



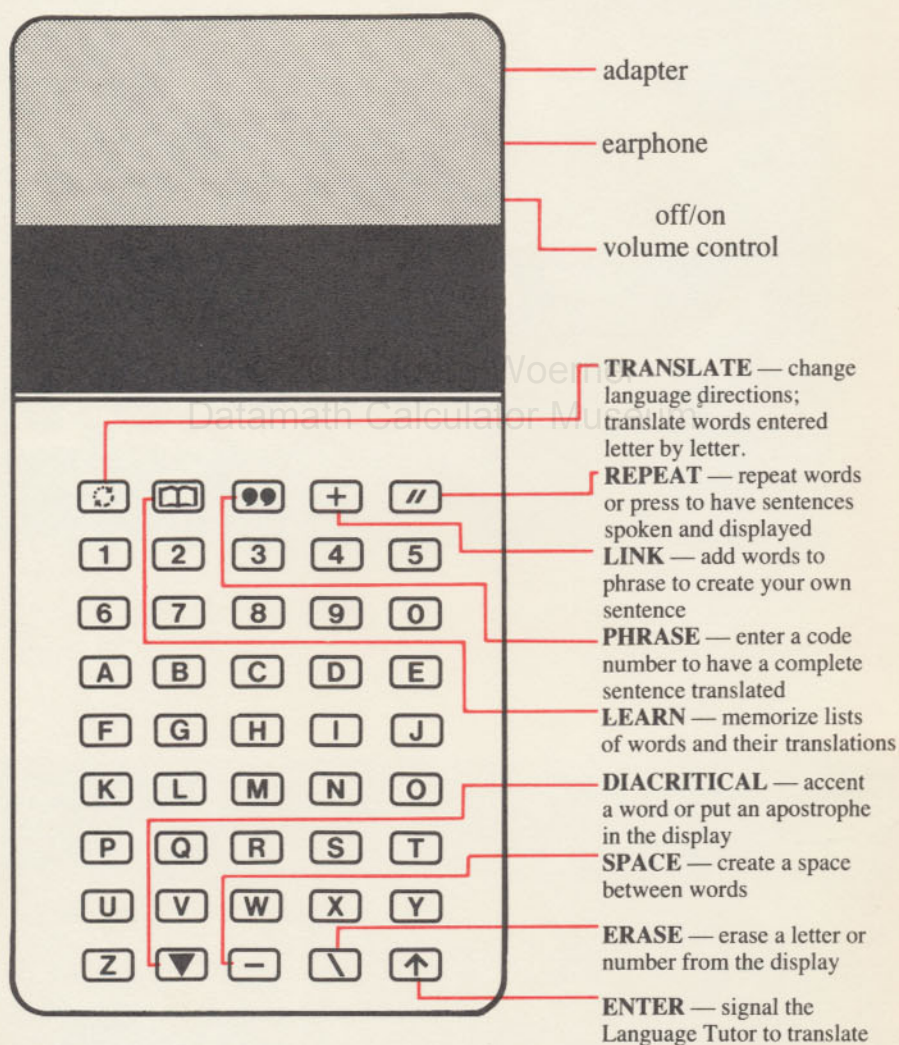
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS LANGUAGE TUTOR

WORD/ PHRASE STUDY GUIDE

SPANISH

KEY GUIDE

The Keys and Functions section of this book will help you become familiar with the Language Tutor's keys. For quick reference, use the guide below.



WORD/PHRASE STUDY GUIDE

Your Texas Instruments Language Tutor, with a Language Module, is a unique translating device. It actually pronounces words and phrases in the preferred dialect of your module's language. Because all phrases and much of the vocabulary in the module are spoken, you have a variety of examples for your own pronunciation. For further help with pronunciation, refer to the guide in the center of this book.

Your Language Tutor, with a Language Module:

- eliminates much of the guesswork when translating sentences and phrases. Phrases are structured to simplify sentence construction. You don't have to conjugate verbs or know the more intricate structures of the language.
- contains a basic vocabulary of those words you need most often. Language experts translated the vocabulary for beginning language learners and for those who want to brush up on their language before going abroad. An easy-to-reference grammar section presents rules applicable to each module's vocabulary.
- lets you translate two ways: enter the code number for a word or enter the word letter by letter. The code number makes translating as simple as 1-2-3 and eliminates the worry of misspelling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Your *Word/Phrase Study Guide* is divided into four sections: Instructions, Grammar, Vocabulary and Service Information. The Instruction section gives operating information. The Grammar section lets you reference quickly and easily the rules of grammar for the language of your module. The Vocabulary section lists all the phrases for your module. The words are listed in both categorical and alphabetical order. Service Information and Warranty comprise the last section of the book. Each section is structured as follows:

Instructions	3	Vocabulary	55
Before You Begin	4	Phrase I —	
Installing the Module	4	complete sentences	56
Installing the Batteries	5	Phrase II — linking sentences	57
Low Battery Indications	6	Phrase III — phrases	58
Keys and Functions	7	Categorical listings	59
Keys	7	Apparel	60
Functions	9	Beverages	60
Phrase	9	Business	60
Translate	11	Communication	61
Learn	13	Descriptors	61
Learn-Memory-Link	14	Entertainment	62
Grammar	15	Food	63
Nouns	16	Hotel	64
Articles	18	Medicine	64
Adjectives	20	Money	65
Verbs	23	Numbers	65
Adverbs	34	People	65
Pronouns	35	Purchases	66
Prepositions	39	Services	66
Conjunctions	44	Time	67
Word Order	45	Travel	67
Accents	46	Alphabetical listings	68
Idioms	49	Service Information	73
Capitalization & Punctuation	52	In Case of Difficulty	74
Answers	53	If You Need	
Guide to Pronunciation	40-41	Service Information	75
		Texas Instruments Consumer	
		Service Facilities	75
		Exchange Service	76
		Exchange Service Centers	76
		Warranty (inside back cover)	

INSTRUCTIONS

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

In addition to this *Word/Phrase Study Guide*, make sure you have the following items before you begin using your Language Tutor:

- Four AA ALKALINE batteries (not included).
- Carrying case.
- Adapter. Use the convenient 110-volt AC adapter to conserve battery life. When traveling with the Language Tutor, you might want to use a voltage conversion kit in countries where the electrical voltage differs. Kits are available at most shops where travelers' aids are sold.
- Earphone. For convenience, an earphone has been included for use in high-noise environments and for personal, private use in public places.
- Language Module. The Language Tutor is incomplete without a language module. A *Word/Phrase Study Guide* accompanies each module.

INSTALLING THE MODULE

To protect the electronic elements of the Tutor, leave a language module in place at all times.

CAUTION! Although other Texas Instruments Language Modules fit the Language Tutor, only Language Tutor or Language Translator modules function when in place.



To install the module,

1. Slide the Language Module (labeled side up) into the space on the back of the Language Tutor with a down and back motion. Avoid touching the connector located just inside.
2. Push down gently on the module. It should snap into place and fit securely. **DO NOT FORCE THE MODULE INTO PLACE.**

To remove the module,

1. Gently pry it loose from the Tutor with a small coin using the "notch" at the bottom for leverage.
2. Lift it up and out.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN



CAUTION! The contents of the language Module can be damaged by static electricity discharges.

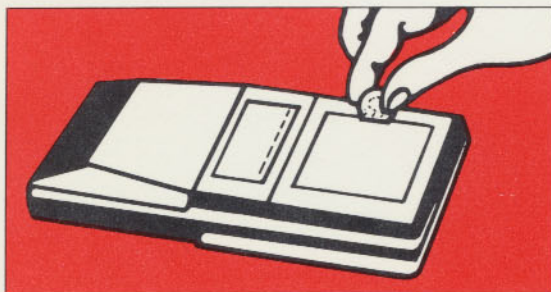
Note: To avoid possible damage to the module caused by static electricity, touch a metal object (a doorknob, desk lamp, etc.) before handling the module. Static electricity build-ups are more likely to occur during the cold winter months (or in areas with very dry climates) when the natural humidity of the air is low. If static electricity is a problem in your locale, you may want to purchase a commercial preparation designed to reduce static electricity in clothing and carpets. These preparations are usually available at hardware and office supply stores.

INSTALLING THE BATTERIES

Four AA AKLALINE batteries are recommended and provide approximately 6 hours of actual use. To conserve battery life, be sure to turn off the Language Tutor. When storing the device, remove the batteries to prevent possible damage caused by leakage.

To install batteries,

1. Remove the battery compartment door located below the Language Module on the back of the Language Tutor. Gently pry open the door with a dime or similar object.



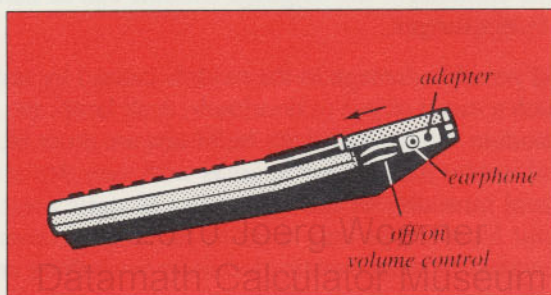
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

2. Insert the batteries, carefully following the placement instructions on the floor of the battery compartment.

LOW BATTERY INDICATIONS

The batteries should be replaced if any of these indications are observed:

1. Erratic or dim display;
2. Indistinct word pronunciation or unusual and unexpected sounds or tones;
3. Unusual or inconsistent operation;
4. No response when the keys are pressed.



Once the Language Module and batteries are in place, the Language Tutor is ready for operation. The off/on volume control is located on the right side of the Tutor next to the adapter and earphone connections as shown in the drawing on this page. When first turned on, the Language Tutor displays the abbreviations for two languages. For example, when the French module is in place, ENGL — FREN is displayed. If something other than abbreviations appears in the display, press **TRANSLATE**. If this does not correct the problem, refer to the In Case of Difficulty section.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

Get acquainted with your Language Tutor. Take a few minutes to review each of its keys and functions. The following pages provide easy step-by-step instructions about how to operate each of the Language Tutor's Functions — Phrase, Learn, Translate and Learn-Memory-Link.


After you are familiar with the keys and their operations as outlined below, use the Key Guide located on the inside front cover to review key locations.

KEYS



PHRASE. Press **PHRASE** for quick access to translations of commonly used statements, questions and phrases. The description of the Phrase Function on the following pages gives step-by-step instructions that help you translate this quick and easy way.



TRANSLATE. Press **TRANSLATE** to translate individual words. Just press the letter keys to spell any word in the vocabulary and then press  **ENTER**. The word will be displayed and spoken if it is part of the spoken vocabulary. Spoken words are indicated by colored code numbers; non-spoken words have black code numbers. A more detailed description of this function is found on the following pages.



LEARN. Press **LEARN** to review a list of words from one of the 16 categories. The Learn Function, as described later in this section, can help you practice counting or help you memorize the days of the week, months of the year or any other common list of terms.



DIACRITICAL. Press **DIACRITICAL** after the letter to be accented when entering a word to be translated.

When **DIACRITICAL** is pressed, a small, upside-down triangle appears above a letter or in a space. This triangle represents an apostrophe and/or an accent mark. In Spanish, it also represents the tilde (˜) that helps make the ñ in words such as “pañuelo.” In German, it replaces an umlaut (¨) in words such as “fräulein.” However, it is not necessary to use the triangle to represent accent marks in French. For Japanese, the diacritical represents a stress mark. An upside-down triangle over the letter means that letter has a long sound.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

- // REPEAT.** Press **REPEAT** to see and hear each word in a phrase after the full translation is spoken.

Either (1) hold the **REPEAT** key to see and hear the entire translation a second time or (2) press the key repeatedly to see and hear one word of the translation at a time.
- \ ERASE.** Press **ERASE** to erase a letter or number.
- ↑ ENTER.** Press **ENTER** to signal the Tutor to begin translating. Because of the size of the vocabulary, there may be an occasional delay before your translated word is displayed.
- SPACE.** Press **SPACE** to put a space between two-part words such as "ice cream."
- + LINK.** Press **LINK** to link words to phrases or to store words in the Tutor's memory. You can store as many as eight (8) words from the vocabulary listings.

© 2010 Joerg Woerner
Datamath Calculator Museum

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

The functions described on the next pages allow you to translate words, phrases and sentences; to compose sentences; and to review vocabulary.

PHRASE

Use the Phrase function in two ways: (1) translate complete sentences or (2) tailor sentences to your individual needs and then translate them.

To translate complete sentences,

1. Select a sentence or question from the PHRASE I listing in the Vocabulary section and note its code number.
2. Press **☛** PHRASE. The Tutor displays in the language of your module the equivalent of the English word "phrase." For example, if the Spanish module is in place, the word "FRASE" appears.
3. Enter the code number for the phrase selected.
4. Press **↵** ENTER. The Tutor displays the phrase's code number and pronounces the phrase in the language of your module.
5. Press **⏮** REPEAT to see the phrase displayed. Hold or press **⏮** REPEAT to see and hear the entire phrase, or press and release the **⏮** REPEAT key to see and hear each word individually.
6. After you hear the entire phrase, the code number for the phrase reappears in the display.

Try this:

1. Press **☛** PHRASE.
2. Press **2** and **0**.
3. Press **↵** ENTER to hear the translation for "What time is it?"
4. Press **⏮** REPEAT to see the translated words in the display.

To compose your own sentences,

1. Select a linking phrase from the PHRASE II listing in the Vocabulary section and note its code number.
2. Press **☛** PHRASE.
3. Enter the code number for your linking phrase.
4. Press **+** LINK.
5. Enter the code number for a word to complete the sentence. Use the categorical or alphabetical listings to help you select a word. You can link at least two words to each phrase. Just be sure to press **+** LINK *before* each additional entry.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

6. Press **↑** ENTER. The code number for the linking phrase remains in the display while the Tutor pronounces the complete sentence. A tone sounds for any completion word that is not part of the spoken vocabulary. REMEMBER, THE CODE NUMBERS FOR SPOKEN WORDS ARE PRINTED IN COLOR; THOSE FOR NON-SPOKEN WORDS ARE BLACK.

