

SPANISH
Basic Course

CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR NOTES

January 1998

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Our thanks to those members of the Spanish Department, both civilian and military, who contributed activities and participated in the review process.

We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support of DCI-C.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume of the Spanish Basic Course provides a reference grammar that corresponds to the grammar features explained and practiced in the course.

It contains the same grammar explanations, examples, and tables as the **Estructuras** portions of the lessons. Any grammar points you look up here can be revisited in the lesson textbooks, where the **practice activities** will help you refresh and solidify your knowledge of Spanish grammar features.

Always keep in mind the “enabling” role of grammar in language learning: Grammar helps you arrange words in meaningful patterns that allow you to express your thoughts in a way that is easily understood by native speakers. It is a set of building blocks, allowing you to construct language. Do not see it as a purpose in itself: Memorizing rules and charts is only the first step in a process. Mastering the use of Spanish to communicate comes with **practice** — that is speaking, reading, and writing about real-life issues. Eventually, through engaging in real-life language tasks, you will use grammar features **automatically** and will no longer need to refer to these building blocks. After all, do you think about English grammar when you use your own language?

This book is compiled for reference purposes. A table of contents is provided for easy navigation.

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LECCION 1



¡Atención!

THE ARTICLES/LOS ARTICULOS

An *article* is a word placed before a noun to show whether the noun refers to a specified person, animal, place, thing or quality (*definite articles*) or unspecified person, animal, place, thing or quality (*indefinite articles*).

Definite and Indefinite Articles						
	singular			plural		
	masculine	feminine		masculine	feminine	
definite	el	la	<i>the</i>	los	las	<i>the</i>
indefinite	un	una	<i>a/an</i>	unos	unas	<i>some</i>

el alumno

(the student)

los alumnos

(the students)

la alumna

(the student)

las alumnas

(the students)

un alumno

(a student)

unos alumnos

(some students)

una alumna

(a student)

unas alumnas

(some students)

NOTE: In Spanish, when talking about oneself or someone else, using the person's title or rank, use the definite article:

Yo soy el capitán Cox.

Mi profesor es el señor Robles.

When addressing someone directly, using the person's title or rank, omit the definite article:

Buenos días, señor Robles.



¡Atención!

NOUNS/LOS SUSTANTIVOS

A *noun* is a word that refers to a person, an animal, a place, a thing, or a quality. In Spanish, nouns have a gender (*masculine/feminine*) and number (*singular/plural*). Nouns are usually preceded by an article which agrees with the noun's gender and number.

Gender	Endings	Examples
Masculine	-o	el libro, el chico
(Some exceptions: la mano, la foto, la moto)		
Feminine	-a	la casa, la niña
(Some exceptions: el día, el diploma, el mapa, el clima, el idioma, el tema, el programa, el problema)		
Always feminine	-ción -sión -dad -tad -tud -umbre -rie	la nación, la lección la pasión, la ilusión la ciudad, la enfermedad la dificultad, la facultad la actitud, la solicitud la costumbre, la cumbre la serie, la carie
Always masculine	-j	el reloj
Sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine	-e -l -d	el parque, la clase el papel, la capital el césped, la pared
Masculine or feminine, referring to a specific person	-nte -ista	e/la estudiante e/la teniente e/la comandante e/la dentista e/la especialista e/la paracaidista

More about NOUNS/*LOS SUSTANTIVOS*

NOTE: There are some nouns that can take either the masculine or the feminine article, but their meaning will change according to the article they take. Here are some examples:

Masculine		Feminine	
el capital	<i>capital (money)</i>	la capital	<i>capital (city)</i>
el orden	<i>order (arrangement/ organization)</i>	la orden	<i>order (command/ religious order)</i>
el parte	<i>military report</i>	la parte	<i>part/portion</i>
el caza	<i>fighter plane</i>	la caza	<i>hunting</i>
el Papa	<i>pope</i>	la papa	<i>potato</i>

NOTE: Feminine nouns beginning with **a** or **ha** take the masculine definite article **el** when the first syllable is stressed. In the plural, the article **las** is used. Here are some examples:

el agua	<i>water</i>	las aguas	<i>waters</i>
el águila	<i>eagle</i>	las águilas	<i>eagles</i>
el arma	<i>weapon</i>	las armas	<i>weapons</i>
el hacha	<i>ax</i>	las hachas	<i>axes</i>
el aula	<i>classroom</i>	las aulas	<i>classrooms</i>

Plural of nouns

Endings	Plural	Examples
vowel	add -s	el soldado/los soldados la mesa/las mesas
consonant	add -es	el capitán/los capitanes la canción/las canciones
-z	change -z to -c and add -es	el lápiz/los lápices la cruz/las cruces



¡Atención!

