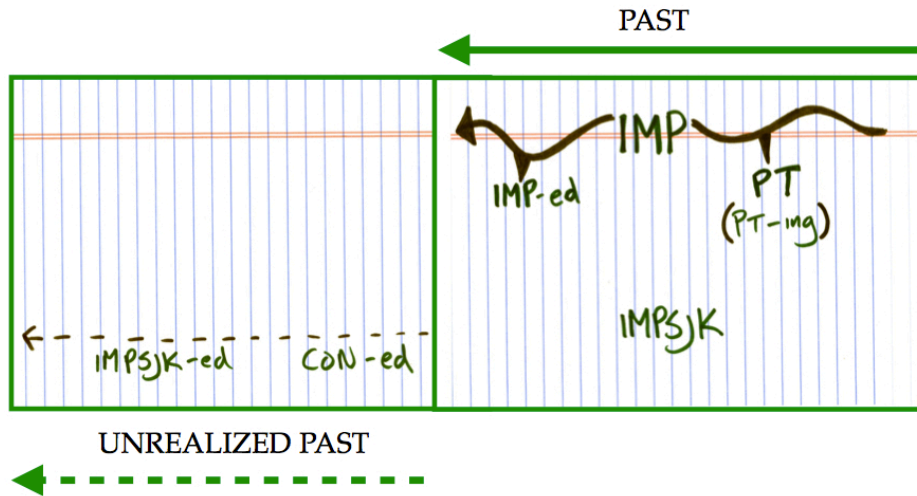
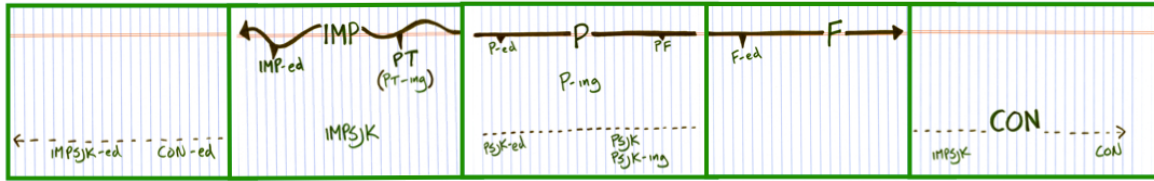


THE UNREALIZED PAST



Plainly put, this is the stuff in life that **could have happened** if something else **were to have happened**. But the one thing didn't happen, so the other thing didn't happen either.

These tenses are to the left of The Past because they were opportunities that had a chance to make it to the solid timeline, but didn't. Therefore they can't be included in the same mind frame as things that actually did happen.

IMPSJK-ed

CON-ed

*Si me **hubieras dado** mucho dinero, yo **habría bebido** lo que hiciste con el mezclador.*

If to me **you were to have given** a lot of money, I **would have drunk** that which you made with the blender.

This communicates that you, in fact, did not give me money and therefore I did not take the opportunity to experience your gross concoction. The time for it to happen is over, and it didn't happen.

Perfect!

Let's take a minute to talk about The Perfects.

HABER AND THE -ED

I include this structure now because without it you could not make The Unrealized Past. Typically, by the time a textbook gets around to introducing The Unrealized Past, students are realizing they went through what's called The Present Perfect and The Past Perfect without getting a grip on how **HABER** was used over and over again in this **-ed** combination. And then panic sets in. Shame on you, textbooks.

You, however, **P** **have** **-ed** **noticed** in The Present and The Past boxes that I **P** **have** **-ed** **included** yellow arrows with example sentences pointing to the **-ed** tenses.

The front end of these combinations are all made with the verb **HABER**. Look at all the pieces slowly. I'm not going to include any example sentences right now. Seeing the whole comes by seeing all the pieces.

CON-ed and IMPSJK-ed

In The Unrealized Past, **HABER** is made both **CON**ditional, "would have" and **IMP**Sub**J**un**K**tive, "were to have."
(The "happened" part is the **-ed**.)

IMP-ed

In The Past, **HABER** is made **IMP**erfect, "had."
(The "happened" part is the **-ed**.)

P-ed

In The Present, **HABER** is made **P**resent, "has."
(The "happened" part is the **-ed**.)

F-ed

In The Future, **HABER** is made **F**uture, "will have."
(The "happened" part is the **-ed**.)

Is the pattern too obvious?

HABER changes in each tense, but **-ed** stays the same: "happened."

The **-ed** is not hard. It's easily made by taking the ending off a verb and adding either **-ado** or **-ido**. Of course, there are irregulars:

abierto, escrito, hecho, puesto, roto, etc.