SPANISH VERBS – VER CONJUGATION LESSON

See you later, alligator

What does it take to know what verb we're going to talk about today? It's as simple as waking up and opening your eyes, and that's it! We can already see the verb: **Ver**. But do you think you are able to recognize at a glance the forms in which the Spanish verb "ver" is conjugated? Don't worry if the answer is no, you've come to the right place to learn!

In its most common usage, **Ver** is what we do when we perceive something with our sight. However, you can also find it as a synonym for "examine" or "understand", and even being used as an intransitive verb (but don't worry, we won't see that today!). This verb is generally used in the same way as the verb "to see", although it can also be translated as "to watch" or "to look". And now, without further ado, let's go, let's get to know the conjugations of the Spanish verb "to see".

Difference Between Ver and Mirar

Knowing the difference between "ver" and "mirar" in Spanish can be very useful for those who are learning the language. Ver is a verb that means to see, watch, or look at something, while mirar is a verb that means to observe or take a special notice of what one is looking at.

First name: Ver, last name: irregular

Have you ever come across verbs that change form? In Spanish, they are very common, although there are some that go unnoticed. Unnoticed or not, they belong to the same family of verbs: irregular verbs. The verb **Ver** changes according to tenses, persons and situations; therefore, it belongs to this peculiar family. In addition to its irregular conjugation, the verb Ver also belongs to another family, that of pronominal verbs. Before you tell me "Wait, what?!" pronominal means that it can be conjugated reflexively as verme, verte, verse or vernos. If you want to read more about this type of verb, don't hesitate to write to us to clarify your doubts!

Ver-bals

Before going into conjugations, let's talk about non-conjugations. We will not always see the verb Ver **behave** as such, sometimes we will see it as a Verbal, that is to say words that change their function and become nouns, adverbs or adjectives. Don't be scared, it's not that difficult, it's more like a simple memory game, just take a look at the following table!

	Verbal	Common use	Example	English
Infinitive	Ver (to see /seeing)	Non conjugated / Noun	Yo pude ver la inmensidad del mar.	I could see the immensity of the sea.
Gerund	Viendo (seeing)	Adverb/verbal periphrasis	He estado viendo como bailas.	I've been watching how you dance.
Participle	Visto (seen)	Adjective	Él fue visto usando camisa verde.	He was seen wearing a green shirt.

Ver Conjugation: Indicative Mood

The indicative mode is the most frequently used, it is the direct and real description. In general, this mode in its simple version (without auxiliaries) will be the one with which you start learning all the verbs.

Simple Tenses of the Indicative Mood

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(see)	(saw)	(saw)	(would see)	(will see)
yo	veo	vi	veía	vería	veré
tú	ves	viste	veías	verías	verás
él/ella / usted	ve	vio	veía	vería	verá

Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
nosotros	vemos	vimos	veíamos	veríamos	veremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	ven	vieron	veían	verían	verán

Examples:

Si **veo** un carro azul, lo compro inmediatamente. – If I **see** a blue car, I buy it immediately.

Préstale el dinero, ya **verá** si le alcanza. Lend him the money, **he'll see** if it's enough.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mood

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

Examples:

Yo he visto muchas fotografías de ropa. – **I have seen** many photographs of clothes

Como ustedes **habrán visto,** hay grandes edificios. – As you may **have seen,** there are large buildings

Ver Conjugation: Subjunctive Mood

Here we find ourselves with a mood that is in many ways more abstract, because we will begin to express desires, wishes and hypotheses. Although in everyday conversations it is not very usual, there may be times when the conversation goes up a level or there is a more specific topic to deal with, and you may need to know how to use these conjugations.

Simple Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
yo	vea	viera	viese	viere
tú	veas	vieras	vieses	vieres
él/ella/usted	vea	viera	viese	viere
nosotros	veamos	viéramos	viésemos	viéremos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	vean	vieran	viesen	vieren

Examples:

Es más probable que yo **vea**, porque soy de mayor estatura que ella. – I'm more likely to **see**, because I'm taller than her.

Si nos más temprano, te hubiese dado de mi rico desayuno. – If we **saw** each other earlier, I would have given you some of my delicious breakfast.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood

Subject	Present Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Past Perfect 2 (Pluperfect 2)	Future Perfect
yo	haya visto	hubiera visto	hubiese visto	hubiere visto
tú	hayas visto	hubieras visto	hubieses visto	hubieres visto
él/ella/usted	haya visto	hubiera visto	hubiese visto	hubiere visto
nosotros	hayamos visto	hubiéramos visto	hubiésemos visto	hubiéremos visto

Subject	Present Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Past Perfect 2 (Pluperfect 2)	Future Perfect
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hayan visto	hubieran visto	hubiesen visto	hubieren visto

Ver Conjugation: Imperative Mood

If you want to know the imperative, it's much easier. There are not so many verb tenses and not so many subjects to learn. Giving orders with the verb **ver** is as simple as saying: To command!

Imperative Mood's Conjugations

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
	(see / let's see)	(don't see / let's not see)
tú	ve	no veas
nosotros	veamos	no veamos
ustedes	vean	no vean

Examples:

Levántense temprano y **vean** el amanecer. – Get up early and **watch** the sunrise

No veas el final del libro sin leerlo. – **Don't see** the end of the book without reading it

Let's get to practice!

Let's go with a couple of exercises so you can have fresh memory and know what to answer with the theory just explained, remember that it is like a simple memory game.

1. Peter y Hanna ___televisión hasta muy tarde. – Peter and Hanna watched television late into the night

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2. De todas las zapaterías que ___ del centro commercial ¿Cuál te gustó más? – Of all the shoe stores you saw in the mall, which one did you like the most?

3. Quiero que ___ las computadoras más antiguas y hagan comparaciones con las actuales. – I want you to look at older computers and make comparisons with today's computers.

4. El optometrista ___tus ojos y supo que tipo de lentes te convenían. – The optometrist saw your eyes and knew what type of lenses were right for you.

5. Si en el camino hubieran levantado la cabeza, hubieran ___ los letreros de advertencias de la vía. – If they had looked up on the road, they would have seen the warning signs on the road.

6. Dentro de una década deseo ser ___ como un profesional de la medicina. – A decade from now I want to be seen as a medical professional.

The answers

There is a saying in Spanish that goes "Ver para creer" (Seeing is believing), but here we say: Practice to see. Here you have some answers!

1. vieron

2. viste

3. vean

4. vio

5. visto

6. visto