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With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more. Learn More With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more. Learn More Thank you! Rest assured your feedback will not be shared with other users.Learning Spanish vocabulary is essential for effective communication and understanding the nuances of the language. One commonly used word that often confuses learners is que. Knowing how to say what does que mean in Spanish can enhance your conversational skills and comprehension.What Does Que Mean?In Spanish, que translates to what in English. It is a versatile word used in various contexts, making it a fundamental part of everyday conversations.Contexts of UsageThe word que can be used in different scenarios:Asking Questions: Qu quieres? (What do you want?)Expressing Opinions: Creo que es una buena idea. (I think that it is a good idea.)Making Comparisons: Es ms grande que eso. (It is bigger than that.)Pronunciation of QueThe pronunciation of que is /ke/ in phonetic terms. It is important to pronounce it correctly to ensure clarity in communication.Grammar Rules Associated with QueUnderstanding the grammatical role of que is crucial:Interrogative Pronoun: Used to ask questions.Conjunction: Used to connect clauses.Relative Pronoun: Used to provide additional information about a noun.Practical ExamplesHere are some practical examples of how to use que in sentences:Qu hora es? (What time is it?)El libro que le es interesante. (The book that I read is interesting.)No s qu hacer. (I dont know what to do.)Tips for Practicing and Remembering QueTo effectively remember and practice using que, consider the following tips:Engage in conversations with native speakers.Use flashcards to memorize different contexts of que.Practice writing sentences using que in various forms.ConclusionUnderstanding how to say what does que mean in Spanish is a stepping stone in your Spanish learning journey. By familiarizing yourself with its usage, pronunciation, and grammar rules, you can enhance your vocabulary and communication skills. Keep practicing, and soon youll be using que effortlessly in your conversations! The de que ending is used to express the idea of that is why in Spanish. It can be used in a question, but is much more often used in an answer. For example, Why are you late? Because the train was late.What does La de Que mean in Spanish? The use of the de que keyword in spanish is quite common, and its used to express strong certainty about something. For example, I know its going to rain becomes Lo de que s sabe. As a question word, la de que also allows for a question to be made. I know its going to rain becomes Lo de que s sabe? de Que is one of the most misunderstood Spanish prepositions. There are two different ways De Que can be used: en Que and sin Que. Lets see their main differences.What does De Que mean in English? The de Que construction is one of the subcategorizations of the of modifier. Its formed by two words: de and que. The de part means of and is used when youre speaking about a person or a thing. The que can also be used as a conjunction, and in that case, it can be used in place of the conjunction and.What's the meaning of de Que in Spanish? If you want to ask someone if theyre busy, you could say Est de Que trabajar? This is an example of de Que being used in a question. Its a contraction of the phrase est de qu trabajar, which translates to is busy or is working. Using de Que with a verb can show your interest in what theyre Sometimes it can be frustrating to understand all the different ways to ask a question in Spanish. Even though it is a beautiful Latin language filled with romantic and detailed expressions, many Spanish-students are often discouraged to learn the language once they find themselves immersed in the comparison tables of when and how to use a specific word. Fear not anymore though, as this guide will help you dissipate every confusion that could arise in regards to Spanish interrogatives, otherwise known as the Spanish Question Words. Oh, Espao, Por qu, cmo, cundo y dnde te volviste tan difcil?First things first, what are Spanish Question Words?When studying Spanish one of the first sections you will learn is called Interrogative Pronouns, also referred to as the Question Words or interrogatives. These words are used to form questions in Spanish, and they will be very handy to you if you ever go to a Spanish-speaking country and you need to find your way around. Learning the Spanish interrogatives will also help you obtain a wider grasp of the language you are learning as it will welcome new vocabulary for your day-to-day life.Nevertheless, asking questions in Spanish can be very different from the English form, in fact, one of the differences appears right from the beginning of the question when you will often find the inverted question mark that is so famous in the Spanish language. This upside-down question mark is always used and it implies the beginning of the question, thus the intonation of the speaker should change accordingly.So, in Spanish, if you wanted to say How old are you?, you should ask Cuntos aos tienes?. However, the question mark does not always go at the start of the sentence because sometimes there are other relevant words beforehand.For example, in English you would ask, Herrn, where are you going? and in Spanish, you would ask, Herrn, Adnde vas?.Another difference is in regards to the English words Does and Do as they are usually