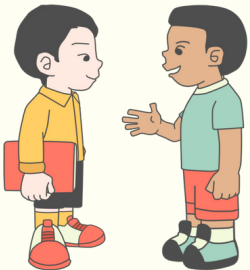




EL VS ÉL:

KEY DIFFERENCES IN

SPANISH



EL WITH OR WITHOUT AN ACCENT

EL

Definite article for singular masculine nouns.



El lunes llega el teléfono que compré.
The phone I bought arrives on Monday.

ÉL

Pronoun for the third person singular.

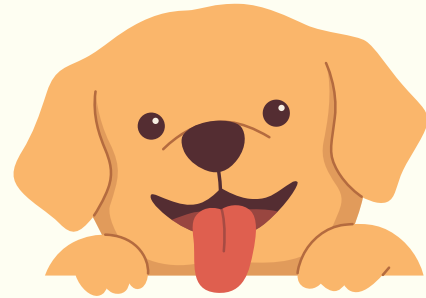


Él es Luis y el paquete es para él.
He's Luis and the package is for him.

WHEN TO USE EL IN SPANISH

KEY POINTS

- It's a definite article and means 'the'.
- El goes before singular masculine nouns.
- It's used before days of the week, such as el lunes.
- If combined with 'a' and 'de' it contracts to al or del.



El perro que está en el patio es mío.
The dog that is in the yard is mine.

A mí me gusta el rojo.
I like the red one.

WHEN TO USE ÉL IN SPANISH

KEY POINTS

- It's a pronoun for the third person singular.
- It replaces a noun.
- As a subject pronoun, él substitutes the subject of the action.
- As a prepositional pronoun, it comes after Spanish prepositions.



Él está bien. Se mudó a Japón.
He is fine. He moved to Japan.

El juguete es de él.
The toy is his.

LINK TO THIS GUIDE



[El vs Él: Key Differences in Spanish](#)

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