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How do you say do you know spanish in spanish

do you know()A phrase is a group of words commonly used together (e.g once upon a time),phrase1. (used to address one person)a. sabes A word of phrase used to refer to the second person informal "tú" by their conjugation or implied context (e.g. How are you?).(informal) (singular)What do you know about the protests downtown?¿Qué sabes de las manifestaciones en el centro?b. sabe A word of phrase used to refer to the second person informal "tú" by their conjugation or implied context (e.g. How are you?).(informal) (singular)Do you know where the nearest bus stop is?¿Sabe dónde queda la parada de autobús más cercana?c. conoces A word or phrase used to refer to the second person formal "usted" by their conjugation or implied context (e.g. usted).(formal) (singular)Do you know my brother?¿Conoce a mi hermano?2. (used to address multiple people)a. saben (plural)Do you know if there's a pharmacy around here?¿Saben si hay una farmacia por aquí?b. conocen (plural)Do you know each other? - Yes, we met last week.¿Se conocen? - Sí, nos conocimos la semana pasada.Copyright © Curiosity Media Inc.Machine TranslatorsTranslate do you know using machine translatorsSee Machine Translations how do you know()A phrase is a group of words commonly used together (e.g once upon a time),phrase1. (with a previously specified object)a. cómo lo sabes My team is going to win the championship. - How do you know?Mi equipo va a ganar el campeonato. - ¿Cómo lo sabes?2. (without a previously specified object)a. cómo sabes (information)How do you know the answers to the test?¿Cómo sabes las respuestas del examen?b. cómo es que sabes (information)How do you know my name?¿Cómo es que sabes mi nombre?c. cómo conoces (familiarity)How do you know Juan? - We went to school together.¿Cómo conoces a Juan? - Fuimos compañeros de la escuela.d. cómo es que conoces (familiarity)How do you know my family?¿Cómo es que conoces a mi familia?e. de qué conoces a (familiarity) Regionalism used in Spain(Spain)How do you know Manuel? - He used to date my friend.¿De qué conoces a Manuel? - Era novio de mi amiga.Copyright © Curiosity Media Inc.Machine TranslatorsTranslate how do you know using machine translatorsSee Machine Translations Your browser does not support audio. Spanish Translation More Spanish words for you know See Also in English See Also in Spanish sabes you know ya adverb already, anymore, by now, before, beforehand Nearby Translations HomeQ&AHow do you say "I know" in spanish? I keep getting different results when lookin git up! an just trying to learn how to say " I know " like I know where cuba is or I know how to do the assignment 191313 viewsupdated Feb 11, 2010posted by PriscillaHanchYó sé (it is the more generic way) updated Feb 11, 2010posted by julquejust to expand a bit: If you are affirming to somebody that you know about something they have just said to you, you would normally say 'lo sé' (lit: 'I know it') If you are combining the verb saber (to know) with another verb to create the idea of knowing HOW to do something, you do not need the conjunction 'como' ('how') between the two verbs. E.G. 'Sabes hacerlo' = 'you know how to do it'. If you are conveying the idea of knowing somebody or somewhere, you use the verb Conocer instead of Saber ('la conozco' = 'I know her'). Hope this helps. updated Feb 11, 2010posted by adrob767a lo sé = I already know that ... sort of like in English. "Yeah I know. ..." César ha comprado otro saxo, un alto. Yo lo sé, él necesitaba para su grupo nuevo César has bought another sax, an alto. Yeah I know, he needed it for his new group updated Feb 11, 2010edited by lagartijaverdepoted by lagartijaverde... and then one day you'll need to use yo conozco updated Feb 11, 2010posted by JackOBrien The Spanish verbs saber and conocer both mean "to know" in English but they are not interchangeable. There is a cardinal rule when you're translating in any language: translate meaning, not words. The two verbs have different meanings. The Spanish verb conocer, which comes from the same root as the English words "cognition" and "recognize," generally means "to be familiar with." You would use conocer in the following ways; note it is conjugated to agree with the person and tense: Spanish Sentence English Translation Conozco a Pedro. I know Pedro. ¿Conoces a María? Do you know Maria? No conozco