Los pronombres personales de sujeto

Personal 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

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.

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".

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.

Sra. Gonzalez Mt Hebron High School 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"

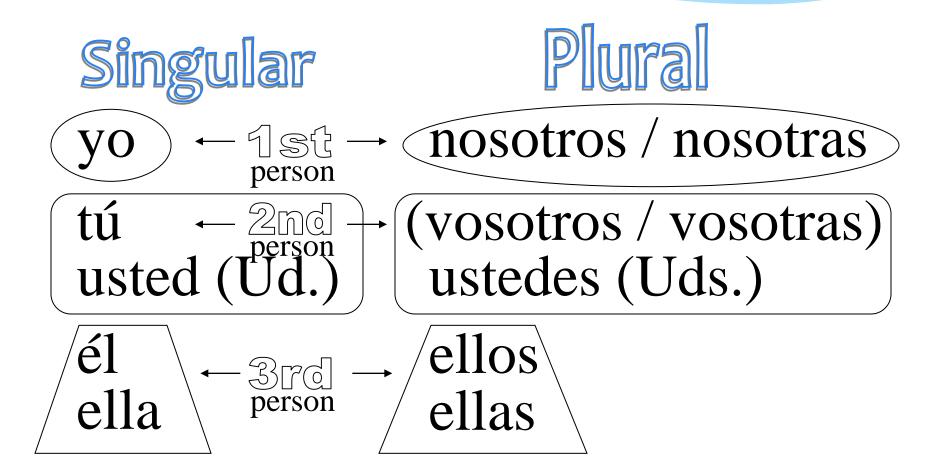
ellos = they

- * 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



Verbs in the Present Tense Los verbos en el tiempo presente

The <u>infinitive</u>: 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

habla<u>r</u> sali<u>r</u>

come<u>r</u> conoce<u>r</u>

escribi<u>r</u> costa<u>r</u>

cantar correr

aprender finalizar

leer freír

The <u>ending</u>: The last two letters of the infinitive.

The ending always consists of two letters.

```
hablar ← ar salir ← ir

comer ← er conocer ← er

escribir ← ir costar ← ar

cantar ← ar correr ← er

aprender ← er finalizar ← ar

leer ← er
```

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 <u>stem</u> or <u>root</u>: 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 infinitive – the ending = the stem

habl

sali

com

conoce

escrib

cost

cant

corr

aprend

finaliz

le

fre

No te olvides! Don't forget!

The fundamental parts of the verb

- The <u>infinitive</u>: The basic, unconjugated form of the verb.

 estudiar
- The ending: The last two letters of the infinitive.
- The stem: What is left after taking the ending from the infinitive.

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 <u>stem</u>.

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 to take or tomar 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. habla Uds. hablan
él ellos
ellas
```

Notice which vowel gets the emphasis!

*trabajar

Its stem?

trabajo trabajamos

trabajas trabajais

trabaja trabajan

*buscar

Its stem?

busco buscamos

buscas buscáis

busca buscan

*estudiar

Its stem?

estudio estudiamos

estudias estudiáis

estudia estudian

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

*beber

Its stem?

bebo bebemos

bebes bebéis

bebe beben

*comer

Its stem?

como comemos

comes coméis

come comen

<u>*ver</u>

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.

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 abrimos

abres abr<u>ís</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

*escribir

Its stem?

escribo escribimos

escribes escribís

escribe escriben

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.

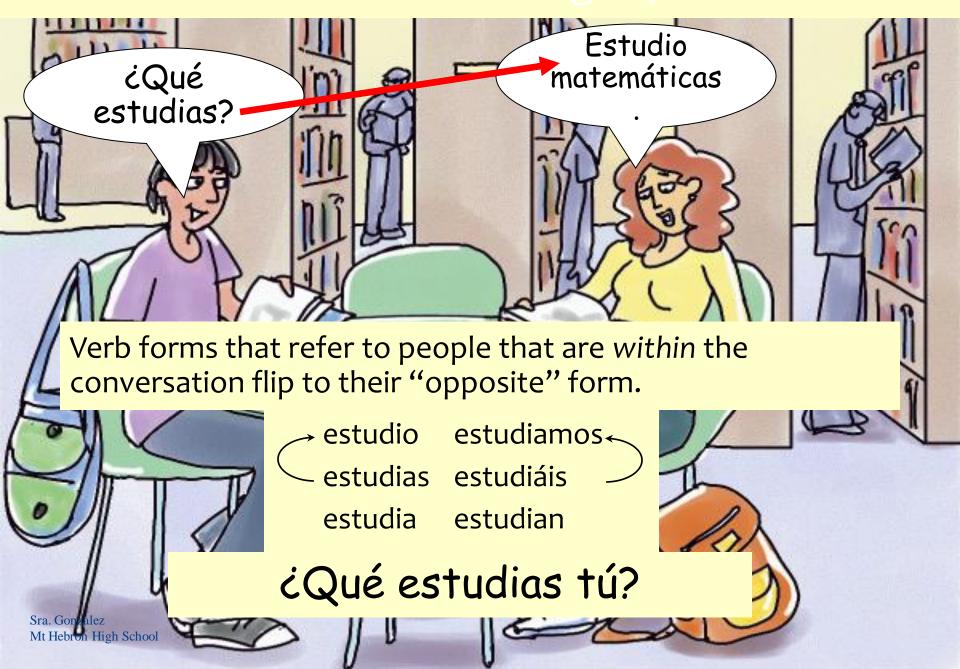
Right now we're studying in the library.

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 <u>estudiar</u>.



La biblioteca es un buen lugar para <u>estudiar</u>.

