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Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites In addition to frequency lists for English, we also have what we believe are the most accurate frequency lists for Spanish, containing the top 40,000 lemmas / words in the language. The Spanish data is based on 1 billion words of data in the Web/Dialects corpus from the Corpus del Español. When you purchase the data, you will receive three different datasets (see detailed information on format): 1. Top 40,000 lemmas (see samples), where lemma = all forms of a word (e.g. estar = estar, estamos, estaba, estarán). RankLemma PoSFrequency # texts 18895jubileon1630813 18905crecientementer16281439 18915filibusteron1626745 18925cubrimienton16251260 18935caraduran16231316 18945aspirantej16221449 18955fatalmenter16201484 18965siman16171020 18975proscribirv16141337 18985aullarv16121332 18995sollozarv16091352 19005resbaladizoj16071412 2. Frequency of forms of top 40,000 lemmas (see samples) Lemma rankLemma freq LemmaPoS Word freqWord % of lemma 87158146vegetarianoj4534vegetariana0.557 87158146vegetarianoj1344vegetariano0.165 87158146vegetarianoj1136vegetarianos0.139 87158146vegetarianoj1132vegetarianas0.139 87258132occidentaln4297occidentales0.528 87258132occidentaln3834occidental0.471 87358116teóricamenter7538teóricamente0.929 87358116teóricamenter578teoricamente0.071 87458101susurrarv1555susurra0.192 87458101susurrarv1346susurró0.166 87458101susurrarv1023susurrar0.126 87458101susurrarv775susurrando0.096 3. Frequency of top 200,000 word forms (see samples), not lemmatized or tagged for part of speech. Shows # texts (to find and perhaps remove words that are in just a few texts) and % capitalized (to find words that are probably proper nouns) RankWord form Frequency# texts % capitalized 30585tripulados238915870.03 30595previenen238820730.04 30605atmósferas238618390.02 30615poquitos238521360.02 30625monóxido238414140.07 30635influyendo238221990.01 30645cerezo238113600.70 30655engañen237820340.01 30665prospección237715860.09 30675joy237616510.93 30685bernarda23755880.99 30695detenemos237421690.01 To order the data. 1. Download and fill out the license agreement (academic, non-academic) and then send it back to us as an attachment. In order to receive academic pricing, you must send the license agreement from an academic email address (i.e. not Gmail, etc). The license agreement states that you will not give the data to anyone else outside of your university or company (which also means that you cannot post it on the web). 2. Once we receive the license agreement, we will send you a request for payment from PayPal. 3. As soon as we receive confirmation of the payment, we will send you the link to download the data. Thanks for your interest. Note: ISO 639-2 is the alpha-3 code. Where two codes are provided (21 languages total), the bibliographic code is given first and the terminology code is given second. ISO 639-1 is the alpha-2 code. Multiple codes for the same language are to be considered synonyms. ISO 639-1 Language Code ISO 639-2 Language Code English name of Language French name of Language es spa Spanish; Castilian espagnol; castillan >> See change history for this code. >> Perform another search Comments on this document: Video lesson + interactive exercisesSiempre (always), a menudo (often), a veces (sometimes), de vez en cuando (every now and then), nunca (never)! Do they sound familiar? They are all adverbs or adverbial phrases of frequency. In this blog entry, you’ll learn to express with these five adverbs and adverbial phrases the frequency with which you do something or something occurs.This explanation is helpful for all levels, but it is probably most helpful for Spanish beginner’s levels from A1 to B1.If you would like to watch the video lesson, you can find it at the end of this article. But first things first:What are adverbs of frequency?Well, first we have to clarify what frequency means. Frequency is the repetition, more or less often, of an action, i.e. how often it repeats in time. And to express that, we can use these five adverbs or adverbial phrases you can see in the following schematic and which are ordered from more often to less often.As you can see, their frequency ranges from 100% to 0%.These adverbs and adverbial phrases answer questions like: ¿Con qué frecuencia…? (How frequently…?)Example: ¿Con qué frecuencia haces deporte? (How frequently do you practice sports?)or: ¿Haces mucho…? ((Do you … a lot…?)Example: ¿Haces mucho deporte? (Do you work out a lot?)Some of these words, like “siempre”, are adverbs and they consist of a single word. However, other words form adverbial phrases, like “de vez en cuando” or “a menudo”, and they are formed by more than one word.Both, adverbs and adverbial phrases are invariable, i.e. they are always written the same, and don’t have for example a plural or any other kind of change.Where to place the adverbs and adverbial phrases in a sentence?The adverbs and adverbial phrases always go with the verb, which means that they affect the verb. This implies that they indicate the frequency of an action we carry out and which is described by this verb. It’s not the same:Salgo a correr por las mañanas. (I go running in the mornings.)Siempre salgo a correr por las mañanas, (I always go running in the