

I'm not a robot































Spanish to EnglishPossible Results:See the entry for él.See the entry for el.Spanish Pronunciation Cheat Sheet El vs él are two different words. El without an accent is a definite article (the) and more often it's placed before concrete singular masculine nouns. Él with an accent is a pronoun for the 3rd person singular: it replaces a male subject or object. Depending on the sentence, él means 'he' or 'him'. El teléfono azul es de él.The blue phone is for him.El hospital está a dos cuadras.The hospital is two blocks away.El es el papá de ese niño. He is that boy's father. El vs él are terms with specific roles and, as such, they work with different elements and constructions. Since they're both crucial, in the following sections, you'll learn their differences by learning when and how to use each term. El vs él is a set of crucial words that you must master. Here are the primary aspects you need to remember: The meaning of el vs él changes based on the presence or absence of the accent mark. El without an accent is a definite article (the) and conveys specificity. It's placed before singular masculine nouns -el perro, el niño, el camión. El + adjective/adverb identifies and describes a noun that's been omitted -el rojo. El with an accent is a pronoun and, as such, it replaces a noun from the sentence. Depending on its role in the sentence, it can be a subject or a prepositional pronoun. How & When to Use El in Spanish In Spanish, el without an accent is a definite article. It's placed before singular masculine nouns to indicate that such a thing, person, place, or concept is specific. For example: El niño está buscando a su perro.The boy is looking for his dog.El perro que está en el patio es mío.The dog that is in the yard is mine.Voy a ver a Mateo el mes que viene.I'm going to see Mateo next month.El banco está al lado del teatro.The bank is next to the theater. As you can see in the last examples, when combined with the prepositions 'a' and 'de', el is part of the Spanish contractions al and del. Since days of the week in Spanish are masculine, they're preceded by el when using these words as time expressions: Donna llega el miércoles.Donna arrives on Wednesday.El viernes tengo una cita con el doctor.On Friday I have an appointment with the doctor.¿Puedes el lunes? Si no, estoy libre los martes. Can you do it on Monday? If not, I'm free on Tuesdays. Take Note: Both el and la mean 'the', but in Spanish, they're applied depending on the noun's gender. El works with masculine nouns, whereas la is used for feminine nouns. When the context is clear and the noun can be omitted, el can be combined with adverbs and adjectives that help you identify and describe the noun. A mí me gusta el rojo.I like the red one.Voy a comprar el más barato.I'm going to buy the cheapest one. Watch the El vs El Video Lesson When Should You Use El El with an accent is a Spanish pronoun, meaning that it replaces a noun in a sentence. Depending on what it replaces and elements it works with, él can be a subject or prepositional pronoun. As a subject pronoun, él substitutes a male subject: the person or thing that performs the action or is in a certain state. El está bien. Se mudó a Japón. He is fine. He moved to Japan. Juan no va a venir. El me dijo.Juan is not coming. He told me. Natalie preparó la cena y él el postre. Natalie cooked dinner and he prepared dessert. When placed after a preposition, él is considered a prepositional pronoun: El juguete es de él. The toy is his. A él no le gustan los perros. He doesn't like dogs. Las galletas no son para ti, son para él.The cookies are not for you, they're for him. Note that, unlike el, él with an accent doesn't contract when combined with 'a' and 'de'. Also be aware that its translation may vary depending on the structures used. Take Note: For the most part, Spanish prepositional pronouns are like subject pronouns. But there are some exceptions that you need to keep in mind. Recent Posts link to Cual vs Qué: Key Differences You Need to Know link to Salir vs Dejar vs Irse: Key Usage Differences ¡Hola! Soy Daniela Sanchez, I've been studying Spanish professionally as well as teaching it in Mexico and online for over 10 years. I've taught Spanish to a wide array of foreigners from many backgrounds such as students and tourists to doctors and soldiers. Over the years, I've made it my mission to work hard on refining many challenging to understand grammar topics to make my students' learning experiences easier, faster and more enjoyable. I hope