I'm not a bot

Dentro de los pronombres personales, la lengua inglesa distingue entre pronombres en función de sujeto (subject pronouns) y pronombres en función de objeto (object pronouns).Nota: En inglés no existe la forma "usted" o "ustedes" formal. Por lo tanto los nativos de la lengua ni siquiera lo tienen conceptualizado como una forma aquí llamada "formal". Se tiene que entender por tanto, que la forma masculina, femenina y neutra son lo mismo, lo único que las diferencia es el género.Además, ten en cuenta que en inglés sólo existe una forma para "tú" y "vosotros", "you", excepto en la forma reflexiva que distingue entre el singular (yourself) y plural (yourselves).Neuter Form (Forma neutra)Los pronombres en inglés distinguen entre masculino (he), femenino (she) y neutro (it).El pronombre personal "it" se utiliza cuando nos referimos a cosas, a animales que no sabemos su sexo o al tiempo (calendario y meteorológico). La forma plural de "it" es "they".Ejemplos: Where is it [the book]?(¿Dónde está [el libro]?) What time is it?(¿Qué hora es?) It is raining.(Está lloviendo.)Nota: "It" es una partícula muy importante en inglés de la que los hablantes de lengua española se suelen olvidar.Function (Función)1. El pronombre en función de sujetoEl sujeto de una oración es la persona o cosa que realiza la acción del verbo. Se utilizan los pronombres en función de sujeto cuando el pronombre es el sujeto de la oración. Este pronombre en inglés, a diferencia del español, debe figurar siempre.Ejemplos: I am ill.(Yo estoy enfermo.)Subject = I You are tall.(Tú eres alto.)Subject = you He is handsome.(Él es guapo.)Subject = he We are tired.(Nosotros estamos cansados.)Subject = we2. El pronombre en función de objetoEste pronombre se coloca a continuación del verbo al que complementa o a continuación de preposiciones como "for", "to", "with" y "at".Ejemplos: I can help you.(Puedo ayudarte.)Subject = I, Object = you Can you see him?(¿Puedes verle?)Subject = you, Object = him He is going to the party with us.(Él va a la fiesta con nosotros.)Subject = he, Object = us It [the letter] is for you.(Es [la carta] para ti.)Subject = it, Object = youIn English, a distinction is made between when the pronoun acts as the subject (subject pronouns) of the sentence, as opposed to instances when it is used in the function of an object (object pronouns).Note: The formal forms of "you*" that are a part of some other languages, do not exist in English*. As such, native English speakers have no concept of the "formal" in this sense.Also, it is important to remember that there is no distinction between the singular or plural forms of "you*" in English*. It is only in the reflexive pronouns that we distinguish between these two forms: yourself (singular) and yourselves (plural).Neuter FormPronouns in English distinguish gender and include the neuter form "it", as demonstrated in the pronouns table above.The neuter form is used to refer to things, animals for which we do not know the sex, as well as the time and the weather. The plural form of "it" is "they".Note: The neuter form "it" is a very important grammatical component of English and one that non-native speakers tend to forget.Function1. The pronoun as subject:The subject of a sentence is the the person or thing that performs the action of the verb. Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence. In English, the subject pronoun is mandatory, as opposed to some other languages, where the subject is optional. You are tall.Subject = You He is handsome.Subject = He We are tired.Subject = We2. The pronoun as object :Object pronouns function as the object of a verb and are located after the verb that they complement or after prepositions such as "for", "to", "with" and "at". I can help you.Subject = I, Object = you Can you see him?Subject = you, Object = him He is going to the party with us.Subject = he, Object = us It [the letter] is for you.Subject = it, Object = you "What" y "which" son dos pronombres interrogativos que se confunden con frecuencia. A continuación se presenta una explicación de los diferentes usos de estos pronombres.WhatSe utiliza "what" para hacer una pregunta cuando hay un número desconocido o infinitas posibilidades de respuestas u opciones. Se usa para preguntar en general.Ejemplos: What is your favorite food?(¿Cuál es tu comida favorita?) What did you do yesterday?(¿Qué hiciste ayer?) What type of music do you like?(¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?) What would you like to drink?(¿Qué te gustaría beber?)WhichEn contraste con "what", usamos "which" cuando las opciones posibles son limitadas a un pequeño número (quizás 2, 3 o 4) y hay que seleccionar una entre ellas. Se puede utilizar tanto con cosas como con personas.Ejemplos: Which jacket should I buy, the brown one or the black one?(¿Qué chaqueta debería comprar, la marrón o la negra?) Which of you would like to help me?(¿A cuál de vosotros le gustaría ayudarme?) Which would you like, wine or beer?(¿Qué quieres, vino o cerveza?)Nota: El uso de "what" y "which" en inglés está determinado por las respuestas posibles a diferencia del español donde las reglas de uso de "¿qué?" y "¿cuál?" están determinadas por la sintaxis."What" and "which" are two interrogative pronouns that are frequently confused. Below is an explanation of the different uses of these pronouns.What"What" is used to ask a question when there is an unknown or infinite number of possible answers or options. It is used for asking questions in general. What is your favorite food? What did you do yesterday? What type of music do you like? What would you like to drink?WhichIn contrast to "what", we use "which" when the possible answers are limited to a small quantity (perhaps 2, 3 or 4) and it is necessary to choose among them. This interrogative pronoun can be used with both things and people. Which jacket should I buy, the brown one or the black one? Which of you would like to help me? Which would you like, wine or beer?ES