

EL ALFABETO Y LA PRONUNCIACIÓN

LETTER	NAME	PRONUNCIATION
A	a	(ahh)
B	be, be larga	(bay, bay <i>larh</i> gah)
C	ce	(say)
CH	che	(chay)
D	de	(day)
E	e	(letter "A")
F	efe	(effay)
G	ge	(hey)
H	hache	(<i>ahh</i> chay)
I	i	(letter "E")
J	jota	(<i>hoe</i> tah)
K	ka	(kah)
L	ele	(<i>L</i> lay)
LL	elle	(<i>A</i> yay)
M	eme	(<i>M</i> may)
N	ene	(<i>N</i> nay)
Ñ	eñe	(<i>N</i> yay)
O	o	(oh)
P	pe	(pay)
Q	cu	(koo)
R	ere	(<i>air</i> ray)
RR	erre	(<i>air</i> rrray)
S	ese	(<i>S</i> say)
T	te	(tay)
U	u	(ew)
V	ve, uve, ve chica	(bay, <i>ew</i> bay, bay <i>chee</i> kah)
W	doble ve, double u	(<i>doh</i> blay bay, <i>doh</i> blay <i>ew</i>)
X	equis	(<i>eh</i> keys)
Y	i griega	(<i>E</i> gree <i>A</i> gah)
Z	zeta	(say tah)

Spanish vowel sounds

- A = AH (yard)
- E = EH (pay)
- I = EE (tea)
- O = OH (dough)
- U = EW (goo)

Diphthongs

- AI = AYE
- AU = OW
- EI = EY
- EU = EHU
- IA = YAH
- IE = YEAY
- IO = YOH
- IU = YOU
- OI = OY
- UA = WHA
- UE = WAY
- UI = EE
- UO = WHOA

Spanish consonant sounds

- **B** and **V** have the same sound in Spanish. There is no vibration.
- **CA, CO** and **CU** = K sound
- **CE** and **CI** = S sound
- **GA, GO** and **GU** = G sound
- **GE** and **GI** = H sound
- **GUE** and **GUI** = GAY, GEE
- **H** = always silent in Spanish!
- **J** = H sound with phlegm!
- **LL** = Y sound
- **Ñ** = NY (canyon)
- **Q** = K sound and is always followed by U
- **R** = if a word begins with R, trill it
- **RR** = R sound with a trill or roll of the tongue

LOS NÚMEROS

➤ **First, lets' study the cardinal numbers 1-30:**

1	uno	16	dieciséis
2	dos	17	diecisiete
3	tres	18	dieciocho
4	cuarto	19	diecinueve
5	cinco	20	veinte
6	seis	21	veintiuno
7	siete	22	veintidós
8	ocho	23	veintitrés
9	nueve	24	veinticuatro
10	diez	25	veinticinco
11	once	26	veintiséis
12	doce	27	veintisiete
13	trece	28	veintiocho
14	catorce	29	veintinueve
15	quince	30	treinta

➤ **The next step is to learn to count by 10s all the way to 100:**

10	diez	60	sesenta
20	veinte	70	setenta
30	treinta	80	ochenta
40	cuarenta	90	noventa
50	cincuenta	100	cien

➤ **Now, see how easy it is to fill in the gaps:**

31	treinta y uno	38	treinta y ocho
32	treinta y dos	39	treinta y nueve
33	treinta y tres	40	cuarenta
34	treinta y cuatro	41	cuarenta y uno
35	treinta y cinco	42	cuarenta y dos
36	treinta y seis	43	cuarenta y tres
37	treinta y siete		etc.

➤ **This pattern continues all the way to 100:**

53	cincuenta y tres	78	setenta y ocho
54	cincuenta y cuatro	88	ochenta y ocho
65	sesenta y cinco	99	noventa y nueve
66	sesenta y seis		etc.

➤ **From 101-199, use "ciento":**

101	ciento uno	161	ciento sesenta y uno
102	ciento dos	162	ciento sesenta y dos
103	ciento tres		etc.

- **Notice that “y” is used only in numbers 31-99 (and 131-100, 231-299, 331-399, etc.) and it is not used to separate hundreds from tens.**

Correct: ciento ochenta y nueve

Incorrect: ciento y ochenta y nueve

- **To get to 1000, all of the rules you have learned so far continue to apply. All you need to do now is learn to count by 100s all the way to 1000, and that is quite easy:**

100 cien
200 doscientos
300 trescientos
400 cuatrocientos
500 quinientos
600 seiscientos
700 setecientos
800 ochocientos
900 novecientos
1000 mil

- **Here are some more examples:**

142 ciento cuatrocientos y dos
375 trescientos setenta y cinco
612 seiscientos doce
907 novecientos siete
999 novecientos noventa y nueve

- **Remember from an earlier lesson, there is a masculine and feminine form for the number one:**

un libro..... one book

una pluma..... one pen

This is also true for the numbers 200, 300, 400, etc.

