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Find topics in the top menu. Honestly, when most people think about grammar, they don't get very excited. But grammar can teach you something in minutes that can take days to figure out by immersion alone. We believe in grammar, and we include it in our method. But let's be honest. Studying Spanish grammar will not make you fluent. To reach a call level, you need a complete course like that of our app Camino. Nowadays, it is popular in some circles to claim that there is no need to learn grammar. The thinking goes something like this: I didn't learn grammar as a child, and yet I learned to speak. Therefore, as an adult, I don't have to study grammar. This kind of thinking ignores the fact that as an adult you have a higher mental capacity, and learning some grammar is easy and will be a great help for you. Grammar is not the goal. For most people, the goal is not to become a grammar expert – the goal is to be able to speak Spanish in conversation. To do this, you need a complete conversation course. Camino is the only course that is fully integrated into the material on this website. By combining Spanish grammar exercises with real conversational practice, you can reach a level at which you can communicate effectively much faster. And for most people, communication is the primary goal. A Spanish grammar workbook contains 500 grammar exercises that vary in difficulty, from simple tests and puzzles to multiple-choice tests and realistic dialogues, as well as communication exercises that act as suggestions for oral practice of grammar in representative contexts. Includes 500 grammar exercises ranging from simple tests and puzzles to multiple-choice tests and realistic dialogues that contextualize Spanish grammar in the daily language. Specifies the difficulty level of each exercise and contains a large answer key. It is complemented and supplemented by Blackwell's A Comprehensive Spanish Grammar by Jacques de Bruyne (additional material by Christopher J. Pountain). Helps language learners to understand grammatical functions in a natural way by translating theory into practice. The main strengths of A Spanish Grammar Workbook are the number, creativity and variety of exercises offered at different performance levels. The fresh, creative approach of many exercises, especially the variety of puzzles, offers the learners appealing and pleasant ways to interact with the language and at the same time strengthens grammatical concepts. This workbook could be used by the instructors as a valuable source for pre-made exercises that can be taught in classes or, alternatively, as test material, can be used. While the main audience of the workbook is the learners of Spanish as a second language, many of the advanced and advanced exercises would also be appropriate and challenging for Heritage speakers who want to improve their knowledge and knowledge in various intricacies of the Spanish language. A Spanish grammar workbook is a valuable tool Students who want to practice and review various aspects of Spanish grammar that can be used during the learning process. It is also a useful source of exercises in a variety of formats for teachers and tutors looking for creative ways to make the learning process more enjoyable and appealing to learners. The Linguist List This workbook is a welcome addition for those who need to thoroughly test, check or improve their knowledge of Spanish grammar at the basic, intermediate and advanced levels. Héctor Campos, Georgetown University Grammar of the Spanish Language Spanish/Spanish around the 13th Century Overview Pronunciation Stress Orthography Name History Ancient Middle Influences Grammar Determining Nouns Gender Pronouns Personal Object AdjectiveS Verbs Conjugation Irregular Verbs Dialects Peninsula Pan-American Standard Dialectology seseo yeísmo voseo leísmo loísmo Interlanguages Creoles Spanglish Portu'ol Teaching Hispanism RAE Instituto Cervantes , with the use of ,long with an appropriate ISO 639 code. See why. (November 2020) Spanish is a grammatical bet language. Verbs are marked for tension, aspect, mood, person and number (which results in up to fifty conjugated forms per verb). Nouns follow a two-sex system and are marked for the number. Personal pronouns are bent for person, number, gender (including a residual cator) and a very reduced fall system; the Spanish pronominal system is a simplification of the traditional Latin system. Frontispiece of grammatica Nebriensissim Spanish was the first of the European vernacular, a grammar treatise, Gramática de la lengua