7. Press **⌘** REPEAT to see and hear each word of the sentence.

Try this example:

1. Press **☞** PHRASE.

2. Press **7** for the linking phrase "I would like _____."

3. Press **+** LINK.

4. Press **2 0 9** for the article "a."

5. Press **+** LINK.

6. Press **4 3 3** for the word "room."


7. Press **↑** ENTER.

8. You hear the translation of "I would like a room." To see the complete translation displayed, hold **⌘** REPEAT or press it repeatedly to see and hear individual words.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

TRANSLATE


Translate any word in the module vocabulary by entering it letter by letter. Your Language Tutor translates in six directions. The directions are dependent upon which Language Module you have in place. Here's how to find a Language Direction.


1. Press  **TRANSLATE**. The Tutor displays the abbreviations for the two languages involved in the translation. These abbreviations are referred to as the **LANGUAGE DIRECTION**. For example, with the French module in place, ENGL — FREN is displayed. These abbreviations mean that you translate English (ENGL) words to French (FREN). However, with the French module only French words are spoken.

translates from *to*


ENGL - FREN

The abbreviations for the languages are determined by the language shown to the left in the display. For example, DEUT — FRAN is displayed when the French module is in place. DEUT is the abbreviation for Deutsch, the German word for German. FRAN is the abbreviation for Französisch, the German word for French.

Continue to press  **TRANSLATE** until you arrive at a Language Direction that is understandable to you.

2. Press the letter keys for the word you wish translated. Be sure to spell the word in the language shown on the left when the Language Direction is displayed.
3. Press  **ENTER**. The translation appears in the display accompanied by the word's pronunciation or by a tone for an unspoken word.

NOW you are ready to translate:

1. Press  **TRANSLATE** until ENGL appears to the left in the display followed by the abbreviation for the language of your module.
2. Press the letter keys to spell "coffee." All letters and numbers are spoken in the language of your module to better acquaint you with the alphabet and the numbers from zero to nine in that language.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

3. Press **↑ ENTER**. The Tutor displays and pronounces the translation for coffee.

The Tutor displays ??? and produces a flat tone when:

1. the word entered is not part of the module's vocabulary.
2. diacritical marks are not entered with the words which require them. Remember, it is not necessary to enter accent marks for French words.
3. the word entered is not spelled in the language shown on the left of the display in the LANGUAGE DIRECTION.

Note: LANGUAGE DIRECTIONS can be changed only by using the **☐ TRANSLATE** key. While using other key functions, the Tutor remains in the last Language Direction selected. When turned off and then on, the Tutor automatically returns to the Language Direction that translates English words [ENGL–(abbreviation)] to foreign words.

© 2010 Joerg Woerner








Datamath Calculator Museum

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

LEARN





Brushing up on translations for days of the week, practicing counting or learning other lists of related words is easy with the Learn Function of the Language Tutor. Here are two ways to learn:

Method I:

1. Select a Language Direction by pressing  TRANSLATE until your desired translation direction appears. To refresh your memory about how to select a Language Direction, refer to the instructions in the Translate Function section.
2. Press  LEARN. One of 16 category titles is displayed in the language shown first in your selected Language Direction. Keep pressing  LEARN to progress through the categories. The appearance of each category title is accompanied by its pronunciation or a tone.
3. When the category you want appears, press  ENTER. The Tutor displays, in the same language as the category title, the first word in the category. The translation follows. All words are displayed. Spoken words are determined by which Language Module is in place. Only French words are spoken when a French module is in place in the Language Tutor; only German words when a German module is in place.
4. Continue pressing  ENTER to progress through the category.
5. When you reach the end of a category, the next category title is displayed. Press  ENTER to continue through this category or press  LEARN to select another of the 16 categories:

Apparel	Descriptors	Medicine	Purchases
Beverages	Entertainment	Money	Services
Business	Food	Numbers	Time
Communication	Hotel	People	Travel

Method II:

1. Select a Language Direction.
2. Press  LEARN.
3. Select a code number for any word in the module vocabulary. This word serves as the first word in the series you wish to translate.
4. Enter the code number for the starting word.
5. Press  ENTER. The word is displayed first in the language described on the left when the Language Direction is displayed and then the translation is displayed.
6. Continue pressing  ENTER to progress through the category.
7. To select another starting point, enter the code number for another word and press  ENTER.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

LEARN-MEMORY-LINK

The Tutor's built-in memory makes it possible to store as many as eight (8) words for quick, easy reference when learning a language. Here's how simple it can be.

1. Press **[T]** TRANSLATE until your desired Language Direction is displayed. Refer to the Translate Function to refresh your memory about how to select a Language Direction.
2. Press **[L]** LEARN. Disregard the category title.
3. Select a word from the module vocabulary and enter its code number.
4. Press **[+]** LINK. Remember to press **[+]** LINK *after* each entry, including the last one. A word, displayed in the language shown on the left in the Language Direction, is followed by its translation. Enter as many as eight words in this manner.
5. Press **[↑]** ENTER to see each of the eight words displayed. The translation for each word is displayed after the word.
6. Continue to press **[↑]** ENTER until all eight words are displayed and translated. After the last word you entered has been displayed and translated, press **[↑]** ENTER to return to the first word in your list.

Review the sequence as often as you wish. When the language aid is turned off or the above sequence of steps is repeated, the first words you stored are erased from memory. Storing a ninth word automatically replaces the first word you stored.

Try storing in memory the seven days of the week:

1. Press **[T]** TRANSLATE to select a language direction.
2. Press **[L]** LEARN.
3. Press **[6] [3] [5]** for "Sunday."
4. Press **[+]** LINK.
5. Press the code numbers for the rest of the days of the week. Remember to press **[+]** LINK *after* each number.
6. After entering **[6] [4] [1]** for "Saturday," press **[+]** LINK, then press **[↑]** ENTER. "Sunday," the first word you entered, or its equivalent in another language is displayed and then translated.
7. Continue pressing **[↑]** ENTER to progress through your list.

GRAMMAR

The Grammar section of your Word/Phrase Study Guide has been designed to help you learn the language. At the end of each unit, a TRY THESE section gives you the opportunity to practice the language skills presented. Try to translate each sentence first without referring to your Language Tutor. Check your answers by entering the code numbers listed after each sentence. (The + symbol represents the **+ LINK** key.) The correct answers are given on pages 53 and 54.

NOUNS

Nouns are names of people, places or things. Singular and plural refer to the number of a noun.

In Spanish,

All nouns have a gender, either feminine or masculine, while in English most are neuter.

Gender often is indicated by the noun's ending. Masculine nouns normally end with *-o*.

<i>el globo</i>	balloon
-----------------	---------

Most feminine nouns end with *-a*, *-ión*, *-dad* and *-tud*.

<i>la pluma</i>	pen
<i>la asociación</i>	association
<i>la vecindad</i>	neighborhood
<i>la voluntad</i>	will

Singular nouns ending in a vowel normally are made plural by adding an *-s*.

<i>el globo</i>	balloon
<i>los globos</i>	balloons

Singular nouns ending with a consonant or a *-y* require an *-es* to create the plural.

<i>el rey</i>	king
<i>los reyes</i>	kings

Singular nouns ending with a *-z* require changing the *-z* to *-c* and adding *-es*.

<i>el antifaz</i>	mask
<i>los antifaces</i>	masks

Singular nouns ending in an unstressed *-es* or *-is* do not change their spelling when made plural.

<i>el lunes</i>	Monday
<i>los lunes</i>	Mondays
<i>la tesis</i>	the thesis
<i>las tesis</i>	the theses

TABLE 1 illustrates noun endings.

NOUNS

TABLE 1 — NOUN ENDINGS

Noun Type	Singular Ending	To Make Plural
Masculine	-o	add -s
Feminine	-a	add -s
	-ión	add -es
	-dad	add -es
	-tad	add -es
	-umbre	add -s
Feminine or Masculine	-z	drop z, add -ces

In Spanish,

The days of the week are always masculine and require masculine articles.

el viernes

Friday

el domingo

Sunday

Some nouns change meaning with their gender.

el capital (money)

la capital (city)

el frente (front)

la frente (forehead)

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. Do you have a swimming pool?

1 + 209 + 287

2. Where is the convention?

15 + 219 + 148

3. How far is the city?

18 + 219 + 191

4. Please, a ticket to the theater.

47 + 218 + 289

5. How much are the scissors?

3 + 222 + 579

6. How much are the peaches?

3 + 221 + 363

7. Where is the telephone?

15 + 218 + 166

ARTICLES

Articles modify nouns. Definite articles (the) indicate a specific noun and indefinite articles (a, an) indicate *any* noun.

In Spanish,

Articles are used more frequently than in English and they must agree with the nouns they modify in both number (plural, singular) and gender (feminine, masculine).

Use the definite article in the following cases:

- before the names of the days of the week.
el domingo Sunday
el martes Tuesday
- before titles used with proper names, except in direct addresses.
el general Smith General Smith
Señora Robinson, escuche. Mrs. Robinson, listen.
- before names of languages, unless preceded by the preposition *en* or following a form of the verb *hablar*.
el español Spanish
el inglés English
Habla español muy bien. He speaks Spanish very well.

TABLE 2 displays articles in English and Spanish and the types of nouns these articles modify.

TABLE 2 — ARTICLES

	English	Spanish	Noun Modified	
			Gender	Number
Definite Articles	the	<i>el</i>	masculine	singular
	the	<i>la</i>	feminine	singular
	the	<i>los</i>	masculine	plural
	the	<i>las</i>	feminine	plural
Indefinite Articles	a/an	<i>un</i>	masculine	singular
	a/an	<i>una</i>	feminine	singular
	some	<i>unos</i>	masculine	plural
	some	<i>unas</i>	feminine	plural

ARTICLES

The gender and number of each noun are given to the left of each code number in the alphabetical and categorical listings. To make the identification process easier, gender and number have been abbreviated. Use this chart to help you become familiar with the abbreviations.

Noun Type	Abbreviation
masculine singular	MS
masculine plural	MP
feminine singular	FS
feminine plural	FP

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. Where is the castle?	18 + 218 + 291
2. How much is the newspaper?	2 + 218 + 572
3. How far is the hotel?	18 + 218 + 407
4. Where is the table?	15 + 219 + 403
5. How much is a pencil?	2 + 207 + 574

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives modify nouns.

In Spanish,

Adjectives must agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

la calle pública

public street

las calles públicas

public streets

Masculine plural adjectives modify masculine nouns. Masculine and feminine nouns when grouped together are modified by masculine plural adjectives. In the following example, the Spanish word for “streets” is feminine and the word for “buildings” masculine.

calles y edificios

marvelous streets and

maravillosos

buildings

When the masculine form of an adjective ends with *-o* and the feminine form ends with *-a*, adding *-s* produces the plural form.

bello (MS)

beautiful

bella (FS)

bellos (MP)

bellas (FP)

When the masculine form does not end with *-o*, the plural form is the same for both genders. In this case, adding *-es* makes both the feminine and masculine adjectives plural.

natural (MS)

natural

natural (FS)

naturales (MP)

naturales (FP)

When the masculine form of an adjective ends with a consonant, simply adding *-a* forms the feminine. Then, the plural is formed by adding *-es*.

inglés (MS)

English (referring to nationality)

inglesa (FS)

ingleses (MP)

inglesas (FP)

TABLE 3 displays adjective forms.

ADJECTIVES

TABLE 3 — ADJECTIVE FORMS

Noun Form Modified	Appropriate Ending
masculine singular	-o
masculine plural	-os
feminine singular	-a
feminine plural	-as

In Spanish,

Unlike English, descriptive adjectives follow the nouns they modify. In English, adjectives precede nouns.

las canastas bellas beautiful baskets

Some adjectives drop their final -o when preceding a masculine singular noun. Adjectives *never* drop the final -o when following masculine nouns.

un buen médico a good doctor

un médico muy bueno a very good doctor

Possessive (my, your), indefinite (no, some), demonstrative (this, that), interrogative (what, which) and limiting adjectives indicating quantity (first, three, few, many) always precede the nouns they modify.

pocos jardines few gardens

mis hermanas my sisters

estos barrios these districts

cuantos barrios how many districts

Adjective order effects word meaning because certain adjectives have one meaning when they precede a noun and another when they follow.

la gran revista the great magazine

la revista grande the large magazine

Comparative adjectives are created by placing *más* (more, most) or *menos* (less) before the adjective.

la paloma más bella the most beautiful dove

las flores menos caras the less expensive flowers

Nouns used as adjectives are translated usually by prepositional phrases.

la mesa de roble the oak table

las cucharas de plata the silver spoons

ADJECTIVES

NOTE: All adjectives in the Language Tutor vocabulary are in the masculine singular form. To help you learn how to form various kinds of adjectives, work the Try These section. The words represented by the code numbers and enclosed question marks must be changed to modify the noun. If you need help, refer to the answers at the end of the grammar section.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. Do you have a large coat?	1 + 207 + 105 + 268
2. How much is a small chicken?	2 + 207 + 311 + 269
3. I have lost an expensive ring.	5 + 208 + 124 + 254
4. I would like hot coffee.	7 + 130 + 247
5. This is too heavy.	10 + 264
6. Where can I buy green apples?	13 + 354 + 238 (?)
7. I would like a clean room.	7 + 209 + 433 + 244 (?)
8. I have lost a white comb.	5 + 207 + 562 + 240 (?)
9. Do you have long dresses?	1 + 106 + 270 (?)
10. I would like a soft bed.	7 + 209 + 409 + 263 (?)

