

# Grammaire espagnole

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La langue espagnole suit généralement les principes grammaticaux des autres langues romanes, à savoir, par exemple, que c'est une langue plutôt flexionnelle (les substantifs et les adjectifs possèdent deux genres et deux nombres, le verbe se conjugue, etc.) à tendance synthétique.

L'espagnol fut la première langue européenne à posséder une grammaire officielle, publiée en 1492 par Antonio de Nebrija. L'initiative fut soutenue par les rois catholiques, y voyant un moyen d'unifier leur empire à la fin de la reconquista. Encore de nos jours, le terme *Español* est considéré politiquement sensible dans certaines régions de l'Espagne, en particulier chez certains indépendantistes du Pays basque.

Fondée en 1713, l'Académie royale espagnole (*Real Academia Española*) a traditionnellement été considérée comme l'autorité normalisant la langue nationale.

## Alphabet

L'alphabet espagnol se compose de 27 lettres portant toutes un nom féminin et deux digrammes : *ch* et *ll*.

A a : a [a]

B b : be [be]

C c : ce [θe] ( [k] devant *-a*, *-o*, *-u* )

Ch ch: che [tʃe]

D d : de [ðe]

E e : e [e]

F f : efe ['efe]

G g : ge [xe]

H h : hache ['atʃe]

I i : i [i]

J j : jota ['xota]

K k : ca [ka]

L l : ele ['ele]

LL ll : elle ['eʎe]

M m : eme ['eme]

N n : ene ['ene]

Ñ ñ : eñe ['eɲe] (comme *gn* en français ou italien)

O o : o [o]

P p : pe [pe]

Q q : cu [ku]

R R : ere

RR rr : erre [erre]

S s : ese [ese]

T t : te [te]

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U u : u [u]

V v : uve [uβe]

W w : uve doble [uβe doble]

X x : equis ['ekis]

Y y : i griega ou ye [i'ɣrjeɣa] [dje]

Z z : zeta ou zeda [zeta] [zeða]

## Accent tonique

En espagnol, l'accent tonique porte généralement sur l'avant-dernière syllabe. On écrit le tilde selon les règles d'accent.

Les diphtongues (*ai au, ei, etc.*) et les triptongues (*iai, iei, uai, uei*) forment qu'une seule syllabe (**ruído** ; averiguáis) ; si l'accent écrit est nécessaire, il porte sur la voyelle forte, c'est-à-dire *a e o* (**también**). Quand les deux voyelles sont faibles (*u et i*), c'est la dernière qui domine (**ruído**). L'accentuation d'un *i* ou d'un *u* dans une diphtongue dissocie les deux éléments de cette diphtongue pour en faire deux syllabes distinctes (**desconfío** ; ataúd).

Généralement, l'accent tonique ne change pas de place en passant du singulier au pluriel (**capitán**, capitanes) ; il faut donc le cas échéant, ajouter ou supprimer l'accent écrit. Il existe cependant trois exceptions : **régimen**, regímenes ; **carácter**, caracteres ; **especímen**, especímenes.

## Règles d'accent

- Les mots qui sont accentués sur la dernière syllabe portent l'accent quand la dernière lettre est "n", "s" ou voyelle : *camión, arnés, comí...* ; mais : *ayer, pared, ciudad, reloj...*
- Les mots qui sont accentués sur l'avant-dernière syllabe, portent l'accent quand la dernière lettre est une consonne (sauf "n" ou "s") : *débil, Pérez, López...* ; mais *chasis, antes, hola...*
- Les mots accentués sur l'antépénultième syllabe portent toujours l'accent : *médico, bárbaro, gramática...*

### DIPHONGUES ET TRIPHONGUES

En espagnol il y a des voyelles ouvertes (fortes) : *a, e, o* et fermées (faibles) : *i, u*. La diphtongue est l'union d'une voyelle **ouverte** et d'une voyelle **fermée** (fermée-ouverte / ouverte-fermée) ou bien de deux voyelles fermées (*iu, ui*) dans la même syllabe. Exemples :

**Ciudad, violín, piano, aire, agua**

Quand une diphtongue doit porter l'accent (selon les règles d'accentuation), on l'écrit sur la voyelle forte/ouverte : **Ca-mión, ju-gáis, áu-re-o**, etc.