used as auxiliaries when asking questions. However, in Spanish, you wont be able to find a word that will translate directly to Does or Do.For example, Does Carlos eat Venezuelan food?. In Spanish it would be, Carlos come comida Venezolana?, which could then be roughly translated to Carlos eats Venezuelan food?A great thing about the Spanish language is that there is a relaxed way of using and creating its syntax (which is the arrangement of words in a sentence). So, when asking a question these would be perfectly acceptable as well:Come Carlos comida Venezolana?Come comida Venezolana Carlos?In addition, another difference between the two languages is the accent marks. In Spanish question words must have an accent mark in order to understand that a question is being asked. Always remember to place the first (inverted) question mark, if not you will probably be changing the question that you have asked.For example, Carlos come comida Venezolana?. This is a question, Does Carlos eat Venezuelan food?Carlos come comida Venezolana. This is a positive statement, Carlos eats Venezuelan food.Useful tip: Remember that if you would like to emphasize an exclamation point in a question then you could do it like this:For example, Qu comiste?! or Qu comiste? which translates to What did you eat?!.Keep on reading this guide so you can find a complete and relevant list of the essential question words in Spanish.Always remember that in Spanish if the subject of the sentence is singular or plural it means that it will also affect subsequent parts of the sentence.So, what are the Question Words in Spanish?Spanish question words list1. Qu? / Cul? = What?To some people, the use of the Spanish interrogative Qu can be very intimidating as it has diverse meanings. Do not worry though, as we are now going to have a look at the correct and possible uses of this question word:Use Qu when asking What in Spanish if the following word is a noun.For example, Qu libro ests leyendo? or What book are you reading?.Use Qu when the following word is any form of the verb ser (or to be), especially when you are asking for a further explanation or definition.For example, Qu direccin debo tomar? or What direction should I take?.However, if you want to have a specific response to this question, then you should ask with the word Cul?.For example, Cul es tu direccin actual? or What is your current address?.The word Qu can also be used as Cmo. Lets say you didnt hear a word of what someone else told you, if you simply say Qu? it could often be interpreted as a rude answer on your behalf. However, if you reply Cmo? which also translates as What?, then you are considered to be more polite.Other uses of the Spanish question word Qu in sentences are as following:Qu haces esta noche? or What are you doing tonight?Qu significa esto? or What does this mean?Qu quieres comer? or What would you like to eat?.Remember: If you want more specific information then you need to use the word Cul.Cul es tu nmero de casa? or What is your house number?Cul es tu comida favorita? or What is your favourite food?As you can see from the previous examples, the word Cul is often used when asking more personal questions.2. Quin? / Quines? / De quin? / De quines? = Who?Who in Spanish can be translated as Quin?. When you use this question word you have to remember that it must agree with the number of people you are referring to, so, Quin? is for a singular subject while Quines? is for plural subjects.For example, Quin es la fotgrafa? or Who is the photographer?.Quines son los invitados? or Who are the invited people?.However, when you want to ask about Whose thing is this, then you need to use the De quin? / De quines?.For example, De quin es este lpiz? or Whose pencil is this?.De quines hablas? or Who are you talking about?We are now moving to the Cu-Cu-Cu question words (Cuando, Cual, Cuanto):3. Cundo? = When?When you would like to ask when in Spanish you must use the word cundo.For example, Cundo viene Mara? or When is Mara coming?.Cundo vamos a salir a tomar algo? or When will we go out to drink something?Sometimes the word Cundo does not go at the beginning of the sentence, but it is still used as a connector in the question.For example, Me puedes llamar cuando llegues? or Can you call me when you arrive?.4. Cul? / Cules? = Which? / Which ones?To say which in Spanish, for example when you have to choose between two or more things, you often use the word cul.For example, Cul color te gusta mas el azul o el amarillo? or Which colour do you like the most blue or yellow?.Cul es tu animal favorito el len o el tigre? or Which one is your favourite animal the lion or the tiger?.Useful tip: Always remember to match the endings of the word Cul with the singular or plural forms of the nouns.For example, Cules zapatos te gustan? or Which pair of shoes do you like?.Cul de estos helados has probado? or Which one of these ice creams have you tried?.5. Cunto/a? / Cuntos/as? = How much? / How many? (Both for feminine and male nouns).In Spanish, we use the word Cunto/a to ask for how much and how many, but it all depends on what you are asking about in order to understand how to use these two forms of the same word. 