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This article may contain affiliate links. As an Amazon Associate, I earn from qualifying purchases. For full information, please see the disclaimerhere. Remember those marvelous creations youd make in your early years? The cardboard boxes and tissue paper stuck with glue and covered with paint? I bet your teachers praised your ideas and composition and never mentioned the glue that held it all together. Thats how we can view grammar when learning a foreign language. The vocabulary and phrases are your cardboard boxes and tissue paper, and the grammar is your glue. The paint? Perhaps thats your accent. Nevertheless, what Im trying to convey with this analogy is that grammar is supplemental. Its not the main component of your language learning, but that doesnt mean its not important. Essentially, grammar is what holds it all together and makes it all meaningful. Lets remember though, grammar isnt as easy as putting a spatula in some PVA. It can be difficult to grasp and takes some effort before the rules are embedded. Often, general Spanish learning books include grammar as a side note, but if youre really keen to perfect your glue, youre going to need a Spanish grammar dictionary or grammar book for Spanish. In this article, well introduce 12 of the best Spanish grammar books. Well mainly focus on the best Spanish books for beginners but will also look at ones for intermediate and advanced levels. As a beginner, learning grammar can be daunting and the last thing you want is to start sitting down with a huge Spanish grammar dictionary full of all sorts of things that you dont need to learn yet. Here are seven best Spanish grammar books that have beginners in mind. This book covers the most important grammar points that beginner Spanish learners will master. The book really does embody its practice makes perfect stance as it contains 2,500 practice questions as well as 26 grammar lessons. Essentially, this is a hands-on approach to learning Spanish grammar and contains clear explanations with practical examples. This book is best for: Those who prefer clear explanations People who want to combine grammar learning with audio support (online or on the mobile app) People who want to do lots of practice exercises. This Collins book is a 3-in-1 reference book that contains grammar and verbs as well as vocabulary. This is designed for beginners no matter whether theyre school students, adult learners, or those learning for leisure or work. The grammar section is well-laid out with key points highlighted for reinforcement. There are lots of real-life examples and a great glossary explaining grammar terminology. Whats more, there are 120 Spanish verbs fully conjugated on their own double-page spread. There are idiomatic phrases and major constructions included as well as real examples. This book is best for: Beginners who want a clear guide. Those who love grammar when its put into context and examples. People who like learning about idioms in grammatical structures. This book is ideal for beginners as it both a textbook and a workbook. The content is broken down into twenty-five lessons and there are over 200 grammar exercises too. This book is best for: People who want a grammar reference book as well as linked exercises Improving your Spanish grammar in an accessible way Beginners or those who want to go back to basics as a refresher. This no nonsense approach to Spanish grammar is what makes it one of the best Spanish grammar books for beginners. This is designed in such a way that those who dont enjoy traditional learning methods will get something out of this book. The book contains take-it-apart grammar sections, verb charts, quizzes at the end of each chapter, and more. This book is best for: People who dont like traditional learning methods Beginners who want to progress to intermediate level in the future Those who like things broken down into manageable chunks. If youre looking for a Spanish grammar book that focuses on verbs, this is a great one. There are conjugations, verb lessons, and many examples. The book also has hi-res images to help with understanding. This book is best for: People who want to focus on verbs Those who want a variety of different exercise types. Learners who want an in-depth answer section. This Spanish grammar book is ideal for beginners as it has a clear guide that explains concepts clearly. The approach is unintimidating with each chapter presenting one specific grammar point, which is then followed by practice exercises. The book covers gender, adjectives, articles, possessives, and verb tenses and is a great pre-cursor to the intermediate and advanced books by the same author. This book is best for: Those who want to cover the very basics without being overwhelmed by the more advanced grammar points People who want a book that is in a series (intermediate and advanced books are available) Learners looking for a bite-sized approach to grammar topics. This book contains twenty grammar topics in realistic contexts. It is an accessible grammar reference and workbook that is easy to follow. The topics progress nicely through the book and each section has examples and exercises for reinforcement. This book is best for: People who want authentic texts in a grammar book Those seeking reference to Latin American Spanish Learners who want a reference book that they wont grow out of. If youve been learning Spanish for a while, you might want to look into more difficult grammar concepts than basic guides offer. In this section, well show you two grammar books with intermediate learners in mind. This intermediate Spanish grammar book is the 2nd in the series from McGraw-Hill Education. It is written in clear Spanish and has English for key concepts. The chapters each focus on an individual topic and have exercises to practise at the end. The book covers, gender, adjectives, articles, possessives, and tenses in greater depth. There are 116 different units, each on a double spread, and there are over 400 different grammar exercises. This book is best for: Learners who have worked through the McGraw-Hill beginner book Those who want to learn grammar in more depth People with a basic knowledge of Spanish grammar already. This book delves a little deeper and goes into Spanish grammar in greater depth. Despite this, the language used is easy-to-understand and concise. The book covers and builds upon the learners understanding of moods and tenses too. This book is best for: People who like realistic examples Learners who want to compare the language to English grammar usage Those who are looking for extensive, engaging practice activities. As promised, well also introduce you to three grammar books Spanish advanced learners can enjoy. Lets take a look: This is the fifth edition of the Butt & Benjamin Spanish grammar book and has been updated to include up-to-date information from the Royal Spanish Academys La Nueva Grramtica de la lengua Espaola. This book is loved by students and teachers alike and is aimed at those studying in greater depth like university-level. It also contains references to Latin American Spanish and includes up-to-date vocabulary. This book is best for: University students People who want an in-depth grammar reference book Teachers of Spanish. This book is the third in the Practice Makes Perfect series. It focuses on the nuances of the language and tackles things like adjectives used as adverbs, quantity determiners, subject pronouns and their omission, prepositions, and more besides. This book is best for: University students People who have completed the beginner and intermediate book Teachers who want an in-depth book to share with students. With up-to-date coverage of the Spanish language, this grammar book is designed for college and university students who need to know the more intricate parts of Spanish grammar. The layouts are user-friendly and have illustrative examples with practice exercises for reinforcement. This book is best for: College and university students who need more in-depth knowledge Teachers who want an up-to-date reference Anyone who enjoys the Collins style and layout. There are so many different Spanish grammar books out there that it can be difficult to know where to start. The best thing to do is determine your level (beginner, intermediate, or advanced) and choose one of the ones weve recommended. Good luck! Learning Spanish can be a challenging task, especially when it comes to grammar. Spanish grammar books can be an excellent resource for anyone looking to improve their Spanish language skills. These books can help you understand the rules of Spanish grammar, including verb conjugation, sentence structure, and punctuation.When choosing a Spanish grammar book, its essential to consider the level of the book. Some books are designed for beginners, while others are more advanced. You should also consider the books format, as some books are designed to be used in a classroom setting, while others are better suited for self-study.One critical thing to pay attention to when choosing a Spanish grammar book is the books author. Some authors are more experienced and well-known than others, and their books may be more reliable and accurate. Additionally, you may want to consider the books reviews to see what other readers have to say about the books effectiveness.Whether youre a beginner or an advanced Spanish learner, a high-quality Spanish grammar book can help you improve your language skills. In the following sections, well review some of the best Spanish grammar books on the market to help you choose the right one for your needs.If youre looking to improve your Spanish language skills, investing in a good grammar book can be a great place to start. Whether youre a beginner or an advanced learner, these books offer clear and concise explanations of Spanish grammar rules, as well as plenty of exercises and practice opportunities to help you master the language. Below is our list of the best Spanish grammar books on the market, each one carefully chosen based on its content, clarity, and overall value.If you are looking for a comprehensive Spanish grammar book, Practice Makes Perfect: Complete Spanish Grammar, Premium Fourth Edition is a great option.ProsThe book covers all aspects of Spanish grammar in a clear and concise manner.The exercises are well-designed and helpful in reinforcing the concepts learned.The book includes an answer key for all exercises, making it easy to check your work.ConsSome users may find the explanations too brief or not detailed enough.The book may not be suitable for absolute beginners, as it assumes some prior knowledge of Spanish.The layout and design of the book could be improved, as it can be difficult to navigate at times.In this book, you will find a thorough overview of Spanish grammar, including verb conjugation, tenses, pronouns, adjectives, and more. The explanations are clear and to the point, making it easy to understand even the most complex concepts. The exercises are varied and well-designed, with plenty of opportunities to practice what you have learned.One of the best features of this book is the answer key, which is included at the back of the book. This makes it easy to check your work and ensure that you are on the right track. The book also includes helpful tips and tricks for mastering Spanish grammar, as well as common mistakes to avoid.While some users may find the explanations too brief or not detailed enough, others may appreciate the concise nature of the book. Additionally, the book assumes some prior knowledge of Spanish, so it may not be suitable for absolute beginners.Overall, if you are looking for a comprehensive Spanish grammar book that covers all the essentials, Practice Makes Perfect: Complete Spanish Grammar, Premium Fourth Edition is a great choice. With clear explanations, helpful exercises, and an answer key, this book is sure to help you improve your Spanish grammar skills.If youre looking for a comprehensive Spanish grammar book, A New Reference Grammar of Modern Spanish might be a good choice for you.ProsThe book covers a wide range of grammar topics, from basic to advanced.The explanations are clear and easy to understand.The book includes plenty of examples and exercises to help you practice.ConsThe book is quite thick and heavy, which might make it less portable.Some readers might find the book too academic or technical.The book doesnt come with an answer key