VERBS

Verbs are action words or words that express a state of being.

In Spanish,

Verbs can be categorized according to their endings. There are basically three kinds of verbs.

-ar verbs	speak	<i>hablar</i>
-er verbs	eat	<i>comer</i>
-ir verbs	live	<i>vivir</i>

The infinitive is the -ar, -er and -ir form of the verb.

<i>hablar</i>	to speak
<i>comer</i>	to eat
<i>vivir</i>	to live

Verb tenses are formed on verb stems. Verb stems are the part of the word that remain when the ending is dropped.

<i>hablar</i> - ar = <i>habl</i>
<i>comer</i> - er = <i>com</i>
<i>vivir</i> - ir = <i>viv</i>

The tenses are described on the following pages. In the descriptions of the tenses, person refers to the subject. In English, verbs are conjugated in the following persons:

first person singular	— I	first person plural	— we
second person singular	— you	second person plural	— you
third person singular	— he, she, it	third person plural	— they

Verbs are conjugated in these persons.

<i>yo</i>	I
<i>tú*</i>	you (familiar)
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	he/she/you (singular)
<i>nosotros</i>	we
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	they/you (plural)

*Because second person familiar is never used in Latin America in the plural form (*vosotros*), that conjugation is not presented.

Present

Present tense has one expression, as opposed to three expressions in English.

(he) speaks	<i>habla</i>
(he is) speaking	<i>habla</i>
(he does) speak	<i>habla</i>

VERBS

TABLE 4 displays the endings added to stems to form the present tense of *hablar*, *vivir* and *comer*.

TABLE 4 — PRESENT TENSE

Person	-ar Verbs (<i>habl-ar</i>)	-er Verbs (<i>com-er</i>)	-ir Verbs (<i>viv-ir</i>)
<i>yo</i>	<i>habl + o</i>	<i>com + o</i>	<i>viv + o</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>habl + as</i>	<i>com + es</i>	<i>viv + es</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>habl + a</i>	<i>com + e</i>	<i>viv + e</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>habl + amos</i>	<i>com + emos</i>	<i>viv + imos</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ ustedes</i>	<i>habl + an</i>	<i>com + en</i>	<i>viv + en</i>

In Spanish,

The present tense is used:

- to express action in progress now.

José habla.

Joe is speaking.

- to express a certain action in the future or an habitual action.

Bailo esta noche.

I am dancing tonight.

Toco el piano.

I play the piano.

Imperfect

The imperfect tense indicates state of being or unfinished action.

Usted hablaba cuando yo llegué. You were speaking when I came.

TABLE 5 displays endings that form the imperfect tense.

TABLE 5 — IMPERFECT TENSE

Person	-ar Verbs (<i>habl-ar</i>)	-er Verbs (<i>com-er</i>)	-ir Verbs (<i>viv-ir</i>)
<i>yo</i>	<i>habl + aba</i>	<i>com + ía</i>	<i>viv + ía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>habl + abas</i>	<i>com + ías</i>	<i>viv + ías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>habl + aba</i>	<i>com + ía</i>	<i>viv + ía</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>habl + ábamos</i>	<i>com + íamos</i>	<i>viv + íamos</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ ustedes</i>	<i>habl + aban</i>	<i>com + ían</i>	<i>viv + ían</i>

Only three verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense: *ir*, *ser* and *ver*.

VERBS

TABLE 6 — IMPERFECT TENSE OF *IR*, *SER* AND *VER*

Person	<i>Ir</i> (to go)	<i>Ser</i> (to be)	<i>Ver</i> (to see)
<i>yo</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>ibas</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>veías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>íbamos</i>	<i>éramos</i>	<i>veíamos</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	<i>iban</i>	<i>eran</i>	<i>veían</i>

The imperfect tense is used in these situations:

- to express continued action of the past that was interrupted by some other action,

Leíamos cuando usted llegó. We were reading when you arrived.

- to express a past state of being,

La catedral estaba llena. The cathedral was full.

- to express a habit or repeated past action,

El desvío estaba donde ahora está el parque. The detour was where the park is now.

- to show intention.

Te iba a decir que salió. I was going to tell you that he left.

Perfect

In Spanish,

To make the perfect tense, the present tense of the verb *haber* (to have) and the past participle of the main verb are combined.

He vivido en Colombia dos veces. I have lived in Colombia two times.

TABLE 7 displays the formation of the present perfect tense.

TABLE 7 — PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Person	Conjugation of to have (<i>hab-er</i>)	-ar Verbs (<i>habl-ar</i>)	-er and -ir Verbs* (<i>com-er</i>)
<i>yo</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>habl + ado</i>	<i>com + ido</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>habl + ado</i>	<i>com + ido</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>habl + ado</i>	<i>com + ido</i>
<i>nosotros</i>	<i>hemos</i>	<i>habl + ado</i>	<i>com + ido</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ ustedes</i>	<i>han</i>	<i>habl + ado</i>	<i>com + ido</i>

*The same ending is used for both -er and -ir verbs.

VERBS

Preterit

In Spanish,

The preterit tense sometimes is used to express a completed past action.

El hombre compró dos trajes. The man bought two suits.

TABLE 8 illustrates the preterit tense.

TABLE 8 — PRETERIT TENSE

Person	-ar Verbs (hablar)	-er Verbs (comer)	-ir Verbs (vivir)
yo	habl + é	com + í	viv + í
tú	habl + aste	com + iste	viv + iste
él/ella/usted	habl + ó	com + ió	viv + ió
nosotros	habl + amos	com + imos	viv + imos
ellos/ellas/ ustedes	habl + aron	com + ieron	viv + ieron

It is important to remember the difference between the two kinds of past tenses, the imperfect and the preterit.

The IMPERFECT describes an action as being in progress in the past with no concern for when it will be completed.

The PRETERIT describes an action as having been completed or is definitely capable of being completed.

Future

The future tense is used to express:

- an action that will happen in the future.
Iré a Boston. I will go to Boston.
- probability or conjecture in the present.
¿Qué hora será? What time can it be?

The future tense can be created easily by adding the present form of *ir a* (to go to) to the infinitive form of the verb.

Voy a hablar a la clase. I am going to speak to the class.

The future perfect tense is used to express in past times the same meaning as the future. The future perfect tense is composed of the future tense of the verb *haber* (to have) and the past participle of the main verb.

TABLE 9 illustrates the future tense conjugations.

VERBS

TABLE 9 — FUTURE TENSE

Person	-ar Verb (hablar)	-er Verb (comer)	-ir Verb (vivir)
yo	hablar + é	comer + é	vivir + é
tú	hablar + ás	comer + ás	vivir + ás
él/ella/usted	hablar + á	comer + á	vivir + á
nosotros	hablar + emos	comer + emos	vivir + emos
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hablar + án	comer + án	vivir + án

Infinitives and Participles

The infinitive is used after a verb to complete a sentence.

Quiero almorzar.

I like to have lunch.

Present participial form of a verb is used to express an action or state of being that is in progress. Present participles end with *-ndo*. To form present participles, *-ar* verbs add *-ando* to the stem, and *-er* and *-ir* verbs add *-iendo* to the stem.

hablando

speaking

comiendo

eating

viviendo

living

Four verbs have irregular present participles: *decir* (to say), *ir* (to go), *poder* (to be able to, can) and *venir* (to come).

diciendo

saying

yendo

going

pudiendo

being able to

viniendo

coming

Command Form

In Spanish,

There are two command forms:

- A common command is the *usted* command. It is used when addressing a person in a conversational manner.

(You) Speak!

Hable usted.

(All of you) Speak!

Hablen ustedes.

- The familiar *tú* form command is used when addressing intimate friends or small children.

(You) Speak!

Habla (tú).

TABLE 10 displays the endings to be used when forming both kinds of commands.

VERBS

TABLE 10 — COMMAND ENDINGS

Command Type	-ar Verbs (hablar)	-er Verbs (comer)	-ir Verbs (vivir)
usted	habl + e	com + a	viv + a
ustedes	habl + en	com + an	viv + an
tú	habl + a	com + e	viv + e

Reflexive Verbs

In Spanish,

Reflexive verbs (those with an object referring to the subject) conjugate the same as other verbs. In their infinitive form, reflexive verbs carry the object attached to their normal verb ending (ie., *despertarse* — to awaken).

The reflexive objects normally preceding the verb must accompany the reflexive verb.

Ella se presenta.

She introduces herself.

In the affirmative commands the reflexive pronoun is joined to and follows the verb.

Le vántese.

Get up (yourself).

In the negative commands and in the gerund form (-ndo ending) the reflexive pronoun precedes the verb.

No se levante.

Do not get up (yourself).

Types of Verbs

In Spanish,

Verbs are classified by the way their spellings and root forms change when they change tenses. They fall into four basic categories: regular verbs (their conjugations precede this discussion), radical-changing verbs, orthographic-changing verbs and irregular verbs.

Radical-changing verbs change the stem-vowel *e* to *ie* and stem-vowel *o* to *ue*, the stem-vowel *e* to *i* or the stem-vowel *o* to *u*.

TABLE 11 illustrates the changes necessary for radical-changing verbs. All changes occur in stressed syllables unless otherwise indicated.

VERBS

TABLE 11 — RADICAL-CHANGING VERBS

Verb Type	Changes in Tense	Person	Stem-Vowel Changes From-----►To
-ar -er	present	yo, tú, él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes	e -----► ie o -----► ue
	imperative	tú, usted, ustedes	
-ir	present	yo, tú, él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes	o -----► ue unstressed ► u
	imperative	tú, usted, ustedes	e -----► ie unstressed ► i
	preterit	él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes	
-ir	present	yo, tú, él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes	e -----► i
	preterit	él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes	
	imperative	tú, usted, ustedes	

TABLE 12 conjugates, in their present tense, the radical-changing verbs *poder* (to be able to, can) and *querer* (to want, to wish).

TABLE 12 — EXAMPLES OF RADICAL-CHANGING VERBS

Verb	Person	Present Tense Conjugation
<i>poder</i> (to be able to, can)	yo tú él/ella/usted nosotros ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>puedo</i> <i>puedes</i> <i>puede</i> <i>podemos</i> <i>pueden</i>
<i>querer</i> (to wish)	yo tú él/ella/usted nosotros ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>quiero</i> <i>quieres</i> <i>quiere</i> <i>queremos</i> <i>quieren</i>

VERBS

Orthographic-changing verbs refer to verbs that change the spellings of the stem. Verbs with the following endings change according to this chart. This is only a representation of orthographic-changing verbs.

TABLE 13 — ORTHOGRAPHIC-CHANGING VERBS

Verb Types	Change From	To	When the added ending is
-car	c	qu	e
-gar	g	gu	e
-guar	gu	gü	e
-zar	z	c	e
-cer (when preceded by a consonant)	c	z	o or a
-cir	c	z	o or a
-ger	g	j	a or o
-gir	g	j	a or o
-guir	gu	g	a or o
-cer (when preceded by a vowel)	c	zc	a or o

TABLE 14 illustrates the orthographic-changing verbs.

TABLE 14 — EXAMPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHIC-CHANGING VERBS

Ending	Verb	Tense Where Change Occurs	Person	Conjugation
-car	<i>picar</i> (to prick)	preterit	yo	<i>piqué</i>
-gar	<i>pagar</i> (to pay)	preterit	yo	<i>pagué</i>
-guar	<i>averiguar</i> (to find out)	preterit	yo	<i>averigüé</i>
-zar	<i>cruzar</i> (to cross)	preterit	yo	<i>crucé</i>
-cer (after a consonant)	<i>vencer</i> (to defeat)	present	yo	<i>venzo</i>
-cer (after a vowel)	<i>conocer</i> (to know)	present	yo	<i>conozco</i>
-ger	<i>proteger</i> (to protect)	present	yo	<i>protejo</i>
-cir	<i>esparcir</i> (to spread)	present	yo	<i>esparzo</i>

VERBS

-gir	<i>dirigir</i> (to direct)	present	yo	<i>dirijo</i>
-guir	<i>distinguir</i> (to distinguish)	present	yo	<i>distingo</i>

Irregular verbs do not change according to patterns. TABLE 15 illustrates the conjugations of some of the most common irregular verbs in their present tense.

TABLE 15 – IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Person	Present Tense
<i>dar</i> (to give)	yo	<i>doy</i>
	tú	<i>das</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i>da</i>
	nosotros	<i>damos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>dan</i>
<i>decir</i> (to say)	yo	<i>digo</i>
	tú	<i>dices</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i>dice</i>
	nosotros	<i>decimos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>dicen</i>
<i>haber</i> (to have)	yo	<i>he</i>
	tú	<i>has</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i>ha</i>
	nosotros	<i>hemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>han</i>
<i>ir</i> (to go)	yo	<i>voy</i>
	tú	<i>vas</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i>va</i>
	nosotros	<i>vamos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>van</i>
<i>saber</i> (to know)	yo	<i>sé</i>
	tú	<i>sabes</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i>sabe</i>
	nosotros	<i>sabemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i>saben</i>

VERBS

Verb	Person	Present Tense
<i>tener</i> (to have)	yo	<i>tengo</i>
	tú	<i> tienes</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> tiene</i>
	nosotros	<i> tenemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> tienen</i>
<i>ver</i> (to see)	yo	<i>veo</i>
	tú	<i> ves</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> ve</i>
	nosotros	<i> vemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> ven</i>
<i>caer</i> (to fall)	yo	<i>caigo</i>
	tú	<i> caes</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> cae</i>
	nosotros	<i> caemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> caen</i>
<i>traer</i> (to bring)	yo	<i>traigo</i>
	tú	<i> traes</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> trae</i>
	nosotros	<i> traemos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> traen</i>
<i>estar</i> (to be)	yo	<i>estoy</i>
	tú	<i> estás</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> está</i>
	nosotros	<i> estamos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> están</i>
<i>ser</i> (to be)	yo	<i>soy</i>
	tú	<i> eres</i>
	él/ella/usted	<i> es</i>
	nosotros	<i> somos</i>
	ellos/ellas/ustedes	<i> son</i>

In Spanish,

The verbs *ser* and *estar* both mean “to be.” However, their uses are totally different.

