

Pronouns

1. Subject pronouns (pronombres usados como sujetos)

	<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>
yo	<i>I</i>	nosotros, nosotras	<i>we</i>
tú	<i>you</i> (familiar)	vosotros, vosotras	<i>you</i> (familiar, Spain)
usted	<i>you</i> (formal)	ustedes	<i>you</i>
él	<i>he</i>	ellos	<i>they</i> (masc.)
ella	<i>she</i>	ellas	<i>they</i> (fem.)

- Note the accent marks over **tú** [to distinguish it from **tu** meaning “your”] and **él** [to distinguish it from **el** meaning “the”].
- Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a verb (the verb may be implied); they are also used as the predicate complement after the verb **ser**.

Yo prefiero coca-cola. *I prefer Coca-cola.*
¿Es ella? *Is it her? [Is it she?]*
 —¿**Quién lo hizo?** —**Yo.** *Who did it? I did. [implied verb]*

- The **vosotros** form is used as the plural of **tú** in Spain; in Latin America **ustedes** is used as the second person plural, both familiar and plural.

¿Cómo estáis vosotros? *How are you all doing? (Spain, familiar)*
¿Cómo están ustedes? *How are you all doing? (Spain, formal plural; Latin America, both formal and familiar plural)*

- The masculine forms **nosotros**, **vosotros**, and **ellos** are used when referring to a group of males and females; the feminine forms **nosotras**, **vosotras**, and **ellas** are used only when the group consists entirely of females.

Nosotras estamos cansadas. *We are tired. (all female)*