for the exercises.This book is a great resource for anyone who wants to improve their Spanish grammar skills. Whether youre a beginner or an advanced learner, youll find plenty of useful information and exercises in this book.The book covers all the key areas of Spanish grammar, including verb conjugation, noun and adjective agreement, pronouns, prepositions, and more. The explanations are clear and concise, and the examples are relevant and helpful.One of the strengths of this book is that it includes plenty of exercises and activities to help you practice what youve learned. There are exercises at the end of each chapter, as well as review sections that summarize the key points covered in the chapter.The only downside of this book is that its quite heavy and thick, which might make it less portable than some other grammar books. Additionally, some readers might find the book too academic or technical, especially if theyre looking for a more conversational or practical approach to grammar.Overall, if youre serious about improving your Spanish grammar skills, A New Reference Grammar of Modern Spanish is a great resource to have on your bookshelf. Just be prepared to spend some time working through the exercises and activities!If youre looking to improve your Spanish verb tenses, then Practice Makes Perfect: Spanish Verb Tenses, Premium Fourth Edition may be the book for you. With its comprehensive coverage of all the tenses in modern Spanish, this book is a great resource for intermediate to advanced learners.ProsComprehensive coverage of all tenses in modern SpanishIncludes exercises to help you practice and reinforce your understandingClear explanations and examples to help you understand the grammar rulesConsNot suitable for beginnersSome readers have reported strong eucalyptus smell in their copiesExercises can be time-consumingIn Practice Makes Perfect: Spanish Verb Tenses, Premium Fourth Edition, youll find a wealth of information on Spanish verb tenses. The book covers everything from the present tense to the conditional perfect, with clear explanations and examples to help you understand the grammar rules. Youll also find plenty of exercises to help you practice and reinforce your understanding, making it a great resource for learners who want to improve their Spanish verb tenses.However, its worth noting that this book is not suitable for beginners. If youre just starting out with Spanish, you may find the content too advanced. Additionally, some readers have reported a strong eucalyptus smell in their copies, which can be distracting. Finally, the exercises in the book can be time-consuming, so youll need to be prepared to put in some work if you want to get the most out of this resource.Overall, if youre an intermediate to advanced learner looking to improve your Spanish verb tenses, then Practice Makes Perfect: Spanish Verb Tenses, Premium Fourth Edition is definitely worth checking out. With its comprehensive coverage and helpful exercises, its a great resource for anyone looking to take their Spanish to the next level.If youre looking for a comprehensive Spanish grammar book, you should consider Barrons Grammar Series.ProsThe book covers the basics of Spanish grammar in a clear and concise manner.It has a lot of exercises and examples that help you practice what youve learned.The book is small and lightweight, making it easy to carry around with you.ConsThe binding of the book is not very strong, and the pages may fall out over time.Some of the explanations in the book may be too advanced for beginners.The book doesnt cover all the nuances of the Spanish language.Barrons Grammar Series is a great option for anyone who wants to learn Spanish grammar. The book covers all the basics of Spanish grammar, including verb conjugation, articles, adjectives, and more. The exercises and examples in the book are very helpful, and they allow you to practice what youve learned. The book is also very small and lightweight, so you can take it with you wherever you go.However, there are some downsides to the book. The binding of the book is not very strong, and the pages may fall out over time. Additionally, some of the explanations in the book may be too advanced for beginners. Finally, the book doesnt cover all the nuances of the Spanish language, so you may need to supplement your learning with additional resources.Overall, Barrons Grammar Series is a great option for anyone who wants to learn Spanish grammar. Its not perfect, but its a solid choice for anyone who wants to improve their Spanish language skills.If youre looking for a comprehensive guide to learning Spanish grammar, then Easy Spanish Step-By-Step is a great option.ProsThe book is well-structured and easy to follow, making it great for self-study.It includes plenty of exercises and tests to help you practice what youve learned.The author does a great job of explaining complex grammar concepts in a clear and concise way.ConsSome users have noted that the book is more focused on Latin American Spanish, so it may not be the best choice if youre specifically interested in European Spanish.The exercises can be repetitive at times, which may be frustrating for some learners.The book doesnt include any audio resources, so youll need to find those separately if you want to practice your listening and speaking skills.Overall, if youre looking for a comprehensive guide to learning Spanish grammar, Easy Spanish Step-By-Step is definitely worth considering. The book is well-structured and easy to follow, and it includes plenty of exercises and tests to help you practice what youve learned. However, its worth noting that the book is more focused on Latin American Spanish, and some users may find the exercises to be repetitive.When looking for a Spanish grammar book, there are a few things to consider to ensure you get the best product for your needs. Here are some features to look at:One of the first things to consider is your level of proficiency in Spanish. If you are a beginner, you will want a book that starts with the basics and gradually builds up your skills. On the other hand, if you are more advanced, you will want a book that challenges you and helps you refine your skills.Spanish grammar books come in a variety of formats, including textbooks, workbooks, and reference guides. Textbooks are great for structured learning, while workbooks are ideal for practicing what you have learned. Reference guides are helpful for quick reference and review.ContentDifferent books cover different aspects of Spanish grammar. Some books focus on grammar rules and structures, while others cover vocabulary and common expressions. Consider what you want to learn and choose a book that covers those topics.Practice is essential for mastering Spanish grammar. Look for a book that includes exercises and practice activities to reinforce what you have learned. Some books also come with audio or online resources to help with pronunciation and listening comprehension.Price is also an important consideration. Spanish grammar books can range from affordable to quite expensive. Consider your budget and choose a book that fits within your price range.By considering these features, you can find the best Spanish grammar book for your needs.Learn Spanish the Mexican Way Start your trial Spanish lesson today Image not available forColor: To view this video download Flash Player
This article may contain affiliate links. As an Amazon Associate, I earn from qualifying purchases. For full information, please see the disclaimerhere. Remember those marvelous creations youd make in your early years? The cardboard boxes and tissue paper stuck with glue and covered with paint? I bet your teachers praised your ideas and composition and never mentioned the glue that held it all together. Thats how we can view grammar when learning a foreign language. The vocabulary and phrases are your cardboard boxes and tissue paper, and the grammar is your glue. The paint? Perhaps thats your accent. Nevertheless, what Im trying to convey with this analogy is that grammar is supplemental. Its not the main component of your language learning, but that doesnt mean its not important. Essentially, grammar is what holds it all together and makes it all meaningful. Lets remember though, grammar isnt as easy as putting a spatula in some PVA. It can be difficult to grasp and takes some effort before the rules are embedded. Often, general Spanish learning books include grammar as a side note, but if youre really keen to perfect your glue, youre going to need a Spanish grammar dictionary or grammar book for Spanish. In this article, well introduce 12 of the best Spanish grammar books. Well mainly focus on the best Spanish books for beginners but will also look at ones for intermediate and advanced levels. As a beginner, learning grammar can be daunting and the last thing you want is to start sitting down with a huge Spanish grammar dictionary full of all sorts of things that you dont need to learn yet. Here are seven best Spanish grammar books that have beginners in mind. This book covers the most important grammar points that beginner Spanish learners will master. The book really does embody its practice makes perfect stance as it contains 2,500 practice questions as well as 26 grammar lessons. 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Those who love grammar when its put into context and examples. People who like learning about idioms in grammatical structures. This book is ideal for beginners as it both a textbook and a workbook. The content is broken down into twenty-five lessons and there are over 200 grammar exercises too. This book is best for: People who want a grammar reference book as well as linked exercises Improving your Spanish grammar in an accessible way Beginners or those who want to go back to basics as a refresher. This no nonsense approach to Spanish grammar is what makes it one of the best Spanish grammar books for beginners. This is designed in such a way that those who dont enjoy traditional learning methods will get something out of this book. The book contains take-it-apart grammar sections, verb charts, quizzes at the end of each chapter, and more. 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This book is best for: Those who want to cover the very basics without being overwhelmed by the more advanced grammar points People who want a book that is in a series (intermediate and advanced books are available) Learners looking for a bite-sized approach to grammar topics. This book contains twenty grammar topics in realistic contexts. It is an accessible grammar reference and workbook that is easy to follow. The topics progress nicely through the book and each section has examples and exercises for reinforcement. This book is best for: People who want authentic texts in a grammar book Those seeking reference to Latin American Spanish Learners who want a reference book that they wont grow out of. If youve been learning Spanish for a while, you might want to look into more difficult grammar concepts than basic guides offer. In this section, well show you two grammar books with intermediate learners in mind. This intermediate Spanish grammar book is the 2nd in the series from McGraw-Hill Education. It is written in clear Spanish and has English for key concepts. The chapters each focus on an individual topic and have exercises to practise at the end. The book covers, gender, adjectives, articles, possessives, and tenses in greater depth. There are 116 different units, each on a double spread, and there are over 400 different grammar exercises. This book is best for: Learners who have worked through the McGraw-Hill beginner book Those who want to learn grammar in more depth People with a basic knowledge of Spanish grammar already. This book delves a little deeper and goes into Spanish grammar in greater depth. Despite this, the language used is easy-to-understand and concise. The book covers and builds upon the learners understanding of moods and tenses too. This book is best for: People who like realistic examples Learners who want to compare the language to English grammar usage Those who are looking for extensive, engaging practice activities. As promised, well also introduce you to three grammar books Spanish advanced learners can enjoy. Lets take a look: This is the fifth edition of the Butt & Benjamin Spanish grammar book and has been updated to include up-to-date information from the Royal Spanish Academys La Nueva Grramtica de la lengua Espaola. This book is loved by students and teachers alike and is aimed at those studying in greater depth like university-level. It also contains references to Latin American Spanish and includes up-to-date vocabulary. This book is best for: University students People who want an in-depth grammar reference book Teachers of Spanish. This book is the third in the Practice Makes Perfect series. 