Ser is used:

- with predicate nouns or pronouns.
El perro es nuestro. The dog is ours.
- with adjectives to express an essential or characteristic quality.
El vestido es negro. The dress is black.

VERBS

- to denote origin or ownership.
Es de Texas. He is from Texas.
- in impersonal expressions.
Es posible cantar aquí. It is possible to sing here.
- in expressions of time.
¿Qué hora es? What time is it?
- in expressions meaning to happen, take place or occur in space and time.
La clase es en la sala 222. The class is in Room 222.
El concierto es a las ocho. The concert is at eight.

Estar is used:

- to express location.
El libro está en la mesa. The book is on the table.
- to express a state or condition.
El hotel está lleno. The hotel is full.
- with present participle to express an action in progress.
Estoy estudiando. I am studying.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. Where is the fire escape?	15 + 219 + 61
2. What time is the show?	12 + 218 + 286
3. Can you repair this?	46
4. Pardon me.	33
5. I have lost a credit card.	5 + 209 + 58
6. I am sick.	28

ADVERBS

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

In Spanish,

Adverbs normally are created by adding *-mente* to the feminine form of the adjective if the feminine ends in *-a*. If the adjective form ends in a consonant, simply add *-mente*.

justa, justamente

fair, fairly

fácil, fácilmente

easy, easily

Only the last adverb retains *-mente* when more than one adverb in a series requires *-mente*.

rápida y lentamente

quickly and slowly

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. Please repeat slowly.

36 + 279

2. I need help quickly.

30 + 278

PRONOUNS

Pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases in sentences where repeating the noun might seem awkward.

In Spanish,

All subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) are omitted from sentences except for emphasis or contrast.

Es un médico.

He is a doctor.

(Is a doctor.)

Usted is used when you are speaking to one person and *ustedes* when you are speaking to more than one person.

¿Cómo se llama usted?

What is your name?

Lo siento por ustedes.

I'm sorry for all of you.

Tú is the familiar form of you and is used to address small children, friends and family. *Vosotros* expresses familiarity when addressing more than one person in Spain. *Vosotros* is never used in conversational Spanish in Latin America.

Direct object pronouns precede verbs.

Yo lo oigo.

I hear him.

Indirect object pronouns combine definite articles, parts of the body and clothing and are used instead of the possessive as in English.

Me duele la cabeza.

My head hurts.

(I have a headache.)

Reflexive pronouns (such as herself, yourselves) must agree with the subject of the sentence.

Nosotros nos divertimos.

We amuse ourselves.

Pronouns precede negative commands.

Escríbanos usted.

Write to us.

No nos escriba usted.

Don't write to us.

Two object pronouns cause the direct object to follow the indirect object.

Me lo dijo.

She said it to me.

Possessive pronouns agree with their subject and not with the owner or person to whom they refer. They usually are preceded by the definite article.

Su gato es más grande que el mío.

Her cat is larger than mine.

PRONOUNS

The most common relative pronoun is *que*, meaning “what,” “which” or “whom.” Relative pronouns join dependent clauses to main clauses by making direct reference to a noun in the main clause. Although relative pronouns are often omitted in English, they must be expressed in Spanish.

El hombre que escribe libros está aquí. The man who writes books is here.

Los niños que vimos ayer son mis primos. The children we saw yesterday are my cousins.

Quien when used after prepositions means “whom” or “who” in parenthetical expressions.

El niño a quien hable estaba llorando. The child to whom I spoke was crying.

Pedro, quien llegó temprano, se fue de último. Peter, who arrived early, left late.

TABLE 16 displays the different types of pronouns and their translations.

TABLE 16 — PRONOUNS

Type	English	Spanish
Subject	I	<i>yo</i>
	he	<i>él</i>
	she	<i>ella</i>
	you	<i>usted</i>
	you	<i>tú</i>
	we (M)	<i>nosotros</i>
	we (F)	<i>nosotras</i>
	they (M)	<i>ellos</i>
	they (F)	<i>ellas</i>
	you	<i>ustedes</i>
Direct Object	me	<i>me</i>
	you (M)	<i>lo</i>
	you (F)	<i>la</i>
	it (M)	<i>lo</i>
	it (F)	<i>la</i>
	them, you (M)	<i>los</i>
	them, you (F)	<i>las</i>
	us	<i>nos</i>
	you (S- second person)	<i>te</i>

PRONOUNS

Indirect Object		
2nd & 3rd person	to him, her, you, it	<i>le</i>
	to them, you	<i>les</i>
	to us	<i>nos</i>
2nd person	to you (S)	<i>te</i>
Reflexive	myself	<i>me</i>
	himself, herself,	
	yourself, oneself	<i>se</i>
	ourselves	<i>nos</i>
	themselves, yourselves	<i>se</i>
	yourself (second person)	<i>te</i>
Prepositional	me	<i>mí</i>
	him, it	<i>él</i>
	her, it	<i>ella</i>
	you (S)	<i>usted</i>
	us (M)	<i>nosotros</i>
	us (F)	<i>nosotras</i>
	them (M)	<i>ellos</i>
	them (F)	<i>ellas</i>
	you (P)	<i>ustedes</i>
2nd person	you(S)	<i>ti</i>

TABLE 17 displays possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

TABLE 17 — PRONOUNS

	English	MS	FS	MP	FP
Possessive	mine	<i>mío</i>	<i>mía</i>	<i>míos</i>	<i>mías</i>
	his, hers,	<i>suyo</i>	<i>suya</i>	<i>suyos</i>	<i>suyas</i>
	its, yours,	<i>suyo</i>	<i>suya</i>	<i>suyos</i>	<i>suyas</i>
	theirs	<i>suyo</i>	<i>suya</i>	<i>suyos</i>	<i>suyas</i>
	ours	<i>nuestro</i>	<i>nuestra</i>	<i>nuestros</i>	<i>nuestras</i>
Demonstrative	this, these	<i>éste</i>	<i>ésta</i>	<i>éstos</i>	<i>éstas</i>
	that, those	<i>ése</i>	<i>ésa</i>	<i>esos</i>	<i>esas</i>
	that, those	<i>aquéel</i>	<i>aquélla</i>	<i>aquéllós</i>	<i>aquéllas</i>

PRONOUNS

TABLE 18 illustrates the different relative and interrogative pronouns.

TABLE 18 — RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

English	Number/ Gender	Relative	Interrogative
what/which	S	<i>que</i>	<i>qué</i>
	P	<i>quien</i>	<i>quién</i>
	MS	<i>quienes</i>	<i>quiénes</i>
	MP	<i>el cual</i>	<i>cuál</i>
	FS	<i>los cuales</i>	<i>cuáles</i>
	FP	<i>la cual</i>	
whom	S	<i>las cuales</i>	
	P	<i>quien</i>	<i>quién</i>
how		<i>quienes</i>	<i>quiénes</i>
		<i>como</i>	<i>cómo</i>
where		<i>donde</i>	<i>dónde</i>
when		<i>cuando</i>	<i>cuándo</i>
how much	MS	<i>cuanto</i>	<i>cuánto</i>
	MP	<i>cuantos</i>	<i>cuántos</i>
	FS	<i>cuanta</i>	<i>cuánta</i>
	FP	<i>cuantas</i>	<i>cuántas</i>

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. May I present the family.

6 + 219 + 530

2. My name is Julio.

8 + 648

3. Will you keep this in the safe?

23

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are used to introduce phrases.

In Spanish,

Simple prepositions are used as in English.

Compound prepositions, created by combining a simple preposition and one of three parts of speech, are common.

TABLE 19 illustrates how compound prepositions are made.

TABLE 19 — COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

Part of Speech (Spanish)	+ Preposition	= Compound Preposition (English)
adverb (<i>cerca</i>)	+ <i>de</i>	= <i>cerca de</i> (near)
adverb (<i>después</i>)	+ <i>de</i>	= <i>después de</i> (after)
adjective (<i>contrario</i>)	+ <i>a</i>	= <i>contrario a</i> (contrary to)
a + noun (<i>causa</i>)	+ <i>de</i>	= <i>a causa de</i> (because)

Possession is expressed by placing the preposition *de* before a proper name or by placing *de* with the article or some other modifying word before a noun.

la visita de los estudiantes the students' visit

The personal *a* is a very important concept that differentiates the direct object from the subject. It is placed before nouns in a sentence that refers to people.

I obey my parents. *Obedezco a mis padres.*

BUT

I obey the law. *Obedezco las leyes.*

Although infinitive forms of verbs are formed without using "to" as in English, sometimes the preposition is needed when structuring sentences.

Quiero leer. I want to read.
Voy a leer. I am going to read.

Motion verbs are followed by *a* before the infinitive.

salir a comer to leave (go) to eat
Voy a estudiar. I am going to study.

Some verbs require prepositions following the verb.

cesar de cantar to stop singing
convenir en regresar to agree to return

GUIDE TO SPANISH

Use this guide and your Language Tutor to become familiar with Spanish pronunciation. Enter the code numbers listed in the last column to hear examples of the pronunciation.

SPANISH ALPHABET	PRESS	YOU WILL SEE DISPLAYED:	THE LETTER(S) WILL SOUND LIKE THAT IN:	CODE NUMBER EXAMPLES
A	A	A	SCARF	116
B	B	B	BATH	102
C	C	C	SAME	127
			CANCEL	130
CH	C H	CH	CHURCH	553
D	D	D	DARK	536
E	E	E	PAY	391
F	F	F	FOR	618
G	G	G	GET	687
			HE	524
H	H	H	always silent	135
I	I	I	BE	202
J	J	J	HE	555
K+	K	K	KICK	—
L	L	L	LOVE	574
LL	L L	LL	MILLION	422
M	M	M	MADE	541
N	N	N	NONE	142
Ñ	N ▼	Ñ	ONION	630
O	O	O	NOTE	221
			COT	504

PRONUNCIATION

SPANISH ALPHABET	PRESS	YOU WILL SEE DISPLAYED:	THE LETTER(S) WILL SOUND LIKE THAT IN:	CODE NUMBER EXAMPLES
P	P	P	PUT	336
Q	Q	Q	KICK	508
R	R	R	RABBIT	278
RR	R R	RR	(see note)	248
S	S	S	SAME	632
			ICE	551
T	T	T	TAME	622
U	U	U	RULE	208
V	V	V	BATH	134
W +	W	W	WAFFLES	—
X	X	X	SIN	—
			BIG STICK	—
Y	Y	Y	YES	
			(consonant)	634
			KEY	213
Z	Z	Z	SIN	115

+ These letters usually only appear in words that have been borrowed from other languages.

NOTE: English words do not utilize the sound found in *rr* in Spanish. The closest equivalent would be the sound made trilling the *r*.

PREPOSITIONS

Por and *para* can both mean “for.” The uses of these two prepositions are illustrated in TABLE 20.

TABLE 20 — USES OF *POR* AND *PARA*

<i>POR</i>	Usage	Spanish Example	Translation
	for the sake of in favor of in place of	<i>Por Dios</i> <i>Estoy por la paz.</i> <i>Iré por usted.</i>	For heaven's sake I am for peace. I will go in your place.
	in exchange for	<i>Pagué un peso por el mío.</i>	I paid a dollar for mine.
	before a unit of measure or rate	<i>Conduce a setenta kilómetros por hora.</i>	He drives seventy miles an hour.
	indicate an object is being fetched	<i>Vaya a la tienda por pan.</i>	Go to the store for bread.
	through or along	<i>Anduvimos por las calles.</i>	We walked through the streets.
	because of	<i>Es conocido por su jardín.</i>	He is known for his garden.
	indefinite time or space	<i>por aquí</i>	around here
	indicate the person who performed the action	<i>América fue descubierta por Colón.</i>	America was discovered by Columbus.
	indicate the means by which an action is performed	<i>Envía cartas por avión.</i>	He sends letters by air mail.
	with an infinitive to indicate something is not finished	<i>Todavía quedan dos puertas por arreglar.</i>	There are still two doors to fix.

PREPOSITIONS

PARA	to express destination, use	<i>Ese regalo es para usted.</i>	That gift is for you.
	considering that	<i>Para un niño de tres años, habla francés muy bien.</i>	For a three year-old child, he speaks French very well.
	definite point in time	<i>Lea usted ese libro para el viernes.</i>	Read that book by Friday.
	in order to	<i>Busco una pluma para escribir un cheque.</i>	I am looking for a pen to write a check.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. Do you have any messages for me?	22
2. I need something for a headache.	$16 + 207 + 478$
3. I would like a room with two beds.	$7 + 209 + 433 + 54$
4. I am departing in the evening.	$4 + 51$

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions connect words, phrases and clauses.

In Spanish,

y (and) becomes *e* when it precedes words beginning with the "i" sound.

casa e iglesia

house and church

botones e hilos

buttons and threads

o (or) becomes *u* when it precedes words beginning with the "o" sound.

unos u otros

some or other

"but" can be expressed either as *pero* or *sino*.

La película era triste pero buena.

The movie was sad but good.

México no está en

Mexico is not in South America,

Suramérica sino en

but in North America.

Norteamérica.

"if" usually is expressed *si*.