Les triptongues sont l'union de trois voyelles dans la même syllabe : faible-forte-faible. On écrit l'accent selon les règles d'accent :

**San-ti-guáis, U-ru-guay** .

La lettre *h* n'empêche pas les diphtongues et les triptongues : *ahu-ma-do, ahi-jar*

### HIATUS

Un hiatus se fait quand il y a deux voyelles, mais qu'elles issues sont de syllabes différentes. Il y a deux classes :

- Les hiatus de deux voyelles fortes : *a-é-re-o*, *a-ho-ra*. Ils portent l'accent selon les règles d'accent (aéreo)
- Les hiatus de voyelle fermée-ouverte/ouverte-fermée : la syllabe fermée est toujours la voyelle accentuée du mot, et porte toujours l'accent : *Hab-í-a*, *ba-hí-a*, *o-í-do*

Les combinaisons "iu" et "ui" constituent toujours une diphtongue :

Luis (sans accent écrit), *ciu-dad*, *diur-no*

## Observation

L'accent écrit sert principalement à différencier certains mots d'orthographe identique mais de fonction grammaticale distincte, comme :

- l'article *el* et le pronom *él*
- la conjonction *si* et l'adverbe ou le réfléchi *sí*
- la conjonction *mas* et l'adverbe *más*
- l'adjectif *solo* et l'adverbe *sólo*
- les adjectifs démonstratifs *este*, *esta*, etc., et les pronoms relatifs *que*, *quien*, etc.
- *dé*, 1<sup>re</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> personnes du présent du subjonctif du verbe « dar », et la préposition *de*
- *sé*, 1<sup>re</sup> personne du présent de l'indicatif du verbe « saber » et 2<sup>e</sup> personne de l'impératif du verbe « ser », et le pronom réfléchi *se*.

Le premier élément d'un mot composé s'écrit sans accent (decimo-sexto), sauf s'il s'agit d'un adverbe terminé par le suffixe **-mente** (facilmente) ou de deux adjectifs unis par un tiret (historico-crítico).

## Nouvelles règles établies par l'Académie royale espagnole en 1952

- Les mots qui se terminent par *-oo* ne portent pas d'accent écrit (*Feijoo*).
- La terminaison des infinitifs en *-uir* n'est pas accentuée parce que les diphtongues *ui*, *iu* sont toujours diphtongues (*constituir*, *contribuir*, *immiscuir*, *restituir*, *huir*).
- Les formes verbales monosyllabiques ne portent pas d'accent écrit (*fue*, *fui*, *dio*, *vio*). Il en est de même des mots qui ne comportent qu'une seule syllabe (*ni*), sauf si cela risque de créer une ambiguïté quant au sens du terme considéré (*si* conjonction et *sí* adverbe).
- Les noms propres étrangers n'ont pas d'accent, excepté s'ils sont passés dans la langue sous une forme hispanisée.

## Prononciation

En espagnol, toutes les lettres se prononcent, sauf le **h** lorsqu'il n'est pas aspiré (*hacha* se prononce **atcha**) et le **u** après un **g** (si suivi d'un **e** ou d'un **i** comme *gue* ou *gui*) ou un **q** (*quien*, *querer*), excepté s'il est surmonté d'un tréma (*vergüenza*).

Le **v** ne se prononce pas [v] comme en français mais plutôt comme un **b**.

## Conjugaison

**Verbe "haber" (seulement utilisé comme auxiliaire "avoir" - pour l'autre sens de "avoir", utiliser le verbe TENER)**

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé
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Infinitif	haber	haber habido
Gérondif	habiendo	habiendo habido
Participe	habido	-----

### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Passé imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	he	hube	había	habría	habré
Tú/vos	has	hubiste	habías	habría	habrás
Él/ella/usted	ha/hay (hay=il y a)	hubo	había	habría	habrá
Nosotros	hemos	hubimos	habíamos	habríamos	habremos
Vosotros	habéis	hubisteis	habíais	habríais	habréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	han	hubieron	habían	habrían	habrán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he habido	hube habido	había habido	habría habido	habré habido
Tú/vos	has habido	hubiste habido	habías habido	habrías habido	habrás habido
Él/ella/usted	ha habido	hubo habido	había habido	habría habido	habrá habido

Les autres personnes des temps composés se conjuguent de la même manière. On peut voir que :

- Le présent de "haber" est utilisé pour former les passés composés
- Le passé simple est utilisé pour former le passé antérieur
- Le passé imparfait est utilisé pour former le plus-que-parfait
- Le futur est utilisé pour former le futur composé
- Le conditionnel est utilisé pour former le conditionnel composé

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Imparfait	Futur
Yo	haya	hub-iera/-iese	hubiere
Tú/vos	hayas	hub-ieras/-ieses	hubieres
Él/ella/usted	haya	hub-iera/-iese	hubiere
Nosotros	hayamos	hub-iéramos/-ésemos	hubiéremos
Vosotros	hayáis	hub-ierais/-ieseis	hubiereis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	hayan	hub-ieran/-iesen	hubieren
Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya habido	hub-iera/-iese habido	hubiere habido
Tú/vos	hayas habido	hub-iera/-ieses habido	hubieres habido
Él/ella/usted	haya habido	hub-iera/-iese habido	hubiere habido

