

BOMAL EDITION

LEARN SPANISH



The Ultimate Crash Course
to Learning the Basics of Spanish
In No Time

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Learn Spanish

***The Ultimate Crash Course to
Learning the Basics of Spanish in
No Time!***

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Introduction

Hola! Thank you for downloading the book, *Learn Spanish: The Ultimate Crash Course to Learning the Basics of Spanish in no time!*

Spanish is an ancient language that existed before the world was discovered by Columbus. It is considered to be a language for the romantics! The long and beautiful history of Spanish charms every scholar. Are you ready to delve into the beautiful history of Spanish?

This book is your go to guide if you are. It has all the information that you need about Spanish. It gives you the tiny tips and tricks that you can use to learn Spanish quickly. The chapters cover the different greetings used in countries that speak the language and also some common phrases that are used. You might not be fluent at conversing with someone from Spain or Philippines. But you will be confident to try to converse with them!

The trick to learning any language is to converse in that language. This might not be possible for most people. So you could use a variety of online resources to do the same! It has rightly been said that '*Where there is a will, there is a way*'. If you are up for learning the chance and are focused on it, no obstacle can obstruct your way.

Todo lo mejor! ☐

Thank you once again for downloading the book! I hope it helps you.

Chapter 1: Le Lengua Española (*The Spanish Language*)

Spanish has become one of the most common languages spoken all across the seven continents. It is now becoming a language that is unifying different communities.

La historia del Español (*The History of Spanish*)

The Spanish language is considered to be one of the most romantic languages there ever was! It was said that this language and other romantic languages have been derived from Vulgar Latin or the Latin that was spoken by the soldiers in Rome. It is strange that Spanish, a romantic language, could actually be derived from Vulgar Latin.

This language spread far and wide through the Roman Empire in 200 BC. It further led to the development of other languages with which we are familiar today – French, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian.

Spanish is not confined only to Europe. The Spanish explorers were very curious about the rest of the world and did their best to explore. If you do learn Spanish and love to travel, you will find that you can live in most South American countries with ease.

Why do we need to learn Spanish?

There are many reasons why people all across the world choose to not learn Spanish, let alone a new language. This is usually due to political anarchy within their country or they might be afraid to learn a new language entirely. They might be comfortable conversing in their vernacular. But one must remember that there are benefits to learning a new language too!

1. You can travel. That sounds very appealing does it not? Picture yourself sky diving or at the Tomatina festival in Spain. If you learn the language you will be able to tour freely through Spain without having to worry about any language barrier. This goes without saying for every other language.
2. You can meet new people. You will find that you are not hesitant to talk to someone from Spain on account of not knowing the language.
3. You will learn more about a new culture! You will be able to improve your history about the culture and the country itself. You will learn to see the country through another person's eyes.
4. It gives you a new hobby. Every person is annoyed with life or is bored and looks for a way to break free. This is the perfect way to do so. You are learning something new and also giving yourself a break from the monotony that life usually gives.

Learn the language without any inhibitions! You will have a great and interesting journey through your learning. The next chapters give you the tiny tips and tricks that you can use to learn the basics of Spanish in no time!

Chapter 2: Shortcut To Learning Spanish

There are six basic shortcuts that you can use while learning the language!

Learn a 1000 Spanish words instantly

Most of us know a lot of Spanish words. It could be because of the shows we watch on television or through the books we read. But little do we know that most of the words in Spanish can be learnt through English! This is through Cognates. Cognates are those English words with Latin roots.

Cognates are a fun way to improve your vocabulary in Spanish. All you have to do is translate the English words into Spanish. Want to know a fun fact? You can use these words instantly to converse in Spanish.

For instance, you can change the English words ending with ‘**-TY**’ into Spanish words very easily. Just add ‘**-DAD**’ towards the end. A University is called Universidad in Spanish. In the same way, you can change most of the other words like velocity, eternity, humanity and many more.

Using Mnemonics

Mnemonics is the best way to learn any language. Mnemonics help you make a connection between the vernacular and the language you want to learn. If you are comfortable with speaking in English, you can use mnemonics to make a connection between English and Spanish.

For example, think of bread. In Spanish, bread is called pan. If you are trying to remember the word pan, all you need to do is create a connection between bread and pan. You could cook bread in a pan which will help you remember the word pan! This way you are accessing your right brain which is the creative side of your brain. You learn faster through this method.

Another example could be '**HAY**' which is pronounced as eye in Spanish. *You must remember that the H in Spanish is always silent like in honest.* The word HAY is a substitute for 'there is' and 'there are' in English. Here is an easy way to remember it! Have you heard of Cyclopes? If you have not, they are mythical creatures with one eye. Imagine a Cyclopes saying, "*There is dust in my hay (eye)*".

