

Give instructions to your Spanish patients with. . .

Spanish for Radiology Professionals
(An English/Spanish Pocket Guide)

Spanish for Radiology Professionals contains English to Spanish translations of often-used, technical terms and Radiological instructions. Chapters are categorized with prone and supine instructions as in CT scans, MRI and Ultrasound, plus specific instructions for Mammography and General x-ray studies. Easy to use, even for someone with limited Spanish.

Examples of entries: (The Spanish includes a phonetic spelling guide for easy pronunciation)

Can you...stand up? *¿Puede usted...pararse?*
PWEH-deh oosTED ...pahRAHR-seh

...open your mouth? *...abra la boca?*
AH-brah lah BOH-kah

Take off...your shoes. *Quítese... los zapatos.*
KEEteh-seh... los sah-PAHtos

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Spanish for Radiology Professionals
An English/Spanish Pocket Guide
2nd Edition
Olive Peart

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The Intruders

Lange Q & A Mammography Examination

Mammography and Breast Imaging-Just the Facts.

HOW TO BEST UTILIZE THIS BOOK

This book was not designed to teach the Spanish language. However, Spanish for Radiology Professionals-2nd Edition can easily be used by someone with a limited knowledge of Spanish.

The main purpose of the book is to communicate your instructions to the patient and to understand everyday emergency situations the Spanish patient may present.

The emphasis is on being understood and not necessarily on achieving an authentic Spanish accent. Most of the Spanish used is followed by a phonetic transcription, syllable by syllable, showing you how to pronounce the words. The upper-case letters in the transcription indicate the stressed syllables. The transcription is based on the common pronunciations, and should be read just as one would read ordinary English. Please also note that although the transcription is divided into syllables, spoken Spanish is a fast and fluid language. The stressed syllables should be pronounced louder but try to keep the stressed and unstressed syllables the same length, pronouncing each group of syllables as one word.

The Spanish in this book translates simple everyday phrases technologists use in radiologic department of hospitals, health care centers and clinics. Most of the phrases and expressions are simple and easy to remember. The Spanish translations can also enable you to provide patient care to your Spanish patients and help the Spanish patient who is seeking information or directions.

While it is not necessary to memorize the entire book, if you are really interested in learning to communicate with your patients, it's essential that you at least read through the reference chapters to obtain a basic knowledge of the Spanish language, practice your pronunciations and familiarize yourself with the grammar. A review of the entire book you would then be able to pick out a few useful phrases to memorize. After that, the book can be kept in your pocket as a quick reference when needed.

Any comments, criticism and suggestions that you think may be of help in preparing future editions will be gratefully appreciated. Please contact me by visiting my web site www.opeart.com.

SPANISH PRONUNCIATION

SPANISH VOWELS

There are 5 distinct vowels in Spanish

a	ah	-a- as in APPLE
e	eh	-e- as in MET
i	ee	-ee- as in BEE
o	oh	-o- as in NO
u	oo	-oo- as in BOOT

Many of the consonants are very similar to the English.

b	beh	similar to the English -b- as in BOOK
c	seh	before an -e- or -i- pronounced -s- as in SO otherwise it is pronounced -k- as in KING
ch	chay	similar to -ch- as in CHURCH
d	dey	similar to the English -d- as in DOG
f	eh-fey	similar to the English -f- as in FAST
g	gey	if followed by -a-, -o- or -u- the -g- sounds -g- as in GO Before -a-, -e- or -i- the -g- is like and -h- as in HIT
h	ah-hey	the -h- in Spanish is never pronounced
j	hota	always pronounced as -h- as in HOT
k	kah	similar to the English -c- as in SCATTER
l	eh-ley	similar to the English -l- as in LOVE
ll	ey-yey	pronounced -y- as in YES. In some places it can sound similar to the -ll- in MILLION.
m	eh-mey	similar to the English -m-
n	eh-ney	similar to the English -n- as in NICE
ñ	eh-nyeh	pronounced as -ny- as in CANYON
p	peh	similar to the English -p- as in SPOT
q	coo	always followed by the -u- and pronounced -k- as in KING. If -qu- is also followed by -e- or -i- the -u- is silent.
r	eh-rey	pronounced like the letter -d- or -tt- as in LITTLE
rr	erh-rey	the -rr- sound is not used in the English language. It is pronounced as a trill sound
s	eh-sey	similar to the English -s- as in SEE. If followed by a constant is sound like the -z-
t	teh	similar to the English -t- as in STOP
v	beh	similar to the -b- as in BOOK
w	doble beh	never used in Spanish
x	eh-kees	similar to the English -s- if at the beginning of a word or sound like a -x- as in EXIT
y	ee-greh-gah	pronounced -j- as in JOY by itself or in front of a vowel pronounced -ee- as BEE
z	seh-tah	pronounced -s- as in SO or in some regions -th- as in THIN

Also remember:

- In Spanish the next-to-last syllable of words ending in a vowel, -n or -s is always stressed.
- The last syllable of words ending in a consonant (except the -n or -s) is stressed.
- All words that do not follow these rules have a written accent.

SPANISH GRAMMAR IN BRIEF

NOUNS

All nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine.

Masculine nouns generally end with -o- or are names that are naturally masculine.

e.g. el hombre the man.

Days of the week, months, rivers, oceans, and mountains are also masculine.

Feminine nouns generally end with -a- and are also nouns that are naturally feminine.

e.g. la mujer the woman.

–The two exceptions are “la mano,” hand and “el día,” day.

