Spanish

Week 11 – Alex Bailey

¡Hola a todos! Many of us have an upcoming round of exams next week so take some time this week to frontload your studying through resources such as this one. This will make your time next week when exams come up a lot easier for you, with less stress and anxiety. Remember, we have free tutoring sessions throughout the week that you can schedule at:

https://www.baylor.edu/support_programs/index.php?id=40917

Key Words:

- Relative Pronouns – Que vs. Quien
- Formal commands
- Stressed Possessive Adjectives

Relative Pronouns – Que vs. Quien

In Spanish, just like in English, we use relative pronouns to refer to a subject that was previously discussed usually to connect phrases within a sentence. The two relative pronouns we will be studying are “que” and “quien”.

Que

The relative pronoun “que” can be used to refer to any form of noun and will directly translate to “that”, “who”, “whom”, or “which”. “Que” is always used right after the subject that is being referred to. Look at the example below:

El restaurante que me gusta está allí.

In this example we can see that the relative pronoun “que” follows directly after the antecedent that it is referring to, and in this case means “that”.

Quien

The relative pronoun “quien” is used only refer to a person and will translate to “who” or “whom”. In this case, “quien” is almost always separated from the antecedent, many a time with a comma, and commonly follows a preposition. Look at the example below:

Mi amiga, con quien voy a la escuela, está enferma.

In this example, we can see that the relative pronoun “quien” is separated from the subject it is referring to by a comma, follows the preposition “con”, and translates to “whom”. Note that if the subject is plural, the relative pronoun “quien” will change to “quienes”.
**Formal Commands**

In Spanish, when giving commands, we have to consider our audience in order to not disrespect certain groups of people. Specifically, we use formal commands when talking to someone that we don’t know very well, in a professional setting, someone older than us, or someone we should respect in general. Below is the formula you will use to make these formal commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive form of Verb</th>
<th>Present Subjunctive El, Ella, Ustd.</th>
<th>Affirmative Formal Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comer</td>
<td>Coma</td>
<td>Coma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablar</td>
<td>Hable</td>
<td>Hable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that if you are addressing a group of people, then instead of conjugating to Present Subjunctive El, Ella, Usted, you will conjugate to Present Subjunctive Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes. Also, for a negative formal command, all you have to do is add “no” right before the command verb to make it negative.

**Stressed Possessive Adjectives**

In Spanish, stressed possessive adjectives are used to replace a noun and are used to indicate the ownership or possession of an object. Refer to the graphic below (found in your vistas textbook) that outlines the specific adjectives we will use depending on which party possesses the object:

**Practice Time**

Translate the following sentences from English to Spanish:

1. The book is mine.
2. Don’t worry mister.
3. Wash the dishes that are in the kitchen.
4. My mother, whom I love very much, lives with my brother.
5. The cat that I don’t like is yours.
6. Take the food of your choice.
7. That isn’t yours miss, so don’t touch it.
**Answers**

1. El libro es mío.
2. No se preocupe señor.
3. Lava los platos que hay en la cocina.
4. Mi madre, a quien quiero mucho, vive con mi hermano.
5. El gato que no me gusta es tuyo.
6. Toma la comida que prefieras.
7. Eso no es suyo, señorita, así que no lo toque.