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How do you say your in spanish

In general, a subject is who or what a sentence is about. Almost everything can be a subject. In sentences the subjects are underlined: Nicholas Cageã, is an actor. Greeceã, it's a beautiful country. Julio, Rafael, and Ia went to the store. Your Healtha is very important. Swimming and bicycling, they are fun activities. The subjects are usually at the beginning of a sentence, but donÃ ¢ t must. What is a subject pronoun? A pronoun is a shorter word that takes the place of a longer noun. We use the pronomes Volta WEÃ ¢ VE introduced a noun so that you donate t must continue to repeat the same thing more and more times. Here are some sentences where the subjects were replaced with subject pronouns. Hea is an actor. ITA is a beautiful country. WEA went to the store. ITA is very important. Theya are fun activities. The subject pronouns in English are an ego, Ã, you, you, a one, one, is, ã, it, Â, Â, us, ã, and a they.Ã ¢ can be useful to organize them in a Graph based on the number (how many people or things are) and person (if youÃ ¢ is talking about you, someone else, or about someone else). Singular plural: FirstÃ ¢ person: I have second person: you Thirdã, person: he, her, it should notice that there is no distinction in English between the singular Ã ¢ youÃ ¢ and the plural Ã ¢ you.a While it is not considered correct grammar, many people will use a yÃ ¢ all ¢ or Ã ¢ yes guysÃ ¢ indicate that they will talk to more than one person. It is also worth noting that it is P and a shea are the only ones who take gender pronouns into account. Spanish Subject Pronouns The Subject Graph Pronoun in Spanish looks like this: singular: Plural: FirstÃ ¢ person: Yo Nosotros, Nosotras second person: Vosotros TÃƒÂº, Vosotras Thirdã, Person: Ãƒ © L, Ellos Ella, Ellas Note Not There is pronounce subject for an ita in Spanish. How do you say an age? Seea below. Yo to say an IA in Spanish, Saya Yo.ã, Yoa is not in uppercase less than not begins a sentence: Yo Hablo EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. I speak Spanish. At least Yo Hablo EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. Fortunately I speak Spanish. In many regions of Ya Ina Yoa is pronounced very strong and looks more like a Jo.Ã ¢ TÃƒâº to say a youÃ ¢ in Spanish, Saya TÃƒÂº.ã, TÃƒÂºÃ, can only be unique; You can not use TÃƒÂºÃ, to face a group of people. Furthermore, the accent on an UA is not optional; Ã, yours (without accent) means a yououra is not ¢ you.a (the wordsÃ, tÃƒÂºanda, yours are pronounced in the same way.) TÃƒâº hablas espaÃ ± â ± ± ± α. Do you speak Spanish. A l, Ã, she say heÃ ¢ Ã ¢ in Spanish, sayaya Ãƒ © l. LIKEA TÃƒÂº, emphasis on A EA is not optional; Ã, ela (without the accent) means a thea not a he.Ã ¢ (the wordsã, Ãƒ © EU ELA are pronounced in the same way.) To say a Shea in Spanish, Saya Ella. Remember that double-l is pronounced as y. In L Habla EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. Speaks Spanish. Ella Habla EspaÃ ± ol Â ± OL. She speaks Spanish. Nosotros, ã, nosotras Note: Ã, if you are male, ita s very unlikely that you would ever be right to say or nosotras write ,. Usually when you need to say a WEA in Spanish, it's Saya Nosotros. The exception is when a woman refers to herself and other females. She Saya Nosotras. What about a mixed group? It is not very nice or politically correct groups but only focused in females are considered female (nosotras). Add a male to the group group and everything is considered masculine (nosotros). Hablamos Nosotros EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. We (group with one or more males) speaks Spanish. Hablamos nosotras espaÃ ± ol Â ± ol. We (all female groups) speaks Spanish. Vosotros, ã, Vosotras Difference of English, Spanish has a way to distinguish between a unique Ã ¢ youÃ ¢ and a plural Ã ¢ you.a to face a group of people like youÃ ¢ u è u è vosotros. Vosotros HablÃƒÂ¡is EspaÃ ± ol Â ± OL. Yes / ya all / of you guys speaks Spanish. If the entire youÃ ¢ re-face is female, Saya VosotrasÃ instead. Vosotras EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. Yes (all the female group) speaks Spanish. Regardless of the size of the group, if if if Only a male, Vosotros Usea. If youÃ ¢ never of doubt, use the masculine form. HereÃ ¢ is the trick, and ita s a large one: Ã, vosotrosã, is used almost exclusively in Spain. So how do you direct a group of people, if you're not you ¢ king in Spain? Seea vosotrosÃ, eun used, below. Ellos, ã, Ellas to say a theyÃ ¢ in Spanish, says Ellas eithera, ellosÃ, now. What is what? The same gender rules you've learned in nosotroses, apply. A group made up entirely of females should be called Ellas Asa. Any group with at least one male in it must be entrusted to Ellos Asa. If youÃ ¢ re never in doubt, it's better to use the masculine form. Ellos Hablan EspaÃ ± ol Â ± OL. They (group with one or more males) speak Spanish. Ellas Hablan EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. They (all the female group) speak Spanish. Formal against informal a youÃ ¢ The graph over showing, TÃƒâºÃ, eun vosotrosã, the pronouns in the second person is a bit of excessive simplification. The truth is that there are two series of second person pronouns in Spanish. A set is used for situations, informal friendly and the other is used to show a greater amount of respect in formal situations. The reality chart should look like this: singular: plural: FirstÃ ¢ person: Yo Nosotros, Nosotras second person, an informal: Vosotros TÃƒÂº, Vosotras second person, formal: Used UstedDes Thirdã, Person: Ãƒ © L, Ellos Ella, Ellas so, which one is used when? TÃƒÂºÃ, vs.