The Speaky Club

SPANISH PRONUNCIATION FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Sound Spanish, not English

Your accent comes from a handful of English habits you carry into Spanish without noticing. This workbook shows you each one, side by side, with the trick that fixes it, practice in three levels and exercises with answers.

All levels · Explained in English · 14 units · 8 exercises + answers · 2-week bootcamp

Speak the world.



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Start here

Your English is helping you... and getting in the way

You don't start Spanish pronunciation from zero. You already have a full sound system in your head, and most of your accent comes from applying it to Spanish on autopilot. That's good news: once you know **exactly which habit** is showing, you can switch it off.

THE BIG IDEA

Your accent doesn't live in hard words. It lives in **rhythm, vowels and a few consonants**. Fix those and people will hear your Spanish, not your English, even when your grammar isn't perfect yet.

The map: two different sound systems

FEATURE	WHAT ENGLISH DOES	WHAT SPANISH NEEDS	UNIT
Rhythm	Stretches stressed syllables, squashes the rest	Every syllable gets about the same time	01
Vowels	12–20 vowel sounds, many reduced to "uh" (schwa)	5 pure vowels, always the same	02
P, T, K	A puff of air after them	No air at all	03
D	Always a hard stop	Soft, like the *th* in *this*, between vowels	04
R	Tongue curls back, touches nothing	A quick tap or a trill	05
B / V	Two different sounds	One sound, always with both lips	06
H	Pronounced	Always silent	11
Linking	Small stops between words	Words flow into each other	13

How to use this workbook

1. Do the warm-up on the next page: it shows you, in two minutes, which habits you have.
2. Work on **one unit a day**. Read the side-by-side box, try the trick, then do the three practice levels out loud.
3. **Record yourself.** You can't hear your own accent while you speak, but you'll hear it instantly on a recording.
4. Follow the 2-week bootcamp at the end, then record the warm-up again and compare.

Warm-up

Spanish words you already say the English way

You use these words all the time. Read each one out loud the way you normally would, then the Spanish way. Every one of them hides at least one of the habits in this workbook.

WORD	HOW ENGLISH SAYS IT	HOW SPANISH SAYS IT	HABIT
tortilla	~~tor-TIL-la~~	tor-TI-ya	ll = y (07)
paella	~~pie-EL-la~~	pa-E-ya	vowels (02), ll (07)
jalapeño	~~ha-la-PEE-no~~	ha-la-PE-ño	j (09), ñ (10)
quesadilla	~~kay-sa-DEE-ya~~	ke-sa-DI-ya	pure e, no "ay" (02)
chorizo	~~chor-EET-so~~	cho-RI-tho / cho-RI-so	z (08)
Ibiza	~~i-BEET-sa~~	i-BI-tha / i-BI-sa	z (08)
Mallorca	~~ma-JOR-ka~~	ma-YOR-ka	ll = y (07)
Los Ángeles	~~los AN-juh-luhs~~	los ÁN-he-les	g (09), vowels (02)
Nevada	~~ne-VAH-duh~~	ne-BA-tha (soft d)	b/v (06), soft d (04)
hola	~~HO-luh~~	O-la	silent h (11)
Barcelona	~~bar-suh-LO-nuh~~	bar-the-LO-na / bar-se-LO-na	vowels (02)
gracias	~~GRAH-see-uhs~~	GRA-thyas / GRA-syas	2 syllables, pure a (02)

WHICH SPANISH?

This workbook uses Spain as the reference and shows you the Latin American version whenever it's different (like *gracias* with *th* or *s*). **Both are correct.** Pick the one you'll use most and stick to it.

01 Rhythm: every syllable counts

The most important unit in the workbook, and the one nobody teaches.

YOUR ENGLISH

English is **stress-timed**: it stretches the strong syllables and squeezes everything in between. *comPUter* → "cuhm-PYOO-ter".

SPANISH

Spanish is **syllable-timed**: every syllable gets roughly the same length. *com-pu-ta-do-ra* = five equal beats.

THE TRICK

Think of a **machine gun**, not a wave: **ta-ta-ta-ta-ta**. If you can tap your hand on every syllable at the same speed, your rhythm is Spanish.

