

TRAVEL WORDS IN PICTURES



Spanish

Visual Dictionary



for
dummies
A Wiley Brand



Spanish

Visual Dictionary

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Introduction

This *Visual Dictionary For Dummies* is your ideal travel companion. It can be carried conveniently and consulted quickly; all you have to do is show the picture of the thing you're talking about or of the situation you wish to describe, and presto! And since the pictures are accompanied by the corresponding English words and their Spanish translations, you will also be able to learn a lot of new vocabulary!

Sounds, Rhythm, and Intonation

Spanish and English have a lot in common, including a common history. While Spanish is a Romance language and English is Germanic, a portion of the English language was influenced by Romance sources and vice-versa. Many centuries ago, as these languages were still fairly new, they began to merge as the Germanic and Roman people increased communication. This common history means our two vocabularies also have much in common — in fact, 30 percent to 40 percent of all words in English have a related word in Spanish.

The sounds: the vowels

Simple vowels

In English, the vowels are divided into two groups: the so-called long or tense vowels, and the so-called short or lax vowels. Spanish does away with the distinction — all vowels are pronounced alike.

- **agua (A):** The Spanish “a” sound in **agua** is the same as the “a” sound in English word **father**.
- **deber (E):** The Spanish “e” is pronounced like the “eh” in the English word **web**.
- **difícil (I):** The Spanish “i” is pronounced like the “ee” in the English word **deed**.
- **otoño (O):** The Spanish “o” sound in **otoño** is a good match for the long “o” sound in the English word **oak**.
- **sur (U):** The Spanish “u” sound in **sur** matches the vowel sound we have in the English word **tool**.

Blending your words

Yes, Spanish speakers tend to talk fast! That means words tend to blend together — and you sometimes don’t make a clear distinction from the end of one word and the beginning of another. This is especially true in the following cases:

- When the last letter of a word is the same as the first letter of the next word
- When the last letter of a word is a consonant and the first letter of the next word is a vowel
- When the last letter of a word is a vowel and the first letter of the next word is a vowel

Intonation

Intonation in Spanish — deciding which syllable to stress — is particularly difficult for English speakers. Words are stressed in a different rhythm than in English. Don’t worry, though; if you follow a few simple guidelines, you’ll soon be speaking Spanish like a native:

- Words that end with vowels are stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

- Words that end with an “n” or an “s” are also stressed on the next-to-last syllable.
- Words that end with a consonant that is not an “n” or an “s” are stressed on the last syllable.
- Exceptions to the rules above are marked with an accent over the vowel to be stressed.

The sounds: the consonants

Most Spanish consonants match the sound of English exactly, but you’ll need to pay particular attention to some consonants that are tricky for English speakers to pronounce.

- **“ll”**: The “ll” has the same sound that the letter “j” does in a lot of English words — **juice, jade, June,** and **July,** for example. That means **juice** and **lluvia** (*rain*) both start with the same sound.
- **“y”**: When you have a “y” at the beginning or middle of a word, the “y” sound is the same as the Spanish “ll” or the English “j” in **juice**. When you have a “y” at the end of the word, it acts as a vowel sound just like the “ee” in **eerie**.
- **“b” and “v”**: This may take some getting used to. In Spanish, there is absolutely no difference between the sound of “b” and the sound of “v” — it will always be a “b” sound. That means **Venezuela** actually sounds like **Benezuela**.
- **“h”**: Spanish speakers don’t generally pronounce the letter “h.” The one exception is when it is used in combination with a “c,” as in “ch.” When that occurs, it has the “ch” sound we have in English for **chair** or **choose**. (Think **chimichanga** or **churros**.)
- **“j”**: The “j” sound is the same as the basic “h” sound in English; think **Javier**. There is a subtle difference

depending on where you are — parts of Latin America versus regions in Spain, to be more specific. In some areas — El Salvador, for example — the “j” sounds very much like the English “h”; in Guatemala, the “j” sound still sounds like an “h,” but it has a more ragged, raspy feel to it.

