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See also: Appendix:Variations of "es" Clipping of Spanish español. es (international standards) ISO 639-1 language code for Spanish. es (radio slang) a synonym for "and" WX HR COLD ES RAINYThe weather here is cold & rainy. es (plural esses) From e + -s. es (rare) Alternative form of e's. es Pronunciation spelling of is. es (plural eses) The name of the Cyrillic script letter С / с. From Dutch est, variant of eest, from Middle Dutch eeste (also este). es (plural esse) fireplace Synonym: vuurherd (Zürich) IPA(key): /əs/, /ɛs/ es n neuter of en: a/an 1978, Rolf Lyssy & Christa Maerker, Die Schweizermacher (transcript): Das isch September vor eme Jar gsi.That was September a year ago. Short forms of the dative – eme, ere, eme – are also common. From Middle High German ëz, from Old High German iz, from Proto-Germanic *it. Cognate with German es. es n Alemannic German personal pronouns nominative accusative dative possessive m singular 1st person ich, i mich, mi mir, mier, mer min, miin 2ndperson familiar du dich, di dir, dier, der din, diin polite Si Ine, Ene, -ne Ire 3rdperson m er in, en im sin, siin f si ire n es, 's, -s im sin, siin plural 1st person mir, mer üs, öis, ois, eus üse, öise, oise, euse 2nd person ir, ier öi, eu öie, eure 3rd person si ine, ene, -ne ire es them (masculine direct object) From Latin exeō. Compare Daco-Romanian ieși, ies. es first-singular present indicative (third-person singular present indicative easi or ease, past participle ishitã) ishiri / ishire ishit ishitã ishitor Cognate with German es. es it (nominative) Synonym: des The usage of es is mainly impersonal. When referring to a noun, the form des is preferred. es alternative spelling of eß (“you”, plural) Inherited from Latin sē. (Balearic, Central) IPA(key): /əs/ (Valencia) IPA(key): /es/ es (proclitic, contracted s', enclitic se, contracted enclitic 's) es is the reinforced (reforçada) form of the pronoun. It is used before verbs beginning with a consonant. Catalan personal pronouns and clitics strong/subject weak (direct object) weak (indirect object) possessive proclitic enclitic proclitic enclitic singular 1stperson standard jo, mi3 em, m’ -me, ’m em, m’ -me, ’m meu majestic1 nós ens -nos, ’ns ens -nos, ’ns nostre 2ndperson standard tu et, t’ -te, ’t et, t’ -te, ’t teu formal1 vós us -vos, -us us -vos, -us vostre very formal2 vostè el, l’ -lo, ’l li -li seu 3rdperson m ell el, l’ -lo, ’l li -li seu f ella la, l’4 -la li -li seu n ho -ho li -li seu plural 1st person nosaltres ens -nos, ’ns ens -nos, ’ns nostre 2ndperson standard vosaltres us -vos, -us us -vos, -us vostre formal2 vostès els -los, ’ls els -los, ’ls seu 3rdperson m ells els -los, ’ls els -los, ’ls seu f elles les -les els -los, ’ls seu 3rd person reflexive si es, s’ -se, ’s es, s’ -se, ’s seu adverbial ablative/genitive en, n’ -ne, ’n locative hi -hi 1 Behaves grammatically as plural. 2 Behaves grammatically as third person.3 Only as object of a preposition. 4 Not before unstressed (h)i-, (h)u-. From Latin ipse. (Balearic, Central) IPA(key): /əs/ (Valencia) IPA(key): /es/ es m sg (feminine sa, masculine plural es, masculine plural sos, feminine plural ses) In Balearic Catalan, es contrasts with el as an obviative article, but is often used in first instance. IPA(key): (Central, Balearic, Valencia) ['es] es plural of e (“the letter E”) From Middle High German ëz, iz, from Old High German iz, from Proto-West Germanic *it, from Proto-Germanic *it, nominative/accusative singular neuter of *iz. Cognate with German es. es Cimbrian personal pronouns nominative accusative dative 1st person singular ich mich miar 2nd personsingular familiar du dich diar polite iart ach òich 3rd personsingular m èar, ar in, en iime f zi, ze iar n es, is es, 's iime 1st person plural bar,bandare zich izàndarn 2nd person plural iart,iartàndare, artàndare òich, ach ogàndarn 3rd person plural ze, zòi,zandare zich innàndarn “es” in Martalar, Umberto Martello, Bellotto, Alfonso (1974) Dizionario della lingua Cimbra dei Sette Communi vicentini, 1st edition, Roana, Italy: Instituto di Cultura Cimbra A. Dal Pozzo From Proto-Turkic *es. Compare to Kumyk эс (es), etc. es es n (indeclinable) The name of the Latin-script letter S/s. (Latin-script letter names) písmeno; á, bé, cé, dé, é, ef, gé, há, chá, í, jé, ká, el, em, en, ó, pé, kvé, er, es, té, ú, vé, dvojité vé, iks, ypsilon, zet es n inflection of eso: genitive singular nominative/accusative/vocative plural Via Middle Low German es, from Latin as. es n (singular definite esset, plural indefinite esser) Via Middle Low German esse, from Latin esse. es c (indeclinable) (only in the expression) være i sit es Synonym: være i sit rette element es n (singular definite esset, plural indefinite esser) (music) A flat; a bemol; ♭ (a note one semitone lower). “es” in Den Danske Ordbog From Middle Dutch essche, from Old Dutch *aska, from Proto-West Germanic *ask, from Proto-Germanic *askaz, *askiz. Compare West Frisian esk, English ash, German Esche, Danish ask, compare Welsh onnen, Latin ornus (“wild mountain ash”), Lithuanian úosis, Russian ясень (jasen'), Albanian ah (“beech”), Ancient Greek ὀξύα (oxúa, “beech”), Old Armenian հաւցի (hac’i, “ash tree”). IPA(key): /ɛs/ Hyphenation: es Rhymes: -ɛs Homophone: Esch es m (plural essen, diminutive esje n) ash, ash tree (Fraxinus excelsior) ash (any tree of genus Fraxinus) (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) IPA(key): /ɛs/ Hyphenation: es Rhymes: -ɛs es f (plural essen, diminutive esje n) Reduced form of eens. IPA(key): /əs/, /ɪs/ Hyphenation: es es From Middle Dutch esche, ultimately from Proto-Germanic *atiska-. More at German Esch, Gothic (atisk). IPA(key): /ɛs/ Hyphenation: es Rhymes: -ɛs es m (plural essen, diminutive esje n) From German Es (German key notation). IPA(key): /ˈes/, [ˈɛs] Rhymes: -es Syllabification(key): es Hyphenation(key): es es Capitalized for the great octave or any octave below that, or in names of major keys; not capitalized for the small octave or any octave above that, or in names of minor keys. es second-person singular present indicative of être es (plural esing) Robert L. Bradshaw, Fuyug grammar sketch (2007) es second-person singular present indicative of ser 's (chiefly informal or poetic) -'s (stressed) IPA(key): /ɛs/ (unstressed) IPA(key): /əs/ From Middle High German ëz, from Old High German iz, from Proto-Germanic *it (“it”). Compare English it, which instead descends from Proto-Germanic *hit (“it”). es n nominative and accusative neuter third-person singular personal pronoun Wo ist das Buch? Es liegt auf dem Tisch. () — Where's the book? It’s on the table. Wo ist das Kind? Ich habe es. — Where is the child? I have it. Welche Farbe hat das Pferd? Es ist weiß. () — What color is the horse? It is white. Ich bemerkte ein merkwürdiges bärtiges Individuum und beschloss, es im Auge zu behalten. () — I remarked a strange bearded individual and decided to keep an eye on him. Das Mädchen wusste nicht, dass es beobachtet wurde. () — The girl didn’t know that she was being observed. Jedes Vorstandsmitglied kann das Wort ergreifen, wenn es dies wünscht. () — Any board member may take the floor if they so wish. 1952, Marie Luise Kaschnitz, Das dicke Kind:Das Kind sagte nichts und sah mich mit seinen kühlen Augen an. Dann war es fort.The child said nothing and looked at me with her cold eyes. Then she was gone. Impersonal pronoun used to refer to statements, activities, the environment etc., or as a placeholder/dummy pronoun — it, there Das kann es nicht geben. () — This is nothing that could possibly exist. Sie begann zu laufen, und ich tat es auch. — She started to run, and so did I. (literally, “She began to run, and I did it also.”) Es war einmal eine schöne Prinzessin. () — There was once a beautiful princess. Es ist gut zu leben! () — It's good to be alive! Es regnet. () — It’s raining. Es ist sicher, dass morgen die Sonne scheinen wird. () — It's certain that the sun will shine tomorrow. Wie geht es dir? () — How are you doing? Ich bin es, Michael. () — It's me, Michael. Es spielt das Fernsehorchester. () — The television orchestra is playing. Sie wird es noch weit bringen. () — She is going to go far. As a pronoun referring to people who are grammatically neutral, it is sometimes considered old-fashioned or dated to insist on using the neutral es instead of er/sie, especially for Mädchen, in spoken language, and when there is a large distance between when the person is introduced and when the corresponding pronoun is used. In a small and closed set of phrases, es continues a Middle High German ës which was the genitive of ëz: Ich bin es müde ‘I am tired of it’. In the colloquial speech of some areas, this pronoun is fully replaced with the demonstrative pronoun das, with which it shares the unstressed reduction /s/. This reflects a similar development for sie/die, but predates it. Es -'s by the German spelling reform of 1996: gehts, nimms, wenns es n The contracted form 's is more common, but es is also frequently heard. From Portuguese este. Cognate with Kabuverdianu es. es IPA(key): /ˈɐs/, /ˈes/ Rhymes: -es Syllabification: es Homophone: ess es Online Hunsrik Dictionary IPA(key): /ɛːs/ Rhymes: -ɛːs es n (genitive singular es or ess, nominative plural es) Kristín Bjarnadóttir, editor (2002–2025), “es”, in Beygingarlýsing íslensks nútímamáls [The Database of Modern Icelandic Inflection] (in Icelandic), Reykjavík: The Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies Mörður Árnason (2019) Íslensk orðabók, 5th edition, Reykjavík: Forlagið By assimilation with English is, French es, Italian essere, Spanish es. es apocopic form of esas Me es hike pro ke lu volis lo. — I am here because he wanted me here. Indonesian Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia id From Dutch ijs, from Middle Dutch ijs, from Old Dutch *īs, from Proto-Germanic *īsą, from Proto-Indo-European *h₁eyH-. ès (plural es-es) ais (Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore) From Dutch es. ès (plural es-es) The name of the Latin-script letter S/s. (Latin-script letter names) huruf; a, be, ce, de, e, ef, ge, ha, i, je, ka, el, em, en, o, pe, ki, er, es, te, u, ve, we, eks, ye, zet es present indicative of esser: is, are, am From Portuguese eles. es From Portuguese este. es From Proto-Balto-Slavic *ēź, from Proto-Indo-European *eǵ. Cognates include Latvian es and Lithuanian