In most cases to change a word from masculine to feminine simply change the ending of the word from -o- to -a-.

e.g. el niño the boy & la niña the girl

For masculine nouns ending in -ón-, -or- and -án-, add an -a- for the feminine.

e.g. el doctor la doctora

ARTICLES

The articles in Spanish agree with the nouns in gender and number.

The definite articles -the- are: el, la, los, las.

The indefinite articles -a-, -an-, -some-, -one- are: un, una, unos, unas.

	Singular	Plural		
mas.	the/a boy	el/un niño	the boys	los niños
			boys/some boys	unos niños
fem.	the/a girl	la/una niña	the girls	las niñas
			girls/some girls	unas niñas

Definite articles are used instead of possessive adjectives for objects close to the

body and for body parts.
e.g. levante las manos lift your hands

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

I	yo	
you	tú—used to address close relatives friends or children	
you	usted—the polite form used to address strangers	*
he/she/it	él/ella	
we	nosotros/nosotras	
you(pl.)	ustedes—polite form	
they	ellos/ellas	

Pronouns in front of the verb are frequently omitted in Spanish except in the polite form (usted, ustedes).

e.g. Yo hablo español. –becomes– Hablo español.
I speak Spanish

If a group contains even one male, the masculine form of the pronoun is used.
e.g. When referring to all females:

Nosotras estamos en la sala de rayos X.	We're in the x-ray room.
Ellas están en la sala de rayos X	They are in the x-ray room.

When speaking about a mixed group:

Nosotros estamos en la sala de rayos X	We're in the x-ray room.
Ellos están en la sala de rayos X	They are in the x-ray room.

* usted is often abbreviated -ud-

Direct Object Pronouns

Direct object pronouns are used instead of direct objects.

me	me
you	te
you	lo (polite form)
him/her/it	lo/la
us	nos
you(pl.)	los (polite form)
them	los/las

Direct object pronouns are placed before a conjugated verb.

e.g. ¿Dónde le duele? Where does it hurt?

Indirect Object Pronouns

An indirect object usually tells to whom or for whom something is done.

to me	me
to you	te
to you	le (polite form)
to him/her	le
to us	nos
to you(pl.)	les (polite form)
to them	les

The indirect object pronoun is usually placed in front of the verb. When used with an infinitive, it can be attached to the infinitive, forming one word.

e.g. ¿En qué puedo ayudarle? Can I help you?

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns agree in gender and number with the person or thing possessed and are generally used with the definite articles. (el, la, los & las)

The exception is with the verb -ser-: to be.

e.g. Son mías. -not- Son las mías. They are mine.

	Singular		Plural	
	Mas.(el)	Fem.(la)	Mas.(los)	Fem.(las)
mine	mío	mía	míos	mías
yours	tuyo	tuya	tuyos	tuyas
yours (<i>polite form</i>)	suyo	suya	suyos	suyas
his/hers				
ours	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
theirs	suyo	suya	suyos	suyas

Reflexive Pronouns

In Spanish the reflexive pronoun is often understood but not used. If used the reflexive pronouns are placed before the verb in the sentence.

e.g. El paciente se viste: The patient dresses himself.

	subject	reflex.pronoun
myself, to(for)myself	yo	me
yourself, to(for) yourself	tú	te
yourself, to(for) yourself	usted	se

himself, herself, itself		
to(for) himself, herself, itself	él/ella	se
ourselves, to(for) ourselves	nosotros	nos
yourselves, to(for)yourselves (formal)	ustedes	se
themselves, to(for) themselves	ellos/ellas	se

Demonstrative Pronouns

The neuter pronouns can be used to refer to situations or ideas. All the demonstrative pronouns have a written accent to differentiate them from the demonstrative adjectives. The exceptions are the neuter pronouns. They have no accent marks because there are no corresponding demonstrative adjectives.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neuter
this	éste	ésta	esto
these	éstos	éstas	estos
that	ése	ésa	eso
those	ésos	ésas	esos
that(one)	aquéel	aquélla	aquello
those (at a distance)	aquéellos	aquéllas	aquellos

ADJECTIVES

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives point out persons and things. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify and are placed after the noun. The forms of the demonstrative adjectives are the same as those of the demonstrative pronouns except that the demonstrative adjectives do not have a written accent.

Spanish adjectives can therefore have four forms, depending on whether the nouns they describe are masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns they modify.(That is, what is possessed).

	Sing.	Plur.
my	mi	mis
your	tu	tus
your(polite)	su	sus
his/hers/it	su	sus
our	nuestro/a	nuestros/as
their	su	sus

Nuestros is the only possessive adjective that agrees in number AND IN GENDER

with what is possessed.

e.g.	nuestro hijo	our son
	nuestra hija	our daughter
	nuestros hijos	our sons
	nuestras hijas	our daughters

In general adjectives in Spanish agree in gender and number with the noun. Qualifying adjectives (good, color, etc.) generally follow nouns, while adjectives of quantity (four, many, etc.) precede them.

e.g.	el libro azul	the blue book
	los libros azules	the blue books
	cuatro libros	four books

- Adjectives ending in -o- change to -a- for the feminine form. The following words all mean exactly the same thing (tall)

	Singular	Plural	
e.g.	alto	altos	tall
	chico alto	chicos altos	tall boys
	chica alta	chicas altas	tall girls

This is true for all adjectives whose base form ends in -o-, -or-, -n-, -on- or -ín-

- Adjectives ending in -e- or a consonant have the same masculine and feminine forms. These adjectives only change for singular and plural (not masculine or feminine).

