

GRAMMAR TERMS

VOL. 1

Noun

Pronoun

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conjugation

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NOUNS (SUSTANTIVOS):

- In English and in Spanish, a **noun** is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, or concept.
- All Spanish nouns have gender -either male or female.
Examples: **La casa** (female noun) **el teléfono** (male noun).
- Many, but not all, nouns ending with an **-a (s)** are female.
Examples: **la puerta, la escuela, las hamburguesas**
- Many, but not all, nouns ending with an **-o (s)** are male.
Examples: **el perro, los libros, el hospital**

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (PRONOMBRES PERSONALES):

- A personal pronoun is a word we use to refer to a person or animal without naming them.
- Personal pronouns include: *yo, tú, ella, él, nosotros, ustedes, ellas/ ellos* etc..
(I, you, she, he, we, you (all), they)
- Example: *Joshua estudia español. = Él estudia español.*
(Joshua studies Spanish. = He studies Spanish.)
- *Tú* is the informal/friendly way of saying "you" in Spanish. *Vos* is also o.k
- *Usted* (also written "Ud") is used when being formal; like "you, sir," or "you, madam"
- In Spanish there is not a direct translation for the English pronoun "*it*"

ADJECTIVES (ADJETIVOS):

- An *adjective* is a word that describes a noun. It tells us how someone or something is. In Spanish Adjectives agree with the *gender* and *number* of the noun.

Examples of adjectives: rojo (*red*), grande, rápido, etc...

- Examples Agreeing with gender and number of nouns:

La casa es *roja*.

El teléfono es *rojo*.

Las manzanas son *rojas*.

Los autos son *rojos*.

As you can see, we change the ending to match the noun. -*o* for a male noun, -*a* for a female noun.

If we have more than one noun (plural) we also add an -*s*

VERBS (VERBOS):

- In English and in Spanish, a *verb* is an action word. These words tell us what someone or something does.
- Based on their ending, in Spanish there are 3 kinds of verbs :
-ar, -er- & -ir
Examples: *hablar* (to speak), *comer* (to eat), *escribir* (to write)
- With few exceptions, just like in English, verbs in Spanish need to be *conjugated*.

Yo hablo español (I speak Spanish),

Tú hablas español (you speak Spanish)



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CONJUGATION (CONJUGACIÓN):

- A conjugation is a change in the way we write and say a verb to match the person or animal who does the action.

Examples in English (to do) I do, he **does**, we do etc..

(to speak) You speak, she **speaks**, they speak etc..

- To conjugate verbs, you must replace the original endings with new ones corresponding the pronoun.

- Example: **hablar** (to speak)

Yo **hablo** (I speak)

Tú **hablas** (you speak)

Ella **habla** (She speaks)

ENDINGS - VERBOS -AR, -ER, -IR

	<u>-AR</u>	<u>-ER</u>	<u>-IR</u>
<u>Yo</u>	o	o	o
<u>Tú</u>	as	es	es
<u>Él/Ella/Ud.</u>	a	e	e
<u>Nosotros</u>	amos	emos	imos
<u>Vosotros</u>	áis	éis	ís
<u>Ellos/Ella/Uds.</u>	an	en	en

IRREGULARS (IRREGULARES):

- In English and in Spanish, there are exceptions to many grammar rules. For example, in English the **verb** “to speak” is regular.
(I speak, you speak, he speaks, we speak, they speak) The rule is to add an -s for him or her when conjugating. The verb “to have” is irregular (I have, you have, he **has**, we have, they have)
- Just like there are some exceptions to the rule for **verbs** in English and Spanish, there are some exceptions for adjectives, and nouns.
- For example the **adjective** “inteligente” does not change ending for male or female singular. *Él es inteligente , ella es inteligente.*
- For example the **noun** “águila” is male even if it ends with an -a.
El águila



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