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# Parts of Speech

A word what it does/used in a sentence is parts of speech

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parts of speech** | **What it does** | **How it changes** | **Example** |
| Verb | Action/state/situation | Verbs have Tenses (present, past future)  Present tense: We add ‘s’ to the verb in present tense for pronouns  Past tense: | I **play** tennis 🡪  He **plays** tennis 🡪  They **play** tennis 🡪  Iam a teacher 🡪 |
| Adverb | Describes a verb |  |  |
| Adjective | Describes a noun |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Tenses:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Simple** | **Continuous** | **Perfect** | **Perfect continuous** |
| **Present** | Present simple  Subj + verb(present)   * Habits, routines, facts      * I drink coffee every day * Cathy works as a teacher | Present continuous  Subj + am/is/are + verb(-ing)   * Actions/changes/temporary activities/ happening now at the time of speaking  |  |  | | --- | --- | | I | Am | | He/She/It | Is | | You/We/They | are |  * I am drinking coffee * He is learning guitar * They are cooking now | Present perfect  Subject + have/has/ +verb(past participle) | Present perfect cont |
| **Past** | Past simple  Subj+verb(past)   * Completed actions * I play*ed* cricket | Past cont  Subj + was/were+verb(-ing)   * Unfinished, ongoing action in the past(+finished action) * It was raining heavily when he left for work * The power went out when children were studying | Past perfect | Past perfect cont |
| **Future** | Future simple | Future cont | Future perfect | Future Perfect cont |

## Study of a/any Language

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Phonetics | the study of the sounds of human language |
| Phonology | the study of the sound system of a language |
| Morphology | the study of the internal structure of words |
| Syntax | the study of how words combine to form grammatical sentences |
| Semantics | the study of the meaning of words (lexical semantics), and how these combines to form the meanings of sentences |
| Historical linguistics | the study of languages whose historical relations are recognizable through similarities in vocabulary, word formation, and syntax |
| Pragmatics | the study of how language is used by its speakers |
| Stylistics | the study of style in languages |
| Paremiography | the collection of proverbs and sayings |

## Sentence Structures

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + verb** |
| Dhoni runs |
| She will leave |

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + verb + object** |
| She - likes - cats  She - reads - books  He - is reading - a book |

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + verb + Adjective** |
| He - is - busy  The flowers - are - red |

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + verb + Adverb** |
| Sara - is – here  People - are - everywhere  Rama - ran - quickly |

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + verb + Noun** |
| She - is - my friend  They - are - teachers |

## Verb moods/Type of moods

Verb moods that indicate a state of being or reality.

These moods are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicative | **Indicative** indicates a state of factuality or states something that is happening in reality. Most sentences in English are written in the indicative mood. For example, the sentence - *The dog jumps into the car* - simply states what is really happening in the present moment.  The indicative mood can also be used in sentences that include words like 'might' or 'may' because it indicates something that is a real possibility:  *That house might collapse if they don't make the necessary repairs.*  The fact that the house could actually fall down if it isn't fixed is indicative of reality, so we would say this sentence is written in the indicative mood. |
| Imperative | **Imperative** is a command. A way of remembering this is to think of your parents saying, 'It is imperative that you do your chores.' This is not a suggestion, a statement about what is going on, or a question. It is a direct command, telling you what to do.  Most people know someone who is pretty bossy and demanding. He or she might say imperative sentences all the time, like:  *Sit over here.*  *Give me that cookie.*  Notice how in both examples, the word 'you,' which is the subject, is not stated. It is only implied. This is often the case with imperative sentences.  Sometimes imperative sentences can be more like a desperate plea to do something, such as the sentence:  *Help me!*  It is still giving a command, but it is meant as an earnest request, not a bossy demand. |
| Interrogative | **Interrogative** asks a question. A great way to remember the term 'interrogative' is to think of an interrogation room where a suspect is asked a series of questions.  The sentence - *Will you please leave me alone?* - is an example of an interrogative sentence because it asks a question rather than demands it. If the sentence were revised to say - *Leave me alone.* - that would be a command, or an imperative sentence. But by asking someone to leave you alone, you are creating an interrogative sentence that is a request |
| Conditional |  |
| subjunctive |  |

