

Spanish Alphabet Chart:

Lexicon (Name)	English Approx.	Spanish Example	Memorization Tips
A, a (a)	bl <u>o</u> nd	da <u>m</u> os	Always open, like the 'o' of 'h <u>o</u> t' (i.e. 'ah'); never the closed 'a' sound of 'h <u>a</u> te'
B, b (be)	<u>b</u> oy	<u>b</u> ueno	The same as the English 'b'; also, the same as the Spanish 'v'
C, c (ce)	fa <u>c</u> e	ha <u>c</u> e	The soft 'c' or 's' sound
	<u>c</u> are	<u>c</u> alor	The hard 'c' or 'k' sound
D, d (de)	<u>d</u> angle	<u>d</u> iente	The 'd' in Spanish is equivalent to the 'd' in English
E, e (e)	sa <u>e</u> y	brillan <u>e</u>	Always the closed 'a' sound of 'a <u>e</u> '; never the open "e" sound of 'g <u>e</u> t'
F, f (efe)	<u>f</u> ork	<u>f</u> alda	The 'f' sound in the Spanish is equivalent to the 'f' and 'ph' sound in English
G, g (ge)	<u>h</u> erald	esc <u>o</u> ge	Like the 'h' in English, but slightly guttural
	<u>g</u> ale	<u>g</u> ato	This hard 'g' sound is equivalent to the hard 'g' in English
H, h (hache)	r <u>h</u> apsody	<u>h</u> ora	The 'h' in Spanish is always silent, like the silent 'h' in English
I, i (i)	me <u>e</u> t	<u>i</u> mponer	The 'i' in Spanish is always the 'ee' sound; never the open 'i' of 'h <u>i</u> t', nor the closed sound of 'b <u>i</u> te'
J, j (jota)	<u>h</u> ope	<u>j</u> ulio	The 'j' in Spanish is similar to the 'h' in English, except the Spanish 'j' is harsher, slightly guttural
K, k (ka)	<u>c</u> oat	<u>k</u> ilogramo	The hard 'c' or 'k', like in English
L, l (ele)	<u>l</u> ady	<u>l</u> ogar	The 'l' in Spanish is the same as in English
LL, ll (elle)	<u>sh</u> ove	<u>ll</u> over	Between the 'yuh' sound of 'y' and the 'shuh' in English
M, m (eme)	<u>m</u> orning	<u>m</u> artes	The 'm' in Spanish is equivalent to the 'm' in English

N, n (ene)	<u>n</u> ature	<u>n</u> oche	The 'n' in Spanish is the same as in English
ñ, ñ (ñ)	<u>ca</u> nyon, <u>un</u> yoke	ni <u>ñ</u> o	Unlike any single letter in English, the 'ñ' must be distinguished from the 'n'
O, o (o)	h <u>o</u> me	habl <u>o</u>	Always the closed 'o' of 'h <u>o</u> pe'; never the open 'o' of 'h <u>o</u> p'
P, p (pe)	<u>p</u> arent	<u>p</u> ersona	The Spanish 'p' is the same as the English
Q, q (cu)	ta <u>q</u> e	true <u>q</u> ue	Always the hard 'k' sound; although always followed by the 'u', the 'u' is always silent
R, r (ere)	NONE	<u>r</u> odeando	The 'r' in Spanish requires the tip of the tongue to touch the front part of the roof of the mouth
S, s (ese)	<u>s</u> ingle	<u>s</u> onido	Always the soft 's' of ' <u>s</u> ound' never the 'z' sound of 'land <u>s</u> '
T, t (te)	<u>t</u> ouch	<u>t</u> omar	The Spanish 't' is equivalent to the 't' in English
U, u (u)	<u>u</u> be	<u>u</u> poner	Always the 'oo' sound of 'f <u>u</u> me'; never the open 'u' sound of ' <u>u</u> pper', nor the closed 'u' of ' <u>u</u> nicycle'
V, v (ve)	<u>v</u> ig	<u>v</u> er	<i>B</i> , like the English 'b'; there is no phonetic difference between the 'b' and 'v' in Spanish
W, w (ve doble)	<u>w</u> ater	<u>w</u> ater	Only used for foreign words, sounds like w or v in English
X, x (equis)	<u>x</u> presar	<u>x</u> press	<i>Ex</i> , the hard consonant, as in English
	<u>x</u> ylophone	<u>x</u> enófono	The soft 'c' or 's', not vibrating 'z' of bu <u>zz</u>
Y, y (i griega)	<u>y</u> ellow	<u>y</u> egua	The 'yuh' sound, very similar to the English, sometimes with a soft 'sh'
Z, z (zeta)	<u>z</u> umbio	la <u>z</u> e	The 'ss' of 's', never the 'z' of 'bu <u>zz</u> '