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Many students are also afraid of this word, but do not worry as we are now going to go through the proper explanation of how to say Where in Spanish and the uses of this Interrogative Pronoun, while also providing you with the possible variants.For example, Dnde est la bicicleta? or Where is the bike?.Dnde naciste t? Or Where were you born?.Now lets learn the variant words for Dnde.Adnde? = Means To where?.For example, Adnde quieres enviar este paquete? or Where would you like to send this package to?.Adnde fuiste? or Where did you go to?.Another fairly used variant is De Dnde or From where.For example, De dnde eres? or Where are you from?.De dnde vienes? or Where do you come from?.The trick here is to pay attention to the rest of the sentence, because De dnde vienes? could mean where do you originally come from, i.e what country or region, but, it could also mean where was the last place you visited.So, De dnde vienes? or Where do you come from? and the possible answers could be:Vengo de Venezuela, or, I come from Venezuela, or, Vengo de comprar comida, or, I come from the shops.Useful tip: Always pay attention to the prepositions, once you fully learn them you will start remembering how and when to use them in a question.8. Por qu? / Para qu? = Why?Even though there is a slight difference between the meanings of the words Por qu? / Para qu? they are more often than not used to mean to Why in Spanish. It can be argued that Por qu? speaks about a cause, while Para qu? is more in terms of purpose and is often translated to want for.For example, Por qu le pegaste? or Why did you hit him/her?Para qu lo hiciste? or What did you do it for? or Why did you do it?.Useful tip: As always in Spanish, you must pay attention to the context as it will often give you some clues and in some cases, it will give you the answers.For example, Para qu confirmaste si ahora no va a ir? or Why did you confirm if we are not going now?. Please note that an answer is not expected on this type of question, and, even if there is one possible answer it will start with Para.Por qu te cansas tan rpido? or Why do you get tired so fast?. Then an answer is expected, Porque me siento mal or Because I feel bad.Now we have studied the Spanish interrogatives and you have become an expert it is time to tell you two extra useful tips and tricks for you to have in mind.More ways to form a question in SpanishIn Spanish you can also ask questions without using these questions words, all you need to do is raise your intonation at the end of the sentence and that is it!For example, Ella comi or She ate. This is a positive statement. If you want to change it to a question all you need to do is say Ella comi? Or Did she eat?.The second trick is to know that in Spanish you can -almost all the time- leave the personal pronoun out. This means the he / she / you / me / we / us could be left out of the question.For example, Ella me llama? or Is she calling me? In Spanish, you could also ask Me llama? Or Call me? and it makes perfect sense because the verbs usually change in form in accordance to the personal pronoun, so you know who is talking about but by paying attention to the form of the verb.How to remember Spanish question wordsThe best way to remember interrogative words in Spanish is through lots of practice. This is where Clozemaster is an excellent resource for learning Spanish question words it helps you get lots of exposure to Spanish interrogatives in context so you remember how the question words are used and learn how to ask questions in Spanish naturally.ConclusionI know we have covered a lot in this guide, but I would personally like to congratulate you for learning Spanish and keeping it up by reading this guide! I know first-hand that learning a language is not an easy task, but it is possible to learn it well enough, sometimes if you practice hard enough you will even sound like a native speaker. So, I want to encourage you to keep on studying, practicing and reading the guides we always publish so you can be a better version of yourselfat least in Spanish! Algunos lectores del blog me han comentado que, en ocasiones, les cuesta saber cundo deben escribir un simple que y cundo corresponde usar de que. Ambos errores son frecuentes en nuestro idioma y se conocen como dequeismo y queismo. Si t tambin te las con estas expresiones, quiz te interese seguir leyendo porque voy a explicarte en qu consiste cada uno de estos errores y, lo que es ms importante, el truco para que no te vuelvas a equivocar. Como su propio nombre indica, el dequeismo consiste en usar de que cuando solamente debiera usarse que. Vamos a verlo con unos ejemplos: Incorrecto: Me dijo de que vendra. Correcto: Me dijo que vendra. Incorrecto: Creo de que es una buena idea. Correcto: Creo que es una buena idea. El queismo consiste en todo lo contrario: usar la palabra que sola, cuando debiera usarse con preposicin (de que). De nuevo unos ejemplos nos lo aclararn: Incorrecto: Me acuerdo que lo vi. Correcto: Me acuerdo de que lo vi. Incorrecto: Ests segura de que es una buena idea? Correcto: Ests segura de que es una buena idea? Ahora que sabemos en qu consisten estos errores, vamos a responder a la pregunta clave: por qu en unas frases usamos de que y en otras solo que? Tiene que ver con diferenciar objetos directos de indirectos? O con algnt tipo de estructura especial? La respuesta es no. La diferencia depende nicamente del verbo o la expresin que introduce la oracin subordinada. Si ese verbo o expresin necesita un complemento con preposicin de (lo que llamamos complemento de rgimen), entonces la subordinada debe ir con de que. En cambio, si no se requiere esa preposicin, se usa solo que. Y claro, lo s. Esto est muy bien, pero no te sirve para lo que realmente te preocupa: cmo saber cundo usar