HABER AND THE FACTS

First we'll revisit **haber-ed**.

If a person has done an action, we change **HABER** to match the person. The **-ed** part consists of the action the person has "complete-**ed**." This is modeled in the following **haber -ed** story.

*Es la noche del Prom, y Ana y Jesse **han bailado** toda la noche.*
It's prom night, and Ana and Jesse have danced all night.

*Bob **ha querido** bailar con Ana, pero no **ha tenido** la confianza para decírselo.*
Bob has wanted to dance with Ana, but no has had the courage to tell to her it.

*Después de unas horas, Ana ve que Bob **ha salido**, y lo va a buscar.*
After a few hours, Ana sees that Bob has left, and him she goes to look for.

Pero Jesse no está contento con éso, y sale para ver lo que está pasando.
But Jesse no is happy with that, and leaves in order to see that which is going on.

*En unos momentos hay sangre por todas partes porque Jesse **ha roto** la nariz de Bob.*
In a few moments there is blood everywhere because Jesse has broken the nose of Bob.

*-¡Bob no **ha hecho** nada!- Ana le grita a Jesse.*
"Bob no has done nothing!" Ana to him shouts to Jesse.

*-¡Y tú no me **has besado**!- dice Jesse, tomando el brazo de Ana. -¡Vamos! ¡Bésame!-*
"And you no me has kissed!" says Jesse, taking the arm of Ana. "Let's go! Kiss me!"

Pero Bob se levanta, y le dice a Jesse,
But Bob himself gets up, and to him says to Jesse,

*-¡**Has finjado** de ser hombre! ¡No eres nada más que un mono impetuoso! ¡Luchémonos! -*

"You have pretended to be a man! You are nothing more than an impetuous monkey! Let's fight!"

Great! Action that people have done. Got it!
Good.

Yet, this is not the only way **HABER** is used. In fact, this next way is usually the *first* way a textbook introduces you to **HABER**:

> *No **hay** ninguna acción. Sólo **hay** los hechos.*
> "There is" no action. "There are" only the facts.
> *No **hay** ningún pronombre.*
> "There are" no **subject pronouns** impacting **HABER**.
> **HABER** keeps the *3rd singular* form in all tenses,
> *even when you're talking about more than one thing!*

Take a look:

P   there is, there are

HAY

Hay 30 estudiantes en mi clase.
Llamo y pido 15 pizzas.
There are 30 students in my class.
I call and order 15 pizzas.

PSJK   there is, there are

HAYA

El conductor llega con 10 pizzas.
*Tengo miedo de que no **haya** suficiente pizza.*
The driver arrives with 10 pizzas.
I'm afraid that **there is** not enough pizza.

IMP   there were, there was, there used to be

HABÍA

Llamo otra vez el restaurante y me dice que
***había** 15 pizzas en el camión.*
I call again and the restaurant tells me that
there used to be 15 pizzas in the truck.

PT   there were, there was

HUBO

*El conductor me explica que **hubo***
un accidente y de repente 5 pizzas desaparecieron.
¿Lo creo?
The driver explains to me that **there was** an
accident and 5 pizzas suddenly disappeared.
Do I believe it?

There's lots of pizza, an accident, 30 students, an upset teacher, a driver, someone on the phone . . . and yet none of these nouns, singular or plural, impact the verb HABER.   Do you see how the English meaning of the verb changed only to reflect a tense?

Remember:
If someone has done something, use **haber -ed**.
If you just need to state some facts,
keep HABER in the *3rd person singular* and mind your tense.