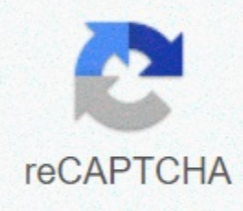




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## Quotation marks in spanish dashes

This week we discussed five uses of some common in Spanish. Here they are:
1. Dash (—), for rest/La Ria (—), para incisos in English, a dash that is often used to relax in sentence. It can have a space on either side (text —text) or no space on either side (text—text). In English, we can use a single dash... Peter ate an apple—he didn't like apples when he was a kid. ... Or use two dashes, a span and a closure: Peter ate an apple—he didn't eat apples in a long time—and he thought it was delicious. In Spanish, however, we always have to use two dashes, and we always open a space before the dash and after the closing dash (if there is more text after), and no space between dashes and break points by them: Peter comió una manzana —no le gustaban las manzanas cuando era niño— Peter comió una manzana —no había comido manzanas en mucho tiempo— y pensó que estaba deliciosa.
2. Dialogues in English use quotation marks for dialogues, and we pack them before assigning them, and if there is more dialogue after assignment, we open again: This apple is delicious, I eat two more in Spanish, we always use a dash at the beginning, without space: —Esta manzana está deliciosa. And then for assignment, we add a span and a closed dash (no space between dashes and assignments). Commas or courses are always placed after the closing dash: —Esta manzana está deliciosa —dijo Peter—. Voy a comer dos más.
3. Quotation marks: In the United States, we usually use two () quotation marks for a variety of quotes, and we can use single () quotation marks for quotes inside quotes: Peter stated that 'apple was delicious,' and then he ate two more, John said. In Spanish, we traditionally use angular quotation marks () for quotes, and then we can use two () quotation marks for quotes inside quotes and single () quotation marks for quotes inside quotes. Periods and commas always go after the closing mark: Del libro Los Atardeceres: «John dijo que a Peter le gusta mucho la palabra 'manzana' porque suena muy bonita».
4. Kama Aford even though a lot of people really like it (and we agree that it has a point, as it can often resolve uncertainties)... I'm going there with my friends Peter and Mary. In Spanish, it's just incorrect to place a comma before y on a list: Voy para allá con mis amigos, Peter y Mary. So there is no way to solve ambiguity. We need to rewrite the sentence in a different way: Voy para allá con mis amigos Peter y Mary. (Peter y Mary son mis amigos). Voy para allá con amigos, y también con Peter y Mary. (Peter y Mary no son mis amigos).
5. Parentheses and courses when enclosing a full sentence, in English, we place the course before the parentheses close. (We do.) In Spanish, we put it after the closing braces. (Hacemos esto). Peter, comiendo una manzana gigante. Here's a summary of what rae says about different types of quotation marks in Spanish (see comillas): the most common types of quotation marks in Spanish are angular quotation marks (>), double quotation marks (a) and single quotation marks ('). Double and single quotation marks are written in the upper part of the line, and angular quotation marks must be axed. Quotation marks are written immediately before the first word and immediately after the last words of the phrase they mark, without leaving additional spaces, and leaving space to separate them from the word or symbol that is before or after them; In written texts, it is recommended to use angular marks first and save other types to mark a part of the text that has already been quoted. If so, single marks should be used in the last place. Here's an example including the need to use three types of quotation marks: 'Antonio I dijo: 'Yaya 'cacharro' que se ha comprado Julián». In conversation, a common practice for removing quotation marks is to replace them with a primary dash. So far, what the RAF is saying. In practice, however, most people tend to use double quotation marks at the first level rather than suggested angular symptoms. Other times happen when a piece of a sentence must go between commas when adapting it to Spanish because it is an explanive help. As such sometimes pauses to look fabulous. Translated as «y se detienen de vez en cuando para verse fabulosos» [sic]. This would be correctly rendered: «y se detienen, de vez en cuando, para verse fabulosos». Commas instead of colons at the email opening make this happen when you translate dear colleagues, as Estimados compañeros, [sic]. In Spanish the appropriate use is «Estimados compañeros». Do you know what pudding should you use to start an email in Spanish? find this place. Click to tweet comma removal and additionally another common mistake is to remove the obligatory comma in Spanish versus undesirable subordinates such as pero and aunque. As such I know you don't want to come, but you have to, translated: Sé que no quieres venir pero deberías [sic]. The correct translation would be: Sé que no quieres venir, pero deberías. Here, I want to add an important note: There is no comma before a question clause with pero, as in Emma it about?: «Pero, ¿de qué se trata?» [sic]. The correct use is: Pero ¿de qué se trata?. It is also wrong to add commas between the verb and its essential supplements (unless they go before the verb). As like I called you a few times yesterday morning. Translated as, «Te llamé varias veces, ayer por la mañana [sic]». In Spanish unlike English, adding commas before fusion and in a list of elements is incorrect. As in American English, they bought us all the items we asked for: pens, pencils, cleaners and markers. [sic]. Commas and decimal points with numbers remember that the use of commas and decimal points with numbers is traditionally quite different in Spanish and English. As such as 1.5 in English, it will be 1,5 in Spanish. 