Les autres personnes des temps composés se conjuguent de la même manière. On peut voir que :

- Le présent est utilisé pour former les passés composés
- Il n'y a pas de passé simple ou de passé antérieur
- Le passé imparfait est utilisé pour former le plus-que-parfait
- Le futur est utilisé pour former le futur composé
- Il n'y a pas de conditionnel ou de conditionnel composé

### ATTENTION

Au subjonctif : Le futur, comme le futur composé ne s'utilisent pas beaucoup, sauf dans les textes juridiques.

### Impératif

He (tú) habed (vosotros)

Hayamos (nosotros)

Haya (él) hayan (ellos)

### Premier groupe

Verbes en **-ar** : amar (aimer)

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé
Infinitif	amar	haber amado
Gérondif	amando	habiendo amado
Participe	amado	-----

### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	am-o	am-é	am-aba	am-aría	am-aré
Tú/vos	am-as	am-aste	am-abas	am-arías	am-arás
Él/ella/usted	am-a	am-ó	am-aba	am-aría	am-ará
Nosotros	am-amos	am-amos	am-ábamos	am-aríamos	am-aremos
Vosotros	am-áis	am-asteis	am-abais	am-aríais	am-aréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	am-an	am-aron	am-aban	am-arían	am-arán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he amado	hube amado	había amado	habría amado	habré amado

- Les formes des temps composés s'obtiennent à partir de l'auxiliaire "haber" et du participe passé.

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Imparfait	Futur
Yo	am-e	am-ara/ase	am-are
Tú/vos	am-es	am-aras/ases	am-ares
Él/ella/usted	am-e	am-ara/ase	am-are
Nosotros	am-emos	am-áramos/ásemos	am-áremos
Vosotros/ustedes	am-éis	am-arais/aseis	am-areis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	am-en	am-aran/asen	am-aren

Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya amado	hub-iera/iese amado	hubiere amado

- Les formes des temps composés s'obtiennent à partir de l'auxiliaire "haber" et du participe passé.

### Impératif

Ama (tú) amad (vosotros)

Amemos (nosotros)

Ame (él) amen (ellos)

### Deuxième groupe

En **-er** : comer (manger)

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé			
Infinitif	comer	haber comido			
Gérondif	comiendo	habiendo comido	Participe	comido	-----

### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	com-o	com-í	com-ía	com-ería	com-eré
Tú/vos	com-es	com-iste	com-ías	com-erías	com-erás
Él/ella/usted	com-e	com-ió	com-ía	com-ería	com-erá
Nosotros	com-emos	com-imos	com-íamos	com-eríamos	com-eremos
Vosotros	com-éis	com-isteis	com-íais	com-eríais	com-eréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	com-en	com-ieron	com-ían	com-erían	com-erán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he comido	hube comido	había comido	habría comido	habré comido

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Imparfait	Futur
Yo	com-a	com-iera/-iese	com-iere
Tú/vos	com-as	com-ieras/-ieseis	com-ieres
Él/ella/usted	com-a	com-iera/-iese	com-iere
Nosotros	com-amos	com-iéramos/-iésemos	com-iéremos
Vosotros	com-áis	com-ierais/-eseis	com-iereis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	com-an	com-ieran/-iesen	com-ieren
Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya comido	hub-iera/-iese comido	hubiere comido

### Impératif

Come (tú) comed (vosotros)

Comamos (nosotros)

Coma (él) coman (ellos)

### Troisième groupe

En **-ir** : vivir (vivre)

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé
Infinitif	vivir	haber vivido
Gérondif	viviendo	habiendo vivido
Participe	vivido	-----

### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	viv-o	viv-í	viv-ía	viv-iría	viv-iré
Tú/vos	viv-es	viv-iste	viv-ías	viv-irías	viv-irás
Él/ella/usted	viv-e	viv-ió	viv-ía	viv-iría	viv-irá
Nosotros	viv-imos	viv-imos	viv-íamos	viv-iríamos	viv-iremos
Vosotros	viv-ís	viv-isteis	viv-íais	viv-iríais	viv-iréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	viv-en	viv-ieron	viv-ían	viv-irían	viv-irán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he vivido	hube vivido	había vivido	habría vivido	habré vivido