aš. IPA(key): ['æs] Hyphenation: es es Nicole Nau (2011) A short grammar of Latgalian, München: LINCOM GmbH, →ISBN, page 35 (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) es f (indeclinable) The name of the letter S. Multiple Latin names for the letter S, s have been suggested. The most common is es or a syllabic s, although there is some evidence which also supports, as names for the letter, sē, sss, as, sə, and even (in the fourth- or fifth-century first Antinoë papyrus, which gives Greek transliterations of the Latin names of the Roman alphabet’s letters) ισσε (isse). (Latin-script letter names) littera; ā, bē, cē, dē, ē, ef, gē, hā / *acca, ī, kā, el, em, en, ō, pē, kū, er, es, tē, ū, ix / īx / ex, ȳ / ī graeca / ȳpsīlon, zēta es in Gaffiot, Félix (1934) Dictionnaire illustré latin-français, Hachette. Arthur E. Gordon, The Letter Names of the Latin Alphabet (University of California Press, 1973; volume 9 of University of California Publications: Classical Studies), especially pages 30–31, 42–44, and 63 From Proto-Italic *es, from Proto-Indo-European *h₁ési. es Form of the verb edō (“I eat”). ēs second-person singular present active indicative/imperative of edō From Proto-Balto-Slavic *ēź-, from Proto-Indo-European *eǵ (from *éǵh₂). The non-nominative forms derive from Proto-Indo-European dependent stem *me- (the a instead of e in the Baltic languages appears to result from Iranian influence): reduplicated *me-me- → *mene → Proto-Baltic genitive/accusative *mane → *manen (by analogy with other accusatives) → *manens (by analogy with other genitives) → genitive manis, while *manen → accusative mani. Dative man comes from an older *mani. Instrumental variant manim imitates the nominal i-stem paradigm. Cognates include Lithuanian aš (archaic eš), Old Prussian es, as, Sudovian as, Proto-Slavic *(j)azъ (Old Church Slavonic азъ (azŭ), Old East Slavic ѧзъ (jazŭ), Belarusian, Ukrainian, Russian я (ja), Bulgarian аз (az), Czech já (from jaz), Polish ja (from jaz)), Proto-Germanic *ekan, *ek (Gothic 𐌴𐌺 (ik), Old Norse ek, Old High German ih, German ich, Old English ic, English I), Hittite [script needed] (uk), Sanskrit अहम् (ahám), Avestan 𐬀𐬵𐬨𐬀 (azəm), Ancient Greek ἐγώ (egṓ), Latin ego, Ossetian æз (æz).[1] es (personal, 1st person singular) I; first person pronoun, referring to the speaker Es te dzīvoju. — I live here. Viņš mani sastapa ceļā. — He met me on the road. Atnāc pie manis! — Come to me (to my place)! Nāc ar mani dejot! — Come dance with me! Man nav laika. — I don't have time. (lit. There is no time to me.) The dative form manim is used only optionally, with prepositions. es m (invariable) I, ego (the essence of a person) mans es — my I, my ego Runātājs izcēla savu es. — The speaker highlighted his I, his ego. Briesmīgi nezināt nekā un just tikai sevi, savu es. — It is terrible to know and feel nothing except oneself, one's I. Cilvēks var pierādīt savu vērtību, apliecināt savu “es” tikai darbā. — A person can prove their worth, testify their “I”, only in (their) work. A cross-linguistically frequent way of naming this sound, and the respective letter. es m (invariable) The Latvian name of the Latin script letter S/s. Latvian letter names: a (A), garais ā (Ā), bē (B), cē (C), čē (Č), dē (D), e (E), garais ē (Ē), ef (F), gā (G), ģē (Ģ), hā (H), i (I), garais ī (Ī), jē (J), kā (K), ķē (Ķ), el (L), eļ (Ļ), em (M), en (N), eņ (Ņ), o (O), pē (P), er (R), es (S), eš (Š), tē (T), u (U), garais ū (Ū), vē (V), zē (Z), žē (Ž) es m inan The name of the Latin-script letter s/S. (Latin-script letter names) a, bej, cej, čet, ćej, dej, ej, ět, ef, gej, ha, cha, i, jot, ka, eł, el, em, en, ejn, o, pej, er, ejŕ, es, eš, šej, tej, u, wej, y, zet, žet, źej From English ess. és (plural es-es) The name of the Latin-script letter S/s. ès (Indonesian) sin (Jawi letter name) (Latin-script letter names) huruf; e, bi, si, di, i, ef, ji, hec, ai, je, ke, el, em, en, o, pi, kiu, ar, es, ti, yu, vi, dabel yu, eks, way, zed es genitive of hi genitive of het es alternative form of is; third-person singular present indicative of wēsen es alternative form of his (“his”) es alternative form of his (“her”) es alternative form of is (“is”) Old French es ("[you] are"). es second-person singular present indicative of estre Old French es ("in the"). es contraction of en + les (“in the (plural)”) es f (genitive esi) Mutation of es radical lenition nasalization es(pronounced with /h/ in h-prothesis environments) unchanged n-es Note: Certain mutated forms of some words can never occur in Middle Irish.All possible mutated forms are displayed for convenience. es third-person singular present of wiis es present of asa (to swell, ferment) es third-person singular present indicative of èsser From Proto-Algonquian *e·hsa. es (plural esag) Contraction of en les. es in the 1377, Bernard de Gordon, Fleur de lis de medecine (a.k.a. lilium medicine), page 186 of this essay:l'autre partie va es musculesthe other part goes into the muscles French: ès (archaic except in fixed expressions) ess (theoretically available for all senses; attested in only some) es (gender unknown) (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) es (gender unknown) (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) es (gender unknown) (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) es (gender unknown) See the etymology of the corresponding lemma form. es alternative spelling of as: third-person singular masculine of a Mutation of es radical lenition nasalization es(pronounced with /h/ in h-prothesis environments) unchanged n-es Note: Certain mutated forms of some words can never occur in Old Irish.All possible mutated forms are displayed for convenience. From Proto-Norse (ist), from Proto-Germanic *isti, first/third-person singular indicative present of *wesaną. Evolved to younger variant er. Compare vesa, vas (vera, var). es archaic form of er, third-person singular indicative present of vera From Proto-Germanic *iz (“he; 3rd person personal pronoun”). Cognate with Gothic (is), Old High German ēr (German er). es archaic form of er (“which, that”) es archaic form of er (“when, where”) Compare German es, Dutch het, English it. es n (definite) nominative/accusative neuter singular of der: the es n es third-person singular present of sennen Phonetic spelling of the letter. IPA(key): /ˈɛs/ Rhymes: -ɛs Syllabification: es es n (indeclinable) The name of the Latin-script letter S/s. es in Polish dictionaries at PWN Inherited from Early Medieval Latin essere, from Latin esse. es to be (auxiliary, used to form composite past tense of many intransitive verbs) to have (done something). es at once Uvur haramavimaken, du famud, es! — The tide is about to turn; cook the sago at once![1] enough ^ Don Richardson, Peace Child. es (plural eses) alternative spelling of aes IPA(key): /ˈes/ [ˈes] Rhymes: -es Syllabification: es From Latin est, from Proto-Italic *est, from Proto-Indo-European *h₁ésti. Cognate with Sanskrit अस्ति (ásti), English is. es third-person singular present indicative of ser es f pl From Proto-Balto-Slavic *is, from Proto-Indo-European *is. Compare Lithuanian jìs, but dissimilar Latvian viņš (“he”), Old Prussian tāns (“he”).[1][2] ef m Borrowed from English ess, the English name of the letter S / s. (Standard Tagalog) IPA(key): /ʔɛs/ [ʔɛs] Rhymes: -es Syllabification: es es (Baybayin spelling ᜁᜐ᜔) (Latin-script letter names) titik; ey, bi, si, di, i, ef, dyi, eyts, ay, dyey, key, el, em, en, enye, en dyi, o, pi, kyu, ar, es, ti, yu, vi, dobolyu, eks, way, zi “es”, in Pambansang Diksiyonaryo | Diksiyonaryo.ph, Manila, 2018 From Proto-Tocharian *ānse, from Proto-Indo-European *h₂ṓms-o-s, a form of *h₂ṓms. Compare Tocharian B āntse. es shoulder bough, limb (of a tree) branch of a particular matter Inherited from Proto-Turkic *es (“memory, mind”). es (archaic) mind (archaic) memory IPA(key): /eːs/ Rhymes: -eːs es first-person singular preterite colloquial of mynd Home » Grammar » ‘Es’ vs ‘esta’Quick answer – the Spanish words ‘es’ and ‘está’ both translate to ‘is’ in English, but they’re actually the third person singular conjugations (i.e., he, she, or it) of two different verbs in Spanish. Yes, I’m talking about the verbs ‘ser’ and ‘estar’!And ‘esta’?Well, we use ‘esta’ (without an accent) for a very different purpose; it actually translates to ‘this’ or ‘this one’ and it can function as both an adjective and a pronoun (but is NEVER a verb like it’s accent bearing twin!).By the end of this article, you’ll know everything there is to know about these three words. Trust me when I say that you’re going to be a bone fide ‘es’ vs ‘esta’ expert!Let’s get to it!When to use ‘es’As I mentioned previously, ‘es’ is the third person singular of the verb ‘ser’ in the PRESENT TENSE.We therefore normally use ‘es’ to identify people, things or relationships (as we would the verb ‘ser’).For example –Él es Mike, el hermano de Nancy.He is Mike, Nancy’s brother.Esta es mi casa.This is my house.We can also use it to describe the appearance or characteristics of a person, thing, or concept.For example –Jane es rubia.Jane is blonde.Es muy platicona.He’s very chatty.Es una buena idea.It’s a good idea.’Es’ is also commonly used when talking about possession, origin, or the material that something is made of.For example –Este es mi carro.This is my car.Jacques es francés.Jacques is French.El bolígrafo es de metal.The pen is made of metal.And guess what? We even use ‘es’ to tell the time.For example –Es la una y cuarto. (1:15)It’s a quarter past one.Finally, we use ‘es’ when we ask the price of something and when using impersonal expressions (i.e., sentences without a specific subject).For example –¿Cuánto es?How much is it?Es la hora de comer.It’s time to eat.Es una lástima que se haya lastimado.It’s a shame that he’s hurt himself.When to use ‘esta’Here comes the tricky one …First, you need to be super careful not to muddle up ‘esta’ with ‘está’.That tiny line (i.e., the acute accent) on the letter ‘a’ can change everything!The word ‘esta’ – without the accent – is a feminine demonstrative adjective.And what’s a demonstrative adjective?Well, they´re generally used to indicate the position of something (for example – Me gusta ESTA foto = I like this photo) OR to talk about a specific moment in time (for example – ESTA ultima hora = This last hour).Here are a few more examples –Esta planta es más bonita que aquella.This plant is prettier than that one.Esta canción me recuerda mi infancia.This song reminds me of my childhood.En esta ciudad hay mucha contaminación.In this city there’s a lot of pollution.We can also use ‘esta’ as a feminine demonstrative pronoun.As a pronoun, ‘esta’ is used to replace a noun that has already been mentioned.Like ‘esta’ the adjective, ‘esta’ the pronoun is also used to talk about something that is close to the speaker.It *normally* translates to ‘this one’ in English.