castellana, written in 1492 by the Andalusian philologist Antonio de Nebrija and Queen Isabella of Castile in Salamanca. [1] The Real Academia Española (RAE, Royal Spanish Academy) traditionally dictates the normative rules of the Spanish language and its orthography. Formal differences between Peninsular and American Spanish are remarkably small, and someone who has learned the dialect of one area will generally have no difficulty using formal language in the other; However, the pronunciation varies as much as grammar and vocabulary. Recently published comprehensive Spanish reference grammars in English are DeBruyne (1996), Butt & Benjamin (2011), and Batchelor & San José (2010). Verbs Main article: Spanish verbs, Spanish conjugation and Spanish irregular verbs Each Spanish verb belongs to one of three form classes characterized by the infinitive ending: -ar, -er or -ir – sometimes as first, second and conjugation. A Spanish verb has nine indicative times with more or less direct English equivalents: the present form (I go), the preterite (I went), the imperfect (I went or I went), the present perfect (I have gone), the past perfect – also called pluperfect (I had gone), the future (I'm going), the future perfect (I'll have gone), the conditional simple (I'd go) and the conditional perfect (I would have gone). In most dialects, each form has six potential forms that vary for the first, second, or third person and for singular or plural numbers. In the second person, Spanish retains the so-called T-V distinction between familiar and formal address modes. The formal second-person pronouns (usted, ustedes) assume verb forms of the third person. The second-notable plural is expressed in most parts of Spain with the pronoun vosotros and its characteristic verb forms (e.B. coméis /you [pl.] eat) while in Latin American Spanish it merges with the formal plural of two persons (e.B. ustedes comen). For example, Ustedes is used as both a formal and a familiar second pronoun in Latin America. In many areas of Latin America (especially Central America and South America) the known singular pronoun of the second person is replaced by vos, which often requires its own characteristic verb forms, especially in the present indications, where the endings -s, -és and -s for -ar, -er, -ir verbs are respectively. See voseo. In the following paradigm tables, the (optional) subject pronouns appear in parentheses. Indicative The present indicative is used to express actions or states to be in a present time frame. For example: Yo soy alto (I am big). Ella canta en el club (she sings in the club). Todos nosotros vivimos en un submarino amarillo.) Son read diez y media ([it] is ten thirty). Present indicative forms of regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak') Singular Plural First person (yo) hablo (nosotros/-as) hablamos Second person trusted (t) hablas(vos) hablá(hablis) (ustedes/vos) hablan Third person (e) ellas) hablan Present indicative forms of regular -er verb comer ('to eat') singular plural First person (yo) como (nosotros/-as) comemos Second person familiar (t) comes(vos) comés/coméis (vosotros/-as) coméis second formal (usted) come (ustedes) comen (ellos, ellas) comen Present indicative forms of regular -ir verb vivir ('to live') Singular Plural First person (yo) vivo (nosotros/-as) vivimos Second person familiar (t) vives(vosotros/-as) vivís formal Second person (usted) vive (ustedes) viven , ella) vive (ellos, ellas) viven Past tenses Spanish has a number of verbs that are used to express actions or states of being in a bygone time frame. The two that are simple in form (formed with a single word instead of compound verbs) are the preterite and the imperfect. The preterit is used to express actions or events that have taken place in the past and that were instantaneous or are considered complete. For example: Ella se murió ayer (She died yesterday) Pablo Pablo las luces (Pablo turned off the light) Yo me comé el arroz (I ate the rice) Te cortaste el pelo (You cut your hair, lit. You cut your hair) Preterite forms of regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak') Singular Plural First person (yo) hablé (nosotros/-as) hablamos Second person trusted (t, vos) hablaste (vosotros/-as) hablasteis Second Person formal (usted) hablé (ustedes) hablaron Third person (él, ella) habló (ustedes) hablaron Preterite Forms of regular -er verb comer ('to eat') Singular Plural First person (yo) comí (nosotros/-as) comimos vos) comiste (vosotros/-as) comisteis Second person formal (usted) comí (ustedes) comieron Third person (él, ella) comió (ellos, ellas) comieron