El alfabeto

A - a (pronounced as the ‘a’ in father)
B - be (pronounced ‘bay’)
C - ce (pronounced ‘say’)
D - de (pronounced ‘day’)
E - e (pronounced like a long ‘a’)
F - efe (pronounced like ‘effay’ with an emphasis on the first syllable)
G – ge (pronounced as ‘hay’)
H – hache (pronounced as ‘ah-chay’ with the emphasis on the first syllable)
I – i (pronounced as ‘ee’)
J – jota (pronounced ‘ho-tah’ with the emphasis on the first syllable)
K – ka (pronounced ‘kah’)
L – ele (pronounced ‘ay-lay’ with the emphasis on the first syllable)
*LL – elle (pronounced ‘ay-yay’)
M – eme (pronounced ‘eh-may’ with the emphasis on the first syllable)
N – ene (pronounced ‘eh-nay’ with the emphasis on the first syllable)
Ñ – eñe (pronounced ‘ehn-yay’ as if you were pairing ‘n’ and ‘y’ together)
O – o (pronounced like the ‘o’ in ‘opal’)
P – pe (pronounced like ‘pay’)
Q – cu (pronounced ‘koo’)
R – ere (pronounced ‘eh-ray’ with a slightly rolled tongue on the r)
RR* - erre (pronounced ‘eh-rray’ with a pronounced rolled tongue on the r)
S – ese (pronounced ‘eh-say’)
T – te (pronounced ‘tay’)
U – u (pronounced as ‘oo’ in ‘moon’)
V- uve (pronounced ‘oo-vay’)
W – uve doble (pronounced ‘oo-vay do-blay’)
X – equis (pronounced ‘eh-kees’)  
Y* - ye (pronounced ‘yay’)
Z – zeta (pronounced ‘zay-tah’)

*‘Elle’ and ‘erre’ are no longer technically a part of the official Spanish alphabet, however the double letter sounds are distinctive from their single letter counterparts and are worth learning when you learn the alphabet.

*Y used to be known as ‘y griega’ and you will still hear that name sometimes.