SPANISH	THE ENGLISH HABIT	FIX
ne-ce-si-to	"NESS-uh-see-toh", middle syllables swallowed	4 equal taps
u-ni-ver-si-dad	"yoo-ni-VER-suh-dad"	5 equal taps, no "yoo"
pro-ble-ma	"PROB-lem-uh"	stress on *ble*, full *a* at the end

Practise in 3 levels

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

ca-sa · ca-mi-sa · ma-ri-po-sa · com-pu-ta-do-ra

One tap per syllable.

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Ma-ña-na-voy-a-la-pla-ya.»
«Ne-ce-si-to-un-ca-fé.»

LEVEL 3 · SPEED

Use a free metronome app at 100, 120 and 140 bpm: one syllable per click.

EXERCISE 1

How many syllables (taps)? Count, then say each word tapping your hand.

a) computadora _____ b) necesito _____ c) Barcelona _____

d) chocolate _____ e) universidad _____ f) fotografía _____

02 Five pure vowels

No "uh", no sliding. The fastest way to sound less English.

Spanish has just five vowel sounds: **a, e, i, o, u**. Each one always sounds the same, stressed or not. English does two things Spanish never does: it reduces unstressed vowels to *schwa* (the "uh" in *about*), and it turns simple-looking vowels into *glides* (the *o* in *go* is really "goʊ").

YOUR ENGLISH

banana → "buh-NAN-uh": two vowels become "uh".

no → "noʊ", *day* → "deɪ": the vowel slides.

SPANISH

banana → **ba-na-na**: three identical, clear *a*'s.

no → **no**, *de* → **de**: short, clean, no slide.

VOWEL	SOUNDS LIKE…	…BUT CAREFUL
a	*father*, *spa*	Never "uh", never the *a* of *cat*.
e	*bed*, *met*	Never "ay" as in *day*. *de* ≠ *day*.
i	*see*, *machine*	Shorter, no "y" glide at the end.
o	*or*, *story* (without the r)	Never "oʊ" as in *go*. Cut it short.
u	*food*, *rule*	Never "yoo" as in *university*.

THE TRICK

Say the vowel and **stop it dead**, as if someone interrupted you. If your jaw moves at the end of the vowel, you're gliding.

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

no · de · se · lo · me · tú · sí

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«No, no lo sé, no puedo.»

«Ana come uvas y pan en la mesa de Óscar.»

LEVEL 3 · CONTRAST

Say *no* (English) then *no* (Spanish). Then *day* / *de*, *say* / *se*, *low* / *lo*.

EXERCISE 2

Underline the vowels your English would turn into "uh". In Spanish, all of them must stay clear.

banana · elefante · Canadá · chocolate · momento · problema

03 P, T, K without the puff of air

The habit a Spanish ear notices in less than a second.

YOUR ENGLISH

At the start of a word, *p*, *t*, *k* come out with a puff of air (aspiration): *pin* = "pʰin". Hold your hand in front of your mouth and you'll feel it.

SPANISH

p, *t*, *k* are **dry**: no air at all. Also, the Spanish *t* is made with your tongue **touching the back of your top teeth**, further forward than in English.

THE TRICK YOU ALREADY KNOW

English **doesn't** aspirate after *s*: compare *pin* and *spin*, *top* and *stop*, *kate* and *skate*. The *p*, *t*, *k* in *spin*, *stop*, *skate* are **exactly** the Spanish ones. Say "s-pan", then drop the s: **pan**.

The paper test

1. Hold a sheet of paper about 3 cm from your lips.
2. Say *pin* in English: the paper moves.
3. Say *pan* in Spanish: the paper must not move at all. Then try *taza*, *casa*, *papá*.

SPANISH	ENGLISH TRAP	FIX
pan	*pin* → puff of air	think "s-pan"
taza	*top* → puff + tongue too far back	tongue on the teeth, "s-taza"
casa	*cat* → puff of air	think "s-casa"

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

papá · taza · casa · tapa · queso · todo · cuatro

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Pablo toma café con Pilar en el parque.»

Paper in front of your mouth.

LEVEL 3 · TONGUE TWISTER

«Pablito clavó un clavito. ¿Qué clavito clavó Pablito?»