Preterite form of regular -ir verb vir ('to live') Singular Plural First person (yo) viví (nosotros/-as) vivimos Second person familiar (t, vos) viviste (vosotros/-as) vivisteis second person formal (usted) viví (ustedes) vivieron Third person (él, ella) vivió (ellos, ellas) vivieron Note that (1) for -ar and -ir verbs (but not -er) the plural form of the first person is the same as that of the present guideline form; and (2) -er and -ir verbs have the same set of endings. Imperfect or copretérito The Imperfect expresses actions or states that are considered continuous in the past. For example: Yo era cómico en el pasado (I was/earlier funny in the past). Usted coma mucho (You ate a lot – literally this sentence says you have eaten a lot, and says that in the past the person who was mentioned had a characteristic to eat a lot). Ellos escuchaban la radio (They listened to radio). All three sentences above describe non-immediate actions that have been considered continued in the past. The characteristic in the first movement and the action in the second were continuous, non-immediate occurrences. In the third sentence, the speaker concentrates on the current action, not on its beginning or end. Imperfect forms of regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak') Singular Plural First person (yo) hablaba (nosotros/-as) hablabamos Second person familiar (t, vos) hablabas (vosotros/-as) hablabais Imperfect form of regular -er verb comer ('to eat') Singular Plural First person (yo) comía (nosotros/-as) comíamos Second Person formal (usted) comía (ustedes) comían Third Person (él, ella) comía (ellos, ellas) comían com'án Imperfect form of regular -ir verb vivir ('to live') Singular plural First person (yo) vivía (nosotros/-as) vivíamos Second person familiar (t, vos) vivías (vosotros/-as) vivíais Second person formal (usted) vivía (ustedes) vivían Third person (él, ella) vivía (ellos, ellas) vivían Note that (1) for all verbs in the imperfect Singulars of the first and third person have the same shape; and (2) -er and -ir share the same set of endings. With Preterit and Imperfect Together The Preterite and the Imperfect can be combined in the same sentence to express the occurrence of an event in a clause during an action or state expressed in another clause. For example: Ellos escuchaban la radio cuando oyeron un ruido afuera. (They heard the radio when they heard a noise outside.) Yo estaba en mi cuarto cuando usted entr. (I was in my room when you came in.) Era un día muy tranquilo cuando eso pasó. (It was a very peaceful day when that happened.) In all three cases, an event or completed action interrupts a running state or action. In the second sentence, for example, the speaker declares that he confirms himself in his room (expressed by the imperfect to reflect the continuing or unfinished state of being) when the other person interrupted this state by stepping in (expressed by the preterit eat to propose a completed act). Current progressive and imperfect progressive The present and imperfect progressives both are used to express ongoing, progressive actions in the present or past. For example: Estoy haciendo mi tarea. (I do my homework) Estamos estudiando. (We study) Estaba escuchando la radio. (I listened to radio) él estaba limpiando su cuarto. (He cleaned his room) The present progressive is formed by first conjugating the verb estar or seguir with the subject, depending on the context, and then appending a Gerund of the following verb. The past (imperfect) progressive simply requires that the estar or seguir be conjugated, depending on the context, in imperfect, in relation to the subject. Forming gerunds To form the gerund of a -ar verb, replace the -ar of the infinitive with -ando; z.B. jugar, hablar, caminar → jugando, hablando, caminando. For verbs -er or -ir replace the ending -er or -ir with -iendo; z.B. comer, escribir, dormir → comiendo, escribiendo, durmiendo (note that dormir goes through the stem vowel change, which is typical of -ir verbs). In -er verbs whose root ends with a vowel, the i of the -endo ending is replaced by y; e.B. empty, traer, crear → leyendo, trayendo, creando. In -ir verbs whose trunk ends with e, such as reír and sonreír – the stem vowel i is raised to i: (as is typical for -ir verbs), and this i merges with the i of the -iendo ending; z.B. reír, freír → riendo, friendo. Subjunctive The subjunctive of a verb is used to express certain connotations in sentences such as desire or desire, demand, emotion, insecurity or doubt. Current subjunctive Normally, a verb would be conjugated in the present indicative