doscientos libros cuatrocientos señores

doscientas plumas cuatrocientas señoras

- **When there is exactly 100 of something, and the number is used with the noun, use the shortened form “cien”.**

cien dólares
cien gatas
cien perros
cien pesetas

- **Finally, in Spanish a period is used to indicate thousands, and a comma is used as a decimal point.**

English..... 1,543.67

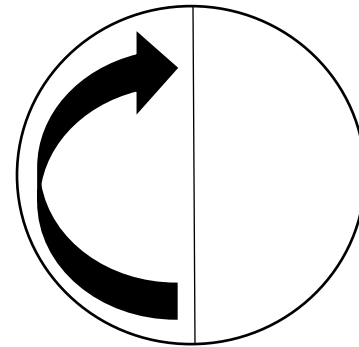
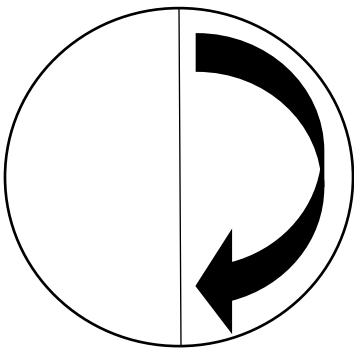
Spanish..... 1.543,67

LA HORA

➤ ¿Qué hora es? Follow these rules to tell the time in Spanish.

1:00	Es la una. (hours are feminine)
2:00-12:00	Son las ...

en punto	o'clock
cuarto	quarter (15)
media	half (30)



If minutes are from 1-30

Es la una y (minutes).

Son las (hour) y (minutes).
(give the hour and minutes)

8:10 Son las OCHO y DIEZ

If minutes are from 31-59

Es la una menos (minutes).

Son las (hour) menos (minutes).
(you must add an hour to say how many minutes until that hour)

8:50 Son las NUEVE menos DIEZ
9 – 10 = ten minutes until nine

➤ It may seem a bit confusing, but this diagram might help!



LAS FECHAS

- The days of the week in Spanish are named after celestial bodies and religion.

lunes	Monday	Moon
martes	Tuesday	Mars
miércoles	Wednesday	Mercury
jueves	Thursday	Jupiter
viernes	Friday	Venus
sábado	Saturday	Sabbath
domingo	Sunday	Day of God

- The days of the week are all masculine, because the word ‘día’ (day) is masculine. To say “on Monday,” use the definite article “el” plus the name of the day: el lunes. When written, they are in lower case, unless they are the first word in a sentence.
- With the exception of the Spanish name for January – enero – the names of the months are very similar to English names, since they are all derived from Latin. They are also all masculine because the word ‘mes’ (month) is masculine. The names of the months in Spanish are:

enero	January	julio	July
febrero	February	agosto	August
marzo	March	septiembre	September
abril	April	octubre	October
mayo	May	noviembre	November
junio	June	diciembre	December

- ¿Qué fecha es hoy? What is today’s date? To write the date in Spanish, follow this formula:

Hoy es _____, el _____ de _____ de _____.
 day of the week date month year

NOTE: For the first of the month, “uno” is not used. You must use the ordinal number “first” which is **primero**. The same is true for the “second” of the month, or **segundo**.

- When writing the date in numerical form, it is slightly different. The date is written using the date first, then the month, followed by the year. If you are familiar with military dates, it is done the same way.
- When speaking of dates you might find these seasonal words helpful:

invierno	winter	verano	summer
primavera	spring	otoño	fall

EL TIEMPO Y LA CLIMA

- Many expressions describing particular weather conditions use the word “hace.” To ask “What is the weather like?” or “What’s it like outside?” we use the expression “¿Qué tiempo hace?” This literally means “What is the weather doing/making? The most common response is “Hace buen tiempo” or “Hace mal tiempo.”
- There are 3 words commonly used to make expressions relating to the weather in Spanish: HACE, HAY & ESTÁ. Some words like ‘sol’ and ‘viento’ can be used with more than one: hace sol, hay sol hace viento, hay viento

<u>Hace...</u>	<u>It's...</u>
calor	hot
frío	cold
fresco	chilly
viento	windy
sol	sunny
buen tiempo	nice weather
mal tiempo	bad weather

<u>Hay...</u>	<u>There is/are...</u>
neblina	fog
una tormenta	a storm
nubes	clouds
nieve	snow
sol	sun
viento	wind

<u>Está...</u>	<u>It's...</u>
nublado	cloudy
lloviendo	raining
nevando	snowing

- To add the expression ‘very’, just add the word ‘mucho’.
Hace mucho sol. *It is very sunny.*
Hace mucho viento. *It is very windy. (There is a lot of wind)*
- You may also conjugate the verbs “llover” and “nevar” to say it is raining or snowing. These verbs are stem-changers. Llover becomes ‘llueve’ and nevar becomes ‘nieva’.
Llueve mucho en el bosque tropical. *It rains a lot in a tropical forest.*
Nieva mucho en Cleveland. *It snows a lot in Cleveland.*
- The seasons are also important to know when speaking about the weather:

primavera	spring
verano	summer
otoño	fall
invierno	winter

En el verano, hace mucho sol.
En el otoño, está nublada.

In the summer, it is very sunny.
In the fall, it is cloudy.