



# Introduction

## A Living and Breathing Language

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\* Audio Conversation



## Formal Spanish

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### Standard Spanish

RENZO ¡Lucía, me muero de hambre!  
LUCÍA Yo también tengo mucha hambre, Renzo.  
RENZO ¿Qué quieres comer tú?  
LUCÍA Yo quiero comer carne.  
RENZO Con la carne quiero tomar un vino tinto.  
LUCÍA Yo tengo un Malbec.

### Peruvian Spanish

LUIS ¡Gabi, me muero de hambre!  
GABRIELA Bueno, Luchito, ya somos dos.  
LUIS ¿Qué te provoca?  
GABRIELA Me provoca un tiradito de lenguado.  
LUIS ¡Qué rico! ¡Lenguado! ¡Es buenazo! ¿Lo acompañamos con una Inka Kola?  
GABRIELA ¡Claro, la Inka Kola con todo combina!

### Iberian Spanish

MEGAN David, ya no puedo más, me muero de hambre.  
DAVID Ya te digo. Yo voy a pedir la fabada, ¿y tú?  
MEGAN A mí me apetece el besugo. Aquí está buenísimo.  
DAVID ¿Y pa' beber? ¿Pedimos una botella?  
MEGAN Sí, ¿qué tal un vino blanco? ¿Un albariño, por ejemplo?  
DAVID Perfecto.

### Costa Rican

#### Spanish

HERNÁN ¡Silvia, me palmo de hambre!  
SILVIA Bueno, Hernán, me estoy palmando igual.  
HERNÁN ¿Qué comemos?  
SILVIA Quiero comer un pinto!  
HERNÁN ¡Qué rico el pinto gallo! ¿Qué tal un pinto con natilla?  
SILVIA ¡Pero, claro! ¡Y no nos podemos olvidar el café!

## Formal English

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### Translation of

#### Standard Spanish

RENZO Lucía, I'm starving!  
LUCÍA I'm really hungry too, Renzo.  
RENZO What do ya' wanna' eat?



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LUCÍA I wanna' eat meat.  
REZNO With the meat, I wanna' drink red wine.  
LUCÍA I have a Malbec.  
Translation of  
Peruvian Spanish  
LUIS Gabi, I'm starving!  
GABRIELA Well, Luchito, that makes two of us.  
LUIS What are you in the mood for?  
GABRIELA I'm in the mood for tossed flounder.  
LUIS How delicious! Flounder! It's great! ¿Should we have Inka Kola with it?  
GABRIELA Of course, Inka Kola goes with everything!  
Translation of  
Iberian Spanish  
MEGAN David, I can't take it anymore, I'm starving.  
DAVID Don't I know it. I'm going to order the fabada, how 'bout you?  
MEGAN I feel like having the sea bream. It's delicious here.  
DAVID And to drink? Should we share a bottle?  
MEGAN Yes, how about a white wine. An albariño?  
DAVID Perfecto.  
Translation of  
Costa Rican  
Spanish  
HERNÁN Silvia, I'm dying of hunger!  
SILVIA Well Hernán, I'm dying too.  
HERNÁN What should we eat?  
SILVIA I wanna' eat some Pinto!  
HERNÁN Gallo Pinto is so tasty! How 'bout a Pinto with Natilla?  
SILVIA Of course! And we can't forget the coffee!



## Vocabulary

Spanish	English	Class	Root
querer	to want	verb	<i>Latin, quærere (to try to obtain)</i>
hambre	hunger	fem. noun	<i>Latin, famen (hunger)</i>
mucho, -a	a lot, much	adjective, pronoun, adverb	<i>Latin, multus (many, a lot, much)</i>
palmarse	to die	reflexive verb	<i>Latin, palmāris (of the palms)</i>
lenguado	flounder	masc. noun	<i>Derived from Spanish, lengua (tongue), from Latin, lingua (language, tongue)</i>
fabada	bean stew; typical meal from Asturias (Northern Spain), ingredients include beans, chorizo and morcilla	fem. noun	<i>Latin, faba (bean)</i>

### Sample Sentences

¿Cuántos idiomas quisieras aprender? How many languages would you like to learn?

Ella tiene hambre. She is hungry.

Muchas personas trabajan en la ciudad. (Many people work in the city.)

¿Te estás palmando de frío? Are you dying of cold?

El lenguado es un pescado muy suave. Flounder is a very mild fish.

A mí no me gusta la fabada. I don't like the bean stew.

### Grammar Points

One of the characteristics that distinguishes the Spanish Language from many other languages is its rich diversity. It's not an exaggeration to say that every form of Spanish is a regional form. If you study Spanish with a teacher from Mexico, you're naturally going to learn "Mexican Spanish"; just like if you were to learn Spanish from a Spaniard, your Spanish would then be "Iberian".

In the Regional Spanish Series, we compare regional forms of speech in order to help identify what lets us distinguish one regional form from the next. For example, as a Spanish-speaker, if I am speaking to someone and I hear them use the word "mae", I know immediately that they are from Costa Rica. There's no doubt



about it. Just like if I hear them use the word "che", I know they are from Argentina. If I hear some use the word "vale", then it's clear that they are from Spain.

However, it's not all about vocabulary. There are tons of differences in intonation and pronunciation that also help us to distinguish one form from the next. The goal of this series is to expose the student to as many forms of Spanish as possible. We feel like it's misleading to teach Spanish without clarifying which kind of Spanish we're talking about.

## Cultural Insight

How am I supposed to learn "regional" Spanish, if I don't already have the basics down? We understand that this concept might seem a little overwhelming at first, but if you think about it, every Spanish speaker is from a specific region. The Spanish that is spoken in that region has a certain quality by which every speaker from that region is marked. The Regional Spanish Series at SpanishPod101.com allows you to learn some of the nuances and particularities of regional Spanish, while expanding your understanding of the language as a whole. If I learn the language from one region, will I be able to use it elsewhere? Of course!!! It's not like the Spanish spoken in Spain is unintelligible in the Americas; however, when in Spain, do as the Spaniards do. By speaking to people using phrases and words and even the intonation from that particular region, you're going to find it a lot easier to strike up conversations, make yourself understood and understand much more than you would if you didn't pay any attention to regional forms of speech.