to indicate an event in the current time frame. Yo soy muy (I am very ambitious) Marta trae la comida (Marta brings the food) When the sentence expresses a desire, a demand or an emotion or something similar, the subjunctive is used in the present form. Quiero que seas muy ambicioso (I want you to be very ambitious – literally, I want you to be very ambitious) I de que Marta traiga la comida (I am glad that Marta brings the food) Es una l'istima que llegues tarde (It is a shame that you arrive late) The subjunctive is also used to convey doubt, denial or uncertainty. Busco un amigo que sea simpático (I am looking for a friend who will be sympathetic or I am looking for a sympathetic friend) No heu ning'n autor que lo escriba. (There are no authors who write this.) It is possible that ella sepa mucho (It is possible that she knows a lot.) No parece que tengan mucho dinero (It doesn't seem that they have a lot of money.) In the first two examples, the ideal sympathetic friend has not yet been found and remains an uncertainty, and authors who write this are not known. In the third, the possibility is not certainty, but a presumption, and the last one expresses clear doubts. Thus, subjunctive is used. Some of the phrases and verbs that require sentences to have conjunctivitis are: Dudar, negar, esperar, alegrarse de, temer, sentir, pedir, aconsejar, exigir, desear, querer, mandar Es necesario que, conviene que, no parece que, es dudoso que, es probable que, no importa que, parece mentira que Some sentences that instead require the indicative because they express security include: Es verdad que, es obvio que, es seguro que, parece que, es evidente que, creo que To form the singular subjunctive of the first person, first take the present indicative first-person form (yo) For example, the verbs, and vivir (To talk, to eat, to live) → Yo hablo, yo como, yo vivo. Then replace the ending -o with the opposite end. This is done in the following way: If the verb is a -er or -ir verb such as comer, poder, vivir or compartir, replace the ending 'o' with an 'a', i.e. : Yo como; yo puedo; yo vivo → Yo coma; yo pueda; yo viva. If the verb is a -ar verb like hablar or caminar, replace the ending 'o' with an 'e', i.e. : Yo hablo; yo camino → Yo hable; yo camine. This constitutes the conjugation of the first person. The other conjugations work similarly, as follows: Yo → Yo hable; yo coma; yo viva Té → Té hables; T-comas; *vivas/Ella/Usted → ¡Hable; él/oma; él viva Nosotros → Nosotros hablemos; nosotros comamos; nosotros vivamos Vosotros → Vosotros habléis; vosotros coméis; vosotros viváis Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes → ellos hablen; ellos coman; ellos vivan Since the vos forms are derived from vosotros, Vos → Vos habléis would be expected (and used in Central America); vos comes; Vos escribís However, the Royal Spanish Academy recommends the use of the Holy Scriptures: Vos → Vos habléis after Argentinian use; [2] vos komas; [3] vos escribas[4] Imperfect subjunctive Today, the two forms of the imperfect subjunctive are largely interchangeable.* The -se form is derived (as in most Romance from the Latin pluperfect subjunctive, while the -ra form derives from the Latin pluperfect indicator. The use of one or the other is largely a matter of personal taste and dialect. Many only use -ra forms in the language, but vary between the two in writing. Many can either use spontaneously, or even prefer the rarer -se forms. The imperfect subjunctive is basically formed for the same reasons as the present subjunctive, but is used for other times and timesteps. Noun main article: Spanish nouns and Grammatical sex in Spanish In Spanish, as in other Romance languages, all nouns belong to one of two sexes, male or female, and many adjectives change their form to reconcile gender with the noun they change. For most nouns related to individuals, the grammatical sex corresponds to the biological sex. Even adjectives: Spanish adjectives Spanish generally uses adjectives in a similar way to English and most other Indo-European languages. However, there are three main differences between English and Spanish adjectives. In Spanish, adjectives usually go after the nominus they change. The exception is when the writer/speaker is somewhat emphatic or main poetic about a particular quality of an object (and not the everyday use of quality to indicate which particular object they refer to). Mi casa roja could either mean that there are many red houses in the world, but I want to talk about what I happen to own, or that I have many houses, but I refer to the red one. Mi casa