

# Spanish Personal Pronoun Table

Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Reflexive	Possessive (unstressed)	Possessive (stressed)	Object of Preposition
<i>I, you, he, she, we, you, they</i>	<i>me, you, him, her, us, you them</i>	<i>to /for... me, you, him, her us, you, them</i>	<i>myself, yourself, etc.</i>	<i>my, your, her, etc.</i>	<i>mine, yours, hers, etc.</i> el/la/los/las when used as pronouns.	<i>to me, you, her, etc.</i> <i>Used with para, de, a, etc.</i>
<b>yo</b>	me	me <i>(conmigo)</i>	me	mi(s)	mío/a(s)	mí
<b>tú</b>	te	te <i>(contigo)</i>	te	tu(s)	tuyo/a(s)	ti
<b>él, ella, usted</b>	lo, la	le <i>(consigo)</i>	se	su(s)	suyo/a(s)	él, ella, usted
<b>nosotros/as</b>	nos	nos	nos	nuestro/a(s)	nuestro/a(s)	nosotros/as
<b>vosotros/as</b>	os	os	os	vuestro/a(s)	vuestro/a(s)	vosotros/as
<b>ellos, ellas, ustedes</b>	los, las	les	se	su(s)	suyo/a(s)	ellos, ellas, ustedes
<b>Notes:</b>		<p>1. In sentences with indirect objects, Spanish will use the indirect object pronoun as well: Le leó la noticia a Maria</p> <p>2. Precedes direct object pronoun when both used together.</p> <p>3. Conmigo, contigo, consigo used for: with</p>	<p>1. Nos, os, se can be used to express doing something to each other.</p>	<p>1. Agrees in gender and number with noun.</p> <p>2. Context of su and sus can be clear. If not, the prepositional phrase de + él, ella, usted, etc. can be added or substituted for more clarity.</p> <p>3. Same as possessive adjectives.</p>	<p>1. As possessive adjectives, don't use article.</p> <p>2. "Stressed" means these are used to give more emphasis</p> <p>3. Article and possessive form agree in gender and number with noun.</p>	<p>1. Same as subject pronouns except for mi and ti.</p> <p>2. These are also called disjunctive pronouns, meaning the pronoun usage is not directly related to the verb, ie, what would they do without us (Qu'harían sin nosotros.)</p>