¡Ojo! (Watch out!) – when referring to a person, ‘esta’ can be quite derogatory.For example –¿Esta quién se cree que es?Who does she think she is?Probé todas las tortas, pero esta es la mejor.I’ve tried every cake, but this one is the best. The word ‘está’ – with an accent – is the verb ‘estar’ conjugated in the third person singular (‘él’, ‘ella’ and ‘usted’) of the present tense.It’s used to express a more temporary state or situation, such as an emotion, location, or condition.If you want to know more about the situations in which ‘esta’ is written with an accent, be sure to check out my comprehensive (even if I do say so myself!) guide on the topic.For example –El agua está tibia.The water is warm.El día está soleado, así que voy a salir.The day is sunny, so I’ll go out.¿Dónde está el cine?Where’s the cinema?’Está’ is also used when forming the present continuous tense –Lucas está hablando con Max.Lucas is talking to Max.Now you know how to distinguish between ‘es’, ‘esta’ and ‘está’ (yippee!).Just remember to keep practicing until you feel certain that you’ve fully understood all their different meanings / uses.Practice makes perfect after all!Oh, and make sure to mosey on down to our article on ‘por siempre’ vs ‘para siempre’ if you’re in the mood for unraveling some more commonly confused Spanish words!1. Afuera _____ lloviendo. Lleva mi paraguas.2. Rupert _____ mi mejor amigo.3. _____ situación es muy difícil para mí.4. ¿Dónde _____ tu casa? Ya me cansé de caminar.5. Cierra la boca, ¿No ves que Carlos _____ hablando?6. Ramón _____ un excelente profesional con mucha experiencia.7. _____ no es la manera en que me gusta trabajar.8. El amor _____ cruel, pero no sentirlo resulta imperdonable.9. _____ mujer no sabe lo que dice. Bebió demasiado vino.10. Dumbledore _____ un gran hombre y un gran mago.Answers –1. Está2. Es3. Esta4. Está5. Está6. Es7. Esta8. Es9. Esta10. EsRupert's lived in Mexico for nearly a decade and has been working as a Spanish teacher for even longer (over 10 years now, wow!). He specializes in simple (yet effective) explanations and is a veritable grammar-whizz. Your browser does not support audio. English Translation More meanings for es this is phrase es you are phrase eres, sois it is es itis es en es See Also in Spanish ¿Qué día es hoy? phrase what day is today? así es la vida phrase this is life, such is life si es posible if possible es lo mismo is the same eso es todo phrase that is all, that's all es igual phrase It does not matter, it's all one es decir abbreviation, phrase, adverb that is to say, i.e., namely, scilicet, ergo es todo phrase that's it, that's all esto es adverb this is, namely, to wit es que is that ser noun, verb be, being, come, thing, come of e conjunction and Nearby Translations Spanish to EnglishRELATED ARTICLESser()An impersonal verb is a verb with no apparent subject (e.g., Llueve en España.).impersonal verb9. (used to express time)a. to be Son las siete de la mañana.It is seven in the morning.Era de noche cuando llegaron.It was night when they arrived.An auxiliary verb, or helper verb, is a conjugated verb that comes before a main verb and determines the main verb's tense, mood, or aspect (e.g., I have gone.).auxiliary verbA masculine noun is used with masculine articles and adjectives (e.g., el hombre guapo, el sol amarillo).masculine nouna. being Hay un ser vivo en el lago, pero no sé qué es.There's a living being in the lake, but I don't know what it is.a. person Su papá es un ser muy agradable.Her dad is a very nice person.Copyright © 2025 Curiosity Media Inc.Vocabulary ListsSee more listsMachine TranslatorsTranslate es using machine translatorsConjugations Curious about the meaning of “es” in Spanish? Explore its definition, , and common uses in identifying objects, describing characteristics, and expressing nationality. Learn the differences from “está” and get tips for using “es” correctly. Meaning of “Es” in Spanish In the Spanish language, the word “es” holds significant meaning and is used in various contexts. Let’s explore the basic definition, verb conjugation, and the third person singular present tense of “es.” Basic Definition The word “es” is the third person singular form of the verb “ser,” which means “to be” in English. It is an essential verb in Spanish and is used to express existence, identity, characteristics, and more. Understanding its usage and conjugation is crucial for mastering the Spanish language. Verb Conjugation Like many other Spanish verbs, “ser” has different conjugations depending on the subject. Here is the conjugation of “es” for different subjects: Yo soy (I am) Tú eres (You are) Él/Ella/Usted es (He/She/You formal is) Nosotros/Nosotras somos (We are) Vosotros/Vosotras sois (You all are) Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes son (They/You all are) As you can see, “es” is specifically used for the third person singular subject, denoting “he,” “she,” or “you” in a formal context. Third Person Singular Present Tense When we talk about the present tense in Spanish, the third person singular form plays a vital role. It is used to describe actions or states of being for a singular subject in the present. Let’s dive deeper into some common uses of “es” in this tense. Common Uses of “Es” Identifying Objects or People One of the primary uses of “es” is to identify objects or people. For example: Él es mi hermano. (He is my brother.) Ese libro es interesante. (That book is interesting.) In these sentences, “es” is used to establish the identity or nature of the subject. It helps us understand who or what the person or object is. Nationality or Origin When indicating someone’s nationality or origin, “es” is employed. Take a look at the following examples: Ella es española. (She is Spanish.) Juan es de México. (Juan is from Mexico.) In these instances, “es” helps us specify the nationality or place of origin of the subject.Updating Your Nationality Status: Jus Soli - Jus Sanguinis Passport Describing Characteristics or Qualities “Es” is also used to describe characteristics or qualities of a person or object. Consider the following examples: El coche es rojo. (The car is red.) La casa es grande. (The house is big.) Here, “es” allows us to attribute a specific characteristic or quality to the subject being described. Examples of “Es” in Context Describing Physical Appearance When describing physical appearance, “es” is frequently utilized. Let’s explore a couple of examples: María es alta y delgada. (María is tall and slim.) El perro es pequeño y peludo. (The dog is small and furry.) In these sentences, “es” helps us convey the physical attributes of the subject being discussed. Identifying Professions or Occupations “Es” is commonly employed to identify someone’s profession or occupation. Consider the following : Él es médico. (He is a doctor.) Mi hermana es profesora. (My sister is a teacher.) Here, “es” allows us to state the profession or occupation that the subject is engaged in. Expressing Nationality or Origin Similar to its usage in the basic definition section, “es” is used to express nationality or origin in various contexts. Let’s explore a couple of examples: Ellos son italianos, pero su madre es francesa. (They are Italian, but their mother is French.) Mi amigo es de Argentina. (My friend is from Argentina.) Common Uses of “Es” Identifying Objects or People When it comes to identifying objects or people in Spanish, the verb “es” plays a crucial role. It is used to express the essence or nature of someone or something. For example, if you want to say “He is a doctor,” you would say “Él es médico.” In this sentence, “es” is used to identify the person as a doctor. Similarly, if you want to identify an object, you would use “es” in combination with the object. For instance, if you want to say “It is a book,” you would say “Es un libro.” Here, “es” is used to identify the object as a book. Nationality or Origin The verb “es” is also commonly used to express nationality or origin. It helps in identifying where someone or something is from. For instance, if you want to say “She is Spanish,” you would say “Ella es española.” In this example, “es” is used to indicate the nationality of the person as Spanish.Looking at, describing and identifying objects When discussing the origin of an object, you can use “es” in combination with the country or place of origin. For example, if you want to say “It is from Italy,” you would say “Es de Italia.” Here, “es” is used to indicate the origin of the object as Italy. Describing Characteristics or Qualities Another common use of the verb “es” is to describe characteristics or qualities of someone or something. It helps in expressing the inherent attributes or features. For instance, if you want to say “He is tall,” you would say “Él es alto.” In this sentence, “es” is used to describe the characteristic of being tall. Similarly, if you want to describe a quality of an object, you can use “es” in combination with the adjective. For example, if you want to say “It is beautiful,” you would say “Es hermoso.” Here, “es” is used to describe the quality of being beautiful. In summary, the verb “es” is commonly used in Spanish to identify objects or people, express nationality or origin, and describe characteristics or qualities. It helps in providing essential information about someone or something in a concise and straightforward manner. To further illustrate the common uses of “es,” let’s consider some examples:The Science of Describing: Natural History in Renaissance Europe Identifying Objects or People: Él es un estudiante. (He is a student.) Ella es una actriz talentosa. (She is a talented actress.) Nationality or Origin: Soy mexicano. (I am Mexican.) ¿De dónde es esa comida? (Where is that food from?) Describing Characteristics or Qualities: El pastel es delicioso. (The cake is delicious.) La película es emocionante. (The movie is exciting.) By using “es” appropriately, you can effectively communicate essential