you've found what you were looking for here during your journey into Español There are words in Spanish that change their meaning depending on whether they do or do not have a written accent. Let's look at "él" vs "el". The Spanish "él" El is a subject personal pronoun. It has a written accent on the letter é. The direct English translation is he. For example: El tiene muchos amigos.He has lots of friends. The Spanish "el" El is written without an accent on the letter e. It is a definite article. The direct English translation is the, used with singular masculine nouns. For example: El coche es azul.The car is blue. Here are some more examples: Mi novio es italiano y él es muy guapo.My boyfriend is Italian and he is very handsome.El está haciendo el asado.He is doing the roast.Ella es muy simpática pero él es muy antipático.She is very nice but he is very rude.El color azul es mi favorito.The color blue is my favorite [color]. El gato quiere su comida.The cat wants his food. See also: Want to make sure your Spanish sounds confident? We'll map your knowledge and give you free lessons to focus on your gaps and mistakes. Start your Brainmap today »Test your Spanish to the CEFR standardPronombre sujetoArtículo definidoEl tiene muchos amigos.He has lots of friends.El coche es azul.The car is blue.Mi novio es italiano y él es muy guapo.My boyfriend is Italian and he is very handsome.El está haciendo el asado.He is doing the roast.Ella es muy simpática pero él es muy antipático.She is very nice but he is very rude.El gato quiere su comida.The cat wants his food.El color azul es mi favorito.The color blue is my favorite [color]. UTEP women host Denver in action-packed game at Don Haskins CenterBasketball Page 2 Call Now To Place Your Online Pickup Order! 2921 Raleigh Rd. Pkwy. W Wilson, NC 27896 (252) 237 0687 3.7 169 ratings Share your opinion about El Tapatio Mexican Restaurant. he word El (ʔɛ) comes from a root word meaning "might, strength, power" and probably derives from the Ugaritic term for god. In Scripture, the primary meanings of this root are "god" (pagan or false gods), "God" (the true God of Israel), and sometimes "the mighty" (referring to men or angels). When used of the true God of Israel, El is almost always qualified by additional words that further define the meaning that distinguish Him from false gods. These other names or titles for God are sometimes called "construct forms." El (ʔɛ) and El ConstructsFor each name in the list below, I provide the following information: The Hebrew text for the nameThe most common English transliteration (in italics) A definition for the name, references to the Tanakh, and frequency information Additional comments, if applicable. Godʔɛ- El [basic form]The name for God meaning "might, strength, or power." The basic form El (ʔɛ) appears over 250 times in the Tanakh.Appears primarily in construct relation when describing the God of Israel.Note that the pictogram for the word El appears as a "strong Controller" or Sovereign:The One Godʔɛʔɛ ʔɛ- El Echad The One God (Mal. 2:10). Echad means one in Hebrew and hearkens to the Shema.The Faithful GodEl Hanne'eman. The Faithful God (Deut. 7:9).From aman, to support, nourish. The God of TruthEl EmetThe God of Truth (Psalm 31:5).Emet means firmness, faithfulness, reliability.The Righteous GodEl Tzaddik The Righteous God (Isa. 45:21).Tsaddik means just, righteous.The All-Sufficient GodEl Shaddai. The All Sufficient God. Shad means "breast" in Hebrew (Gen. 17:1; 28:3; 35:11; 43:14; 48:3; 49:25; Exod. 6:3; Num. 24:6; Ruth 1:20; Job (various references); Psa. 22:10; 68:15; 91:1; Ezek. 1:24; 10:5; 23:21 etc.). Occurs 48 times in the Tanakh. In Genesis 17:1, YHWH said to Abram: "I am El Shaddai. Walk before me and be perfect." So why did the LORD choose to reveal Himself using this distinctive Name to Abram? Most English translations render El Shaddai as "God Almighty," probably because the translators of the Septuagint (i.e., the Greek translation of the Old Testament) thought Shaddai came from a root verb (shadad) that means "to overpower" or "to destroy." The Latin Vulgate likewise translated Shaddai as "Omnipotens" (from which we get our English word omnipotent). God is so overpowering that He is considered "Almighty."According to some of the sages, Shaddai is a contraction of the phrase, "I said to the world, dai (enough)" (as in the famous word used in the Passover Haggadah, Dayeinu – "it would have been sufficient"). God created the world but "stopped" at a certain point. He left creation "unfinished" because He wanted us to