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Passé imparfait	Futur
Yo	viv-a	viv-iera/-iese	viv-iere
Tú/vos	viv-as	viv-ieras/-ieses	viv-ieres
Él/ella/usted	viv-a	viv-iera/-iese	viv-iere
Nosotros	viv-amos	com-iéramos/-iésemos	viv-iéremos
Vosotros	viv-áis	viv-ierais/-eseis	viv-iereis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	viv-an	viv-ieran/-iesen	viv-ieren
Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya vivido	hub-iera/-iese vivido	hubiere vivido

### Impératif

Vive (tú) vivid (vosotros)

Vivamos (nosotros)

Viva (él) vivan (ellos)

### Verbe "ser"

Première forme espagnole du verbe "être" :

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé
Infinitif	ser	haber sido
Gérondif	siendo	habiendo sido

Participe	sido	-----
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### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	soy	fui	era	se-ría	seré
Tú/vos	eres	fuiste	eras	serías	serás
Él/ella/usted	es	fue	era	sería	será
Nosotros	somos	fuimos	éramos	seríamos	seremos
Vosotros	sois	fuisteis	erais	seríais	seréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	son	fueron	eran	serían	serán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he sido	hube sido	había sido	habría sido	habré sido

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Imparfait	Futur
Yo	sea	fuera/fuese	fuere
Tú/vos	seas	fueras/fueses	fueres
Él/ella/usted	sea	fuera/fuese	fuere
Nosotros	seamos	fuéramos/fuésemos	fuéremos
Vosotros	seáis	fuerais/fueseis	fuereis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	sean	fueran/fuesen	fueren
Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya sido	hub-iera/-iese sido	hubiere sido

### Impératif

Sé (tú) sed (vosotros)

Seamos (nosotros)

Sea (él) sean (ellos)

### Voix passive

En espagnol, on forme la voix passive avec le verbe "ser" et le participe du verbe qu'on veut utiliser.

Par exemple.

1<sup>e</sup> } personne du singulier du présent de l'indicatif (en voix passive): Yo soy amado.

2<sup>e</sup> } personne du pluriel du passé composé (indicatif) : Vosotros habéis sido amados.

### Verbe "estar"

Seconde forme espagnole du verbe *être* :

Forme verbale	Simple	Composé
Infinitif	estar	haber estado
Gérondif	estando	habiendo estado

Participe	estado	-----
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### Indicatif

Personne	Présent	Passé simple	Imparfait	Conditionnel	Futur
Yo	est-oy	est-uve	est-aba	est-aría	est-aré
Tú/vos	est-ás	est-uviste	est-abas	est-arías	est-arás
Él/ella/usted	est-á	est-uvo	est-aba	est-aría	est-ará
Nosotros	est-amos	est-uvimos	est-ábamos	est-aríamos	est-aremos
Vosotros	est-áis	est-uvisteis	est-abais	est-aríais	est-aréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	est-an	est-uvieron	est-aban	est-arían	est-arán
Personne	Passé composé	Passé antérieur	Plus-que-parfait	Conditionnel composé	Futur composé
Yo	he estado	hube estado	había estado	habría estado	habré estado

### Subjonctif

Personne	Présent	Imparfait	Futur
Yo	est-é	est-uviera/uviese	est-uviere
Tú/vos	est-és	est-uvieras/uvieses	est-uvieres
Él/ella/usted	est-é	est-uviera/uviese	est-uviere
Nosotros	est-emos	est-uviéramos/uviésemos	est-uviéremos
Vosotros	est-éis	est-uvierais/uvieseis	est-uviereis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	est-én	est-uvieran/uviesen	est-uvieren
Personne	Passé composé	Plus-que-parfait	Futur composé
Yo	haya estado	hub-iera/-iese estado	hubiere estado

### Impératif

Está (tú) estad (vosotros) (*on utilise de préférence la forme incluant le pronom personnel* : **estate (tú) estaos (vosotros)**)

Estemos (nosotros) (*on utilise de préférence la forme incluant le pronom personnel* : **estémonos**)

Esté (él) estén (ellos) (*on utilise de préférence la forme incluant le pronom personnel* : **se esté (él) se estén (ellos)**)

## **Liens externes**

- Grammaire et conjugaisons de verbes en espagnol <sup>[1]</sup>
- Site de conjugaison en espagnol <sup>[2]</sup>
- Site proposant des cours de grammaire espagnole <sup>[3]</sup>

## **Références**

[1] <http://www.esfacil.eu/>

[2] <http://www.elconjugador.com/>

[3] [http://www.espagnol-online.de/grammaire/contenu/apprendre\\_espagnole\\_en\\_ligne.htm](http://www.espagnol-online.de/grammaire/contenu/apprendre_espagnole_en_ligne.htm)

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