E.g.	chico inteligente	chicos inteligentes	intelligent boy/s
	chica inteligente	chicas inteligentes	intelligent girl/s

- The exception to this is any adjective of nationality ending in a consonant in which case an -a- is added in the feminine.

e.g.	el niño español	the Spanish boy
	la niña española	the Spanish girl

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

In Spanish, apart from a few irregular forms, the comparative is formed by adding -más que- (more than) or -menos que- (less than) before the adjective or adverb.

e.g. La enfermera es más alta que tu. The nurse is taller than you.

Superlatives are formed by placing the definite article (el or la) before the person or thing being compared.

e.g. La enfermera más alta. The tallest nurse.

ADVERBS

Adverbs which are formed in the English language by adding -ly- to the adjective form of the word, are formed in the Spanish language by adding -mente- to the feminine form of the adjective. For adjectives ending in -o- change the -o- to -a- before adding -mente.

e.g. lento:slow lentamente:slowly
 rápido:rapid rápidamente:rapidly

If two or more adjectives are used together change the -o- to -a- in both but end only the last one with -mente.

e.g. slowly and carefully lenta y cuidadosamente

-ING ENDINGS

The verbal endings -ando- and -iendo- translate to the English ending -ing. In Spanish the verb “to be” -estar- is used with the past participle.

e.g. Estoy escribiendo I am writing
 ¿Está usted usando...? Are you wearing...?

POSSESSION

Instead of the apostrophe Spanish uses the word -de- or -del- (literally a contraction of de + el).

e.g. La requisición del paciente The patient's requisition
 La radiografía de la niña The girl's x-ray

DIRECT COMMANDS

When giving a direct affirmative command, the object pronouns are placed after the verb and are attached to it, forming one word. In the negative command the object pronouns are placed in front of the verb.

e.g. ¡Escribalo aquí! Write that down here!
 ¡No los ponga aquí! Do not put them here!

Note that negatives in Spanish are formed simply by putting -no- in front of the verb.

e.g. ¡No toque aquí! Do not touch here!

VERBS

Regular verbs

There are three main categories of regular verbs in Spanish: those ending in

either -ar, -er or -ir.

- For -ar verbs, drop the ending and add o, a, amos, an.
- For -er verbs, drop the ending and add o, e, emos, en.
- For -ir verbs, drop the ending and add o, e, imos, en.

e.g. comer - to eat

I eat	yo <u>com</u> <u>o</u>	we eat(m)	nosotros <u>com</u> <u>emos</u>
		we eat (f)	nosotras <u>com</u> <u>emos</u>
you eat	usted <u>com</u> <u>e</u>	you eat (pl)	ustedes <u>com</u> <u>en</u>
he/it eats	él <u>com</u> <u>e</u>	they eat (m/pl)	ellos <u>com</u> <u>en</u>
	ella <u>com</u> <u>e</u>	they eat (f/pl)	ellas <u>com</u> <u>en</u>

e.g. vivir - to live

I live	yo <u>viv</u> <u>o</u>	we live (m)	nosotros <u>viv</u> <u>imos</u>
		we live (f)	nosotras <u>viv</u> <u>imos</u>
you live	usted <u>viv</u> <u>e</u>	you live (pl)	ustedes <u>viv</u> <u>en</u>
he/it lives	él <u>viv</u> <u>e</u>	they live (m/pl)	ellos <u>viv</u> <u>en</u>
she/it live	ella <u>viv</u> <u>e</u>	they live (f/pl)	llas <u>viv</u> <u>en</u>

Reflexive Verbs

Most verbs can be made reflexive in Spanish by adding the reflexive pronoun. Reflexive verbs act upon the subject.

Irregular Verbs

Below are the conjugations in the present tense of the verbs -ser- & -estar.- Both ser and estar mean “to be.”

- Ser- used to describe a permanent conditions such as time, dates, occupation and relationships
- Estar- used to describe a temporary conditions such as location, state, condition and progressive tenses.

		SER	ESTAR
I am	yo	soy	estoy
you are	usted	es	está
her/she/it is	el(ella)	es	está
we are	nosotros/as	somos	estamos
you are	ustedes	son	están
they are	ellos(ellas)	son	están

Other Spanish verbs are irregular verbs and their conjugations have to be learned.

SAME SPELLING/DIFFERENT MEANINGS

Words that have the same spelling but different meanings

el	the	él	he,him
mas	but	más	more
mi	my	mí	me
si	if	sí	yes
te	you	té	tea
tu	your	tú	you

Also: éste this

With the accent it is used as a pronoun, but without the accent it is an adjective or it can be a noun.

e.g. el este the east

And: ésta this

Like -este- this word is a pronoun with the accent and an adjective without the accent.

Está-is also the conjugated form of the verb -estar- to be.

e.g. usted está you are
 el/ella está he/she/it is

PUNCTUATION MARKS

The Spanish language always uses inverted question and exclamation marks (¿ or ¡) as the beginning punctuation marks for all interrogative and exclamatory sentences (or clauses). These sentences will also end with the question or exclamation mark.

e.g. ¿Puede usted mover la cabeza? Can you move your head?
 ¡No toques eso! Do not touch that!

REFERENCE

Numbers/ Temperature/ Months/ Seasons/ Family/ Days of the Week/ Time / Days & Dates/ Color & Clothing/ Bones of the Body.

The months of the year, the days of the week and the seasons, are not capitalized in Spanish.

NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers

0	cero	SEH-roh
1	uno	OOnoh
2	dos	dos
3	tres	trehs
4	cuatro	KWAH-troh
5	cinco	SEEN-koh
6	seis	sehss
7	siete	SEE-EHteh
8	ocho	OH-choh
9	nueve	NWEH-beh
10	diez	dee-es
11	once	ON-seh
12	doce	DOH-seh
13	trece	TREH-seh
14	catorce	kah-TORseh
15	quince	KEEN-seh
16	dieciséis	dee-eesee-SEHES
17	diecisiete	dee-eesee-SEE-EHteh
18	dieciocho	dee-eesee-OH-choh
19	diecinueve	dee-eesee-NWEH-beh
20	veinte	BEHNteh
21	veintiuno	behn-teeOOnoh
22	veintidos	behn-teeDOS
23	veintitrés	behn-teeTREHS
24	veinticuatro	behn-teeKWAH-troh
25	veinticinco	behn-teeSEEN-choh
26	veintiséis	behn-teeSEHSS
27	veintisiete	behn-teeSEE-EHteh
28	veintiocho	behn-teeOH-choh
29	veintinueve	behn-teeNWEH-beh
30	treinta	TREHNtah
31	treinta y uno	TREHNtah ee OOnoh
32	treinta y dos	TREHNtah ee dos
33	treinta y tres	TREHNtah ee trehs
40	cuarenta	kwah-REHNtah
41	cuarenta y uno	kwah-REHNtah ee OOnoh
50	cincuenta	seen-KWENTah
51	cincuenta y uno	seen-KWENTah ee OOnoh
60	sesenta	seh-SEHNtah
61	sesenta y uno	seh-SEHNtah ee OOnoh
70	setenta	seh-TEHNtah

71	setenta y uno	seh-TEHNtah ee OOnoh
80	ochenta	oh-CHEHNtah
81	ochenta y uno	oh-CHEHNtah ee OOnoh
90	noventa	noh-BEHNtah
91	noventa y uno	noh-BEHNtah ee OOnoh
100	cien	SEEn
101	ciento uno	seeENToh OOnoh
110	ciento diez	seeENToh dee-es
120	ciento veinte	see-ENToh BEHN-the
200	doscientos	dosSEE-ENTos
300	trescientos	trehsSEE-ENTos
400	cuatrocientos	kwahtroSEE-ENTos
500	quinientos	keeNEE-ENTos
600	seiscientos	sehssSEE-ENTos
700	setecientos	seh-tehSEE-ENTos
800	ochocientos	oh-chohSEE-ENTos
900	novecientos	noh-behSEE-ENTos
1,000	mil	meel
1,100	mil cien	meel SEE-en
1,600	mil seiscientos	meel sehssSEE-ENTos
2,000	dos mil	dos meel
10,000	diez mil	dee-es meel
100,000	cien mil	SEE-en meel
1,000,000	un millon	oon meejon

Ordinal Numbers

first	primero	preeMEH-roh
second	segundo	sehGOON-doh
third	tercero	terSEH-roh
fourth	cuarto	KWAR-toh
fifth	quinto	KEEN-toh
sixth	sexto	SEKS-toh
seventh	séptimo	SEPtee-moh
eighth	octavo	ohkTAH-boh
ninth	noveno	nobEH-noh
tenth	décimo	DEHsee-moh
eleventh	undécimo	oonDEHsee-moh

Fractions

one half	un medio OR la mitad	oon MEHdee coh/lahMeeTAD
one-third	un tercio OR una tercera parte	TerSEE-oh/terSEH-rah PAR-teh
one-quarter	un cuarto OR. una cuarta parte	KWAR-toh/KWAR-tah PAR-teh

one-eighth un octavo OR. una octava parte ohkTAH-boh/ohkTAH-bah PAR-teh

Number Phrases

once	una vez	OOnah bes
twice	dos veces	dos BEHses
three times	tres veces	trehs BEHses
a half	una mitad	OOnah meeTAD
half of	la mital de	lah meeTAL deh...
one third	un tercio	oon TEHRsee-oh
5.2%	cinco, dos ciento	SEENkoh (KOHmah) dos see-ENtoh
fifty percent	cincuenta por ciento	seen-KWENTah pohr seeENToh

TEMPERATURE

centigrade	centígrado/a	senTEE-grah-doh/dah
degree	el grado	GRAH-dos
melting point	el punto de fusión	POON-toh deh foo-seeOHN
temperature	la temperatura	tem-pehr-rahTOOrah
tepid	tibio/a	tee-BEEoh/ah

MONTHS

January	enero	eh-NEHroh
February	febrero	feh-BREHroh
March	marzo	MAR-soh
April	abril	ah-BREEL
May	mayo	MAH-joh
June	junio	HOOnee-oh
July	julio	HOOlee-oh
August	agosto	ah-GOHStoh
September	septiembre	sep-TEE-EMbreh
October	octubre	ok-TOObreh
November	noviembre	noh-BEE-EMbreh
December	diciembre	dee-SEE-EMbreh

SEASONS

spring	la primavera	lah pree-mah-BEHrah
summer	el verano	el beh-RAHnoh
autumn	el otoño	el oh-TOHnyoh
winter	el invierno	el eenBEERnoh