Easy is it not?

Power Verbs

This language contains different power verbs that have been highlighted in red. You can use these verbs along with mnemonics and cognates to make simple Spanish sentences! By the time you have finished the book, you would have learnt these power verbs and will never forget them!

Power Words

It has been found that 50% of the time we use only 100 words to converse in any language. Like every other language, Spanish has many words that are commonly used. Words like when, why, who and many more are examples of these words. You can combine these words with the power verbs and cognates to frame grammatically correct sentences.

Understand Spanish

While learning how to play a video game, you first try to understand what the game is about and what the controls that is to be used. In the same way, to converse in any language you will have to understand how the language works. So make a sincere effort to understand Spanish while you are learning it. You might pick it up faster than you had initially imagined to.

Create Spanish

There are some people who love to write, some who love to read and some who love to speak while learning. You can use your liking to help you create Spanish. There may be common phrases and sentences that you use while talking to someone in your vernacular. See if you can translate those sentences to Spanish. That way you will know how far you have come. If you do not know the words in Spanish, you can always access the internet. It is not a bad thing to take help from someone. If you have the zeal to learn, then nothing should stop you from learning.

Chapter 3: Simple Tools For You To Use

We are all busy in our lives and might not find ourselves with enough time to learn a new language. But do not fret! This chapter provides you with the simplest tools that you can use. It covers the alphabet and other common words that are used regularly – days of the week and months. *A quick heads up, you will have to sound every alphabet in Spanish words except for the ‘H’.*

Alphabet

Alphabet	Pronunciation
<i>A</i>	A
<i>B</i>	Be
<i>Che</i>	Che
<i>C</i>	Ce
<i>D</i>	De
<i>E</i>	E
<i>F</i>	Efe
<i>G</i>	Ge
<i>H</i>	Hache
<i>I</i>	I
<i>J</i>	Jota
<i>K</i>	Ka
<i>L</i>	Ele
<i>Li</i>	Elle
<i>M</i>	Eme
<i>N</i>	Ene
<i>Ñ</i>	Eñe
<i>O</i>	O
<i>P</i>	Pe
<i>Q</i>	Cu
<i>R</i>	Ere
<i>S</i>	Ese
<i>T</i>	Te
<i>U</i>	U
<i>V</i>	Ve
<i>W</i>	doble uve
<i>X</i>	Equis
<i>Y</i>	I griega
<i>Z</i>	Zeta

Points you must remember while learning the alphabet:

- The '**h**' is silent always

- The '**j**' is pronounced as **HOTA** though it is spelt as '**jota**'

- The double l, i.e. '**ll**' is pronounced as **EYYE**

For you to be able to memorize the alphabet, you will have to practice just how we did in kindergarten. You can start spelling your name in Spanish. For instance, if your name is James, you can spell it in Spanish in the following manner – jota a eme e ese.

Days of the Week

English	Spanish
Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miercoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sabado
Sunday	Domingo

Try using these words while telling someone about your week. You might not be able to frame sentences, but it is worth the effort. If someone asks you how you usually spend your Saturday, you can begin the sentence by saying '*On Sabado, I...*'

Months

English	Spanish
January	Enero
February	Febrero
March	Marzo
April	Abril
May	Mayo
June	Junio
July	Julio
August	Ogosto
September	Septiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	Diciembre

This should not be too difficult to memorize should it? But if it is, then here is what you can try. In the calendar that you hang at work or at home, strike off the English names for the months and write down the Spanish names. You can do the same for the days of the week as well. You will memorize it faster if you keep looking at it. Usually how we study is it not?

Numbers

Most of us know how to say the numbers in the vernacular. If your vernacular is English then you never have to worry since everybody knows how to say the numbers in English. Let us learn to say the numbers in Spanish now! The numbers are from 1 to 31.

Number	Spanish
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
16	Dieciseis
17	Diecisiete
18	Dieciocho
19	Diecinueve
20	Veinte
21	Veintiuno
22	Veintidos
23	Veintitres
24	Veinticuatro
25	Veinticinco
26	Veintiseis
27	Veintisiete
28	Veintiocho
29	Veintinueve
30	Treinta
31	treinta y uno

The rest of the numbers follow the same pattern that 31 does. For example, 32 would be written as *treinta y dos*. The 'y' is the conjunction 'AND' and is pronounced as the alphabet 'e' in English.

Number	Spanish
40	Cuarenta
50	Cincuenta
60	Sesenta
70	Setenta
80	Ochenta
90	Noventa
100	Cien

Try spelling your telephone number in Spanish. You will get the hang of it soon! For more practice, you can use your child's kindergarten books and spell the numbers out in Spanish!