Si los estudiantes estudiaran, aprobarían los exámenes.

If the students would study, they would pass the exams.

TABLE 21 displays common Spanish conjunctions and their uses.

TABLE 21 — CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction	English Meaning
<i>pero</i>	but
<i>sino</i>	but (after a negative)
<i>si</i>	if, whether

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. I would like an office and a secretary.	7 + 210 + 154 + 213 + 209 + 156
2. I am lost and I need help.	26 + 213 + 30
3. I need a doctor and a nurse.	29 + 213 + 209 + 447
4. I am thirsty and I would like a drink.	27 + 213 + 7 + 209 + 133

WORD ORDER

Word order is more flexible in Spanish than in English.

In Spanish declarative sentences,

Subjects often follow verbs (SUBJECT — VERB — OBJECT).

Los muchachos vuelan las cometas. The boys fly the kites.

The subject usually follows its verb in dependent clauses.

Me recordó que no estaba Juan aquí. He reminded me that John was not there.

In Spanish interrogative sentences,

Placing the verb before the subject forms a question (VERB — SUBJECT — OBJECT).

¿Vuelan los muchachos las cometas? Do the boys fly the kites?

© 2011 ALSO, Joerg Woerner

¿Los muchachos vuelan las cometas?

¿Vuelan las cometas los muchachos?

Questions also are formed by simply placing *¿verdad?*, *¿no es verdad?* or *¿no?* after a declarative sentence.

Las cometas vuelan, ¿verdad? The kites fly, don't they?

TRY THESE

SENTENCES	CODE NUMBERS
1. Do I need a doctor?	29
2. Is this an emergency?	41

ACCENTS

In Spanish,

Unlike English, simple rules enable a student of the language to put the right stress on a Spanish word at first sight. These rules make it easy to pronounce Spanish words:

If the word ends in a vowel or in *n* or *s*, the next to the last syllable is stressed.

<i>zapato</i>	shoe
<i>zapatos</i>	shoes
<i>historia</i>	history

If the word ends with a consonant other than *n* or *s*, the last syllable is stressed.

<i>verdad</i>	truth
<i>practicar</i>	to practice

If the word is to be stressed in any way contrary to the above rules, an accent is written over the vowel in the syllable to be stressed.

<i>próximo</i>	next
<i>interés</i>	interest

The same syllable is stressed in both the singular and plural forms of the word. There are only two exceptions to the rule.

<i>carácter</i>	character
<i>caracteres</i>	characters
<i>régimen</i>	regime
<i>regímenes</i>	regimes

An accent may be added or deleted when a word is made plural in order to follow the preceding rules.

<i>nación</i>	nation
<i>naciones</i>	nations
<i>crimen</i>	crime
<i>crímenes</i>	crimes

A written accent is also used to distinguish between words similar in spelling and pronunciation but different in meaning.

<i>tu</i>	your	<i>tú</i>	you
<i>el</i>	the	<i>él</i>	he
<i>mi</i>	my	<i>mí</i>	me
<i>solo</i>	alone	<i>sólo</i>	only
<i>quien</i>	who	<i>¿quién?</i>	who?
<i>donde</i>	where	<i>¿dónde?</i>	where?
<i>te</i>	you	<i>té</i>	tea

ACCENTS

In Spanish,

Syllabication follows these rules:

- one consonant (including *ch*, *ll* and *rr*) between vowels goes with the following vowel.

<i>ca-sa</i>	house
<i>ca-lle</i>	street
<i>pe-rro</i>	dog
<i>mu-cha-cho</i>	boy

- two consonants between vowels are usually divided.

<i>ac-ción</i>	action
<i>puer-ta</i>	door

- consonants followed by *l* or *r* (except *rl*, *sr* and *nr*) are not separated.

<i>pa-dre</i>	father
<i>ha-blar</i>	to speak

- three consonants together are usually divided after the first.

<i>no-viem-bre</i>	November
<i>in-glés</i>	English

prefixes cannot be separated.

<i>des-o-be-de-cer</i>	disobey
<i>cons-truc-ción</i>	construction

- when *s* comes before a consonant, *s* goes with the preceding syllable.

<i>ins-tan-te</i>	instant
-------------------	---------

- when the vowels, *a*, *e* and *o* stand together in a word, they are separated.

<i>ve-o</i>	I see
<i>le-e</i>	he reads
<i>tra-er</i>	to bring
<i>lí-nea</i>	line

ACCENTS

- a diphthong is the combination of the vowels *a*, *e*, *o* and the vowels *i* and *u* or of the vowels *i* and *u* by themselves regardless of their order.

Diphthongs are pronounced as one syllable and are never separated.

<i>ai-re</i>	air
<i>pau-sa</i>	pause
<i>hoy*</i>	today
<i>a-cei-te</i>	oil
<i>deu-da</i>	debt
<i>ciu-dad</i>	city
<i>ley*</i>	law
<i>via-je</i>	travel
<i>a-gua</i>	water
<i>sa-bio</i>	wise
<i>vie-jo</i>	old
<i>fue-go</i>	fire
<i>rui-do</i>	noise

*The /i/ sound is written *y* at the end of a word.

- concurrent vowels which are not diphthongs according to the previous rule or are diphthongs marked with an accent form separate syllables.

<i>le-er</i>	to read
<i>re-al</i>	real
<i>le-í-do</i>	read
<i>tí-a</i>	aunt

- when the letter *y* is found between two vowels, it is separated and forms a diphthong with the following vowel.

<i>le-ye-ron</i>	they read
<i>va-yan</i>	(you all) go
<i>ca-yó</i>	he fell

IDIOMS

An idiom is a word or speech form that is peculiar to itself within the usage of a given language. Idioms are one of the reasons that translations from one language to another cannot be word for word.

In Spanish,

Tener (to have) indicates age.

¿Cuántos años tiene usted? How old are you?

If this phrase had been translated word for word, it would read “How many years do you have?”

When combined with *que* (that), *tener* expresses strong personal obligation.

Tengo que leer.

I have to read.

Tener is used in a personal sense to express the following:

tener calor

to be warm

tener frío

to be cold

tener hambre

to be hungry

tener sed

to be thirsty

tener miedo

to be afraid

tener sueño

to be sleepy

tener prisa

to be in a hurry

tener razón

to be right

no tener razón

to be wrong

tener la culpa

to be at fault

Haber (to have) is often used to express “there is” and “there are.”

Hay muchos libros.

There are many books.

Hay un libro.

There is a book.

Haber is used in idiomatic expressions referring to the weather.

Hay luna.

There is a moon.

Hay polvo.

It is dusty.

Hacer (to make) is often used in expressions of weather.

¿Qué tiempo hace?

How is the weather?

Deber (to owe) expresses obligation.

No debe decir mentiras.

You should not tell lies.

IDIOMS

In Spanish,
 Adding the suffixes *-on* or *-ona* indicates large size:
hombre man *hombrón* big man
silla chair *sillón* easy chair

Adding the suffixes *-ito*, *-cito*, *-ecito*, *-illo*, *-cillo*, or *-ecillo* indicates smallness.
hija daughter *hijita* little daughter
jardín garden *jardincito* little garden
flor flower *florecita* little flower
chico boy *chiquillo* little rascal

TABLE 22 illustrates common idiomatic expressions.

TABLE 22 — IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Spanish	English
¡Hola!	Hi!
¡Ya!	I see!
¡Vamos!	Come on!
¡Vaya!	Indeed!
¡Viva!	Hurrah!
¡Caramba!	Gosh!
¡Dios!	Dear me!
¡Jesús!	God bless you! (when someone sneezes)
¡Claro!	Of course!
¡Cuidado!	Be careful!
¡Fuego!	Fire!
¡Ojo!	Attention!
¡Socorro!	Help!

IDIOMS

TRY THESE

SENTENCES		CODE NUMBERS
1.	I am hungry.	25
2.	I need a doctor, please.	29 + 183
3.	I am happy to meet you.	24
4.	I am thirsty.	27

© 2010 Joerg Woerner
Datamath Calculator Museum

CAPITALIZATION & PUNCTUATION

In Spanish,

Adjectives of nationality, days of the week, months of the year and titles are not capitalized.

el alemán

German

miércoles

Wednesday

mayo

May

el señor Smith

Mr. Smith

Abbreviations for titles are capitalized.

Sr.

Mr.

Sra.

Mrs.

Srta.

Miss

In Spanish,

A question mark is placed at the end of interrogative sentences and an inverted question mark is placed at the beginning.

¿Dónde está Juan?

Where is John?

An exclamation mark is placed at the end of the exclamatory sentences and an inverted exclamation mark at the beginning.

¡Qué libro más interesante!

What an interesting book!

ANSWERS

Answers to the *Try These* sentences in the Grammar section are listed below.

NOUNS (page 17):

1. ¿Tiene usted una piscina?
2. ¿Dónde está la convención?
3. ¿A qué distancia está la ciudad?
4. Por favor, un boleto para el teatro.
5. ¿Cuánto cuestan las tijeras?
6. ¿Cuánto cuestan los duraznos?
7. ¿Dónde está el teléfono?

ARTICLES (page 19):

1. ¿Dónde está el castillo?
2. ¿Cuánto cuesta el periódico?
3. ¿A qué distancia está el hotel?
4. ¿Dónde está la mesa?
5. ¿Cuánto cuesta un lápiz?

ADJECTIVES (page 22):

1. ¿Tiene usted un abrigo grande?
2. ¿Cuánto cuesta un pollo pequeño?
3. He perdido un anillo caro.
4. Quisiera café caliente.
5. Es demasiado pesado.
6. ¿Dónde puedo comprar manzanas verdes?
7. Quisiera una habitación limpia.
8. He perdido un peine blanco.
9. ¿Tiene usted vestidos largos?
10. Quisiera una cama suave.

VERBS (page 33):

1. ¿Dónde está la escalera de emergencia?
2. ¿A qué hora es el espectáculo?
3. ¿Puede usted reparar esto?
4. Perdóneme.
5. He perdido una tarjeta de crédito.
6. Estoy enfermo.

ADVERBS (page 34):

1. Repita lentamente, por favor.
2. Necesito ayuda rápidamente.

ANSWERS

PRONOUNS (page 38):

1. ¿Puedo presentarle a la familia?
2. Me llamo Julio.
3. ¿Puede guardar esto en la caja fuerte?

PREPOSITIONS (page 43):

1. ¿Tiene usted algunos mensajes para mí?
2. Necesito algo para un dolor de cabeza.
3. Quisiera una habitación con dos camas.
4. Me voy por la noche.

CONJUNCTIONS (page 44):

1. Quisiera una oficina y una secretaria.
2. Estoy perdido y necesito ayuda.
3. Necesito un médico y una enfermera.
4. Tengo sed y quisiera una bebida.

WORD ORDER (page 45):

1. ¿Necesito un médico?
2. ¿Es una emergencia?

IDIOMS (page 51):

1. Tengo hambre.
2. Necesito un médico, por favor.
3. Mucho gusto.
4. Tengo sed.

Occasionally, the Language Tutor will display translations in an order that varies from these answers. However, the answers are correct. Use the information in the grammar section to help you order the words correctly.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is listed categorically and alphabetically. All category titles are printed in capital letters in the alphabetical listing. Number and gender of each noun is noted, to the left of the code number, with the abbreviations described below.

ARTICLES

Nouns require articles. In the English language, articles must correspond to the word they modify in number only, such as "a cat" (singular), "some cats" (plural). But in many of the languages translated by the Language Tutor, articles must agree in number and in gender such as *el gato* (masculine singular), *los gatos* (masculine plural). They must be entered before the word they modify. To help you determine the proper form of each article, abbreviations for the number and gender of each noun are listed before the word. Article abbreviations are:



ms — Masculine Singular

fs — Feminine Singular

mp — Masculine Plural

fp — Feminine Plural

PHRASE I

With the phrases below you can learn to use a variety of sentences in another language without having to enter each word individually. Just press  PHRASE, the number keys for one of the coded phrases and  ENTER. All phrases are spoken.

- 19 What is this?
- 20 What time is it?
- 21 I do not want this.
- 22 Do you have any messages for me?
- 23 Will you keep this in the safe?
- 24 I am happy to meet you.
- 25 I am hungry.
- 26 I am lost.
- 27 I am thirsty.
- 28 I am sick.
- 29 I need a doctor.
- 30 I need help.
- 31 May I have a receipt?
- 32 No smoking.
- 33 Pardon me.
- 34 Do not disturb.
- 35 Please, write it down.
- 36 Please, repeat.
- 37 Thank you.
- 38 No, thank you.
- 39 This belongs to me.
- 40 This does not belong to me.
- 41 This is an emergency.
- 42 This is incorrect.
- 43 What is the rate of exchange?
- 44 Where can I exchange my money?
- 45 Bill, please.
- 46 Can you repair this?

PHRASE II

Add words or phrases to the following sentences to structure your own questions or statements. Be sure to enter code numbers for phrases first and code numbers for completion words or phrases second. Just press **☐** PHRASE, a code number, **+** LINK, the number keys for a completion word or phrase and **↵** ENTER.

- 1 Do you have _____?
- 2 How much is _____?
- 3 How much are _____?
- 4 I am departing _____.
- 5 I have lost _____.
- 6 May I present _____?
- 7 I would like _____.
- 8 My name is _____.
- 9 _____ does not work.
- 10 This is too _____.
- 11 Do you speak _____?
- 12 What time is _____?
- 13 Where can I buy _____?
- 14 Please wake me at _____.
- 15 Where is _____?
- 16 I need something for _____.
- 17 How do you say _____?
- 18 How far is _____?
- 47 Please, a ticket to _____.
- *48 for _____ people.

