

## The “Building Blocks” of Spanish

**Noun (sustantivo)** - a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (*common noun*), or to name a particular one of these (*proper noun*).

**Verb (verbo)** - a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as *hear, become, happen*.

**Article (artículo)** - In Spanish, nouns don't like to be alone, so they are often accompanied by articles. Spanish articles indicate the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of a noun, as well as whether or not a noun is a specific noun (definite or indefinite).

**Adjective (adjetivo)** - a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it (e.g. *yellow dog, cold water*)

**Pronoun (pronombre)** - a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase and that refers either to the participants in the sentence (e.g., *I, you*) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the sentence (e.g., *she, it, this*).

**Subject pronoun (pronombre de sujeto)** - Used for living/animate subjects.

**Singular:** yo, tú, él, ella, usted | **Plural:** nosotros/nosotras, ellos/ellas, ustedes.

**Object pronoun (pronombre de objeto)** - Used for non living/inanimate objects.

**Singular:** me, te, lo, la | **Plural:** nos, los, las. The object pronoun often comes before the verb.