

Dar Conjugation



Free Spanish Lesson and Exercises

What would you give to become fluent in Spanish? *Dar* is a common verb in Spanish; however, its conjugations can be a challenge sometimes. But don't worry, here at Homeschool Spanish Academy we have your back!

This post is all about *dar* and its conjugations, from the meaning of this irregular verb and its verbals to the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative conjugations in all their tenses.

Without further ado, here I give you the ultimate guide to *dar* conjugation!

The Spanish Verb *Dar*

The Spanish verb *dar* is usually translated as "to give." It's a derivation of the [Latin word dare](#), which in turn comes from the Indo-European root, *do*. *Dar* is one of the most common verbs in Spanish and, as such, it can be used in many different contexts.

Most times, you can use *dar* in the exact same context as you use "to give" in English. For example, *Te doy una manzana* (I give you an apple). Another context is when someone "throws" a party or "holds" a concert, you could say something like *Shakira dio un concierto en Colombia* (Shakira held a concert in Colombia). In Spanish, you can actually *dar* a concert or a party.

Finally, *dar* can also be [translated as "produce."](#) For example, *Esta vaca da mucha leche* (This cow produces a lot of milk). In Spanish, a tree can *dar* fruit, and a cow can *dar* milk. It's important to remember not to confuse the Spanish verb *dar* with the [reflexive verb darse](#), as they mean different things.

Now that you have a better understanding of the different contexts in which this verb can be used, it's time to focus on the *dar* conjugations.

Dar: An Irregular Verb

Irregular verbs are verbs that don't follow the same pattern of conjugation as most verbs in Spanish, and *dar* is one of them. For that reason, the *dar* conjugations follow a very [peculiar pattern](#), one that shares with two other verbs: *ir* (to go) and *estar* (to be).

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Subject	<i>Dar</i> (to give)	<i>Ir</i> (to go)	<i>Estar</i> (to be)
<i>yo</i>	<i>doy</i>	<i>voy</i>	<i>estoy</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>estás</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>va</i>	<i>está</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>damos</i>	<i>vamos</i>	<i>estamos</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>van</i>	<i>están</i>
<i>ellos/ellas</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>van</i>	<i>están</i>

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Although both English and Spanish have [three moods](#) and several tenses, the Spanish conjugations are way more complicated than the English ones. That's because verbs in Spanish have a variation for pretty much every subject, mood, and tense, while in English, variations are minimal.

For instance, in the present indicative tense of *dar*, you have: *yo doy, tú das, él/ella da, nosotros damos, ustedes dan, ellos/ellas dan*. While in English all you have is: I give, you give, he/she gives, we give, you give, they give. Five variations in Spanish, only one in English.

Studying all the accumulated *dar* conjugations along with all the other irregular verbs may seem like a daunting task. However, I'm here to tell you not to worry about it. At first, you do need to memorize them to be able to start using them, but with time you'll develop a feeling for the language and conjugations will come naturally to you.

Let's start by looking at the *dar* verbals and then we'll move on to its full set of conjugations.

Dar Verbals

The three [verbals](#) are infinitive, gerund, and participle, and they exist both in English and Spanish. They are words derived from a verb that function as modifiers in sentences. However, they don't respond to number, person, or tense, which means that verbals are **never conjugated**.

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<i>Dar</i> Verbals		
	Verbal	Example
Infinitive	<i>dar</i> (to give)	<i>Es importante dar amor a tus hijos.</i> – It's important to give love to your children.
Gerund	dando (giving)	<i>Estaba dando una clase, cuando empezó a llover.</i> – I was giving a class when it started raining.
Participle	dado (given)	<i>Te he dado este regalo.</i> – I've given this gift to you.

Dar Conjugation: Indicative Mood

Let's start with the *dar* conjugations from the 5 simple tenses of the indicative mood, followed by the 5 compound tenses, which include the auxiliary verb *haber* (to have).

<i>Dar</i> Conjugation: <u>Simple Tenses</u> of the Indicative Mood					
Subject	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Conditional	Future
	(give, gives)	(gave)	(gave)	(would give)	(will give)
<i>yo</i>	<i>doy</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>daba</i>	<i>daría</i>	<i>daré</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>diste</i>	<i>dabas</i>	<i>darías</i>	<i>darás</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>dio</i>	<i>daba</i>	<i>daría</i>	<i>dará</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>damos</i>	<i>dimos</i>	<i>dábamos</i>	<i>daríamos</i>	<i>daremos</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>dieron</i>	<i>daban</i>	<i>darían</i>	<i>darán</i>
<i>ellos/ellas</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>dieron</i>	<i>daban</i>	<i>darían</i>	<i>darán</i>

