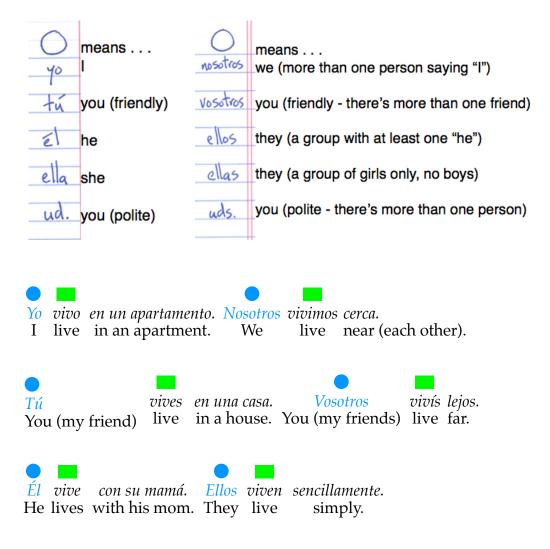
SUBJECT PRONOUNS

We will now break the pronoun chart down into smaller charts, yet retain the structure of the larger chart in order to help us understand the pronouns.

Subject pronouns, both singular and plural, act like stunt doubles. They do not look exactly like the original subject, but they are allowed to step in and **do the action**, or **live life** in the place of the subject.

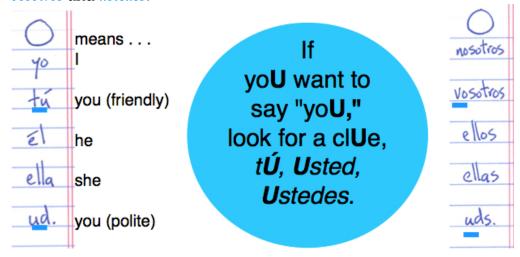


4 Ways to say "You"

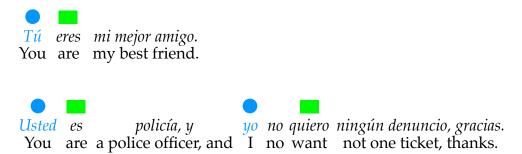
There are 2 ways to talk TO people, but 4 ways to say "you."

Q: How many people are you talking to?

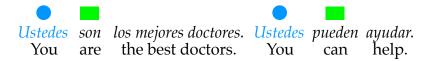
- If only 1, you must stay on the left side, the singular side, and choose between $t\tilde{u}$ and usted.
- If 2 or more, go to the right side, the plural side, and choose between *vosotros* and *ustedes*.



On the singular side:



On the plural side, the most commonly used form when outside of Spain is *ustedes*.



Lots of people ignore *vosotros* and just use *ustedes*.

If, however, we delete vosotros from the chart we are foolish. The chart is incomplete without vosotros. We must remember that vosotros is the double (or more) of $t\acute{u}$. You are allowed to have more than 1 friend. Just remember:

(For *Vosotros* the **U** was group hugged and turned into a **V** because you're all friends).

Besides, the place you most want to visit is Spain. And in Spain *vosotros* is more common than *ustedes*.

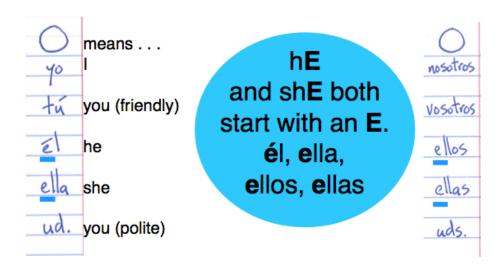
Vosotros tenéis las entradas para la corrida, ¿no?
You have the tickets for the bullfight, right?

ABOUT PEOPLE

Whenever you talk, you are talking to someone. The question right now is not to whom, but about whom?

Within the chart you have three ways to talk:

- 1) about yourself,
- 2) about the person listening to you,
- 3) about other people.



When you talk about yourself, you say either "I" or "we." This is called *1st person*.

"We eat cookies with milk."

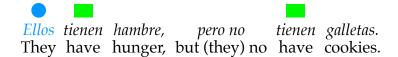
When you talk to someone else about what he or she does, you say "you." This is called 2*nd person*.

"Do you eat cookies?"

When you talk about other people and what they do, you say "he" or "she." This is called *3rd person*.

"He does not eat cookies and she does not drink milk." "They are strange."

"They" (ellos, ellas) is the way you talk ABOUT more than one person at a time.



So, if the **subject pronoun** is on the 1st line on the pronoun chart, it's *1st person*. If it's on the 2nd line on the pronoun chart, *2nd person*.

Lines 3 & 4, the él, ellos and ella, ellas lines on the chart, are 3rd person.

Usted & ustedes are on the 5th line, but are really 2nd person.

They are a polite way of saying "you."

If you take a 2 and flip it, you can see a five 3.

Therefore, the ² nd line and the ⁵th line are different in appearance, but both mean 2*nd person* (you).

