

Lesson 02: Pronunciation, Introducing Yourself, Numbers

Lesson Objectives:

- Students will recognize diphthongs and understand how they are pronounced.
- Students will learn basic questions and answers in Spanish.
- Students will demonstrate the ability to greet and introduce themselves in Spanish.

The Vowels

In Spanish, as in English, there are five vowels: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**. Unlike English, however, the pronunciation of these vowels does not change, making Spanish quite easy to pronounce.

Example: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**. "**adaptar**" (to adapt), "**elefante**" (elephant), "**imitar**" (to imitate), "**olor**" (smell), "**unir**" (to unite).

Diphthongs

A diphthong (diptongo in Spanish) is the union of two vowels in one single syllable. In order to pronounce Spanish well, it is important to understand how diphthongs work. A diphthong is formed using a combination of a "weak" vowel ("u" or "i") with a "strong" vowel ("a," "o," or "e"), the weak vowels together can also form a diphthong. All of the possible vowel combinations that form diphthongs are "au," "ai," "ou," "oi," "eu," "ei," and "ui" (and of course the reverse of all of these.) In a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced yet the strong vowel carries more stress in the voice.

Examples: "**guante**" guan-te (glove), "**duodécimo**" duo-dé-ci-mo (twelfth), "**diurno**" diur-no(day), "**bueno**" bue-no (good), "**misterio**" mis-te-rio (mystery), "**farmacia**" far-ma-cia (pharmacy) "**veinte**" vein-te (twenty)

When two strong vowels are combined a diphthong is not formed, instead they are separated into different syllables. Examples: "**maestro**" ma-es-tro (teacher) "**latinoamericano**" la-ti-no-a-me-ri-ca-no (Latin American)

If a weak vowel and a strong vowel are paired, but the weak vowel carries a written accent, then no diphthong is formed. Instead, the vowels are broken up into separate syllables. Example: río rí-o (river) notice the difference between "**río**" and "**misterio**" poesía po-e-sí-a (poetry) notice the difference between "**poesía**" and "**farmacia**"

When the strong vowel carries an accent, the diphthong is not broken Example: "**información**" in-for-ma-ción.

Punctuation

In Spanish, whenever an exclamation or question is written, two exclamation marks or two question marks are used. One mark is at the end of the sentence and the other at the beginning of the sentence and is upside-down. Therefore, it is clear at the beginning of a sentence if it is a statement, a question, or an exclamation.

Examples: **¿Qué tal?** (How are you?)

¡Muy bien! (Great!). Computers vary on where the upside-down question marks and exclamation marks are located. If you cannot figure out how to do them, you should just use a regular exclamation mark or question mark at the beginning of the sentence. For example, ¡Hola!

Now that you know how Spanish sounds and a bit about punctuation, we are going to work on our first sentences.

Introducing yourself

When you meet somebody for the first time, there are some basic things about yourself that you want to communicate. The following are questions typical in an informal setting; this is used in situations such as being introduced to friends of friends. We go over more about formal and informal forms in a few lessons.

Example.

"Las preguntas"

(The questions)

¿Cómo te llamas?

(What is your name?)

¿Cuántos años tienes?

(How old are you?)

¿De dónde eres?

(Where are you from?)

¿Dónde vives?

(Where do you live?)

¿Tú hablas español?

(Do you speak Spanish?)

"Cómo responder"

(How to respond)

Me llamo _____.

(My name is _____.)

Tengo _____ años.

(I am _____ years old.)

Soy de _____.

(I am from _____.)

Yo vivo en _____.

(I live in _____.)

Sí, yo hablo español.

(Yes, I speak Spanish.)

No, yo no hablo español.

(No, I do not speak Spanish.)

Yo hablo un poco de español.

(I speak a little Spanish)

For a more formal setting, such as a business meeting, the answers would be the same, but the following would be the questions:

¿Cómo se llama?

(What is your name?)

¿Cuántos años tiene?

(How old are you?)

¿De dónde

es?

(Where are you from?)

¿Dónde vive?

(Where do you live?)

¿Usted habla

español?

(Do you speak Spanish?)

The following vocabulary is also important when greeting people or saying farewell:

Hola

Hello

¿Cómo está?

How are you? (formal)

¿Cómo estás?

How are you? (informal)

Estoy bien.

I am good.

Estoy mal.

I am bad.

Estoy así así.

I am OK.

You can also say "Bien," "Mal," or "Así así." Without the "estoy."

Adiós.

Goodbye.

Hasta luego.

See you later.

Hasta mañana.

See you tomorrow.

How do you say?

When learning another language, it is important to know how to ask for new vocabulary, the following sentences in Spanish can come in very handy:

¿Cómo se dice _____ en español?  How do you say _____ in Spanish?

¿Cómo se dice _____ en inglés?  How do you say _____ in English?

The first question is useful when you want to know how to say an English word in Spanish. The second is useful when you encounter a Spanish word which you do not recognize and you want to know how to say it in English.

Practice

Watch the following [VIDEO](#) to hear and practice the pronunciation of these useful phrases. Please repeat the questions and responses after each slide.

The Numbers

Here are the numbers from 0-101 in Spanish.