mornings.), orNunca salgo a correr por las mañanas. (I never go running in the mornings.).And where should I place them? We can place them before or after the verb, at the end of the sentence or they can also stand alone.Let’s have a look at these five adverbs and adverbial phrases one by one with examples.The adverb “siempre” (100 %)This adverb is used to indicate an action we carry out continuously.Ana, ¿cuándo sales a correr? Siempre salgo por las mañanas, bien temprano. (Ana, when do you go running? I always go running early in the morning.)By using “siempre” we indicate that we only go running in the morning. As you can see, “siempre” stands before the verb.The adverbial phrase “a menudo” (70-85 %)“A menudo” is an adverbial phrase that indicates that an action is not carried out always, but with great regularity.Ana, ¿sigues saliendo a correr todos los días? No, por el trabajo ya no puedo todos, pero sigo saliendo a menudo. (Ana, do you still go running every day? No, because of work I can’t go every day, but I do regularly.)By using “a menudo” we indicate that we go running regularly. As you can see, “a menudo” stands after the verb.The adverbial phrase “a veces” (50 %)“A veces” is an adverbial phrase that indicates that an action is not carried out frequently.Ana, ¿sigues saliendo a correr? A veces. Desde que nació mi hijo ya no tengo tanto tiempo por las tardes. (Ana, do you still go running? Sometimes. Since the birth of my son I don’t have anymore lots of time in the afternoon.)By using “a veces” we indicate that we go running, but only occasionally. As you can see, “a veces” stands alone. It’s the answer to the question. Afterwards follows the clarification.The adverbial phrase “de vez en cuando” (35 %)“De vez en cuando” is an adverbial phrase that indicates that we carry out an action only every now and then, or sporadical.Ana, ¿sigues saliendo a correr a diario? No, solo salgo de vez en cuando si tengo tiempo durante el fin de semana. (Ana, do you still go running every day? No, I only do every now and then, when I have time during the weekend.)By using “de vez en cuando” we indicate that we go running every so often, but that we don’t undertake this activity regularly.The adverb “nunca” (0 %)“Nunca” is an adverb that indicates that we don’t carry out an action. Watch out! It is also an adverb of negation, in which case it goes with “no”: no … nunca.Ana, ¿sales a correr por las mañanas? Nunca, solo salgo por las tardes después del trabajo. (Ana do you go running in the mornings? Never, I only go running in the afternoons, after work.)By using “nunca” we indicate that we only go running in the afternoons, but not in the mornings.These are all the adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency I wanted you to get an understanding of in this blog entry. Below, you can find the grammar video in Spanish with examples. Watch it, and if you have problems understanding it, just activate the subtitles in Spanish, English or German. In addition, I’ll leave two exercises for you to practice what you’ve learned today.Video lesson: Cómo expresar frecuencia en españolInteractive exercises to practice With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers’ passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more.. Learn More How many words do you need to know in order to speak a language? That’s a good question! There are about 250,000 words in the Spanish language, so you can rest assured that learning the 100 most common Spanish words will be a great start as you prepare for your first conversations. Of course, you’ll be limited in what you can say, but if you’re planning a short trip or want to master the basics so you can start speaking and growing your confidence, the frequency lists in this article provide crucial building blocks. Let’s have a look! The 100 most common Spanish words In the following lists, you’ll see the most frequently-used words in Spanish. One big long list in alphabetical order is boring (and honestly, not very useful). So we’ve broken up our list of the 100 most common Spanish words into several thematic groups. You’ll find all the articles together, all the joining words in one place, and several other useful categories. Common Spanish words: Articles Among the top 100 words in Spanish, the articles are certainly at the top of the list! Here’s a table that summarizes the articles you should know: SpanishEnglish elthe (sing. masc.) lathe (sing. fem.) losthe (pl. masc.) lasthe (pl. fem.) un / unoa / an (masc.) unaa / an (fem.) unossome (masc.) unassome (fem.) Careful! El / la / los also function as object pronouns and mean “him”/”her”/”it.” For example: Le guarda rencor. = He is mad at him. Los quiero volver a ver. = I want to see them again. Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives These two categories are also important to know. You’ll see that not all of the personal pronouns and possessive adjectives are listed in the table below. That’s because we’ve only included those you’ll hear and use most often. On the other hand, it’s also very important to know all of them, so don’t hesitate to take a closer look. And there’s no better way to learn them than in context! Personal PronounsDirect Object PronounsPossessive Adjectives yo (I)me (me)mi (my) tú (sing. you)te (you)tu (your) él / ella (he / she) lo / la (him / her / it) el / ella (him / her / it - indirect)su (his / her - sing. object) sus (his / her - pl. object) nosotros (we)nos (us)nuestro / nuestra (our) vosotros / vosotras (pl. you)vuestro / vuestra (you)vuestros / vuestras (your) ellos / ellas (they) los / las (them)su (their - sing. object) sus (their - pl. object) Examples: Lo siento mucho. = I am very sorry. Mi perro se come el hueso. = My dog eats his bone. One last point to highlight in this section on demonstratives: esto/esta is neutral and is the equivalent of “this one” (near object) este and esta translate as “this” (near object, masculine and feminine, respectively) ese and esa translate as “that” (distant object, masculine and feminine, respectively) eso is neutral and is the equivalent of “that one” (distant object) This list of demonstratives is given as an indication, because they are among the 100 most frequently used words in Spanish. BUT we recommend that you don’t try to learn them as isolated vocabulary. We advise you to learn them in context instead, while you’re reading a newspaper or watching a series, for example. The most useful Spanish prepositions and linking words SpanishEnglish alto asíthus conwith cuandowhen delof dóndewhere entoncesso oor o seain other words parafor perobut quiénwho si =/= síif =/= yes sobreon yand The 100 most common words in Spanish: Phrases with “que” / “qué” No, que and qué are not interchangeable, but they can both mean “that”/”which” in certain contexts. You’ll always need context to know which form to use. After you get used to their differences, it’ll seem natural to know which word to use. One benefit is that they sound pretty much the same when speaking, so there’s not really any risk of an error in conversation. Finally, it’s useful to note that que is the most frequently used word in Spanish. Here are a few important expressions you should know: SpanishEnglish quéthat / who / which mientras quewhile / whereas por quéwhy porquebecause puesto quebecause / since siempre queas long as ya queas / considering Phrases with “de” The second most common word in Spanish is de. It appears in many expressions, like those below: SpanishEnglish defrom a pesar dedespite a propósito deconcerning / regarding al lado de =/= cerca denext to / beside =/= nearby / close a causa de por culpa debecause of / due to alrededor dearound de ahíhence / therefore debajo deunder / beneath encima deabove Phrases with “a” It’s probably no surprise that another tiny word is right at the top of the list of common Spanish words: a. Here are a few important phrases that use this word: SpanishEnglish ato a la derecha / izquierdato the right / left a menudooften a vecessometimes a causa debecause of / due to a pesar dedespite a propósito deconcerning / regarding debido abecause of / due to en cuanto a regarding / as for gracias athanks to Two other expressions with a are useful to know: romper a: this is only employed with the verbs llorar and reír, and implies a sudden action. It translates as “to burst [into tears / out laughing].” Cuando oyó el chiste, rompió a reír. = When he heard that joke, he burst out laughing. volver a: this indicates repetition and is often translated as “re-.” Puedes volver a probar esa receta. = You can retry that recipe. Phrases with “en” This word often functions as a preposition, and it appears in many useful fixed expressions: SpanishEnglish enin en cambiohowever en cuanto aas for en efectoin effect en resumenin conclusion hoy en díatoday / these days quedar ento decide / to come to an agreement Phrases with “lo” Lo is both an object pronoun and a word in its own right. Here are a few examples of its versatility: SpanishEnglish lothe (direct object pronoun) a lo mejormaybe perhaps de lo contrariootherwise por lo menosat best por lo quethat's why… por lo vistoapparently it would seem… Phrases with “por” SpanishEnglish porfor por consiguienteas a result por ejemplofor example por eso por lo quethat's why… por favorplease por lo tantoand so por lo vistoapparently it would seem… por quéwhy Se This word appears in many reflexive phrases: SpanishEnglish sehimself herself se haceget become se debemust be it is necessary… se puedemaybe se refiereconcerning regarding se tratato be about (something) Vez SpanishEnglish veztime (occurrence) cada vez másmore and more otra vezagain (one more time) tal vezmaybe una vezonce / one time Other common adjectives/adverbs SpanishEnglish aquíhere ahíthere ahoranow algosomething alguiensomeone antesbefore bienwell buenogood cómohow comolike dostwo graciasthank you hastauntil holahello hoytoday másmore muyvery muchoa lot / much nadanothing / none nono / not (negation) nuncanever siemprealways sinwithout soloalone sóloonly tambiénalso tantoso much todoall / every todoseveryone yaalready The 100 most common Spanish words: Most common verbs TO BE (HAY, ESTAR, SER) In Spanish, there are three ways to say “to be”: hay, estar, and ser. These last two are auxiliaries that are interchangeable. Use ser to describe an object or a person, or to give the time. SER presentSER imperfect yo (I)*soy**era* tú (you)*eres*eras él (he)*es**era* ellos (they)*son*eran On the other hand, estar describes a temporary state or the location of an object or person. ESTAR presentESTAR imperfect yo*estoy**estaba* tú*estás*estabas