**Subject Pronouns**

The subject of a sentence tells who/what is doing the action or who is being described. Often we use people’s names as the subject.

***Ana es bonita. Gregorio habla. Nacho es feo.***

Subject pronouns replace people’s names (*I, you, he, she, we, they)*

***Yo soy inteligente. Él habla. Tú eres alto.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **1st person** | ***yo*** I | **nosotros** we **(masc, masc/fem)****nosotras**  we **(feminine)** |
| **2nd person** | ***tú***  you **(familiar)*****usted (Ud.)*** you **(formal)** | **vosotros**  you **(masc, masc/fem)****vosotras** you **(feminine)****ustedes (Uds.)** you **(formal)** |
| **3rd person** | ***él***  he/it***ella*** she/it**¿quién?** who?**Todo el mundo** everyone | **ellos** they **(masc, masc/fem)*****ellas***  they **(feminine)****¿quiénes?** who? **(who plural)** |

* ***Tú, usted, ustedes,* and *vosotros(as)* all mean ‘you’ in Spanish**
* **Use *tú* with friends or family, people your age or younger and anyone you call by his or her first name**
* **Use *usted* with adults you address with a title (*señor*, *señora*, etc.)**
* ***usted* is usually written as *Ud.* and *ustedes*  is usually written as *Uds.***

**- In Latin America use *Uds.* when speaking to two or more people**

 **regardless of age or gender.** **In Spain use *Uds.* when speaking to two**

 **or more people you would call *Ud.* individually**

**- In Spain use *vosotros(as)* when speaking to two or more people you**

 **would call *tú* individually**

* **If a group is males only or both males & females use the masc. forms**
* **Only if a group is all females use the feminine forms**
* **In Spanish, unlike in English or other languages, the subject pronoun may be omitted if the subject is clear**

***Soy artístico.***

* **You can combine a subject pronoun and a name to form a subject**

***Alejandro y yo = nosotros Carlos y ella = ellos Pepe y tú= Uds. Lola y ella = ellas***