# Singular/Plural – 1st person, second person, 3rd person

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# Test pattern in RK math

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test type** | **On Class** | **Marks** |
| Class test | 18 | 20 |
| Seminar | 24 | 20 |
| Dictation | 35 | 10 |
| Class participation |  | 10 |
| Listening |  | 15 |
| Viva |  | 25 |
| Final exam |  | 100 |
| Total | | 200m |

# Vowel sounds:

Syntax:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a | అ |
| E | ఎ |
| I | ఇ |
| O | ఒ |
| u | ఉ |

## Example of vowel sound with త్:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ta | త​ |
| Te | తె |
| Ti | తి |
| To | తొ |
| Tu | తు |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| At | అత్ |
| Et | ఎత్ |
| It | ఇత్ |
| Ot | ఒత్ |
| ut | ఉత్ |

Example of Consonant sound:







Extras:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gue |  |
| cue |  |
| Que |  |
| Qui |  |

# Pronunciation tip:

* If a word ending in vowel or n or s, then stress is on last but one syllable
* If a word ending in consonant and other than n or s, then stress is on last one syllable

Figure 1Pronunciation

## Unique sound combination of vowels and consonants:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| O | Single syllable |
| Ai | ఐ |
| Ue | ఉఎ |
| Ca | క |

# New letters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ñ* | న్య్ |
| *Ña* | న్య |
| *Ñe* | న్యె |
| *Ño* | న్యొ |
| *Ñu* | న్యు |

How to type Spanish letters with visible accent mark like áéíóú in MS office in keyboard?

Ctrl (+) ’ (+) a 🡪 á

# Word meaning with and without visible action/accent mark

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tú | You |
| Tu | Your |
| Él | He |
| El | The (article) |
| Sí | If |
| Si | Yes |
| Qué | what |
| Que |  |
| Cómo | How/What |
| Como | 1. Yo como|I eat 2. As(he works as well as studies) |
|  |  |

# Strong and weak vowels:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A, e, o | Strong vowels |
| I,u | Weak vowels |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S+S | Separate |  |
| S+W | Single |  |
| W+S | Single | Cuaderno |
| W+W | Single |  |

# Single letter meanings y, o,..:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Letter | Pronounce | Meaning |
| Y | ఇ | And |
| O | ఒ | or |

# Gender of a word:

Figure 2Gender of a word

# Table references:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indefinite articles** | Masculine | Feminine |
| Sing 🡪 a / an | Un | Una |
| Plu 🡪 some/a few | Unos | Unas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definite articles** | Masculine | Feminine |
| Singular | él | La |
| Plural | Los | las |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **This table (has t )** | Masculine | Feminine | Notes |
| This | Este | Esta | Esto: Not gender based |
| these | estos | Estas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **That table (NO t)** | Masculine | Feminine |
| That | Ese | Esa |
| those | Esos | esas |

Examples of Singular/Plural:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| El libro  The book | Los libros  The books | El libro es barata  The book is cheap  El libros somos costoy  The books are costly |
| La casa  The house | Las casas  The houses |  |
| Un libro  A book | Unos libros  A few books |  |
| Una casa  A house  (referring fem) | Unas casas  A few houses(fem) |  |
| Mi libro  My book | Mis Libros  My books |  |
| Tu libro  Your book | Tus libros  Your books |  |
| Su libro  His/her book | Sus libros  His/her books |  |

# Rules:

## Sound rules of ta, da,h,v:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No Sound  ట | Replace the sound with త | Thank you, tengo |
| No Sound  డ | Replace the sound with ద | Doctor, Dear |
| No Sound for h | N/A | Harmana, Harmano, ahora |
| Sound rules for v | No sound for v | Vivir, vale |
| Sound of LL | No sound for double L | * జ్ * య్య్ (Priority) * ల్య్ * ష్ (latin america)   Silla |
| If word starting with r | Pronounce like ర్ర | If a word begins with r like in responder, romper: pronoune like (ర్ర )rromper drill on r  If a word has rr in between like:  Corer |
| After l,n,s | Lr, nr, sr | Eg: E**nr**ique, I**sr**ael |

## Sound of C and Z:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | క్ | Z | స్ | ఠి |
| Ca | క | Za | స |
| que | కె | Ce | సె |
| qui | కి | Ci | సి |
| Co | కొ | Zo | సొ |
| Cu | కు | Zu | సు |