Greetings

Every language has greetings of its own. If you do travel and find yourself in a country that speaks Spanish, you can use the following greetings to be able to blend in. It is rightly said, '***When in Rome, act like a Roman***'.

Saludos Despedidas (Greetings)	
Hello	Hola
Good Morning	Buenos días
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good evening	Buenas noches
Nice to meet you	Encantado (Masculine) Encantada (Feminine) Mucho gusto
Well met	Igualmente
Pleasure is mine	El gusto es mío
Goodbye	Adios
How are you?	Informal - Como estas? Formal Cómo estás usted?

In order to be able to remember the greetings, use them regularly. You can ask your friends or colleagues to bear with you while you are stumbling on your way to learning Spanish. You can give them sheets of paper which contain the greetings to help you learn them. They might start learning it too in the process which is a bonus for you!

Common Phrases

There are quite a few phrases that we use on a regular basis while conversing with someone. The following section covers the most common phrases that we use. If you meet someone new in Spain, and you realize that that person does not know English, how will you find out his name? Read more to find out!

English Phrase	Spanish
What is your name?	¿Cómo te llamas? Literal Translation: ¿Qué es tú nombre?
Reply	Yo soy _____ (I am _____) Me llamo _____ (I am called _____) Mi nombre es _____ (My name is _____)
Very good	Muy Bien
Bad	Mal
Please	Por favor
Thank you	Gracias
Welcome	De nada

Chapter 4: Forming Spanish Phrases

You have now learnt the basic sounds of the alphabet in Spanish and also the common words and phrases used. With this knowledge, you can begin learning about nouns and also learn to form a few nominal phrases. These nominal phrases are usually nouns. Like every other language, Spanish is a gender specific and also a number specific language. This implies that the nouns generally are categorized on whether they are masculine or feminine or neuter and also whether they are singular or plural.

Gender Specific Characteristics

The nouns, like in any other language, are gender specific in Spanish. They are always categorized into masculine, feminine or neuter. What you must try to do is to identify a pattern to understand which gender fits the noun. Let me introduce two of my friends Lawrence and Dazcion. They will help you through the masculine and feminine nouns in Spanish since Lawrence is a guy and Dazcion is a girl. To know more on how this can be done, read on!

Masculine Nouns

Here is a quick tip! Most masculine Spanish nouns are words ending in L, O, R, E, N and S. Below are a few examples:

Spanish Noun	Pronunciation	Meaning
Árbol	[ar-bol]	Tree
Barryo	[bar ryo]	City
Bebé	[be - be]	Baby
Examen	[ek-sa-men]	Exam
Queso	[ke - so]	Cheese
Regalo	[ray - ga - lo]	Gift

Feminine Nouns

On the other hand, words ending with D, A, N, Z, Ción are feminine in gender. Below are a few examples of the same:

Spanish Noun	Pronunciation	Meaning
Agua	[ah-gwa]	Water
Barba	[bar-ba]	Beard
Circulación	[sir-ku-la-thyon]	Traffic
Cosa	[ko-sa]	Thing
Iglesia	[ig-le-sya]	Church
Juventud	[hu-ven-tud]	Youth
Luz	[luz]	Light
Mancha	[man-cha]	Stain

Hence when you are looking at words from Spanish, all you have to do is look at how the word ends to know whether it is masculine or feminine. Since there are exceptions to most rules, there are a few nouns that are an exception to the same! This section covers the words that are an exception.

Masculine Nouns

Spanish Noun	Pronunciation	Meaning
Arroz	[ar-roz]	Rice
Bistec	[bis-tek]	Steak
Esqui	[es-ki]	Ski
Dia	[di-ya]	Day
Pez	[pez]	Fish
Reloj	[re-loh]	Watch

Feminine Nouns

Spanish Noun

Pronunciation

Meaning		
Calle	[ka-lye]	Street
Carcel	[kar-sel]	Prison
Flor	[flor]	Flower
Lente	[len-te]	Lens
Noche	[noh-cheh]	Night
Razón	[ra-zon]	Reason

Another thing that you must remember is that the gender of an object is directly associated to a certain gender. Hence these objects take the gender of the gender to which they are associated. It is very ironic how these nouns are used just because of the gender they follow. The following section covers the examples of such nouns.

