

EL ALFABETO

A	ah	Ñ	en yay
B	bay	O	oh
C	say	P	pay
D	day	Q	coo
E	ay	R	eh ray
F	ay fay	S	es ay
G	hay	T	tay
H	ah chay	U	ew
I	ee	V	vay/bay
J	hoe tah	W	dough blay vay
K	kah	X	eh kees
L	el ay	Y	ee gree ay gah
M	em ay	Z	say tah
N	en ay		



- * H is always silent in Spanish
- * J makes more of an “H” sound in Spanish
- * K and W are only used to spell foreign words
- * Ñ, the symbol over the N, is called a tilde and only goes over N’s and gives a “Y” sound to the N.
- * V and B are very similar in Spanish, both making the soft “B” sound.
- * X is pronounced like the “J” in Mexican names, otherwise it is similar to English.
- * Z is pronounced with an “S” sound, not a hard “Z”
- * These double letters used to be counted as their own letters in the alphabet. Now they are not.
CH = (CH sound) LL = (Y sound) RR = (rolled R)
- * Which syllables are stressed in Spanish words?
 - Rule 1- If the word ends in a vowel or the consonants N or S, the stress is on the next to the last syllable.
 - Rule 2- If the word ends in a consonant (except N or S) the stress is on the last syllable.
 - Rule 3- If the word has a stress on any other syllable, it needs an accent mark.
 - The Spanish accent mark goes in one direction only and can only be used over VOWELS!
Examples: á, é, í, ó, ú. Notice that you do not dot an accented “i”. Accents go over only ONE vowel at a time. Do not let your accents “stretch” over two or three letters.
 - Exception: some words have an accent in order to differentiate it from another word spelled the same way, even though the stress is already on that syllable.

Sing with Cosmo --- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MJbHmgaeDM>

Alphabet Song --- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7R-QkOXgcU&feature=related>