

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 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 “Francisca” 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 investigadores

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, “investigadores” 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.