**Spanish & English Subject Pronouns**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo = I | Nosotros(as) = We \_\_\_\_\_ y yo |
| Tú = You (informal) | Vosotros(as) = Y’all (Used only in Spain)  \_\_\_\_ y tú |
| Él = He  Same  Ella = She  Ud. = You (formal)  “it” | Ellos = They (masculine or mixed gender)  Ellas = They (females only)  Uds. = You all (Used in Latin America) |

**The conjugations of “Ser”**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo soy | Nosotros(as) somos |
| Tú eres | Vosotros(as) sois |
| Él  Ella es  Ud.  “it” | Ellos  Ellas son  Uds. |

**4 Magical Rules of Conjugation**

**1) If you have a singular subject, use Él, Ella, Ud. form**

Example 1: El cocinero   
 If you’re looking at a subject that is an unfamiliar word, and not a name, don’t panic!  
 Step 1 - Identify the number (singular/plural) and the gender (masculine/feminine)  
 You can see it is singular and masculine based on the definite article “el”   
 Also, “cocinero” ends in an “-o” indicating that it is masculine.  
 Its subject pronoun would be “él” and the form of “ser” to use with this subject is “es”

Example 2: La bibliotecaria  
 If you’re looking at a subject that is an unfamiliar word, and not a name, don’t panic!  
 Step 1 - Identify the number (singular/plural) and the gender (masculine/feminine)  
 You can see it is singular and feminine based on the definite article “la”   
 Also, “bibliotecaria” ends in an “-a” indicating that it is feminine.  
 Its subject pronoun is “Ella” and the form of “ser” to use with this subject is “es”

Example 3: Miguel  
 Lots of times, subjects of sentences are just names. You can tell that “Miguel” is just 1 guy, so use   
 “él” (he) as the pronoun to replace his name.

Example 4: Francisca  
 Lots of times, subjects of sentences are just names. You can tell that “Fransisca” is just 1 girl, so  
 use “ella” (she) as the pronoun to replace her name.

**2) If you have a plural subject, use Ellos, Ellas, Uds. form**

Example 1: Los investagadores   
 If you’re looking at a subject that is an unfamiliar word, and not a name, don’t panic!  
 Step 1 - Identify the number (singular/plural) and the gender (masculine/feminine)  
 You can see it is plural and masculine based on the definite article “los”   
 Also, “investagadores” ends in an “-r” in its singular form indicating that it is masculine.  
 Its subject pronoun would be “Ellos” & the form of “ser” to use with this subject is “son”

Example 2: Las águilas  
 If you’re looking at a subject that is an unfamiliar word, and not a name, don’t panic!  
 Step 1 - Identify the number (singular/plural) and the gender (masculine/feminine)  
 You can see it is plural and feminine based on the definite article “las”   
 Also, “águilas” ends in an “-a” in its singular form indicating that it is feminine.  
 Its subject pronoun would be “Ellas” & the form of “ser” to use with this subject is “son”

Example 3: Miguel y Clarissa  
 Lots of times, subjects of sentences are just names. You can tell that “Miguel y Clarissa” are 2   
 people (a guy and a girl), so use “Ellos” (they) as the pronoun to replace their names.

Example 4: Daniela y Cristina  
 Lots of times, subjects of sentences are just names. You can tell that “Daniela y Cristina” are 2   
 girls, so use “Ellas” (they) as the pronoun to replace their names.

**3) If you have a subject y yo, use “nosotros” form**

Example 1: Camila y yo

Example 2: El jardinero y yo

Example 3: Héctor y yo

Example 4: Las jugadoras y yo

If the subject is any word(s) followed by an “y yo” its subject pronoun is ALWAYS a nosotros and the form   
 of “ser” you would use with it is “somos.”

**4) If you have a subject y tú, use “vosotros” OR “Uds.” form**

Example 1: Camila y tú

Example 2: El jardinero y tú

Example 3: Héctor y tú

Example 4: Las jugadoras y tú

If the subject is any word(s) followed by an “y tú” its subject pronoun is either “vosotros” or “Uds.” You   
 can choose which you want to use. Vosotros is used only in Spain, whereas Uds. is used in Latin America.