roja = My house, the red one. Mi roja casa means that I stress how red my house (probably the only house I have). Mi roja casa = My house, which is obviously red. In Spanish, adjectives are consistent with what they refer to in terms of both number (singular/plural) and gender (male/female). For example, taza (cup) is feminine, so the red cup is la taza roja, but vaso (glass) is male, so the red glass is el vaso rojo. In Spanish, it is perfectly normal to leave an adjective for a Nov or pronoun – with (where people are involved) no implication of condescension or rudeness. Los atos means, for example, the big men or the big men. El grande means the great man or the big man. Determiners main article: Spanish-determining Spanish uses determiners in a similar way to English. The main difference is that they info for both the number (singular/plural) and the gender (male/female). Common determiners are el (the), un (a), este (this), mucho (much, much), alguno (some) and so on. Pronouns main article: Spanish pronouns Spanish pronouns fall into the same broad categories as English pronouns do: personal, demonstrative, interrogated, relative and possessive. The personal pronouns – those that vary in shape, depending on the whether they represent the first, second, or third grammatical person, they include a variety of forms of the second person, which differ not only in number (singular or plural), but also in formality or the social relationship between the speakers. In addition, these forms of the second person vary depending on the geographic region. Because the form of a conjugated verb verb the person and the number of subject, subject pronouns are usually omitted, unless they are needed for emphasis or ambiguity. Adverbs Spanish adverbs work similarly to their English counterparts, e.B. muy (very), poco (a little), lejos (far), mucho (much, much), casi (almost), etc. To form adverbs from adjectives, the adverbial suffix -mente is generally added to the male singular of the adjective, regardless of whether it differs from the male singular or not. So: claro (clear, m. sg.) → clara (f. sg.) → claramente (clearly) rápido (fast, m. sg.) → r.pida (f. sg.) → rápidamente (of course) dreste (sad, m.∓ f. sg.) → tristemente (unfortunately) audaz (bold, m.∓ f. sg.) → audazmente (boldly) . As in English, some adverbs are identical to their adjective counterparts. Thus, words such as temprano (early), lento (slow) and hondo (deep) can also mean early (as in English, as in He came early) slow or deep. In a series of successive adverbs, each of which would end in -mente, the -mente is dropped by all but the last adverb, and the others remain as if they were adjectives in the female singular. So: *rápida y fácilmente = fast and easy lenta, cuidadosa, y duchamente = slow, careful and skilful parcial o completamente = partial or complete There are also a variety of adverbial phrases in Spanish, such as menudo (often), en todas partes (all), de repente (suddenly), por fin (finally) and sin embargo (but nevertheless). As with adjectives, the comparison of adverbs is almost always formed by putting m's (more) or menos (less) before the adverb. So m's temprano (earlier), m es rápidamente (faster, faster, faster), menos interesantemente (less interesting), etc. The superlative is formed by placing the neutered article before the comparison, although it is usually used with an additional qualifier phrase such as que puedas (that you can) or de todos (of all): lo m es rápidamente que puedas (as fast as you can, lit. the fastest you can), lo m's interesantemente de todos (most interesting of all) , lo menos claramente de ellos (the least clear of them), etc. As with their corresponding adjective forms, bien (good) and sometimes (bad) have irregular forms of comparison (mejor (better) or peor (worse), and m's and menos are the comparisons of mucho (much, much) or poco (a little)). Prepositions Main Article: Spanish Spanish has a relatively large number of prepositions, and does not use postal items. The following list is traditionally quoted: A, ante, bajo, cabe, con, contra, de, desde, en, entre, hacia, hasta, por, según, sin, so, sobre, tras. Recently, two new prepositions have been added: durante and mediante, usually placed at the end to get the list (which is usually learned by heart by Spanish students). This list contains two archaic prepositions (so and cabe), but omantifies two new Latinisms (va and pro) and a large number of very important composite prepositions. Prepositions in Spanish do not change the meaning of a verb as in English. For example, to translate run out