verb tense.

Imperative Mood's Conjugations

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
	(feel / let's feel)	(don't feel / let's not feel)
tú	siente	no sientas
nosotros	sintamos	no sintamos
ustedes	sientan	no sientan

Examples:

- No **sientan** que este contrato acabará con su empresa a largo plazo. Do not **feel** that this contract will kill your company in the long term.
- El entrenador dijo "**sientan** el dolor ahora, pero no dejen de correr hasta ganar". The coach said, "**feel** the pain now but do not stop running until you win".

Sentir – Quiz/Worksheet

Well, today I bring you a challenge to practice the verb Sentir. Fill in the correct conjugation in the spaces below using words from the box, but OMG! The answers are scrambled due to a tornado! Good news is, they are in the same order as the sentences. Have fun unscrambling them:

1. Hoy me _____ muy feliz y lleno de energía. (Today I feel very happy and energetic)
2. Washington comprendió el _____ del pueblo y decidió encabezar la lucha por la independencia. (Washington understood the feeling of the people and decided to lead the fight for independence)
3. Nos _____ aliviados tras oir el veredicto de "inocente". (We felt relieved after hearing the "not guilty" verdict)
4. Nunca _____ tanta adrenalina como en esa montaña rusa. (I had never felt such amount of adrenaline as in that roller coaster)
5. ¿Será posible que Charles Manson _____ remordimientos por sus actos? (Would it be possible that Charles Manson felt any remorse for his deeds?)
6. Después de tomar tus pastillas te _____ mejor. (After taking your pills you will

feel better)

7. Yo en su lugar _____ vergüenza. (Me in his place, I would feel shame)
8. Su bondad hizo que yo _____ amor por ella de inmediato (Her kindness made me immediately feel love for her)
9. Todos en California _____ la fuerza del terremoto (everybody in California felt the strength of the earthquake)
10. El conde nunca _____ una pasión tal por otra mujer. (the count had never felt such passion for a woman)

Answers

Checking your answers is cool, but don't stress out if you get a few wrong- it happens! Just keep practicing every day!

1. siento
2. sentir
3. sentimos
4. había sentido
5. sintió
6. sentirás
7. sentiría
8. sintiese
9. sintieron
10. había sentido

Fun fact

Hey there. Welcome.

I'm Marlene Correa - and I wrote this article.

Stuck on this topic? Hire me for just 1 hour to start mastering it. Pass a test, improve basic vocabulary or improve your conversational level in Spanish.

Book a 1 Hour Lesson With Me



The title of this class is quite similar to the American saying “out of sight, out of mind” but in a broader concept. The idea is that you also feel through the heart, but you need to have the person or thing present, in front of you, like a relative, a friend, a love. If you do not see that thing or person frequently, you tend to forget even about feelings.

It also refers to a certain pain like a scar in your body (which you see only once in a while) or in the soul (which you try not to remember). There is a story about this saying dating back to colonial times when crossing the oceans took months and not days like today, so the engaged girls sometimes were told to forget about the boy who left for Europe and either have fun or find another suitor.