Guadalajara. I don't know Guadalajara. Or, I haven't been to Guadalajara. Conocéte a ti mismo. Know yourself. The most common meaning for saber is "to know a fact," "to know how" or "to possess knowledge." Following are examples of saber in a sentence: Spanish Sentence English Translation No sé nada. I don't know anything. Él no sabe nadar. He doesn't know how to swim. No sé nada de Pedro. I don't have any news about Pedro. Conocer also can mean "to meet," just as we use might say in English, "Pleased to meet you" upon meeting someone. Conocer can be used in the preterite past tense as well, for example, Conocí a mi esposa en Vancouver, which means, "I met my wife in Vancouver." In some contexts, it also can mean "to recognize," although there also is a verb, reconocer, that means "to recognize." Saber can mean "to have flavor," as in sabe bien, which means "It tastes good." Both conocer and saber are fairly common verbs, and both are irregular verbs, meaning their conjugation patterns break from regular -er ending verbs. To differentiate sé, the first-person present singular of saber, from se, a reflexive pronoun, note that there is an accent. The two verbs are used commonly in idiomatic phrases. Spanish Phrase English Translation a saber namely conocer al dedillo o conocer palmo a palmo to know like the palm of one's hand conocer de vista to know by sight cuando lo supie when I found out dar a conocer to make known darse a conocer to make oneself known me sabe mal I feel bad about no saber ni jota (o papa) de algo to not have a clue about something no se sabe nobody knows para que lo sepas for your information que yo sepa as far as I know ¿Quién sabe? Who knows? se conoce que apparently según mi leal saber y entender to the best of my knowledge ¿Se puede saber ...? May I ask...? se sabe que it is known that vete (tú) a saber goodness knows ¡Yo que sé! or ¿Qué sé yo? I have no idea! How am I supposed to know? As in English, there are verbs that sometimes have the same meaning, but are used differently depending on the context of the sentence. The following Spanish verbs meaning, "to be," "to look," "to have" and "to hear," can be a little tricky. Below is a guide for these commonly mistaken verbs. Both ser and estar mean "to be." Ser is used to talk about permanent or lasting attributes. There is an acronym to help Spanish learners remember when ser is used: DOCTOR, which stands for descriptions, occupations, characteristics, time, origin and relationships. Examples include Yo soy Maria, for "I am Maria," or Hoy es Martes, for "Today is Tuesday." Estar is used to express a temporary condition or location. A good mnemonic to remember estar is another acronym: PLACE, which stands for position, location, action, condition, and emotion. For example, Estamos en el cafe, means, "We are in the cafe." Or, Estoy triste, which means, "I am sad." The English verb "to look" can be expressed in most cases interchangeably by the verb mirar or ver in Spanish when you want to say "to look at" or "to watch." For instance, if you want to say, "Want to watch the game?" a Spanish speaker can say either ¿Quieres ver el partido? or ¿Quieres mirar el partido? The verb buscar has a slightly different meaning, it is used to express the idea "to look for." For example, Estoy buscando un partido, which means, "I am looking for a game." Both tener and haber mean "to have." Tener is used mostly as an active verb. If you "have something," you would use tener. Haber is mostly used as a helping verb in Spanish. For example, in English, we might say, "I have been to the grocery store." The "have" in the sentence is a helping verb. Both escuchar and oír mean, "to hear," however, oír refers to the physical capacity to hear, and escuchar implies that one is paying attention or listening to a sound. Spanish is a beautiful language, but that's not the only great cause to learn it. It's one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and you can find speakers almost anywhere—whether you're in Europe, South America, or the North American continent. You probably have a multitude of reasons for why you love the Spanish tongue and have invested countless hours in conjugating verbs, memorizing vocabulary, and perfecting your accent. But how do you know when you've finally mastered Spanish? While picking up a new language is bound to be a constant learning process, here are five clues that will tell you if