























































A Spanish Alphabetic Code

sounds	graphemes, or spelling alternatives, which are code for the sounds							notes
/a/	a  manzana (apple)	ha  hada (fairy)						letter h does not represent a sound on its own in Spanish
/e/	e  escoba (broom)	he  helado (ice cream)						
between /i and ee/	i  insecto (insect)	y (and)	hi  hielo (ice)					y sounds between /i-ee/ when used as a link or at the end of words
/o/	o  pulpo (octopus)	ho  hoja (leaf)						
/u/ as in 'put' short /oo/	u  luna (moon)	hu  huevo (egg)						
/b/	b  barco (boat)	v  vaca (cow)						
/k/	c+@  casa (house)	c+@  chocolate (chocolate)	c+u  cuchara (spoon)	qu+@  queso (cheese)	qu+i  mosquito (mosquito)			
/ks/	x  taxi (taxi)							
/ch/ same as English /ch/	ch  chica (girl)							this sound is represented by two letters
/d/	d  dedo (finger)							
/f/	f  falda (skirt)							
/g/	g+@  gato (cat)	g+@  goma (rubber)	g+u  guante (glove)	gu+@  juguete (toy)	gu+i  guitarra (guitar)	g+üe  cigüena (stork)	g+üi  pingüino (penguin)	gue and gui – the u does not sound güe and güi – the u is code for the long /oo/ sound

sounds	graphemes, or spelling alternatives, which are code for the sounds							notes
/j/ pronounced as Scottish loch	j+@  jabon (soap)	j+e  granjero (farmer)	j+i  jirafa (giraffe)	j+o  ojo (eye)	j+u  juguete (toy)	g+e  angel	g+i  colegio (school)	je and ji (like 'soft g' in English) – you have to learn which words are with je or ge , also ji or gi
/l/	l  lampara (lamp)							
/y/ *	ll  llave (key)	y  yo-yo (yo-yo)						you have to learn which words are spelt with ll or y
/m/	m  mano (hand)							
/n/	n  nariz (nose)							
/ñ/ similar to <u>on</u> ion	ñ  España (Spain)							
/p/	p  pato (duck)							
/r/	r  pera (pear)	r  tronco (trunk)						soft sound when it is written between vowels or after a consonant
/rr/ like a rolled /r/	rr  perro (dog)	r  reloj (watch)						strong sound when the r is at the beginning or rr is between vowels
/s/	s  sol (sun)	x  extraterrestre (alien)						
/t/	t  tomate (tomato)							
/th/ unvoiced	z+@  zapato (shoe)	z+o  cazo (pan)	z+u  zumo (juice)	c+e  cebolla (onion)	c+i  cinturón (belt)			ze and zi are not common
* /j/ as in jelly	This is just one version of a Spanish Alphabetic Code Chart and it is not definitive. Note from Grace Vilar: In Argentina and Uruguay, the pronunciation of 'y' in 'yo-yo' and 'll' in 'llave' is the same as /j/ in 'jelly'; there is no /th/ as in zapato, cebolla, cinturón in Latin America, the first sounds are pronounced as /s/; the 'x' in extraterrestre is pronounced as /ks/ not /s/.							