



***LEARN SPANISH
NAMES and "a few
related things."***

Hola

PRESENTER - ERVIN R. MUNRO, M.S.

Objectives

- *Pronounce common names in Spanish*
- *Identify the five basic cultural groups in the United States*
- *Define Hispanic, Mexican, Latino*
- *Learn the Spanish alphabet*
- *Learn stress rules to pronounce Spanish words*
- *Identify cognates in English and Spanish*
- *Say a few simple “Everyday Expressions” in Spanish*

“Pronouncing a person’s name incorrectly can give that person the impression that you don’t really care about him or her, or you feel like that person has ‘less’ value than others.

A person’s name is an extension of who they are and is rooted in that person’s language, culture, and identity. Pronouncing a person’s name correctly, affirms that person and, may add to his or her self-worth.

Incorrectly pronouncing a person’s name almost always does the opposite.”

Dr. David Holbrook is a nationally recognized leader in federal programs’ administration and monitoring with expertise in Title I, Title III, Native American Education, and Federal Programs. Dr. Holbrook has also worked as a consultant with Title III of the US Department of Education and now serves as Executive Director, Federal Compliance and State Relationships with TransACT Communications.

Five Primary Cultural Groups in the United States (with examples)

- 1. Native/Indigenous Americans – Chippewa, Navajo, Cherokee, Sioux, Apache**
- 2. European Americans – Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Ireland, France**
- 3. African Americans – Enslaved Africans (English), Morocco (Arabic), Congo (French), Nigeria (English), Cuba (Spanish)**
- 4. Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders – Japan, Vietnam, China, Philippine Islands, Korea**
- 5. Latino Americans – México, El Salvador, Colombia, Puerto Rico**

Hispanic – Mexican – Latino

Hispanic refers to language (Spanish-speaker)

Mexican refers to nationality (Nation of Origin)

Latino refers to geography (Latin America)

The term “Latino” is short for
“Latinoamericano”—Latin American

Latin America includes México, Central America,
South America, and the Caribbean Islands.

Latin America

- 
- NORTH AMERICA
 - CENTRAL AMERICA
 - CARIBBEAN
 - SOUTH AMERICA

***Some Spanish words you
may already know...***

café piano margarita San Francisco

motor animal Los Ángeles auto

Santa Mónica división chocolate

Río Grande José María plaza

A few notes about Spanish...

- **The root language of Spanish is Latin**
- **Spanish was born on the Iberian Peninsula**
- **Spanish was standardized around 1200 AD**
- **Spanish is the second most spoken language in the United States and in the world**
- **There are thousands of English and Arabic words mixed into the Spanish language**

The Spanish Alphabet *(el alfabeto español)*

The Spanish and English alphabets are the same, with four additional letters in the Spanish alphabet.

However, the letters **K** and **W** are used only to accommodate words of foreign origin, e.g. kilobyte, kindergarten; Washington, Walmart, whiskey.

The Vowel Sounds



VOWEL SOUNDS

a sounds like the *a* in father, ah

e sounds like the *e* in day, ace (hey)

i sounds like the *i* in machine, police (me)

