**Apuntes 1.3: Subject Pronouns**

**Descubre 1 vtext pg. 45**

A subject pronoun replaces the name of a person or thing and acts as the subject of a verb. In both English and Spanish, subject pronouns are divided into 3 groups: first person, second person and third person.

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| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| I | we (masculine, mixed)we (feminine) |
| you (informal) | y’all (masculine, mixed)y’all (feminine) |
| you (formal)heshe | all of youthey (masculine, mixed)they (feminine) |

**Formal vs. informal**

There are two pronouns en español that mean *you* in the singular form. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is informal, or familiar, and is used when addressing a friend, a family member, or a child. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is formal and is used to address people that you have a formal or distant relationship with, like a superior at work, a teacher, or a person older than you.

 **Tú** eres de Canadá, ¿verdad, David? ¿**Usted** es la profesora de español?

 *You are from Canada, right, David? Are you the Spanish teacher?*

**Vosotros/as vs. ustedes (Uds.)**

In Latin America, the plural form of both tú and usted (Ud.) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, in Spain, the plural forms of tú are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while the plural form of usted (Ud.) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Masculino y femenina**

The masculine plural forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to a group of males OR a mixed group (males and females). The feminine forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can refer to groups exclusively made up of females.