Masculine Nouns		
Spanish Noun	Pronunciation	Meaning
Camison	[ka-mi-son]	Nightdress
Pantys	[pan-tis]	Tights
Paraguas	[pa-ra-gwas]	Umbrella
Salvaslips	[sal-vas-lips]	Panty Liner

Feminine Nouns		
Spanish Noun	Pronunciation	Meaning
Cantera	[kan-te-ra]	Case
Corbata	[kor-ba-ta]	Tie
Ginebra	[khi-ne-bra]	Gin
Guittarra	[gi - tar - ra]	Guitar

Number Specific Characteristics

In English, we add a suffix to a noun in order to make it plural. This suffix is dependent on the alphabet that the word ends with. In the same way, in Spanish, a suffix is added to the end of the word depending on the alphabet that the word ends with.

This section covers the rules based on which we can create the plural form of the word:

Add –s to the nouns that end in vowels.

For example:

- Vaca Vacas [va-kas] ‘cows’
- Gato Gatos [ga-tos] ‘cats’
- Plaza Plazas [pla-zas] ‘towns’
- Calle Calles [ka-lyes] ‘streets’

1. Add –es to the nouns that are ending in consonants. However, this cannot be done for words ending with the consonant ‘s’.

For example:

- Papel Papeles [pa-pe-les] ‘papers’
- Color Colores [ko-lo-res] ‘colors’
- Ciudad Ciudades [thyu-da-des] ‘cities’
- Hotel Hoteles [o-te-les] ‘hotels’

2. Most of the nouns that end with ‘s’ usually remain themselves when changed into the plural form.

For example:

- Jueves Jueves [khwe-ves] ‘Thursdays’

You will need to add an –es to some of the nouns that end in ‘s’.

For example:

- Mes Meses [me-ses] ‘months’

3. When there are words ending in 'z', you will first have to remove the 'z' and add a 'c' after which you will have to add -es.

For example:

- Pez Peces [pe-thes] 'fishes'
- Luz Luces [lu-thes] 'lights'
- Vez Veces [ve-thes] 'number of times'
- Lapid Lapices [la-pi-thes] 'pencils'

In the first chapter, you learnt how to say the number in Spanish. In addition to the above rules, you can also use the numerals with the nouns. You might not have to add the suffixes as well! Makes it more easier does it not?

Chapter 5: The Definite and Indefinite Article

This is the one chapter that most of us loved in school. It is the simplest grammar concept that we have ever come across. We know that there are three articles in English – ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’. The article ‘a’ is used as an indefinite article while the article ‘the’ is used as the definite article. Consider the following example:

The book is on the table.

A book is on the table.

The first sentence talks about a specific book that is on a table while the second sentence talks about a book, which could mean any book that is on the table. In the same way, there are articles in Spanish. But these articles differ based on the gender. This chapter covers those articles. The following table gives you the correct usage of articles in Spanish.

	Definite Articles		Indefinite Articles	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los	un	unos
	el libro	los libros	un libro	unos libros
	The Book	The books	A book	books
Feminine	La	las	una	unas
	la chica	las chicas	una chica	unas chicas
	the girl	the girls	a girl	Girls

Once you look at the table, you will have an idea on how to use the articles while forming the sentences. To make it easier for yourself, you can follow the steps given below:

1. Always identify the gender of the nouns. You will have to see which alphabet the word is ending in.

2. You have to identify whether the noun is singular or plural. Once you do that, you will have to change the form of the word if necessary, that is you will have to add suffixes to change the form of the word.
3. Once you understand the above, you will have to check whether the noun that is used is definite or indefinite. Then look at the table and use the right article!

Simple is it not?

Here is an example for you.

Question: How many books do you need?

Answer: Three books.

Here the noun is in plural. The word books is called 'libro' in Spanish. First change the form of the word and then add the suffix. Since the books needed have not been specified, you will use the prefix *unos*!

Chapter 6: Spanish Pronouns

Pronouns are the substitutes used for nouns. There is a necessity of pronouns to be used in Spanish just like it is in English. You cannot use the noun continuously since you might start mumbling and rambling. For this, you will need to understand the proper usage of pronouns in the language. Pronouns in Spanish are divided into subjective and objective pronouns just like in English. There are two more types which do not have to be covered while learning the basics.

Subject Pronouns

In Spanish, these pronouns are used only once. They are usually avoided since the verbs in Spanish usually have both the subject pronouns and also the number of the subject that is being addressed. Verbs will be discussed in detail in the next chapter. Hence is the subject pronoun is used, you can omit it from the next sentence onward. You can also omit the noun since the sentence will be grammatically sound!

The table below helps you understand when you can use the subject pronouns while conversing with a person.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	Yo (I)	Nosotros (we)
Second Familiar Formal	Tu (you) Usted (Formal You)	Vosotros (you all) Ustedes (formal you all)
Third Male Female	El (he) Ella (she)	Ellos (they) Ellas (they)

Object Pronouns

Object pronouns are used instead of direct and indirect objects. The following table provides you with the objective pronouns used in Spanish.