04 The soft D

Why your *todo* sounds like *toro*.

YOUR ENGLISH

The *d* is always a hard stop (*dog*). And in American English, a *d* or *t* between vowels becomes a flap: *ladder*, *water* → "la-rer", "wa-rer".

SPANISH

After a pause, *n* or *l*: a hard **[d]** (tongue on the teeth). Everywhere else: a soft **[ð]**, very close to the *th* in **this**, **the**, **other**.

THE TRICK

Say *the other* slowly and feel your tongue between your teeth on *th*. That's the *d* in **todo, cada, nada**, just a little softer. If you use the American flap instead, *todo* becomes **toro** (bull) and *cada* becomes **cara** (face).

WHERE	SOUND	EXAMPLES
After a pause, *n* or *l*	**hard [d]**	**D**ame · cuan**d**o · fal**d**a · el **d**ado
Between vowels and elsewhere	**soft [ð], like *this***	to**d**o · ca**d**a · ma**d**re · ver**d**e · pesca**d**o
End of a word	**very weak [ð]**	Madri**d** · verda**d** · uste**d** (almost silent)

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

dedo · nada · lado · comida · cansado · ciudad

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Todo el mundo puede comer pescado en Madrid.»

LEVEL 3 · DANGER PAIRS

todo / toro · cada / cara · mudo / muro · codo / coro

EXERCISE 3

Is the marked **d** hard [d] or soft [ð]?

a) **D**ame (start of a sentence) _____

b) na**d**a _____

c) cuan**d**o _____

d) to**d**o _____

e) el **d**edo _____

f) fal**d**a _____

g) adiós _____

h) Madri**d** _____

05 R and RR

Neither of them is the English R. One of them you already make every day.

YOUR ENGLISH

The English *r* curls the tongue back and **touches nothing** (*red*, *car*). Spanish doesn't use this sound at all.

SPANISH

r = one quick tap of the tongue tip behind the top teeth (*pero*). **rr** = several taps, a trill (*perro*).

THE BUTTER TRICK

In American English, the *tt* in **butter**, **better**, **getting** and the *dd* in **ladder** are already a Spanish tap. Say *pot of tea* fast: "pa-ra-tea". That middle sound is the *r* in **para**.

British or Irish accent? Say *edda* as fast as you can, flicking the tongue: it turns into **era**.

WHEN IS IT A TRILL?	EXAMPLES
Written **rr**	perro · carro · arroz
r at the start of a word	rosa · río · Ramón
r after *n*, *l*, *s*	Enrique · alrededor · Israel · honra
Everywhere else: **tap**	pero · tres · hablar · color

Getting the trill

1. Relax your tongue. Place the tip just behind your top teeth, loosely.
2. Blow air hard over it, like a motorbike: "**trrr**" or "**drrr**". The *t*/*d* helps the tongue start vibrating.
3. Slowly drop the *t*: *trrrosa* → *rrrosa*. Practise one minute a day; it usually comes in 2 to 6 weeks.

LEVEL 1 · PAIRS

pero / perro · caro / carro · cero / cerro · ahora / ahorra

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«El perro de Rosa corre por la arena.»

LEVEL 3 · TONGUE TWISTER

«Erre con erre, cigarro; erre con erre, barril. Rápido ruedan los carros cargados de azúcar del ferrocarril.»

EXERCISE 4

Tap (T) or trill (TR)?

a) rosa _____ b) pero _____ c) perro _____

d) Enrique _____ e) tres _____ f) color _____

06 B and V: same sound, both lips

Forget the English V completely.

YOUR ENGLISH

b and *v* are two sounds. For *v* your top teeth touch your bottom lip (*very*).

SPANISH

b = v, always with **both lips**. *vaca* (cow) and *baca* (roof rack) sound identical. Teeth never touch the lip.

And like the *d*, this sound has two versions: a **closed [b]** after a pause, *m* or *n* (*¡Vamos!*, *ambos*, *un vaso*), and a **soft [β]** everywhere else, with the lips almost touching but letting air through (*la vaca*, *uva*, *Cuba*, *el vaso*).

THE TRICK

Look in a mirror and say *Valencia*, *vino*, *vivir*. If you see your top teeth on your bottom lip, start again. Imagine blowing out a candle very gently: that lip shape is the soft Spanish *b/v*.