él*está**estaba* ellos*están*estaban *The conjugations with “*” are the most commonly used forms. TO HAVE (HABER/TENER) There are two verbs for saying “to have” in Spanish: haber and tener. The first is mostly used as an auxiliary or in impersonal expressions, while the second is essentially used to indicate possession or expressions such as “to be hungry”/”to be thirsty”/”to be in pain”/etc. In the table below, you’ll find all of the most common conjugations. So don’t worry if it doesn’t look complete to you – just focus on learning these for now!l HABERTENER yohetengo túhastienes élha / haytiene TO GO (IR) The verb “to go” (ir) is one of the most frequently used in Spanish (as in many other languages). Here are the most frequent conjugated forms. IR yovoy túvas élva nosotrosvamos Exception: the conjugated form fue is the simple past form of both ser and ir TO BE ABLE TO (PODER) PODER yopuedo túpuedes élpuede Other useful verbs In addition to those listed above, here are some other very useful verbs in Spanish: SpanishMost Common Conjugated FormEnglish comer(yo) comoto eat creer(yo) creoto believe / to think decir(yo) digoto say hacer(él) haceto do parecer(él) pareceto seem pasar(él) pasato happen / to occur saber(yo) sé (tú) sabesto know querer(yo) quiero (tú) quieresto want ver(yo) veoto see / to watch The most common nouns Of course, there are also a few nouns on the list of the 100 most common Spanish words. Here they are: SpanishEnglish casahouse díaday diosgod favorfavor / service nochenight señorsir tiempotime verdadfact / truth vidalife How to learn this Spanish vocabulary As you may have noticed, this list of the 100 most frequently used words in Spanish is quite restrictive. It’s mainly sentence-building words: articles, adverbs, logical connectors… We therefore encourage you to learn vocabulary – useful for you, of course – in addition to this list. The vocabulary here will help you construct a grammatically correct sentence, but you'll also need a broader vocabulary of nouns and verbs to talk about your experiences. And if you’re a regular reader of our blog, it’s no secret. You know what we’re going to say now: have fun! Learning a language is all about having fun. If you just have a list to learn by heart, it might be difficult to stay motivated. So let’s start with fun! Of course, learning the 100 most frequently used words in Spanish also requires some work on your part. But it’s also ESSENTIAL to stay motivated. So don’t hesitate to watch films and series (there are several on Netflix, for example, that are very good, even with English subtitles). You can also listen to music in Spanish, read novels or short texts, travel to a Spanish-speaking country and try to pronounce the words you see in the street, chat with native speakers… In short, there are lots of options. We’ve also created MosaSeries to help you learn Spanish progressively, from beginner to intermediate levels. El hombre sin nombre is the captivating story of a man who has lost his memory and is doing everything in his power to recover it. Go further If you’d like to dive into this subject even farther, you might enjoy: With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers’ passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more.. Learn More Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Spanish adverbs of frequency are used to say how often something happens. You may know the most basic ones like siempre (always) and nunca (never), but there are many more ways to express frequency in Spanish. In this article, you’ll learn 30 Spanish adverbs of frequency and some important adverb placement rules. By learning these words and how to use them in a sentence, you can communicate more effectively and better understand native speakers. Contents What is an Adverb?By definition, adverbs are invariable words that modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs never modify nouns (you cannot say carro rápidamente — car quickly, but you can say levantarse rápidamente — to get up quickly).There are different groups of Spanish adverbs and each of them answers different specific questions. For instance:Adverbs of place answer the question “where?” (for example: aquí — here, allí — there, cerca — close/near).Adverbs of time answer the question “when?” (for example: hoy — today, ayer — yesterday, mañana — tomorrow).Adverbs of frequency answer the question “how often?” (for example: siempre — always, nunca — never, a veces — sometimes).In this article, we’ll be focusing on the last group: Spanish adverbs of frequency. What is a Spanish Adverb of Frequency?Simply put, adverbs of frequency allow us to talk about how often an action is done. They’re used in Spanish to achieve the same goal as in English. If you run every day, you’ll need to use one adverb of frequency, whereas if you never run, you’ll have to choose a different adverb. The bare structure of the sentence remains the same, but the meaning changes drastically. That’s how powerful adverbs can be: Corro a diario. (I run every day.) No corro nunca. (I never run.)In the following sections, you’ll get to know many of the most common Spanish adverbs of frequency and then learn where to place them in a sentence. Common Spanish Adverbs of FrequencyAs with English, Spanish has a substantial set of adverbs of frequency that