2,827.259 in English, will be 2.827.259 in Spanish. For ease of reading, numbers of more than four digits may now be written with spaces that decimal three-digit groups starting from the right under the new RAE rules, such as 2 827 259 and commas and points limited to separating. My advice is to double the review with customer preference because you do not believe how many documents I have of English where all the figures were incorrectly pu dotted in Spanish. This meant hours and hours of changes. Pussing is more important than you might think. Sometimes it can save people's lives, let me show you this with an example, famous among grammar nerds:¡Vamos a comer, niños! (Let's eat, guys!) ¡Vamos a comer niños! (Let's eat the kids!) Fabulous wizards may be pleased with the second sentence... But for the rest of us, that comma is saving some children from a terrible death. And as you can see, the importance of pudding is true for both Spanish and English. In the paragraphs below I will teach you how and when to use the original Spanish pudding marks. I'll show you the difference in usage, if there is, and I'll offer a lot and a lot of examples so that you can see any of them at work. In the end this you will be able to write with confidence without ever worrying whether your mistakes have put any lives at risk. Why is learning Spanish important? We all know that we finish sentences using a period, separate items in a comma list and ask questions with question marks. You might think that's all you need to know, but if you really want to be fluent in Spanish, it's not! Pudding mastery is very important for professional or academic writing skills. You will need it to write resumes or cover letters if you ever want to land a job in a Spanish-speaking environment. but Pu dotting Spanish benefits wider, as well as making it easier to think of Spanish grammar by forcing you to structure sentences and parts of speech. Ultimately mastering Spanish is an important way to cut mistakes and start using language like a professional. Enhance your Spanish skills by pairing sound and visuals with written words and pudding marks. You can do this with FluentU, which takes real-world movies like music videos, movie trailers, news and inspirational talks and they become personal language learning lessons. Immersed and entertaining content makes grammar, vocabulary and even pudding much more memorable!1. Ponto (period) is the pudding marking period that we use to tell the reader that he should take a long pause. Generally periods come at the end of the sentence (as long as it's not a question or surprise) and tell us the original idea of the sentence has been moved and we can pause. El niño juega en el parque. (The boy is playing in the park.) tango soyno. ('I'm sleepy.) Easy! You pass your message and you pack it with a course. cool and simple. Everyone knows that, I'm sure. What maybe not everyone knows is that there are three different important types of course in Spanish: punto y seguido, punto y apart and ultimate punto. If we literally translate their names, we get period and continuation, period and side and final period, respectively. And what's the difference between them? We use punto y seguido when we keep writing after that period without starting a new paragraph. All courses inside a paragraph except its last are seguido y puntos. Because of space, the examples below are not complete paragraphs but pairs of sentences together. The separator points of each sentence pair are a punto y seguido:Tengo sueño. I travel to a La Kama (I'm sleepy. (I have bought a car. We use punto y separate when we want to start a new paragraph. Normally separated by our punto y thread change mark or an idea not directly related to the previous one:... cuando llegó. Cerró la puerta y... (... When he came in, he closed the door, and... Finally, a panto finale is any period that closes a single isolated sentence or closes the entire writing. I know it may seem a bit odd to have a specific name for something that only occurs once in a season, article or composition, but since we do it, why not boast about it? Take the nearest book you have, open it and take a look at the last paragraph of the last paragraph of the last page. There will probably be a period. There you get your sample of a panto finale.2. Comma use commas in Spanish and English are very similar. We mainly use it for shorter pauses in one Separate items in a list or add explaining phrases:Mis color favoritos boy el rojo, el amarillo y el verde. (My favorite colors are red, yellow and green.) Mi hermano, que es médico, vive en Barcelona. (My