

## **SUBJECT PRONOUNS**

**A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.**

# WHAT IS A PRONOUN?

- It's a word used instead of a noun (or a phrase containing a noun)  
Example: 'He', 'it', 'who', and 'anything' are pronouns.
- When the pronoun is the subject (the person doing the action) of the sentence, it is called a Subject Pronoun.

Example: **Bob** is swimming. **He** is swimming.

↑  
**Subject**

↑  
**Subject Pronoun**



# WHAT ARE THE ENGLISH SUBJECT PRONOUNS?

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I	We
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He, She, It	They



# ENGLISH SUBJECT PRONOUNS AND THEIR SPANISH EQUIVALENTS

- Spanish subject pronouns are similar to English, but there are some differences.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I = Yo	We = nosotros (m) Nosotras (f)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You (familiar) = tú	You (plural, familiar) = vosotros vosotras
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He = él She = ella You (formal) = Usted (Ud.)	They (m) = Ellos They (f) = Ellas You (plural) = Ustedes (Uds.)

# THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR PRONOUN

## “YO”

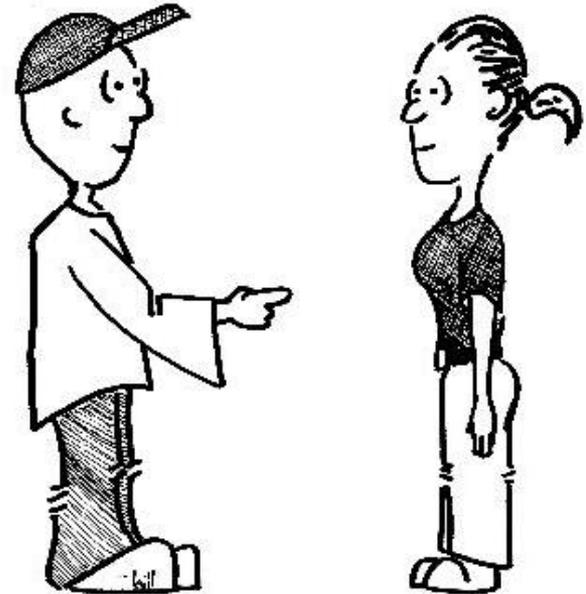
- “Yo” means “I” and is used in the same way as in English.
  - Yo soy americano.
  - Yo soy estudiante.
- Note that it is not capitalized unless it starts a sentence:
  - Mi amigo y yo...



# SECOND PERSON SINGULAR PRONOUN

## TÚ

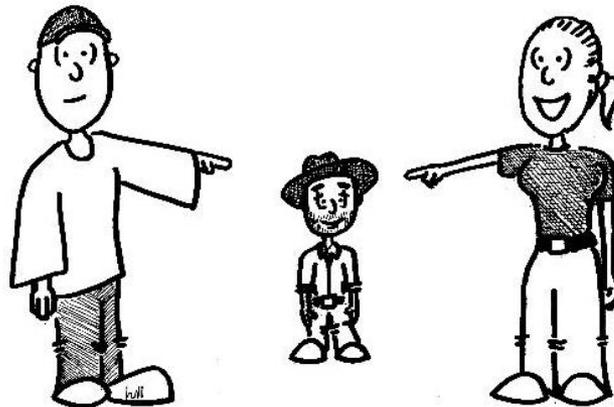
- Tú means you (familiar/informal)
- Used when talking to someone familiar
- We'll learn more about this in a moment.



## 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON SINGULAR MASCULINE

# ÉL

- Él = he
- It is used when talking **ABOUT** a boy/guy/man.
- used in the same way as its English counterpart:
  - Jorge es mexicano. Él es de Guadalajara.
- DON'T forget the accent mark. If you do, you are actually writing the Spanish word for “the”
  - él = he    el = the



# 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON SINGULAR FEMININE



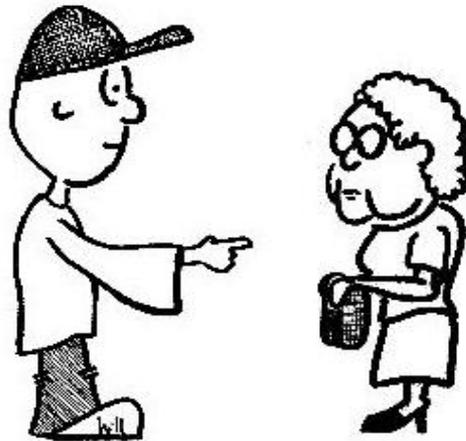
- Ella = she
- It is used when talking **ABOUT** a girl/woman.
- used in the same way as its English counterpart:
  - Rosa es mexicana. Ella es de Acapulco.
- Please pronounce it correctly.
  - It sounds like (eh-yah) **not** (el-lah)
  - Remember ll= y sound.