cada una? Para eso hay un truco muy sencillo que te ayudar a deducirlo. Ahora te lo cuento. El truco para no equivocarte y saber cundo usar que o de que consiste en algo tan sencillo como sustituir la palabra que y toda la oracin que va despus por la palabra eso. As sabrs si necesitas o no necesitas de. Te lo muestro con unos ejemplos: Duda: No sabemos si la frase correcta es:Me dijo de que vendra a vernos maana o Me dijo que vendra a vernos maana. Prueba:Me dijo de eso suena mal.Me dijo eso suena bien. Forma correcta:Sobra el de y la forma correcta es: Me dijo que vendra a vernos maana. Duda: No sabemos si la frase correcta es:Estoy segura de que vendr o Estoy segura que vendr. Prueba:Estoy segura de eso suena bien.Estoy segura eso suena mal. Conclusin:Hay que poner de y la forma correcta es: Estoy segura de que vendr. Ojo: hay casos en los que la sustitucin por eso puede sonar bien en las dos versiones, y entonces hay que hilar ms fino. Esto ocurre con verbos que pueden usarse tanto en forma transitiva como pronominal (olvidar / olvidarse, alegrar / alegrarse, arrepentir / arrepentirse), donde el uso de eso no basta para resolver la duda. Duda: No sabemos si la frase correcta es:Me olvid de que venas o Me olvid que venas. Prueba:Me olvid de eso suena bien.Me olvid eso suena bien tambin. Cul es la forma correcta entonces? En los casos en los que tengas dudas, lo mejor es consultar cul es el rgimen del verbo en el diccionario panhispnico de dudas. El rgimen verbal indica si un verbo necesita o no una preposicin (como de) antes de una oracin subordinada. La forma correcta:Estoy seguro de que aprobar. You must use "de" because it's the relative of the proposition.So, both of the following phrases are wrong: Estoy seguro aprobar. Estoy seguro que aprobar. But, too many people in spanish don't "mistake" this. When someone really do a "queismo", if almost because is an overcorrection, they fix a good way to say it. Returning to the topic, the real proof for an advanced speaker is replace the proposition by a functional word as some pronoun, but the real proof is split the main sentence and detect the proposition and the relative. Page 2 Stack Exchange network consists of 183 Q&A communities including Stack Overflow, the largest, most trusted online community for developers to learn, share their knowledge, and build their careers. Visit Stack Exchange The proof of Juan Manual works perfectly but I want to explain why its works. Some words (can be nouns, adverbs, etc) needs a preposition ("de") before the relative ("que"). The relative, as you maybe know, it's a referencial to the first element that you want modify with a proposition. I'll be more clear with an example: Estoy seguro de aprobar. 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Learn more about the difference between "de qu" and "que" below.de qu()A phrase is a group of words commonly used together (e.g., once upon a time).phrasea. what Necesito saber de qu se trata.I need to know what it's about.De qu ests hablando?What are you talking about?b. which Platicaron acerca de qu escuela iban a elegir para su hija.They talked about which school they would choose for their daughter.c. from which De qu pas eres?Which country are you from?Copyright 2025 Curiosity Media Inc.que()A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences (e.g., The cat and the dog slept.).conjunction. than Es ms barato comprar el libro en la librería que comprarlo online.It's cheaper to buy the book in the bookshop than to buy it online.Mi hermano es ms alto que yo.My brother is taller than me.b. to Prefero las tiendas pequeñas que los grandes supermercados.I prefer small stores to big supermarkets.A pronoun is a word that stands in for a noun (e.g., she).pronoun3. (used to define the subject).a. who (person)El hombre que le salv la vida a mi beb est aquí.The man who saved my baby's life is here.b. which (thing)El libro que ms ha influido en m es este.The book which has had the greatest influence on me is this one.c. that (thing)El pastel que me encanta es el de chocolate.The cake that I love is chocolate cake.4. (used to define the object).a. who (person)Vi a la mujer que trabaja en el spa.I saw the woman who works in the spa.b. that (thing)Enséame el vestido que llevaste en la fiesta/Show me the dress that you wore to the party!Ese es el teléfono que yo quiero.That's the phone that I want.Copyright 2025 Curiosity Media Inc. With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more. Learn More The proof of Juan Manual works perfectly but I want to explain why its works. Some words (can be nouns, adverbs, etc) needs a preposition ("de") before the relative ("que"). The relative, as you maybe know, it's a referencial to the first element that you want modify with a proposition. I'll be more clear with an example: Estoy seguro de aprobar. If you replace "aprobar" (that works as a noun) with a proposition: Estoy seguro de que aprobar. You must use "que" because it's the relative of the proposition.So, both of the following phrases are wrong: Estoy seguro aprobar. Estoy seguro que aprobar. But, too many people in spanish don't "mistake" this. When someone really do a "queismo", if almost because is an overcorrection, they fix a good way to say it. Returning to the topic, the real proof for an advanced speaker is replace the proposition by a functional word as some pronoun, but the real proof is split the main sentence and detect the proposition and the relative. 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