

Accentuation

In Spanish in each word there is a syllable that is stressed. It is important to stress the correct syllable since the meaning of the word may change if done incorrectly.

There are three types of words according to their accentuation:

- *Agudas*
- *Graves or llanas*
- *Esdrújulas*

Agudas

Agudas are words that are stressed in the final syllable.

They get a acute diacritic sign when the word ends in:

- N – ex. „cajón“
- S – ex. „inglés“
- Or a Vowel – ex. „Perú“

Agudas (cont.)

They don't get the diacritic sign in all the other cases:

Examples:

- Final
- Collar
- Amor
- Comer
- Feliz

Graves

Graves or llanas are words that are stressed in the second to last syllable.

They get a acute diacritic sign when the word DOES NOT end in:

- N – ex. „examen“
- S – ex. „casas“
- Or a Vowel – ex. „comida“

Graves (cont.)

However, they get the diacritic sign in all other cases.

Example:

- Fácil
- Árbol
- Césped
- Dólar

Esdrújulas

Esdrújulas are words that are stressed in the third to last syllable.

They **ALWAYS** get an acute diacritic sign.

Examples:

- Ibérico
- Micrófono
- Eléctrico
- Ángulo

Monosyllabic words

Monosyllabic words normally do not receive the diacritic sign. The exception are cases where the sign helps to orthographically monosyllabic words that have different meanings.

Examples:

- “tú” (you) vs “tu” (your)
- “dé” (give) vs “de” (of)
- “él” (he) vs “el” (the)
- “más” (more) vs “mas” (but)

Diphthongs

Two types of vowels:

Open vowels: A, E, O

Closed vowels: I, U

Diphthongs are created by:

- Two closed vowels together:
 - ciudad
 - buitre
- One open and one closed vowel together:
 - paisaje (decreasing diphthongs)
 - tierra (rising diphthongs)

Hiatus

The contrary phenomenon to the diphthongs is the hiatus. It occurs when two open vowels (or two closed) come together.

Examples:

- Héroe (he-ro-e)
- Almohada (al-mo-ha-da)
- Línea (li-ne-a)
- Mediterráneo (me-di-te-rra-ne-o)

Hiatus (cont.)

Hiatus also occurs in diphthongs between open and closed vowels, when the closed vowel is stressed.

Examples:

- baúl (ba-ul)
- día (di-a)
- filosofía (fi-lo-so-fi-a)

Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st person	Yo	Nosotros
2nd person	Tú / (Vos)	Vosotros / Ustedes
3rd person	Él, Ella, Usted (formal)	Ellos / Ellas

Verb *Ser* (to be)

Pronoun	Conjugation
Yo	soy
Tú	eres
Él / Ella / Usted	es
Nosotros	somos
Vosotros / Ustedes	sois / son
Ellos	son

Verb *Estar* (to be)

Pronoun	Conjugation
Yo	estoy
Tú	estás
Él / Ella / Usted	está
Nosotros	estamos
Vosotros / Ustedes	estáis / están
Ellos	están

¡Hasta la próxima!



¿Un gato gordo?