

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A. SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Singular	Plural
Primera persona / First person Me incluye a mí / Includes me	YO I	NOSOTROS- NOSOTRAS WE Masculine-Feminine
Segunda persona / Second person Estoy hablando con alguien más / I'm speaking to someone else	VOS-TÚ YOU Informal	VOSOTROS-VOSOTRAS YOU Informal only in Spain
	USTED YOU Formal	USTEDES YOU Used for plural YOU in most countries. Only formal in Spain.
Tercera persona / Third person Estamos hablando de alguien más / We're speaking about someone else	ÉL HE	ELLOS-ELLAS THEY Masculine-Feminine
	ELLA SHE	
	ELLO IT	

Note on non-binary forms: In certain social and cultural contexts, especially within inclusive spaces or LGBTIQ+ movements, non-binary forms such as «elle» (instead of él/Ella), «vosotres» (instead of vosotros/as) and «nosotres» (instead of nosotros/as) used to refer to people who do not identify as either male or female.

These forms are not part of standard Spanish and are not taught in traditional schools, but you may encounter them in social media, contemporary literature, or inclusive media platforms.

Note on "ello": The pronoun «ello» is a neutral third-person singular form that does not refer to people, but rather to facts, abstract ideas, or entire situations.

It is mostly used in formal, literary, or legal contexts and sounds unnatural in everyday spoken language.

Examples:

- «No quiero hablar de ello» → "I don't want to talk about it"
- «Todo depende de ello» → "Everything depends on that"

It has no plural and does not change gender. In spoken Spanish, «ello» is often replaced by more natural alternatives like eso, aquello, or other abstract nouns depending on the context.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

B. UNSTRESSED OBJECT PRONOUNS

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Singular	Plural
Primera persona / First person Used when the object is the same as the speaker/Se usan cuando el objeto es el hablante	ME ME	NOS US
Segunda persona / Second person when the object is the person being spoken to/Se usan cuando el objeto es el interlocutor	TE YOU Informal	OS YOU ALL (Informal Spain)
	LO/LA/LE YOU Formal	LOS/LAS/LES YOU ALL (Informal and formal)
Tercera persona / Third person Used when the object is someone or something else/Se usan cuando el objeto es otra persona o cosa	LO/LE HIM	LOS/LAS/LES THEM
	LA/LE HER	

Note: These pronouns are used as direct or indirect objects without a preposition in front.

They always go before the verb:

"Me mira" = "He looks at me", "Te vi" = "I saw you", "Lo llamé" = "I called him".

In Spain, le / les are mainly used as indirect objects, but in some regions they are also used as direct objects (leísmo).

¿Querés que lo adapte con viñetas, letra más chica o íconos si vas a pegarlo en Canva?

También puedo traducirte alguna frase más literal si preferís.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

C. STRESSED PRONOUNS (USED WITH PREPOSITIONS)

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Singular	Plural
Primera persona / First person Se usan con preposiciones o para enfatizar al hablante. / Used with prepositions or for emphasis referring to the speaker	MÍ ME	NOSOTROS/NOSOTRA SYOU ALL
Segunda persona / Second person Se usan con preposiciones o para enfatizar al interlocutor. / Used with prepositions or for emphasis referring to the person you're speaking to.	VOS/TI YOU Informal	VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS (Informal Spain)
	USTED YOU Formal	USTEDES YOU ALL (Informal and formal)
Tercera persona / Third person Se usan con preposiciones o para enfatizar a otra persona. / Used with prepositions or for emphasis referring to someone else.	ÉL HIM	ELLOS/ELLAS THEM
	ELLA HER	

Note: These pronouns are used after prepositions or to add emphasis.

Examples: "A mí me gusta" = "I like it"; "Para ella" = "For her"; "Sin us" = "Sin nosotros".

The form "sí" is used in reflexive structures: "Lo hizo por sí mismo" = "He did it by himself".

In inclusive contexts, forms like "elle", "nosotres" or "vosotres" may appear after prepositions:

"For elle", "Among nosotres".

2. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Singular	Plural
Primera persona / First person El sujeto y el objeto son la misma persona /Subject and object are the same person	ME MYSELF	NOS OURSELVES
Segunda persona / Second person La acción recae sobre quien habla /The action falls on the speaker	TE YOURSELF Informal	OS YOURSELVES (Informal Spain)
	SE YOURSELF Formal	SE YOURSELVES (Informal and formal)
Tercera persona / Third person El sujeto actúa sobre sí mismo /The subject acts on themselves	SE HIMSELF	SE THEMSELVES
	SE HERSELF	

Note: These pronouns are used when the subject both performs and receives the action.
 Examples: "Ella se mira en el espejo" = "She looks at herself in the mirror", "Nosotros nos cuidamos" = "We take care of ourselves".

The pronoun "se" can also appear in impersonal or passive constructions, but this chart only shows its reflexive use.

3. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Plural
Primera persona / First person Dos personas (o más) que incluyen al hablante se hacen algo entre ellas. / Two people (or more), including the speaker, do something to each other.	NOS EACH OTHER
Segunda persona / Second person Dos personas con las que se habla hacen algo entre ellas. / Two people being spoken to do something to each other.	OS EACH OTHER (Informal Spain)
	SE EACH OTHER (Informal and formal)
Tercera persona / Third person Otras personas (no el hablante ni su interlocutor) hacen algo entre ellas. / Other people (not the speaker or listener) do something to each other.	SE EACH OTHER

Note: These pronouns are used when two or more people do something to each other — the action is shared in both directions.

Examples:

— «Nos miramos». → We looked at each other.

— «Se abrazaron». → They hugged each other.

These pronouns look the same as reflexive pronouns (*nos, os, se*), but the meaning is different.

4. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A. STRESSED (WITH ARTICLE OR ALONE)

Persona gramatical / Grammatical person	Singular	Plural
Primera persona / First person Incluye al hablante / Includes the speaker	MÍO, MÍA, MÍOS, MÍAS MINE	NUESTRO, NUESTRA, NUESTROS, NUESTRAS OURS
Segunda persona / Second person Se refiere a la persona con quien se habla / Refers to the person you're talking to	TUYO, TUYA, TUYOS, TUYAS YOURS Informal	VUESTRO, VUESTRA, VUESTROS, VUESTRAS YOURS Informal only in Spain
	SUYO, SUYA, SUYOS, SUYAS YOURS Formal	SUYO, SUYA, SUYOS, SUYAS YOURS Used for plural YOU in most countries. Only formal in Spain.
Tercera persona / Third person Se refiere a otra persona que no es el hablante ni el oyente / Refers to someone else	SUYO, SUYA, SUYOS, SUYAS HIS	SUYO, SUYA, SUYOS, SUYAS THEIRS
	SUYO, SUYA, SUYOS, SUYAS HERS	

Note: pronouns replace the noun and are used with a definite article ("el", "la", "los", "las") or on their own. They always agree in gender and number with the object possessed, not with the possessor.

Important: are often confused with possessive adjectives (mi, tu, su...), but these do not accompany nouns; they replace them.

Ejemplos / Examples:

- «Este libro es mío.» → This book is mine.
- «Las mochilas son nuestras.» → The backpacks are ours.
- «¿De quién son estos lápices?» — «Son suyos.» → Whose pencils are these? — They're his/hers/theirs.

5. INTERROGATIVE AND EXCLAMATORY PRONOUNS

A. Interrogative Pronouns

Used to ask questions (direct or indirect). They always carry a written accent in Spanish.

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
¿Qué?	What?	¿Qué quieres comer?	Used to ask for a definition or explanation.
¿Quién? / ¿Quiénes?	Who?	¿Quién llamó? / ¿Quiénes vinieron?	Singular/plural. Refers to people.
¿Cuál? / ¿Cuáles?	Which one? / Which ones?	¿Cuál prefieres? / ¿Cuáles quieres llevar?	Used when choosing from a known set of options.
¿Cuánto/a?	How much?	¿Cuánta agua tomaste?	Must agree in gender with the noun.
¿Cuántos/as?	How many?	¿Cuántos libros tenés? / ¿Cuántas veces vino?	Must agree in gender and number with the noun.