can fill all our language needs. The following is by no means a complete list, but it’s a good start.Although some of the following words and expressions can mean slightly different things for each of us, the list generally follows a level of frequency from “always” to “never.”Adverb of frequencyTranslationExamples siempre always, every time Siempre tengo hambre. (I'm always hungry.) El color amarillo me ha gustado siempre. (I've always liked the color yellow.) Siempre que viajamos, María se pone nerviosa. (Whenever we travel, María gets nervous.) casi siempre almost always Casi siempre duermo en el sofá. (I almost always sleep on the sofa.) Juan está enfadado casi siempre. (Juan is almost always angry.) Casi siempre llegamos a casa al mismo tiempo. (We almost always arrive home at the same time.) constantemente constantly Estamos peleando constantemente. (We're constantly arguing.) Estaba tan nervioso que no podía parar de mirar por la ventana constantemente. (I was so nervous I couldn't stop looking through the window constantly.) Constantemente repites lo mismo una y otra vez. (You constantly repeat the same thing over and over again.) con frecuencia / frecuentemente frequently Escucho música con frecuencia. (I listen to music frequently.) Frecuentemente vamos de paseo por el bosque. (We frequently go for a walk in the woods.) Lo veo por aquí frecuentemente. (I see him around frequently.) a menudo often Veo la tele a menudo. (I watch TV often.) A menudo salgo a correr. (I often go for a run.) Me gusta beber agua a menudo. (I like drinking water often.) muy a menudo very often Me visto de negro muy a menudo. (I dress in black very often.) Mi hermana viene a visitarme muy a menudo. (My sister comes to visit me very often.) Solía montar en bicicleta muy a menudo. (He used to ride a bike very often.) mucho / muchas veces often, a lot, many times Viajo mucho a España. (I travel to Spain a lot.) He leído este libro muchas veces. (I have read this book many times.) Muchas veces olvido apagar la luz. (Many times I forget to switch the lights off.) a diario daily, every day Me ducho a diario. (I take a shower daily.) Voy a la escuela a diario. (I go to school every day.) A diario desayunamos a las siete. (We eat breakfast every day at seven.) cada + [time expression]every + [time expression] Tómate la pastilla cada ocho horas. (Take the pill every eight hours.) Vamos a Argentina cada verano. (We travel to Argentina every summer.) Almuerzo en ese restaurante cada domingo. (I have lunch at that restaurant every Sunday.)todos los + [time expression]every + [time expression] Practico español todos los días. (I practice Spanish every day.) Limpian la casa todas las semanas. (They clean the house every week.) Vamos al parque todos los sábados. (We go to the park every Saturday.) diariamente semanalmente mensualmente anualmente daily weekly monthly annually Voy a la escuela diariamente. (I go to school daily.) Estudio español semanalmente. (I study Spanish weekly.) Voy al cine mensualmente. (I go to the cinema monthly.) Recibo dinero de mis padres anualmente. (I receive money from my parents annually.) normalmente generalmente regularmente usualmente normally generally regularly usually Normalmente me levanto a las seis. (I normally get up at six.) Generalmente desayuno en casa. (I generally have breakfast at home.) Regularmente hago ejercicio. (I regularly do exercise.) Usualmente duermo ocho horas. (I usually sleep for eight hours.)[number] + vez/veces al/a la + [period of time][number] times a [period of time] Voy al gimnasio cinco veces a la semana. (I go to the gym five times a week.) Como carne tres veces al mes. (I eat meat three times a month.) Viajo a España una vez al año. (I travel to Spain once a year.) a veces ocasionalmente en ocasiones sometimes occasionally sometimes, occasionally A veces me despierto en mitad de la noche. (Sometimes I wake up in the middle of the night.) Visito a mi tío ocasionalmente. (I visit my uncle occasionally.) En ocasiones llueve durante los partidos de fútbol. (Sometimes it rains during soccer matches.) de vez en cuando from time to time Vamos al cine de vez en cuando. (We go to the cinema from time to time.) Solo comen pescado de vez en cuando. (They only eat fish from time to time.) De vez en cuando viene a pedir ayuda. (From time to time he comes to ask for help.) poco / pocas veces seldom, few times Vengo poco por aquí. (I seldom come here.) Lo he visto muy pocas veces. (I have seen him very few times.) Entreno muy poco. (I very seldom train.) rara vez casi nunca apenas hardly ever rarely, hardly ever scarcely, hardly ever Rara vez monto en bicicleta. (I hardly ever ride a bike.) Casi nunca me dices la verdad. (You rarely tell me the truth.) Apenas nos vemos últimamente. (We hardly ever see each other lately.) nunca jamás nunca jamás never never, ever never ever Nunca me visto de blanco. (I never dress in white.) Jamás he tomado drogas. (I've never done drugs.) Nunca jamás volvería con él. (I'd never ever go back to him.)Where to Place Spanish AdverbsThere’s a general rule that says Spanish adverbs always go either before or after the word they modify. This rule gives us examples like these: Antonio come mucho. (Antonio eats a lot.) María es muy guapa. (María is very pretty.) Corres demasiado rápido. (You’re running too fast.)It would be nice if this ended here. However, there are a couple of additional facts you should know.In short, the position of an adverb in a sentence depends on the type of word it’s modifying. But even in this case, there can be exceptions to the rule, so let’s have a look at all the different possibilities we can find in Spanish. 