Usted is just a bit more dressed up than $t\acute{u}$.

 $T\acute{u}$ is your buddy. You can borrow gym clothes from $t\acute{u}$.

Usted is the President. "Yes, sir, Mr. President."

Remember:

Subject pronouns do the action.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS



Now we will begin to look at purple pronouns, starting with reflexives. Remember, blue does the action to purple.

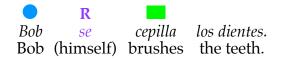
Reflexive pronouns show that the action was done to one's self.

O Yº	R means myself	nosotros	means ourselves
tú	te yourself	vosotros	os yourselves
é	5e himself	ellos	≤e themselves
ella	5e herself	ellas	5e themselves
ud.	5e yourself	uds.	5e yourselves

Bob is in a fight. Bob falls down. He picks himself up, dusts himself off, and gets back in the fight.

Whom does he pick up? himself . . . and dust off? himself

Bob is doing the action to himself. Great! But it doesn't always translate to himself. Look below. Where's himself? Himself isn't said in English, but it's there in Spanish.



Yes, it seems obvious that Bob would brush his own teeth. Yet in Spanish, when people do an action to somebody, we say who that person is even if they're doing the action back upon themselves.

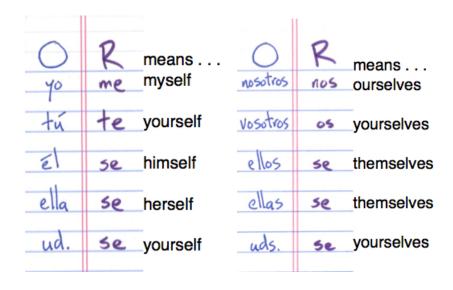


I would hope it is obvious that I wash my own hands. But that does not give me the right to ignore the fact that someone is receiving the action I am doing. It just so happens that the doer and the receiver are the same person.

We should notice this pattern:



You can see the first part of this order reflected in the chart.

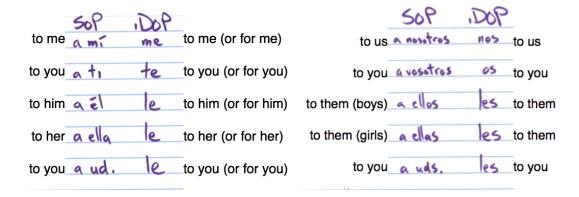


Remember:

SOPs & IDOPs SOP iDOP

Stressed object pronouns & inDirect object pronouns are so often used together that they should be studied as a combination package.

First of all, these people are *NEVER* doing the action. The action is always being done *TO* them. Know this, and you will remember what they mean.



Second, SOPs add clarity and emphasis. Look at the chart and see that *le* has 3 different meanings. How do we know who is inDirectly receiving the action? We use SOP (pronounced "soap").

$$A$$
 ella $le \dots to her le \dots$

SOP clears things up.

Here's your most common use of SOPs & iDOPs:

SOP iDOP

A mí me gusta el helado.

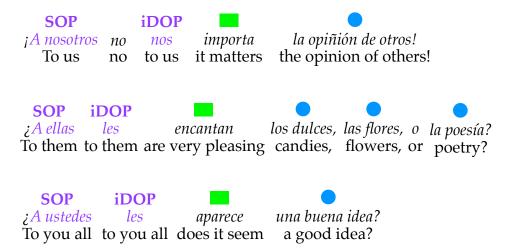
To me to me is pleasing the ice cream.

¿Y a ti? ¿Te gusta el helado? And to you? To you is pleasing the ice cream. SOP iDOP

A ella le interesan las películas de horror, pero a él, no.

To her to her are interesting movies of horror, but to him, no.

You can see that the order of their appearance in the sentence matches the chart. **SOPs** come first, then **iDOPs**. This is true for both statements and questions.



You can see in these last two examples that the SOP really clarifies who we mean when we write les. In English it seems redundant to use a SOP and then an iDOP, but in Spanish it is often necessary.

Remember:

SOP clears things up.

IDOPS & DOPS iDOP DOP

iDOPs are not used only with verbs like <u>GUSTAR</u>. **iDOPs** are often used with commands or in story telling. And besides being studied with <u>SOPs</u>, **iDOPs** should also be studied with <u>DOPs</u>.

inDirect Object Pronouns, iDOPs, indirectly receive the action. Direct Object Pronouns, DOPs, directly receive the action.



For example: Jackie Chan punched Chuck Norris in the face.

No way!

Yes, Chuck received the punch.

In English we could rewrite this sentence:

"He hit him."

In Spanish we would write:



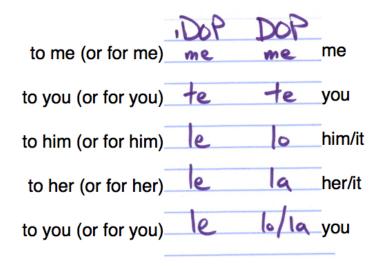
Then we would write:

Y entonces él lo pateó por la pared. And then Chuck him kicked through the wall.