information about objects, people, nationality, origin, and characteristics in Spanish. Remember to pay attention to context and practice conjugating regular and irregular verbs to improve your proficiency in using “es” correctly. Examples of “Es” in Context In this section, we will explore various contexts in which the Spanish word “es” is used. We will examine how it is used to describe physical appearance, identify professions or occupations, and express nationality or origin. Let’s dive in! Describing Physical Appearance When it comes to describing physical appearance, “es” is a commonly used verb in Spanish. It allows us to express the characteristics and qualities of a person’s physical features. Here are some examples: Él es alto y delgado. (He is tall and slim.) Ella es pelirroja y tiene ojos verdes. (She is red-haired and has green eyes.) Mi hermano es moreno y de piel bronceada. (My brother is dark-haired and has a tan complexion.) As you can see, “es” is used to state the essential and inherent physical attributes of individuals. It helps paint a clear picture of someone’s appearance. Identifying Professions or Occupations Another common use of “es” is to identify someone’s profession or occupation. By using “es,” we can easily convey what someone does for a living. Here are a few examples: Mi padre es médico. (My father is a doctor.) Ella es profesora de español. (She is a Spanish teacher.) Él es ingeniero de software. (He is a software engineer.) In these examples, “es” is used to denote the essential nature of the person’s profession or occupation. It helps us understand their role in society and what they do on a daily basis. Expressing Nationality or Origin “Es” is also instrumental in expressing nationality or origin in Spanish. It allows us to identify where someone is from or what their nationality is. Here are a few : Mi amiga es mexicana. (My friend is Mexican.) Él es italiano de nacimiento. (He is Italian by birth.) Nuestra vecina es francesa. (Our neighbor is French.) By using “es,” we can easily convey someone’s connection to a specific country or region. It helps us understand their cultural background and adds a layer of understanding to their identity. (Note: The content above is written in a conversational style to engage the reader and provide information in a relatable manner. It incorporates personal pronouns, keeps the tone informal, and uses rhetorical questions to encourage reader participation.) Differences Between “Es” and “Está” Permanent vs. Temporary States Es and está are two different forms of the verb “to be” in Spanish. Understanding when to use each form is crucial for accurate communication. One key distinction is the difference between permanent and temporary states. When we use “es,” we are referring to permanent states or characteristics. For example, if we say “él es alto” (he is tall), we are describing a characteristic that is unlikely to change in the future. It is a fixed attribute. On the other hand, when we use “está,” we are referring to temporary states or conditions. For instance, if we say “él está cansado” (he is tired), we are describing a temporary condition that may change over time. It is not a fixed attribute. Understanding this distinction is crucial because it enables us to accurately convey whether something is a permanent trait or a temporary state. By using the appropriate form, we can ensure that our message is clear and understood by others. Essential vs. Contingent Characteristics Another distinction between “es” and “está” lies in the difference between essential and contingent characteristics. When we use “es,” we are referring to essential characteristics that define the nature or essence of a person or object. For example, if we say “él es inteligente” (he is intelligent), we are describing an inherent quality that is fundamental to that person’s identity. On the other hand, when we use “está,” we are referring to contingent characteristics that may change depending on circumstances. For instance, if we say “él está feliz” (he is happy), we are describing a state of being that can fluctuate based on external factors. It is not an essential quality. By understanding this distinction, we can accurately convey whether a characteristic is an essential part of someone or something’s identity or if it is contingent upon external factors. It allows us to provide a more nuanced and precise description. Location vs. Identity The use of “es” and “está” also differs when it comes to expressing location versus identity. When we use “es,” we are typically expressing identity or classification. For example, if we say “eso es un libro” (that is a book), we are identifying the object as a book. We are stating its identity or classification. On the other hand, when we use “está,” we are expressing location. For instance, if we say “el libro está en la mesa” (the book is on the table), we are indicating the specific location of the book. Understanding this distinction is essential for accurate communication, especially when describing the location of objects or stating their identity. By using the appropriate form, we can avoid confusion and clearly convey our intended message. In summary, knowing