1. Adverbs modifying verbsIf an adverb is modifying a verb, it will normally follow that verb: Te quiero mucho. (I love you so much.) Juana estudia sistemáticamente. (Juana studies systematically.) Me parece que has crecido un poco. (I think you’ve grown a bit.)However, you can place the adverb right before the verb if you want to add emphasis: Demasiado lento hablas. (You speak too slow.) Mucho has crecido tú. (You’ve grown a lot.) Allí está mi coche. (There’s my car.)Finally, there’s a key difference between English and Spanish with regard to perfect tenses. While English allows you to add adverbs between “to have” and the past participle, Spanish does not: No he comido nunca camarones. (I’ve never eaten shrimp.) Mi hermano ya ha llegado. (My brother has already arrived.) 2. Adverbs modifying adjectivesThe rule with adjectives is pretty easy: Always place the adverb in front of the adjective. Have a look at some examples: Tu hijo es muy alto. (Your son is very tall.) Estás algo pálido. (You’re somewhat pale.) Esta rosa es demasiado cara. (This rose is too expensive.)However, you’ll see quite often that adverbs can appear after the adjective. This happens because the adverb modifies the whole sentence (as you’ll see later on), not just the adjective: Estás algo pálido hoy. (You’re somewhat pale today.)In the example above, “today” cannot modify “pale.” “Today pale” doesn’t make any sense. Here’s another example: Estamos muy cansados esta tarde. (We’re very tired this afternoon.) 3. Adverbs modifying adverbsYes, adverbs can modify adverbs, too! Once again, the rule for this is very simple: the adverb doing the modifying should always be placed before the modified one: Juan come muy rápido. (Juan eats very fast.)Just like in English, saying “fast very” would not make sense. Here are two more examples: Esta máquina trabaja bastante despacio. (This machine works pretty slowly.) Este chico lee fantásticamente bien. (This guy reads fantastically well.) 4. Adverbs modifying whole sentencesIf an adverb is modifying a whole sentence—like the majority of frequency adverbs do—it can be placed at the beginning or at the end of that sentence. You decide where to place it, depending on whether you want the sentence to emphasize the action or the time when it took/is taking/will take place. Iremos al cine mañana. (We’ll go to the cinema tomorrow.)Since the sentence above places the action of going to the cinema first, that action is more important than the time when it will happen. To shift the emphasis to the time of the action instead, place it first: Mañana iremos al cine. (Tomorrow we’ll go to the cinema.)Here’s the concept in action once again: Me rompí la pierna el año pasado. (I broke my leg last year.) El año pasado me rompí la pierna. (Last year I broke my leg.) How to Learn Spanish Adverbs of FrequencyTo really drill in the adverbs we’ve just covered, it’s helpful to see them used in context. You’ll find that your recall will be much better when you use them or hear them used in a conversation, versus reading them from a list. Seek out opportunities to practice with Spanish speakers and listen to Spanish audio to see where you can spot them used. Hearing these words and phrases in action through authentic content on a language learning program like FluentU Quiz on Spanish AdverbsTo practice Spanish adverbs and their placement rules, take this quiz without scrolling up! If you need some more practice, just keep reviewing the article and then refresh the page to retake the quiz until you get a perfect score. If an adverb is modifying a verb, it will normally go _____. before the verb after the verb at the beginning of the sentence at the end of the sentenceTo add emphasis, you can place the adverb _____. before the verb after the verb at the beginning of the sentence at the end of the sentence An adverb that modifies another adverb should always be placed _____. before the modified adverb after the modified adverb at the beginning of the sentence at the end of the sentenceWhich Spanish adverb of frequency means "sometimes"? rara vez a menudo nunca a vecesWhich Spanish adverb of frequency means "hardly ever"? a veces rara vez de vez en cuando jamás"Anualmente" is _____ frequent _____ "a menudo." more/than less/than equally/as"De vez en cuando" is _____ frequent _____ "jamás." more/than less/than equally/as"Apenas" is _____ frequent _____ "rara vez." more/than less/than equally/as_____ voy al gimnasio en la mañana, pero mañana voy en la tarde. Mensualmente Casi nunca Normalmente Rara vezTodos los _____ voy a la casa de mi hermana.A mi primo le encanta la pasta. La come _____. 