* The letter K is NOT used except for Kilo,…
* There is NO sound for h, h sound comes for ch…example: Escucha, muchas,mochila,

## Singular to Plural conversion:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| If a word ending in a Vowel | suffix “s” | libros |
| If a word ending in a Consonant | suffix “es” | Papel - papeles |

## When to put preposition ‘a’ (English preposition ‘a’):

Before subject put ‘a’

Eg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He is a teacher | Él es un profesoro |
| She is a teacher | Ella es una profesora |
| They are a good team | Ellos son unos buen equipo |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Prepositions | |  |
| Con | with | [Examples with con](#_Examples_with_con:) |
| Son | without | [Examples with son](#_Examples_with_son:) |
| Para | For | [Examples with para](#_Examples_with_para:) |
| De | Of/about/from | [Examples with de](#_Examples_with_de:) |
| En | In/at/on | Examples with en |
| Pero | but |  |
| Aqui | here |  |
| Yo | I |  |
| Quiero(irr verb) | want |  |
| Ir(irr verb) | To go | Irregular verb  Ir + a + verb: Infinitive |

## Examples with con:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **con** | **sentence** |
| Conmiga|with me |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Examples with son:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **son** | **sentence** |
| sonmiga|without me |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Examples with para:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **para** | **sentence** |
| Para mí| for me |  |
| Para tú|for you |  |
| Para el| for him |  |
| Para ella|for her |  |
| Para ud|for you |  |
| Para ellos|for them |  |

## Examples with de:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **De(of/from/about)** | **sentence** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Examples with en:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **En(in/at/on)** | **sentence** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Questions

In writing, any question will have a question mark symbol at - starting (inverted ?) and ending ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ? como se pronuncian? | How is it pronounced? |
| ? Conoceis | Do you all know |
| Que | What |
| Qúe significa ordenar? | What do you mean by ordenar? |
| ?Como se dice paper en espanol? | What is paper called in Spanish? |
| ?Como se dice pen en español? | What is pen called in spanish |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Queremos (Que+ ??) |  |  |
| Quierestu  (Qui+??) |  |  |
| A qué | What | ?A qué te dedicas?||What is your job?  ?A qué te comer?||What do you eat?  ?A qué somos hace?||What are we doing?  ?A qué sois hace?||What are you doing?  ?A qué tu ensenando?||what are you teaching? |
| Por que | why |  |
| Porque | Because | Porque ella es mi hermana||Becuase she is my sister  Yo no frutas porque soy completo|| I do not want fruits because am full |
| Cuando | When | ?Cuandos haga tú comer?  When do you eat?  Cuandos somos en car  When we are in car |
| Cuál es tu | What is your | ¿Cual **es** tu dedicas?  What is your business?  ¿Cual **sois** hace?  What are you doing?  ¿Cual **somos** hace?  What are we doing? |
| Cuantós | How | ¿Cuantos anos tiene nuestra hermano?||How old is your brother?  ¿Cuantos muchas frutas tienes? || How many fruits do you have?  ¿Cuantos muchas hace en costo?|| How much does it cost? |

# Answers

In English, When a word needs an exclamation mark, we put it at end,

In Spanish, Exclamation mark ! needs to be put at Start and End of the word

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Combined words

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Relacionalas | Relacion + las |
|  |  |

# Salutations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Buenos dias | Good morning |
| Buenas tardes | Good Afternoon/Evening |
| Buenas noches | Good night |
|  |  |
| Hola, que tal ? | Hi, How are you? |
| ! Adios! | Bye (will not see for long) |
| ! Hasta Luego! | Good bye |
| Hasto le luego | To see later |
| Hasta manana | See you tomorrow |
| Hasta pronto | See you soon |
| Hasta la vista | See you soon |
| Por la manana | Tomorrow morning |
| Por la tarde | Tomorrow afternoon/evening |
| Por la noche | Tomorrow night |

# Numbers/Numeras

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Otra vez | Once again |
| Una vez | One time |
| Dos veces | Two times |
| Muchas veces | Three time |
| Unas veces | Some times |
| Cero | Zero |
| Cinco | Five |
| Una persona | A person |

Homework:

1. Pg 14, 15

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **This table Libro (clue -t exists)** |  |  |
|  | Este libro | Esta libro |
|  | Estos libros | Estas libros |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **That table Libro (clue NO - t)** |  |  |
|  | Ese libro | Esa libro |
|  | Esos libros | Esas libros |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **This table mesa** |  |  |
|  | Este mesa | Esta mesa |
|  | Estos mesas | Estas mesas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **That table mesa** |  |  |
|  | Ese mesa | Esa mesa |
|  | Esos mesas | Esas mesas |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **That table Libro** |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing | El dia | Day |
| Plural | Los dias | Days |
|  | La tarde |  |
|  | Las tardes |  |
|  | La noche |  |
|  | Las noches |  |

# Spanish Sentence Structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| +ve Sentence | Subject + pronoun+ verb |
| -ve Sentence | Subject + pronoun + no + verb |
| Question yes/no | ?verb + subject + pronoun? |
| +ve Answer | Si, subject + pronoun + verb |
| -ve Answer | No, subject + pronoun + No + verb |

# Words in class Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vowel and n or s,  ending word (stress is on last but one syllable) | English meaning | Consonant ending word (stress ) | English meaning |
| Padre | Father | Papel | Paper |
| Matre | Mother | Miel | Honey |
| Amigo | Boy | Proyector | Projector |
| Amiga | Girl | pez | fish |
| Harmana | Sister | ordanor | Computer |
| Harmano | Brother | Beber | To drink |
| Mesa | Table | Gol | Goal |
| Tele | Tv | Comer | To eat |
| Abuela | Grand mother | Aprender | Learn |
| Abuelo | Grand father | Esquiar | To ski |
| Bien | Fine | Leer | To read |
| Bueno | Good | Viajar | Travel |
| Tengo (irregular verb) | Have | Escribir | To write |
| Casa | House | Anadir/  agregar | To add |
| Libro | Book | Pajar | pay |
| Antes | Yesterday |  |  |
| Ahora | Now |  |  |
| Lunas | Monday |  |  |
| Martes | Tuesday |  |  |
| Miercoles | Wednesday |  |  |
| Jueves | Thursday |  |  |
| Viernes | Friday |  |  |
| Sabado | Sa’bado |  |  |
| Domigo | Sunday |  |  |
| Papelera | Paper dustbin |  |  |
| Vale | Ok |  |  |
| Mochila | Bag |  |  |
| Cuaderno | Notebook |  |  |
| Boligrafo | Pen |  |  |
| Pizzara | Board |  |  |
| Cuerpo | Body |  |  |
| Otra | Once |  |  |
| Letra | Letter |  |  |
| carta | Postal letter |  |  |
| Escucha | List |  |  |
| Palabras | Words |  |  |
| Banderas | Flags |  |  |
| Nombres | Names |  |  |
| Numeros | numbers |  |  |
| Jefe | Boss |  |  |
| Gusto | Pleasure/like |  |  |
| Jamon | Meat/Ham |  |  |
| Bilingue | Bilingual |  |  |
| Guitarra | Guitar |  |  |
| Joven | Young/youth |  |  |
| Gimnasio | Gym |  |  |
| Jugar | To play |  |  |
| Guerra | war |  |  |
| Cocinar | To cook |  |  |
| Ver la tele | To watch tv |  |  |
| Ir al gimnasio | To go to gym |  |  |
| Cantar | To sing |  |  |
| Bailar | To dance |  |  |
| Pareja | Pair |  |  |
| Silla | Chair |  |  |
| Comida | food |  |  |
| Coleccion | Collection |  |  |
| Zaragoza |  |  |  |
| Cincuenta | fifty |  |  |
| Camarero | waiter |  |  |
| Cine | Theatre |  |  |
| Quilo | Kilo |  |  |
| Cuenta | Account |  |  |
| Zumo | Juice |  |  |
| Pina | pineapple |  |  |
| Melon | cantaloupe |  |  |
| Pepino | Cucumber |  |  |
| Siguientes | Following |  |  |
| Te | Tea |  |  |
| Lengu | Language |  |  |
| Vuelve | Again |  |  |
| Algunos | Some |  |  |
| Ponlo | put |  |  |
| Vientana | windows |  |  |
| Perro | dog |  |  |
| Cerca | near |  |  |
| Árbol | tree |  |  |
| Inglesa | England |  |  |
| Iglesia | church |  |  |

