Lesson 3: Ella Es Bonita

Today, you will learn...

➢ Negation
➢ 'Y' (and)
➢ Adjectives
➢ Adjective Placement

By the end of this lesson, you will...

★ Know how to say negative sentences
★ Know how to describe nouns
★ Know how to combine statements with "y"

Negation

Negation is what makes your sentences negative. It turns "He is Marco" to "He is not Marco" or "He runs." to "He does not run.".

To make any sentence negative, you will put your 'no' (no/not) before your verb. No matter what happens, it will ALWAYS go right before a verb. Always.

Ex: Ella habla español. (She speaks Spanish.) → Ella no habla español. (She does not speak Spanish.)

Note: If you have two verbs in a sentence, put 'no' before the first verb.

Ex: Yo quiero comer. (I want to eat.) → Yo no quiero comer. (I do not want to eat.)

Practice | Negation

Negate the Sentence

Negate the following sentences.

Ex: Yo quiero. (I want.) → Yo no quiero. (I don't want.)

1. Ellos corren.
2. Nosotros hacemos la tarea.
3. Yo como comida.

"Y"

"Y" means "And" you would use it between 2 adjectives or nouns.

Ex: El carro y la casa. (The car and the house.)

When in a list, it would go before the last noun or adjective.

Ex: Un libro, la llave, y el juego. (A book, the key, and the game.)

When followed by a word that starts with "i", you replace "y" with "e"

Ex: Eres alta e inteligente. (You are tall and smart.)

Adjectives

If an adjective ends in "-o", it means it is a masculine singular adjective. To make it into a feminine singular adjective, you can switch the "-o" to "-a". This works vice versa.

Ex: Gordo (masculine singular) → Gorda (feminine singular)

To make it plural, add "-s" to either version of the adjective.

Ex: Gordos (masculine plural), Gordas (feminine plural)

Adjectives that end in "-e" or "-ista" are both masculine and feminine singular adjectives. You don't need to make many changes, besides adding "-s" to make it plural.

Ex: Inteligente (masculine and feminine singular), Inteligentes (masculine and feminine plural)

Adjectives

If the adjective ends in a consonant, it means it is a masculine and feminine singular adjective. To make it plural, add "-es".

Ex: Azul (masculine and feminine singular), Azul**es** (masculine and feminine plural)

Note: If you want to turn an adjective that ends in a "-z" plural, you have to switch the "-z" to a "-c" before adding "-es"

Ex: Feliz (masculine and feminine singular) → Feli**ces** (masculine and feminine plural)

Adjectives that end in "-or", "-ón", or "-ín", work just a little differently. They just have feminine singular and feminine plural forms. To turn these types of adjectives feminine, you add "-a". To make them feminine plural, you add "-as".

Ex: Cabezón (masculine singular), Cabezona (feminine singular), Cabezones (masculine plural), Cabezonas (feminine plural)

Note: As you can see, you remove the accent mark when the adjective becomes masculine or feminine plural and feminine singular.

Adjective Placement

In a sentence, you will usually place your adjective right **after** your noun.

Ex: El carro azul. (The blue car.)

There are a few exceptions where you will place your adjective **before** the noun it is describing.

This applies when you have:

- Possessive and demonstrative adjectives (stuff like "My", "his", "That"...)
- Limiting adjectives (when there is a specific amount of a noun that the adjective is describing)
- Essential qualities (adjectives that describe the quality of its noun)
- Meaning-change adjectives (adjectives that change their meaning depending on where they are in the sentence)

Practice - Adjective Placement

Place The Adjective

Place the adjective where it belongs in each sentence.

Note: Make sure it matches the noun it is describing.

Ex: La mujer. (hambriento/hungry) → La mujer hambrienta. [The hungry woman.]

1. Un hombre. (Alto/Tall)
2. El niño. (Inteligente/Intelligent)
3. Las casas. (Grande/Big)

Any Questions?

¿Preguntas?

¡Gracias Y Adiós!

Thank You And Goodbye!