FAMILY

husband/wife	el esposo/a	es-pohsoh/sah	
son/daughter	el hijo/a	EE-hoh/hah	
brother/sister	el hermano/a	ehr-MAH-noh/nah	
father	el padre	PAHdreh	
mother	la madre	MAHdreh	
grandfather/mother	el abuelo/a	ah- BWEHloh/lah	
uncle/aunt	el tío	TEE-oh/ah	
nephew/niece	el sobrino	sohBREE-noh/nah	
cousin	el primo/a	PREEmoh/mah	*
brother/sister-in-law	el cuñado	koo-NYAHdoh/dah	
stepson/daughter	el hijastro/a	eeHAS-troh/trah	
stepbrother/sister	el hermanastro	ehr-manNAS-trah/troh	
stepfather	el padrastro	pahDRAS-troh	
stepmother	la madrastra	mahDRAS-thah	
ex-husband	el ex-marido	ehks- maREEdoh	
ex-wife	la ex-mujer	ehks-MOO-hehr	
grandson/daughter	el nieto	nee-EHtoh/tah	
boy/girlfriend	el novio	nohVEE-oh/ah	
fiancé/fiancée	el prometido	proh-mehTEEdoh/dah	
siblings	los hermanos/as	erMAH-nos/nas	#
son-in-law	el yerno	JEHRnoh	
daughter-in-law	la nuera	NWEHrah	
godfather	el padrino	padREENoh	
godmother	la madrina	mahDREENah	
great-greandfather/mother	el bisabuelo	beesahBWEHloh/lah	
great-grandson/daughter	el bisnieto	beesNEE-eh-toh/tah	
guardian	el guardián/a	gar-dee-AN/ANAH	*
parents	los padres	pahDRES	
relatives	los parientes	pah-ree-EHNtes	

* use - a- for feminine

use -as- if referring to mixed male & female & -os- for all female

PEOPLE

adlescent	el adolescente, la adolescente	adoh-lehs-CEHNteh	
baby	el bebé	beh-BEH	
boy/girl	el chico, el muchacho/a	chee-CHOH/moo-chah-CHOH/AH*	
children	los niños	nee-NYOS	
doctor	doctor/doctora	dohk-TOHR/dohk-TOHrah	#
friend	el amigo, la amiga	ameeGOH/GAH	*
gentleman/Mr.	el señor	seh-NYOR	

lady/Mrs	la señora	seh-NYOHrah	
man	el hombre	OHM-breh	
old man/woman	el anciano	ahseeAHnoh/nah	
people	la gente	GEHN-teh	
woman	la mujer	MOO-hehr	
young boy/girl	el niño/a	neeNYOS/NYAS	*
miss/young lady	señorita	seh-nyoh-REEtah	

* -o- ending for the masculine & -a- ending for the feminine
or- ending for the masculine and -ra- ending for the feminine

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	lunes	LOO-nehs
Tuesday	martes	MAR-tehs
Wednesday	miércoles	MEERkoh-les
Thursday	jueves	HWEH-bes
Friday	viernes	BEE-ERnes
Saturday	sábado	SAHbah-doh
Sunday	domingo	doh-MEENgoh

TIME

In Spanish the hour is always said before the minutes and is always given a definite article

around	alrededor de
	al-reh-dehDOR deh
early	temprano
	tempRAHno
late	tarde
	tarde
on time	a tiempo
	ah teeEHMpoh
on the dot	en punto
	ehn POONtoh
during the day	durante el día
	dooRANteh el DEE-ah
right now	ahora mismo
	ah-OHrah MEESmoh
morning	la mañana
	mah-NYAHnah
afternoon	la tarde
	TAR-deh

night	la noche NOH-cheh	
second	el Segundo seh-GOONdah	
minute	el minute mee-NOOtos	
hour	la hora OHrah	
day	el día DEE-ah	
week	la semana seh-MAHnah	
month	el mes mes	
year	el año AH-nyoh	
days	de día deh DEEah	
everyday	diario OR diariamente dee-ahREEoh/dee-ah-reeah-menTEH	
nocturnal	nocturno OR relativo a la noche nohTOORnoh/rehlahTEEvoh ah lah NOH-che	
time	la vez, el tiempo bes/ teeEM-poh	
What time is it?	¿Que hora es? keh oh-rah es	
It isone o'clock	Es... la una	*
	Es... lah oona	
It is...	Son...	*
	Sohn	
...two o'clock	...las dos las dos	
...eight o'clock	...las ocho. las OH-choh	
...eight fifteen.	...las ocho y cuarto. las OH-choh ee KWAR-toh	
...eight twenty.	...las ocho y veinte. las OH-choh ee BEHNteh	
...eight thirty.	...las ocho y media. las OH-choh ee MEH-deeah	
...eight fortyfive.	...las nueve menos cuarto. las NWEH-beh MEH-nos KWAR-toh	
...nine o'clock.	...las nueve. las NWEH-beh	

...nine ten.	...las nueve y diez. las NWEH-beh ee dee-es
...nine forty.	...las diez menos veinte. las dee-es MEH-nos BEHNtheh
10:15	diez y cuarto dee-es ee KWAR-toh
11:30	once y media ON-seh ee meh-DEEah
nine o'clock sharp	nueve en punto NWEH-beh ehn POON-tos
at one o'clock	a la una ah lah oona
at four p.m.	a las cuatro de la tarde ah las KWAH-troh deh lah tar-deh
at night	por la noche pohr lah NOH-cheh
at noon	al mediodía al meh-dee-ohDEEah
at midnight	a la medianoche ah lah meh-dee-ahNOH-cheh
in the morning	por la mañana pohr lah mah-NYAHnah
in the afternoon	por la tarde pohr lah TAR-deh
in ten minutes	en diez minutos en dee-es mee-NOOtos
in 1/4 of an hour	en un cuarto de hora en oon KWAR-toh deh oh-rah
in 1/2 an hour	en media hora en meh-DEEah oh-rah
in 3/4 of an hour	en tres cuartos de hora en trehs KWAR-tos deh oh-rah
in the evening (<i>specific time</i>)	de la noche deh lah NOHcheh
in the evening (<i>non-specific</i>)	por la noche pohr lah NOHcheh
It's three o'clock in the afternoon.	Son las tres de la tarde. Sohn las trehs deh lah TAR-deh

* Note that -es- is used only for the singular as with -una- and -son- is used with all the other hours.

