## **Pronombres** singulares

yo = ITalking about myself



tú = you Speaking to you



ella *Talking about* ella *somebody else.* Ud.

## Notes on subject pronouns (singular forms)

\*yo = the person speaking Not capitalized, unless it starts a sentence.

- \*tú/usted = spoken to
- \*él/ella = spoken about

#### \*Tú and Usted both mean you.

- \*Tú is used with children, family, friends \*Usted is to show respect, formal relationship. For teachers, elderly, and adults you don't know well.
  - \*Usted -for anyone with a title: Sr./Sra. Srta, Prof., Dr./Dra.

#### Notes on forms of address

\*When speaking *about* an adult, use the definite article (el/la/los/las) in front of the title.

¿Cómo está la Sra. Castillo? *How is Mrs. Castillo?* El Sr. Romero es mi profesor de historia. *Mr. Romero is my history teacher.* 

\*When speaking directly to an adult, no article is used with the title.

Buenos días, Sr. Castillo. *Good morning, Mr. Castillo* ¿Cómo está usted, Sra. Ramirez?

How are you, Mrs. Ramirez?



ser = to be





yo soy = Iam

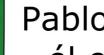




tú eres = you are



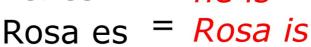




Pablo es = *Pablo is* 

 $\acute{e}l$  es = he is









ella es = she is

you are Usted es (form.)

#### El verbo ser = to be

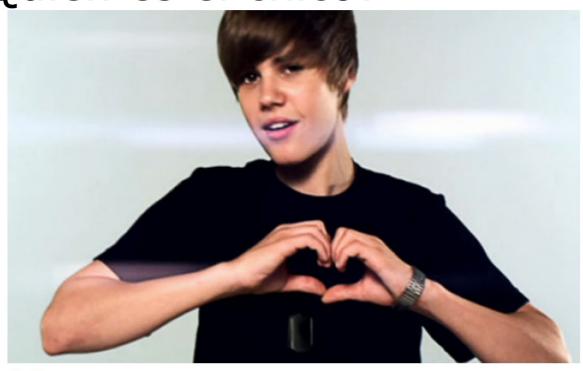
Ser is used in the following ways:

- 1. To describe physical characteristics and personality traits.

  Luis es alto y guapo. Luis is tall and handsome.
  - Luis es alto y guapo. Luis is tall and handsome. No es muy atlético. He's not very athletic.
- 2. To tell where someone is from.
  Soy de California. *I am from California.*Usted es de Miami, ¿no? *You are from Miami, aren't you?*
- 3. To identify someone or something.
  Silvia es la chica nueva. Silvia is the new girl.
  Es una escuela grande. It is a big school.
  ¿Eres el amigo de Ricardo? Are you Ricardo's friend?

# Vamos a practicar

# ¿Quién es el chico?



El chico Él

es

¿Quién eres?



Yo soy

¿Quién es la señora?



La señora Ella

es

# ¿Quién es el señor?



El señor Él

### More about subject pronouns

\*In Spanish, the subject pronoun is not always used, because the verb ending indicates the subject.

Eres el amigo de Antonio = You are Anthony's friend.

\*If the subject is clearly understood by the verb, then you do not need to use the subject pronoun.

Soy el nuevo estudiante. = I am the new student. Es la profesora de español. =She is the Spanish teacher.

\*If the subject is "it" in English, then no subject pronoun is needed.

Es la hora de clase. = It is time for class.

\*Subject pronouns are used in order to be very clear or for emphasis.

Yo soy de Bogotá; él es de = I am from Bogotá; he Caracas. is from Caracas.