## Directions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| East | este |
| West | oeste |
| North | norte |
| South | sur |

# List of words ending in ar, er, ir :

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ar ending word** | **Meaning** | **er ending word** | **Meaning** | **ir ending word** | **meaning** |
| Acabar/  termine | To finish/complete |  | To return |  | To write |
|  | To accept | Entender | To understand | Salir | To go out |
|  | To give company |  | To comprehend/  understand |  |  |
|  | To advice |  | To respond |  |  |
|  | To walk (reg verb) |  | To break |  |  |
|  | To walk |  | To sell |  |  |
|  | To turn off |  | To read |  |  |
|  | To help |  | To stitch |  |  |
|  | To erase |  | To learn |  |  |
|  | To commence/begin |  | To start/begin |  |  |
|  | To look for |  |  |  |  |
|  | To change |  |  |  |  |
|  | To upload/load |  |  |  |  |
|  | To have supper/dinner |  |  |  |  |
|  | To chat |  |  |  |  |
|  | To buy |  |  |  |  |
|  | To answer |  |  |  |  |
|  | To cut |  |  |  |  |
|  | To take rest |  |  |  |  |
|  | To draw |  |  |  |  |
|  | To have breakfast |  |  |  |  |
|  | To enjoy |  |  |  |  |
|  | To smoke |  |  |  |  |
|  | To listen to |  |  |  |  |
|  | To arrive |  |  |  |  |
|  | To speak/talk |  |  |  |  |
|  | To invite |  |  |  |  |
|  | To earn/win |  |  |  |  |
|  | To spend |  |  |  |  |
|  | To timepass |  |  |  |  |
|  | To enter/  To input data |  |  |  |  |
|  | To wait |  |  |  |  |
|  | To hope |  |  |  |  |
|  | To push |  |  |  |  |
|  | To descend/  Download/  To go down |  |  |  |  |
|  | To record |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Conjugations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| word ending | **ar** | **er** | **ir** |
| Yo | o | o | o |
| Tu | as | as | as |
| Usted | a | e | e |
| Él | a | e | e |
| Ella | a | e | e |
| Nosotros | amos | emos | imos |
| Vosotros | ais | eis | is |
| Ellos | an | en | en |
| Ellas | an | en | en |

Example Conjugations for “ar” ending word:

Example Conjugations for “er” ending word:

Example Conjugations for “ir” ending word:

# Irregular verbs – ser, tener y llamarse conjugation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ser(am/is/are) | Tener(have/has) | IR verb(go) | llamarse(call oneself) |
| Yo | Soy | Tengo | Voy | Me llamo |
| Tú | Eres | Tienes | Vas | Te llamas |
| Él/Ella/usted | Es | Tiene | Va | Se llama |
| Nosotros/nosotras | Somos | Tenemos | Vamos | Nos llamamos |
| Vosotros/vosotras | Sois | Tenéis | Vais | Os llamáis |
| Ellos/ellas/ustedes | Son | Tienen | van | Se llaman |

Example:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ser(is/are) | Tener(have/has) | Ir (to go) | llamarse(call oneself) |
| Yo | Soy  **Soy en agua**  Iam in water | Tengo  **Yo tengo una silla**  I have one chair | Voy  Yo voy donde yo quero | Me llamo  Me llamo Sravan |
| Tú | Eres  **Eres hermosa**  You are beautiful | Tienes  **Tienes eres agua**  Do you have water | vas  **tú vas donde tu quieras**  you go where you want | Te llamas |
| Él/Ella/usted | Es  **éél es fuerte**  He is strong | Tiene  **Él tiene fuerte musculos**  He has strong muscles  Él tiene cola  He has coke | va  **El bus va a Hyderabad**  The bus goes to Hyderabad | Se llama |
| Nosotros/nosotras | Somos  **Nosotros somos jugar buen**  We are good | Tenemos  **Queremos a temenos agua**  We want to have water | vamos  **vamos a Hyderabad/Nosotros vamos a hyderabad**  We go to hyderabad | Nos llamamos |
| Vosotros/vosotras | Sois  **Vosotros sois jugar buen**  You all are playing good  Fuerte sois Vosotros  You all are strong | Tenéis  **Vosotros tenéis hambre**  You are hungry |  | Os llamáis |
| Ellos/ellas/ustedes | Son  **Ellos son jugar buen**  They are playing good | Tienen  **Ellos Tienen cinco hijas y un hijo**  They have 5 sons and 1 daughter |  | Se llaman |

# Estar and Hacer irregular verb:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Hacer** | **Estar** | **Examples** |
| Yo | Hago  **Yo hago mi tarea después escuela**  I do my homework after school  **Hago muchas faltas de ortografía cuando escribo**  I make a lot of spelling errors when I write | Estoy | Estoy hacienda  Iam doing |
| Tú | Haces  **Tú me haces libre**  You make me free  **Pero cada cosita que haces**  But every little thing you do | Estás | Estás haciendo  You are doing |
| Él/Ella/usted | Hace  **Mi dentista es un artista en lo que hace**  My dentist is an artist at what he does | Está  ?Cómo está ella ahora?  How is she now? | Está hacienda  He/she is doing |
| Nosotros/nosotras | Hacemos | Estamos | Estamos haciendo  We are doing |
| Vosotros/vosotras | Hacéis | Estaís | Estáis haciendo  You are doing |
| Ellos/ellas/ustedes | hacen | están | Están hacienda  They are doing |

# Hace examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hacer frió | It’s cold |
| Hacer calor | It’s hot |

# Spanish sentences formation examples WITH reason

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English meaning** | **Spanish sentences formation with reason** |
| I want to study | Quiero estudiar  **How queiro has come?**  Yo + querer verb in 1st person conjugation is: quiero, so directly used queiro |
| We are students | Somos estudiantes  **How somos has come? And why NOT nosotros or vamos**  Vamos means “go”verb so invalid in this context   1. Somos is ser verb(“are” in this context) 2. Nosotros we no need to explicitly write because the verb somos is itself in plural 1st person form |
| You are students | Sais estudiantes  **How sais has come?**  We are looking for “you are” – so ser verb needs to be used  The next verb is in plural so, we should be looking for a plural.  Hence, Sais |
| Our students | Nuestras estudiantes  Nuestros estudiantes  **How nuestras? Why NOT nosotros?**   1. Nuestras/os means – our🡪 use -as when sentence is in feminine, else user -os 2. Nosotros means – we/us |
| Iam here | Soy aqui  Estoy aqui  **Why soy and estoy both are ok to use for “Iam here”**  Soy is “ser” conjugation and stands for “am”  Estoy is “Estar” conjugation and stands for “am”  Estoy can be used for temporary, so it is valid in this sentence  Another example:  Estoy vamos a clase||I’m going to class |
| They are a good team | Ellos son unos buen equipo  **Why son and unos(plural)**  This is a 3rd person plural sentence   1. Ellos – They 2. Son is used because – ser verb has “are” conjugation and as this sentence is in 3rd person, we are using “son” 3. Unos – want to use English “a”; but this is a plural sentence because of “are” the sentence is plural; and so as the sentence is in plural we are using “unos”   if it was “is” instead of “are” we could have used singular un/un(o)/un(a) |
| This is a good team | Esta es un buen equipo  This sentence is a “present perfect” tense |
| I have one book | Tengo un libro |
| I have one Grandfather | Tengo un abuelo |
| I have one Grandmother | Tengo una abuela |
| I have one House | Tengo un Casa |
| We want to learn Spanish | Queremos aprender espanol |
| The things of the class | Las cosas de la clase |

# Masculine/Feminine

## Masculine

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| -ma |  |  |
| -r | Senór |  |
| -o | hermano | Soy vamos con mis hermanos|  Am going with my brothers |
| -aje | El mensaje | Yo mensaje tu ahora  I message you now |
| -ón |  |  |

## Feminine

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| -a |  |  |
| -ción |  |  |
| -sión |  |  |
| -dad |  |  |
| -tad |  |  |
| -ez |  |  |

## Masculine and feminine

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Masculine** | **Feminine** |
| Senor | Senora |
| Trabajadór | Trabajadora |
| Bueno | Buena |
| Indiano | India |
| Todo  Todos | Toda  Todas |
|  |  |