complete the job by means of exercising chesed (love) in repair of the world (tikkun olam). Jacob's blessing given in Genesis 49:25, however, indicates that Shaddai might be related to the word for breasts (shadaim), indicating sufficiency and nourishment (i.e., "blessings of the breasts and of the womb" (ברכת שדן ורחם)). In this case, the Name might derive from the contract sha ("who") and dai ("enough") to indicate God's complete sufficiency to nurture the fledgling nation into fruitfulness. Indeed, God first uses this Name when He refers to multiplying Abraham's offspring (Gen. 17:2). El Shaddai is used almost exclusively in reference to the three great patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and (according to Exodus 6:2-3) was the primary name by which God was known to the founders of Israel (the Name YHWH given to Moses suggests God's absolute self-sufficiency). The word "Shaddai" (by itself) was used later by the prophets (e.g., Num. 24:4; Isa. 13:6, Ezek. 1:24) as well as in the books of Job, Ruth, and in the Psalms. In modern Judaism, Shaddai is also thought to be an acronym for the phrase Shomer daltot Yisrael - "Guardian of the doors of Israel" - abbreviated as the letter Shin on most mezuzot:The Most High GodEl Elyon. The Most High God. This title stresses God's strength, sovereignty, and supremacy (Gen. 14:20; Psalm 9:2).Sometimes referred to in Scripture simply as Elyon (e.g., Num. 24:16).The Everlasting GodEl Olam God Everlasting; The Everlasting God; (Gen. 21:33, Psalm 90:1-3, 93:2; Isa. 26:4).Olam means world, universe, everlasting time or space. The God who sees meEl Roi (roh-ee')God Who Sees me; Hagar's name for God when He saw her affliction (Gen. 16:13). Notice the Chateph Qamets under the Resh.The God of JeshurunEl Yeshurun. The God of Jeshurun Yeshurun means "the righteous (yashar) people": Israel's ideal character and high calling (Deut. 32:15; 33:5,26; Isa. 44:2).The Mighty GodEl Gibbor The Mighty God. Picture of God as a Warrior and Champion (Isa. 9:6). Gibbor means strong, mighty, or heroic.The God of knowledgeEl De'ot. The God of Knowledge (1 Sam. 2:3).God has perfect knowledge of all things, from beginning to end (omniscient).The Great GodEl Haggadol. The Great God (Deut. 10:17).When used about God, gadol means great, grand, awesome.The God of GloryEl HakkavodThe God of Glory (Psalm 29:3). Kavod means glory, weight, and honor.Note the use of the Maqqef (binder) in this construct name.The Holy GodEl Hakkadosh. (Sometimes transliterated Hakadosh).The Holy God (Isa. 5:16). Kaddosh means sacred, holy, set apart, utterly unique and one of a kind. The God of the HeavensEl Hashamayim. The God of the Heavens (Psalm 136:26). Shamayim refers to the abode of God.The God of my lifeEl ChaiyaiThe God of my life (Psalm 42:8).The first person personal pronoun ending is used with the word Chayim.The Gracious GodEl-ChannunThe Gracious God (Jonah 4:2; Exod. 34:6). Chen means grace.The God of IsraelEl Yisrael. The God of Israel (Psalm 68:36 [H]).Israel comes from the verb sara, contend, and associates El with YHWH (Gen. 32).The God of my strengthEl Sali God of my Strength; God my Rock (Psalm 42:9). Sala means cliff or crag in Hebrew, used poetically like Tzur (Rock).The God of Patience and ConsolationEl ha'savlanut ve'ha'nechamah The God of all patience and consolation (Romans 15:5). Note that erekh apayim means "patient" and tanchumim is the Hebrew word for consolation (which comes from nichum, Isa 57:18 - nichumin - comforts).The God of CompassionEl Rachum. The God of Compassion; Compassionate God (Deut. 4:31). From racham (Qal). Rechem means womb.All Merciful GodEl malei RachamimGod full of mercy; All merciful God; From racham (Qal). Rechem means womb.The God of my salvationEl Yeshuati. The God of my Salvation (Isa. 12:2). From yeshuah, meaning salvation, deliverance, and victory.The God of our salvationEl Yeshuatenu. The God of our Salvation (Psalm 68:19). From yeshuah, meaning salvation, deliverance, and victory.The Jealous GodEl-KannaThe Jealous God (or Zealous God; Exod. 20:5; 34:14; Num. 5:14, 30; Deut. 4:24; 5:9; 6:15; Jos. 24:19; 1 Ki. 19:10, 14; Ezek. 39:25; Joel 2:18; Nah. 1:2; Zech. 1:14; 8:2).Suggests that God watches us lovingly and closely, like a faithful and passionate bridegroom watches over his betrothed. God with usImmanuel God is with us (Isa. 7:14).Immanu is a preposition with plural ending.The Awesome GodEl Hannora. The Awesome God (Neh. 9:32). "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." (Isa 7:14 KJV)

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