1. **Spanish Names, Greetings and Goodbyes**

***¿Cómo te llamas?* Student Resource Page for Introductions**

* Up until what point during the day would you normally greet someone with the following?:
	+ Buenos días \_\_\_used until about noon\_\_\_
	+ Buenas tardes \_\_\_used from noon until 6-7p.m.\_\_\_
	+ Buenas noches \_\_\_used from about 7p.m. onward\_\_\_
* What is the “normal” response in dominant U.S. culture when someone asks you how you are doing? Do you think all cultures are this way?
* For example: In Ecuador two very common responses to “¿Cómo estás?” are “Aquí, nomás” or “Aquí, luchando.” What might this sound like to an outsider? What different meanings could it have to an *ecuatoriano*?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Buenos días.**  | Good morning. | **¿Cómo estás?** | How are you (inf.)? |
| **Buenas tardes.** | Good afternoon. | **¿Cómo está usted?** | How are you (formal)? |
| **Buenas noches.** | Good evening/night. | **Estoy bien.** | I’m good. |
| **Hola.**  | Hi. | **Estoy feliz.** | I’m happy. |
| **¿Qué tal?** | What’s up? | **Estoy así así.** | I’m okay (not great). |
| **Me llamo…** | My name is… | **Estoy más o menos.** | I’m okay (not great). |
| **¿Cómo te llamas?** | What’s your (inf.) name? | **Estoy mal.** | I’m bad. |
| **¿Cómo se llama usted?** | What’s your (formal) name? | **Adiós.** | Bye. |
| **¿Y tú/usted?** | And you (inf./form.)? | **Nos vemos.** | See you. |
| **Mucho gusto.** | Pleasure to meet you. | **Hasta luego.** | Until later. |

**Nota Cultural: Nombres**

The name game in Spanish-speaking countries can vary from place to place. In Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries people usually have two last names. Usually, the father’s name is written before the mother’s name, and the father’s name will be the one used if a person goes by one name. For example, you might call Pablo Fox Quesada *Señor Fox*. Nowadays, Spanish women who marry usually keep the names they were given at birth. Children will get their two last names by combining their parent’s fathers’ names. In other words, if Pablo Fox Quesada married Carla Díaz Villa and they had a daughter named Rosa, she would actually be Rosa (with a middle name here) Fox Díaz.

In Latin American countries, on the other hand, a married woman may choose to drop the last name she got from her mother and adopt her husband’s paternal last name. However, she often does it a bit differently by inserting the word *"de"* ("of") between her old last name and her husband’s last name. For example, if *Ángela López Sánchez* married *Tomás Portillo Blanco*, she might choose to be *Angela López de Portillo*.

That’s not true everywhere, however. Some South American countries, such as Argentina, are beginning to follow the Western custom of using a single last name passed down from the father. And, of course, not all women choose to change their names if they marry even if that is the tradition in their culture.

**Grammar Bonus:** *nombre* in Spanish just refers to your first name. If you want someone’s last name, ask for their *apellido*