you've conquered Spanish or still have a ways to go to achieve fluency! Photo via Flickr 1. You can multi-task Usually when we speak a foreign tongue we have to devote all our brain power to the conversation. The moment you get side-tracked you'll tend to revert back to a language you're more comfortable with. If you can multi-task and communicate effectively in Spanish at the same time, it's a pretty good indication that you're Spanish-speaking skills are on point! Imagine sitting at your computer writing something up in English while listening to Coldplay in the background AND having a snack at the same time. What would happen if someone started chatting with you in Spanish? Would you have to close down your document, turn off the music, and put aside your snack in order to give a mistake-free response? If the answer is no, you're on the right track! Want to pinpoint your fluency? Check out our free Spanish placement test to see how your level measures up! 2. You can use slang There is no truer sign of a Spanish-speaking master than the ability to effortlessly use slang. Whether you're throwing in a cabrón in Mexico, interspersing your speech with a multitude of vales in Spain, or using the phrase Buena onda casually in South America, if using slang is second nature to you in Spanish then you've achieved a high level of fluency indeed! Even better, if you can change your accent according to the region you're in while using Spanish slang, you have become something of a language guru! Photo via Flickr 3. You can dream big A pretty common indicator that you're Spanish skills have reached fluency levels is if you've started dreaming in the language. Dreams can reveal a lot about your hopes and fears, but they are definitely most useful when it comes to determining your Spanish language proficiency! If you start dreaming in Spanish, it's a signal that you've internalized the language into your subconscious to such a point that you can use it without really thinking about it. In other words, it's become such second nature that you can't get away from it, even in your sleep! 4. You start using an accent When I say you start using an accent once you master Spanish, I don't mean in Spanish but rather in your native tongue. The moment you start using Spanish pronunciation to say English words, you are a true Spanish language master. Wifi becomes weefee, Mexico becomes Mehiko, and any words with double rrs must be trilled in true Spanish fashion! Oh, and did I mention that you will now find it impossible to go to a Mexican restaurant with your English-speaking friends and not say every food item with a nice, thick Mexican or Spanish accent? Photo via Flickr 5. You no longer get compliments I know this probably seems counterintuitive (wouldn't you receive more compliments if your Spanish is better?), but allow me to explain. When you are learning a language, people will usually compliment you for how well you're doing. It's kind of a way to say: 'Good job, little buddy!' 'A' for effort!' However, receiving compliments for your language abilities isn't always an indicator that you are speaking the language well, it's mostly people showing appreciation for you even trying. So, if you start getting fewer compliments for your Spanish skills (or none at all), it means you may have obtained fluency status! Either that, or your Spanish is so terrible everyone thinks you're speaking another language altogether and THAT's why they aren't giving you words of encouragement. Are you fluent in Spanish? What are some signs that told you you'd reached a high level of Spanish? What are some clues you hope to notice when you become fluent? Spanish is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. With more than 500 million speakers, it's no wonder that many English speakers are trying to add Spanish More >> French may be one of the most popular languages in the world, but it sure isn't easy. This quiz will separate the fluent French-speakers from those struggling to conjugate common More >> If you've spoken the English language, you've probably heard these common idioms and clichés. But, because they're not meant to be taken literally, they can sometimes be confusing when you More >> Are you a Word Nerd? Do you constantly find yourself correcting your friends' grammar or helping them read over an email before hitting "Send"? Then, you may be a good More >> The English language is full of figurative