# FORMAL YOU

## USTED (Ud.)

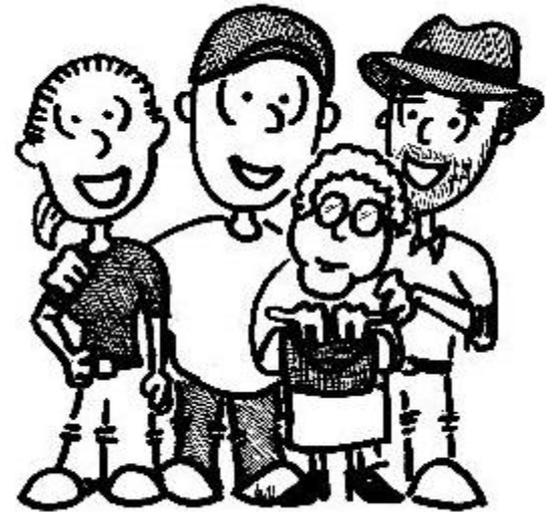
- Usted means you (formal)
- Used when talking to someone you should respect.
- Abbreviated Capital U lower case d period. (Ud.)
- Considered a 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular pronoun.
- We'll learn more about this pronoun in a moment.



# THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL PRONOUN

## “NOSOTROS / NOSOTRAS”

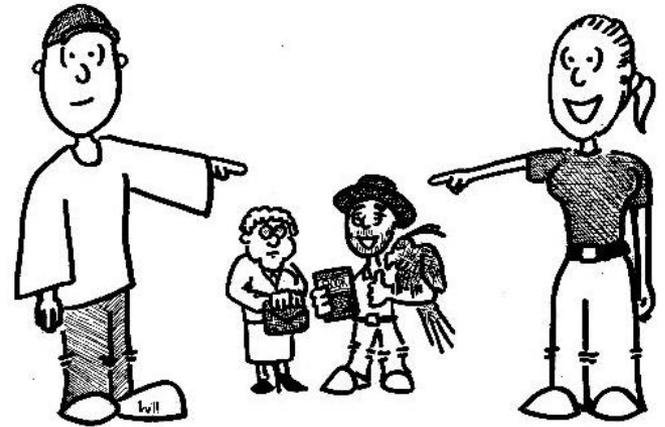
- Use nosotros/ nosotras to talk about a group of people that includes you.
- in English we have one word to talk about “we,” but in Spanish, we distinguish between “we” masculine and feminine:
  - Juan: “Mi hermano y yo somos de Argentina. Nosotros vivimos en Buenos Aires.”
  - Juana: “Mi hermana y yo somos de Bolivia. Nosotras vivimos en La Paz.”
- use the masculine pronoun if it refers to a mixed group:
  - Juan: “Mi hermano, mi novia, y yo somos de Argentina. Nosotros vivimos en Buenos Aires.”
  - Juana: “Mi hermana, mis padres, y yo somos de Bolivia. Nosotros vivimos en La Paz.



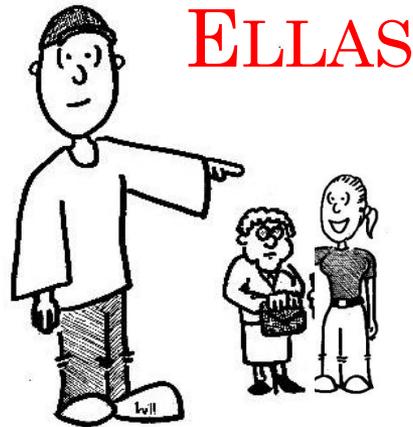
# 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON PLURAL MASCULINE

## ELLOS

- Ellos = They (masculine)
- It is used when talking **ABOUT** a group of boys/guys/men or a mixed group.
- used in the same way as its English counterpart:
  - Jorge y Pepe son mexicanos. Ellos son de Guadalajara.
  - Jorge y Ana son alumnos. Ellos son amigos también.
- Please pronounce it correctly.
  - It sounds like (eh-yohs) **not** (el-lohs)
  - Remember ll= y sound.



# 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON PLURAL FEMININE



- Ellas = They (feminine)
- It is used when talking **ABOUT** a group of only females.
- used in the same way as its English counterpart:
  - Sofía y Ana son alumnas. Ellas son amigas también.
- Please pronounce it correctly.
  - It sounds like (eh-yahs) **not** (el-lahs)
  - Remember ll= y sound.



# FORMAL YOU PLURAL

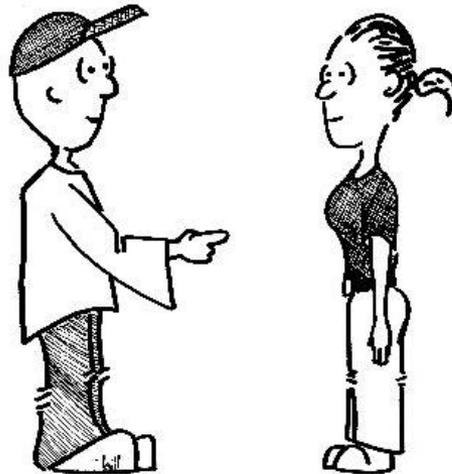
## USTEDES (UDS.)

- Abbreviated Capital “U”, lower case “d”, lower case “s” period. (Uds.)
- Considered a 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural pronoun.
- We’ll learn more about this pronoun in a moment.



# YOU, YOU, AND YOU

- In English, there is only one “YOU”. It is singular **and** plural, masculine **and** feminine, formal **and** informal
  - Note: y’all or you all is not standard English, but we will use it to help learn the Spanish forms of “you”.
- In Spanish there are 5 ways to express “you”
  - tú
  - usted (Ud.)
  - vosotros
  - vosotras
  - ustedes (Uds.)



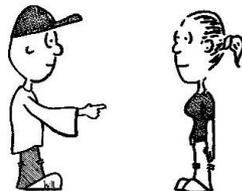
# DIFFERENCES – YOU: TÚ VS. USTED

- Let's look at the singular forms first. Each one has a specific time when it used. If you use the wrong one, it can be offensive to the person with whom you are speaking.

Tú = you (informal/familiar)

Use “tú” when talking to people with whom you are on a first name basis.

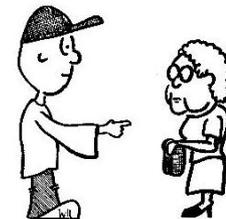
friends  
family  
small children  
people younger than you  
pets



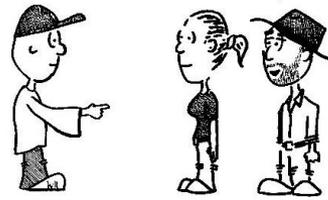
Usted (Ud.) = you (formal)

Use “Usted” when talking with people to whom you should show respect.

People in authority  
(police, teachers, bosses, etc.)  
Strangers  
Acquaintances  
Adults



# DIFFERENCES – Y'ALL

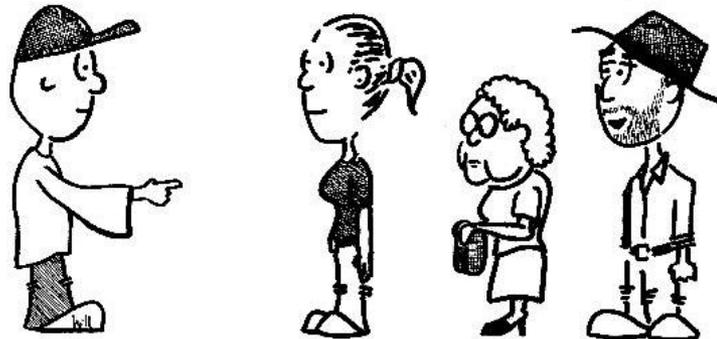


- In Spanish there are three ways to say “all of you”
  - Vosotros
  - Vosotras
  - Ustedes (Uds.)
- Vosotros/vosotras are the plural forms of tú. Ustedes is the plural form of usted.
- Vosotros is used when talking to a familiar group of males or a mixed group.
- Vosotras is the feminine form of vosotros and is used when the entire group is female
- These two familiar forms are used primarily in Spain.
- We will not use vosotros/as in class, but you need to be aware of it.



# DIFFERENCES – Y'ALL

- The plural you form “ustedes (Uds.)” Is used differently in Spain and Latin America.
- In Spain, vosotros/as is used when talking to an informal group. Uds. is used to address a formal group.
- In Latin America, Uds. is generally used in both formal and informal situations. (They don't use vosotros/as)
- Since we use Latin American Spanish in class, we will only use Uds. to indicate all forms of y'all.



# REVIEW

**Yo = I**

First person singular

Not capitalized unless the first word of the sentence

Used to talk **ABOUT** yourself

**Nosotros/as = we**

First person plural

distinguish between “we” masculine and feminine

Used to talk **ABOUT** yourself and friends

**Tú = You (singular, informal/familiar)**

Second person Singular

Use it to talk **TO** a person that is a friend or family member

**Vosotros/as = You (plural, informal/familiar)**

Second person plural

Use it to talk **TO** a group of friends or family members.

Third person singular

**Él = he**

Don't forget the accent

Use it to talk **ABOUT** a guy.

**Ella = she**

Use it to talk **ABOUT** a girl.

Watch the pronunciation.

**Ud. = You (singular, formal)**

Use it to talk **TO** a person that is due respect.

Third person plural

**Ellos = They (masculine)**

It is used when talking **ABOUT** a group of boys/guys/men or a mixed group.

**Ellas = They (feminine)**

It is used when talking **ABOUT** a group of only females.

**Uds. = You (plural)**

Use it to talk **TO** a group of people