DAYS AND DATES

date	la fecha FEH-chah
today	hoy
every day	oi todos los días
tonight	TOH-dos los DEE-as esta noche ES-tah NOH-cheh
tomorrow	mañana mah-NYAHnah
tomorrow evening	mañana por la tarde mah-NYAHnah pohr lah TAR-deh
tomorrow night	mañana por la noche mah-NYAHnah pohr lah NOH-cheh
tomorrow morning	mañana por la mañana mah-NYAHnah pohr lah mah-NYAHnah
tomorrow afternoon	mañana por la tarde mah-NYAHnah pohr lah TAR-deh
week	la semana
weekend	lah seh-MAHnah el fin de semana el feen deh seh-MAHnah
yesterday	ayer ah-JER
yesterday morning	ayer por la mañana ah-JER pohr lah mah-NYAHnah
yesterday afternoon	ayer por la tarde ah-JER pohr lah TAR-deh
after July	después de julio dehs-POOES deh HOOlee-oh
before Thursday/February	antes de jueves/febrero AN-tehs deh HWEH-bes/ feb-BREHroh
during the day	durante el día dooRANteh el DEE-ah
during June	durante junio dooRAN-the HOOnee-oh
in March	en marzo en MAR-soh
on Tuesday	los martes los MAR-tes
this morning	esta mañana ES-tah mah-NYAHnah
this afternoon	esta tarde ES-tah TAR-deh

this year	este año ES-the AH-nyoh
this week	esta semana ES-tah seh-MAHnah
last night	anoche ahNOCH-cheh
last night	la noche pasada lah NOH-cheh pah-SAHdah
last week	la semana pasada lah seh-MAHnah pah-SAHdah
last month	el mes pasado el mes pah-SAHdah
last year	el año pasado el AH-nyoh pah-SAHdoh
last Tuesday	el martes pasado el MAR-tehs pah-SAHdah
last Wednesday	el miércoles el MEERkoh-les
two days ago	hace dos días AH-seh dos DEE-as
the day before	el día anterior el DEE-ah an-tehREE-OR
the day before yesterday	anteayer an-teh-ahJER
the day after tomorrow	pasado mañana pah-SAHdoh mah-NYAHnah
the night before last	anteanoche an-teh-ah-NOH-cheh
the next day	el día siguiente el DEE-ah seeGIH-ENteh
next month	el próximo mes OR el mes que viene PROKsee-moh mes/ mes keh veeEN-eh
next week	la próxima semana OR la semana que viene PROKsee-mah seh-MAHnah/seh-MAHnah veeEN-eh
the next year	el próximo año /el año que viene PROKsee-moh AH-nyoh/ AH-nyoh kehveeEN-eh
next Monday	el próximo lunes OR el lunes que viene PROKsee-moh LOO-nehs/ LOO-nehs keh veeEN-eh
next Tuesday	el martes que viene OR el próximo martes el MAR-tehs keh veeEN-eh/ el PROK-seemoh MAR-tehs
Monday through Friday	de lunes a viernes deh LOO-nes ah veeEHRnes
It is the 1st of January.	Hoy es el primero de enero *
Today is Monday	oi es el pree-MEHroh de eh-NEHroh Hoy es lunes.

What is today's date?	oi es LOO-nes ¿Qué fecha es hoy? keh FEH-chah es oi
in two minutes	en dos minutos
in four hours	en dos mee-NOOtos en cuatro horas
in 3 days time	en tres días en trehs DEE-as
in 2 days time	en dos días en dos DEE-as
in the morning (<i>specific time</i>)	de la mañana deh lah mah-NYAHnah
in the morning (<i>non-specific</i>)	por la mañana pohr lah mah-NYAHnah
in the afternoon (<i>specific time</i>)	de la tarde deh lah TAR-deh
in the afternoon (<i>non-specific</i>)	por la tarde pohr lah TAR-deh
since April	desde abril DEHS-deh ah-BREEL
not until May	no hasta mayo noh AS-tah MAH-joh
the beginning of August	principios de agosto preen-SEEpeeos deh ah-GOHStoh
the middle of September	mediados de septiembre meh-DEEah-dos deh sep-TEE-EMbreh
the end of October	finales de octubre feen-AHles deh ok-TOObreh
in 1990	en mil novecientos noventa en meel noh-behSEE-ENTos noh-BEHNtah
1992	mil novecientos noventa y dos meel noh-behSEE-ENTos noh-BEHNtah ee dos
in 2010	en dos mil y diez en dos meel ee dee-es
in 2011	en dos mil y once en dos meel ee On-seh

* The ordinal number -primero- is used when referring to the first day of the month.