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Dar Conjugation: <u>Compound Tenses</u> of the Indicative Mood					
Subject	Present Perfect	Preterite Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Conditional Perfect	Future Perfect
	(have/has given)	(had given)	(had given)	(would have given)	(will have given)
<i>yo</i>	<i>he dado</i>	<i>hube dado</i>	<i>había dado</i>	<i>habría dado</i>	<i>habré dado</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>has dado</i>	<i>hubiste dado</i>	<i>habías dado</i>	<i>habrías dado</i>	<i>habrás dado</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>ha dado</i>	<i>hubo dado</i>	<i>había dado</i>	<i>habría dado</i>	<i>habrá dado</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>hemos dado</i>	<i>hubimos dado</i>	<i>habíamos dado</i>	<i>habríamos dado</i>	<i>habremos dado</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>han dado</i>	<i>hubieron dado</i>	<i>habían dado</i>	<i>habrían dado</i>	<i>habrán dado</i>
<i>ellos/ellas</i>	<i>han dado</i>	<i>hubieron dado</i>	<i>habían dado</i>	<i>habrían dado</i>	<i>habrán dado</i>

Dar Conjugation: Subjunctive Mood

The [subjunctive mood](#) in Spanish has some verb endings that can be a little bit tricky, so it's important to get them right. Here, I'm dividing its conjugations between simple and compound tenses and including the two variations of the imperfect.

Dar Conjugation: <u>Simple Tenses</u> of the Subjunctive Mood				
Subject	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect 2	Future
<i>yo</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>diera</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>diere</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>des</i>	<i>dieras</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieres</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>dé</i>	<i>diera</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>diere</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>demos</i>	<i>diéramos</i>	<i>diésemos</i>	<i>diéremos</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>dieran</i>	<i>diesen</i>	<i>dieren</i>
<i>ellos/ellas</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>dieran</i>	<i>diesen</i>	<i>dieren</i>

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Dar Conjugation: <u>Compound Tenses</u> of the Subjunctive Mood				
Subject	Present Perfect	Past Perfect (Pluperfect)	Past Perfect 2 (Pluperfect 2)	Future Perfect
<i>yo</i>	<i>haya dado</i>	<i>hubiera dado</i>	<i>hubiese dado</i>	<i>hubiere dado</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>hayas dado</i>	<i>hubieras dado</i>	<i>hubieses dado</i>	<i>hubieres dado</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>haya dado</i>	<i>hubiera dado</i>	<i>hubiese dado</i>	<i>hubiere dado</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>hayamos dado</i>	<i>hubiéramos dado</i>	<i>hubiésemos dado</i>	<i>hubiéremos dado</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>hayan dado</i>	<i>hubieran dado</i>	<i>hubiesen dado</i>	<i>hubieren dado</i>
<i>ellos/ellas</i>	<i>hayan dado</i>	<i>hubieran dado</i>	<i>hubiesen dado</i>	<i>hubieren dado</i>

Dar Conjugation: Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used to give orders or commands. These commands can be affirmative or negative. However, as you cannot give an order to yourself or to a third person, those subjects are of no use in this mood.

Dar Conjugation: Imperative Mood		
Subject	Affirmative	Negative
	(give/let's give)	(don't give/let's not give)
<i>tú</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>no des</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>demos</i>	<i>no demos</i>
<i>ustedes</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>no den</i>

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Dar Conjugation: Exercises

Fill in the blank using the right conjugation of *dar*.

1. *El viernes _____ una fiesta en mi casa.* - On Friday, I'll throw a party at my house.
2. *Ella _____ dinero a la caridad.* - She gave money to charity. (imperfect)
3. *Espero que _____ lo mejor de ti.* - I hope you give it the best you have.
4. ¡Vamos, _____ tu opinión al respecto! - Come on, give your opinion about it!
5. *Si no fuera por ti _____ clases en la universidad.* - If it wasn't for you, I would have given classes at the university.
6. *Ojalá le _____ más apoyo a mi madre.* - I wish I had given more support to my mother.
7. *Te _____ mi bendición.* - You have my blessing. (Literal: I give you my blessing.)
8. ¿Le _____ tu palabra?. - Did you give him your word?
9. *Si él _____ su mejor esfuerzo, seguro ganaría.* - If he were to give his best effort, he would surely win.
10. *En 2030, _____ clases a más de mil alumnos.* - In 2030, I will have given classes to over a thousand students.

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Answer Key:

1. *daré*

2. *daba*

3. *des*

4. *da*

5. *habría dado*

6. *hubiera dado*

7. *doy*

8. *diste*

9. *diera*

10. *habré dado*