B. Exclamatory Pronouns

Used to express surprise, emotion, or intensity. They look like interrogative pronouns, but are used in exclamations. Also carry a written accent.

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
¡Qué!	What! / How!	¡Qué día tan hermoso!	Expresses strong emotion or emphasis.
¡Quién!	Who! (hypothetical wish)	¡Quién pudiera viajar ahora!	Used with subjunctive; expresses a wish or longing.
¡Cuánto/a!	How much!	¡Cuánta alegría me diste!	Agrees in gender with the noun.
¡Cuántos/as!	How many!	¡Cuántos regalos recibí! / ¡Cuántas veces vino!	Agrees in gender and number with the noun.

General Notes: All interrogative and exclamatory pronouns carry a written accent (tildes).

Their role is determined by context and punctuation (question vs exclamation).

Even in indirect questions, the accent remains: No sé qué quiere / No entiendo cuál elegiste.

6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (USED PRONOMINALLY)

DISTANCE	SINGULAR MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE	PLURAL MASCULINE	PLURAL FEMININE
NEAR THE SPEAKER	ESTE This one	ESTA This one	ESTOS These ones	ESTAS These ones
NEAR THE LISTENER	ESE That one	ESA That one	ESOS Those ones	ESAS Those ones
FAR FROM BOTH	AQUEL That one over there	AQUELLA That one over there	AQUELLOS Those ones over there	AQUELLAS Those ones over there

Notes:

- These demonstrative pronouns replace the noun and agree with it in gender and number. They no longer take an accent, even when used as pronouns.
- According to the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), demonstrative pronouns no longer take an accent mark, even when used to replace a noun.
Example: "I prefer this one" → «Prefiero este» (no accent).

7. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	FUNCTION	GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT
QUE that / which / who	Subject or direct object	Invariable
EL QUE, LA QUE the one who / that	Subject or object, specific reference	Agrees in gender and number with the noun
LOS QUE, LAS QUE the ones who / that	Subject or object, plural reference	Agrees in gender and number with the noun
QUIEN, QUIENES who / whom	Subject or object, for people	Agrees in number (and gender if specified)
CUYO, CUYA, CUYOS, CUYAS whose	Expresses possession	Agrees with the possessed noun, not with the owner
LO QUE what / that which	Refers to an unknown or general idea	Invariable
LO CUAL which (idea reference)	Refers to a whole previous clause	Agrees in gender and number with the idea referred to

Note: In Spanish, relative pronouns connect two clauses and agree in gender and number with the noun they refer to.

“Que” is the most common and versatile relative pronoun.

“Quien/quienes” is only used for people.

“Cuyo/a/os/as” expresses possession and agrees with the possessed noun, not with the owner.

“Lo que” y “lo cual” are used to refer to complete or abstract ideas.

8. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

A. INVARIABLE PRONOUNS

SPANISH	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	NOTES
ALGUIEN	Someone	Only for people
NADIE	No one / nobody	Only for people
ALGO	something	Only for things
NADA	Nothing	Only for things
CUALQUIERA	Anyone / whoever /whichever	Can refer to people or things
CADA UNO	Each one / each person	Always singular
BASTANTE	Enough / quite a lot	Invariable form

Note: These pronouns are invariable — they don't change based on gender or number. Some refer only to people (alguien, nadie), others only to things (algo, nada), and some can refer to either (cualquiera). They act as pronouns because they replace a noun, not modify it.

