

# Accentuation – Acentuación

Castilian Spanish is a highly rhythmic language and has got its own musicality like rap songs. To achieve this we need to understand below set of rules.

1) When the last letter of any word ends with Vowels (a, i, e, o, u) or Consonants (N/S), then the stress is applied on the second last syllable.

For example,

La comida – Co | mi | da = Food

El joven – Jo | ven = Young

El zapatos – Za | pa | tos = Footwears

2) When the last letter is a consonant (except N/S), then the stress is applied on the last syllable.

For example,

Azul – A | zul = Blue

El ordenador – Or | de | na | dor = Computer

La juventud – Ju | ven | tud = Youth

3) When the above two rules are not followed, we add an accent mark (Tilde) over the respective vowel/syllable.

For example,

El limón – Li | món = Lemon

El perdón – Per | dón = Pardon

La américa – a | mé | ri | ca = America

Histórico – His | tó | ri | co = Historic

Rápido – Rá | pi | do = Rapid/Quick

4) Single syllabled words carries stress on the whole.

For example,

El sol - sun

El pan - bread

El mar – sea

# Acrofonía – Acrophony

ALPHABETS	NAME	PRONUNCIATION	ACROPHONY	MEANING
A a	Ah	<del>Awes</del> ome	Amigo	Friend
B b	Bay	<del>Ni</del> b   <del>Ri</del> b	Bolsa	Bag
C c	Say	<del>Ace</del>   <del>Pea</del> ce	Cebolla	Onion
CH ch	Che	<del>Cherry</del>   <del>Check</del>	Chaqueta	Jacket
D d	They	<del>Prasa</del> ad	Delfín	Dolphin
E e	A	<del>Egg</del>   <del>Elephant</del>	Espejo	Mirror
F f	Efe	<del>Cliff</del>   <del>Effect</del>	Fuente	Fountain
G g	Hey	<del>Hel</del> lo   <del>Have</del>	Gerente	Manager
H h	Ah + Che	Silent   No sound	Huevo	Egg
I i	E	<del>Is</del>   <del>Inter</del> est	Iglesia	Church
J j	Ho + Tha	<del>Hel</del> lo   <del>Have</del>	Jirafa	Giraffe
K k	Ka	<del>Click</del>   <del>Ma</del> ke	Kiosco	Kiosk
L l	Ele	<del>Peril</del>   <del>App</del> le	Libro	Book
LL ll	Eljay	<del>Bul</del> ge	Llave	Key
M m	Eme	<del>Rim</del>   <del>Come</del>	Manzana	Apple
N n	Ene	<del>Sin</del>   <del>Win</del>	Naranja	Orange
Ñ ñ	Enye	<del>Canyon</del>	Ñame	Yam
O o	O	<del>Olympics</del>	Oveja	Sheep
P p	Pay	<del>Grip</del>   <del>Tip</del>	Pelo	Hair
Q q	Ku	<del>Mes</del> que	Queso	Cheese
R r	Erre	<del>Rare</del>   <del>Are</del>	Rana	Frog
RR rr	Errre	<del>Errect</del>   <del>Error</del>	Pizarra	Slate
S s	Essay	<del>Miss</del>   <del>Kiss</del>	Sol	Sun
T t	Te	<del>Path</del>   <del>Cloth</del>	Tortuga	Tortoise
U u	OO	<del>Uganda</del>   <del>Ooze</del>	Uvas	Grapes
V v	Ve	<del>Give</del>   <del>Native</del>	Vaca	Cow
W w	Doble Ve	<del>Wax</del>   <del>Wew</del>	Wafle	Waffle
X x	Ekkis	<del>Vicks</del>   <del>Six</del>	Xilófono	Xylophone
Y y	ii Griega	<del>Tey</del>   <del>Sky</del>   <del>Jet</del>	Yema	Yolk
Z z	Say + Tha	<del>Ace</del>   <del>Pea</del> ce	Zapatos	Footwears

# Articulos – Articles

Articles should always accompany a noun with which they agree on gender and number. In Castilian Spanish, there are two types of articles:

1. Indefinite articles
2. Definite articles

Here we will find a clear and concise explanation about these articles and how to apply them correctly.

## Sample sentence:

María es [la](#) hermana de Carlos – Maria is [the](#) sister of Carlos.

[El](#) helado está delicioso – [The](#) ice cream is delicious.

		Definite article		Indefinite article	
Singular	Masculine	El	El teléfono	Un	Un teléfono
	Feminine	La	La universidad	Una	Una universidad
Plural	Masculine	Los	Los telefonos	Unos	Unos telefonos
	Feminine	Las	Las universidades	Unas	Unas universidades

**Exception:** In order to evict the cacophony of words a singular feminine noun that ends with vowel [a](#) | [ha](#) sound, must be accompanied by the masculine article such as [El](#) | [Un](#) respectively. *This rule is applicable only to the singular form of the feminine noun.* For example,

		Definite article		Indefinite article	
Singular	Feminine	El	El ala (wing)	Un	Un ala
		El	El hacha (axe)	Un	Un hacha
Plural	Feminine	Las	<a href="#">Las alas</a>	Unas	<a href="#">Unas alas</a>
		Las	<a href="#">Las hachas</a>	Unas	<a href="#">Unas hachas</a>

**Tips:** In Spanish, the genders of nouns are [de facto](#) based on the last termination of specific vowels or syllable. For example, words often end with [O](#) becomes masculine whereas [A](#) becomes feminine. Similarly, words ending with

syllable ma, n, r, l becomes masculine and words ending with syllables such as umbre, tud, dad, tad, sión, ción becomes feminine. For example,

El rebaño	Flock	La muchedumbre	Crowd
El tema	Theme	La multitud	Multitude
El problema	Problem	La edad	Age
El libro	Book	La libertad	Liberty
El regalo	Gift	La presión	Pressure
El cuerpo	Body	La habitación	Room
El rostro	Face	La cara	Face
El reino	Kingdom	La reina	Queen
El manzano	Apple tree	La manzana	Apple

However, there are few exceptions to the above rules:

El mapa, El artista, El colega, La mano etc.

### Examples:

Los domingos yo no trabajo	Sundays I don't work
Toco el violín	I play the violin
Juego a las cartas	I play whist (cards)
María es una amiga de Laura	Maria is a friend of Laura
Este niño es un ángel	This child is an angel
Su hermano es un travieso	His brother is a naughty guy