of water, run an invoice, run a pedestrian, and run in a thief into Spanish requires completely different verbs, and not only the use of Correr (run) plus the corresponding Spanish preposition. This is due more to the nature of english phrasal verbs than to an inherent function of Spanish verbs or prepositions. Conjunctions The Spanish conjunctions y (and) and o (or) change their form to e in both spoken and written language and to you if an identical vocal sound follows. So padre e hijo (father and son), Fernando e Isabel (Ferdinand and Isabella), sujeto u objeto (in subject or object), vertical u horizontal (vertical or horizontal). The change does not take place before the (h) of a diphthong, as in acero y hierro (steel and iron). Nor does the conjunction y change if it was originally used in a question (where it serves to introduce or reintroduce one name as a topic, rather than linking one element to another), as in 'Y Indes? (What about Indes?'. When the conjunction o appears between digits, it is usually written with an accent mark (ó) to distinguish it from zero (0); z.B. 2 ó 3 (as opposed to 203) (as opposed to 203). Syntax and syntactic variation Order of constituents Spanish unmarked word order for affirmative declarative sentences is subject-verb-object (SVO); However, as in other Romance languages, the word order is more variable in practice, with timeliness and focus being the main factors in choosing a particular order. Verb-object-subject (VSO), verb-object-subject (VOS) and object-verb-subject (OVS) are also relatively common, while other orders outside of poetry are very rare. So, to put it simply: my friend wrote the book, one would say (SVO): Mi amigo escribió el libro Although naked VSO and VOS are rather rare in declarative independent clauses, they are quite common in sentences in which something other than the subject or the direct object acts as the center. For example: Hace pocos años escribió mi amigo un libro or Hace pocos años escribió mi amigo un libro mi amigo = A few years ago, my friend wrote a book Ayer yo mi madre a mi amigo y le pregunté por su libro or Ayer yo a mi amigo mi madre y le pregunté and asked him about his book In many dependent clauses, the verb is put before the subject (and thus often VSO or VOS) in order to avoid putting the verb in the final position: Este es el libro que escribió mi amigo, but but Este's el libro que mi amigo escribí = This is the book my friend wrote A sentence in which the direct object is the subject or topic (old information), while the subject is part of the commentary, or theme (new information), often adopts OVS order. In this case, the direct object notsther phrase is supplemented by the corresponding direct object pronomial; for example: El libro lo escribió mi amigo Because subject pronouns are often dropped, one often sees sentences with a verb and direct object, but not an explicitly specified subject. In questions VSO is common (though not mandatory): Escribí mi amigo el libro? = Did my friend write the book? Yes/no questions, regardless of the constituent order, usually differ from declarative sentences by context and intonation. Cleft sentences A split set is one formed with the coptic verb (usually with a dummy pronom like it as a subject), plus a word that splits the sentence, plus a side clause. They are often used to emphasize part of the sentence. Here are some examples of English sentences and their column versions: I did. – it was I who did it or colloquially It was me who did it. You will stop smoking by willpower. → By willpower, you stop smoking. Spanish usually does not use such a structure in simple sentences. The translations of sentences like these can easily be analyzed as normal sentences with relative pronouns. Spanish is able to express such concepts without a special column structure thanks to its flexible word order. For example, if we translate a column set like it was Juan who lost the keys, we get Fue Juan el que perdió las llaves. While the English sentence uses a special structure, the Spanish is not. The verb fue does not have a dummy subject, and the proun el que is not a columnist, but a nominal relative pronoun that means the [male] one. Assuming we respect the pairings of el que and las llaves, we can play with the word order of the Spanish sentence without affecting its structure – although each permutation for a native speaker would give a subtly different shade of emphasis. For example, we can say Juan fue el que perdió las llaves (Juan was the one who lost the keys) or El que perdió las llaves fue Juan (the one who lost the keys was