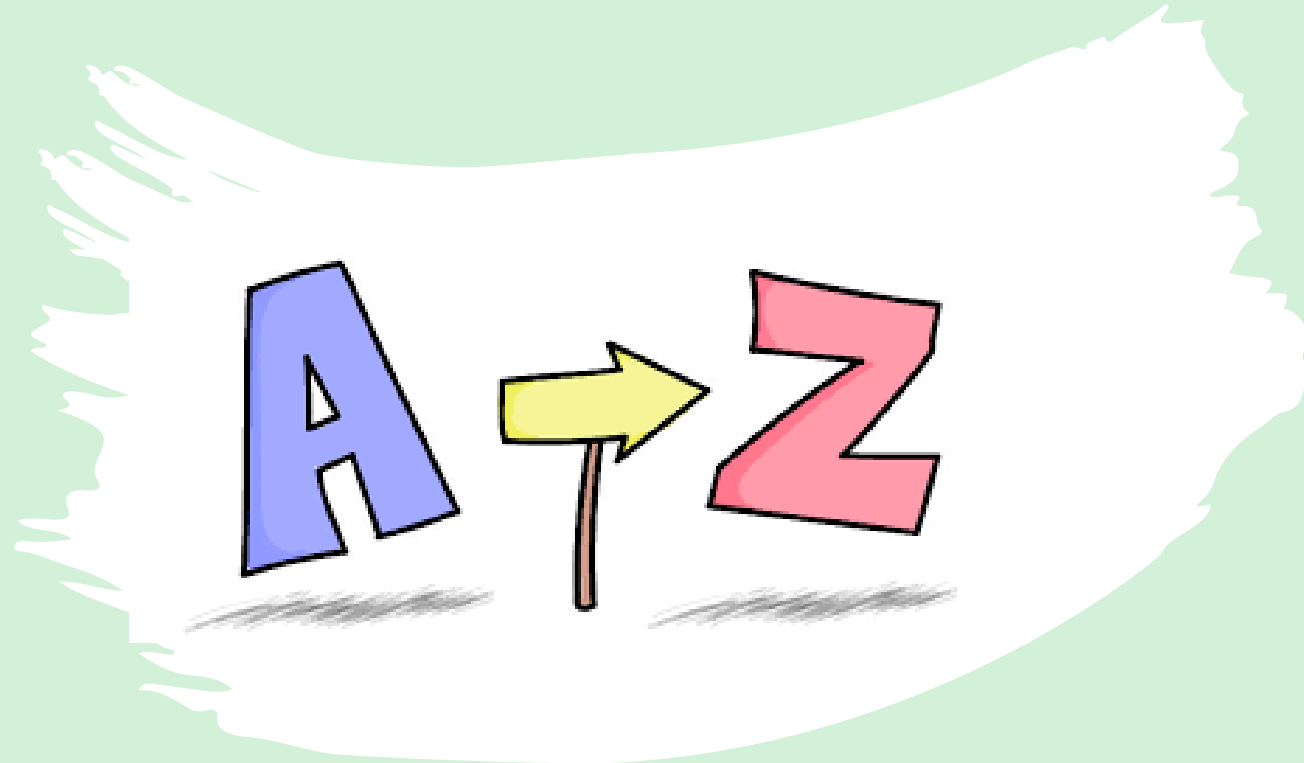
o sounds like the *o* in no, vote

u sounds like the *u* in rule, sue, (boot, who)

Pronounce – **ă, ā, ē, ō, ü (ooo)** (Spanish)

a, e, i, o, u (you) (English)

Note: The letters *i* and *u* are weak vowels, while the letters *a*, *e*, and *o* are strong vowels.



The Alphabet
(El Alfabeto)

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Letter	Name	Pronunciation
a	a	<i>(ah in father)</i>	n	ene	<i>(ay-nay)</i>
b	be	<i>(bay)</i>	ñ	eñe	<i>(ayn-yay)</i>
c	ce	<i>(say)</i>	o	o	<i>(oh)</i>
ch	che	<i>(chay)</i>	p	pe	<i>(pay)</i>
d	de	<i>(day)</i>	q	cu	<i>(koo)</i>
e	e	<i>(ay)</i>	r	ere	<i>(ay-ray)</i>
f	efe	<i>(ay-fay)</i>	rr	erre	<i>(ayr-ray)</i>
g	ge	<i>(hay)</i>	s	ese	<i>(ay-say)</i>
h	hache	<i>(ah-chay)</i>	t	te	<i>(tay)</i>
i	i	<i>(ee)</i>	u	u	<i>(oo)</i>
j	jota	<i>(ho-tah)</i>	v	ve	<i>(vay)</i>
k	ka	<i>(kah)</i>	w	doble ve	<i>(dohb-lay vay)</i>
l	ele	<i>(ay-lay)</i>	x	equis	<i>(ay-kees)</i>
ll	elle	<i>(ayl-yay)</i>	y	i griega	<i>(ee gree-ay-gah)</i>
m	eme	<i>(ay-may)</i>	z	zeta	<i>(say-tah)</i>

Some consonant sounds...

- **b** is generally pronounced b as in boat. When the letters b and v appear between vowels, pronounce them very softly with your lips touching lightly—somewhat like the English v. (*trabajo*)
- **c** is pronounced hard (k sound) before the letters a, o, and u as in can, core, cute. (*casa*) Before an e or i, the c is pronounced as in center (s sound). (*Celia*)
- **cc** is pronounced as in the word accent (ks sound). (*acción*)
- **ch** is pronounced like church. (*Chavela, chocolate*)
- **d** has two sounds. At the beginning of a word, or after an n or l, it's somewhat like the d in English. (*Diego*) In all other positions, it takes on a th sound as in the English word then. (*Alfredo, ciudad*)
- **g** is pronounced hard before the letters a, o, and u as in gate, gone or guru. (*Gabriel*) Before an e or i, the g is pronounced h as in hey or hill. (*Gilberto*)

Some consonant sounds (cont.)

- **h** is never pronounced. It's always silent in Spanish. (Homero, hola)
- **j** is used as the h sound as in hip or horse. (Javier, jugo)
- **ll** is pronounced y as in yet or yellow. (Guillermo)
- **ñ** is pronounced with a ny sound like in onion or canyon. (A nasal sound.) (piñata)
- **q** is always followed by a silent u. qu is pronounced like the English k. (quinta)
- **r** is pronounced by tapping the tip of the tongue against the gum ridge in back of the upper teeth. (Mario) At the beginning of a word, or after l, n, s, it has the same sound as rr. (Roberto)
- **rr** is pronounced with a trill sound, somewhat like the r in three. (zorro, perro)
- **s** between vowels is always like the ss in English word lesson, never like the s in rose (pronounced z). (Silvia)

Some consonant sounds (cont.)