*Only words from the alphabetical or categorical listings can be combined with these phrases. Phrases from the Phrase III listing do not link properly.

PHRASE III

The words and phrases listed below can be added to phrases from either the Phrase I or Phrase II listing by pressing **PHRASE**, the code number for a phrase, **+** **LINK**, the code number for a linking phrase listed below and **ENTER**.

Nouns in this listing are preceded by the proper designations for article selection. Refer to the grammar section of this book for instructions about article usage.

- 49** in the morning
- 50** in the afternoon
- 51** in the evening
- 52** with a double bed
- 53** with one bed
- 54** with two beds
- ms **55** claim ticket
- fs **56** collect call
- mp **57** contact lenses
- fs **58** credit card
- fs **59** currency exchange
- fs **60** driver's license
- fs **61** fire escape
- ms **62** first aid
- fs **63** flash bulbs
- mp **64** identification papers
- ms **65** mailbox
- fs **66** napkin
- fs **67** police station
- ms **68** rental car
- ms **69** return ticket
- fs **70** sanitary napkin
- ms **71** stomachache
- fs **72** telephone call
- fs **73** telephone directory
- ms **74** telephone number
- ms **75** toothbrush
- fs **76** towel
- fs **77** travel agency
- mp **78** traveler's checks

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

Sixteen categories make it easy for you to learn a foreign vocabulary. Learn lists of words, such as the days of the week or months of the year. Or use the categorical listings as an easy way to find related words.

Category titles are capitalized. Words also are divided into subcategories to help you associate smaller groups of words. Subcategory titles appear in parentheses and cannot be translated by your Language Tutor.

Each word in the vocabulary is listed only once to avoid confusion. Its listing in a specific category can help you understand the limits of a word's definition. For example, the word "bill" is listed in the FOOD category under the subcategory "dining." This should alert you to the fact that the translation you receive for "bill" means restaurant bill. Although there is no difference between a restaurant bill and a hotel bill in English, the French use two entirely different words. Try to become familiar with the categories and the kinds of words in each.

REMEMBER, WORDS WITH COLORED CODE NUMBERS ARE SPOKEN.

© 2010 Joerg Woerner

Datamath Calculator Museum

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

100 APPAREL

Words in this category deal with parts of clothing and pieces of jewelry.

<i>(clothing)</i>								
ms	101	belt	fp	109	panty hose	fs	118	slip
fs	102	blouse	fs	110	purse	mp	119	socks
fp	103	boots	ms	111	raincoat	ms	120	sweater
ms	104	brassiere	fp	112	sandals	fs	121	underwear
ms	105	coat	fs	113	scarf			
ms	106	dress	fs	114	shirt	<i>(jewelry)</i>		
ms	107	hat	mp	115	shoes	fp	122	jewelry
fs	108	necktie	fs	116	skirt	ms	123	necklace
			mp	117	slacks	ms	124	ring
						ms	125	wristwatch

VOCABULARY 126 BEVERAGES

Words describing beverages and other related words are contained in this category.

fs	127	beer	fs	132	cup	ms	137	liquor
fs	128	bottle	fs	133	drink	fs	138	milk
ms	129	bottle opener	ms	134	glass	fs	139	tea
ms	130	coffee	ms	135	ice	ms	140	water
fs	131	cream	ms	136	juice	ms	141	wine

142 BUSINESS

This category contains words that might be associated with businesses and business transactions.

ms	143	accountant	ms	149	employee	ms	155	receipt
fs	144	appointment	ms	150	employer	fs	156	secretary
ms	145	briefcase	mp	151	expenses	fs	157	stock market
ms	146	calendar	ms	152	insurance	ms	158	tax
ms	147	contract	fs	153	meeting	159	typewriter*	
fs	148	convention	fs	154	office			

*Spanish translation is not available.

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

160 COMMUNICATION

Words involved in verbal and non-verbal communication can be found in this category.

			(conversation)			(directions)
	161	airmail	176	Cancel.	ms 190	address
fs	162	letter	177	Down.	fs 191	city
ms	163	mail	178	Goodbye.	ms 192	country
fs	164	operator	179	Hello.	fs 193	direction
		[telephone]	180	Help!	ms 194	east
ms	165	telegram	181	important	fs 195	left
ms	166	telephone	182	No.	ms 196	name
		(signs)	183	Please.	ms 197	north
ms	167	danger	184	Pull.	fs 198	right
fs	168	entrance	185	Push.	fs 199	signature
fs	169	exit	186	Stop.	ms 200	south
fs	170	information	187	Up.	ms 201	west
ms	171	poison	188	urgent		
	172	private	189	Yes.		(languages)
	173	prohibited			202	English
	174	public			203	French
	175	warning			204	German
					205	Spanish

206 DESCRIPTORS

Descriptors are words that describe other words. This category includes materials, colors and antonyms. Remember that all adjectives are stored in the vocabulary in their masculine form.

ms	207	a	fs	219	the	231	silver
ms	208	an		220	the*	232	wood
fs	209	a	mp	221	the		(colors)
fs	210	an	fp	222	the	233	black
	211	a*		223	the*	234	blue
	212	an*		224	the*	235	brown
	213	and		225	too (in excess)	ms 236	color
fs	214	dozen			(materials)	237	gray
	215	enough		226	cotton	238	green
	216	much		227	gold	239	red
ms	217	pair		228	leather	240	white
ms	218	the		229	linen	241	yellow
				230	silk		

*Spanish equivalent does not exist.

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

<i>(opposites)</i>		
242	bad	256 far
243	good	257 near
244	clean	258 first
245	dirty	259 last
246	cold	260 happy
247	hot	261 sad
248	correct	262 hard
249	incorrect	263 soft
250	dark	264 heavy
251	light	265 lightweight
252	dry	266 here
253	wet	267 there
254	expensive	268 large
255	inexpensive	269 small
		270 long
		271 short
		272 loose
		273 tight
		274 noisy
		275 quiet
		276 nothing
		277 something
		278 quickly
		279 slowly
		280 sour
		281 sweet
		282 thick
		283 thin

284 ENTERTAINMENT

This category contains words relating to entertainment in general and tourist attractions and sightseeing excursions specifically.

ms	285	restaurant	fs	292	cathedral	ms	300	park
ms	286	show	ms	293	cemetery	ms	301	river
		[performance]	fs	294	church	ms	302	sea
fs	287	swimming pool	mp	295	gardens	ms	303	stadium
fs	288	television	ms	296	lake	fs	304	statue
ms	289	theater	ms	297	marketplace	ms	305	village
		<i>(tourist attractions)</i>	fp	298	mountains	fs	306	vineyard
fs	290	beach	ms	299	museum	fs	307	waterfall
ms	291	castle						

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

308 FOOD

This category includes words that identify foods. Subcategories include entrees, desserts, side orders, fruits, condiments, snacks and dining. Dining deals with words that might be used to order food, seek service or give instructions for food preparation in a restaurant.

(entrees)

ms	309	bacon
fs	310	beef
ms	311	chicken
ms	312	crab
ms	313	duck
mp	314	eggs
ms	315	fish
ms	316	ham
fs	317	lamb
fs	318	lobster
fs	319	meat
fp	320	oysters
fs	321	pork
fs	322	sausage
ms	323	shrimp
ms	324	steak
ms	325	stew
ms	326	tuna
ms	327	turkey
fs	328	veal

(desserts)

fs	329	cake
ms	330	dessert
ms	331	ice cream
mp	332	pastry
ms	333	pie

(side orders)

ms	334	asparagus
fp	335	beans
ms	336	bread
ms	337	cabbage
fp	338	carrots
ms	339	corn
mp	340	green peas
fs	341	lettuce

mp	342	mushrooms
fp	343	onions
fs	344	potato
ms	345	rice
mp	346	rolls
fs	347	salad
fs	348	soup
fs	349	spinach
fs	350	toast
ms	351	tomato
fp	352	vegetables
mp	353	waffles

(fruit)

fp	354	apples
ms	355	banana
fp	356	cherries
fs	357	fruit
fs	358	grapefruit
fp	359	grapes
ms	360	lemon
fs	361	lime
fs	362	orange
mp	363	peaches
fp	364	pears
fs	365	pineapple
fp	366	strawberries

(condiments)

fs	367	butter
ms	368	garlic
fs	369	honey
fs	370	jelly
fs	371	mayonnaise
fs	372	mustard
ms	373	oil
fs	374	pepper

ms	375	salad dressing
fs	376	salt
ms	377	sugar
ms	378	syrup
ms	379	vinegar

(snacks)

mp	380	appetizers
ms	381	candy
ms	382	cheese
fs	383	hamburger
fp	384	nuts

(dining)

ms	385	ashtray
	386	baked
fs	387	bill
	388	boiled
ms	389	breakfast
fs	390	chair
fs	391	dinner
ms	392	fork
	393	fried
ms	394	knife
ms	395	lunch
	396	order [to order]
ms	397	plate
	398	salty
ms	399	saucer
ms	400	silverware
	401	spicy
fs	402	spoon
fs	403	table
ms	404	waiter
fs	405	waitress
fs	406	wine list

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

407 HOTEL

The Hotel category contains words most often associated with hotels — hotel service and accommodations.

ms 408	adapter	ms 420	faucet	ms 430	registration
fs 409	bed	fs 421	heating[system]	fs 431	reservation
fp 410	beds	fs 422	key	ms 432	restroom
ms 411	bellboy	fs 423	lamp	fs 433	room
fs 412	blanket	ms 424	light switch	fp 434	rooms
ms 413	closet	fs 425	lock	fs 435	safe
fs 414	clothes hanger	fs 426	maid	fp 436	sheets
fs 415	confirmation	fs 427	pillow	fs 437	shower
fs 416	desk	ms 428	plug [electric]	fs 438	stairs
ms 417	dining room	429	register	fs 439	view
ms 418	elevator		[to register]		
ms 419	fan (electric)				

440 MEDICINE

This category contains health-related words to help in communicating with doctors and nurses when seeking medical advice or assistance.

<i>(medical aid)</i>		<i>(body parts)</i>		<i>(symptoms)</i>	
fs 441	bandage	ms 449	ankle	ms 469	backache
ms 442	dentist	ms 450	arm	fs 470	blister
ms 443	doctor	ms 451	chest	fs 471	burn
fs 444	emergency	ms 452	eye	fs 472	constipation
mp 445	glasses	mp 453	eyes	fs 473	cough
ms 446	hospital	ms 454	finger	ms 474	cramp
fs 447	nurse	ms 455	foot	fs 475	diarrhea
ms 448	optician	fs 456	hand	ms 476	earache
		fs 457	head	fs 477	fever
		fs 458	knee	ms 478	headache
		fs 459	leg	fs 479	indigestion
		ms 460	lip	fs 480	infection
		fs 461	mouth	fs 481	nausea
		fs 462	neck	ms 482	pain
		fs 463	nose	fs 483	sinus
		ms 464	shoulder	fs 484	sunburn
		fs 465	skin	ms 485	toothache
		fs 466	throat		
		ms 467	toe		
		fs 468	tongue		

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

486 MONEY

This category contains words related to money and the exchange of money.

ms	487	bank
ms	488	change
fs	489	coin
ms	490	money order
fs	491	tip

492 NUMBERS

Use the numbers category to learn to count from one to 1,000.

493	zero	503	ten	513	twenty
494	one	504	eleven	514	thirty
495	two	505	twelve	515	forty
496	three	506	thirteen	516	fifty
497	four	507	fourteen	517	sixty
498	five	508	fifteen	518	seventy
499	six	509	sixteen	519	eighty
500	seven	510	seventeen	520	ninety
501	eight	511	eighteen	521	hundred
502	nine	512	nineteen	522	thousand
				ms 523	number

524 PEOPLE

These words describe relatives and people whose professions may not be service oriented. Service-oriented professions are listed in the Services category.

ms	525	baby	ms	532	friend	ms	540	manager
ms	526	brother	mp	533	gentlemen	fs	541	mother
fs	527	cashier	ms	534	grandfather	mp	542	parents
mp	528	children	fs	535	grandmother	ms	543	salesman
fs	529	daughter	fp	536	ladies	fs	544	sister
fs	530	family	ms	537	Mr.	ms	545	son
ms	531	father	fs	538	Mrs.	ms	546	student
			fs	539	Miss			

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

547 PURCHASES

The words in this category describe toiletries (consumable items), sundries (small non-consumable items) and items related to shopping in general (locations and larger more durable items).