You can see that iDOPs come first, then DOPs. The order of their appearance in the sentence matches the chart. This is true for both statements and questions.

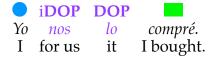
Let's look at the chart again. Here's the singular side.

Remember: inDirect Object Pronouns, iDOPs, indirectly receive the action.



Let's say I bought some chocolate for us to share. The thing I bought was the chocolate. Chocolate directly received my action. This **Direct Object** becomes a **Direct Object Pronoun** when I say *it* instead of *chocolate*. *It* directly received my action.

Now which people are indirectly receiving my action of buying chocolate? Or, for whom did I buy it?



For us.

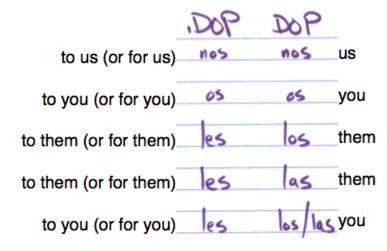
Where did the *lo* come from?

Lo is a **DOP** from the singular side of the chart, meaning *him* **but also meaning** *it*.

See it?

Good. Now watch for *las*.

Here's the plural side.



Las came from the plural side of the chart, meaning *them*, as in more than one item. *Las* doesn't have to replace people. Neither does lo. The DOPs you will use most often will be the ones that refer to items and mean *it* or *them*: *lo*, *la*, *los*, and *las*.

I bought chocolate for us and gave flowers to Mom. The words to and for help you know it's an **iDOP** and not a **DOP**. And most often it's the **iDOP**s that are people.

Did you notice that iDOPs continue to come before DOPs? *Yes.*

Good.

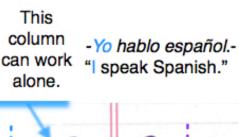
Did you see how *le*, when it came before *las*, changed to *se*? *¡Yo se las di!* Try saying *le lo* and then try saying *se lo*. That's your reason for the change. It's easier to say. There is no change in meaning.

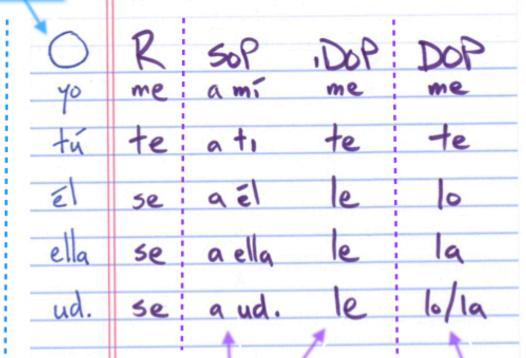
Remember:

The DOPs you will use most often will mean *it* or *them*: *lo*, *la*, *los*, and *las*.

PRONOUN SUMMARY

Look again at the whole chart. It's not all that threatening, is it? Just remember how they work.



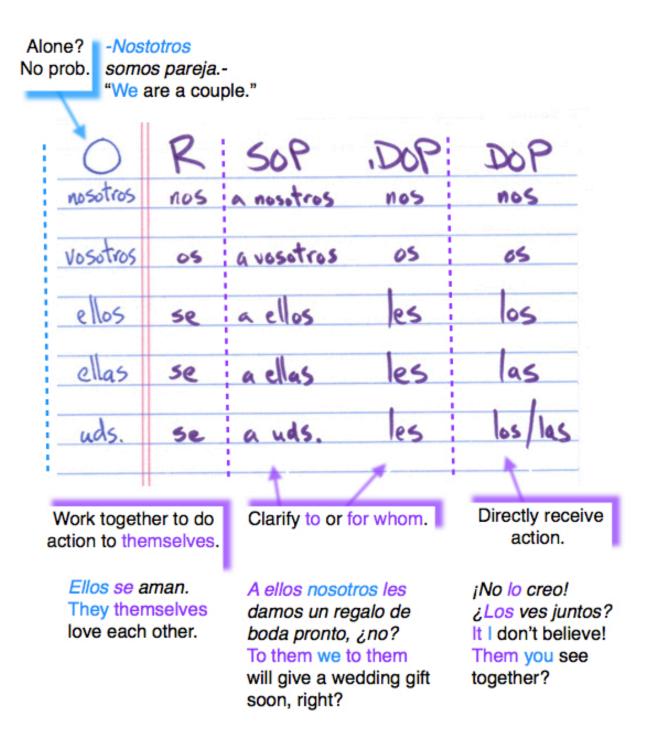


These columns work together if the action is done back upon the doer.

-Yo me llamo Bob.-"I myself call Bob." These work together to clarify to or for whom the action is done.

-A ti, si yo te quiero dar estas flores, Ana.-"To you, yes I to you want to give these flowers, Ana." Action happens directly to these people or things.

-¿ Me amas ahora?"Me do you love now?"
-¡Sí! Te beso, mi amor."Yes, you I kiss, my love."



Remember:

The plural side is the double (or more) of whatever is on the singular side.