- x has several sounds in Spanish. Before a consonant, it's often pronounced like an English ks (expedición); although some Latin Americans pronounce it like the English x (texto). Before a vowel, it's like the English gs (examen).

In many words, x used to have the sound of the Spanish j. In most of these words, the spelling has been changed. However, a few words can still be spelled either with an x or a j such as México (Méjico), Xavier (Javier) or Quixote (Quijote).

- y is pronounced like the y in toy. Pronounce it with a long e sound as in we and he. The letter y alone means "and." Y is both a vowel and a consonant. As a consonant, it sounds like the English y. (Yucatán, yoga)

- z is always pronounced like the letter s in see. (Sara, zorro)

A few additional sounds...

In these cases, the U is always silent.

- *GUE* is pronounced “gā” like *gate*.
- *GUI* is pronounced “gē” like *geese*.

- *QUE* is pronounced “kā” like *Kate*.
- *QUI* is pronounced “kē” like *keep*.

Basic Stress Rules



Basic Stress Rules

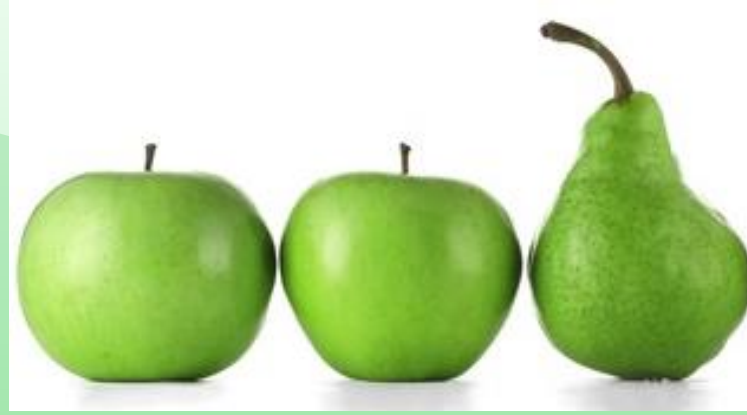
Rule 1 – Words ending in a vowel, “n” or “s” are stressed on the **next to last syllable**.

**ta-co, ca-sa, fa-mi-lia, cla-se, Car-men,
Ma-rio, bue-no, gra-cias, e-le-fan-te**

Basic Stress Rules

Rule 2 – Words ending in a **consonant** (except “n” or “s”) are stressed on the **last syllable**.

se-ñor, us-ted, es-pa-ñol, fa-vor, a-ni-mal



Exception to the Rules – Words which do not conform to either rule have a written accent.

**ca-fé, plás-ti-co, a-díós, án-gel, ing-lés, ma-má,
Ju-líán, Víc-tor, Mén-dez, Her-nán-dez**

Vowels and Stress Rules

1. If there are **two weak** vowels together, stress the second vowel:
Lu-**i**s, ru-**i**-do, ci-**u**-dad.
2. If a **weak and a strong** vowel are together, stress the strong vowel:
bi-**e**n, cu-**a**-tro, di-**e**z, vein-**e**-te, Di-**e**-go.
3. **Two strong** vowels together are treated as **separate syllables** and follow the basic stress rules: po-**e**-ma, **le**-o, ro-**de**-o, Do-ro-**te**-a, mu-**se**-o, re-**al**, le-**er**.
4. Words with a **stressed i** or **u** next to an **a**, **e**, or **o** will have an **accent mark**: **dí**-a, Ra-**úl**, **rí**-o, pa-**ís**.

More about Accent Rules

1. The main use of accents is to indicate exceptions to the general rules of stress.
2. Accents are also used to distinguish between certain words spelled alike but are different in meaning, e.g. **si** = if, **sí** = yes; **el** = the, **él** = he.
3. Accents are used on the stressed syllable of interrogative words such as **¿Cómo está usted?** and exclamatory words such as **¡Qué no-che!**

Names (*nombres*) in Spanish

Male Names (*Nombres Masculinos*)

