

# Lesson 14 - Indefinite Pronouns

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# Today, we will...

- ★ Learn Indefinite Pronouns
- ★ Learn About “Saber” and “Conocer”
- ★ Learn About “Poder”, “Querer”, and “Tener que”
- ★ Learn Demonstrative Adjectives
- ★ Learn The Power Of “Que”

Before we begin....

- Make a sentence with indefinite pronouns (None, some, too many..) in your language. What makes it special? Can you make a sentence with double negative? Discuss!

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Algo** - Something
  - ‘Algo’, meaning ‘something’, is used when the object isn’t specified or is unknown. It’s *something*, but you are not sure what it is.
  - Ex: Hay algo aquí. (There is something here.)
- **Alguién** - Somebody, Someone
  - ‘Alguien’, meaning ‘Somebody’ or ‘someone’, is just like ‘algo’, except it is used with people. It’s *someone* but you don’t know who.
  - Ex: ¿Hay alguien ahí? (Is somebody there?)
- **Alguno/Alguna/Algunos/Algunas** - One, Some, Any
  - ‘Alguno/Alguna/Algunos/Algunas’, meaning ‘one’, ‘some’, and ‘any’, can be used when you are talking about an object, but the object is not included in the sentence.
  - Tiene que haber alguno aquí. (There has to be one here.)
- **Algún/Alguna** - Any, some, a
  - ‘Algún’ and ‘Alguna’, meaning ‘any’, can be used when the object (A singular object) is included in the sentence.
  - Ex: Tiene que haber algún buen carro. (There has to be a good car.)

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Bastante/Bastantes** - Enough
  - Ex: Hay bastantes teléfonos para todos. (There are enough phones for everyone.)
- **Cualquiera/Cualesquiera** - Any, Any One, Anyone
  - ‘Cualquiera’ and ‘Cualesquiera’, meaning ‘any’, ‘any one’, and ‘anyone’, is used more as ‘any’ (like ‘any thing’).
  - Ex: Person A- Cual quieres? (Which one do you want?)  
Person B - Cualquiera. (Any)
- **Demasiado/Demasiada/Demasiados/Demasiadas** - Too Much, Too Many
  - Ex: Tengo demasiados videojuegos. (I have too many video games.)
- **Mucho/a/os/as** - Much, Many, A Lot
  - Ex: Ella tiene muchas cosas. (She has a lot of things.)
- **Nada** - Nothing, Not Anything
  - Ex: No hay nada allí. (There’s nothing there.)
  - You can add ‘de’ after ‘nada’ to turn it into ‘nothing (of something)’. You can use ‘nada de’ when you or someone else has nothing of something.
  - Ex: No tengo nada de dinero. (I have no money.)
    - This would be different from ‘No tengo dinero’, by the way, which means ‘I don’t have money.’. Both are technically correct, but the only thing that’s different is the words used along with its sentence order.

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Nadie** - No One, Not Anyone
  - Ex: No hay nadie aquí. (There's no one here.)
    - While speaking with 'Nadie' and you have a word right after that starts with a vowel, you kind of add an 'n' at the end of 'nadie' ('nadien'). So, it would become 'No hay nadien aquí.'. Just to make the transition between two vowels smoother.
- **Ningún/Ninguna** - None, No (object), Any (as in 'isn't any', in general)
  - 'Ningún' is used like 'algún' (When the object is included in the sentence.)
  - Ex: No hay ningún buen libro aquí. (There aren't any good books here.)
- **Ninguno/Ninguna/Ningunos/Ningunas** - None, Not Any, No One, Nobody
  - 'Ninguno', 'Ninguna', 'Ningunos', and 'Ningunas' can be used when the object is not included in the sentence.
  - Ex: No quiero ninguno. (I don't want any.)
- **Otro/Otra/Otros/Otras** - Other One, Another One, Some Other
  - Ex: No hay otros libros que pueda leer? (Aren't there any other books I could read?)
- **Poco/Poca/Pocos/Pocas** - Little, A Little, Few, A Few
  - Ex: Hay pocas cajas. (There are few boxes.)
- **Varios/Varias** - A Few, Some, Several
  - Hay varias cosas que hacer. (There's several things to do.)