9. NUMERAL PRONOUNS

A. CARDINAL NUMBERS

NUMBER GROUP	EXAMPLES / FULL LIST	FORMATION PATTERN	KEY NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS
0 to 10	Cero, uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.	Irregular, must be memorized.	«Uno» becomes «un» before masculine nouns: «un libro», «un gato».
11 to 15	Once, doce, trece, catorce, quince.	Catorce, quince Irregular roots + suffix -ce.	Trece, catorce, quince all end in -ce (like “-teen” in English).
16 to 19	Dieciséis, diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve.	Diez → diec- + i + number (6 to 9).	Written as a single word. Only dieciséis has an accent mark (tilde).
20	Veinte.	Unique word.	Base for 21–29 group.
21 to 29	Veintiuno, veintidós, veintitrés, veintinueve.	Veinte – e = veinti + number (1 to 9).	Written as one word. Accents in veintidós, veintitrés, veintiséis.
30 – 90	Treinta, cuarenta, cincuenta, sesenta, setenta, ochenta, noventa.	Each has its own fixed form.	Used as base to form combinations (31–99).
31 to 99	Treinta y uno, cuarenta y dos, noventa y nueve.	Tens + y + units.	Always separated by spaces. No hyphens or accents. «y» = “and.”
100	Cien / ciento.	«Cien» = exactly 100; «ciento» + number.	Ex: «cien personas» vs. «ciento veinte estudiantes». Don’t say un cien.
1,000	Mil.	Invariable for 1,000.	No article: we say «mil», not un mil.
2,000	Dos mil, tres mil, etc.	Number + mil.	Always written as two separate words.
1,000,000	Un millón.	Article + noun.	Always needs un. Takes plural: «dos millones».
1,000,000,000	Mil millones.	Mil + millones.	Used instead of “un billón” to avoid confusion.
1,000,000,000,000	Un billón.	Follows traditional long scale.	In Latin America and Spain, un billón = one trillion in English.

9. NUMERAL PRONOUNS

B. ORDINAL NUMBERS

Common endings and formation rules:

Ending Appears in Notes -ero / -era: primero, tercero, cuarto, etc.

Apócope: primer, tercer before masculine singular noun.

-ésimo / -ésima From décimo onward For all compound forms. Feminine changes accordingly.

-avo / -ava onceavo, doceavo, treceavo... Usually used for fractions: "un onceavo" = 1/11.

Orthography. rule:

All compound ordinal numbers (from 11 onward) are written as two separate words, with no hyphen..

Do not write them as one word (e.g. vigésimoprimer) or hyphenated (e.g. vigésimo-primer).

Correct form: vigésimo primero.

Fixed forms (1st to 10th)

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NOTES
1st	primero/s	primera/s	Changes to primer before masculine noun
2nd	segundo/s	segunda/s	----
3rd	tercero/s	tercera/s	Changes to tercer before masculine noun
4th	cuarto/s	cuarta/s	----
5th	quinto/s	quinta/s	----
6th	sexto/s	sexta/s	----
7th	séptimo/s	séptima/s	Written with accent mark
8th	octavo/s	octava/s	----
9th	noveno/s	novena/s	----
10th	décimo/s	décima/s	Written with accent mark

Special dual forms (11th and 12th)

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NOTES
11th	undécimo/s onceavo/s	undécima/s onceava/s	Both exist. Undécimo and duodécimo are traditional and are written with accent mark;; onceavo and doceavo are also used, especially in informal or mathematical contexts.
12th	duodécimo/s doceavo/s	duodécimo/s doceavo/s	

Compound ordinal numbers (13th to 199th)

NUMBER	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES	NOTES
13th–19th	decim(o/a) + base ordinal	decimoquinto,	From 13th to 19th written as one word. Written as two words, e.g. decimo quinto is incorrect. After 100 are written as three words, e.g. centésimo nonagésimo noveno. Use: decimoquinto Written with accent They match in gender and number with the noun they are replaced.
20th–29th	vigésimo/a + ordinal	vigésimo primero	
30th–39th	trigésimo/a + ordinal	trigésimo tercero	
40th–49th	cuadragésimo/a + ordinal	cuadragésimo quinto	
50th–59th	quincuagésimo/a + ordinal	quincuagésimo octavo	
60th–69th	sexagésimo/a + ordinal	sexagésimo segundo	
70th–79th	septuagésimo/a + ordinal	septuagésimo tercero	
80th–89th	octogésimo/a + ordinal	octogésimo noveno	
90th–99th	nonagésimo/a + ordinal	nonagésimo octavo	
100th–199th	centésimo/a	centésimo primero	

