

Los Artículos

Nouns and Articles in Spanish

	Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Singular Feminine	Singular Plural	English
Definite Article	el	los	la	las	the
Indefinite Article	un	unos	una	unas	a some (plural)

- Nouns are words that name a *person, place* or *thing*.
- In English, all nouns use the definite article **the** and the indefinite article **a** or **an**.
- Nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine in a grammatical sense (not a biological gender). Spanish nouns use the definite article **el** or **la**, and the indefinite article **un** or **una**.
- Generally, nouns that end in –o are masculine, and use **el** or **un**, and those that end in –a are feminine and require **la** or **una**.

Exceptions **el día** **la mano**
el problema
el mapa
el programa

- Nouns ending in –d, –ción, –sión are feminine.

Examples **la lección** **la universidad** **la pared**
la estación **la edad** **la actividad**
la televisión

- Generally, nouns that refer to males are masculine and those referring to females are feminine. Masculine nouns ending in –o change to –a for the feminine; those ending in a consonant add an –a for the feminine.

Examples **amigo** **amiga**
professor **profesora**

- Add –s to nouns ending in a vowel to make them plural. Add –es to nouns ending in a consonant to make them plural.

Examples **casa** **casas** **señor** **señores**
alumno **alumnos** **actividad** **actividades**

- Nouns that end in –z change the z to c before adding –es.

EXAMPLE **lápiz** **lápices**

- To refer to a mixed group, use masculine plural forms.

EXAMPLE **los chicos** *the boys and girls*

- Use definite articles with titles when talking ABOUT someone. Don't use definite articles when talking TO someone directly.

EXAMPLE **La Señora Hanley habla español.** (TALK ABOUT)
“Buenos días, Señora Hanley”. (TALK TO)