

SECCIÓN
(SECTION)

4

NOMBRES GHANESES E HISPÁNICOS



SALUDOS Y PRESENTACIONES

PRESENTARSE

INTRODUCCIÓN

Esta sección es una continuación de la anterior, en la que aprendiste a presentarte. Aquí se trata de cómo presentarse añadiendo su apellido y preguntando a los demás por su apellido. Además, hay una lección cultural con el objetivo de presentarte cómo se forman los apellidos en el mundo hispano.

This section is a build-up of the previous section where you learnt how to introduce yourself. The addition here is how to introduce yourself by adding your surname and asking others for their surname. In addition, there's a cultural lesson aimed at introducing you to how surnames are formed in the Hispanic world.

At the end of this section, you should be able to (Al final de esta sección, deberías ser capaz de):

1. Presentarte a un compañero/una compañera indicando tu nombre y apellido.
2. Presentarte a gente mayor o un(a) extranjero(a) indicando tu nombre y apellido.
3. Pedirle (la otra persona) su identidad

Key Ideas

Apellido is the Spanish word for surname. In asking for someone's surname, you say *¿cuál es tu apellido?* The formation of surnames in Spanish-speaking countries is different from how Ghanaians form theirs.

Starter Task: What is the difference between *tú* and *usted*? How does it change how we greet people in Spanish or ask people questions?

EL APELLIDO

To introduce yourself with your surname say:

- a. Mi apellido es... (*my surname is...*)

Example: Mi apellido es Awulatse

La Pregunta

To ask for someone's surname say, *¿cuál es tu apellido?* (informal) or *¿cuál es su apellido?* (formal)

Examples:

- a) Anansewaa, ¿cuál es tu apellido? (*Anansewaa, what's your surname?*)
- b) Profesor, ¿cuál es su apellido? (*sir, what's your surname?*)

Paired task: Before reading the information below, read this authentic Spanish text. Can you work out how Spanish surnames are formed?

*En España por norma general el **primer apellido** de un ciudadano es el del padre y el segundo apellido, el de la madre.*

LOS APELLIDOS EN EL MUNDO HISPÁNICO

Generally, in Ghana, we take our surnames from our father. So, your father's surname automatically becomes your surname. If Mr. Kafui Letsa has a son called Mawuli, automatically his surname will be Letsa hence Mawuli Letsa.

In the Hispanic world, however, people use two family names (apellidos): their father's family name and their mother's maiden name. For instance, if **Francisco Marzón** and **Gema Galván** give birth to a son called **Juan**, the son's surname will be **Marzon Galvan** hence **Juan Marzón Galván**. In future, should **Juan Marzón Galván** get married to **Dora Rodríguez Rivera** and have a daughter by the name of **María**, their daughter's surname will be **Galván Rodríguez**, hence **María Galván Rodríguez**.

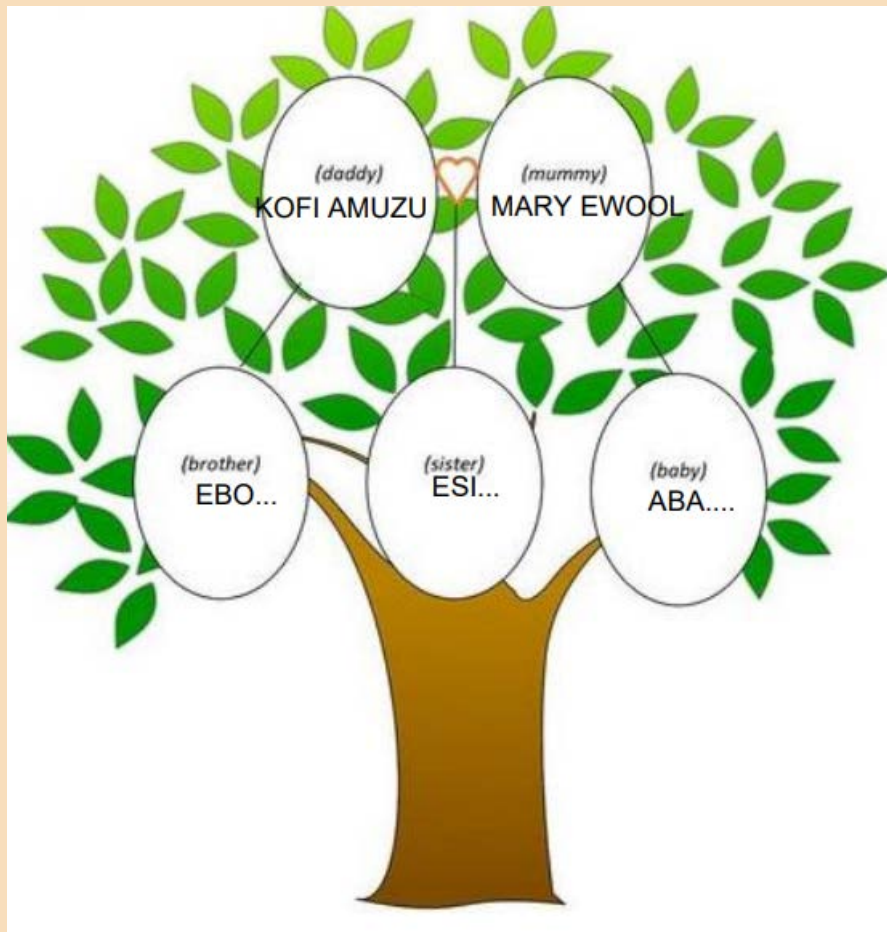
Example of Spanish Surnames Through Generations



Activity 4.1

1. Ask your friends /classmates to state and spell their surnames in Spanish (Use your work from week 2!)
2. Ask your teacher what his/ her surname is in Spanish.
3. Using the Hispanic Naming system, name three generations of your family. Start with your grandparents, your parents and then your siblings.

Review Questions



Using the family tree above and following the Hispanic surname system, write the full names of:

1. Ebo
2. Esi
3. Abo

Acknowledgements



Ghana Education Service (GES)



List of Contributors

Name	Institution
Christina Ampretwum	University of Media Arts and Communication (UniMAC)
Mishael Annoh-Achampong	University of Media Arts and Communication (UniMAC)
Abigail Siaw-Darfour	Faith Montessori School