



LOS PRONOMBRES Y EL VERBO “SER”

Subject pronouns and the verb “to be”

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

○ Subject Pronouns

○ Yo	<i>I</i>	Nosotros (-as)	<i>We</i>
○ Tú	<i>You</i>	Vosotros (-as)	<i>You (pl)*</i>
○ Él	<i>He/it</i>	Ellos	<i>They</i>
○ Ella	<i>She/it</i>	Ellas	<i>They</i>
○ Usted	<i>You (formal)</i>	Ustedes	<i>You (pl.)</i>

*Spain only



- The “Tú” form is used to address a friend, a coworker or a relative or a child. The “usted” form is used express deference or respect to a stranger, an elder or a superior.
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- -Usted is often abbreviated Ud., ustedes, Uds.
- -Nosotros and Vosotros change gender when they refer to a group of women. “nosotras” and “vosotras”. When they refer to men and women together, use the masculine form
- *Mauricio y yo=nosotros, María y yo = nosotras*
- -“Ellos” is used to refer to a mixed gender group or a group of men only. “Ellas” is only used in a group of all women.
- -“Vosotros” and the verb tenses that go with it (vosotros soís) are only used in Spain. In Latin American Spanish “Ustedes” is used as the plural of both “Usted” and “Tú”



EL VERBO “SER”

THE VERB “TO BE”

○ **Ser**

To be

○ (Yo) Soy

I am

○ (Tú) Eres

You are

○ (Él/ella/usted) Es

He is/She is/You are

○ (Nosotros) Somos

We are

○ (Vosotros) Soís

You are

○ (Ellos/ellas/ustedes) son

They are/You are



- The verb “Ser” is not the only verb in Spanish that means “to be”, another verb “Estar” is also used to describe temporary emotional states.
- “¿Cómo está Enrique?” = *How is Enrique?*
“¿Cómo es Enrique?” = *What is Enrique like?*
- -Ser is used to describe permanent conditions such as nationality, personality, identity, place of origin and occupation.
- *Yo soy canadiense.*
- *Tú eres pragmático; tu amiga es romántica.*
- *Mi mamá es doctora.*



- **-Using subject pronouns with verb conjugations is optional in Spanish, the conjugated form usually implies who the speaker is. In cases where there is confusion between several third persons the subject pronoun is used to clarify the subject of the action.**
- *Enrique es mi amigo. Es de colombia.*
- *Enrique y María son mis amigos. Ella es mexicana, él es de colombia.*

