

Los pronombres personales de sujeto

Personal Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns

yo = I

Yo is used when I refer to myself.

Yo soy profesor. *I am a teacher.*

Unlike the English “I”, yo is only capitalized at the beginning of a sentence

Subject Pronouns

tú = you

Tú is used to address someone else directly.

Tú eres estudiante.

Tú is the proper form of address for close friends and colleagues, family members & children.

It is sometimes called the “familiar” you.

Subject Pronouns

él = he

ella = she

Él is used when we talk about a male person:

“Él es mi amigo”.

Ella is used when we talk about a female person:

“Ella es mi hermana”.

Subject Pronouns

usted = you

Usted is another way to address someone else directly.

Usted es doctor.

Usted is a more formal address for people that are older than you or that you do not know very well.

It is abbreviated *Ud.*

Subject Pronouns

nosotros =

we

Nosotros is used when I refer to others and include myself in the group:

Nosotros somos norteamericanos.

Nosotros has a feminine form, *nosotras*, which are used when all other members of the group are female. If a single male (or more than one) joins the group, the form reverts back to *nosotros*.

Subject Pronouns

Vosotros
= you (all)

- * Vosotros is used to address a group of people:
- * “Vosotros sois españoles”..
- * It is the plural equivalent of tú and is used primarily in Spain.

Subject Pronouns

ustedes

= you (all)

- * *Ustedes* is another way to address a group of people.
- * *Ustedes* son muy amables.
- * *Ustedes* is the plural form of *usted*.
- * Since Spanish speakers in the Americas do not use *vosotros*, it serves also as their plural of *tú*.
- * It is abbreviated *Uds.*
- * Note: Modern English has no plural of “you,” so English speakers are obliged to say “you all” (or in the deep south, “y’all”). Others may use “you guys” or in some areas “youse”

Subject Pronouns

ellos = they

- * Ellos is used when we talk about a group of people, either all males or a mixture of males and females:
- * “Ellos son mis compañeros de clase”.

ellas = they

- * Ellas is used when we talk about a group comprised exclusively of females:
- * “Ellas son mis hermanas”.
- * Just as with nosotros and vosotros, if a male is added to the group, the form reverts to ellos.

The subject pronouns: a summary

Singular

Plural

yo

← 1st
person →

nosotros / nosotras

tú

← 2nd
person →

usted (Ud.)

(vosotros / vosotras)
ustedes (Uds.)

él

ella

← 3rd
person →

ellos

ellas

Verbs in the Present Tense

Los verbos en el tiempo presente

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

1

The infinitive: The basic, unconjugated form, the one that corresponds to the English “to do” (something). For example, to speak, to work, to sing, etc.

The Spanish infinitive always ends in *r*

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

hablarar

comerer

escribirir

cantarar

aprenderer

leerer

salirir

conocerer

costarar

correrer

finalizarar

freírir

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

2 The ending: The last two letters of the infinitive.

The ending always consists of two letters.

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

hablar ← **ar**

salir ← **ir**

comer ← **er**

conocer ← **er**

escribir ← **ir**

costar ← **ar**

cantar ← **ar**

correr ← **er**

aprender ← **er**

finalizar ← **ar**

leer ← **er**

freír ← **ir**

There are three types or categories of verbs in Spanish:

those that end in *ar*, those that end in *er*, and those that end in *ir*

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

3 The stem or root: Whatever is left after removing the ending from the infinitive.

The stem can consist of a variable number of letters, depending on the length of the verb in question.

The fundamental parts of the Spanish verb

The infinitive – the ending = the stem

habl

sal

com

conoce

escrib

cost

cant

corre

aprend

finaliz

lee

fre

¡No te olvides!
Don't forget!

The fundamental parts of the verb

1 The infinitive: The basic, unconjugated form of the verb.



estudiar

2 The ending: The last two letters of the infinitive.



ar

3 The stem: What is left after taking the ending from the infinitive.



estudi

Verb Conjugation

To conjugate: To put a verb in its correct person and number so that we know who is doing the action.

When we conjugate any verb we always begin with its stem.

-ar verbs

The following verbs are regular -ar verbs and are conjugated according to the pattern in the following slides.

hablar *to speak*

ayudar *to help*

bailar *to dance*

buscar *to look for*

caminar *to walk*

comprar *to buy*

conversar *to converse*

enseñar *to teach*

escuchar *to listen*

estudiar *to study*

llegar *to arrive*

mirar *to look at*

nadar *to swim*

necesitar *to need*

preparar *to prepare*

regresar *to return*

tomar *to take or
to drink*

trabajar *to work*

viajar *to travel*

*hablar

All persons and numbers are based on the stem.

yo hablo nosotros/as hablamos

tú hablas vosotros/as habláis

Ud. }
él } habla
ella }

Uds. }
ellos } hablan
ellas }

Notice which vowel
gets the emphasis!

*trabajar

Its stem?

trabajo trabajamos

trabajas trabajáis

trabaja trabajan

The emphasis?

*buscar

Its stem?

busco

buscamos

buscas

buscáis

busca

buscan

The emphasis?

*estudiar

Its stem?

estudio **o** estudiamos **amos**

estudias **as** estudiáis **áis**

estudia **a** estudian **an**

The emphasis?

-er verbs

The following verbs are regular -er verbs and are conjugated according to the pattern in the following three slides.

aprender *to learn*

creer

to believe

(+ a + infinitive) (to do something)

beber *to drink*

leer

to read

comer *to eat*

vender *to sell*

* aprender

Its stem?

aprendo aprendemos

aprendes aprendéis

aprende aprenden

The emphasis?

*beber

Its stem?

bebo bebemos

bebes bebéis

bebe beben

The emphasis?

*comer

Its stem?

como

comemos

comes

coméis

come

comen

The emphasis?

*ver

The verb *ver* (to see or to watch) is irregular only in its *yo* form. Also notice that the *vosotros/as* form has no written accent because it is only one syllable.

(not <i>vó</i>)	veo	vemos
	ves	veis
	ve	ven

-ir verbs

The following verbs are regular **-ir** verbs and are conjugated according to the pattern in the following three slides.

abrir *to open*

escribir *to write*

asistir a *to attend*

recibir *to receive*

decidir *to decide*

vivir *to live*

*abrir

Its stem?

abro	ab <u>rimos</u>
abres	ab <u>rís</u>
abre	abren

The emphasis?

Notice that **-ir** verbs are conjugated just like **-er** verbs except for the *nosotros/as* and *vosotros/as* forms.

*decidir

Its stem?

decido decidimos

decides decidís

decide deciden

The emphasis?

*escribir

Its stem?

escribo escribimos

escribes escribís

escribe escriben

The emphasis?

Verb usage

The Spanish present indicative tense has several equivalents in English.

As in English, it can express present habitual actions:

Estudiamos español en la universidad.

We study Spanish at the university.

But, unlike English, it can also express ongoing actions:

En este momento estudiamos en la biblioteca.

Right now we're studying in the library.

It can even express future actions:

Esta noche estudiamos para el examen.

Tonight we will study for the exam.

La biblioteca es un buen lugar para estudiar.

¿Qué estudias?

Estudio matemáticas

Verb forms that refer to people that are *within* the conversation flip to their “opposite” form.

estudio	estudiamos
estudias	estudiáis
estudia	estudian

¿Qué estudias tú?

La biblioteca es un buen lugar para estudiar.

¿Qué estudia Juan?

Estudia filosofía.

Verb forms that refer to people that are *outside* the conversation do not change.

estudio estudiamos

estudias estudiáis

→ estudia estudian ←