WITH B	WITH V	MEANINGS
baca	**vaca**	roof rack / cow
tubo	**tuvo**	tube / he had
botar	**votar**	to bounce / to vote

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

vino · vaca · uva · Cuba · lavabo · invierno

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Vamos a ver el barco viejo antes de volver a Valencia.»

LEVEL 3 · TONGUE TWISTER

«Busca el bosque Francisco, un vasco bizco, muy brusco…»

07 LL and Y

The double L is not an L.

YOUR ENGLISH

You read *ll* as an *l*: *tortilla* → "tor-TIL-la", *llama* → "LAH-ma".

SPANISH

In almost all of Spain and Latin America, **ll = y**, a *y* like in **yes** but with a little more friction. In Argentina and Uruguay it sounds like **sh**: *yo me llamo* → "sho me shamo".

y on its own or at the end of a word is a vowel: *y* = "i", *hoy* = "oi", *muy* = "mui".

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

llave · calle · pollo · yo · ayer · playa

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Yo me llamo Guillermo.»
«Ayer llovió en la playa.»

LEVEL 3 · FOOD

tortilla · paella · quesadilla · mantequilla · cebolla

08 C, Z and S: your English helps

One sound you were born knowing.

YOUR ENGLISH

You read *z* as a buzzing *zz* (*zoo*) and *chorizo* as "chor-EET-so".

SPANISH

z and **c + e, i** never buzz. In Spain they're the **th of think** (*zapato* = "thapato"). In Latin America, the Canaries and much of Andalusia they're a plain **s**.

WORD	SPAIN	LATIN AMERICA
gracias	GRA-thyas	GRA-syas
cerveza	ther-BE-tha	ser-BE-sa
cocer / coser	different: "kother" / "koser"	identical: "koser"

THE RULE

ca, co, cu, que, qui = k. **ce, ci, za, zo, zu** = *th* (Spain) or *s* (Latin America). Choose one and **don't mix them** in the same sentence.

09 J and G

The sound in the back of your throat.

YOUR ENGLISH

You read *j* as in *jam* and *g + e/i* as in *gentle*: *Los Ángeles* → "AN-juh-les".

SPANISH

j and **g + e, i** = a friction sound at the back of the mouth, like the *ch* in Scottish **loch** or German **Bach**. In the Caribbean, Andalusia and much of Central America it's softer, close to an English **h**. Both are correct.

SPELLING	SOUND	EXAMPLES
ja je ji jo ju · ge gi	throat sound	jamón · jefe · gente · Jorge · Ángeles
ga go gu · gue gui	hard *g* (as in *go*); the *u* is silent	gato · guerra · guitarra · Miguel
güe güi	*gw*	pingüino · bilingüe

THE TRICK

Start from the *h* in *house* and move it further back, as if gently clearing your throat. **Never** the *j* of *jam*.

LEVEL 1 · WORDS

ojo · hijo · gente · jalapeño · Jorge

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Jorge coge el gato y la guitarra.»

LEVEL 3 · TONGUE TWISTER

«Juan junta juncos junto a la zanja.»

10 Ñ

One sound, not two.

YOUR ENGLISH

The closest thing is the *ny* in **canyon** or the *ni* in **onion**, but there it's two sounds: *n + y*.

SPANISH

ñ is **one** sound: press the middle of your tongue against the roof of your mouth and let the sound out through your nose. *ni-ño*, not "nin-yo".

LEVEL 1 · PAIRS

cana / caña · pena / peña · una / uña · mono / moño

LEVEL 2 · SENTENCES

«Mañana vamos a la montaña con mi cuñado.»

LEVEL 3 · WATCH OUT

año (year) / ano (anus). Say *feliz año* carefully.

11 Silent H and the spelling cheat sheet

Spanish is written the way it sounds. Learn these rules once and read anything.

YOUR ENGLISH

You pronounce every *h* (*hotel*, *hospital*), and English spelling is unpredictable.

SPANISH

h is always silent: *hola* = "ola", *hotel* = "otel", *ahora* = "a-o-ra". And spelling is **almost 100% predictable**.