language and wise proverbs to keep us on a steady track. Many English proverbs have been used to give a bit of advice More >> Reading poetry can be a great delight! Many of our favorite poems are full of beautiful figurative language that leaves room for interpretation. Readers can take a piece of work, More >> Planning a trip to a Spanish-speaking country? Chances are you'll meet locals who can speak English. But you'll be surprised how much a few Spanish words can improve your experience! Locals will appreciate that you're making the effort to communicate in their language — it shows that you're a friendly and respectful guest. If you want to go one step further, try 1-on-1 Spanish lessons with an online tutor. You'll be speaking from lesson one, so even a crash course of five hours will make a huge difference! 50 Basic Spanish words and phrases Here are 50 survival words to scribble down in a notebook ahead of your trip. Scroll down to learn how they're used in context! Spanish word or phrase English translation Me llamo My name is Mi Nombre es My name is Hola, soy Markus Hi, I'm Markus ¿Cómo te llamas? What is your name? (Yo) tengo ... años I am ... years old. (Yo) soy de... I come from... Buenos días Good morning Buenas tardes Good afternoon Buenas noches Good evening / Good night ¿Cómo está usted? How are you? (formal) ¿Cómo estás? How are you? (informal) ¿Qué tal? How are you? (informal) / What's up? ¿Cómo te va? How's it going? ¿Qué haces? What are you doing? ¿Qué pasa? What's happening? Bien, gracias Good, thank you Muy bien Very well Así, así So, so Como siempre As always ¿Y tú? And you? ¡Gracias! Thank you! ¡Muchas gracias! Thank you very much! ¡De nada! / No problem! Por favor Please ¡Perdon! Excuse me! ¡Disculpe! Excuse me! ¡Lo siento! Sorry! ¿Qué...? What? ¿Quién...? Who? ¿Cuándo...? When? ¿Dónde...? ¿Dónde...? ¿Por qué...? Why? ¿Cuál? Which? ¿Cómo...? How? ¿Qué hora tienes? What time is it? ¿De dónde vienes? Where are you from? ¿Dónde estás? Where are you? ¿Puede ayudarme? Can you help me? ¿Podría ayudarme? Can I help you? ¿Cuánto cuesta eso? How much does it cost? ¿Entiende? Do you understand? ¡Puede repetir! Can you say that again? ¿Qué significa [word]? What does [word] mean? ¿Puedes hablar más despacio? Can you speak slowly? ¿Dónde puedo encontrar un taxi? Where can I find a taxi? ¿Dónde está [hotel's name] hotel? Where is [hotel's name] hotel? ¡Sí! Yes! No! No Tal vez Maybe Claro Of course Spanish greetings and responses Of course, you can't expect to have some small talk without knowing some Spanish greetings. One of the most popular words in Spanish is "hola" which means "hi" or "hello." You can also use the following Spanish expressions: Buenos días — Good morning Buenas tardes — Good afternoon Buenas noches — Good evening / Good night To keep the conversation going, it's time to ask "how are you". Here are some basic Spanish questions that come after greeting: ¿Cómo está usted? — How are you? (formal) ¿Cómo estás? — How are you? (informal) ¿Qué tal? — How are you? (informal) / What's up? ¿Cómo te va? — How's it going? ¿Qué haces? — What are you doing? ¿Qué pasa? — What's happening? If someone asks you one of these questions, you can use the following conversational Spanish phrases: Bien, gracias — Good, thank you And also don't forget about this fundamental follow-up question: If you feel like it's time to switch to English, you're free to clarify whether the person you're talking to speaks English or not. Just say "¿Habla inglés?" that is used for "Do you speak English?". How to introduce yourself in Spanish If you want to introduce yourself, you can say: Mi nombre es — My name is But you can also start with another simple Spanish word "soy" which means "I am". For example: Hola, soy Markus — Hi, I'm Markus To ask the name of a person you're talking to, you can say: ¿Cómo te llamas? — What is your name? When you're introduced to someone, you should say "mucho gusto". Its literal translation is "pleasure". Although it sounds too formal in English, this important Spanish phrase can also be translated as "nice to meet you". Here are more simple Spanish phrases to use when you need to talk about yourself: (Yo) tengo ... años — I am ... years old. (Yo) soy de — I come from Polite words and expressions in Spanish No matter what your mother tongue is, the simple words of politeness always go a long way. These Spanish phrases will surely come in handy