Juan). As the translations show, when this word order is chosen, English stops using the column structure (there is no dummy it anymore and a nominal lyre relative is used instead of the divisive word), while in Spanish no words have changed. Here are some examples of such sentences: Fue Juan el que perdió las llaves = It was John who won s'lo tres d'as los que te quedan = There are only three days left that you still have Seré yo quien se lo diga = It will be me who tells him Son pocos los que vienen y se quedan = lit. There are only a few who come and stay Note that it is ungrammatical, just try to Splitting sentences as in English, but using quien in the singular or quienes in the plural, is grammatical. *Fue Juan que perdió las llaves (false) Fue Juan quien perdió las llaves (correct) When prepositions come into play, things get complicated. Structures that are uniquely identifiable as column sets are used. The verb ser introduces the claimed element and then there is a nominalizer. Both are preceded by the corresponding preposition. For example: Fue a mé a quien le dio permiso = It was me who gave him permission to light up. It was for me who he gave permission To Be para nosotros para quienes se hizo esto = It is us for whom this was done, lit. It is for us for whom this was made it por eso por lo que lo hice = That is why I have done it, more literally: therefore I have done it, or quite literally, it is because of what I have done it asabe hacer = It is so that it must be done, lights up. So it has to be done (como replaces longer expressions like la forma en que) This structure is quite literal, and is therefore often avoided by not using a column set at all. Emphasis is only conveyed by word order and emphasis with the voice (shown here in bold). Me dio permiso a mé = He gave me permission Se hizo esto para nosotros = This was done for us Por eso lo hice = I did it because of it Se debe hacer así = It must be done this way, as it is reduced to that in English. Foreign learners are advised to avoid this. Es para nosotros que se hizo esto Es por eso que lo hice Fue a mé que le dio permiso (preferred: a quien) Es así que se debe hacer (preferred: como) In the singular, the ancillary clause can either coincide with the relative pronoun or with the subject of the main proposition, although the latter is rarely used. In the plural, however, only an agreement with the subject of the main sentence is acceptable. Therefore: Singular Yo fui el que me lo bebé = I was the one who drank it (agreement with the subject of the main movement) Yo fui el que se lo bebíé (preferred form with same meaning, agreement with el que) La que lo sé soy yo = I am the one who knows it (agreement with the subject of the main sentence) La que lo sabe soy yo = (preferred form with equal meaning). Agreement with la que) plural somos los énicos que no tenemos ni un centavo para apostar = We are the only ones, who do not even have a penny to bet (agreement with the theme of the main movement) (from the dialogue of the Gabriel Garcia M Roman El coronel no tiene quien le escriba) Vosotros sois las lo sabéis = You girls are the ones who know (agreement with the theme of the main movement) Dialectic variations forms of speech The use of usted and ustedes as polite The form of the address is universal. However, there are differences informal address. Ustedes replaces Vosotros in large parts of Andalusia, the Canary Islands and Latin Latin except in liturgical or poetic styles. In some parts of Andalusia, the pronoun-ustedes are used with the standard vosotros endings. Depending on the region, Latin Americans can also replace the singular t' with usted or vos. Choosing the pronobite is a difficult subject and can even vary from village to village. Travellers are often advised to play it safely and call everyone. A feature of the speech of the Dominican Republic and other areas where syllable final /s/ is completely mute is that there is no audible difference between the singular form of the second and third person of the verb. This results in redundant pronomiation usage, for example, marking on. (pronounced tuvé) to the end of sentences where other speakers would say, ves?. Voseo main article: Voseo Vos was used in medieval Castilian as a polite form, as the French Vous and the Italian Voi, and it used the same shapes as Vosotros. This gave three levels of formality: Té quieres Vos queréis (originally queredes) Vuestra merced quiere (today usted) While vos was lost in standard Spanish, some dialects lost t' and began to use vos as an informal pronoun. The exact connotations of this