Compound ordinal numbers (13th to 199th)

NUMBER	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES	NOTES
13th–19th	decim(o/a) + base ordinal	decimoquinto,	From 13th to 19th written as one word. Written as two words, e.g. decimo quinto is incorrect. After 100 are written as three words, e.g. centésimo nonagésimo noveno. Use: decimoquinto Written with accent mark. They match in gender and number with the noun they are replaced.
20th–29th	vigésimo/a + ordinal	vigésimo primero	
30th–39th	trigésimo/a + ordinal	trigésimo tercero	
40th–49th	cuadragésimo/a + ordinal	cuadragésimo quinto	
50th–59th	quincuagésimo/a + ordinal	quincuagésimo octavo	
60th–69th	sexagésimo/a + ordinal	sexagésimo segundo	
70th–79th	septuagésimo/a + ordinal	septuagésimo tercero	
80th–89th	octogésimo/a + ordinal	octogésimo noveno	
90th–99th	nonagésimo/a + ordinal	nonagésimo octavo	
100th–199th	centésimo/a	centésimo primero	

Hundreds and higher

NUMBER	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES	NOTES
200th	ducentésimo/a	ducentésimo segundo	Used in official, historical, or technical contexts. Common in precision or fractions. Technical, mathematical usage. Written with accent mark.
300th	tricentésimo/a	tricentésima cuarta	
400th	cuadringentésimo/a	cuadringentésimo sexto	
1,000th	milésimo/a	el milésimo, la milésima	
1,000,000th	millonésimo/a	el millonésimo habitante	

9. NUMERAL PRONOUNS

C.NUMERICAL VALUES

I. Fractional Pronouns:

For clarity, fractional pronouns are presented in two groups:

- Traditional Latin-based forms.
- Regularly constructed forms using the suffix *-avo* / *-ava*.

a. Traditional Latin-Based Forms (Irregular)

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
un tercio	one third	Me asignaron un tercio.	These fractional pronouns are often used in technical, legal, or culinary contexts. Do not confuse them with “un medio”, which is not commonly used as a pronoun in Spanish. Instead, use <i>la mitad</i> or <i>media</i> + noun (e.g. <i>media taza</i>).
dos tercios	two thirds	Tomaron dos tercios.	
un cuarto	one fourth	Le pagaron un cuarto.	
tres cuartos	three fourths	Recibieron tres cuartos.	
un quinto	one fifth	Le corresponde un quinto.	
un sexto	one sixth	Me tocó un sexto.	
un octavo	one eighth	Compró un octavo.	

b. Regular Constructed Forms (*-avo/-ava*)

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
un onceavo	one eleventh	Heredó un onceavo.	These forms are regularly constructed by adding the suffix <i>-avo/-ava</i> to the base number. They are common in technical, academic, or mathematical contexts (e.g. engineering, inheritance law)
un doceavo	one twelfth	Pagó un doceavo.	
un treceavo	one thirteenth	Cedieron un treceavo.	
un catorceavo	one fourteenth	Le tocó un catorceavo.	
un quinceavo	one fifteenth	Pagó un quinceavo del total.	
un dieciseisavo	one sixteenth	Corresponde un dieciseisavo.	

Clarifying note: Why we don't say *un medio* in Spanish

In English, it's normal to say one half as a standalone quantity: (I want one half. Give me a half.) But in Spanish, we do not use “*un medio*” as a pronoun to mean “half”. Instead, we say: *la mitad* → the half or *media* + noun → half a-something. (Quiero *media taza*, *media hora*, *media pizza*) We do not say: ~~Me dieron un medio.~~ or ~~Quiero un medio de café.~~ We say: *Me dieron la mitad.* or *Quiero media taza de café.* So even though *medio* is technically “half”, it is not used as a fractional pronoun, Spanish speakers prefer *la mitad* or *media* as an adjective.

