

# ABECEDARIO

Letras(letters)	Pronunciaciones	Palabras(words)	Sugerencias(tips) de pronunciación
A	ah	Amigo/Amiga(friend)	The back open vowel is similar to the first vowel in “father”
B	be	Bebé(baby)	At the beginning of a word, or after L, M or N, this letter sounds pretty much the same in Spanish as in English (like the B in “boy”), but a little less plosive (softer). In other situations it may sound a little bit closer to the English V, but not much.
C	ce	Cerveza(beer)	This letter often sounds like the English k. Before e or i, it sounds like an s (or like the th in thick in many parts of Spain.)
Ch	che	Chocolate(chocolate)	While this is not considered a letter anymore by the RAE, it sounds like the ch in cheese
D	de	Dedos(fingers)	This letter sounds much like an English d, except you should place your tongue against your upper teeth instead of the roof of your mouth when pronouncing it. It often sounds like the th in English then, especially when it comes between two vowels.
E	e	España(Spain)	This letter sounds like the eh sound
F	efe	Fiesta(festival)	This letter sounds like the English f.
G	ge	Gata(cat)	This letter usually

			sounds much like an English g. Before e or i, it sounds like a harsh English h. It's very similar to the j in Spanish. h
H	hache	Hermana(sister)	In general, this letter is silent.
I	i	Indio(Indian)	This letter sounds like English ee but shorter.
J	jota	Jamón(ham)	This letter sounds close to the English h sound, though it varies from country to country. In some places, it makes a harsh sound (almost like you are trying to spit something up). It never sounds like the j in English judge.
K	ca	Kilo(kilogram)	Sounds much like the English k.
L	ele	Limon (lemon)	This letter sounds close to the English l.
Li	elle	Llave(key)	While this is not considered a letter anymore by the RAE, it sounds like the y sound in English yellow in many places. It can also be pronounced like the j in judge or the s in pleasure.
M	eme	México(Mexico)	This letter sounds just like the English m
N	ene	Naranja (orange)	This letter sounds just like the English n
Ñ	eñe	Ñoño (fussy person)	A completely separate letter from the n, this letter sounds much like the ni in onion.
O	o	Ojos (eyes)	This letter sounds close to the o in so, but shorter.
P	pe	Patata (potato)	This letter is always followed by the letter u

			and sounds like English k
Q	cu	Queso (cheese)	This letter is always followed by the letter u and sounds like English k
R	erre	Rey(King)	The Spanish R is similar to the English R, but more in front, with a single trill. If you see a double RR (named erre), it gets a bit more trill.
S	ese	Siesta(nap)	This letter sounds just like the English s.
T	te	Toro(bull)	This is just a bit lighter and less plosive than the English T.
U	u	Uvas(grapes)	This letter sounds close to the oo in food.
V	uve	Vino(wine)	This letter sounds much like the Spanish b.
W	uve doble	Whisky (whisky)	Sounds similar to English w
X	equis	Xilófono(xylophone)	This letter is pronounced like the ks in English socks.
Y	l griega	Ya (already)	Most of the time, this letter sounds like the y in English yes. At the end of a word, it sounds like the letter “ l” eg Hay(there is/ there are)
Z	zeta	Zapato(shoe)	This letter is mostly pronounced like the English s, but can sound like the th in English thin in many parts of Spain.

## **Números en español**

Here are the numbers from 1 up to 20

1 – uno

2 – dos

3 – tres

4 – cuatro

5 – cinco

6 – seis

7 – siete

8 – ocho

9 – nueve

10 – diez

11 – once

12 – doce

13 – trece

14 – catorce

15 – quince

After 15 it sounds a lot like 10 plus a number

16 – dieciséis

17 – diecisiete

18 – dieciocho

19 – diecinueve

20 to 29

**20 is a new number, veinte**

After that, it's veinti- and another number

21 – veintiuno

22 – veintidós

23 – veintitres

24 – veinticuatro

and so on...

### **30 to 99**

For the multiples of 10, the rule changes just a bit. Lets cover those numbers first.

30 – treinta

40 – cuarenta

50 – cincuenta

60 – sesenta

70 – setenta

80 – ochenta

90 – noventa

To say these numbers that fall between those multiples of 10, you add 'y' (and)

For example:

31 treinta y uno

(Basically 'thirty and one'. All the numbers after 30 that don't fall on a multiple of ten follow this rule.)

44 – cuarenta y cuatro

67 – sesenta y siete

52 – cincuenta y dos

Here's 81-89 to cement the idea.

ochenta y uno

ochenta y dos

ochenta y tres

ochenta y cuatro

ochenta y cinco

ochenta y seis

ochenta y siete

ochenta y ocho

ochenta y nueve

### **100 and beyond**

When we reach 100 we say **ciento**. Following that, it's just one hundred and the next number.

101 ciento uno

102 ciento dos

103 ciento tres

104 ciento cuatro

and so on...

and just like the numbers 31 to 99 using 'y' (and) between them and the smaller number (e.g. 31 treinta y uno), you still follow that rule throughout the hundreds.

143 – ciento cuarenta y tres

179 – ciento setenta y nueve

196 – ciento noventa y seis

155 – ciento cincuenta y cinco

### **From 200 - 1000**

200 – doscientos

300 – trescientos

400 – cuatrocientos

**500 – quinientos** (doesn't sound like 5 but does sound like quince)

600 – seiscientos

700 – setecientos (like setenta)

800 – ochocientos

900 – novecientos (like noventa)

**Examples-**

365 – trescientos sesenta y cinco

501 – quinientos uno

824 – ochocientos veinte y cuatro

999 – novecientos noventa y nueve

For **1000** the number is **mil**.

**Few important rules while using numbers with nouns-**

- When you use the number 100 for counting, like 100 pens, you use the word cien. So 100 pens is cien plumas, cien libros(100 books), cien zapatas(100 shoes). Hence cien remains same with masculine and feminine nouns.  
hundreds from 200 on will take the masculine or feminine ending to match the word it is measuring, like the number 1 (uno) does. Doscientas plumas(200 pens), Trescientos articulos(300 articles).