Al <u>ber</u> /to	Al <u>fon</u> /so	Alf/re/do	A/lon/so	Andrés	Anastasio
An/ <u>to</u> /nio	Ar/ <u>tu</u> /ro	Car/los	Da/niel	David	Diego
E/ <u>duar</u> /do	E/ <u>se</u> /qui <u>e</u>	E/mi/lio	En/ri/que	Ernesto	Esteban
Eu/ <u>ge</u> /nio	Eu/ <u>se</u> /bio	E/va/ris/to	Fe/de/ri/co	Felipe	Fernando
Gab/ <u>riel</u>	Gil/ <u>ber</u> /to	Ho/me/ro	Ig/na/cio	Javier	Guillermo
Joa/ <u>quín</u>	<u>Jor</u> /ge	Jo/sé	Juan	Julián	Jerónimo
<u>Ju</u> /lio	<u>Lu</u> /cio	Luis	Ma/no/lo	Mario	Mateo
Mi/ <u>guel</u>	<u>Pab</u> /lo	Ped/ro	Ra/fael	Ramón	Mauricio
Ra <u>úl</u>	Ri/ <u>car</u> /do	Ro/ber/to	Ro/ge/lio	Tomás	Vicente

Names (*nombres*) in Spanish

Female Names (*Nombres Femeninos*)

A/ <u>de</u> /la	A/ <u>li</u> /cia	A/ma/lia	A/na	Anita	Aurelia
An/ <u>to</u> /nia	Beat/ <u>riz</u>	Be/li/ta	Ber/ta	Carlota	Carmen
Ca/ro/ <u>li</u> /na	Ca/ta/ <u>li</u> /na	Ce/ci/lia	Vic/to/ria	Cristina	Chavela
Do/ro/ <u>tea</u>	E/ <u>le</u> /na	E/li/sa	E/mi/lia	Estela	Enriqueta
Eu/ <u>fe</u> /mia	Eu/ <u>ge</u> /nia	Eu/la/lia	Fe/li/sa	Gloria	Francisca
Gra/cie/ <u>la</u>	I/ <u>nés</u>	I/sa/bel	Jo/se/fa	Juana	Julia
Leo/ <u>no</u> /ra	Lu/ <u>cía</u>	Lui/sa	Lu/pe	Manuela	Margarita
Ma/ <u>ría</u>	Ma/ria/ <u>na</u>	Mar/ta	Pa/qui/ta	Patricia	Pilar
Ra/ <u>quel</u>	Ro/sa/ <u>lía</u>	Ro/si/ta	Sa/ra	Teresa	Virginia

Surnames/Last Names (Apellidos) in Spanish

<i>Señor</i>	<i>Señora</i>	<i>Señorita</i>	Mr.	Mrs.	Miss
Her/nán/dez	López	Olmos	Pérez	Cortez	García
Mar/tí/nez	González	Rodríguez	Castro	Morales	Ruiz
Sán/chez	Gómez	Muñoz	Álvarez	Gutiérrez	Díaz

<i>San</i>	Saint (m)	<i>Santa</i>	Saint (f)
San Francisco		Santa Bárbara	
San Diego		Santa Mónica	
San Bernardino		Santa Catalina	

Cognates (*Cognados*)

The Spanish language has thousands of cognates (words that are similar) in English and Spanish. Here are just a few examples:

Words ending in OR

**el motor, el tractor, el doctor
el color, el actor, el favor**

Words ending in AL

**el animal, central, el cereal,
federal, tropical, mental**

Words ending in ANT/ENT

**el presidente, permanente, el cliente,
competente, presente, excelente
diferente, elegante, el restaurante**

Words ending in IC

**el público, el elástico,
Atlántico, Pacífico,
eléctrico, dramático**

Everyday Expressions

Buenos días.

Good morning.

Buenas tardes/noches.

Good afternoon/evening.

¿Cómo está usted?

How are you?

Bien... gracias. ¿Y usted?

Fine... thank you. And you?

Bien... gracias.

Fine... thank you.

Hasta luego. Adiós.

So long. Good-bye

Hasta mañana.

Until tomorrow.

Everyday Expressions

¿Habla usted español?

Sí, hablo español.

No, no hablo español.

Do you speak Spanish?

Yes, I speak Spanish.

No, I don't speak Spanish.

¿Habla usted inglés?

Sí, hablo inglés.

No, no hablo inglés.

Do you speak English?

Yes, I speak English.

No, I don't speak English.

Everyday Expressions

¿Cómo se llama usted?

Me llamo Roberto.

Mucho gusto.

¿Quiere usted café?

Sí, por favor.

Muchas gracias.

De nada.

What's your name?

My name is Robert.

Pleased to meet you.

Do you want some coffee?

Yes, please.

Thanks a lot.

You're welcome.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

- Common Male and Female Names (Worksheet)
and Pronunciation Guide for Common Names**
- How People are Named in Latino Families
Two First Names/Two Last Names
No Middle Names or Initials**
- Detecting Diphthongs in Spanish**

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RESOURCES

www.duolingo.com

www.studyspanish.com

www.pronouncenames.com

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qWftjVeqXk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QSaG0guxnvQ>