<i>(toiletries)</i>								
ms	548	deodorant	fs	565	film	fs	584	tape
ms	549	lipstick	ms	566	hair brush	ms	585	thread
fs	550	lotion	ms	567	handkerchief	ms	586	tobacco
mp	551	make-up	fs	568	magazine			
ms	552	powder	mp	569	matches			<i>(shopping)</i>
ms	553	shampoo	fs	570	nail file	fp	587	antiques
fs	554	shaving cream	fs	571	needle	ms	588	book
ms	555	soap	ms	572	newspaper	fs	589	bookstore
fs	556	toothpaste	fs	573	pen	fs	590	camera
			ms	574	pencil	fs	591	candy store
		<i>(sundries)</i>	fs	575	photograph	fs	592	department store
ms	557	alarm clock	fs	576	pipe	fp	593	flowers
fp	558	batteries	fp	577	postcards	ms	594	gift
mp	559	cards [playing]	fs	578	razor	fs	595	liquor store
ms	560	cigar	fp	579	scissors	ms	596	package
mp	561	cigarettes	mp	580	shoe laces	fp	597	souvenirs
ms	562	comb	fp	581	stamps	fp	598	toys
mp	563	diapers	ms	582	stationery	ms	599	umbrella
mp	564	envelopes	fs	583	string	fs	600	wallet

601 SERVICES

The words in this category describe both service locations and people who might have service-oriented jobs.

fs	602	babysitter	ms	610	lawyer
fs	603	bakery	fs	611	library
ms	604	barber	fs	612	pharmacy
ms	605	beauty salon	fs	613	police
fs	606	dry cleaner	ms	614	post office
fs	607	embassy	fs	615	service station
fs	608	florist	fs	616	university
fs	609	laundromat			

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

617 TIME

Learn the times of the day, months of the year, days of the week and the seasons in this category.

fs 618	date	ms 633	year	647	June
ms 619	day	634	yesterday	648	July
620	early		(days/months)	649	August
fs 621	hour	635	Sunday	650	September
622	late	636	Monday	651	October
fs 623	midnight	637	Tuesday	652	November
ms 624	minute	638	Wednesday	653	December
ms 625	month	639	Thursday		
ms 626	noon	640	Friday		(seasons)
627	now	641	Saturday	fs 654	spring
fs 628	season	642	January	ms 655	summer
629	today	643	February	ms 656	autumn
630	tomorrow	644	March	ms 657	winter
631	tonight	645	April	ms 658	holiday
fs 632	week	646	May	ms 659	New Year's

660 TRAVEL

Travel words deal with traveling in general and specific words that pertain to air, land and sea travel.

ms 661	accident	ms 674	ticket	ms 688	guide
fs 662	arrival gate	fs 675	ticket window	ms 689	map
ms 663	baggage	ms 676	timetable	ms 690	mileage
fs 664	customs		(air)	ms 691	porter
fs 665	departure	ms 677	airplane	fs 692	street
ms 666	downtown	ms 678	airport	ms 693	subway
fs 667	first class	ms 679	flight	fs 694	token
ms 668	one-way ticket	fs 680	flight attendant	fs 695	tour
ms 669	passport	ms 681	gate	ms 696	train
ms 670	seat	ms 682	automobile		
fs 671	second class	fs 683	bicycle		(sea)
fp 672	stops	ms 684	bus	ms 697	dock
fp 673	suitcases	fs 685	bus stop	fs 698	island
		ms 686	driver	ms 699	ship
		fs 687	gasoline		

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

A

ms	207	a	ms	605	beauty salon	ms	293	cemetery
fs	209	a	fs	409	bed	fs	390	chair
ms	661	accident	fp	410	beds	ms	488	change [money]
ms	143	accountant	fs	310	beef	ms	382	cheese
ms	408	adapter	fs	127	beer	fp	356	cherries
		[electrical]	ms	411	bellboy	ms	451	chest
ms	190	address	ms	101	belt	ms	311	chicken
	161	airmail	fp	126	BEVERAGES	mp	528	children
ms	677	airplane	fs	683	bicycle	fs	294	church
ms	678	airport	fs	387	bill [restaurant]	ms	560	cigar
ms	557	alarm clock		233	black	mp	561	cigarettes
ms	208	an	fs	412	blanket	fs	191	city
fs	210	an	fs	470	blister		244	clean
	213	and	fs	102	blouse	ms	413	closet
ms	449	ankle		234	blue	fs	414	clothes hanger
fp	587	antiques		388	boiled	ms	105	coat
fp	100	APPAREL	ms	588	book	ms	130	coffee
mp	380	appetizers	fs	589	bookstore	fs	489	coin
fp	354	apples	fp	103	boots		246	cold
fs	144	appointment	fs	128	bottle	ms	236	color
	645	April	ms	129	bottle opener	ms	562	comb
ms	450	arm	ms	104	brassiere	fs	160	COMMUNICA-
fs	662	arrival gate	ms	336	bread			TION
ms	385	ashtray	ms	389	breakfast	fs	415	confirmation
ms	334	asparagus	ms	145	briefcase	fs	472	constipation
	649	August	ms	526	brother	ms	147	contract
ms	682	automobile		235	brown	fs	148	convention
ms	656	autumn	fs	471	burn	ms	339	corn

B

ms	525	baby
fs	602	babysitter
ms	469	backache
ms	309	bacon
	242	bad
ms	663	baggage [place]
	386	baked
fs	603	bakery
ms	355	banana
fs	441	bandage
ms	487	bank
ms	604	barber
fp	558	batteries
fs	290	beach
fp	335	beans

ms	605	beauty salon
fs	409	bed
fp	410	beds
fs	310	beef
fs	127	beer
ms	411	bellboy
ms	101	belt
fp	126	BEVERAGES
fs	683	bicycle
fs	387	bill [restaurant]
	233	black
fs	412	blanket
fs	470	blister
fs	102	blouse
	234	blue
	388	boiled
ms	588	book
fs	589	bookstore
fp	103	boots
fs	128	bottle
ms	129	bottle opener
ms	104	brassiere
ms	336	bread
ms	389	breakfast
ms	145	briefcase
ms	526	brother
	235	brown
fs	471	burn
ms	684	bus
fs	685	bus stop
ms	142	BUSINESS
fs	367	butter

C

ms	337	cabbage
fs	329	cake
ms	146	calendar
fs	590	camera
	176	Cancel.
ms	381	candy
fs	591	candy store
mp	559	cards [playing]
fp	338	carrots
fs	527	cashier
ms	291	castle
fs	292	cathedral

ms	293	cemetery
fs	390	chair
ms	488	change [money]
ms	382	cheese
fp	356	cherries
ms	451	chest
ms	311	chicken
mp	528	children
fs	294	church
ms	560	cigar
mp	561	cigarettes
fs	191	city
	244	clean
ms	413	closet
fs	414	clothes hanger
ms	105	coat
ms	130	coffee
fs	489	coin
	246	cold
ms	236	color
ms	562	comb
fs	160	COMMUNICA-
		TION
fs	415	confirmation
fs	472	constipation
ms	147	contract
fs	148	convention
ms	339	corn
	248	correct
	226	cotton
fs	473	cough
ms	192	country
ms	312	crab
ms	474	cramp
fs	131	cream
fs	132	cup
fs	664	customs

D

ms	167	danger
	250	dark
fs	618	date
fs	529	daughter
ms	619	day
	653	December
ms	442	dentist

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

ms	548	deodorant	254	expensive	mp	445	glasses [eye]	
fs	592	department store	ms	452	eye	227	gold	
fs	665	departure	mp	453	eyes	243	good	
mp	206	DESCRIPTORS				178	Goodbye.	
fs	416	desk [hotel]	F		ms	534	grandfather	
ms	330	dessert	fs	530	family	fs	535	grandmother
mp	563	diapers	ms	419	fan [electric]	fs	358	grapefruit
fs	475	diarrhea		256	far	fp	359	grapes
ms	417	dining room	ms	531	father	237	gray	
		[hotel]	ms	420	faucet	238	green	
fs	391	dinner		643	February	mp	340	green peas
fs	193	direction	fs	477	fever	ms	688	guide
	245	dirty		508	fifteen			
ms	697	dock		516	fifty	H		
ms	443	doctor	fs	565	film [camera]	ms	566	hair brush
	177	Down.	ms	454	finger	ms	316	ham
ms	666	downtown		258	first	fs	383	hamburger
fs	214	dozen	fs	667	first class	fs	456	hand
ms	106	dress	ms	315	fish	ms	567	handkerchief
fs	133	drink		498	five		260	happy
ms	686	driver	ms	679	flight		262	hard
	252	dry	fs	680	flight attendant	ms	107	hat
fs	606	dry cleaner	fs	608	florist	fs	457	head
ms	313	duck	fp	593	flowers	ms	478	headache
	E		fs	308	FOOD	fs	421	heating [system]
ms	476	earache	ms	455	foot		264	heavy
	620	early	ms	392	fork		179	Hello.
ms	194	east		515	forty		180	Help!
mp	314	eggs		497	four		266	here
	501	eight		507	fourteen	ms	658	holiday
	511	eighteen		203	French	fs	369	honey
	519	eighty		640	Friday	ms	446	hospital
ms	418	elevator		393	fried		247	hot
	504	eleven	ms	532	friend	ms	407	HOTEL
fs	607	embassy	fs	357	fruit	fs	621	hour
fs	444	emergency					521	hundred
ms	149	employee	G			I		
ms	150	employer	mp	295	gardens	ms	135	ice
	202	English	ms	368	garlic	ms	331	ice cream
	215	enough	fs	687	gasoline		181	important
ms	284	ENTERTAIN- MENT	ms	681	gate [airport]		249	incorrect
fs	168	entrance	mp	533	gentlemen	fs	479	indigestion
mp	564	envelopes		204	German		255	inexpensive
fs	169	exit	ms	594	gift	fs	480	infection
mp	151	expenses	ms	134	glass			

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

fs **170** information
 ms **152** insurance
 fs **698** island

J

fs **642** January
 fs **370** jelly
 fp **122** jewelry
 ms **136** juice
648 July
647 June

K

fs **422** key
 fs **458** knee
 ms **394** knife

L

fp **536** ladies
 ms **296** lake
 fs **317** lamb
 fs **423** lamp
268 large
259 last
622 late
 fs **609** laundromat
 ms **610** lawyer
228 leather
 fs **195** left
 fs **459** leg
 ms **360** lemon
 fs **162** letter
 fs **341** lettuce
 fs **611** library
251 light [shade]
 ms **424** light switch
265 lightweight
 fs **361** lime
229 linen
 ms **460** lip
 ms **549** lipstick
 ms **137** liquor
 fs **595** liquor store
 fs **318** lobster
 fs **425** lock
270 long

272 loose
 fs **550** lotion
 ms **395** lunch

M

ms **537** Mr.
 fs **538** Mrs.
 fs **539** Miss
 fs **568** magazine
 fs **426** maid
 ms **163** mail
 mp **551** make-up
 [cosmetics]
 ms **540** manager
 ms **689** map
644 March
 ms **297** marketplace
 mp **569** matches
646 May
 fs **371** mayonnaise
 fs **319** meat
 fs **440** MEDICINE
 fs **153** meeting
 ms **623** midnight
 fs **690** mileage
 ms **138** milk
624 minute
636 Monday
 ms **486** MONEY
 ms **490** money order
 ms **625** month
 fs **541** mother
 fp **298** mountains
 fs **461** mouth
216 much
 ms **299** museum
 mp **342** mushrooms
 fs **372** mustard

N

fs **570** nail file
 ms **196** name
 fs **481** nausea
257 near
 fs **462** neck [back]

ms **123** necklace
 fs **108** necktie
 fs **571** needle
 ms **572** newspaper
 ms **659** New Year's

502 nine
512 nineteen
520 ninety
182 No.
274 noisy
 ms **626** noon
 ms **197** north
 fs **463** nose
276 nothing
652 November
627 now
 ms **523** number
 mp **492** NUMBERS
 fs **447** nurse
 fp **384** nuts

O

651 October
 fs **154** office
 ms **373** oil [salad]
494 one
 ms **668** one-way ticket
 fp **343** onions
 fs **164** operator
 [telephone]
 ms **448** optician
 fs **362** orange [fruit]
396 order [to order]
 fp **320** oysters

P

ms **596** package
 ms **482** pain
 ms **217** pair
 fp **109** panty hose
 mp **542** parents
 ms **300** park [noun]
 ms **669** passport
 mp **332** pastry
 mp **363** peaches
 fp **364** pears

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

fs **573** pen
 ms **574** pencil
 fs **524** PEOPLE
 fs **374** pepper
 fs **612** pharmacy
 fs **575** photograph
 ms **333** pie
 fs **427** pillow
 fs **365** pineapple
 fs **576** pipe
 ms **397** plate
183 Please.
 ms **428** plug [electric]
 ms **171** poison
 fs **613** police
 fs **321** pork
 ms **691** porter
 fp **614** post office
 ms **577** postcards
 fs **344** potato
 ms **552** powder
172 private
173 prohibited
174 public
184 Pull.
 fp **547** PURCHASES
 fs **110** purse
185 Push.