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The best thing to do is determine your level (beginner, intermediate, or advanced) and choose one of the ones weve recommended. Good luck! quickly learn basic grammar and vocabularyfind ready-to-use examplescheck the dictionary of basic words and expressions at the end of the bookCD with over 30 conversations to reinforce your listening comprehension skills Another great way to improve your Spanish skills is to read an actual book in Spanish. Wait, a book? But I dont know enough Spanish to read a book! Relax, I am not going to recommend reading Don Quijote in its original version But there are books you can still read, even if you are only beginning to learn Spanish. An excellent choice are dual-language selections of short stories. My students absolutely love them and Im sure you will too. In these books you have the same story in Spanish and in English, one version next the other, on the opposite page. When you open the book, you can easily see and compare both versions at the same time. Each story comes with a glossary to help you understand the most challenging words and there is a set of questions to check how well you grasped the whole context. Here are the best three choices, IMHO: Preview the book: Amazon This book has been written for A2-B1 level students and contains 8 stories of different genres to help you learn Spanish in an entertaining way, very different from a classroom experience. Did you know that people learn a foreign language much faster when they are having fun? It is a scientifically-proven fact, so do take that into consideration. What makes this book a really useful tool to learn Spanish are: A glossary for bolded words in each textA bilingual word listFull plot summaryquestions at the end of each chapter to check your comprehension The students I have recommended this book to really enjoy it and have asked me if there are more stories by the same author available on the market. Even my kids love Olly Richards style and cant get enough of him. Another great thing about Short Stories in Spanish for Beginners is that it comes with an introduction explaining how to read effectively. Make sure not to skip it! Preview the book: AmazonIf you like Spanish literature, you will enjoy this book very much. To me, it is an absolute must when it comes to Spanish books for beginners. It contains abridged versions of 41 classic Spanish stories by authors such as Luis Taboada, Juan Jos Arreola, Eufronio Viscarra, Ricardo Palma and many others. The stories have been adapted to A-level students of Spanish and follow the same dual layout as the one in my first recommended book. At the end of the book you will find additional exercises and glossary. Preview the book: Amazon Lets not forget that Spanish is also spoken in most of Latin America. Even though it is mostly the same language, there are many differences. The pronunciation is different, ustedes replaces vosotros, there are local idioms, words can have a different meaning depending on the country, and so on. The 16 legends contained in Stories from Latin America offer you an opportunity to immerse yourself in the language and folklore of countries like Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia and others. Thanks to them not only will your level of Spanish benefit, but your general culture as well. By following the same side-by-side pattern, the book is very learner-friendly and its difficulty level is adjusted to A2-B1 students. For those of you who like listening exercises, free audio downloads of selected chaptersare available on the publishers website. How can short stories help you with Spanish? Encourage learning by fun and interesting contentRequire little time and their small size reduces risk of frustrationGive context to grammar structuresShow correct word order and sentence structureAllow new vocabulary to sink inProvide examples of real-life use of the languageClarify grammar doubts and tense useTeach idiomatic expressionsWiden your cultural horizonsLoud reading helps improve pronunciation, intonation and fluency Seriously? Actual books? Oh yes. You dont have to be a C1 or C2 to read and benefit from a more complex book in Spanish. Rule number one of reading in a foreign language is to never try to understand every single word. That would be: overwhelmingcounter-productiveand plain boring The idea of reading a book in Spanish is to practise understanding in context, which is the basis of functional communication skills. You will be surprised how many words you can simply figure out from the context. Check out this example: Y despus del almuerzo el nio se comi un rico helado de guayaba. You dont know what guayaba is? It doesnt matter. As long as you understand the rest of the sentence, you can easily infer that it must be something to make ice cream with. The fact that you dont understand that one word doesnt prevent you from understanding the whole context. This is precisely why you shouldnt be afraid to jump into deeper water and try reading actual books in Spanish. A great choice and the last position on my to-read list for Spanish learners is the absolute classic, Harry Potter. Its first part to be precise. Preview the book: AmazonWhat makes the first part any different from the rest of the series? It is the one that most people know. Not everyone is a Harry Potter fan, but given the huge popularity of the saga many people have at least read the first part. Why does it matter, you wonder? The reason is plain and simple: it is easier to re-read things in Spanish youve once read in your own language, than to read and understand a totally new content. Now, why Harry Potter? Ive chosen this particular book for the following reasons: engaging, magical storyrich language full of interesting wordsplenty of real-life dialogues on variety of topicswell-written descriptions to practise adjectivesa wide array of vocabulary Even if you are still an A2 student, you can at least give it a try. Try not to get discouraged if the task proves a little challenging. No matter how much of the book you wont understand, I can guarantee that you WILL understand some of it. Something to build on. To finish with, let me share with you 5 golden rules of learning Spanish with books: Dont rush. Always advance at your own pace. Reading is not a race.Focus on understanding ideas rather than translating every single word.Avoid literal translations as they can be very confusing sometimes.Make summaries (oral or written) of longer chunks of text.Jot down useful words and expressions and make your own sentences with them. Good luck! This article may contain affiliate links. As an Amazon Associate, I earn from qualifying purchases. For full information, please see the disclaimerhere. Remember those marvelous creations youd make in your early years? The cardboard boxes and tissue paper stuck with glue and covered with paint? I bet your teachers praised your ideas and composition and never mentioned the glue that held it all together. Thats how we can view grammar when learning a foreign language. The vocabulary and phrases are your cardboard boxes and tissue paper, and the grammar is your glue. The paint? Perhaps thats your accent. Nevertheless, what Im trying to convey with this analogy is that grammar is supplemental. Its not the main component of your language learning, but that doesnt mean its not important. Essentially, grammar is what holds it all together and makes it all meaningful. Lets remember though, grammar isnt as easy as putting a spatula in some PVA. It can be difficult to grasp and takes some effort before the rules are embedded. Often, general Spanish learning books include grammar as a side note, but if youre really keen to perfect your glue, youre going to need a Spanish grammar dictionary or grammar book for Spanish. In this article, well introduce 12 of the best Spanish grammar books. Well mainly focus on the best Spanish books for beginners but will also look at ones for intermediate and advanced levels. As a beginner, learning grammar can be daunting and the last thing you want is to start sitting down with a huge Spanish grammar dictionary full of all sorts of things that you dont need to learn yet. Here are seven best Spanish grammar books that have beginners in mind. This book covers the most important grammar points that beginner Spanish learners will master. The book really does embody its practice makes perfect stance as it contains 2,500 practice questions as well as 26 grammar lessons. Essentially, this is a hands-on approach to learning Spanish grammar and contains clear explanations with practical examples. This book is best for: Those who prefer clear explanations People who want to combine grammar learning with audio support (online or on the mobile app) People who want to do lots of practice exercises. This Collins book is a 3-in-1 reference book that contains grammar and verbs as well as vocabulary. This is designed for beginners no matter whether theyre school students, adult learners, or those learning for leisure or work. The grammar section is well-laid out with key points highlighted for reinforcement. There are lots of real-life examples and a great glossary explaining grammar terminology. Whats more, there are 120 Spanish verbs fully conjugated on their own double-page spread. There are idiomatic phrases and major constructions included as well as real examples. This book is best for: Beginners who want a clear guide. Those who love grammar when its put into context and examples. People who like learning about idioms in grammatical structures. This book is ideal for beginners as it both a textbook and a workbook. The content is broken down into twenty-five lessons and there are over 200 grammar exercises too. This book is best for: People who want a grammar reference book as well as linked exercises Improving your Spanish grammar in an accessible way Beginners or those who want to go back to basics as a refresher. This no nonsense approach to Spanish grammar is what makes it one of the best Spanish grammar books for beginners. This is designed in such a way that those who dont enjoy traditional learning methods will get something out of this book. The book contains take-it-apart grammar sections, verb charts, quizzes at the end of each chapter, and more. This book is best for: People who dont like traditional learning methods Beginners who want to progress to intermediate level in the future Those who like things broken down into manageable chunks. If youre looking for a Spanish grammar book that focuses on verbs, this is a great one. There are conjugations, verb lessons, and many examples. The book also has hi-res images to help with understanding. This book is best for: People who want to focus on verbs Those who want a variety of different exercise types. Learners who want an in-depth answer section. This Spanish grammar book is ideal for beginners as it has a clear guide that explains concepts clearly. The approach is unintimidating with each chapter presenting one specific grammar point, which is then followed by practice exercises. The book covers gender, adjectives, articles, possessives, and verb tenses and is a great pre-cursor to the intermediate and advanced books by the same author. This book is best for: Those who want to cover the very basics without being overwhelmed by the more advanced grammar points People who want a book that is in a series (intermediate and advanced books are available) Learners looking for a bite-sized approach to grammar topics. This book contains twenty grammar topics in realistic contexts. It is an accessible grammar reference and workbook that is easy to follow. The topics progress nicely through the book and each section has examples and exercises for reinforcement. This book is best for: People who want authentic texts in a grammar book Those seeking reference to Latin American Spanish Learners who want a reference book that they wont grow out of. If youve been learning Spanish for a while, you might want to look into more difficult grammar concepts