brother, who is a doctor, lives in Barcelona.) However, there are a few differences between using commas in American and Spanish English. Take a look: When writing quotation marks (mostly in this post), add commas after them in Spanish, but include commas before they take part in American English:Tengo sueño, dijo María. (I'm sleepy,' said María.) He comprado un coche rojo, dije. (I bought a red car, I said.) When you have a long number, especially if it's a dehdy, use commas and courses in Spanish in the opposite way you do it in English:Spanish: 1.234.567,8 9English: 1.234,567,89Remember the last thing about commas, both in Spanish and English: you should normally not separate a topic from assigning it to a comma. Incorrect: Ella, ha comprado un coche. (He bought a car.) That's right: Ella comprado un coche. (He bought a car.)
3. Dos puntos (colon) as it happened with commas, colon use in Spanish and English is almost the same. Although it can be used for many different purposes, when it comes to writing, the mostly used colon shows what comes next is an explanation of what has just been said, a woman, a list or quote. For example:Estaba cansado: había estado escribiendo toda la noche. (Tired: he wrote all night.) When read aloud, the pause for the colon is generally longer than the comma, but shorter than the period. You typically need to write a small letter after the colon. Even though we name the colon two points in Spanish, that doesn't mean it follows the same rules as the course! There is the last thing you should keep in mind when using the colon in Spanish. Everyone writes letters or emails. There are literally thousands of ways to start a letter, but let's say it's the easiest to write dear Mr. X, and then continue on to another line. If you take a look, you'll notice you add commas after Mr X in English. Avoid doing so in Spanish! Instead, use the colon because... Well, just because! So remember to write it correctly when you start writing an email to your boss!4. Punto y coma (Semicolon) have always loved that the semicolon is called punto y coma in Spanish, because you actually have to write a period and a comma to produce a semicolon. But on the side of that, I think Sammy Clone not only used my pudding mark at least in my life, but also one that took me the longest amount of time to understand! The semi-clone is some strange hybrid between a comma and a period. It's like commas and periods, but neither the former nor the latter... It's here. It complicates our lives... Only if we let him win is the truth is that it's very easy to use poisonous clones and we use it both in English and in the exact same Spanish.So when should we use it? There are two main uses of toxic clones, and while one is very precise and easy to understand, the other is abstract and completely open to interpretation. But we start with an easier one:use semicolon when making a list in order to separate different items, especially if the sentences items are long and contain commas. Easy. Here Sammy Clone acts as an older brother who tries to help the comma so he knows when each case ends. Me gusta hacer muchas cosas, sobre todo viajar por el mundo; descubrir nuevas culturas, si tengo tiempo, claro; y comer la comida local. (I like to do a lot of things, especially traveling around the world; discover new cultures, if of course, have time; and eat local food). Use semi-clones instead of periods to join independent clauses if they are closely related to each other. For example: En verano voy a España; en invierno voy a las montañas. (In summer we go to Spain; in winter we go to the mountains.) Tu hermano es médico; mi hermano es profesor. (Your brother is a doctor, my brother is a master.) If sentences are short, don't think too much of it. Just use the comma Te amo, te adoro. (I love you, I love you).5. Puntos suspensivos (Ellipsis)Linguistics is another pudding mark that works practically the same way in Spanish as in English.Recently, especially thanks to the use of texts, instead messaging and emails, many people tend to overuse it by adding it to the end of almost every sentence. However, the use of languageless language is very well defined and we need to go back to making the right use of it. Of the many uses of languageless, the three are the most common: the comma the interruption or speech that trails up. This is the main use of languageless. Pensaba que me querías... (I thought you loved me...) Algún día lo entenderás... And allah is All-Mighty, All-See. To show fear or suspense. This time you use languagelessness to pause, but then you continue with your speech or writing:Y entonces... lo maté. And then... I killed him.) Oi, they're gonna... pero no podía ver nada... estaba temblando... (I heard a voice... But there was nothing I could see... I was shaking...) To build a non-comprehensive list of items. When you add infinity at the end of the list, the reader understands there are more examples past the ones you name:Tenemos todos los colores: azul, amarillo, rojo, rosa, verde... (We have all the colors: blue, yellow, red, pink, green...) Algunos ejemplos de esto pueden ser perros, gatos, pájaros, conejos, peces... (A few examples of this can be dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, fish...)