# “Saber” and “Conocer”

Both ‘saber’ and ‘conocer’ mean ‘to know’, but just like ‘estar’ and ‘ser’ they’re different.

The difference between the two is that ‘saber’ is knowing in facts and learning skills. It talks about your knowledge of things. ‘Conocer’ is more about being familiar with something.

## “Saber” Conjugations

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>
Yo	sé	Nosotros	sabemos
Tú	sabes	Ustedes	saben
Él/Ella/Usted	sabe	Ellos/Ellas	saben

Note: With ‘conocer’, you add ‘a’ right after the conjugate verb to indicate the ‘knowing of’ is ‘at’ someone or something. You don’t add “a” when you have an object pronoun in your sentence.

# Practice - Translation

Translate the following sentences to English.

1. I know how to eat.
2. No one knows how to read.
3. I know/recognize Colombia.
4. I have too many games.
5. You know something.

# “Poder”, “Querer”, and “Tener que”

This will be easy as 1 2 3.

“Poder” means “to be able to”. When you are talking about being able to do something, like “I can eat”, then your second verb (the verb “eat” in “I can eat”) needs to be in infinitive form. This works the same way for “Querer” (to want), and “Tener que” (to have to).

Ex 1: Puedo hablar español. (I can speak Spanish.)

Ex 2: ¡Queremos pastel! (We want cake.)

Ex 3: Me tengo que ir. (I have to go.)

Note: Do not confuse “Tener” (to have) with “Tener que” (to have to).



# Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives: Mirror Mirror on the wall, which grammar topic is the hardest of them all?

Mirror: . \_ .” The subjunctive mood.

Demonstrative Adjectives: \*#P(%#&%\*!

In Spanish, we have 3 (sort of) demonstrative adjectives.

Demonstrative adjectives are your “this” and “that”. Spanish has a few words for “This”, a few for “That” (when the item or person in question is close.) and a few words

for “that” (when the item or person in question is far.).



# Demonstrative Adjectives

## Este (This, This one)

Este	Masculine singular
Esta	Feminine singular
Estos	Masculine plural
Estas	Feminine plural

## Ese (That [Nearby], That one [Nearby])

Ese	Masculine singular
Esa	Feminine singular
Esos	Masculine plural
Esas	Feminine plural

# Demonstrative Adjectives

Aquel (That [Far], That one [Far])

Aquel	Masculine singular
Aquella	Feminine singular
Aquellos	Masculine plural
Aquellas	Feminine plural

Note 1: You can use these adjectives when you want to say something like “I like **that one**” (Me gusta **ese**.), BUT do not get confused “Ese” with “Eso”. PLEASE! “Ese” can be used when you have the object in your sentence. You also use it when you want to say “that one”. You use “Eso” (That) when you DON’T have the object in your sentence. BUT you CANNOT use “Eso” when you want to say “that one”

Ex 1: Quiero ese. (I want that one.)

Ex 2: Quiero eso. (I want that.)

Note 2: Please don’t get “Aquel” confused with “Ese”!

# The Power Of “Que”

“Que” (not “Qué”), basically means “That”. But not the type of “that” that says “I want that”. It’s the type of “that” that makes sentences such as “I know **that** you are lazy.” or “It’s the type **that** makes sentences such as...”.

Ex 1: Sé **que** estás aquí. (I know **that** you are here.)

And your English translation won’t always have a visible “that”. The sentence can have an invisible “that” that would translate with a “que” in Spanish.

Ex 2: Sabíamos **que** lo podías hacer. (We knew you could do it.)

The English translation has a secret “that” in it (you can add “that” and it’ll make sense. “We knew **that** you could do it.”), so you add it in.

# Practice - Translation

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. I know that you live here.
2. This one is better than that one.
3. There aren't any good books. (buen - [something] good [as in "a good car" or "a good house" or "a good book"])
4. I want those [far] cars because they are pretty.
5. I loved this shirt until you ruined it! >:( (Adorar - to love, Hasta que - until, Arruinar - to ruin) [USE DEM SPANISH POWERS!!!]

Any Questions?



¡Gracias y Adiós!