2 o 3 vez a las semanas 2 o 3 vez a la semana 2 o 3 veces al semana 2 o 3 veces a la semana _____ viviría en una gran ciudad. Nunca jamás Apenas Casi siempre A veces _____ tomo alcohol, solo 1 o 2 veces al año. Siempre Usualmente Casi nunca Generalmente _____ lavo los platos después de cocinar porque no me gusta una cocina desordenada. Siempre Jamás Pocas veces Casi nuncaAs you can see, Spanish is a rich language when it comes to describing the frequency with which we do certain things.While the actual frequency behind many of these adverbs (in Spanish and English) can be subjective, knowing how to use them will be incredibly useful in your everyday conversations. If you've made it this far that means you probably enjoy learning Spanish with engaging material and will then love FluentU. Other sites use scripted content. FluentU uses a natural approach that helps you ease into the Spanish language and culture over time. You’ll learn Spanish as it’s actually spoken by real people. FluentU has a wide variety of videos, as you can see here: FluentU brings native videos within reach with interactive transcripts. You can tap on any word to look it up instantly. Every definition has examples that have been written to help you understand how the word is used. If you see an interesting word you don’t know, you can add it to a vocab list. Review a complete interactive transcript under the Dialogue tab, and find words and phrases listed under Vocab. Learn all the vocabulary in any video with FluentU’s robust learning engine. Swipe left or right to see more examples of the word you’re on. The best part is that FluentU keeps track of the vocabulary that you’re learning, and gives you extra practice with difficult words. It'll even remind you when it’s time to review what you’ve learned. Every learner has a truly personalized experience, even if they’re learning with the same video. Start using the FluentU website on your computer or tablet or, better yet, download the FluentU app from the iTunes or Google Play store. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) Identifier: SLR21 Summary: A list of words in Spanish with frequency derived from a large corpus (Spanish Gigaword). Category: Text License: Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported (CC BY-SA 3.0 US) Downloads (use a mirror closer to you): es_wordlist.json.tgz [22M] (JSON file containing words with frequency.) Mirrors: [US] [EU] [CN] About this resource:This is a list of words in Spanish with frequency counts. This data was derived from the LDC Spanish Gigaword Corpus (LDC2011T12). The list is used as a part of the Kaldi Spanish Fisher recipe and is used to augment the pronunciation lexicon with additional words. The actual pronunication is generated using the Spanish rule based lexicon (LDC96L16). NOTE : No components of the LDC datasets LDC2011T12 and LDC96L16 are included with this dataset. Details of how this word list is used can be found in this paper : gkumar/papers/kumar2014some.pdf Ir al contenido Esta web utiliza cookies para poder ofrecerte la mejor experiencia de usuario posible y mejorar nuestros servicios. Si aceptas o continuas navegando, consideramos que aceptas su uso. Puedes cambiar la configuración y obtener más información sobre privacidad, derechos legales y cookies en ajustes.Ajuste de CookiesAceptar todasManage consent We are providers of high-quality frequency word lists in Spanish (and many other languages). The lists are generated from an enormous authentic database of text (text corpora) produced by real users of Spanish. Our largest Spanish corpus contains texts with a total length of 28,000,000,000 words. Data quality A relatively small corpus is sufficient to generate a list of the 2,000 most frequent Spanish words, or a list of 3,000 words or 5,000 words because such words appear frequently enough in any text. However, an enormous text database (corpus) is required to ensure reliable word frequency information even for rare and infrequently used words. Such a large corpus cannot be built manually and the only viable option is using an automatic procedure of downloading content from the web. Lexical Computing developed a sophisticated approach to collecting only linguistically valuable content from the web. A series of tools is used to gather the right content which is then deduplicated and cleaned. This ensures that the statistics reflect the use of the language in real life. This blog post gives more details. Wordlist size We are able to generate frequency lists of millions of unique words in Spanish. The size is dependent on the exact specifications provided by the customer. Typically, we will not include words which appear 5 times or less in the corpus. Such words are usually not linguistically valuable. Additional criteria can be specified to receive the required word database. Enriched frequency wordlists We are also able to provide additional information such as POS tags, lemmas, probabilities of the next word, or any other statistics or morphological information. We can also supply example sentences and other related linguistic data. Regional varieties The frequency list can also be generated from specific parts of the corpus rather than the whole corpus. Each document in the corpus contains information about the top-level domain (TLD) of its origin, for example, .es, .ar, or .mx. This information can be used to generate frequency lists of regional varieties of Spanish. Wordlist sample The easiest is to register a free trial account in Sketch Engine and use the wordlist tool to generate a frequency list. The advanced tab of the wordlist tool allows for detailed criteria to be specified. Wordlist prices We will