Q

278 quickly
275 quiet

R

ms **111** raincoat
 fs **578** razor
 ms **155** receipt
239 red
429 register
 [to register]
 ms **430** registration
 fs **431** reservation
 ms **285** restaurant
 ms **432** restroom
 ms **345** rice
 fs **198** right

ms **124** ring [noun]
 ms **301** river
 mp **346** rolls [food]
 fs **433** room
 fp **434** rooms

S

261 sad
 fs **435** safe [noun]
 fs **347** salad
 ms **375** salad dressing
 ms **543** salesman
 fs **376** salt
398 salty
 fp **112** sandals
641 Saturday
 ms **399** saucer
 fs **322** sausage
 fs **113** scarf
 fp **579** scissors
 ms **302** sea
 fs **628** season
 ms **670** seat
671 second class
 fs **156** secretary
650 September
 fs **615** service station
 mp **601** SERVICES
500 seven
510 seventeen
518 seventy
 ms **553** shampoo
 fs **554** shaving cream
 fp **436** sheets
 ms **699** ship
 fs **114** shirt
 mp **580** shoe laces
 mp **115** shoes
271 short
 ms **464** shoulder
 ms **286** show
 [performance]
 fs **437** shower
 ms **323** shrimp
 fs **199** signature
230 silk

231 silver
 ms **400** silverware
 fs **483** sinus
 fs **544** sister
499 six
509 sixteen
517 sixty
 fs **465** skin
 fs **116** skirt
 mp **117** slacks
 fs **118** slip [half]
279 slowly
269 small
 ms **555** soap
 mp **119** socks
263 soft
277 something
 ms **545** son
 fs **348** soup
280 sour
 ms **200** south
 mp **597** souvenirs
205 Spanish
401 spicy
 fs **349** spinach
 fs **402** spoon
 fs **654** spring
 ms **303** stadium
 fs **438** stairs
 fp **581** stamps
 ms **582** stationery
 fs **304** statue
 ms **324** steak
 ms **325** stew
 fs **157** stock market
186 Stop.
 fp **672** stops
 fp **366** strawberries
 fs **692** street
 fs **583** string
 ms **546** student
 ms **693** subway
 ms **377** sugar
 fp **673** suitcases
 ms **655** summer
 fs **484** sunburn

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

ms **635** Sunday
 ms **120** sweater
281 sweet
 fs **287** swimming pool
 ms **378** syrup

T

fs **403** table
 fs **584** tape
 ms **158** tax
 ms **139** tea
 ms **165** telegram
 ms **166** telephone
 fs **288** television

503 ten
 ms **218** the
 fs **219** the
 mp **221** the
 fp **222** the
 ms **289** theater
267 there
282 thick
283 thin
506 thirteen
514 thirty
522 thousand
 ms **585** thread
496 three

fs **466** throat
639 Thursday
 ms **674** ticket
 fs **675** ticket window
273 tight
 ms **617** TIME
 ms **676** timetable
 fs **491** tip
 fs **350** toast
 ms **586** tobacco
629 today
 ms **467** toe
 fs **694** token
 ms **351** tomato
630 tomorrow
 fs **468** tongue
631 tonight

225 too [in excess]
 ms **485** toothache
 fs **556** toothpaste
 fs **695** tour
 mp **598** toys
 ms **696** train
 ms **660** TRAVEL
 ms **637** Tuesday
 ms **326** tuna
 ms **327** turkey
505 twelve
513 twenty
495 two

U

ms **599** umbrella
 fs **121** underwear
 fs **616** university
187 Up.
188 urgent

V

fs **328** veal
 fp **352** vegetables
 fs **439** view
 ms **305** village
 ms **379** vinegar
 fs **306** vineyard

W

mp **353** waffles
 ms **404** waiter
 fs **405** waitress
 fs **600** wallet
175 warning
 ms **140** water
 fs **307** waterfall
638 Wednesday
 fs **632** week
 ms **201** west
253 wet
240 white

ms **141** wine
 fs **406** wine list
 ms **657** winter
232 wood
 ms **125** wristwatch

Y

ms **633** year
241 yellow
189 Yes.
634 yesterday

Z

493 zero

SERVICE INFORMATION

SERVICE INFORMATION

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

In the event that you experience difficulty with your product, the following instructions will help you to analyze the problem. You may be able to correct the problem without returning the unit to a service facility. If the suggested remedies are not successful, contact the Consumer Relations Department by mail or telephone (refer to the "If You Need Service Information" section).

1. Check to make sure that the learning aid is ON. If the AC adapter is used, be sure it is connected to a live outlet.
2. Check for low battery indications:
 - a. erratic or dim display
 - b. indistinct word pronunciation or unusual and unexpected sounds or tones
 - c. unusual or inconsistent operation
 - d. no response when the keys are pressed.
3. Remove and insert the Language Module to be sure it is connected properly.
4. If display is blank and pressing the keys has no effect, remove all batteries and re-install. If operation is not restored, replace the batteries.
5. If the batteries are new and properly installed, review the operating instructions to be certain that operating steps are followed correctly.

If none of the preceding procedures corrects the difficulty, return the product PREPAID to the applicable SERVICE FACILITY listed in this information guide. For conditions and terms of in-warranty repairs, refer to the Warranty. An optional exchange service is also available (a handling fee is required) in some locations.

For your protection, the product should be sent insured; Texas Instruments cannot assume responsibility for loss or damage during shipment.

Please include information on the difficulty experienced with the unit, as well as return address information including name, address, city, state, and zip code. Also include the Language Module or AC adapter if in use when the difficulty occurred. The shipment should be carefully packaged and adequately protected against shock and rough handling.

SERVICE INFORMATION

IF YOU NEED SERVICE INFORMATION

If you need service information about the Language Tutor language aid, write the Consumer Relations Department at:

Texas Instruments Incorporated

P.O. Box 53

Lubbock, TX 79408

or call Consumer Relations at 800-858-1802 (toll-free within all contiguous United States, except Texas) or 800-692-1353 (toll-free within Texas). If outside contiguous United States call 806-747-3841. (We regret that we cannot accept collect calls at this number.)

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS CONSUMER SERVICE FACILITIES

The following mail-in addresses apply to in-warranty repair of products as referenced in the Warranty. An optional exchange service is also available in some locations as indicated in these instructions, however, a handling fee may be required. Out-of-warranty products will be repaired or replaced with the same or equivalent reconditioned model (at TI's option) for a flat fee based on the latest repair rates, which will not exceed 50 percent of the latest suggested retail price. Because our Service Facility serves the entire United States, it is not feasible to hold units while providing repair estimates. To obtain the charges for a particular model call our toll-free number listed in the previous section.

U.S. Residents:

Texas Instruments Repair Service

P.O. Box 2500

Lubbock, TX 79408

Texas Instruments Repair Service

2305 North University Drive

Lubbock, TX 79415

Canadian Residents Only:

Geophysical Service Incorporated

41 Shelley Road

Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C5G4

Telephone: (416) 884-9181

Consumers in California, Oregon and Hawaii may contact the following Texas Instruments offices for additional assistance or information.

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

831 South Douglas Street

El Segundo, CA 90245

Telephone: (213) 973-1803

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

10700 Southwest Beaverton Highway

Park Plaza West

Beaverton, OR 97005

Telephone: (503) 643-6758

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

1600 Kapiolani Blvd.

Pan Am Bldg., Suite 1420

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Telephone: (808) 955-6808

SERVICE INFORMATION

EXCHANGE SERVICE

If your Texas Instruments Electronic Language Aid and/or Module requires service, instead of sending the unit to a TI Service Facility or exchanging the unit at your dealer, you may elect to exchange the product for a factory reconditioned device of the same or equivalent model (specified by TI) by bringing the product IN PERSON to the nearest Texas Instruments exchange office listed on the next page. PLEASE CALL THE EXCHANGE CENTER FOR AVAILABILITY OF YOUR MODEL. Out-of-warranty products will be exchanged for a flat fee based on the latest repair rates, which will not exceed 50 percent of the latest suggested retail price of the product and the exchange unit will be in warranty for six (6) months.

The following terms and conditions apply for in-warranty devices:

1. Exchange service is offered to the original purchaser or end user and is not available to retailers or dealers.
2. Exchange is offered for repairable, defective Texas Instruments brand name products ONLY. Products damaged by accident or misuse will not be exchanged.
3. The exchanged product will be in warranty for the remainder of the original warranty period or for six (6) months, whichever is longer. A HANDLING CHARGE WILL BE MADE AT THE TIME OF THE EXCHANGE AFTER 90 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.
4. With proof of purchase during the first 90 days exchanges will be made at no charge either at the nearest Texas Instruments exchange office or at the dealer where you purchased the product.
5. Exchanges must be made in person unless the exchange facility is specifically designated to have a mail-in service.

EXCHANGE SERVICE CENTERS

NOTE: Do not mail units to these addresses. Before going to the Exchange Center, it is advisable to telephone the exchange office for information regarding office hours and availability of specific models.

Arizona

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
8102 North 23rd Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85017
Telephone: (602) 249-1503

California

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3186 Airway Drive, Bldg. K
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Telephone: (714) 540-7190

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
831 South Douglas Street
El Segundo, CA 90245
Telephone: (213) 973-1803

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
4333 View Ridge Avenue, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123
Telephone: (714) 279-2622

SERVICE INFORMATION

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
100 California Street, Suite 480
San Francisco, CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 392-6840

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
776 Palomar Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Telephone: (408) 735-1261

Colorado

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
9725 East Hampden Avenue
Denver, CO 80231
Telephone: (303) 751-2266

Florida

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
2765 N.W. 62nd Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
Telephone: (305) 973-8513

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1850 Lee Road, Suite 115
Winter Park, FL 32789
Telephone: (350) 647-4125

Georgia

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3300 N.E. Expressway, Bldg. #9
Atlanta, GA 30341
Telephone: (404) 451-8558

Hawaii

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
1600 Kapiolani Blvd.
Pan Am Bldg., Suite 1420
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Telephone: (808) 955-6808

Illinois

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
515 West Algonquin Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Telephone: (312) 437-5660

Massachusetts

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
504 Totten Pond Road
Waltham, MA 02154
Telephone: (617) 890-1106

Michigan

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
26211 Central Park Blvd., Suite 215
Southfield, MI 48076
Telephone: (313) 353-5343

Minnesota

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
7625 Parklawn Avenue
Edina, MN 55435
Telephone: (612) 830-1616

New Jersey

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1255 Westfield Avenue
Clark, NJ 07066
Telephone: (201) 574-9800

New York

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
#1 Huntington Quadrangle, Suite 3C10
Melville, LI., NY 11747
Telephone: (516) 546-8666

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1210 Jefferson Road
Rochester, NY 14623
Telephone: (716) 275-9750

North Carolina

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
One Woodlawn Green, Suite 160
Charlotte, NC 28210
Telephone: (704) 527-1068

Ohio

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
23412 Commerce Park Road
Beachwood, OH 44122
Telephone: (216) 464-5288

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
4124 Linden Avenue
Dayton, OH 45432
Telephone: (513) 258-3163

Oklahoma

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3105 East Skelly Drive, Suite 110
Tulsa, OK 74105
Telephone: (918) 749-5724

Oregon

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
10700 Southwest Beaverton Hwy.
Park Plaza West
Beaverton, OR 97005
Telephone: (503) 643-6758

SERVICE INFORMATION

Pennsylvania

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
420 Rouser Road
Coraopolis, PA 15108
Telephone: (412) 771-8112

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
675 Virginia Drive
Ft. Washington, PA 19034
Telephone: (215) 646-5459

Texas

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1106 Clayton Lane
Twin Towers West Bldg., Suite 305
Austin, TX 78723
Telephone: (512) 458-5408

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
13531 N. Central Expressway
Keystone Gardens, Suite 2700
Dallas, TX 75243
Telephone: (214) 238-6551

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
8585 Commerce Park, Suite 518
Houston, TX 77036
Telephone: (713) 777-4450

Virginia

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Crystal Square 4, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone: (703) 553-2232

Washington

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
700 112th Avenue N.E.
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: (206) 455-0157

Canada*

Geophysical Services Incorporated
640-12th Ave. South West
Calgary, Alberta T2R0H5
Telephone: (403) 264-0900
Geophysical Services Incorporated
90-10451 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia V6X 2W8
Telephone: (604) 278-4871

Geophysical Services Incorporated
41 Shelley Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C5G4
Telephone: (416) 884-9181

Geophysical Services Incorporated
945 McCaffrey Street
St. Laurent, Quebec H4T1N3
Telephone: (514) 341-5225

*Canadian Residents Only

ONE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY FOR ELECTRONIC LANGUAGE AID AND/OR MODULE

THIS TEXAS INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONIC LANGUAGE AID WARRANTY EXTENDS ONLY TO THE ORIGINAL CONSUMER PURCHASER OF THE PRODUCT.

WARRANTY DURATION: This Texas Instruments consumer product is warranted to the original consumer purchaser for a period of one (1) year from the original purchase date.

WARRANTY COVERAGE: This Texas Instruments product is warranted against defective materials and construction. This warranty covers the electronic and case components of the product or software module. These components include all semiconductor chips and devices, plastics, boards, wiring and all other hardware contained in this device or module ("the Hardware"). This limited warranty does not extend to the programs contained in the software module and in the accompanying book materials ("the Programs"). **THE WARRANTY IS VOID IF THE PRODUCT HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY ACCIDENT OR UNREASONABLE USE, NEGLIGENCE, IMPROPER SERVICE OR OTHER CAUSES NOT ARISING OUT OF DEFECTS IN MATERIALS OR CONSTRUCTION.**

WARRANTY DISCLAIMERS: ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARISING OUT OF THIS SALE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE ABOVE ONE YEAR PERIOD. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR LOSS OF USE OF THE PRODUCT OR OTHER INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL COSTS, EXPENSES, OR DAMAGES INCURRED BY THE CONSUMER OR ANY OTHER USER.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of implied warranties or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

LEGAL REMEDIES: This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

WARRANTY PERFORMANCE: During the above one (1) year warranty period, your defective product will either be repaired or replaced with a reconditioned model of an equivalent quality (at TI's option) when the product is returned, postage prepaid, to Texas Instruments Service Facility listed in this guide. The repaired or replacement unit will continue the warranty of the original unit or six (6) months, whichever is longer. Other than the postage requirement, no charge will be made for such repair, adjustment and/or replacement. TI strongly recommends that you insure the product for value prior to mailing.

Through the modern technology of Solid State Speech™, your *Language Tutor* can put the world of languages at your fingertips. With the Spanish module as the "voice" of your *Language Tutor*, you not only see the translations of words, you hear them pronounced in Spanish.

The *Language Tutor* with Spanish module is ideal for beginning language learners and for those who want to brush up on Spanish before going abroad. Together the *Language Tutor* and Spanish module can provide you with:

- over 600 Spanish words and phrases that can be combined with approximately 50 sentences to make over 3,000 common statements and questions.
- a vocabulary translated by native Spanish linguists who considered the cultural implications of each word and phrase they translated. Therefore, the vocabulary is a "standard" one, meaning the translations are not indigenous to any one Spanish-speaking country, but rather are those most likely to be understood in the greatest number of countries within Latin America.
- pronunciations of Spanish words in a Mexican dialect that is easily understood in most Latin American countries.
- phrases and a variety of words spoken in Spanish. Not all words in the vocabulary are spoken so as to encourage you to use the *Language Tutor* only as a guide for pronunciation.

With the *Language Tutor* and Spanish module, learning to communicate in a foreign language takes on exciting, new dimensions.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED