SUBJECT PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.
## ENGLISH SUBJECT PRONOUNS AND THEIR SPANISH EQUIVALENTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>I = Yo</td>
<td>We = nosotros (m)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nosotras (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>You (familiar) = tú</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>He = él</td>
<td>They (m) = Ellos</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She = ella</td>
<td>They (f) = Ellas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You (formal) = Usted (Ud.)</td>
<td>You (plural) = Ustedes (Uds.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.
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
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 3rd 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:
  - 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.”
3rd 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.
3rd PERSON PLURAL FEMININE

ELLAS

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 3rd person plural pronoun.

Meaning “You all”
DIFFERENCES – YOU: TÚ VS. USTED

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

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.