than basic guides offer. In this section, well show you two grammar books with intermediate learners in mind. This intermediate Spanish grammar book is the 2nd in the series from McGraw-Hill Education. It is written in clear Spanish and has English for key concepts. The chapters each focus on an individual topic and have exercises to practise at the end. The book covers, gender, adjectives, articles, possessives, and tenses in greater depth. There are 116 different units, each on a double spread, and there are over 400 different grammar exercises. This book is best for: Learners who have worked through the McGraw-Hill beginner book Those who want to learn grammar in more depth People with a basic knowledge of Spanish grammar already. This book delves a little deeper and goes into Spanish grammar in greater depth. Despite this, the language used is easy-to-understand and concise. The book covers and builds upon the learners understanding of moods and tenses too. This book is best for: People who like realistic examples Learners who want to compare the language to English grammar usage Those who are looking for extensive, engaging practice activities. As promised, well also introduce you to three grammar books Spanish advanced learners can enjoy. Lets take a look: This is the fifth edition of the Butt & Benjamin Spanish grammar book and has been updated to include up-to-date information from the Royal Spanish Academys La Nueva Grramtica de la lengua Espaola. This book is loved by students and teachers alike and is aimed at those studying in greater depth like university-level. It also contains references to Latin American Spanish and includes up-to-date vocabulary. This book is best for: University students People who want an in-depth grammar reference book Teachers of Spanish. This book is the third in the Practice Makes Perfect series. It focuses on the nuances of the language and tackles things like adjectives used as adverbs, quantity determiners, subject pronouns and their omission, prepositions, and more besides. This book is best for: University students People who have completed the beginner and intermediate book Teachers who want an in-depth book to share with students. With up-to-date coverage of the Spanish language, this grammar book is designed for college and university students who need to know the more intricate parts of Spanish grammar. The layouts are user-friendly and have illustrative examples with practice exercises for reinforcement. This book is best for: College and university students who need more in-depth knowledge Teachers who want an up-to-date reference Anyone who enjoys the Collins style and layout. There are so many different Spanish grammar books out there that it can be difficult to know where to start. The best thing to do is determine your level (beginner, intermediate, or advanced) and choose one of the ones weve recommended. Good luck! SourcesLike this page?Buy us a coffeeEmail us if you have any feedbackAre you tired of relying on dry, boring textbooks to learn Spanish? They definitely serve a purpose but the boring ones fail to fully engage you in the language learning process.In this blog post, well share 12 of the best Spanish textbooks that are focused on grammar, vocabulary, reading and even etymology. First, lets see what street Spanish vs textbook Spanish sounds like. This video is brought to you by Spring Spanish (a project I co-founded): And now, lets say goodbye to the boring textbooks and find new, interesting ones. Here we go!Best Spanish textbooks for beginner-level students1. Spanish Grammar For Beginners: The most complete textbook and workbook for Spanish Learners by My Daily SpanishEffortlessly master beginner Spanish grammar with Spanish Grammar For Beginners.This step-by-step guide offers 30 short lessons. It focuses on the essentials to build a sustainable learning habit. 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This will enable you to rapidly develop Spanish speaking and comprehension skills.Although we, on Effortless Conversations are not the biggest fans of grammar, we have to admit: this is a great Spanish textbook to check out!Easy Spanish Step by Step proves that a solid grounding in grammar basics is the key to mastering a second languageGrammatical rules and concepts are clearly explained in order of importance, and more than 300 verbs and key terms are introduced on the basis of frequencyNumerous exercises and engaging readings help learners quickly build their Spanish speaking and comprehension prowessORDER FROM AMAZON: Easy Spanish Step-By-StepSpanish for Beginners is the ultimate handbook for mastering the Spanish language. This comprehensive guide equips you with proven strategies and systematic lessons to conquer Spanish. 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Featuring clear explanations, extensive practice exercises, conjugation tables, and new audio recordings with interactive quizzes, youll learn to speak and write Spanish fluently.The authors humorous approach, complete with celebrity references, keeps the learning process fun.Gain confidence in using different verb tenses through everyday examples across diverse topics, reinforcing your knowledge while building essential skills.8. Spanish Grammar in Context by Juan Kattn-Ibarra and Angela HowkinsSpanish Grammar in Context uses authentic texts to illustrate and explain key areas of Spanish grammar. All of this is followed by different exercises to help.A free companion website features the assortment of extra exercises for additional practice.Spanish Grammar in Context will be an essential resource for intermediate-level students of Spanish. It is good for both classroom use and independent study.A rich variety of texts sourced from all over the Spanish-speaking world, including excerpts from contemporary literature, magazines and newspapersClear, user-friendly and comprehensive coverage of grammar, aided by a list of grammatical termsFree companion website featuring an assortment of extra exercises for additional practiceORDER FROM AMAZON: Spanish Textbooks - Spanish Grammar in ContextSpanish Short Stories for Intermediate Learners has been written directly for intermediate level students. The stories are all written so they fit this level. Its not your specific textbook but in the stories, it avoids much of the obscure vocabulary and grammar that has frustrated you when youve tried to read Spanish in the past.Use this Spanish textbook with grammar-based

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It uses the etymological connections between Spanish and English words common derivations from Latin, Greek, and other languages to explain their meanings.Spanish language teachers will find much material that can be used to help motivate the students to learn and remember Spanish vocabulary.Part I provides background material on the origins of SpanishPart II presents "classical" Spanish vocabularyPart III deals with "popular" Spanish vocabularyPart IV has topics like: words of Germanic and Arabic origin, numbers, time, food and animals, the family, the body, and politics.ORDER FROM AMAZON: Spanish Vocabulary - An Etymological ApproachWhile textbooks give you a solid foundation for learning Spanish, true mastery comes from combining different methods.One effective approach is Conversation Based Chunking: this method focuses on learning phrases and chunks of language rather than individual words. It mirrors how native speakers actually communicate and thus, helps you learn the natural fluency of words.The best way to learn Spanish is through a multi-faceted strategy that incorporates textbooks, conversation practice, listening exposure, and other immersive experiences. Combine these resources, and youll be well on your way!Reviewed by Oriol Casanas, Spanish Affiliate Instructor, Metropolitan State University of Denver on 3/6/20Comprehensivenessrating:4see lessThis textbook seems to be consistent chapter after chapter on what it has to offer: a cultural section at the beginning of the chapter, a list of objectives, introduction to vocabulary, grammar, etc. However, I would like to have an index on the screen so that I know how to jump to material that I need to find fast. There is a bookmark function where I can scroll the pages and find where a new chapter begins but I could not find what it is on that chapter unless I read the objectives page. It lacks a true index. The vocabulary list appears twice on each chapter: first, when it is most needed to accomplish a task, and it comes with links to audio (YouTube) to listen to their pronunciation; and second at the end of the chapter, but without a link to audio. The grammar section is in most need of an index. For example, when I searched for the conjugation of the present tense of tener (to have) I had to press the find function in my computer (CMD F, or CTRL F OSX or Windows) five times. The book shows that tener appears 96 times, so perhaps what I am looking for it is many many clicks away. Content Accuracyrating:4Even expensive language textbooks are often inaccurate and different people will find that there are different ways to present material. Although there are things in this textbook that I would explain differently, at the same time I learned a lot seeing that the textbook provides other perspectives that I have not found in publisher-made textbooks in my over twenty-six years of teaching. I did not see much inaccuracy from the first four chapters of this textbook that I reviewed. Maybe I would not have explained things the same way, but they still made sense on the way they are explained by the author. Relevance/Longevityrating:4There is a calendar picture of the year 2015. This is the second edition of the textbook, from 2018. This should have been an easy update to fix. The textbook on the other hand seems very up to date on gender issues vis--vis grammatical gender in Spanish and does a very good job on offering options and keeping students up to date on what native speakers are trying to do to break the gender barriers established by the binary system in Spanish. Clarityrating:5The text is easy to understand, and written by someone who seems to have gone through similar challenges learning the language. I like the clarifications throughout the textbook (not just the first four chapters that I read thoroughly) that usually you could find in only an instructors textbook, in blue font, in contrast with what you can find in Libro Libre, directly addressed to the student, the reader of the textbook. This glossary of explanations do not overwhelm the student. It is written almost like in a casual way as if you would read a Something for Dummies book, although not comically. The pictures to illustrate/clarify the topics are very well chosen, often having a neutral but diverse tone. They have a good taste (they are all G-rated) and they also appear to be up-to-date (these are not old pictures). This could present a challenge when editing it in future years for accuracy though, if some text had to be changed to match any future picture changes. Consistencyrating:4This is perhaps the best part of this textbook. I like its organization and how it makes the student get ready for what they are going to cover, and then reflect on what they learned and what their goals are. It does this chapter after chapter, teaching the student a good habit to use to learn. I do not see a lack of organization on this textbook. However, in ten chapters I see that there is lots of material that depending on the school could be covered in one semester, two semesters, or more. The last chapter of the textbook though seems to present new grammar that is not realistic to learn in one chapter and should be material for a future textbook or level of Spanish (i.e = second year Spanish). I see that the present subjunctive is presented as An introduction to the Subjunctive, but still, one chapter for several very challenging tenses is too much. Maybe there should be two chapters added to this textbook. Modularityrating:3The text is average in the way it presents grammar versus communicative activities. It does not seem to overwhelm the reader with grammar but it shows enough material so that students can begin working together with the language. Perhaps, the grammar pages should be colored (or have a different page presentation) differently so that they are easy to pinpoint when searching for something that we do not know exactly what is called but that we suspect that it