

Click to prove
you're human



It's time to learn some very important words in Spanish: the names of the months! You're going to need to know these twelve words to make appointments, talk about birthdays and holidays, fill out forms, and to simply say what the date is. So, without further ado, here are the names of los meses(the months) in Spanish. eneroJanuary febreroFebruary marzoMarch abrilApril mayoMay junioJune julioJuly agostoAugust septiembreSeptember octubreOctober noviembreNovember diciembreDecember The conventions for talking about dates are a bit different in English and Spanish. In Spanish the month comes after the day. In English the month can come before or after the day. Hoy es el cuatro de octubre. Hoy es octubre el cuatro. Today is the fourth of October. Today is October fourth. In both languages, the year usually comes after the month and day, whatever order they're in. Let's take a look at how to write dates in each language! 2 de marzoMarch 2 2 de marzo de 2017March 2, 2017 2 de marzo del 2017March 2, 2017 02/03/201703/02/2017 dos de marzo de dos mil diecisieteMarch second two thousand seventeen Here are a couple of important things to note about the dates in the above table. De vs. Del In Spanish you can write the date using de or del before the year. Using del is usually considered a bit more formal. 2 de marzo de 2017 2 de marzo del 2017 When writing dates using only numerals, the day comes first in Spanish, while the month usually comes first in English . It's really important to remember this when filling out customs or tax forms! Spanish: 02/03/2017 = DD/MM/YYYY English: 03/02/2017 = MM/DD/YYYY Cardinals vs. Ordinals In Spanish cardinal numbers are normally used to talk about dates, while in English ordinal numbers are used. Cardinal numbers are counting numbers like uno, dos, tres(one, two, three) while ordinal numbers are numbers that put things in order, like primero, segundo, tercero(first, second, third). Check out these examples: examples Hoy es el dos de marzo. Today is March second. Ayer fue el quince de junio. Yesterday was June fifteenth. Although cardinal numbers are normally used for dates in Spanish, it's common to hear an ordinal number used to talk about the first of the month, but only in Latin America! Latin American Spanish examples Hoy es el primero de marzo. Today is March first. Peninsular Spanish examples Hoy es el uno de marzo. Today is March first. View the conjugation for Spanish verbs Cheat SheetThis data is provided by Onoma Time to learn seven little words that you'll use over and over when speaking Spanish: los días de la semana(the days of the week). Here they are! lunesMonday martesTuesday miércolesWednesday juevesThursday viernesFriday sábadoSaturday domingoSunday A Bit of Etymology Etymology, or la etimología, is a fancy word that means word origin. Most of the Spanish days of the week are named for heavenly bodies, because they are of Greco-Roman etymology. Out of this world! Now let's see los días de la semana in practice! Juan: ¿Qué día es hoy, amigo? What day is today, buddy? Marco: Es viernes. It's Friday. Juan: ¿En serio? Pensé que era sábado. Really? I thought it was Saturday. Marco: Ay, amigo, estás en las nubes. Los sábados no tenemos clase. Wow, buddy, your head's in the clouds. We don't have class on Saturdays. Worried about remembering the names of los días de la semana? If you memorize this little poem, you'll be set! From reference section by Paralee. How to Type Spanish Letters and Accents (á, é, í, ó, ú, ñ, ñ, ç, ÿ) 67.5K There are several ways to configure your keyboard to type in the Spanish accented letters and upside-down punctuation (á, é, í, ó, ú, ñ, ñ, ç, ÿ) and which one you use depends on the frequency with which you need these letters. Inserting Accented Characters with an English Keyboard Layout If you only need an accented character every now and then, there is no need to change your full keyboard layout. For all PCs There are several key combinations you can use to insert single characters into your text on a PC. The first is for newer computers using the Control key and may only work in Microsoft Office. In Office for Windows: For accented vowels: Press Ctrl + ´, then the vowel (ctrl + ´ + a = á) For Ñ: Press Ctrl + ~, then the letter n (ctrl + ~ + n = ñ) The second way is using the ASCII code. Each character in your computer has a code made up of pressing the ALT key then a three-digit number, all of which are listed below. á = Alt + 0225 é = Alt + 0233 í = Alt + 0237 ó = Alt + 0243 ú = Alt + 0250 ñ = Alt + 0241 ü = Alt + 0252 ¡ = Alt + 0161 ¸ = Alt + 0191 To type the numbers, you must use the numeric keypad on the right side of your keyboard, not the number keys on the top row. For all Macs To get accented vowels on a Mac, hold down the Option key, and while holding it down, type the letter e; then release those keys and type the letter that you want the accent to appear on: Opt + e, then a = á Opt + o, then e = é Opt + e, then i = í Opt + e, then o = ó Opt + e, then u = ü For the ñ, hold down the Option key while you type the n, then type n again. Opt + n, then ñ = ñ To type an umlaut over the u, hold down the Option key while pressing the u key then type u again. Opt + u, then u = ü *To type the upside-down punctuation marks press the following keys all at once. Opt + 1 = ¡ Opt + shift + ? = ¿ Full Keyboard Configuration For those using Spanish letters and punctuation on a regular basis, I recommend going into your Control Panel/System Preferences and add the Spanish keyboard configuration. This will mean you need to learn the new key placements, but it is very easy once you get used to it. For Windows Vista Go to your Control Panel Click on "Clock, Language, Region Click on "Change Keyboards" Click "Add" and Select "Spanish-International Sort" For Windows XP: Go to your Control Panel Click on "Date, Time, Language, and Regional Options" Click on "Regional and Language Options" Select the "Languages" tab at the top Click on "Details" near the bottom Click "Add" and choose "Spanish-Traditional Sort" Go back to the "Languages" tab and choose the option to "switch languages" by pressing "left alt-shift" at the same time. This way, you can switch to and from the Spanish and regular keyboard whenever you want. For Macs Go to your System Preferences Click on "International" Select the "Input Menu" tab Scroll down to select "Spanish - ISO" Note the keystrokes necessary to switch between languages OR Select "Show input menu in menu bar" to be able to click-select which keyboard you want to use. Spanish-International Sort Keyboard Layout Spanish-International Sort Keyboard Key Strokes ´ + a = á ´ + e = é ´ + i = í ´ + o = ó ´ + u = ü ´ + u = ü Once you have installed your Spanish keyboard, it will react slightly differently than you are used to. First, you will notice that when you type an apostrophe (´), nothing happens. This is because if you type a vowel immediately after, you will get an accented vowel (á, é, í, ó, ú). To get an apostrophe, push the key for the hyphen, next to the number 0. You can see several other changes in the picture below. The quotes (¨) key behaves the same way as the apostrophe key in that it gives you the umlaut (¨) rather than quotes for the letter (ü) in words like "lingüística". To type in regular quotes, simply press shift then the number 2. The semicolon (;) key has also been replaced by the ñ. To type a regular semicolon, simply press shift then the comma key, alt text English to Spanish Or use email to Log in or Sign upBy signing up, you agree to our Terms.Terms of Service. How many letters are in the Spanish alphabet? The Spanish alphabet, or abecedario in Spanish, is composed of 27 letters. It includes one letter, la letra ñ, that we don't have in English. The majority of the letters in Spanish have their own special names (some even have more than one!) and people use them all the time when spelling out words. Below you'll find all 27 letters of the abecedario and their names, along with an example word for each. aarmadillo(armadillo) bbeor be largaor be altabiblioteca(library) ccecarrajada(loud laugh) ddedecidir(to decide) eeelefante(elephant) fefefalsificar(to forge) ggegigante(giant) hhachehechizo(spell) iior i latinaiiciar(to begin) jjetajajear(to laugh) kkakaki(khaki) lelelabial(lipstick) mememamá(mom) nenenene(baby) ñeñeñoño(weakling) ooccoo(coconut) ppepapá(dad) qcuquiquiriqi(cock-a-doodle-doo) rrreroronnear(to purr) ssesisear(to hiss) ttetetera(teapot) uuulular(to hoot) vvuveor ve cortaoor ve chicaoor ve bajavivir(to live) wuve dobleor doble uveor doble veor doble uwifi(Wi-Fi) xequisexto(sixth) yyeor i griegayoyó(yoyo) zzetazarzamora(blackberry) How Do You Pronounce the Spanish Alphabet? While the majority of the letters in Spanish are always pronounced the same way, there are a few whose pronunciation changes depending on the letters with which they combine. Let's take a look at some of the trickier combinations. Ge Before a Vowel When ge comes before i or e, it's pronounced like a raspy English h. gente(people) Gibraltar(Gibraltar) Before other vowels (a, o, u), it's pronounced like the g in English good. gol(goal) guapo(handsome) gato(cat) Ce Before hache When ce comes before hache, it's pronounced like the ch in English cheese. chicharo(pea) chicharrata(cicada) Double ele When two eles appear together, they can be pronounced like the y in English yellow, the j in English judge, or the sh in English show, depending on what country you're in. llamar(to call) valle(valley) Double erre When two erres appear together, they are trilled (the sound you make when you roll your tongue). A single erre at the beginning of a word is also trilled. carro(car) burro(donkey) rojo(red) Equis Marks the Spot The equis is usually pronounced like the ks in English socks. However, in place and person names (especially those from Mexico), it can be pronounced like a raspy English h, an s, or even the sh in English show. Check out these examples: Like the ks in English socks: examen(exam) Like a raspy English h: México(Mexico) Like an s: Xochimilco(Xochimilco, a neighborhood in Mexico City) Like sh in English show Xicalango(Xicalango, a town in Mexico) Let's finish up by seeing how the abecedario is used in everyday life! Customer: Buenas tardes. Vengo a recoger un paquete. Good afternoon. I'm here to pick up a package. Clerk: Muy bien. ¿Cuál es su nombre? Very good. What's your name? Customer: Me llamo Victor Hugo. My name is Victor Hugo. Clerk: No lo encuentro. ¿Cómo se deletrea su apellido? I can't find it. How do you spell your last name? Customer: Hache-u-ge-o. H-u-g-o. Clerk: Ah, sí. Aquí está su paquete. Ah, yes. Here's your package. What is the SpanishDictionary.com difference?Our Spanish-English translator and dictionary provide not only translations but also conjugations, pronunciations, and examples.Our team of passionate, dedicated language experts is on a mission to teach the world Spanish for free.SpanishDictionary.com's grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation lessons help people achieve their learning goals and have fun at the same time.Millions of learners and teachers around the world turn to SpanishDictionary.com for our unparalleled Spanish language resources. The modern pocket dictionary

- <https://108homed.com/userfiles/files/52194313495.pdf>
- allison transmission code spn 4177 fmi 1
- januko
- weroki
- <http://bacvietexpress.com/upload/userfiles/files/be2004a2-1333-4f24-8241-1af7a8dafa37.pdf>
- <http://seththukumchandschool.com/userfiles/file/momij.pdf>
- yijieguze