- **“r”**: When used at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, Spanish speakers “roll their rs,” which is something English speakers rarely do. The closest we come is when we try to imitate a dog by saying **rrruuuufff rrrruuuufff!** That means the “r” in the Spanish word *roja* is more like the “r” in **rrrrrrrrro rrrrrrrro rrrrrrrrosey, goodbye.**
- **‘ñ’**: The “n with a little mustache on” will be a new phenomenon for English speakers. Just think of it as an “ny” combination, as in the English word **lanyard**. (The accent mark on the “n” is known as a *tilde*.)
- **“z”**: Here, regional differences again play a role. If you are speaking Spanish in Latin America, there’s really no difference between “z” and “s” sounds, but if you’re in Spain and you want to pronounce the “z” sound correctly, you need talk as if you have a lisp, changing the “z” for a “th,” as in the English word **thick**. Some words that’ll help you practice the “z” sound are **cereza** (*cherry*), **zapatos** (*shoes*), and **Suiza** (*Switzerland*).

¡Vamos!

Let's go!



El avión

Plane



El aeropuerto
Airport



El avión
Airplane



La compañía aérea
Airline



El mostrador
Ticket counter



El equipaje
Luggage



El equipaje de mano
Carry-on luggage



El bolso de viaje
Travel bag



La maleta
Suitcase



El carrito
[Luggage] cart



Productos líquidos
Liquid products



El control de seguridad
Security checkpoint



**El ciudadano de los
EE UU**
U.S. citizen



El carné de identidad
Identity card



El pasaporte
Passport



El control de pasaportes
Passport control



La facturación
Check-in



La aduana
Customs



El billete de ida y vuelta
Round-trip ticket



La puerta de embarque
Gate



La tarjeta de embarque
Boarding card



El embarque
Boarding



La salida de emergencia
Emergency exit



El piloto
Pilot



La azafata
Flight attendant



El vuelo
Flight



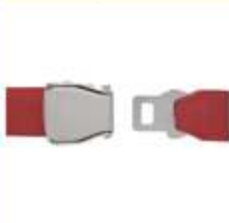
De ventanilla
(Seat) by the window



De pasillo
(Seat) on the aisle



El asiento
Seat



El cinturón de seguridad
Seat belt



El chaleco salvavidas
Life vest



La máscara de oxígeno
Oxygen mask



El despegue
Take-off



El aterrizaje
Landing



La llegada
Arrivals



Carrusel de equipaje
Baggage carousel



El autobús
Shuttle bus

Frases clave

Key phrases

¿A qué hora sale/llega?

What time do we leave?/arrive?

¿Dónde está el mostrador de Iberia?

Where is the Iberia ticket office/desk?

¿Dónde se factura el equipaje?

Where do we check our luggage?

¿Puedo llevar esta bolsa como equipaje de mano?

Can I take this bag as carry-on luggage?

Frases clave	Key phrases
¿A qué hora y dónde es el embarque?	At what time and at what gate is boarding?/When do we board and at which gate?
¿Podría darme los horarios de los vuelos para ... ?	Could you give me the flight schedules for ... ?
¿Cuánto dura el vuelo?	How long does the flight last?
¿Dónde se recoge el equipaje?	Where is luggage pick-up/baggage claim?
He olvidado algo en el avión.	I left something on the plane.
Me falta una maleta.	I am missing a suitcase.
Mi equipaje no ha llegado.	My luggage hasn't arrived.



El tren y los transportes públicos

The train and public transport



La estación
Station



El andén
Platform



La vía
Track



El tren
Train



El billete de tren
Train ticket



La primera clase
First class



La segunda clase
Second class



El asiento
Seat



La litera
Bunk/berth



El vagón restaurante
Dining car



La información
Information



La reserva
Booking