is there. I see that I could choose fragments of the textbook and reference them at a later chapter, to review something that can help connect it to what is covered elsewhere in the chapter. However, I see that this would be something that I have to do manually, ahead of time, and especially once I am very acquainted with the pages on the textbook. See Interface in this review for a comment on how I struggled in finding information within the textbook for expressions with tener. Organization/Structure/Flowrating:4This textbook is organized in a very classical way of teaching Spanish first year, and it is usually the way that I prefer it. There are some publisher-made textbooks that are trying to prove that there is not a set order to teach a language, and although this is true, I prefer the order that I have been using for more than two decades. There is however one aspect of organization that bothers me in this textbook: at first I was very excited to see that the first page of every chapter had a culture section, and I thought that because it was at the beginning of the chapter that it had a prominent purpose on that chapter, but no. Every cultural reading I read does not seem to fit directly with the grammar or vocabulary covered, especially because they are just one page of factual information but they are not accompanied by some comprehension activities or referenced later in that chapter.Interfacerating:2Search: I searched tener expressions and I could not find them within the search tool. Luckily, I searched then expressions with tener and there was a title with that exact wording, the index, showing me that they were in page 227. Then I entered 227 in the search tool but it did not send me to page 227, and I had to scroll (by means of the thumbnails on the navigator pane on the left) to that page manually. Once I was on that page, I saw that the expressions where there but that I had to go to the vocabulary list at the end of the chapter on page 235 to find out the meaning of those expressions. I think that every time that new vocabulary is introduced there should be some kind of mention on where to find their meaning (i.e. page number for the list of vocabulary) and then on that end of chapter vocabulary list there should be another mention on which activity or activities these new words are mostly used. Maybe some kind of hyperlinks from page to page? Images/Video/Audio: Images appear great and they all seem linked to public resources that hopefully will stay there forever, and the same goes for the YouTube audio/video links. Chapter sections: The Culture section is a bit confusing in that in the first chapters they clearly have a title, for example: Las cabezas colosales, but then those titles disappear, and the navigation online make it appear that a grammar section is part of the culture, with for example Cultura: -AR verbs whereas it should say Cultura: Las fallas de Valencia. Grammatical Errorsrating:4Generally, there are no many grammatical or spelling errors, but yes, there are some, occasionally. For example, at the time of giving this review, the word Objectivos is still misspelled. It should be Objetivos with no -c-, and this word is all over the textbook. Cultural Relevancerating:4Regardless of the cultural sections that the textbook presents at the beginning of every chapter which I do not see that they connect with the chapter itself, the rest of culturally relevant material in the textbook does a great job of being inclusive and up to date. CommentsAlthough I am aware that I gave a critical review of the textbook probably from a perspective of a publisher-made heavy textbook user, I see that the textbook has many good things to offer, and I see that is innovative (to me) in the way some activities appear. I imagine that the author has either taught at high school level before or got some ideas for the activities from other instructors who did. I like how some of the mechanics in the activities are explained to the student. For example, the bingo activity on page 62 Bingo humano: This info-gap activity is better than many that I see in publisher-made textbooks in that the potential answers are more unexpected as the student has to retrieve the information not just from two sources (student 1 paper versus student 2 paper) which many textbooks provide in their instructor resource packages but instead from the whole class. This activity is extremely participatory. An OER textbook has a great opportunity to become a better textbook because it can be more flexible in the way material can be improved, changed, added, removed, etc. Publishers are challenged at this as they depend on what their original authors want to do, and they are already happy with what they have since they are selling it anyway and making money without getting up. On the other hand the altruistic nature of OER hopefully will give current and future authors the tools to improve or at least adapt original OER textbooks, with proper attribution, for future generations. I like too that there is one section on this textbook that covers differences between the words more, very, and much. These are words that are challenging to learn in almost any language since they are used constantly and often incorrectly for learners of a new language. Last but no least I like too the End-of-Chapter I-Can statements and goals because it helps to give the student ownership on what they learn. That is, they worked for it, and it has become useful for them. This textbook is a mix of textbook/class manual but it still should be accompanied with some kind of homework that the instructor does not have to manually grade. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Grammar of the Spanish languageSpanish languageA manuscript of the Cantar de mio Cid, 13th centuryOverviewPronunciationstressOrthographyNamesHistoryOldMiddleInfluencesGrammarDeterminersNounsgenderPronounspersonalobjectAdjectivesPrepositionsVerbsconjugationirregular verbsDialectsAndalusianAndeanArgentineBelizeanBolivianCanarianCaribbeanCentral AmericanChileanColombianCosta RicanCubanDominicanEcuadorianEquatoguineanGuatemalanHonduranMexicanMurcianNew MexicanNicaraguanParaguayPanamanianPeninsularPeruvianPhilippinestatusPuerto RicanRioplatenseSaharanSalvadoranStandardUruguayanVenezuelanDialectologySeseoYesmoVoseoLesmoLosmoInterlanguagesLlanitoJoparaJudaeo-SpanishPortuolSpanglishCastrapoCreolesRoquetas PidginChavacano or ChabacanoPalenquero or PalenqueTeachingHispanismRAEInstituto CervantesvteSpanish is a grammatically inflected language, which means that many words are modified ("marked") in small ways, usually at the end, according to their changing functions. Verbs are marked for tense, aspect, mood, person, and number (resulting in up to fifty conjugated forms per verb). Nouns follow a two-gender system and are marked for number. Personal pronouns are inflected for person, number, gender (including a residual neuter), and a very reduced case system; the Spanish pronominal system represents a simplification of the ancestral Latin system.Frontispiece of the Grammatica NebrissensisSpanish was the first of the European vernaculars to have a grammar treatise, Gramtica de la lengua castellana, published in 1492 by the Andalusian philologist Antonio de Nebrija and presented to Queen Isabella of Castile at Salamanca.[1]The Real Academia Espaola (RAE, Royal Spanish Academy) traditionally dictates the normative rules of the Spanish language, as well as its orthography.Differences between formal varieties of Peninsular and American Spanish are remarkably few, and someone who has learned the language in one area will generally have no difficulties of communication in the other; however, pronunciation does vary, as well as grammar and vocabulary.Recently published comprehensive Spanish reference grammars in English include DeBruyne (1996), Butt & Benjamin (2011), and Batchelor & San Jos (2010).Main articles: Spanish verbs, Spanish conjugation, and Spanish irregular verbsEvery Spanish verb belongs to one of three form classes, characterized by the infinitive ending: -ar, -er, or -irsometimes called the first, second, and third conjugations, respectively.A Spanish verb has nine indicative tenses with more-or-less direct English equivalents: the present tense ('I walk'), the preterite ('I walked'), the imperfect ('I was walking' or 'I used to walk'), the present perfect ('I have walked'), the past perfect also called the pluperfect ('I had walked'), the future ('I will walk'), the future perfect ('I will have walked'), the conditional simple ('I would walk') and the conditional perfect ('I would have walked').In most dialects, each tense has six potential forms, varying for first, second, or third person and for singular or plural number. In the second person, Spanish maintains the so-called "TV distinction" between familiar and formal modes of address. The formal second-person pronouns (usted, ustedes) take third-person verb forms.The second-person familiar plural is expressed in most of Spain with the pronoun vosotros and its characteristic verb forms (e.g., comis 'you eat'), while in Latin American Spanish it merges with the formal second-person plural (e.g., ustedes comen). Thus, ustedes is used as both the formal and familiar second-person pronoun in Latin America.In many areas of Latin America (especially Central America and southern South America), the second-person familiar singular pronoun t is replaced by vos, which frequently requires its own characteristic verb forms, especially in the present indicative, where the endings are -s, -s, and -s for -ar, -er, -ir verbs, respectively. (See "voseo".)In the tables of paradigms below, the (optional) subject pronouns appear in parentheses.The present indicative is used to express actions or states of being in a present time frame. For example:Soy alto (I am tall). (Subject pronoun "yo" not required and not routinely used).Ella canta en el club (She sings in the club).Todos nosotros vivimos en un submarino amarillo (We all live in a yellow submarine).Son las diez y media ([It] is ten thirty).Present indicative forms of the regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) hablo(nosotros/-as) hablamosSecond person familiar(t) hablas(vos) habls/hablis(vosotros/-as) hablisSecond person formal(usted) habla(ustedes) hablanThird person(l, ella) habla(ellos, ellas) hablanPresent indicative forms of the regular -er verb comer ('to eat')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) como(nosotros/-as) comemosSecond person familiar(t) comes(vos) coms/comis(vosotros/-as) comisSecond person formal(usted) come(ustedes) comenThird person(l, ella) come(ellos, ellas) comenPresent indicative forms of the regular -ir verb vivir ('to live')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) vivo(nosotros/-as) vivimosSecond person familiar(t) vives(vos) vivs(vosotros/-as) vivsSecond person formal(usted) vive(ustedes) vivenThird person(l, ella) vive(ellos, ellas) vivenSpanish has a number of verb tenses used to express actions or states of being in a past time frame. The two that are "simple" in form (formed with a single word, rather than being compound verbs) are the preterite and the imperfect.The preterite is used to express actions or events that took place in the past, and which were instantaneous or are viewed as completed. For example:Ella se muri ayer (She died yesterday)Pablo apag las luces (Pablo turned the lights off)Yo me com el arroz (I ate the rice)Te cortaste el pelo (You had your hair cut, Lit. "You cut yourself the hair")Preterite forms of the regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) habl(nosotros/-as) hablamosSecond person familiar(t, vos) hablaste(vosotros/-as) hablasteisSecond person formal(usted) habl(ustedes) hablaronThird person(l, ella) habl(ellos, ellas) hablaronPreterite forms of the regular -er verb comer ('to eat')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) com(nosotros/-as) comimosSecond person familiar(t, vos) comiste(vosotros/-as) comisteisSecond person formal(usted) comi(ustedes) comieronThird person(l, ella) comi(ellos, ellas) comieronPreterite forms of the regular -ir verb vivir ('to live')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) viv(nosotros/-as) vivimosSecond person familiar(t, vos) viviste(vosotros/-as) vivisteisSecond person formal(usted) vivi(ustedes) vivieronThird person(l, ella) vivi(ellos, ellas) vivieronNote that (1) for -ar and -ir verbs (but not -er), the first-person plural form is the same as that