THE PRONOUNS/LOS PRONOMBRES

A *pronoun* is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Subject Pronouns

A *subject pronoun* is a pronoun used as a subject of a verb.

singular		plural	
yo	<i>I</i>	nosotros/nosotras	<i>we</i>
tú	<i>you (familiar)</i>	vosotros/vosotras	<i>you (familiar)</i>
usted (Ud.)	<i>you (formal)</i>	ustedes (Uds.)	<i>you (formal)</i>
él	<i>he</i>	ellos	<i>they</i>
ella	<i>she</i>	ellas	

NOTE: In Spanish, since the verb ending indicates the subject, the *subject pronouns* do not need to be used at all times except when needed for clarification or emphasis.

NOTE: Use **tú** (*you, singular, familiar*) when addressing someone you know well, a close friend, somebody your age, or a child.

Use **usted** (*you, singular formal*) in all other circumstances.

NOTE: **Vosotros** and **vosotras** are used only in Spain to express *you (plural, familiar)*. In all the other Spanish speaking countries, **ustedes** is used to express *you (plural, both familiar and formal)*. Throughout this course, you will occasionally see or hear **vosotros** and **vosotras**, however, these forms are not taught or tested.



¡Atención!

Affirmative Sentences

In Spanish, the usual word order is subject, verb, and object.

Jaime tiene dinero.
(subject/verb/object)

Jaime has money.

Negative Sentences

In Spanish, to express negation, the word **no** is placed in front of the verb.

Jaime **no** tiene dinero.

Jaime does not have money.

If the answer to a question is negative, the word **no** is placed at the beginning of the sentence and in front of the verb.

¿Tiene Jaime dinero?
No, Jaime **no** tiene dinero.

Does Jaime have money?
No, Jaime does not have money.

Interrogative Sentences

In Spanish, in general, the subject and verbs are inverted in interrogative sentences.

¿Tiene Jaime dinero?
(verb/subject/object)

Does Jaime have money?

NOTE: As you have seen in the previous examples, Spanish does not have an equivalent to the English **do** and **does**.



¡Atención!

VERBS/LOS VERBOS

A *verb* is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.

THE VERB TO BE

There are two verbs in Spanish meaning *to be*: **SER** and **ESTAR**. Each verb has very specific uses, and they are not interchangeable.

NOTE: There is a third verb in Spanish that also means *to be*: **HABER**. You will learn about this verb later in this lesson and throughout the course.



¡Atención!

The Present Tense of ser (to be)

singular		plural	
yo	soy	nosotros/as	somos
tú	eres	vosotros/as	sois
Ud.	} es	Uds.	} son
él		ellos	
ella		ellas	

Soy soldado.	<i>I am a soldier.</i>	Somos militares.	<i>We are in the military.</i>
Eres mi amigo.	<i>You are my friend.</i>		
Ud. es profesor.	<i>You are a teacher.</i>	Uds. son cabos.	<i>You are corporals.</i>
El es capitán.	<i>He is a captain.</i>	Ellos son oficiales.	<i>They are officers.</i>
Ella es tejana.	<i>She is Texan.</i>	Ellas son doctoras.	<i>They are doctors.</i>

NOTE: When stating a military rank, use **ser**: Soy sargento. Soy militar.



¡Atención!

The Present Tense of <i>estar</i> (to be)			
singular		plural	
yo	estoy	nosotros/as	estamos
tú	estás	vosotros/as	estáis
Ud.	está	Uds.	están
él		ellos	
ella		ellas	

Estoy en el ejército. *I am in the Army.* **Estamos** en la marina. *We are in the Navy.*

Estás cansado. *You are tired.*

Ud. **está** contento. *You are happy.*

El **está** en Panamá. *He is in Panama.*

Ella **está** en casa. *She is at home.*

Uds. **están** tristes. *You are sad.*

Ellos **están** en Cuba. *They are in Cuba.*

Ellas **están** enfermas. *They are ill.*

NOTE: When stating that you are in the Armed Forces or in which of its branches you are, use **estar**: **Estoy en las fuerzas armadas.**

Estoy en el ejército.