6. Signo de interrogación (question mark) Question mark is one of the easiest to use pudding marks due It is universally used to close questions. The only thing you need to remember and remember is that in Spanish you need to use an upside-down question mark (also known as an open question mark) at the beginning of each question! Do the Spanish people write it? Yeah, we do! Is it necessary? yes! Can I get a lower grade? yes of course! Forget lazy Spanish people who now tend to ignore the opening question mark when chatting or writing emails. Which is as big an error as writing relieve instead of believing or using a comma at the end of a sentence. Just learn to use it, because it should! Here are some examples:«Qué hora es? (When is it?) Cómo te llamas? (What's your name?) Stas Seguru? (Are you sure?)
7. Signo de exclamación (surprise point) we have exactly the same situation when it comes to the point of wonder. We use it for the same purpose both in Spanish and English, but we need to add surprise points at the start of each surprise. Once again, don't try to find excuses and ignore sloths who try not to use it. You can't start a sentence with a little letter, can you? Precisely... Que Bonito! They will say. They have made us in the way of Allah ¡no lo hagas! And allah is All-Seeer of what you do. ¡Me estoy volviendo loco! (I'm going crazy!)
8. Guion y raya (Hyphen and Em-dash) I have a confession to l: I used to miss every time I had to use hyphen and em-dash because, for me, they've always been one and the same thing, except one longer than the other... Don't judge me, it's not perfect! However, I can share a little trick with you that has made my life easier and has helped me remember (most of the time) when I have to use any of them. Simply put, remember the following: Ria splits apart and Guyon unites. When you internally have that little mnemonic, you'll easily remember that we use raya to separate different sounds in a dialog in Spanish (i.e., each new line of colloquiality is separated from the rest and starts with em-dash):—Hola, María. (—Hello, María.) Hela, tal estás? (—Hi, how are you?) -Mui Bein, Grassia (—all right, thanks.) em-dash can also be used in Spanish to separate side notes or explanctural information somewhat like prnates, although this use is more common in English than in Spanish. In other words, hiphens can show that two words are related, continue the rest of a word in the next line, or indicate that two numbers make up a distance.fisico-quimico (physicochemical)19 84-1997páginas 45-50 (pages 45-50)There are other minor uses of em-dash and hyphen, but if you master this little trick, you're good to go sure!9. Paréntesis (Parentheses)Parentheses is another pudding mark you practically used in the same way in Spanish as in English. Parentheses can be used for many different purposes, but it's always a common thing: you always need open braces and one closure. The main uses of pronents in Spanish are: to clear past the main point. This use of prants is quite subjective, because sometimes they can be replaced by commas, and the sentence remains the same. Where are you going to draw the line? There is no universal answer to this question, but bear in mind that the closer you are to the main point, the better to use the comma:María (mi vecina) es estudiante. María (my neighbor) is a student. El coche de mi hermano (un BMW) es blanco. My brother's car (a BMW) is white. To add meanings of abbreviations. It's not compulsory, but it's always a good practice if you think the reader might have a problem with the text:OMS (Organización Mundial de la Salud). WHO (World Health Organization). To add dates and/or locations. This is quite self-explaining, so just take a look at the examples:Vivo en Madrid (Spain). I live in Madrid (Spain). La Segunda Guerra Mundial (1939-1945) fue un conflicto militar global. World War II (1939-1945) was a global military conflict.10 Comillas españolas (angle quotes) and Comillas inglesas (quotation marks) even though there are different types of quotes, almost every language has a preference and uses one type more than others. Spanish uses three types of quotes: guillemets or angle quotes (>), quotation marks() and simple quotation marks ('), but our favorites are guillemets. In recent years more and more Spanish-speaking people have been using