Person	Singular	Plural
First	Me(I)	Nos (we)
Second		
Familiar	Te (you)	Os (you all)
Formal	Le (Formal You)	Les (formal you all)
Third		
Male	La (he)	Las (they)
Female	Le (she)	Les (they)

Chapter 7: Spanish Adjectives and Introduction to Verbs

Adjectives

This chapter covers the simplest adjectives that you can use to describe things or people. The words change based on the gender.

Adjective	masculine	Feminine
Tall	Alto	Alta
short	bajo	Baja
brown	Morreno	Morrena
blond	rubio	Rubia
brunette	Rojo	Roja
thin	delgado	Delgada
fat	gordo	Gorda
young	joven	joven
old	viejo	Vieja
Handsome / beautiful	guapo	guapa
Ugly	feo	Fea

Verbs

Verbs in every language are the worst nightmare for a student! It goes to say that it is the same in the case of Spanish. They are the most complicated topic in Spanish. You will have to dedicate a lot of your time on the verbs in Spanish. It is strenuous, but you are learning a new language. Once you get the hang of it, it is very simple!

You will need to know that the verbs in Spanish are divided into three based on the alphabets that it ends with. The three types are the AR, ER and the IR verbs. These verbs are conjugated depending on the number of people and the tense, just like in English.

Conjugation is the process of adding suffixes to the original word based on the number and the tense of the verb. Verbs that belong to the same group, that is the verbs that sound the same, are conjugated in the same manner. It is very easy to just memorize these patterns. Conjugation becomes fun once you identify these patterns. First let us look at the three types of verbs.

AR Verbs

These verbs are the words ending in –ar. When you conjugate these verbs you will remove the last two words and add the appropriate suffixes to the verb. But for this you will have to know a few verbs that end in these alphabets. For example: Aceptar – to accept, Bailar – to dance, Arregular – Irregular and Cantar – to sing. These are just a few examples of the many hundred verbs.

ER Verbs

These verbs are the words ending in –er. The conjugation is similar to that of the –ar verbs. You will have to remove the two alphabets and add the suffixes as per the pattern. Some examples are: Aprender – to learn, Comer – to eat, Beber – to drink and Leer – to read. There are many other verbs that end with these two alphabets!

IR Verbs

These verbs are the words ending in –ir. The conjugation is similar to that of the –er verbs. The suffixes used here are just the same as the –er verbs in some cases. Some examples are: Abrir – to open, Asistir – to attend, Describir – to describe and Escribir – to write. There are many other verbs that end with these two alphabets!

Now that we have understood the different forms, we will learn how to conjugate these verbs. The table below gives you the pattern that you will need to follow while conjugating the verbs. Remember that you will have to remove the last two alphabets and use these suffixes instead!

	AR	ER	IR
Yo	-o	-o	-o
Tu	-as	-es	-es
El Ella Usted	-a	-e	-e
Nosotros Nosotras	-amos	-emos	-imos
Vosotros Vosotras	-áis	-éis	-éis
Ellos Ellas Ustedes	-an	-en	-en

These are just the regular verbs that have been conjugated in the present tense.

The next section covers the be verbs in Spanish.

Be Verbs

These verbs are conjugated differently although they end with the above stated alphabets. This is because they are irregular verbs. The table below gives you the conjugation that can be used for the be verbs.

	SER	ESTAR
Yo	soy	estoy
Tu	éres	éstar
El Ella Usted	és	éstar
Nosotros Nosotras	somos	estamos
Vosotros Vosotras	sois	estáis
Ellos Ellas Ustedes	son	están

Once you have understood these verb forms, try forming sentences of your own. You can learn more verbs from the internet and also by watching movies and Spanish television.

Conclusion

Thank you once again for downloading the book. This book covers the basic words and sentences that you need to know if you are on the path to learning Spanish. Like every other language, we need to practice this too. We never learnt our mother tongue without having had practice. It is because we speak it every day and listen to it every day that we are able to converse in it with ease. In the same way, you will need to spend a certain amount of time each day to conversing in Spanish. You could just listen to Spanish to find it easier. You can watch movies, listen to music or even watch videos online.

This book is perfect for beginners. All that you need to know as a beginner is covered in this book. The chapters covered in this book prepare you for the future. The sentences and phrases provided in this book make it easier for you to converse with a person who is from Spain. You will also be able to make conversation with people in Spain if you do ever travel to Spain and other countries that speak the language. Todo lo mejor!

Thank you once again for downloading the book. I hope it helped you!