of the present indicative; and (2) -er and -ir verbs share the same set of endings.The imperfect expresses actions or states that are viewed as ongoing in the past. For example:Yo era cmico en el pasado (I was/used to be funny in the past).Usted coma mucho (You ate a lot literally, this sentence is saying "You used to eat a lot", saying that in the past, the person being referred to had a characteristic of "eating a lot").Ellos escuchaban la radio (They were listening to the radio).All three of the sentences above describe "non-instantaneous" actions that are viewed as continuing in the past. The characteristic in the first sentence and the action in the second were continuous, not instantaneous occurrences. In the third sentence, the speaker focuses on the action in progress, not on its beginning or end.Imperfect forms of the regular -ar verb hablar ('to speak')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) hablaba(nosotros/-as) hablbamosSecond person familiar(t, vos) hablabas(vosotros/-as) hablabaisSecond person formal(usted) hablaba(ustedes) hablabanThird person(l, ella) hablaba(ellos, ellas) hablabanImperfect forms of the regular -er verb comer ('to eat')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) coma(nosotros/-as) comamosSecond person familiar(t, vos) comas(vosotros/-as) comaisSecond person formal(usted) coma(ustedes) comanThird person(l, ella) coma(ellos, ellas) comanImperfect forms of the regular -ir verb vivir ('to live')SingularPluralFirst person(yo) viva(nosotros/-as) vivamosSecond person familiar(t, vos) vivas(vosotros/-as) vivaisSecond person formal(usted) viva(ustedes) vivanThird person(l, ella) viva(ellos, ellas) vivanNote that (1) for all verbs in the imperfect, the first- and third-person singular share the same form; and (2) -er and -ir verbs share the same set of endings.The preterite and the imperfect can be combined in the same sentence to express the occurrence of an event in one clause during an action or state expressed in another clause. For example:Ellos escuchaban la radio cuando oyeron un ruido afuera. (They were listening to 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 da muy tranquilo cuando eso pas. (It was a very peaceful day when that happened.)In all three cases, an event or completed action interrupts an ongoing state or action. For example, in the second sentence, the speaker states that he was in his room (expressed through the imperfect to reflect the ongoing or unfinished state of being there) when the other person "interrupted" that state by entering (expressed through the preterite to suggest a completed action).The present and imperfect progressive both are used to express ongoing, progressive action in the present and past, respectively. For example:Estoy haciendo mi tarea. (I am doing my homework)Estamos estudiando. (We are studying)Estaba escuchando la radio. (I was listening to the radio)l estaba limpiando su cuarto. (He was cleaning his room)The present progressive is formed by first conjugating the verb estar or seguir, depending on context, to agree with the subject, and then attaching a gerund of the verb that follows. The past (imperfect) progressive simply requires the estar or seguir to be conjugated, depending on context, in imperfect, with respect to the subject.To form the gerund of an -ar verb, replace the -ar of the infinitive with -ando;e.g. jugar, hablar, caminar jugando, hablando, caminando.For -er or -ir verbs, replace the -er or -ir ending with -iendo;e.g. comer, escribir, dormir comiendo, escribiendo, durmiendo (note that dormir undergoes the stem vowel change that is typical of -ir verbs).In -er verbs (and some -ir verbs, like disminuir) whose stem ends with a vowel, the i of the -iendo ending is replaced by y: e.g. leer, traer, creer leyendo, trayendo, creyendo.In -ir verbs whose stem ends with esuch as rer and sonrerthe stem vowel e is raised to i (as is typical of -ir verbs), and this i merges with the i of the -iendo ending; e.g. rer, frer riendo, friendo.The subjunctive of a verb is used to express certain connotations in sentences such as a wish or desire, a demand, an emotion, uncertainty, or doubt.Normally, a verb would be conjugated in the present indicative to indicate an event in the present frame of time.Yo soy muy ambicioso. (I am very ambitious)Marta trae la comida. (Marta brings the food)If the sentence expresses a desire, demand, or emotion, or something similar, in the present tense, the subjunctive is used.Quiero que seas muy ambicioso. (I want you to be very ambitiousliterally, I want that you be very ambitious)Me alegro de que Marta traiga la comida. (I am happy that Marta brings the food)Es una lstima 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 simptico. (I search for a friend who will be likable or I search for a likable friend)No hay ningn autor que lo escriba. (There are no authors who write that.)Es posible que ella sepa mucho. (It is possible that she knows a lot.)No parece que tengan mucho dinero. (It does not seem that they have much money.)In the first two examples, the ideally likable friend has not yet been found and remains an uncertainty, and authors "who write that" are not known to exist. In the third, possibility is not certainty, but rather a conjecture, and the last expresses clear doubt. Thus, subjunctive is used.Some of the phrases and verbs that require sentences to have subjunctive formation include:Dudar, negar, esperar, alegrarse de, temer, sentir, pedir, aconsejar, exigir, desear, querer, mandarEs necesario que, conviene que, no parece que, es dudoso que, es probable que, no creo que, importa que, parece mentira queSome phrases that require the indicative instead, because they express certainty, include:Es verdad que, es obvio que, es seguro que, parece que, es evidente que, creo queTo form the first-person singular subjunctive, first take the present indicative first-person singular (yo) form of a verb. For example, the verbs hablar, comer, and vivir (To talk, to eat, to live) Yo hablo, yo como, yo vivo. Then, replace the ending o with the "opposite ending". This is done in the following way: if the verb is an -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 an -ar verb such as hablar or caminar replace the ending o with an e: i.e., Yo hablo; yo camino Yo hable, yo camine. This forms the first-person conjugation. The other conjugations work similarly, as follows:Yo Yo hable; yo coma; yo vivaT T hables; t comas; t vivasl/Ella/Usted l hable; l coma; l vivaNosotros Nosotros hablemos; nosotros comamos; nosotros vivamosVosotros Vosotros hablis; vosotros comis; vosotros vivisEllos/Ellas/Ustedes ellos hablen; ellos coman; ellos vivanSince the vos forms are derived from vosotros, the following would be expected (and used in Central America):Vos Vos habls; vos coms; vos escribsHowever, the Royal Spanish Academy, following Argentinian usage, recommends using the t forms:Vos Vos hables;[2] vos comas;[3] vos escribas[4]Today, the two forms of the imperfect subjunctive for example, "hubiese" and "hubiera", from "haber" are largely interchangeable.* The -se form derives (as in most Romance languages) from the Latin pluperfect subjunctive, while the -ra form derives from the Latin pluperfect indicative. The use of one or the other is largely a matter of personal taste and dialect. Many only use the -ra forms in speech, but vary between the two in writing. Many may spontaneously use either, or even prefer the rarer -se forms. The imperfect subjunctive is formed for basically the same reasons as the present subjunctive, but is used for other tenses and time frames.Main articles: Spanish nouns and Grammatical gender in SpanishIn Spanish, as in other Romance languages, all nouns belong to one of two genders, "masculine" or "feminine", and many adjectives change their form to agree in gender with the noun they modify. For most nouns that refer to persons, grammatical gender matches biological gender.Main article: Spanish adjectivesSpanish generally uses adjectives in a similar way to English and most other Indo-European languages. However, there are three key differences between English and Spanish adjectives.In Spanish, adjectives usually go after the noun they modify. The exception is when the writer/speaker is being slightly emphatic, or even poetic, about a particular quality of an object (rather than the mundane use of using the quality to specify which particular object they are referring to).Mi casa roja could either mean that there are many red houses in the world but I wish to talk about the one that I happen to own, or that I have many houses but am referring to the red one. Mi casa roja = My house, which is red.Mi roja casa means that I am stressing how red my particular house is (probably the only house I have). Mi roja casa = My house, which is obviously red. Another way of thinking of it is that this makes the house red at declaration, whereas Spanish typically defines a house and makes it red later.In Spanish, adjectives agree with what they refer to in terms of both plurality (singular/plural) and grammatical gender (masculine/feminine). For example, taza (cup) is feminine, so "the red cup" is la taza roja, but vaso (glass) is masculine, so "the red glass" is el vaso rojo.In Spanish, it is perfectly normal to let an adjective stand in for a noun or pronounwith (where people are involved) no implication of condescension or rudeness. For example, los altos means "the tall ones" or "the tall men". El grande means "the big one" or "the big man".Main article: Spanish determinersSpanish uses determiners in a similar way to English. The main difference is that they inflect for both number (singular/plural) and gender (masculine/feminine). Common determiners include el ("the"), un ("a"), este ("this"), mucho ("much, a lot"), alguno ("some").Main article: Spanish pronounsSpanish pronouns fall into the same broad categories as English pronouns do: personal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, and possessive. The personal pronounsthose that vary in form according to whether they represent the first, second, or third grammatical personinclude a variety of second-person forms that differ not only according to number (singular or plural), but also according to formality or the social relation between speakers. Additionally, these second-person forms vary according to geographical region. Because the form of a conjugated verb reflects the person and number of its subject, subject pronouns are usually omitted, except where they are felt to be needed for emphasis or disambiguation.Spanish adverbs work much like their English counterparts, e.g. muy ("very"), poco ("a little"), lejos ("far"), mucho ("much, a lot"), casi ("almost"), etc. To form adverbs from adjectives, the adverbial suffix -mente is added to the feminine singular of the adjective, whether or not it differs from the masculine singular. Thus:claro ("clear", m. sg.) clara (f. sg.) claramente ("clearly")rpido ("fast, rapid", m. sg.) rpida (f. sg.) rpidamente ("fast, quickly, rapidly")natural ("natural", m. & f. sg.) naturalmente ("naturally")triste ("sad", m. & f. sg.) tristemente ("sadly")audaz ("bold", m. & f. sg.) audazmente ("boldly")The adjectives bueno ("good") and malo ("bad") have irregular adverbial forms: bien ("well") and mal ("badly"), respectively.As in English, some adverbs are identical to their adjectival counterparts. Thus words such as temprano ("early"), lento ("slow"), and hondo ("deep") can also mean "early" (as in English, as in "He arrived early") "slowly", and "deeply", respectively.In series of consecutive adverbs that would each end in -mente on their own, the -mente is dropped from all but the final adverb, and the others are left as if they were adjectives in the feminine singular. Thus:rpida y fcilmente = "quickly and easily"lenta, cuidosa, y duchamente = "slowly, carefully, and skillfully"parcial o completamente = "partially or completely"There are also a wide variety of adverbial phrases in Spanish, such as a menudo ("often"), en todas partes ("everywhere"), de repente ("suddenly"), por fin ("finally"), and sin embargo ("however, nevertheless").As with adjectives, the comparative of adverbs is formed by placing ms ("more") or menos ("less") before the adverb. Thus ms temprano ("earlier"), ms rpidamente ("faster, quicker, more quickly"), menos interesantemente ("less interestingly"), etc. The superlative is formed by placing the neuter article lo before the comparative, although it is generally used with an