

## NSE Grammar Supplement

### Some gender-rule exceptions:

- dad,- ción: always feminine
- ma, -pa: usually masculine
- ísimo: “very”

### Ordinal Numbers (ordinals above tenth are rarely used)

First: *primero*  
Second: *segundo*  
Third: *tercero*  
Fourth: *cuarto*  
Fifth: *quinto*  
Sixth: *sexto*  
Seventh: *séptimo, sétimo*  
Eighth: *octavo*  
Ninth: *noveno*  
Tenth: *décimo*

### Cardinal numbers

#### Números

##### 0-31

cero		
uno	once	veintiuno
dos	doce	veintidós
tres	trece	veintitrés
cuatro	catorce	veinticuatro
cinco	quince	veinticinco
seis	dieciséis	veintiséis
siete	diecisiete	veintisiete
ocho	dieciocho	veintiocho
nueve	diecinueve	veintinueve
diez	veinte	treinta
		treinta y uno, etc.

##### The tens

diez
veinte
treinta, treinta y uno, etc.
cuarenta
cincuenta
sesenta
setenta
ochenta
noventa
cien (ciento uno, ciento trece, ciento
diecisiete, ciento veintidós, etc.)

#### Notes:

*Cien* is used for an even 100; *Ciento* is for 101 and up.

There are no shortcuts above 29.

*y* (or its shortcut substitute) is only used between tens and ones.

The accent marks on some of the shortcuts are to keep the stress on a number, and off the *i*.

### Big Numbers

cien/ciento	seiscientos
doscientos	setecientos
trescientos	ochocientos
cuatrocientos	novecientos
quinientos	mil

un millón (de...)  
siete millones (de...)

#### Using hundreds and thousands

*ciento uno, ciento dos, ciento cincuenta, etc.*  
*mil siete, mil ciento ochenta, tres mil quinientos, cien mil, etc.*

### pero vs. sino

*Pero* is the word you would usually use for “but”, but at times you would use *sino*. *Sino* can be translated as “but instead”. *Sino* is used when what comes *after* “sino” is a replacement for what came *before* it.

No vino en carro, sino en bicicleta.

Su deporte favorito no era básquetbol, sino el fútbol americano.

No debes usar “pero” aquí, sino “sino”.

## long-form possessives

These are used in situations like: “take them, they’re **yours**”, or “this phone is **mine**” or “a friend **of hers** said...”. In the examples below the first chart, they are being used in an emphatic way, like “well **OUR** house has a pool”, or “**MY** books aren’t all ripped up like **yours** are”.

### III. LONG FORM POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: (article + noun) (Long possessive)

→ These **ALWAYS** agree with the **NOUN** that is owned **NOT** the person who owns it!

→ Goes **AFTER** the noun!

English Possessive	SINGULAR	PLURAL
my	mío, mía	míos, mías
your-familiar	tuyo, tuya	tuyos, tuyas
his, her, your-formal, its	suyo, suya	suyos, suyas
our	nuestro, nuestra	nuestros, nuestras
their, your –formal plural	suyo, suya	suyos, suyas

Examples: my books = los libros míos      his friends = los amigos suyos  
our house = la casa nuestra      their cousin (m) = el primo suyo

### IV. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

(article to match noun) (LONG FORM possessive adjective to agree with noun)

→ take the **PLACE** of the noun and **AGREE** with the noun

examples: my book and his = mi libro y el suyo (el refers to libro)  
our house and theirs = nuestra casa y la suya (la refers to casa)  
his friends and mine = sus amigos y los míos (los refers to amigos)

Since these are pronouns, and not adjectives, the noun is not mentioned. They can be used in a situation like “whose car should we take?” “**MINE** is closest, let’s go in it”.

**future tense** regular: see Grammar packet

**irregular future (and conditional) stems:**

Verb	Future stem	Example future tense form
caber (to fit)	cabr–	cabrá it'll fit
decir (to say)	dir–	dirá que... he/she'll say that...
hacer (to do, make)	har–	lo haré mañana I'll do it tomorrow
poder (to be able to)	podr–	¿podrás? will you be able to?
poner (to put, get/make <sup>1</sup> )	pondr–	lo pondré en la mesa I'll put it on the table nos pondremos de acuerdo we'll agree a time (etc)
querer (to want, love)	querr–	querrán venir they'll want to come
saber (to know)	sabr–	Raul sabrá Raul will know ¿sabrás qué hora es? would you know what time it is? <sup>2</sup>
salir (to leave, go out)	saldr–	saldré mañana I'll go out tomorrow
tener (to have, have to)	tendr–	tendré dinero I'll have some money tendrás que preguntar you'll have to ask
valer (to be worth)	valdr–	valdrá la pena it'll be worth it
venir (to come)	vendr–	vendremos we'll come
haber (to have –en/–ed)	habr–	habrá terminado he/she'll have finished

**Occasional substitutions for clarity in pronunciation:**

**y changes to e:** to avoid having the “y” completely disappear in front of an “i” sound (including “hi”), the y changes to e when followed by an “i” sound.

**o changes to u:** to avoid having the “o” completely disappear in front of an “o” sound (including “ho”), the o changes to u when followed by an “o” sound.

**Commands, regular and irregular**

In-depth explanation: <http://www.enforex.com/language/spanish-commands.html>

My summary:

1. Informal affirmative command: same as third singular, except for irregulars below.
2. Formal affirmative and negative: yo form, minus “o”, plus opposite vowel (-ar>e, -er/-ir>a), except for irregulars below.
3. Informal negative: same as formal command, plus “s”.

**Informal affirmatives, irregular:** di, haz, ve, pon, sal, sé, ten, ven (memorize in chant form)

**Irregular formal commands:** sea, sepa, vaya, dé, esté, haya (memorize in chant form)

**I will add two more things soon:**

negative words

the preterite, according to the NSE folks