¡Atención!

PREPOSITIONS/LAS PREPOSICIONES

Prepositions connect and indicate the relationship between words.

To indicate *origin*, use the verb **ser** plus the preposition **de**.

El aerotécnico **es de** Florida.

The airman is from Florida.

Las profesoras **son de** Honduras.

The teachers are from Honduras.



¡Atención!

To indicate *location*, use the verb **estar** plus the preposition **en**.

México **está en** Norteamérica.

Mexico is in North America.

Las alumnas **están en** la escuela.

The students are at school.

The following summary of the uses of **ser** and **estar** is provided for your information. Items 4 in this table were not previously discussed and should be considered to be **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**. You will see the term **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** reoccur in the **Estructuras** parts of this course. It points out information that was added to include more sophisticated aspects of grammar than needed in the lesson. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** will not be practiced or tested in this lesson.

SER is used to express	ESTAR is used to express
<p>1. Identification, nationality, occupation</p> <p>Soy Juan Pérez. <i>I am Juan Pérez.</i> Pedro es chileno. <i>Pedro is Chilean.</i> El es capitán. <i>He is a captain.</i></p>	<p>1. Location</p> <p>Estoy en la marina. <i>I am in the navy.</i> Lima está en Perú. <i>Lima is in Peru.</i> Ellos están aquí. <i>They are here.</i></p>
<p>2. Origin, possession, material, with de</p> <p>Somos de Cuba. <i>We are from Cuba.</i> El libro es de Rosa. <i>It is Rosa's book.</i> El anillo es de oro. <i>It is a gold ring.</i></p>	<p>2. Health</p> <p>Ella está bien. <i>She is fine.</i> ¿Cómo están Uds.? <i>How are you all?</i> Estamos enfermos. <i>We are ill.</i></p>
<p>3. Inherent characteristic, description</p> <p>Ella es mi madre. <i>She is my mother.</i> Las casas son rojas. <i>The houses are red.</i> El libro es nuevo. <i>The book is new.</i></p>	<p>3. Condition/state of being</p> <p>El niño está triste. <i>The child is sad.</i> Están muertos. <i>They are dead.</i> El café está frío. <i>The coffee is cold.</i></p>
<p>4. Time, date and where/when an event takes place</p> <p>Son las dos. <i>It is two o'clock.</i> Hoy es martes. <i>Today is Tuesday.</i> La fiesta es aquí. <i>The party is here.</i></p>	<p>4. Progressive tenses</p> <p>Estoy estudiando. <i>I am studying.</i> Ella está leyendo. <i>She is reading.</i> Están comiendo. <i>They are eating.</i></p>
<p>NOTE: To express marital status - soltero/a (single), casado/a (married), viudo/a (widower, widow), divorciado/a (divorced)- either ser or estar can be used.</p>	



¡Atención!

Common Interrogative Words			
¿Qué? *	<i>What?</i>	¿Qué es eso?	<i>What is that?</i>
¿Cuál? *	<i>What?</i>	¿Cuál es la capital de España?	<i>What is the capital of Spain?</i>
¿Cuál? *	<i>Which (one)?</i>	¿Cuál es mi libro?	<i>Which is my book?</i>
¿Cuáles? *	<i>Which (ones)?</i>	¿Cuáles son mis libros?	<i>Which ones are my books?</i>
¿Cómo?	<i>How?</i>	¿Cómo está Ud.?	<i>How are you?</i>
¿Quién?	<i>Who?</i>	¿Quién es ella?	<i>Who is she?</i>
¿Quiénes?	<i>Who?</i>	¿Quiénes son ellos?	<i>Who are they?</i>
¿Dónde?	<i>Where?</i>	¿Dónde está María?	<i>Where is Mary?</i>
¿De dónde?	<i>From where?</i>	¿De dónde es ella?	<i>Where is she from?</i>
¿Cuándo?	<i>When?</i>	¿Cuándo comen los soldados?	<i>When do the soldiers eat?</i>
¿Por qué?	<i>Why?</i>	¿Por qué está aquí?	<i>Why is he here?</i>
¿Cuánto?	<i>How much?</i>	¿Cuánto dinero?	<i>How much money?</i>
¿Cuánta?	<i>How much?</i>	¿Cuánta agua?	<i>How much water?</i>
¿Cuántos?	<i>How many?</i>	¿Cuántos libros?	<i>How many books?</i>
¿Cuántas?	<i>How many?</i>	¿Cuántas mesas?	<i>How many tables?</i>

* Both **qué** and **cuál** mean *what* in questions using the verb *ser*.

Qué is used when you ask for a definition, explanation, information in general:

¿Qué es una capital?

What is a capital?

¿Qué idioma estudia Ud.?

What language do you study?

Cuál can mean *what* or *which*. It is used when you ask about a specific person, place, or thing.

¿Cuál es la capital de Chile?

What is the capital of Chile?

¿Cuál es la ciudad más grande de Chile?

Which (one) is the largest city in Chile?

NOTE: To answer a ¿Por qué? (*why*) question, use **porque** (*because*).



¡Atención!

The Present Tense of <i>tener</i> (to have)			
singular		plural	
yo	tengo	nosotros/as	tenemos
tú	tienes	vosotros/as	tenéis
Ud.	tiene	Uds.	tienen
él } ella }		ellos } ellas }	

Juan **tiene** dinero.
Tenemos libros.

Juan has money.
We have books.



¡Atención!

Impersonal use of *haber* (to be): *hay*

En el aula **hay** un profesor.
Hay diez soldados aquí.

There is a teacher in the classroom.
There are ten soldiers here.

LECCION 2



¡Atención!

VERBS/LOS VERBOS

A *verb* is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.

Yo **trabajo**.

I work.

Ellos **están** contentos.

They are happy.

Infinitive (infinitivo) is the form of a verb showing no subject or number.

hablar

to speak, to talk

comer

to eat

vivir

to live

Spanish verbs consist of a *stem* and an *ending*. There are three endings: **-ar**, **-er**, **-ir**.

stem

ending

habl-

-ar

com-

-er

viv-

-ir

The verb ending will change according to the subject and the time (*tense*) when an action or a state of being takes place. When the verb ending changes, the verb is *conjugated*, and therefore no longer an infinitive. In Spanish, as in English, verb tenses are divided into three main groups: *present (el presente)*, *past (el pasado)*, and *future (el futuro)*.



¡Atención!

Talking about the present

The Present Tense of <i>hablar</i> (to speak, to talk)	
singular	
yo	hablo
tú	hablas
Ud. } él } ella }	habla
plural	
nosotros/as	hablamos
vosotros/as	habláis
Uds. } ellos } ellas }	hablan



¡Atención!

The Present Tense of			
<i>comer</i> (to eat)		<i>vivir</i> (to live)	
singular		singular	
yo	como	yo	vivo
tú	comes	tú	vives
Ud. } él } ella }	come	Ud. } él } ella }	vive
plural		plural	
nosotros/as	comemos	nosotros/as	vivimos
vosotros/as	coméis	vosotros/as	vivís
Uds. } ellos } ellas }	comen	Uds. } ellos } ellas }	viven



¡Atención!

ADJECTIVES/LOS ADJETIVOS

An *adjective* is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun.
An adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun it describes.

Agreement in Gender

Adjectives ending in **-o** in the masculine singular change to **-a** to form the feminine.
alto/alta pequeño/pequeña amarillo/amarilla

Adjectives of nationality, when ending in a consonant, require the addition of **-a** to form the feminine.
español/española inglés/inglesa francés/francesa

Adjectives ending in **-e** do not usually change from masculine to feminine.
inteligente excelente elegante

Adjectives ending in a consonant do not usually change from masculine to feminine.
azul fácil difícil

Adjectives ending in **-or**, **-án**, **-ón**, **-ín** require the addition of **-a** to form the feminine.
trabajador/trabajadora preguntón/preguntona hablador/habladora
holgazán/holgazana chiquitín/chiquitina parlanchín/parlanchina



¡Atención!

ADJECTIVES/LOS ADJETIVOS

Agreement in Number

If the noun or pronoun being described by an adjective is plural, the adjective has to be pluralized. To form the plural of adjectives, follow these rules.

Ending of the adjective	To form the plural	Examples
vowel	add -s	hermosa/hermosas
consonant	add -es	popular/populares
-z	change -z to -c and add -es	feliz/felices



¡Atención!

ADJECTIVES/LOS ADJETIVOS

Position of Adjectives

In Spanish, unlike in English, **adjectives** are usually placed after the noun they describe.

hombre **delgado**
thin man

mujer **moderna**
modern woman

important job
trabajo **importante**

Some adjectives drop the -o in the masculine singular when placed before the noun.

niño bueno/buen niño
good boy

hombre malo/mal hombre
bad man

libro primero/primer libro
first book

día tercero/tercer día
third day

Some adjectives change meaning depending on their position.

amigo viejo/viejo amigo
old friend/long-time friend

casa grande/gran casa
big house/grand (great) house



¡Atención!

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives denote possession. In Spanish there are two forms for the possessive adjectives: the *short forms* and the *long forms*. The long forms will be introduced in Lesson 3.

Short Forms of the Possessive Adjectives

singular	plural	
mi	mis	<i>my</i>
tu	tus	<i>your (familiar)</i>
su	sus	<i>your</i> <i>his</i> <i>her</i> <i>its</i> <i>their</i>
nuestro/nuestra	nuestros/nuestras	<i>our</i>
vuestro/vuestra	vuestros/vuestras	<i>your (familiar, Spain)</i>

The short forms of the possessive adjectives always precede the noun:

tu hijo/your son, tu hija/your daughter.

The possessive adjectives **mi, tu** and **su** agree in number with the possessed noun, each having two forms, singular and plural, regardless of the gender of the noun:

**mi hijo/my son, mis hijos/my sons,
mi hija/my daughter, mis hijas/my daughters.**

Only **nuestro** and **vuestro** agree in number and gender with the possessed noun, therefore each has four forms, singular, plural, masculine and feminine:

**nuestro hijo/our son, nuestros hijos/our sons,
nuestra hija/our daughter, nuestras hijas/our daughters.**

The forms **vuestro/a, vuestros/as** (your, familiar plural) are used when referring to the subject pronoun **vosotros** in Spain.

REMEMBER: The possessive adjectives do not agree with the possessor but with the possessed noun.



¡Atención!

More about the short forms of the possessive adjectives

Although **su** and **sus** can mean *his, her, its, your, and their*, the exact meaning is usually clear from the context of the sentence. If needed, use the following forms for clarification.

de Ud.	<i>your</i>	de Uds.	<i>you</i>
el libro de Ud./su libro	<i>your book</i>	el tío de Uds./su tío	<i>your uncle</i>
de él	<i>his</i>	de ellos	<i>their</i>
la madre de él/su madre	<i>his mother</i>	el hijo de ellos/su hijo	<i>their son</i>
de ella	<i>her</i>	de ellas	<i>their</i>
el lápiz de ella/su lápiz	<i>her pencil</i>	la clase de ellas/su clase	<i>their class</i>



¡Atención!

Another use of the preposition *de*

To express *possession or relationship* in Spanish, use the preposition **de** plus noun. Unlike English, Spanish does not use the apostrophe.

la mesa **de** Juan
las hijas **de** Rita

Juan's table
Rita's daughters

When the preposition **de** precedes the article **el**, *de + el* becomes **del**.

la esposa *de el* capitán
becomes
la esposa **del** capitán

the captain's wife

the captain's wife



¡Atención!

Using the preposition *con*

Trabaja **con** el señor Ruiz.
Escribo **con** una pluma.

He/she works with Mr. Ruiz.
I write with a pen.



¡Atención!

CONJUNCTIONS/LAS CONJUNCIONES

A *conjunction* connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

y

and

Isabel **y** Fernando
hijo **y** padre

Isabel and Fernando
son and father

NOTE: When the word that is right after **y** begins with *i* or *hi*, use **e** instead of **y**.

NOTE: When the word that is right after **y** begins with *hie*, **y** does not change.

Fernando **e** Isabel
padre **e** hijo
nieve **y** hielo

Fernando and Isabel
father and son
snow and ice

o

or

ojo **o** boca
hombre **o** niño

eye or mouth
man or boy

NOTE: When the word that is right after **o** begins with *o* or *ho*, use **u** instead of **o**.

boca **u** ojo
niño **u** hombre

mouth or eye
boy or man



¡Atención!

Expressing Age

To express age, Spanish uses the verb **tener** (to have). Note that, unlike English, Spanish does not use the verb *to be*.

El soldado **tiene** dieciocho años.
Las niñas **tienen** cuatro meses.

The soldier is eighteen years old.
The girls are four months old.

To ask *How old are you?* in Spanish, you can say **¿Cuántos años tiene Ud.?** or **¿Qué edad tiene Ud.?**

¿Cuántos años **tiene** el niño?
¿Qué edad **tiene** Ud., cabo?

How old is the boy?
How old are you, corporal?

LECCION 3



¡Atención!

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives denote meaning or possession.

Long Forms of the Possessive Adjectives		
singular	plural	
mío/mía	míos/mías	<i>my; (of) mine</i>
tuyo/tuya	tuyos/tuyas	<i>your; (of) yours (familiar)</i>
suyo/suya	suyos/suyas	<i>your; (of) yours</i> <i>his; (of) his</i> <i>her; (of) hers</i> <i>its; (of) its</i> <i>their; (of) theirs</i>
nuestro/nuestra	nuestros/nuestras	<i>our; (of) ours</i>
vuestro/vuestra	vuestros/vuestras	<i>your; (of) yours</i> <i>(familiar, Spain)</i>



¡Atención!

More about the long forms of the possessive adjectives

The long forms of the possessive adjectives are placed after the noun:

amiga mía

my friend

una amiga mía

a friend of mine

The long forms of the possessive adjectives agree in number and gender with the possessed noun. The use of the long forms of the possessive adjectives after the noun adds an emphatic or contrastive quality to the ownership.

Ella es una **amiga suya**.

She is a friend of his.

Ellas son unas **amigas tuyas**.

They are some friends of his.

¡**Amiga mía!**

My friend!

¡**Amigas mías!**

My friends!

¿Cómo estás, **amiga mía?**

How are you, my friend?

¿Cómo están, **amigas mías?**

How are you, my friends?

La señora es **amiga tuya**.

The lady is a friend of yours.

Las señoras son **amigas tuyas**.

The ladies are friends of yours.

Although **suyo, suya, suyos, tuyas** can have several meanings, the exact message is usually clear from the context of the sentence. If necessary, use the following forms for clarification, emphasis or contrast: **de Ud., de él, de ella, de Uds., de ellos, de ellas**:

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de Ud.**

She is a friend of yours.

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de él.**

She is a friend of his.

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de ella.**

She is a friend of hers.

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de Uds.**

She is a friend of yours.

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de ellos.**

She is a friend of theirs.

Es amiga **suya**. = Es amiga **de ellas.**

She is a friend of theirs.

REMEMBER: The possessive adjectives do not agree with the possessor but with the possessed noun.

NOTE: **Nuestro/a/os/as** can also be expressed as **de nosotros/as**, according to the gender of the possessor:

Es amiga **nuestra**.

She is a friend of ours.

Es amiga **de nosotros**.

She is a friend of ours. (male or male and female possessors)

Es amiga **de nosotras**

She is a friend of ours. (female possessors)



¡Atención!

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun to show possession.

singular	plural	
el mío/la mía	los míos/las mías	<i>mine</i>
el tuyo/la tuya	los tuyos/las tuyas	<i>yours (familiar)</i>
el suyo/la suya	los suyos/las suyas	<i>yours</i> <i>his</i> <i>hers</i> <i>its</i> <i>theirs</i>
el nuestro/la nuestra	los nuestros/las nuestras	<i>our</i>
el vuestro/la vuestra	los vuestros/las vuestras	<i>yours (familiar, Spain)</i>

To form a *possessive pronoun*, use the appropriate form of the definite article (**el, la, los, las**) + the long form of the possessive adjective, dropping the noun.

Possessive adjective: **El profesor mío** es guatemalteco.

/My teacher is Guatemalan.

Possessive pronoun: **El mío** es guatemalteco. */Mine is Guatemalan.*

A possessive pronoun agrees in number and gender with the noun it replaces, not with the possessor.

Although **el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas** can have several meanings, the exact message is usually clear from the context of the sentence. If necessary, for clarification, emphasis, or contrast drop the **suyo** form, keep the appropriate definite article (**el, la, los, las**) and add **de Ud., de él, de ella, de Uds., de ellos, de ellas**:

Mi sargento y **el suyo** son de Panamá. = Mi sargento y **el de Ud.** son de Panamá.
My sergeant and yours are from Panama.



¡Atención!

The Present Tense of <i>hacer</i> (to do, to make)			
singular		plural	
yo	hago	nosotros/as	hacemos
tú	haces	vosotros/as	hacéis
Ud.	} hace	Uds.	} hacen
él		ellos	
ella		ellas	



Atención!

Impersonal construction with *haber que* + infinitive

Hay que estudiar todos los días.
One has to study everyday.
We have to study everyday.
It is necessary to study every day.

