Sonidas de los consonantes

The pronunciation of certain consonants are similar in Spanish and English, however, there are many others that are quite different. Since you don't have many opportunities outside of class to practice your Spanish, you must practice in the classroom.



The **C** carries sounds. When the **C** precedes these vowels When the C precedes these vowels A O U it sounds like K like in the word kite / it sounds like S like in the word snake / cereal. coat. D Sounds like _____ as in the word **theater**. sounds. The **G** carries When the **G** precedes these vowels When the G precedes these vowels G 0 the sound makes a Hard G sound like it sounds like H like in the word hay. in the word goat. Ħ Does NOT produce a sound. It is SILENT! J Sounds like H as in the word hat. The **K** and **W** were not originally apart of the Spanish alphabet, K but due to words they were included. Example: Kodak, Kyle, Walter The double L makes a different sound then the single L. LL The **double L** sounds like <u>Y</u> as in the word yolk / yo-yo. Ñ The N with the TILDE sounds like NY or NI as in the word canyon or onion. The **double R** makes the TRILL sound. Think of the tongue RR It is similar to the **PRRR** that the **CAT** makes. moving about 5 times on the roof The **single R** is also ROLLED OR TRILLED at the **beginning** of the R of a word, between 2 vowels and also after L. N. or S. mouth behind the teeth. It is pronounced the same as the **double** R. The V makes a softer sound of B like in the word bee. 19 B OjO! The **B** and **V** carry the SAME sound. Remember to give the Spanish V a big KISS, not a vibration! The X has 3 sounds. When between 2 vowels the 1st sound is a combination sound of KS as in box / socks, the 2nd sound is S when followed by a consonant as in **X**: spider or explicar and the 3^{rd} sound is H as in the word heart or México. The Y has 2 sounds. Sounds like E as in the word ski / bee. Y Also, when next to or between 2 vowels it sounds like Y as in the word yaht / yolk. Z Sounds like S as in the word skull.

Rules for Stress

In Spanish, words are spelled just like they **sound**. In order to take advantage of this simple and nearly perfect system of spelling, one must first know the rules for stress - that is, how to know which syllable is pronounced the **loudest**.

Natural Stressed Rules

Rule 1:

Words <u>ending</u> in a <u>vowel</u>; <u>N</u> or <u>S</u> are stressed on the <u>next to the last</u> <u>syllable</u>.

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ca – sa li - bro ma - dre lu - nes

Rule 2:

Words <u>ending</u> in a <u>consonant</u> (not including n and s) are stressed on the <u>last syllable.</u>
beber papel verdad
be - **ber** pa - **pel** ver - **dad**

Rule 3: To accent or not to accent!

Words that do not follow Rule 1 or 2 must have a written accent mark over the stressed vowel.

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Written accents are also used to differentiate between words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings or grammatical uses:

si - ifmi - myel - thetu - yoursí - yesmí - meél - hetú - you



There are additional formal rules for written accents, but to make it simpler you MUST first memorize these.

Don't think of these rules as burdensome. Rather, view them as your friends.

They allow you to pronounce any Spanish word correctly.