SPANISH VERBS – HACER CONJUGATION

¿Cuál es la mejor forma de aprender?: Conjugation of the verb Hacer

Last week I was talking to a friend that I made in the USA thanks to an exchange program and you can still tell that he is not a native Spanish speaker. This is not necessarily a bad thing, everyone has an accent according to their country of origin, but one of the most noticeable characteristics when a non-native Spanish speaker speaks is: the way they conjugate verbs.

Hacer (to do or to make) is one of the main verbs when you start learning Spanish and from it we can find derivative verbs that behave (conjugate) in a similar way, such as "rehacer" (re = repetition) and "deshacer" (des = reverse meaning). You've come to the right place if you're researching what these conjugations are, how they change, and when to use them. So, come on, let's conjugate. And, to answer the question in the title, the best way to learn is... ¡Haciendo!

Hacer: team irregular

What does it mean to be in the group of irregulars? Based on logic, irregular = changes. We are going to see them every time we conjugate it, and that is where **Hacer** loses its regularity.

To combat this irregularity, we will apply the old and reliable method of memorization, in order to have a conversation where you feel confident. Just like riding a bicycle, the most reliable thing to do is to practice, first we read how the theory works and then we start with the practical exercises. The fact that you are not running or moving your legs does not mean that it is not physical exercise, you have to train your tongue to pronounce correctly too!

Verbals of the verb Hacer

The instant thought regarding conjugations is to assume that every time you see a word that is similar to the verb, it can be conjugated, and it doesn't always happen. When you see a verb that doesn't behave like a verb, you are seeing a verbal.

First of all, remember that you will need a verb to accompany the verbals in order to use them, and secondly, their three forms are: infinitive, gerund, participle. And how do they work? Like this:

	Verbal	Common use	Example	English
Infinitive	hacer (to do, to make)	Non conjugated / Noun	Tengo mil cosas que hacer para mañana.	I have a thousand things to do tomorrow.
Gerund	haciendo (doing, making)	Adverb/verbal periphrasis	Yo soy muy bueno haciendo tortas.	I am very good at making cakes
Participle	hecho (done, made)	Adjective	Ese juguete fue hecho en China	This toy was made in China

Hacer Conjugation: Indicative Mood

This mood shows the actions in a direct way, and of all the modes we are going to see, this is the simplest when constructing sentences. In the first table we are going to have the simple indicative tenses, and in the second one the compounds, which are constructed with the verb **Haber**.

Simple Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(do, does – make, makes)	(did – made)	(did, made)	(would did – would made)	(will do – will make)
yo	hago	hice	hacía	haría	haré
tú	haces	hiciste	hacías	harías	harás
él/ella/usted	hace	hizo	hacía	haría	haría
nosotros	hacemos	hicimos	hacíamos	haríamos	haremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hacen	hicieron	hacían	harían	harán

Examples:

Tú siempre **haces** la tarea más rápido. – You always do your homework faster.

Ross y Rachel **hicieron** las paces después de todo este tiempo. – Ross and Rachel made peace after all this time.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present Perfect	Preterite Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Conditional Perfect	Future Perfect
	(have/has done – have/has made)	(had done – had made)	(had done – had made)	(would have done – would have made)	(will have done – will have made)
yo	he hecho	hube hecho	había hecho	habría hecho	habré hecho
tú	has hecho	hubiste hecho	habías hecho	habrías hecho	habrás hecho
él/ella/usted	ha hecho	hubo hecho	había hecho	habría hecho	habrá hecho
habrá hecho	hemos hecho	hubimos hecho	habíamos hecho	habríamos hecho	habremos hecho
ellos/ellas/ustedes	han hecho	hubieron hecho	habían hecho	habrían hecho	habrán hecho

Hacer Conjugation: Subjunctive Mood

Every time you need to express desires or hypotheses, you will need the subjunctive mood. In this mood, you will need all your potential to memorize and do exercises speaking correctly, see this guide as many times as necessary until you feel confident in what you are doing (no pun intended!).

Simple Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
yo	haga	hiciera	hiciese	hiciere
tú	hagas	hicieras	hicieses	hicieres
él/ella/usted	haga	hiciera	hiciese	hiciere
nosotros	hagamos	hiciéramos	hiciésemos	hiciéremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hagan	hicieran	hiciesen	hicieren

Examples:

Ojalá la mamá de Jhonny **haga** una torta tresleches mañana – I hope Jhonny's mom **makes** a tresleches cake tomorrow.

Si yo **hiciera** mis deberes, podría ir a la fiesta – If I **did** my homework, I could go to the party.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

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

Hacer Conjugation: Imperative Mood

Maybe the word "imperative" sounds familiar, but just in case it doesn't, this mood is all about commands and orders. The nice part is that there aren't as many people because the first person is not included, it's impossible to give commands to yourself (unless you're doing exercises and tell yourself you can with one more flex and still you refer to yourself as someone else). And we won't see so many verb tenses either, because orders can only be given in the present tense (think about it, even when talking about a future order, you enunciate it in the present tense). Let's see!

Imperative Mood's Conjugations

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
	(do – make/let's do – let's make)	(don't do – don't make/let's not do – let's not make)
tú	haz	no hagas

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
él/ella/ usted	haga	No haga
nosotros	hagamos	no hagamos
ustedes	hagan	no hagan

Examples:

¡No hagan un desastre en la mesa cuando coman! – **Don't** make a mess at the table when you eat!

Por favor, **haz** mi pizza sin jamón – Please **make** my pizza without ham

Let's get to practice!

Now let's go with a couple of exercises for you to train this new knowledge.

1. Nosotros _____ más ejercicio, pero nos lesionamos – We would do more exercise, but we got injured.

2. Yo _____ mi propia ropa – I make my own clothes

3. Si tú hubieses _____ caso no te hubiesen castigado – If you had listened, you would not have been punished.

4. Jessie, ¡tú puedes! Vamos, _____ otra repetición – Jessie, you can do it! Come on, do another rep.

5. No _____ más porque nos quedamos sin materiales – We did not make more because we ran out of materials.

The answers

And we have reached the end, there is nothing left to do (last joke, I promise) but to see the correct answers:

1. haríamos

2. hago

3. hecho

4. haz

5. hicimos