practice, called voseo, depend on the dialect. In some countries, there are socio-economic effects. Voseo uses the pronoun vos for t, but retains te as object pronomdemand and tu and tuyo as possessives. In voseo verbs corresponding to vos in the present indicative (approximately equivalent to the English simple present) are formed from the plural of the second person (the form for vosotros). When the second person's plural ends in -éis or -és, the form for vos the i drops: Vosotros habléis – vos hab'is Vosotros tenéis – vos tenéis Similar is the verb ser (to be): Vosotros sois – vos sois If the second person's plural ends in -s (with an accent on the e, then the form for vos is identical: Vosotros viv es – vos viv es Vosotros o es – vos o es Vosotros hu es – vos hu es Imperativ, the form for vos is also derived from the plural of the second person. The latter always ends in -d. So for the form for vos this d is removed, and if the verb has more than one syllable, an accent is added to the last vowel: Tened (vosotros) – tené (vos) Dad (vosotros) – dadé (vos) The only exception to these rules is the verb ir (to go), which has no mandatory form for vos and uses the analog form of the verb, which has a similar meaning and is regular: Andad – and in this subjunctive, the same rules apply as for the present indicative, although these forms coexist in Argentina with those for the pronoun t. : Que vosotros digáis – que vos digas Or: Que t' digas – que vos digas Other forms always have the same form for vos as for t. Outside Argentina, further combinations are possible. To people in Maracaibo can use standard vosotros endings for vos (vos habléis, que vos habléis). Vosotros imperative: -ar for -ad In Spain, the infinitive instead of the normative normative is colloquially used for Vosotros. This is not accepted in the normative language. Venir! instead of Venid! Callaros! instead of Callaos! (Callarse in some dialects) or Marcharos! instead of Idos! Non-normative -s on the form A form that has been used for centuries but is never accepted normatively has a -s that ends in the second person, which is singular of the preterit exterior or the simple past. For example, lo hicistes instead of the normative lo hiciste; hablastes t' for hablaste té. This is the only case where the T-Form form does not end in a -s in the normative language. Ladino has gone further with Habláten. Third-person object pronoun variation The pronouns of the third person direct-object- and indirect-object-wise have variations from region to region, from individual to individual and even within the language of individual individuals. The Real Academia Española prefers an etymological use in which the indirect object function is carried by le (regardless of gender) and the direct object function is carried by la or lo (depending on the sex of the predecessor and regardless of its animacy). The Academy also tolerates the use of le as a direct object form for male, animating precursors (i.e. males). Deviations from these permitted uses are called leísmo (for the use of le as a direct object) and loísmo and loísmo (for the use of la and lo as indirect objects). The object pronomination variation is examined in detail by García ∓ Otheguy (1977). Here are some examples: Leísmo: Le miraron (They saw him/her/she.) Normative: lo miraron o la miraron depending on the sex of the object. Lasmo: La dijeron que se callara (They told her to shut up). Normative: Le dijeron que se callara. The person who is said is an indirect object in Spanish, and the replacement pronoun is the same for both sexes. Loísmo: Lo dijeron que se callara (They told him to shut up). Normative: Le dijeron que se callara. See above. The noun clauses quismo and dequeismo are usually introduced by the complementizer que, and such a nominal clause can serve as the subject of the proposition de, which leads to the sequence de que in the standard language. This sequence, in turn, is often colloquially reduced to que, and this reduction is called quismo. Some speakers insert de before que in contexts where this is not required in the standard grammar. This insertion of extraneous de before que – called deque-smo – is generally associated with less educated speakers. Notes: Henry Kamen, Empire: how Spain became a world power, 1492-1763, 2002.3. Diccionario de la lengua española de la Real Academia Española, hablar , Diccionario de la lengua española de la Real Academia Española, comer é Diccionario de la lengua española de la write References Alvar, Manuel, Hyenic dialectologa manual. Ariel. 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