so-called English quote() signs, but Spanish newspapers and publications generally tend to stick to tradition and continue to use angle quotes. But what are angle quotes for? We can use angle quotes for a variety of reasons, but the common difference is always the same: we mark another level in the sentence. This new level can be a quote, a sarcastic statement, a different sense of a common word, an expression, a thought or even an external word, but altogether it is at a different level than the rest of the sentence and should be represented. So, imagine that you are writing a text in Spanish and want to quote what a writer said in a book. How do you let the reader know that the following words are on a different level and not written or said by you? Exactly! You are using angle quotes... como dijo José M., «Eso es una pena». (... As Jose M said, This is 'Théséph. As I mentioned recently, you can also use angle quotes to mark sarcasm, add phrases or use words with unusual meaning. Compré vest estuido en una «boutique». (I bought this dress in a boutique.) Eres un chico muy «inteligente». (You are a very clever man.) Previously I mentioned Spanish makes use of three different types of quotes. But why? Well, it's going to be a real mess to have a quote inside. Inside quotes if you used the same angle marks all the time! Chaos, I'll tell you! The following example is written twice. In the first instance I have only used angle quotes. The latter consists of three different types of quotes. Which one is brighter and more beautiful for you? Entonces dijo: «Me parece que decir «compar en una «boutique»» es algo muy tonto». (Then he said, I think it's a very stupid thing to say shopping in a boutique) Entonces dijo: «Me parece que decir comprar en una 'boutique' es algo muy tonto». (Then saying I think saying 'shopping at boutiques' is something very stupid.) Where to practice using Spanish now that you have studied this theory, how about doing some

exercises so you can check if you have understood everything? In the first part of this section, you will have multiple sentences with a spelling error. You will be tasked to find errors and correct them. You will find the correct answers right below. In the second part, I will give you some external links where you can practice more Spanish  
pudding if you feel you still need some more. are you ready? Find and correct errors in the following sentences: Pepe, corre por el parque. Me gusta cocinar Compré uno verde; uno amarillo y uno azul. Nació en Sevilla, España. No sabía lo que significaba bailar el agua. Una ONG – Organización No Gubernamental – es imprescindible en  
la zona. No puedo lo siento. he put memro camrado on . Manzanas, peras y leche. Solutions: Pepe corre por el parque. Me gusta cocinar. Compré uno verde, uno amarillo y uno azul. Nació en Sevilla (España). No sabía lo que significaba «bailar el agua». Una ONG (Organización No Gubernamental) es imprescindible en la zona. No  
Podo, Le Sinto. He comprado zumo, manzanas, peras y leche. Online practice resources Punctuation is one of those dry topics that teachers like me love (love!) to be anxious and practice until our eyes are red. You don't have to do this in order to dominate Spanish punctuation, but some more practice will definitely serve you well. This is an  
empty spelling exercise for you to fill. The sport is similar but has longer text for you to complete with. Here's another to dominate toxic colons, colons and pranas. All right, and here's the crazy one! Finally, if you think you're a Spanish spelling master and you're not afraid of challenges, I recommend you try these exercises based on texts  
(including parts of Don Quixote!). You want to sweat! All of these spelling marks may be confusing at first, but I promise after doing a few exercises, you'll learn to see the differences. I hope you feel more comfortable after reading this when you're with writing assignments or whenever you need to write a letter or email to your new friend  
or boss! I certainly enjoyed showing you. Part of the amazing world of, and I really hope you enjoyed learning about it as well. If you liked this post, something tells me that you love FluentU, the best way to learn Spanish with real-world movies. Experience Spanish immersion online! on line!

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