provide a quotation based on the exact specifications and the intended use of the wordlist. Please contact us. Wordlist download The corpus will be made for download to you on a dedicated link within the agreed period of time. It normally takes a week or two to generate the data. Very complex wordlists can require extra computing power and can take longer to produce. < Wiktionary:Frequency lists Davies, Mark, and Kathy Hayward Davies. A Frequency Dictionary of Spanish: Core Vocabulary for Learners, 2nd ed. Routledge, 2018 Suggestions on how to use this list: If you see a word and immediately check it's translation, you'll hardly memorize it at all. If you try your best to recall what the word means before checking the translation, the chances of memorization are much better. Pick a word you haven't mastered and type it into Wiktionary to see other definitions, usage notes and example sentences. It is always interesting to see a word in context, that is, in example sentences. If a word is new to you, type it into ⿻to see example sentences—that website is a godsent. It is also interesting to type the words you haven't mastered into Google Images, to have a greater appreciation and grasp of their meaning. To study the right way, the software Anki is a great help, as it automatically schedules review dates for you. Download this deck for your Anki: The words are sorted from the most frequently used, to the least. If you memorize the whole list you won't be quite able to speak, but you will be able to understand: You'll be able to read anything in spanish without struggle like books, spanish forums and news articles. And from that learning to speak comes naturally. People complained about the verbs' translations being incomplete; the translation doesn't say if the verb is first or second person or past or future. Valid complaint, so I would advise to skip on the verbs, or to look a verb up on Wiktionary for a more complete translation. Ouside the verbs, this list should be virtually flawless. A version of this list with no verbs is available here. Coordinating body of Spanish language regulators Association of Academies of the Spanish LanguageAbbreviationASALEFormation1951 (1951)HeadquartersMadrid, SpainOfficial language SpanishPresidentSantiago Muñoz Machado[1]General SecretaryFrancisco Javier PérezMain organPermanent commissionWebsiteasale.org Spanish languageA manuscript of the Cantar de mio Cid, 13th century Overview Pronunciation stress Orthography Names History Old Middle Influences Grammar Determiners Nouns gender Pronouns personal object Adjectives Prepositions Verbs conjugation irregular verbs Dialects Andalusian Andean Argentine Belizean Bolivian Canarian Caribbean Central American Chilean Colombian Costa Rican Cuban Dominican Ecuadorian Equatoguinean Guatemalan Honduran Mexican Murcian New Mexican Nicaraguan Paraguay Panamanian Peninsular Peruvian Philippine status Puerto Rican Rioplatense Saharan Salvadoran Standard Uruguayan Venezuelan Dialectology Seseo Yeísmo Voseo Leísmo Loísmo Interlanguages Llanito Jopara Judaeo-Spanish Portuñol Spanglish Castrapo Creoles Roquetas Pidgin Chavacano or Chabacano Palenquero or Palenque Teaching Hispanism RAE Instituto Cervantes vte The Association of Academies of the Spanish Language (Spanish: Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española; ASALE) is an entity whose end is to work for the unity, integrity, and growth of the Spanish language.[2] It was created in Mexico in 1951 and represents the union of all the separate academies in the Spanish-speaking world. The association publishes reference works on the Spanish language and commemorative editions of Hispanic literature, among other publications.[3][4][5][6] Through the initiative of then-president of Mexico Miguel Alemán Valdés, the first congress of academies convened with the purpose of maintaining the integrity of and fostering the further growth of Spanish.[4] The meeting was held from 23 April to 6 May 1951 and resulted in the creation of the association[7] and its permanent commission.[8] The Royal Spanish Academy (Spanish: Real Academia Española or RAE) was not present at the initial meeting but participated in the permanent commission.[8] Ever since the second congress convened in 1956, the RAE has been a regular participant.[citation needed] In 2000 the association organised the School of Hispanic Lexicography and the Carolina Foundation to promote Spanish lexicography[citation needed], and together with the RAE, the association earned the Prince of Asturias Award for peace.[7] An academy for Equatorial Guinea was created in 2013 and joined the association in 2016.[9] List of Association of Academies of the Spanish Language congresses Number Date City Territory Notes I 23 April – 6 May 1951 Mexico City Mexico The RAE was not present II 22 April – 2 May 1956 Madrid Spain III 27 July – 6 August 1960 Bogotá Colombia IV 30 November – 10 December 1964 Buenos Aires Argentina The Cuban delegation did not participate V 24 July – 19 August 1968 Quito Ecuador Delegations from Cuba and Venezuela were not present VI 20–29 November 1972 Caracas Venezuela VII 13–23 November 1976 Santiago de Chile Chile Delegations from Cuba and Mexico were not present VIII 20–27 April 1980 Lima Peru The Cuban delegation did not participate IX 8–15 October 1989 San