I'm not a robot

For talking about actions that happened in the recent past, the present perfect is more widely used in Spain than in Latin America. It's more common to hear the preterite, or simple past, used in Latin America to talk about something that just happened. El presente perfecto is a basic tense that you need to know if youre learning past tenses in Spanish. But since our language has more than one past tense, I find that a lot of people want to know what the present perfect tense is in Spanish. Present perfect in Spanish is a past tense that is used to talk about past actions that happened in a moment close to the moment of speaking or that still have repercussions in the present. Spanish present perfect is built with the present form of haber and past participle verbs. Presente perfecto is an important tense that you want to get familiar with. However, when you have more than one past tense to choose from, things can get a bit confusing. Like Dumbledore said mysterious thing, time. Powerful, and when meddled with, dangerous. Jokes aside, in this guide, Ill teach you: Of course, Ill also include some real-life examples so you see how this tense works. By the end of this, presente perfecto will no longer be a problem for you. Conjugation of Present Perfect in Spanish Spanish present perfect is formed with the verb haber conjugated to the present form and a past participle verb. When trying to conjugate to compound tenses in Spanish, many learners get confused because tener is the direct translation of to have. But we actually use haber instead, which also translates as to have. With the present perfect tense, we always conjugate haber to the present tense. When forming the present perfect in Spanish, haber helps you indicate who is the subject that is performing the action. The second part of the structure (the verb in participle form) will allow you to describe what action was performed. As a quick reminder, regular Spanish past participles are created by adding the following endings to the stem of the verb (the word that is left after deleting -AR, -ER or -IR). -AR verbs: -ado.-ER verbs: -ido.-IR verbs: -ido. Here is the structure for presente perfecto as well as some examples of how to use it: [Haber conjugated to the present tense] + [verb in past participle] + [complement] Julieta, ya has visto esta pelcula?Julieta, have you seen this movie? Creo que nunca hemos probado los chilaquiles.I think we have never tried chilaquiles. Ya te he dicho que no puedo ir.I have told you that I cant go. Bill y Doug han descompuesto tu telfono.Bill and Doug broke your phone. Take Note: In Spanish, perfect tenses are conjugated by using the haber + past participle formula. In this case, you get to conjugate haber to any tense that you need. So for instance, if you conjugate haber to the imperfect tense, youll create the Spanish past perfect tense Related Resource: Haber vs tener in Spanish. Reflexive Verbs in Spanish Present Perfect When conjugating reflexive verbs to the present perfect tense, the reflexive pronoun will always be placed before haber. This is the formula that you can use for this cases: [Reflexive pronoun] + [haber present tense] + [verb in past participle] Celia no se ha baado hoy.Celia hasnt showered today. A qu hora te has despertado?What time did you wake up? Todava no me he peinado.I havent combed my hair. As you can see from the examples above, even though Spanish reflexive verbs work with pronouns, there are no words between the verb haber and the past participle. This rule is also applied when your sentence needs direct or indirect object pronouns: [Object pronoun] + [haber present tense] + [complement] Le has dado las flores a Mara?Did you give Maria the flowers? Ya hemos venido aqu y no est tan padre.We have been before and its not that cool. Karina no me ha dicho nada, qu pas? Karina hasnt said anything to me, what happened? When to Use Present Perfect in Spanish Spanish present perfect can be used to talk about: Actions that have been finished recentlyLife experiencesPast actions that have not endedPast actions or events without specifying when they happened UseLatin American SpanishCastilian SpanishActions that have been finished recentlyNO(affirmative sentences)YESLife experiencesYESYESPast actions that have not finishedYESYESPast actions without a clear starting pointYESYES Just so you get a better understanding of what this means, here are some examples: No he terminado mi tarea.I havent finished my homework yet. Qu has desayudado esta maana?What did you have for breakfast this morning? Hoy no hemos visto a Leo, sabes si vino?Today, we havent seen Leo, do you know if he is here? Just like other tenses, present perfect in Spanish is triggered by certain time markers. In humans words, presente perfecto usually works with the following vocabulary: Hoy Today.Nunca Never.Ya Already.Todava Yet.Siempre Always.Nunca / Jams Never.Esta maana* This morning.Este ao* This year.Durante During. Notice that the words maana and ao can be replaced for other nouns that help you measure time, such as ayer, semana, etc. In the following sections, Ill explain to you more in-depth the different uses of Spanish present perfect. Actions that have been finished recently One of the most common uses of Spanish present perfect is to describe actions or events that were completed recently. By this, I mean that the finished action is very close to the present. In this case, speakers typically use time markets to indicate that proximity to the present. Here are some examples that can help you understand this theory better. Notice that time markers can be placed either at the beginning or end of the sentence. (Time marker) + (present perfect) + [complement] Cmo te has sentido esta maana?How have you been feeling this morning? Diego no ha venido a trabajar esta semana.Diego hasnt come to work this week. Esta maana, Dalia y yo hemos desayunado juntas.This morning, Dalia and I had breakfast together. He hablado con tu director y dice que necesitas estudiar.I spoke to your principal and he says you need to study. This use of present perfect in Spanish is commonly taught in all Spanish courses. But theres a BIG EXCEPTION that you need to keep in mind. You see, this use is super common in Castilian Spanish, but not in Latin America. For this context, we Latin American Spanish speakers would use preterito in affirmative sentences because, although it was recently completed, the action is already over. So, in fact, in Latin America, the applications of present perfect are exactly the same as in English. Castilian Spanish Te he enviado los papeles est maana.I sent you the papers this morning. Hoy he tenido que ir a una reunin con Paco.Today I had a meeting with Paco. Latin American Spanish Te envi los papeles est maana.I sent you the papers this morning. Hoy tuve que ir a una reunin con Paco.Today I had a meeting with Paco. If youre very familiar with Spanish, leaving the accent aside, you can identify Castilian speakers based on the way they use presente perfecto ;). Life experiences Just like in English, in Spanish, we also use the present perfect to talk about our life experiences. Think of it this way: this use is very similar to the game have you ever? In this case, the present perfect allows us to express that our chance to have a new or the same experience is not over. Although its not a rule of thumb, typically, sentences with this meaning use adverbs of time (such as siempre, nunca and jams) or adverbs of quantity to indicate when and how many times have you done something. Here are some examples of how to use the Spanish present perfect to talk about life experiences. (Adverb of time) + [present perfect] + [complement] Nunca he probado la paella.I have never tried paella. Alguna vez has ido a algn concierto?Have you ever been to a concert? Simpre hemos querido aprender espaol.Weve always wanted to learn Spanish. Here is the phrase structure that you can use if you want to express how many times youve done something. [Present perfect] + [complement] + (adjective of quantity) Zulema ha estado en Italia tres veces.Zulema has been to Italy three times. Cuntas veces has visto esa pelcula?How many times have you seen that movie? Te he dicho un montn de veces que no puedo ir.I have told you many times that I cant go. Take Note: Notice that, unlike English, adverbs, pronouns, or adjectives cannot be placed in the middle of the structure haber + participle. To put it simply, the two verbs (haber and the participle) cannot be split. Past actions that have not ended In both Latin American and Castilian Spanish, presente perfecto is also used to talk about past actions that are still developing or have certain repercussions in the present. In simple human words, these are actions that started in the past but have not finished. Lets see some examples so this is easier to understand: [Present perfect] + [complement] Todava no he hablado con Sean.I havent talked to Sean yet. Esta semana, he ledo dos libros.This week, Ive read two books. No he tenido tiempo de limpiar.I havent had time to clean. La mam de Maureen ha estado viviendo en Egipto por dos aos.Maureens mom has been living in Egypt for two years. Just for the purpose of making it easier, check example #4. Our sentence implies that the action (Maureens mom living in Egypt) started at some point in the past (two years ago), but its not over. In fact, at the moment of speaking, shes still living there. The same principle applies to the other examples. So far I havent talked to Sean, but by using Spanish present perfect, Im saying that I still have time to do it! Not mentioning when a past action took place Another common use of the present perfect in Spanish is to talk about actions that were done in an unspecified period of time between past and present. In this case, explaining when something happened is less important than actually sharing the information. But we can assume that the action took place close to the present. This use of the present perfect can be applied when talking about news, recent events or simply sharing some information with another person. Here are some examples: [Present perfect] + [complement] La verdad, has sido muy paciente conmigo.To be honest, you have been very patient with me. Ltimamente has estado muy ocupado.Lately, you have been very busy. Se ha encontrado ms evidencia.More evidence has been found. Han sabido algo de Mary?Have you heard anything about Mary? Difference Between Present Perfect and Preterite In Spanish, the difference between preterite and present perfect is that preterite is used to talk about actions that were finished at a specific time in the past. Present perfect refers to recent past actions and it emphasizes the fact that they are still happening now or are relevant to the present. Many students struggle to understand when theyre supposed to use Spanish present perfect or preterite. As we have explained before, presente perfecto focuses on recent actions that have some repercussions or that are still going on in the present. On the other hand, Spanish preterite is used to talk about actions that were completed at some point in the past. This means that the action is over and its not continuing in the present. Check these examples, so you see the difference yourself. Present perfect Este ao he ido a China, Japn y Turquia.This year, Ive gone to China, Japan and Turkey. Hoy he desayunado con mis amigas.Today, I had breakfast with my friends. Preterite El ao pasado fui a China, Japn and Turkey.This year, I went to China, Japan and Turkey. Hoy desayun con mis amigas.Today, I had breakfast with my friends. Check examples #1 for both preterite and present perfect. By using presente perfecto were implying that the year is not over and, as a result, I can still travel to other places. However, with preterite, for some reason or another, the action is over. Meaning, that this year I cant travel anymore. Now, check the second set of examples. As mentioned before, Castilian speakers use present perfect when referring to actions that were recently completed. But, in Latin America, we use preterite for this type of sentence because that breakfast with my friends is over. Wrapping Up When it comes to learning to conjugate in the past in Spanish, theres no doubt that youll need to learn presente perfecto. As a native speaker, I think that this is an easy tense to learn. As a teacher, I know that it can be challenging for Spanish learners. For that reason, in this guide, we have learned how to conjugate and how to use this tense. Here are some key points that you need to keep in mind about the present perfect in Spanish: Its built by following the structure haber + past participle.Haber is conjugated to the present tense and it expresses who is performing the action.The past participle verb describes what action is being performed.All pronouns are always placed before haber.Spanish present perfect is used totalk about past actions that were recently completeddescribe life experiencestalk about actions that started in the past and still continue in the presentsharing information without expressing when the action took placeLatin American Spanish uses the preterite instead of present perfect in affirmative sentences that describe actions that were recently completed. Hopefully, has aprendido everything you need to know about this tense! Now, youre ready to start implementing it in your sentences. To start, you could take this Spanish present perfect quiz. Buena suerte! Related Resources: Difference Between Haber & Tener in SpanishA Guide to Past Participles in Spanish We use cookies to improve your experience on our site. By pressing ACCEPT, you agree to our use of cookies to process your personal data to personalize your experience. Home Spanish Grammar Rules Verb Tenses in Spanish Present Perfect Tense in Spanish The present perfect in Spanish is composed of two components: the auxiliary Haber and the past participle of the verb. Personal PronounAuxiliary HaberVerb Vivir (to live)YohevividoThasvividol, ella, ustedhavividoNosotros/NosotrashemosvividoVosotros/Vosotras/Uds.habisvividoEllos/Ellashanvivido Remember:The past participle is formed by dropping the ar of the verb and adding ado. Example: Pintar Pintado The past participle is formed by dropping the er and -ir of the verb and adding -ido. Example: Perder Perdido / Salir Salido Important the present perfect is formed by the auxiliary Haber followed by the past participle of the verb. Examples:Manuel ha pintado la casa en solo una semana.Manuel has painted the house in just one week.Luisa y Miguel han perdido mucho peso.Luisa and Miguel has lost so much weight.Mi familia y yo hemos salido de vacaciones.My family and I have gone on vacation. Welcome to our grammar lesson on the Spanish Present Perfect (Pretrito Perfecto Compuesto or Antepresente de Indicativo). We use the Present Perfect to talk about past actions, usually recent ones. A couple of sentences in Present Perfect By the end of this lesson, you will be able to conjugate verbs in Present Perfect and use them in sentences. You will also find a Quiz and Exercises to practice. Conjugation of verbs in Present Perfect The formula to form the Present Perfect consists of 2 words: First, the verb haber in Present Tense: he, has, ha, hemos, habis, han. Second, the Past Participle of the verb expressing the action. The Past Participle is the same for all persons. Using that formula, here are some verbs fully conjugated in Present Perfect. These particular verbs have a regular Past Participle: Personjugarto playbeberto drinksentirto feel yohe jugadohe bebidohe sentido thas jugadohas bebidohas sentido lha jugadoha bebidoha sentido nosotroshemos jugadohemos bebidohemos sentido vosotroshabis jugadohabis bebidohabis sentido elloshan jugadohan bebidohan sentido And here are a couple more verbs conjugated in Present Perfect. These are verbs with an irregular Past Participle: Personhacerto doverto see yohe hechohe visto thas hechohas visto lha hechoha visto nosotroshemos hechohemos visto vosotroshabis hechohabis visto elloshan hechohan vistoRememberThe Past Participle of regular verbs in -ar ends in -ado.The Past Participle of regular verbs in -er and -ir ends in -ido.Some verbs have an irregular Past Participle. The most important irregular ones are:hacer hecho decirdicho ver visto escribir escrito romper roto poner puesto volver vuelto resolver resuelto satisfacer satisfecho descubrir descubierto morir muerto Click here to learn more about the Past Participle Use of the Present Perfect We use the Present Perfect to talk about past actions. But there are several tenses in Spanish to talk about past actions! So, when exactly do we use the Present Perfect? We use it if one of the the following things is true: The sentence mentions a time frame that reaches the present. The sentence doesnt mention any time frame, but the action is recent. Lets study each case in detail: 1. The sentence mentions a time frame that reaches the present We want to express an action in the past, mentioning a a time frame that reaches the present. Graphic explanation For example, consider the following sentence in English: I played soccer today. The action (I played soccer) is in the past, but today is a time frame that reaches the present: we are still in today: Yo he jugado al ftbol hoy.I played soccer today. Another example: We have done many things this year. The actions are in the past, but this year reaches the present: Nosotros hemos hecho muchas cosas este ao.We have done many things this year. One more example: I have won many competitions in my life. The actions are in the past, but I am still in my life: He ganado muchas competiciones en mi vida.I have won many competitions in my life. 2. The sentence doesnt mention any time frame, but the action is recent For example, in the following sentences, it is understood that the actions are recent: Qu habis hecho vosotros?What have you guys done? Yo he comido pasta.I have eaten pasta. Mis amigos han visto una pelcula.My friends have watched a movie. No has comprado el regalo?Didnt you buy the gift? Placing the word no: always before the whole verb To form a negative sentence, we place no before the two words that form the Present Perfect, never in between: No he cocinado.I have not cooked. Ellos no han dicho nada.They have not said anything. Keywords with the Present Perfect The following keywords tend to work well in sentences with the Present Perfect: hoy = today esta semana = this week este mes = this month este ao = this year ltimamente = lately hasta ahora = until now desde entonces = since then en mi vida = in my life siempre = always nunca = never Notice that they all express time frames that reach the present. Example sentences: Yo he conocido a mucha gente en mi vida.I have met a lot of people in my life. T has empezado un curso de espaol este mes.You have started a Spanish course this month. Paula siempre ha tenido la misma opinin.Paula has always had the same opinion. Nosotros hemos cambiado mucho desde entonces.We have changed a lot since then. Mis abuelos han venido hoy.My grandparents have come today. Other useful keywords: ya, an no, todava no Sometimes we find the words ya, an no and todava no near the Present Perfect. Their meanings are: ya = already an no = not yet todava no = not yet (same meaning as an no) We usually place these keywords before the verb: Antonio ya ha estudiado la leccinAntonio has already studied the lesson. Nosotros an no hemos preparado el desayuno.We have not prepared breakfast yet. Los telfonos todava no han sonado.The phones have not rung yet. Practice Lets practice the Present Perfect with a quiz and some exercises! Quiz Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE_CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE_TOTAL}} Exercise 1 Read the following sentences in English and pay attention to the time frames they mention. Which sentences could we translate to Spanish using the Present Perfect? 1) Ive gone to the circus today.2) I havent traveled this year.3) Last year we went to Kenya.4) Ive met many people in my life.5) We talked three months ago.6) We have spoken.Solution: The sentences we could translate using the Present Perfect are numbers 1, 2, 4 and 6.Numbers 1, 2 and 4: because they mention time frames that reach the present.Number 6: because it doesnt mention any time frame, but it is understood that the action is recent. Exercise 2 Conjugate the following verbs in Present Perfect. Click on the gray spaces to see the solutions. (these are verbs with a regular Past Participle) 1) yo he nadado (nadar)2) t has bebido (beber)3) l ha vivido (vivir)4) nosotros hemos salido (salir)5) vosotros habis entrado (entrar)6) ellos han prometido (prometer) Exercise 3 In the following sentences, fill the gaps using the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets. (these are verbs with a regular Past Participle) 1) T has mejorado mucho ltimamente. (mejorar)You have improved a lot lately.2) Gonzalo no ha dormido la siesta hoy. (dormir)Gonzalo didnt take a nap today.3) Laura y sus amigos han comprado las entradas. (comprar)Laura and her friends have bought the tickets.4) Yo he comido la carne que vosotros habis cocinado . (comer, cocinar)I have eaten the meat that you guys have cooked.5) Nosotras hemos nadado dos horas. (nadar)We have swam for two hours. Exercise 4 Conjugate the following verbs in Present Perfect. (these are verbs with an irregular Past Participle) 1) yo he vuelto (volver)2) t has visto (ver)3) l ha dicho (decir)4) nosotros hemos resuelto (resolver)5) vosotros habis satisfecho (satisfacer)6) ellos han puesto (poner) Exercise 5 In the following sentences, fill the gaps using the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets. (these are verbs with an irregular Past Participle) 1) Nosotros no hemos roto el vaso. (romper)We havent broken the glass.2) Qu han hecho hoy Carmen y Marcos? (hacer)What have Carmen and Marcos done today?3) T has escrito una carta muy bonita. (escribir)You have written a very nice letter.4) Yo he descubierto cosas importantes este ao. (descubrir)I have discovered important things this year.5) Qu habis dicho vosotros? (decir)What have you guys said?6) Mi padre ha resuelto el problema. (resolver)Mi father has solved the problem. The name of this tense in Spanish is: "Pretrito perfecto compuesto" or "Presente perfecto".Construction of the Present PerfectThe construction is:[SUBJECT] + ['haber' in present tense (he)] + [PARTICIPLE]He trabajado bastante por hoyI have worked enough for todayAuxiliary 'haber' in PresentWe remember the conjugation of the auxiliary 'haber' in the present tense:ConjugationMeaningyo he--t has--l ha--nosotros hemos--vosotros habis--ellos han--Uses of Present PerfectThe present perfect in Spanish is similar to the present perfect in English.He estado en Segovia dos vecesI have been in Segovia twiceShowing interrogationTo form the interrogation, modify only the position of the subject:AffirmationInterrogationt has estado you have beenhas estado (t)? have you been?NegationTo build the negation, add the particle "no" before the auxiliary verb:AffirmationNegationyo he cocinadoI have cookedyo no he cocinado I haven't cooked Uses of the Present Perfect in SpanishUsed to express an action that took place at an unspecified time in the past. Example: I have eaten. nosotroshemos [PARTICIPIO]vosotroshabis [PARTICIPIO]ellos / Uds.han [PARTICIPIO] The present perfect or pretrito perfecto compuesto can be one of the most difficult tenses for students to learn. Learning the present perfect effectively involves making sure that you understand that this tense is always related in some way to the present moment. Many languages, such as French, German, and Italian, use the past perfect past tense for past events, and this tense encompasses what happens from a past moment to the present moment. Establishing this connection will help you to avoid errors. It is helpful to divide usage into six main areas: 1 We use the Pretrito Perfecto Compuesto to express a past action that is connected to the present. Examples: Este ao hemos viajado mucho.We have traveled a lot this year.Los chicos han estudiado toda la semana.The kids have studied all week. 2 When the time when the action occurred is irrelevant, but the speakers intention is to relate it to the present. Examples: En mi pas siempre ha nevado en invierno.It has always snowed in my country in winter.Ha habido 26 presidentes hasta ahora.There have been 26 presidents so far. 3 To talk about actions that occurred in the recent past. The temporal expression recently is often used. Examples: Esta maana he ido al gimnasio.I have gone to the gym this morning.Los chicos han llegado a casa recin.The kids have just arrived home. 4 To talk about past events that have some consequence in the present time. There is usually some visible consequence. Examples: -Qu te ha pasado?-What has happened to you? Me quebr el brazo. I have broken my arm. 5 When we want to express an action that has not yet happened. These phrases are usually accompanied by todava and an. Examples: Todava no he enviado el correo electrnico.I havent sent the email yet.An no han terminado el proyecto?They havent finished the project yet? 6 To talk about an action that began in the past and is still continuing in the present. We also use time expressions such as: for (5) years, for (a long) time, etc. Examples: Mi familia y yo hemos vivido en esta ciudad por ms de treinta aos.My family and I have lived in this city for over thirty years.Cunto tiempo has esperado por una entrevista?How long have you been waiting for an interview? We form the Pretrito Perfecto Compuesto with the auxiliary verb haber and a past participle form of the main verb. Take a look at the following table: PronounsHABERVerb: hablarVerb: verVerb: iryohehabladovistoidothasl / ellahaustedhanosotros/-ashemosellos/-ashan Nosotros nunca hemos visitado Egipto. En mi ciudad siempre ha habido mucho trfico. Mi madre recin ha terminado de preparar la cena. Todava no hemos visto la pelcula. An no hemos podido escribir el ensayo. He trabajado en esta fbrica por 25 aos. Todava no has ledo la novela? Cristina no ha dejado de hablar en toda la reunin. Han querido visitar Grecia por mucho tiempo. Has estado muy ocupada ltimamente? 18. Personal subject pronouns in Spanish (I, he, she, they) 19. Adverbs in Spanish (now, sometimes, here, today) Lesson What are adverbs? How to form adverbs The different types of adverbs in Spanish Adverbs of time/frequency (yesterday, now, often, ...) Adverbs of place (here, inside, far, ...) Adverbs of manner (well, slowly, ...) Adverbs of quantity (something, nothing, almost, a lot, ...) Adverbs of doubt (probably, maybe, perhaps, ...) Adverbs of affirmation (of course, exactly, also, ...) Adverbs of negation (never, neither, not at all, ...) List of common adverbs in Spanish 31. Demonstrative adjectives in Spanish (this, that, these, those) The present perfect el pretrito perfecto compuestoo el antepresenteis used to talk about things you have done in your life. Additionally, it is used to talk about situations that started in the past and continue in the present, as well as things that have recently happened. The present perfect is formed by using the auxiliary verb haberin the present indicative, followed by a past participle. How to Conjugate HaberSince haber is an irregular verb, let's review how to conjugate it. Present Indicative Conjugation Table for Haber yohethasl, ella, ustedhanosotroshemosvosotroshabisellos, ellas, ustedeshanyohethasl, ella, ustedhanosotroshemosvosotroshabisellos, ellas, ustedeshanRegular Past ParticiplesAn essential part of using the present perfect correctly is knowing how to form the past participle.To form the past participle of a regular verb, you drop the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, -ir) and add -ado to the stem of -ar verbs and -ido to the stem of -er and -ir verbs. This is equivalent to adding -ed to many verbs in English.Let's take a look at a few regular past participles. -ar verbbailarbail-bailado-er verbcomercom-comido-ir verbsalirsal-salidoIrregular Past Participles Ending in -To and -ChoQuite a few Spanish verbs have irregular past participles that don't end in -ado or -ido. Let's take a look some common ones! abrirabiertoopenedmorirmuertodiedabsolverabsueltoabsolvedponerpuestoputcubrircubiertocovereddecirdichosaidromperrotobrokenescribirescritowrittenresolverresueltoresolvedsatisfacersatisfechosatisfiedhacerhechodonevervistoseenvolvervueltoreturnedPast Participles with AccentsIf an -er or -ir verb stem ends in a vowel, then the past participle is written with an accent over the i.Here are some examples of common past participles with an accented i. For a more exhaustive list, click here. caerca-cadofallencreercre-credobelievedleerle-ledoreadoro-odoheardtraertra-tradobrought The i in the past participles of verbs ending in -uir is not accented.For example, the past participle of the verb fluir(to flow) is fluido, and the past participle of the verb destruir(to destroy) is destruido.Present Perfect UsesTalking about Life ExperiencesWe use the present perfect to talk about life experiences and things you have done, without saying specifically when you did them. It is also used to talk about how many times you've done something. Check out these examples. examplesAlguna vez has visto un perezoso?Have you ever seen a sloth?He ido a Europa cinco veces.I've been to Europe five times.Recent Completed ActionsWe also use the present perfect to talk about recent finished actions that have a present result. Check out these examples. examplesYa ha terminado todos sus quehaceres.He's already finished all his chores.No hemos hecho ningn progreso hoy.We haven't made any progress today.Unfinished SituationsFinally, we use the present perfect to talk about situations that started in the past and continue until now. Take a look at these examples. examplesHe vivido toda mi vida aqu.I've lived here all my life.Han estado entrenando para el torneo ya desde hace tres semanas.They've been training for the tournament for three weeks now.Key WordsHere are some key words that trigger the use of the present perfect. Key Word in SpanishTranslationyaalreadytodavastill/yetalguna vezevernuncaneverjamsnevertoda mi vidamy whole liferecientementerecentlyhoytodayesta semanathis weekeste mesthis montheste aothis yeardesdesince

Present perfect spanish conjugation irregular. Present perfect tense spanish conjugation chart. Present perfect conjugation spanish examples. Present perfect subjunctive spanish conjugation. Ver present perfect spanish conjugation. Present perfect indicative conjugation spanish. Present perfect spanish conjugation practice. Present perfect tense spanish conjugation. Ser present perfect conjugation spanish. Hacer present perfect spanish conjugation.