additional qualifier phrase such as que puedas ("that you can") or de todos ("of all"): lo ms rpidamente que puedas ("as quickly as you can", lit. "the most quickly that you can"), lo ms interesantemente de todos ("most interestingly of all"), lo menos claramente de ellos ("the least clearly of them"), etc. As with their corresponding adjectival forms, bien ("well") and mal ("badly") have irregular comparative forms (mejor ("better") and peor ("worse")), and ms and menos are the comparatives of mucho ("much, a lot") and poco ("a little"), respectively.Main article: Spanish prepositionsSpanish has a relatively large number of prepositions, and does not use postpositions. The following list is traditionally cited:A, ante, bajo, cabe, con, contra, de, desde, en, entre, hacia, hasta, para, por, segn, sin, so, sobre, tras.Recently, two new prepositions have been added: durante and mediante, usually placed at the end to preserve the list (which is usually learnt by heart by Spanish students).This list includes two archaic prepositions (so and cabe), but leaves out two new Latinisms (va and pro) as well as a large number of very important compound prepositions.Prepositions in Spanish do not change a verb's meaning as they do in English. For example, to translate "run out of water", "run up a bill", "run down a pedestrian", and "run in a thief" into Spanish requires completely different verbs, and not simply the use of correr ("run") plus the corresponding Spanish preposition. This is more due to the nature of English phrasal verbs rather than an inherent function of Spanish verbs or prepositions.The Spanish conjunctions y ('and') and o ('or') alter their form in both spoken and written language to e and u respectively when followed by an identical vowel sound. Thus, padre e hijo ('father and son'), Fernando e Isabel ('Ferdinand and Isabella'), sujeto u objeto ('subject or object'), vertical u horizontal ('vertical or horizontal').The change does not take place before the (h)i of a diphthong, as in acero y hierro ('steel and iron'). Nor does the conjunction y change when initial in a question (where it serves to introduce or reintroduce a name as a topic, rather than to link one element with another), as in Y Ins? ('What about Ins?').When the conjunction o appears between numerals, it was usually spelled with an accent mark (), in order to distinguish it from zero (0); thus, 2 3 ('2 or 3') in contrast to 203 ('two-hundred three'). Nowadays only 2 o 3 is standard.Spanish unmarked word order for affirmative declarative sentences is subject-verb-object (SVO); however, as in other Romance languages, in practice, word order is more variable, with topicalization and focus being the primary factors in the selection of a particular order. Verb-subject-object (VSO), verb-object-subject (VOS), and object-verb-subject (OVS) are also relatively common, while other orders are very uncommon outside of poetry.Thus, to simply say, "My friend wrote the book", one would say (SVO):Mi amigo escribi el libroAlthough bare VSO and VOS are somewhat rare in declarative independent clauses, they are quite common in sentences in which something other than the subject or direct object functions as the focus. For example:Hace pocos aos escribi mi amigo un libro or Hace pocos aos escribi un libro mi amigo = "A few years ago, my friend wrote a book"Ayer vio mi madre a mi amigo y le pregunt por su libro or Ayer vio a mi amigo mi madre y le pregunt por su libro = "Yesterday, my mother saw my friend and asked him about his book"In many dependent clauses, the verb is placed before the subject (and thus often VSO or VOS) to avoid placing the verb in final position:Este es el libro que escribi mi amigo, but rarely Este es el libro que mi amigo escribi = "This is the book that my friend wrote"A sentence in which the direct object is the topic or "theme" (old information), while the subject is part of the comment, or "rheme" (new information), often assumes OVS order. In this case the direct object noun phrase is supplemented with the appropriate direct object pronoun; for example:El libro lo escribi mi amigoBecause subject pronouns are often dropped, one will often see sentences with a verb and direct object but no explicitly stated subject.In questions, VSO is usual (though not obligatory):Escribi mi amigo el libro? = "Did my friend write the book?"Yes/no questions, regardless of constituent order, are generally distinguished from declarative sentences by context and intonation.A cleft sentence is one formed with the copular verb (generally with a dummy pronoun like "it" as its subject), plus a word that "cleaves" the sentence, plus a subordinate clause. They are often used to put emphasis on a part of the sentence. Here are some examples of English sentences and their cleft versions:"I did it." "It was I who did it" or more colloquially "It was me that did it.""You will stop smoking through willpower." "It is through willpower that you will stop smoking."Spanish does not usually employ such a structure in simple sentences. The translations of sentences like these can be readily analyzed as being normal sentences containing relative pronouns. Spanish is capable of expressing such concepts without a special cleft structure thanks to its flexible word order.For example, if we translate a cleft sentence such as "It was Juan who lost the keys", we get Fue Juan el que perdi las llaves. Whereas the English sentence uses a special structure, the Spanish one does not. The verb fue has no dummy subject, and the pronoun el que is not a cleaver but a nominalising relative pronoun meaning "the [male] one that". Provided 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 would, to a native speaker, give a subtly different shading of emphasis.For example, we can say Juan fue el que perdi las llaves ("Juan was the one who lost the keys") or El que perdi las llaves fue Juan ("The one who lost the keys was Juan"). As can be seen from the translations, if this word order is chosen, English stops using the cleft structure (there is no more dummy "it" and a nominalising relative is used instead of the cleaving word) whilst in Spanish no words have changed.Here are some examples of such sentences:Fue Juan el que perdi las llaves = "It was John who lost the keys"Son slo tres das los que te quedan = "It is only three days that you have left"Ser yo quien se lo diga = "It will be I who tells him"Son pocos los que vienen y se quedan = lit. "There are few who come and stay"Note that it is ungrammatical to try to use just que to cleave such sentences as in English, but using quien in singular or quienes in plural is grammatical.*Fue Juan que perdi las llaves (incorrect)Fue Juan quien perdi las llaves (correct)When prepositions come into play, things become complicated. Structures unambiguously identifiable as cleft sentences are used. The verb ser introduces the stressed element and then there is a nominaliser. Both of these are preceded by the relevant preposition. For example:Fue a m a quien le dio permiso = "It was me to whom he gave permission", lit. "It was to me to whom he gave permission"Es para nosotros para quienes se hizo esto = "It is us for whom this was made", lit. "It is for us for whom this was made"Es por eso por lo que lo hice = "That is why I did it", more literally: "It is because of that that I did it", or completely literally: "It is because of that because of which I did it"Es as como se debe hacer = "It is this way that it must be done", lit. "It is this way how it must be done" (como replaces longer expressions such as la forma en que)This structure is quite wordy, and is therefore often avoided by not using a cleft sentence at all. Emphasis is conveyed just by word order and stressing with the voice (indicated here within bolding):Me dio permiso a m = "He gave permission to me"Se hizo esto para nosotros = "This was done for us"Por eso lo hice = "I did it because of that"Se debe hacer as = "It must be done this way"In casual speech, the complex cleaving pronoun is often reduced to que, just as it is reduced to "that" in English.Es para nosotros que se hizo estoEs por eso que lo hiceFue a m que le dio permiso (preferred: a quien)Es as que se debe hacer (preferred: como)In the singular, the subordinate clause can agree either with the relative pronoun or with the subject of the main sentence, though the latter is seldom used. However, in the plural, only agreement with the subject of the main sentence is acceptable. Therefore:SingularYo fui el que me lo beb = "I was the one who drank it" (agreement with subject of main sentence)Yo fui el que se lo bebi (preferred form with same meaning, agreement with el que)La que lo s soy yo = "I am the one who knows" (agreement with subject of main sentence)La que lo sabe soy yo = (preferred form with same meaning, agreement with la que)PluralSomos los nicos que no tenemos ni un centavo para apostar = "We are the only ones who do not have even a cent to bet" (agreement with subject of main sentence) (from dialogue of the Gabriel Garca Mrquez novel El coronel no tiene quien le escriba)Vosotras sois las que lo sabis = "You girls are the ones who know" (agreement with subject of main sentence)Clitics are a necessary part of syntactic form and representation in Spanish. Defining a specific syntactic role of a clitic in Spanish is cumbersome, as they are used in a variety of ways. Syntactic approaches to this common element have attempted to find a universal way of handling them. For example, all languages are capable of having subjects, objects, and verbs, so a universal methodology to handling word order, whether SVO, VSO, or OSV, is imperative for a multilingual and universal syntactic representation system to work. As such, there has been great discussion and investigation in the literature for that particular word order element. Clitics, on the other hand, have been given relatively less thought and investigation, particularly an inquiry into an uncomplicated approach in their syntactic distribution. Clitics offer a myriad of functional roles depending upon the language in question, further complicating the situation.Spanish is a diasporic language which also experiences diachronic variation. While Spanish is said to generally have flexible or "free" word order, others such as Pountain assert that the syntax is heavily influenced by topic and comment identification.[5]The syntactic role of the clitic se and its forms in Spanish has undergone much debate within the research with no obvious conclusion. Part of the difficulty stems from the variable role se and its other forms play with regard to the contextual grammar. Some syntacticians have aptly termed the clitic se as "paradigmatic" in reference to the complexity and variance of se features and functions. It is utilized in a variety of Spanish grammar contexts, including the following forms: reflexive pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, replacive pronoun (direct and indirect object), intrinsic pronoun (without the pronoun, the structure is ungrammatical), "derivational" pronoun, and "stylistic" pronoun. Further, se is used in addition with certain intransitive verbs, in reflexive-passive constructions, and in impersonal constructions.As a class, clitics have such a variety of grammatical functions that they are not always pronominal, anaphoric or related to verbal arguments. Syntactically, they are most often found in non-argument benefactive theta-roles, in formation of passive, in formation of middle voice, and with a completive meaning. They can take the form of either phrasal constituents or words with an independent syntactic structure.Despite se being grammatically diverse in Spanish grammatical application, it does certain specific roles. Zagona, author of a comprehensive Spanish syntax textbook, has extensively outlined form and function in depth, stating that:[sic] the only true subject clitic in Spanish is "impersonal" se "one".[6]The impersonal form is clearly defined as it does not double and uses only the third person singular verb form as in the impersonal form example here:NoNEGseCLpuedecan.1SGpisarwalkelthecspedgrassNo se puede pisar el cspedNEG CL can.1SG walk the grass"You cannot walk on the grass."[7]Zagona also notes that, generally, oblique phrases do not allow for a double clitic, yet some verbs of motion are formed with double clitics:MaraMaraseCLfuewent.away-3SGMara se fueMara CL went.away-3SG"Maria went away."