COLOR AND CLOTHING

COLOR

black	negro	NEH-groh
blue	azul	ah-SOOL
brown	marrón, café	mah-RON, cah-FEH
green	verde	BER-deh
grey	gris	grees
orange	naranja, anaranjado	nah-RANhah, ah-nahran-HAHdoh
pink	rosado	roh-SAHdoh
purple	purpúra	poor-POOrah
red	rojo	ROH-hoh
silver	de plata, plateado	deh PLAG-tah, plah-tehAHdoh
white	blanco	BLAN-koh
yellow	amarillo	ah-mahREEjoh
light	claro	KLAH-roh
dark	oscuro	os-KOOroh
corduroy	pana	PAH-nah
cotton	algodón	al-gohDON
leather	cuero	KWEH-roh
silk	seda	SEH-deh
wool	lana	LAH-nah
artificial	artificial	ar-tee-feeSEE-AL
synthetic	sintético	seen-TEHtee-coh

CLOTHING

bag	la cartera	kahr-TEHrah
belt	la correa	kohREH-ah,
	la cinto	SEEN-toh
blouse	la blusa	BLOO-sah,
	la camisa	kahMEE-sah
boot	la bota	BOH-tah
bra	el sostén	sohs-TEN
bracelet	la pulsera	poolSEH-rah
cap	el/lagorro/a	GOH-roh/ah
chains	las cadenas	kahDEH-nas
clothes	la ropa	ROH-pah
clothing	el camisón	kah-meeSON
coat	la capa	KAH-pah
dress	el vestido	besTEE-doh
dressing gown	la bata	BAH-tah
earrings	los pantallas	panTAH-jas
glove	el guante	GWAN-the
hairpin/clip	la pinche de pelo	PEEN-cheh deh PEH-loh

hat	el sombrero el gorro	somBREH-roh, GOH-roh
jacket	el chaqueta	chah-KEHtah
jeans	los vaqueros	bah-KEHros
jewelry	la joyería la prenda	hoh-jehREE-ah PREN-dah
necklace	el collar	koh-JAHR
nightdress	el camisón	kah-meeSON
panties	las bragas	BRAH-gas
pants	los pantalones	pan-tah-LOHnes
panty-hose	la media pantalón	meh-DEEah pan-tahLON
raincoat	la capa el impermeable	KAH-pah eem-per-mehAH-bleh
ring	la sortija	sorTEE-hah
sandal	la chancleta la zapatilla	chan-KLEHtah sah-pahTEE-jah
shirt	la camiseta la camisa	kah-meeSEH-tah kah-MEEsah
shoe	el zapato	sah-PAHtoh
shorts	los calzoncillos	kal-sohnSEEjos
skirt	la falda	FAHL-dah
sock/stocking	la media	meh-DEEah
slipper	la chancleta	chan-KLEHtah
sneaker	la tenis	TEH-nees
stocking	la pantaleta	pan-tahLEH-tah
sweater	el suéter	SWEH-ter
tie	la corbata	kor-BAHtah
undershirt	la camiseta	kah-meeSEHtah
underwear	la ropa interior	ROH-pah een-TEHReeor
wrist-watch	el reloj de pulsera	reh-LOH deh pool-SEHRrah
zipper	el zipper la cremallera	see-PEHR kreh-mah-JERrah

BONES & BODY PARTS

abdomen	el abdomen	ab-DOHmen
ankle	el tobillo	toh-BEEjoh
anus	el ano	AH-noh
arm	el brazo	BRAH-soh
artery	la arteria	ar-tehREE-ah
back	la espalda	es-PALdah
breast	el seno	SEH-noh
bladder	la vejiga	beh-HEEGah
blood vessels	el vasos sanguíneos	BAH-sos san-GIHneh-os

bone	el hueso	oo-EHsoh
body	el cuerpo	KWER-poh
bowels	los intestinos	een-tesTEEnos
cervical spine	la espina cervicales es	PEENah ser-bee-KAHles
cheek	la mejilla	meh-HEEjah
chest	el pecho	PEH-choh
chin	la quijada	kee-HAHdah
clavicle	la clavícula	klah-BEEkoo-lah
coccyx	el coccis	KOK-sees
coccyx bone	el hueso coxal	oo-EHsoh koks-AL
colon	el colon	KOH-lon
diaphragm	el diafragma	deeah-FRAGmah
ear	el oído	oh-EEdoh
elbow	el codo	KOH-doh
esophagus	el esófago	eh-SOHfah-goh
eye	el ojo	OH-hoh
face	la cara	KAH-rah
femur	el femur	FEEboo-lah
fingers	el/los dedo/s de la mana	DEH-doh/os deh lahMAH-nah
foot	el pie	PEE-eh
forearm	el antebrazo	an-the-BRAHsoh
forehead	la frente	FREN-the
gall bladder	vesicula biliar	behSEE-koo-lah bee-leeAR
gland	la glandula	glan-DOOlah
groin	ingúinal area	een-GIHnal ah-REEah
hair	el pelo	PEH-loh
hand	la mano	MAH-noh
head	la cabeza	kah-BEEsah
heart	el corazón	koh-rahSON
heel	el talón	tah-LON
hip	la cadera	kah-DEHrah
intestine	el intestino	een-tes-TEEnoh
jaws	la mandibula	man-dee-BOOlah
joint	la articulación	ar-tee-koo-lahSEEON
kidney	el/los riñón/es	ree-NYON/es
knee	la rodilla	ro-DEEjah
large bowels	el intestino grueso	een-tes-TEEnoh GRWEH-soh
leg	la pierna	PEE-ERnah
lip	la labio	lah-BEEoh
liver	el hígado	EEgah-doh
lower arm	parte de abajo del brazo	PAR-teh...ah-BAH-hoh del BRAH-soh
lumbar spine	la espina lumbar	loom-BAR
lungs	el/los pulmon/es	pool-MOHN/es
mandible	la mandíbula	man-DEEboo-lah