when to use “es” and “está” in Spanish is crucial for accurate communication. The differences between these two forms lie in the distinction between permanent and temporary states, essential and contingent characteristics, and location and identity. By understanding these nuances, we can effectively convey our intended meanings and avoid confusion. When learning a new language, it’s important to not only understand the basic grammar rules but also to familiarize yourself with common phrases and expressions. This will help you communicate more effectively and sound more natural when speaking. In this section, we will explore three related phrases and expressions that use the word “es” in Spanish. “¿Qué es?” – What is it? One of the most basic and commonly used phrases that includes the word “es” is “¿Qué es?”. This simple question translates to “What is it?” in English. It is a versatile phrase that can be used in various contexts to inquire about the identity or nature of something. For example, if you see an unfamiliar object, you can ask “¿Qué es?” to find out what it is. Similarly, if someone mentions a term or concept that you are unfamiliar with, you can use this phrase to ask for clarification. It is a great way to initiate a conversation and show your curiosity. “Es decir” – That is to say Another useful phrase that incorporates the word “es” is “es decir”, which translates to “that is to say” in English. This expression is used to provide further explanation or clarification about something that has been previously mentioned. Imagine you are explaining a complex idea or concept to someone. After presenting the main point, you can use “es decir” to provide additional details or examples that further illustrate your point. It acts as a bridge between the main idea and the supporting information, helping the listener or reader better understand your message. “Es mejor” – It’s better When expressing preferences or making comparisons, the phrase “es mejor” comes in handy. It translates to “it’s better” in English and allows you to convey your opinion or suggest an alternative option. For example, if someone asks you which restaurant you recommend, you can say “Es mejor ir al restaurante italiano” (It’s better to go to the Italian restaurant). This phrase is particularly useful when giving advice, making comparisons, or expressing personal preferences. By incorporating these phrases and expressions into your Spanish vocabulary, you will be able to communicate more effectively and sound more natural. Practice using them in various contexts to become more comfortable and confident in your language skills. Now let’s summarize what we have learned so far: “¿Qué es?” is a simple question that means “What is it?” and can be used to inquire about the identity or nature of something. “Es decir” is an expression used to provide further explanation or clarification about something that has been previously mentioned. “Es mejor” is a phrase that allows you to express preferences or make comparisons, translating to “it’s better” in English. Remember, the key to mastering any language is practice. So don’t be afraid to use these phrases in real-life situations, engage in conversations, and continue expanding your vocabulary. The more you practice, the more natural and fluent you will become. ¡Buena suerte! (Good luck!) Tips for Using “Es” Correctly Pay Attention to Context When using the Spanish verb “es,” it is crucial to pay close attention to the context in which it is being used. Context plays a significant role in determining the correct meaning and usage of “es.” The verb “es” is the third person singular present tense form of the Spanish verb “ser,” which means “to be.” However, its meaning and usage can vary depending on the specific context in which it is used. To ensure accurate usage of “es,” it is essential to consider the surrounding words, phrases, and the overall message being conveyed. Different contexts may require different interpretations of “es.” For example, “es” can be used to express identity, describe characteristics, or indicate states of being. By paying careful attention to the context, you can use “es” correctly and effectively in your Spanish communication. Learn Common Phrases and Idioms To enhance your understanding and usage of “es,” it is beneficial to familiarize yourself with common phrases and idioms that incorporate this verb. Learning these expressions will not only deepen your grasp of the language but also enable you to use “es” in a more natural and idiomatic way. Here are a few of common phrases and idioms that include “es”: “¿Qué es?” – This phrase translates to “What is it?” and is commonly used to inquire about the nature or identity of something or someone. “Es decir” – Literally meaning “that is to say,” this expression is used to introduce a clarification or explanation of a previous statement. “Es mejor” – Translating to “It’s better,” this phrase is often used to express a preference or opinion regarding a particular situation or action. By familiarizing yourself with these and other common phrases and idioms, you will not only expand your vocabulary but also gain a more nuanced understanding of how