

Español

Pronunciación:

Every letter corresponds to a sound which never changes, and each is pronounced like you would guess, with the following exceptions:

qu = k	ch = tsh	z = s	c = k, but s if followed by an i or an e.
v = b	ll = y	ñ = nyi	r = flipped, rr = rolled
h = (silent)	j = h	x = h	g = h, g when followed by a, o, or u.

´ = **acento** moves the emphasis to where it wouldn't normally be.

¨ = **diáresis** indicates a vowel is not part of a diphthong, and should be pronounced separately.

Conjugaciones de los verbos en el presente:

Pronombres	-ar	-er	-ir	Reflexivo, Objectivo	Genativo
yo = I	-o	-o	-o	me, mí	mí, mío = my, mine
tú = you (familiar)	-as	-es	-es	te, tí	tu, tuyo = your, yours
él = he, ella = she, lo, la = it, usted = you (formal)	-a	-e	-e	se, le	su = his, her, its, your (formal)
nosotros = we	-amos	-emos	-imos	nos	nuestra = our
vosotros = y'all	-áis	-éis	-ís	vos, os	
ellos = them, ellas = them (100% female), ustedes = you all (formal)	-an	-en	-en	se, les	su = their

El pretérito:

	yo	tú	él, ella, usted	nosotros	vosotros	ellos/as, ustedes
-ar	-é	-aste	-ó	-amos	-asteis	-aron
-er, -ir	-í	-iste	-ió	-imos	-isteis	-ieron

Verbos irregulares en el presente:

	yo	tú	él, ella, usted	nosotros	ellos/as, ustedes
estar to be (temporarily)	estoy	estás	está	estamos	están
ser to be (permanently)	soy	eres	es	somos	son
tener to have	tengo	tienes	tiene	tenemos	tienen
hacer to make	hago	haces	hace	hacemos	hacen
ír to go	voy	vas	va	vamos	van
saber to know	sé	sabes	sabe	sabemos	saben
conocer to be familiar with	conozco	conoces	conoce	conocemos	conocen
poder to can, be able to	puedo	puedes	puede	podemos	pueden
querer to want	quiero	quieres	quiere	queremos	quieren
gustar to please	gusto	gustas	gusta	gustamos	gustan

Futuro:

ír + a + [infinitive verb]

Ex. **Él va a ír.** "He is going to go." **Vamos a bailar.** "We're going to dance."

Participio:

-ando, -endo, -iendo = -ing

"Tener" en el pretérito:

he = I have, **has** = you (informal) have, **ha** = he/she/it has, **hemos** = we have
+ **-ado, -ido** [completed verb]

Ex. **¿Has visitado a México?** "Have you visited Mexico?"

Ex. **He ya comido.** "I have already eaten." Ex. **Ella ha ido.** "She has gone."

quién = who	de = of	un, uno/a = a, one
qué = what	y = and, o = or	unos/as = some
donde = where	a = to	el, la, los, las = the
cuando = when	por = for	también = also
como = how, as	para = (necessary) for	tampoco = neither
por qué = why	pero = but	siempre = always
porque = because	sí = if	nunca = never
cual = which	con = with	a veces = sometimes
este/a = this	sín = without	nie = nobody
ese/a = that	así = so (conjunction)	todo = all, total
cuantos = how much	tan = so (comparative)	nada = nothing
hay = there is/there are	aún = even	cerca = near
aquí = here	sobre = about	lejos = far
acá = there	alrededor = around	arriba = up
aquel = over there	atrás = behind	baja = down
ahora = now	lado = side	derecho = right
luego = later	frente = front	izquierdo = left
mientras = meanwhile	encíma = on top of	dentro = within
durante = during	al = to the	afuera = outside
antes = before	mismo = same	más = more
despues = after	diferente = different	menos = less
entonces = then	opuesto = opposite	propío = (one's) own
pues = well (exclamation)	bastante = enough	demasiado = too much

Frases Útiles:

¿Qué quiere decir ...?	What does ... mean?	<i>What does ... want to say?</i>
Dílo más lento, por favor.	Speak slower, please.	<i>Speak it more slow, for favor.</i>
¿De donde eres?	Where are you from?	<i>Of where you are?</i>
Soy de	I'm from	<i>I'm of</i>