



Spanish In Mexico Notes: 2-2 Greeting People

As we passed through the main plaza of San Miguel de Allende and interacted with the people, we practiced some standard greetings. We also learned adjectives that describe feelings. To review:

Conversation 1:

Pedro: Hola, ¿cómo estás? (Hello, how are you?)

Vanessa: Bien, gracias. ¿Y tú? (Well, thank you. And you?)

Pedro: Estoy bien también. (I am well too.)

Conversation 2:

Marisa: Hola Sara, ¿qué tal? (Hi Sara, how's it going?)

Sara: Estoy bien. ¿Y tú? (I'm well, and you?)

Marisa: Bien también. (I'm also well.)

To ask how someone is feeling in the third person, use the question “¿cómo está?” For example,

Marisa: ¿Cómo está tu madre? (How is your mother?)

Sara: Mi madre está feliz. (My mother is happy.)

To describe how someone is feeling, use the verb “estar.” For example,

Anita: ¿Cómo estás? (How are you?)

Jorge: Yo estoy cansado. (I am tired.)

Anita: Mi hermano está cansado también. (My brother is tired too.)

Additional Information:

Descriptive adjectives often change depending on whether the noun they describe is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. The word “bien” is an exception. It is technically an adverb, and therefore must be used with a verb (in this case, *estar*). Adverbs in Spanish always have the same form.

Vocabulary:

bien – well

aburrido/a – bored

cansado/a – tired

feliz – happy/joyful
triste – sad
contento/a – content/happy
confundido/a – confused
enojado/a - angry

Extended Vocabulary:

la colina – hill
el mirador - lookout
la iglesia – church
la vista – view
rosado/a – pink
celebrar – to celebrate