during the conversation if you don't want to offend anyone: ¡Muchas gracias! — Thank you very much! ¡De nada! — You're welcome! / No problem! Por favor — Please (generally used at the end of a sentence) ¡Disculpe! — Excuse me! (to apologize in advance for being a bit of a bother) ¡Lo siento! — Sorry! (to apologize for a mistake) Question words in Spanish If you want to make your conversation with other people really effective, you have to know how to ask questions. So, here is a list of Spanish question words you need to memorize right away: Pay attention that question words in Spanish always come with an accent and opening as well as closing question mark. Just imagine that you're abroad. What should you do when you suddenly need to ask for help? Or if you want to buy something at a souvenir shop? Of course, a handy Spanish dictionary in your pocket will certainly help, but it could take time for you to find the right phrase. To make sure you keep the conversation flowing, it's crucial to learn basic Spanish sentences (questions and answers) before you go abroad, so that you'll be able to cope with any problems once they crop up. Here are some examples of useful questions to learn: ¿Qué hora tienes? — What time is it? ¿De dónde vienes? — Where are you from? ¿Dónde vives? — Where do you live? ¿Puede ayudarme? — Can you help me? ¿Podría ayudarme? — Can I help you? ¿Cuánto cuesta eso? — How much does it cost? ¿Qué hora tienes? — What time is it? ¿Entiende? — Do you understand? ¡Puede repetir! — Can you say that again? ¿Qué significa [word]? — What does [word] mean? ¿Puedes hablar más despacio? — Can you speak slowly? ¿Dónde puedo encontrar un taxi? — Where can I find a taxi? ¿Dónde está [hotel's name] hotel? — Where is [hotel's name] hotel? We have online tutors in more than 50 languages. And of course, you should know what to answer: ¡Sin problema! — No problem! No entiendo — I don't understand! No (lo) sé — I don't know! No tengo ni idea — I have no idea! No hablo español — I don't speak Spanish Estoy perdido — I'm lost Mi español es malo — My Spanish is bad Most common Spanish verbs: have, need, want With this list of Spanish verbs, you'll have a firm foundation for creating sentences in different circumstances. Basic Spanish for travelers is based on these simple words: to have (tener), to want (querer), to need (necesitar). If you want to ask whether someone has something you need, you may say "¿Tienes...?" followed by a necessary noun. When you're at the hotel, you might ask the receptionist: ¿Tienes las amenidades de baño? — Do you have bathroom amenities? You could also say "necesito" if you need something. Are you at the railway station and want to buy a ticket? Just say: Necesito un boleto a Seattle — I need a ticket to Seattle Any time you want something, you can say "quiero". For example: Yo quiero un café — I want a cup of coffee Using these uncomplicated constructions, you'll be easily understood and find a way out of any situation. Just add the right noun to the required verb, but don't forget to conjugate it correctly. Want to know how to conjugate Spanish verbs? Check out our article "The Ultimate Guide to Spanish Conjugations". How to celebrate in Spanish There are various expressions in Spanish used for special occasions. These phrases are perfect for events like birthdays, party or dinner with friends: ¡Feliz Cumpleaños! — Happy Birthday! ¡Felicitaciones! — Congratulations! ¡Buen provecho! — Bon appetit! ¡Bienvenidos! / ¡Bienvenidas! — Welcome! Salud! — Cheers! How to say goodbye in Spanish It's always hard to say goodbye, especially if you don't know how to do it properly. Here are some popular Spanish phrases to help you end a conversation: Hasta luego — See you later (most likely today) Hasta mañana — See you tomorrow Nos vemos — See you (informal) ¡Cuidate mucho! — Take care! ¡Tenga un buen día! — Have a nice day! ¡Hasta luego! — See you soon! ¡Buen viaje! — Have a good trip! Final thoughts So now you have the right key words to help you get started on your Spanish language journey. With these useful phrases, you'll soon find yourself having your first conversation with a native Spanish speaker. The best way to learn these words is by practicing regularly. Preply offers 1-on-1 lessons with native Spanish tutors, so you can easily find an expert and start putting your knowledge into practice right away.

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