LETTER	HOW IT SOUNDS	EXAMPLES
h	silent	hola · hablar · hermano · zanahoria
ch	like *church*	chico · noche · churros
qu	k (the u is silent)	queso · quince · aquí
gue · gui	hard g (the u is silent)	guerra · guitarra
j · ge · gi	throat sound (unit 09)	jamón · gente
ce · ci · z	*th* or s (unit 08)	cena · cine · zumo
ll · y	*y* as in *yes* (unit 07)	llave · yo
ñ	one sound (unit 10)	niño · España
x	*ks*; *j*-sound in some names	taxi · examen · México, Texas

EXERCISE 5

Write how the marked letter sounds: **k**, **throat**, **th/s**, **y**, **hard g** or **silent**.

a) **c**asa _____

b) **c**ena _____

c) **g**ente _____

d) **g**ato _____

e) **h**ola _____

f) qu**e**so (the u) _____

g) ca**ll**e _____

h) **z**apato _____

i) jam**ó**n _____

j) **g**uitarra _____

12 Word stress: Spanish has rules

In English you learn stress word by word. In Spanish, three rules do it for you.

YOUR ENGLISH

Stress is unpredictable: *PHOtograph*, *phoTOgraphy*, *photoGRAphic*.

SPANISH

Stress is **predictable**. If you know the rule and look for the accent mark, you can say any word correctly the first time you see it.

THE TWO RULES

1. No accent mark + ends in a vowel, *n* or *s* → stress the **second-to-last** syllable: *CA-sa*, *JO-ven*, *LU-nes*.
2. No accent mark + ends in any other consonant → stress the **last** syllable: *re-LOJ*, *co-MER*, *Ma-DRID*.

An accent mark (´) breaks the rule and tells you exactly where the stress goes: *ca-FÉ*, *ÁR-bol*, *TE-lé-fo-no*.

The cognate trap

Words that look the same in English and Spanish are where English speakers most often put the stress in the wrong place.

WORD	ENGLISH STRESS	SPANISH STRESS
hospital	HOS-pi-tal	hos-pi-TAL
animal	AN-i-mal	a-ni-MAL
chocolate	CHOC-late	cho-co-LA-te
Canadá	CAN-a-da	ca-na-DÁ
televisión	TEL-e-vi-sion	te-le-vi-SIÓN

STRESS CHANGES MEANING

hablo (I speak) / *habló* (he spoke) · *término* (term) / *termino* (I finish) / *terminó* (she finished) · *papa* (potato) / *papá* (dad).

EXERCISE 6

Write the stressed syllable in capitals.

a) hotel _____ b) capital _____ c) natural _____

d) problema _____ e) idea _____ f) general _____

g) Colorado _____ h) examen _____ i) doctor _____

13 Linking: no stops between words

Why native Spanish sounds so fast, and how to sound like that too.

YOUR ENGLISH

Before a word starting with a vowel, you make a tiny stop in your throat (a glottal stop): *an | apple*, *uh-oh*.

SPANISH

Words **flow into each other**. A final consonant jumps to the next vowel: *los amigos* = **lo-sa-mi-gos**. Two vowels merge: *mi amigo* = **mia-mi-go**.

WRITTEN	SAID
el agua	e-la-gua
la agenda	la-gen-da (two identical vowels become one)
tengo un hermano	ten-gou-ner-ma-no (the h is silent, so it links too)

EXERCISE 7

Mark every link with ‿ and read the sentence as one long word.

a) Mis amigos están en el aula. b) Voy a ir a Uruguay en agosto. c) Es un hombre alto.

14 Intonation

In Spanish, the melody alone turns a statement into a question.

Spanish doesn't need *do* or word order changes to ask a question: *Vienes mañana.* (You're coming tomorrow.) and *¿Vienes mañana?* (Are you coming tomorrow?) are the same words. **Only the melody changes.**

TYPE	MELODY	EXAMPLE
Statement	↘ falls at the end	Vengo mañana.
Yes/no question	↗ rises at the end, more than in English	¿Vienes mañana?
Qué, dónde, cómo… question	starts high, ↘ falls gently	¿Dónde vives?
Tag question	↗ on the tag	Es tarde, ¿no? · Vienes, ¿verdad?
Exclamation	high peak, bigger range than English	¡Qué buena idea!

