



## Present Perfect

The present perfect is formed by combining the auxiliary verb "has" or "have" with the past participle.

- *I have studied.*
- *He has written a letter to María.*
- *We have been stranded for six days.*

Because the present perfect is a compound tense, two verbs are required: the **main** verb and the **auxiliary** verb.

- *I have studied.* (main verb: studied ; auxiliary verb: have)
- *He has written a letter to María.* (main verb: written ; auxiliary verb: has)
- *We have been stranded for six days.* (main verb: been ; auxiliary verb: have)

In Spanish, the present perfect tense is formed by using the present tense of the auxiliary verb "haber" with the past participle. Haber is conjugated as follows:

**he has ha hemos habéis han**

The past participle is formed by dropping the infinitive ending and adding either:

- -ado for -ar verbs
- -ido for -ir and -er verbs

Examples all use the past participle for the verb "comer."

(yo) **He comido.** I have eaten.

(tú) **Has comido.** You have eaten.

(él) **Ha comido.** He has eaten.

(nosotros) **Hemos comido.** We have eaten.

(vosotros) **Habéis comido.** You-all have eaten.

(ellos) **Han comido.** They have eaten.

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Present Perfect

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The auxiliary verb and the past participle are **never** separated.

Questions are formed as follows. Note how the word order is different than the English equivalent.

- *¿Han salido ya las mujeres? Have the women left yet?*
- *¿Has probado el chocolate alguna vez? Have you ever tried chocolate?*

Here are the same sentences in negative form. Notice how the auxiliary verb and the past participle are not separated.

- *¿No han salido ya las mujeres? Haven't the women left yet?*
- *¿No has probado el chocolate ninguna vez? Haven't you ever tried chocolate?*