ã, Used generally speaking should use TÃƒÂºã, when you are facing someone with whom you have an informal relationship like a friend, a colleague, or a tight relative. Usea moreover, when someone faced with which one has a more respectful relationship as an elder, a boss, or a dignitary. For example: talking to a child: talking to a professor: TÃƒÂº esribes bien. You write well. Used Escribe Bien. You write well. A good thumb rule for use is the first name test. If youÃ ¢ king on a first name base with someone, you can face asa tÃƒÂº. If it wouldn't and the address that the person with their name, you should probably use USEA. Note: Ã, thereÃÃ ¢ s even a verb to deal with someone asa tÃƒÂº: Ã, protect. Several countries have different rules for using, TÃƒâºÃ, vs.ã, Used. While some people could consider the use of OFA TÃƒÂºÃ, captivating, others may consider offensive. In case of doubt, USEA USEDED. YouÃ ¢ Kings better face someone asa more you, when they ¢ ri expecting, tÃƒÂºÃ, which the opposite. The Word, moreover, is commonly abbreviated, ud.ã, (note the capital letter). Vosotrosã, Eun Ustedes At the time of facing a group of people, Ã, vosotrosã, is used for informal situations eun used, is used in situations where it is necessary more than. For example: talking to a group of children: Vosotros esribÃƒfs bien. You write well. USEDDES ESCRIBEN BIEN. You write well. Remember, though, Thata vosotrosã, is mainly used in Spain. How do you tackle groups of people in the rest of Latin America? USEA UseddesÃ, regardless of the level of formality. Spain: Latin America: second person, plural, informal: Vosotros Ustesdes second person, plural, formal: UStedDes USTSDES The Word, UsedesÃ, is commonly abbreviated, UDS.ã, (notice the capital letter). More on spanish object pronouns what to say about an Ã ¢? A ENG is a pronounce subject in English used to refer to something that doesnÃ ¢ t have a sex or whose genre isna known. There is no pronoun equivalent subject in Spanish. So how do you say an age in Spanish? Not you. It is sufficient omits the subject of the subject of the whole: es bonita. It's beautiful. Funciona Bien. Works well. Omitting pronounse object talking about pronounsÃ ¢ omitting | Due to the fact that many verbal conjugations make it clear that the subject is in any case, the subjects subjects are often useless Often omitted in Spanish. For example: Hablas EspaÃ ± ol â ± OL. Do you speak Spanish. HabLemos EspaÃ ± OL Â ± OL. We speak spanish. Vos IFA TÃƒÂºÃ, vs.Ã, more complicated, WasnÃ ¢ t, some regions of the Spanish language world have a third category, Vos ã ,. Â ,. SpeakingÃ, VOSA â,¬ Â "¢ T indicates an even more close relationship. Second person, informal: vos Second person, semi-formal: you, formal, formal: you have your books.lucÃfa has its own books.tomassy frames are our favorite singers Tomas and Marcos are our favorites Singers Chico is your cousin ... the boy is your cousin. [Yours refers to "you"] I don't have your shirts.i don't have t-shirts. Yes you study with your classmates .ã of study with your classmates.rubÃƒ Â © N has your book.RubÃ © N has its birds book.The are your favorite pets. Birds area your favorite animals. ["Your" Refects to "Tu"] Italian Fashion is our Model.itarian fashion is our model.laua and Nerea are our premiums.laua and Nerea are our cousins.yo I have my green plants. I have my green plants.The game is our addiction.gambling is our addiction. Do you have your bags on the slogan? Do you have your suitcas in the wardrobe? You have your guitar.You have your dog has its dog guitar.the bone.the has the bone of him. Do you have your t-shirt? Do you have your t-shirt? Pop is your favorite music. Pop is your favorite music. [Your refers to "you"] have their car.they have your car.usted needs to show passport you need to show your passport.manuel sings with the friends.anuel sings with his friend friends.a Mao. a friend of mine. He is my brother. I'm my brother. It's your spot. It was your pencils. [Yours refers to "you"] BelÃ © M © N has her silk Sheets of her .BelÃ © n Sue Site bed sheets. An anarchist communist friend in SpainÃ, says that one day me wea â,¬ â "¢ ll lives all together joyously withoutÃ ¢ every concept of private property. WhatÃ ¢ â,¬ Â "¢ s mio will be Hers, Andours, and theirs, and ours. So, I asked, don't say that I can send a bunch of squattings to stay in her fabulous beachside apartment? It's not nice! It's my plan! (Of course it is not Ã ¢ â â ¢ my apartment !!) Né, it seems, I can borrowÃ ¢ Plants on the roof of tomato: we are my plants! (They are my plants!) So, at least until the revolution leads fierce egalitarianism in Spain, it seems that Spanish Possessive adjectives will continue to be useful here. IFA You want to talk excellent spanishÃ ¢ â,¬ "and keep capitalist pigs like me from steaalking your tomatoesÃ ¢ â,¬" youÃ ¢ â,¬ â "¢ king goeing to want to study Thene a bit. Spanish has a couple more forms of possessive adjective than English ago, so being alert. That being said, this is a topic that the Spanish Learners usually master without too much difficulty, even if there are a couple of common mistakes to be aware that they are indicated below for this post. This is easy to approach to beganners, but beware that youÃ ¢ â,¬ Â "¢ ll better if youÃ ¢ already knows your Spanish pronounsÃ ¢ (yo, but, me, etc.), gendersÃ ¢ It's time present before to start. WEA â,¬ â "¢ ll discuss long-form spanish possessive adjectors later in the post, but for Beganners, only learning the short shapes is to remove sufficient for many purposes. Do they require more practice? I want to see possessive adjectives in â €

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