[6]Imperatives in Spanish do not require the use of clitics, but when they are used, a specific word order must be followed. With an affirmative verb, the clitic succeeds the verb. However, in a negative command, word order alters in that the clitic precedes the verb. Another review of sentence positions of se in various grammatical constructions offers the following example, demonstrating imperative differences thus:breloopen.2SG.IMP-CL.ACCbreloopen.2SG.IMP-CL.ACC"Open it."NoNEGloCL.ACCabras.open-2SG.IMPNo lo abras.NEG CL.ACC open-2SG.IMP"Don't open it."[8]With continuous verbs, the clitic can precede the auxiliary verb or follow the participle, as in (1a) and (1b):(1a)JuanJohnloCL.ACCestabawaspreparandopreparingJuan lo estaba preparandoJohn CL.ACC was preparing"John was preparing it"(1b)JuanJohnestabawaspreparndo-lopreparing-CL.ACCJuan estaba preparndo-loJohn was preparing-CL.ACC(same as 1a)The clitic cannot follow a past or passive participle, as in (2b):(2a)MaraMarayaalreadyloCL.ACChabahadpreparadopreparedMara ya lo haba preparadoMara already CL.ACC had prepared"Maria had already prepared it"(2b)*MaraMarayaalreadyhabahadprepardo-loprepared-CL.ACC*Mara ya haba prepardo-loMara already had prepared-CL.ACC(ungrammatical in modern Spanish) [6]Specific issues arise in clitic use and syntactic representation in terms of animacy. The Spanish language does not explicitly demonstrate in its grammar whether an object, either direct or indirect, refers to an animate or inanimate object. Therefore, the use of two clitics is common, although not always required. In this way, clitics can be doubled or "redundant" when two instances occur within the same phrase. Double clitics are found in instances of phrases with both direct accusative case objects and indirect dative objects in this way:TeCL.DATloCL.ACCdijetold.1SGayer.yesterdayTe lo dije ayer.CL.DAT CL.ACC told.1SG yesterday"I told you yesterday."[7]Regarding clitic doubling in Spanish, Ordez has suggested a "cluster" versus "split" formation, weighing consideration of the double clitic as a single unit (cluster) or a separable unit (split). The syntactic approach maintains a left-dislocation for the clitics while sustaining a separation from the verb.[9] Inthe cluster model, both clitics are two adjacent constituents whereas the split model, one clitic has been split from the other, appearing higher on the syntactic tree. Both are still under the same c-command of the left branch but are no longer sisters to each other. Ordez suggests that when clitics are sisters, they may not even be considered constituents in the syntax. The hypothesis includes a requirement that a non-third person clitic is located higher on a tree than the third person clitic.In fact, clitic climbing is a common feature in Romance languages with designation of clitics as unbound morphemes where the clitic "climbs" to adjoin the verb in a higher position.[10] This widely discussed theory has involved raising of the clitic se as an unaccusative because of the lack of external argument in the grammar structure. The object clitic begins in the subject position of the verb, moving up to attach to the verb via adjunction on the left. Another theory is the "base-generation" which considers clitics to be affixes.[11] However, both approaches fail when there is clitic doubling.As recently as 2021, Cuervo has suggested that, for clitic doubling, the solution is considering the dative clitic to be the head of an Applicative Phrase with care taken in identifying whether the form is proclitic or enclitic. Cuervo addresses the difference by positing the following: if the process is proclitic, there is climbing; if the process is enclitic, there is no climbing.[10] Thus, the determining factor for syntactic presentation is the type of verbal phrase.Bradley illustrates some inflexible constructions, mainly when two third-person pronouns are within the same sentence and the indirect object must be expressed via se:Ya se lo he mandadoalready CL(Nom.) CL(Acc.) sent-presperf"I have already sent it"[8]In such cases, one solution is to use the particle a followed by an infinitive verb when the clitic precedes an auxiliary verb, as in the example provided below:Nos vamos a acostarCL(Nom.) go-1.pres. to go to bed"We are going to bed"[7]The clitic is not attached to the infinitive verb; instead, it is in subject position. Grammatically, attachment to the verb occurs with a non-finite or a main conjugated verb.[12] The clitic adjoins the verb and undergoes head movement to check its features.[13]Additional structures for direct and indirect objects have been suggested. Other views include the use of AgrS and AgrO for Spanish when clitics are involved. Dauss states that se can block features as it travels attached to the appropriate verb form from the feature geometry which alters the nodes.Dausss realization of syntactic structure presents a solution for the paradigmatic issue of se using AgrO and AgrS. This model includes a Determiner Phrase that is nominative with verbal agreement in both person and number. Romain has also offered a thorough examination of the various theories, concluding that se is part of a Determiner Phrase.[14] While there had been some postulation that clitics are heads of their own phrases, there has not been much support given to those claims.Even more recently, Lewandowski has focused on one function in the use of se with reflexive verbs, the completive, wherein with specific verbs the clitic denotes a completion of an action.[15] Lewandowski has proposed an interconnected functionality for the Spanish reflexive pronoun, representing this concept via a cluster map indicating semantic, pragmatic, and grammatical functions. His discussion has centered around the "polyfunctionality" of se and how best to syntactically handle this issue, perhaps by not separating the syntax from morphology. Another recent view is that there are two syntactic formations: first, that se is a probe for A-movement which results in a paradigmatic se and second, that non-paradigmatic se is represented by third person singular.[16] This cross-referencing of syntax and morphology overlapping with a communicative stylistic approach has been suggested in the past.[17]The use of usted and ustedes as a polite form of address is universal. However, there are variations in informal address. Ustedes replaces vosotros in part of Andalusia, the Canary Islands, and Latin America, except in the liturgical or poetic of styles. In some parts of Andalusia, the pronoun ustedes is used with the standard vosotros endings.Depending on the region, Latin Americans may also replace the singular t with usted or vos. The choice of pronoun is a tricky issue and can even vary from village to village. Travellers are often advised to play it safe and call everyone usted.A feature of the speech of the Dominican Republic and other areas where syllable-final /s/ is completely silent is that there is no audible difference between the second- and third-person singular form of the verb. This leads to redundant pronoun use, for example, the tagging on of t ves? (pronounced tuv) to the ends of sentences, where other speakers would say ves?.Main article: VoseoVos was used in medieval Castilian as a polite form, like the French vous and the Italian voi, and it used the same forms as vosotros. This gave three levels of formality:T quieresVos queris (originally queredes)Vuestra merced quiere (today usted)Whereas vos was lost in standard Spanish, some dialects lost t, and began using vos as the informal pronoun. The exact connotations of this practice, called voseo, depend on the dialect. In certain countries there may be socioeconomic implications. Voseo uses the pronoun vos for t but maintains te as an object pronoun and tu and tuyo as possessives.In voseo, verbs corresponding to vos in the present indicative (roughly equivalent to the English simple present), are formed from the second person plural (the form for vosotros). If the second person plural ends in is or is, the form for vos drops the i:Vosotros hablis vos hablsVosotros tenis vos tensSimilarly the verb ser (to be) has:Vosotros sois vos sosIf the second person plural ends in -s (with an accent on the), then the form for vos is identical:Vosotros vivs vos vivsVosotros os vos osVosotros hus vos husIn the imperative, the form for vos is also derived from the second person plural. The latter ends always 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) ten (vos)Dad (vosotros) da (vos)The only exception to these rules is in the verb ir (to go), which does not have an imperative form for vos and uses the analogous form of the verb andar, which has a similar meaning, and is regular:Andad andIn the present subjunctive, the same rules as for the present indicative apply, though these forms coexist in Argentina with those for the pronoun t:Que vosotros digis que vos digsOr:Que t digas que vos digasOther tenses always have the same form for vos as for t.Outside Argentina, other combinations are possible. For instance, people in Maracaibo may use standard vosotros endings for vos (vos hablis, que vos hablis).In Spain, colloquially, the infinitive is used instead of the normative imperative for vosotros. This is not accepted in the normative language.Venir! instead of Venid!Callaros! instead of Callaos! (Callarse! in some dialects)Iros! or Marcharos! instead of Idos!A form used for centuries but never accepted normatively has an -s ending in the second person singular of the preterite or simple past. For example, lo hicistes instead of the normative lo hiciste; hablastes t for hablaste t. That is the only instance in which the t form does not end in an -s in the normative language.Ladino has gone further with hablates.The third-person direct-object and indirect-object pronouns exhibit variation from region to region, from one individual to another, and even within the language of single individuals. The Real Academia Espaola prefers an "etymological" usage, one in which the indirect object function is carried by le (regardless of gender), and the direct object function is carried by la or lo (according to the gender of the antecedent, and regardless of its animacy).The Academy also condones the use of le as a direct object form for masculine, animate antecedents (i.e. male humans). Deviations from these approved usages are named lesmo (for the use of le as a direct object), and lasmo and losmo (for the use of la and lo as indirect objects). The object pronoun variation is studied in detail by Garca & Otheguy (1977).Here are some examples for this:Lesmo: Le miraron (They saw him/her/it). Normative: lo miraron or la miraron depending on the gender 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 told something is an indirect object in Spanish, and the substituting pronoun is the same for both genders.Losmo: Lo dijeron que se callara (They told him to shut up). Normative: Le dijeron que se callara. See above.Noun clauses in Spanish are typically introduced by the complementizer que, and such a noun clause may serve as the object of the preposition de, resulting in the sequence de que in the standard language. This sequence, in turn, is often reduced colloquially to just que, and this reduction is called quesmo.Some speakers, by way of hypercorrection (i.e. in an apparent effort to avoid the "error" of quesmo), insert de before que in contexts where it is not prescribed in standard grammar. This insertion of "extraneous" de before que called dequesmo is generally associated with less-educated speakers.

^ Kamen, Henry (2003). Empire: How Spain Became a World Power, 14921763. HarperCollins. p.3.^ Diccionario de la lengua espaola de la Real Academia Espaola, hablar^ Diccionario de la lengua espaola de la Real Academia Espaola, comer^ Diccionario de la lengua espaola de la Real Academia Espaola, escribir^ Pountain, Christopher (2016-10-04). Exploring the Spanish Language (0ed.). Routledge. doi:10.4324/9781315735078. ISBN978-1-317-56288-7.^ a b c Zagona, Karen (2002). Syntax of Spanish. Port Chester: Cambridge University Press. pp.1218. ISBN978-0-511-15575-8. OCLC923616508.^ a b c Batchelor, R. E. (2006). A student grammar of Spanish. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. pp.111160. ISBN0-511-14039-8. OCLC67531454.^ a b Bradley, Peter T. (2004). Spanish: an essential grammar. I. E. Mackenzie. London: Routledge. pp.8082. ISBN0-203-49729-5. OCLC56565448.^ Ordez, Francisco (2002-12-01). "Some Clitic Combinations in the Syntax of Romance". 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