mastoids	la mastoide	mas-TOYdeh
mastoid bone	el hueso mastoideo	oo-EHsoh mas-TOYdee-oh
maxilla	el/los maxila/res	maks-EElah/res
maxilla bone	el hueso maxilar	maks-EElar
mouth	la boca	BOH-kah
muscle	el músculo	MOOSkoo-loh
nasal bone	el hueso nasal	nah-SAL
neck	el cuello	KWEH-joh
nerve	el nervio	ner-BEEoh
nervous system	el sistema nervioso	seesTEHmah ner-beeOH-soh
nose	la nariz	nah-REES
orbits	las orbitas	ORbee-tah
paranasal sinuses	los senos/paranasales	SEH-nos pah-rah-nah-SAHles
• ethmoid	etmoidales	et-moy-DAHles
• sphenoid	esfenoidales	es-feh-noy-DAHles
• frontal	frontales	fron-TAHles
• maxillary	maxilares	mahks-ee-LARes
pelvis	la pelvis	PEL-bees
pelvis bones	los huesos pelvico	oo-EHsoh PELbees-koh
penis	el pene	PEH-neh
ribs	las costillas	kos-TEEjas
shoulder	el hombro	OHM-broh
sinuses	los senos	SEH-nos
skin	la piel	pee-EL
skull	el cráneo	CRAHneh-oh
small bowels	el intestino delgado	een-tes-TEEnoh del-GAHdoh
spine	la espina	es-PEEnah
stomach	estómago	es-TOHmah-goh
sole (of feet)	la planta (del pie)	PLAN-tah ... PEE-eh
sacrum	el sacro	SAK-roh
sacrum bone	el hueso sacral	SAK-cral
tendon	el tendon	TEN-dohn
thigh	el muslo	MOOS-loh
thoracic spine	la espina torácica	es-PEEnah toh-RAHsee-kah
throat	la garganta	gar-GANTah
thumb	el dedo pulgar	DEH-doh pool-GAR
tibia	la tibia	tee-BEEah
toe	el dedo del pie	DEH-doh ...PEE-eh
tongue	la lengua	LEHN-gwah
tonsils	las tonsilos	ton-SEElas
upper arm	parte de arriba del brazo	PAR-teh deh ah-REEbah del BRAH-soh
upper leg	parte superior de la pierna	PAR-teh soo-peh-REEor deh lah PEE-ERnah
ureter	el uréter	oo-REHter
vein	la vena	BEH-nah

vagina	la vagina	bah-GEEnah
waist	la cintura	seen-TOOrah
wrist	la muñeca	moo-NYEHkah

GENERAL GREETINGS

Hello.	Hola. OH-lah
Good morning.	Buenos días BWEN-os DEE-as
Good afternoon.	Buenas tardes BWEN-as TAR-des
Good night.	Buenas noches. BWEN-as NOH-chehs
Goodbye /See you later.	Adiós /Hasta luego. ah-deeOOS / AS-tah LWEH-goh
Excuse me.	Perdóneme/Excúseme. per-DOHneh-meh/eks-KOOseh-meh
How are you?	¿Cómo está usted? KOH-moh es-TAH oosTED
Nice to meet you.	Mucho gusto. MOOCH-oh GOOS-toh
I'm sorry.	Lo siento loh seeEN-toh
Please.	Por favor pohr fah-BOHR
Thank you.	Gracias GRAHsee-as
Thank you very much.	Muchas gracias MOO-chas GRAHsee-as
Yes/No	Sí/No see/noh

Yes/No... Thank you	Sí/No... Gracias see/noh...GRAHsee-as
Yes/No... Please	Sí/No... Por favor see/noh...pohr fah-BOHR
A pleasure.	Un placer oon plah-SEHR
You're welcome.	De nada /Está bien. deh NAH-dah /es-TAH beeEN
The pleasure is mine.	El placer es mio. el plah-SEHR es MEE-oh
Very well /Fine thanks,	uy bien/ Muy bien gracias, mooee beeEN /mooee been GRAHsee-as,
...and you?	...¿y usted? ...ee oosTED

USEFUL QUESTIONS AND EXPRESSIONS

Anything else?	¿Algo más? AL-goh mas
Is that all?	¿Eso es todo...? ES-oh es TOH-doh
This one	Éste (m), ésta (f), esto (n) # ES-teh, ES-tah, ES-toh
That one	Ése ES-eh
Those (for something near)	Ésos (m), ésas (f) # ES-ohs, ES-ahs
Those (distant)	Aquéllos (m), aquéllas(f) # Ah-KEHjohs, ah-KEHjahs
How?	¿Cómo?

	KOH-moh
How much?	¿Cuánto/a? QWAN-toh/tah
How many?	¿Cuántos/as? QWAN-tos/tas
How many times?	¿Cuántas veces? QWAN-tas BEH-sehs
How often?	¿Cada cuándo? KAH-dah QWAN-doh
How old are you	¿Cuántos años tienes? QWAN-tas AH-nyoh teeEHNes
What?	¿Qué? KEH
What happened?	¿Qué pasó/ocurrió? KEH pahSOH/ohKOORreh-oh
What hurts?	¿Qué le duele? EH leh DWEH-leh
What did you take/drink/eat?	¿Qué tomó usted/bebió ud/comió ud? KEH tohMOH oosTED/beh-beeOH/coh-meeEH
Of what?	¿De qué? deh KEH
When?	¿Cuándo? QWAN-doh
Where?	¿Dónde? DON-deh
Where to?	¿Adónde? ah-DONdeh
Where from?	¿De dónde? Deh DONdeh

Where are you/they?

¿Dónde está?/están
DON-deh esTAH/EStahn

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