EXERCISE 8

Draw the melody at the end (↗ or ↘): a) ¿Tienes hambre? _____ b) ¿Dónde vives? _____ c) Es tarde, ¿no? _____ d) Vivo en Barcelona. _____

Keep this page handy

Quick reference: English habit → Spanish fix

POINT	YOUR ENGLISH DOES THIS	SPANISH NEEDS THIS	TRICK
Rhythm	Stretches and squashes	Equal syllables	Tap every syllable
Vowels	"uh" and glides	5 pure, short vowels	Stop the vowel dead
P, T, K	Puff of air	No air	spin, stop, skate
D	Hard stop or flap	Soft between vowels	*th* in *this*
R	Curled, no contact	Tap or trill	*butter*, "trrr"
B / V	Teeth on lip for v	Both lips, always	Mirror check
LL / Y	ll read as l	*y* as in *yes*	tor-TI-ya
Z / C	Buzzing z	*th* (Spain) or s	*think*
J / G	*j* of *jam*	Throat sound	*loch*, *Bach*
Ñ	n + y	One sound	ni-ño
H	Pronounced	Silent	hola = ola
Stress	Word by word	Two rules + accent mark	hos-pi-TAL
Linking	Glottal stops	Words flow together	lo-sa-mi-gos

Tongue twisters for English speakers

WORKS ON	TONGUE TWISTER
Pure vowels	*A, e, i, o, u, el burro sabe más que tú.*
P, T, K	*Pablito clavó un clavito. ¿Qué clavito clavó Pablito?*
TR, tap R	*Tres tristes tigres tragaban trigo en un trigal.*
R, RR	*Erre con erre, cigarro; erre con erre, barril. Rápido ruedan los carros cargados de azúcar del ferrocarril.*
Rhythm, K	*Cuando cuentes cuentos, cuenta cuántos cuentos cuentas.*
S, Z	*Si Sansón no sazona su salsa con sal, le sale sosa.*
J	*Juan junta juncos junto a la zanja.*

Your plan

2-week accent bootcamp · 10 minutes a day

DAY	UNIT	DAY	UNIT
1	Warm-up (record it!) + 01 Rhythm	8	08 C, Z, S + 09 J and G
2	02 Vowels	9	10 Ñ + 11 Silent H
3	03 P, T, K	10	12 Stress
4	04 Soft D	11	13 Linking
5	05 R and RR	12	14 Intonation
6	06 B and V	13	All the tongue twisters, slowly then fast
7	07 LL and Y + rest day for your tongue	14	Record the warm-up again and compare with day 1

Answers

Exercise 1 · Rhythm

a) 5 com-pu-ta-do-ra · b) 4 ne-ce-si-to · c) 4 Bar-ce-lo-na · d) 4 cho-co-la-te · e) 5 u-ni-ver-si-dad · f) 5 fo-to-gra-fí-a

Exercise 2 · Vowels

All the unstressed ones: **b**a·na·n**a** · **e**le·fant**e** · C**a**nadá · ch**o**col**a**t**e** · m**o**mento · pr**o**blem**a**. In Spanish, every one stays as clear as the stressed vowel.

Exercise 3 · Soft D

Hard [d]: a, c, e, f. Soft [ð]: b, d, g, h.

Exercise 4 · R and RR

Trill: a, c, d. Tap: b, e, f.

Exercise 5 · Spelling

a) k · b) th/s · c) throat · d) hard g · e) silent · f) silent · g) y · h) th/s · i) throat · j) hard g

Exercise 6 · Stress

a) ho-TEL · b) ca-pi-TAL · c) na-tu-RAL · d) pro-BLE-ma · e) i-DE-a · f) ge-ne-RAL · g) Co-lo-RA-do · h) e-XA-men · i) doc-TOR

Exercise 7 · Linking

a) Mis‿amigos‿están‿en‿el‿aula. b) Voy‿a‿ir‿a‿Uruguay‿en‿agosto. c) Es‿un‿hombre‿alto.

Exercise 8 · Intonation

a) ↗ · b) ↘ · c) ↗ on «¿no?» · d) ↘

Speak the world.

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