0	zero	34	treinta y cuatro	68	sesenta y ocho
1	uno	35	treinta y cinco	69	sesenta y nueve
2	dos	36	treinta y seis	70	setenta
3	tres	37	treinta y siete	71	setenta y uno
4	cuatro	38	treinta y ocho	72	setenta y dos
5	cinco	39	treinta y nueve	73	setenta y tres
6	seis	40	cuarenta	74	setenta y cuatro
7	siete	41	cuarenta y uno	75	setenta y cinco
8	ocho	42	cuarenta y dos	76	setenta y seis
9	nueve	43	cuarenta y tres	77	setenta y siete
10	diez	44	cuarenta y cuatro	78	setenta y ocho
11	once	45	cuarenta y cinco	79	setenta y nueve
12	doce	46	cuarenta y seis	80	ochenta
13	trece	47	cuarenta y siete	81	ochenta y uno
14	catorce	48	cuarenta y ocho	82	ochenta y dos
15	quince	49	cuarenta y nueve	83	ochenta y tres
16	dieciséis	50	cincuenta	84	ochenta y cuatro
17	diecisiete	51	cincuenta y uno	85	ochenta y cinco
18	dieciocho	52	cincuenta y dos	86	ochenta y seis
19	diecinueve	53	cincuenta y tres	87	ochenta y siete

20	<u>veinte</u>	54	<u>cincuenta y cuatro</u>	88	<u>ochenta y ocho</u>
21	<u>veintiuno</u>	55	<u>cincuenta y cinco</u>	89	<u>ochenta y nueve</u>
22	<u>veintidós</u>	56	<u>cincuenta y seis</u>	90	<u>noventa</u>
23	<u>veintitrés</u>	57	<u>cincuenta y siete</u>	91	<u>noventa y uno</u>
24	<u>veinticuatro</u>	58	<u>cincuenta y ocho</u>	92	<u>noventa y dos</u>
25	<u>veinticinco</u>	59	<u>cincuenta y nueve</u>	93	<u>noventa y tres</u>
26	<u>veintiséis</u>	60	<u>seisenta</u>	94	<u>noventa y cuatro</u>
27	<u>veintisiete</u>	61	<u>seisenta y uno</u>	95	<u>noventa y cinco</u>
28	<u>veintiocho</u>	62	<u>seisenta y dos</u>	96	<u>noventa y seis</u>
29	<u>veintinueve</u>	63	<u>seisenta y tres</u>	97	<u>noventa y siete</u>
30	<u>treinta</u>	64	<u>seisenta y cuatro</u>	98	<u>noventa y ocho</u>
31	<u>treinta y uno</u>	65	<u>seisenta y cinco</u>	99	<u>noventa y nueve</u>
32	<u>treinta y dos</u>	66	<u>seisenta y seis</u>	100	<u>ciento</u>
33	<u>treinta y tres</u>	67	<u>seisenta y siete</u>	101	<u>ciento uno</u>

As you can see, in order to learn the numbers in Spanish it is not necessary to memorize all of them. You only need to learn the first twenty numbers and each multiple of ten thereafter (thirty, forty, fifty, etc) and you can count to one hundred. In order to complete this lesson you need to learn these numbers. Try to practice counting and then test yourself to see if you can recall specific numbers. Remember you should mostly concentrate on "zero"- "veinte", "treinta", "cuarenta", "cincuenta", "seisenta", "setenta", "ochenta", "noventa", and "ciento." Making flashcards may be helpful

Practice

Please watch the following **VIDEO** to practice the pronunciation of the numbers:

Grading Rubric:

*** Note: You will be given up to three chances to revise your work after your initial post.**

To get a 10: No factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or

structural errors the first time, or within the first revision. All work is formatted properly, written clearly, properly cites references, and covers all required points and topics; all lesson requirements have been met.

To get a 9: You can have 1 or 2 factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or structural errors. All work is formatted properly, written clearly, properly cites references, and covers all required points and topics; all lesson requirements have been met.

To get an 8: You can have 3 or 4 factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or structural errors. All work is formatted properly, written clearly, properly cites references, and covers all required points and topics; all lesson requirements have been met.

To get a 7: You can have 5 factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or structural errors. All work is formatted properly, written clearly, properly cites references, and covers all required points and topics; all lesson requirements have been met.

To get a 6: You can have up to 6 factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or structural errors. All work is formatted properly, written clearly, properly cites references, and covers all required points and topics; all lesson requirements have been met.

To get a 5: More than 6 factual, grammatical (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, wrong word, etc.) or structural errors. Plagiarism – purposeful or mistaken. Which will lower your final grade for the course (So, be very careful when posting your work!); lack of effort, disrespect, or attitude (we are here to communicate with you if you don't understand something); or 6 or more errors of any kind. Answer in complete sentences; lesson requirements have not been met.

Assignment:

All of your answers are found in the lesson text, or audio files or videos. Do not use an outside translator for the lesson. Please answer the following questions and submit using the form below. Include the questions with your answers and please write in English and in complete sentences.

1. What is a diphthong?
2. What are the strong vowels in Spanish?
3. Of the words "lengua" (language), "pastelería" (baker's shop), "patear" (to kick), and "puerta" (door) which two have diphthongs?
4. When do you use informal conversation?
5. When do you use formal conversation?
6. Using the vocabulary in the lesson, translate into Spanish the following short informal dialogue. Use correct accents marks, punctuation and special characters if needed.

Juan and Sara run in each other in the hallway at school and they have a quick greeting and goodbye before class:

Juan: Hello Sara. How are you?

Sara: I am good. How are you?

Juan: I am OK.

Sara: Goodbye.

Juan: See you later.

Answer the following questions in Spanish using complete sentences using the vocabulary in the lesson. Use correct accents marks, punctuation and special characters if needed.

7. ¿Cómo te llamas?

8. ¿Cuántos años tienes?

9. ¿De dónde eres?

10. ¿Dónde vives?

11. ¿Tú hablas español?

12. Now ask a polite question of your teacher that is typical of an introduction in Spanish.