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II. Multiplicative Pronouns

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
el doble	double	Le dieron el doble.	Used in everyday comparisons.
el triple	triple	Me tocó el triple.	Very frequent in casual and formal use.
el cuádruple	quadruple	Ganaron el cuádruple.	Common in financial or statistical language.
el quíntuple	five times	Heredó el quíntuple.	Less frequent, but still natural.
el séxtuple	six times	Pagó el séxtuple.	Rare; mostly in academic or legal use.
el séptuple	seven times	Recibieron el séptuple.	Rare and technical.
el óctuple	eight times	Multiplicaron el óctuple.	Very rare; mostly in formulas or written reports.
el nóntuple	nine times	Se quedó con el nóntuple.	Uncommon even in technical speech.
el décuple	ten times	Cobró el décuple.	Almost exclusive to math, stats, or formal logic.

Note: All these forms are masculine singular when used as pronouns: (el doble, el triple, el cuádruple...)

They are used to replace a known quantity and usually refer to abstract amounts, not physical objects.

Exmple: No recibió uno, sino el triple. (He didn't get one, but triple the amount.)

III. Distributive Pronouns with Numerical Value

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
uno a uno	one by one	Entraron uno a uno.	Indicates sequential individual action.
de dos en dos	in pairs	Salieron de dos en dos.	Used to express grouped or coordinated distribution.
de tres en tres	in threes	Se acomodaron de tres en tres.	Can continue with any number: de cuatro en cuatro, etc.
cada uno / una	each one	Recibieron un premio cada uno.	Gender agrees with referent.
ambos / ambas	both	Se presentaron ambos.	Equivalent to "los dos"; fixed form.
sendos / sendas	one each	(rare as pronoun) – Traían sendos.	Used more often as adjective (sendos libros). As a pronoun, very rare but correct.

Note: These pronouns express distribution or sequence and often contain an implicit number.

They function as pronouns when no noun follows.

Forms like "uno a uno" and "de dos en dos" are especially common in narrative and description.

9. NUMERAL PRONOUNS

C.NUMERICAL VALUES

II. Multiplicative Pronouns

SPANISH	MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
uno	one / someone	Uno nunca sabe.	Impersonal subject. Always masculine singular.
se (impersonal)	one / people / you	Se vive bien aquí.	Used with 3rd person verb. No subject mentioned.
esto	this (neutral)	Esto es interesante.	Refers to ideas or unknown things. No gender.
eso	that (neutral)	Eso no me gustó.	Refers to a previous idea or unknown concept.
aquello	that (neutral, far)	Aquello fue inolvidable.	Abstract or distant reference.
lo	it / the (abstract)	Lo importante es participar.	Refers to abstract concepts or adjectives. Never plural.

Note: Forms like "este", "esta", "estos", "estas" are demonstrative pronouns, not neutral. They have gender and number, and must agree with the noun they replace.
Neutral demonstratives in Spanish are only: esto, eso, and aquello.

10. IMPERSONAL OR NEUTRAL PRONOUNS

SPANISH	USE / MEANING	EXAMPLES	NOTES
Se	Impersonal / Passive voice	«Se dice que lloverá.» → They say it will rain.	No subject specified; common in news, signs, and formal speech.
Lo	Abstract ideas / qualities	«Lo importante es participar.» → What's important is to participate.	Refers to abstract nouns or clauses: lo bueno, lo increíble.
Ello	Formal / Literary neutral pronoun	pronoun «No quiero hablar de ello.» → I don't want to talk about it.	Replaces a whole clause or idea; often replaced by eso or aquello in everyday speech.

Notes: These are the only pronouns used impersonally or in neutral references in Spanish. Each has a specific grammatical function and does not refer to a person.

These are the only pronouns used impersonally or neutrally in Spanish.

Unlike it in English, «ello» is not used for animals or objects — it refers to ideas or statements in formal contexts only.