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"Mi" is a form of "mi", an adjective which is often translated as "my". "Mi" is a form of "mi", a pronoun which is often translated as "me". Learn more about the difference between "mi" and "mi" below.mi()An adjective is a word that describes a noun (e.g., the big dog).adjectivea. my Ahora es mi turno, después será el tuyo.Now it's my turn, afterwards it'll be yours.A masculine noun is used with masculine articles and adjectives (e.g., el hombre guapo, el sol amarillo).masculine nouna. E Creo que deberíamos tocar la canción en re, pero nuestro bajista quiere tocarla en mi.I think we should play the song in D, but our bass player wants to play it in E.b. mi (solfége)Siempre caliente la voz con unas escalas: do, re, mi...I always warm up with a few scales: do, re, mi...Copyright © 2025 Curiosity Media Inc. El contexto es importante cuando se considera como decir esto. Si está usted en una tienda de zapatos, probablemente se diría "quisiera unos zapatos...para correr/trabajar etc.". El subjuntivo es importante aquí porque quieres zapatos pero no te encontrarás zapatos por cierto. También, yo pienso que no es necesario decir "para mí". Es un hecho que están para ti, a menos que digas que no sea el caso. De lo contrario, se puede decir que "estoy buscando zapatos...". Hasta que yo sé, esto estaría adecuado también. Una nota: "quisiera" es la manera más común (y bien educado) para pedir cosas cuando se come en restaurante, o se hace las compras... ¡Espero que te ayude eso! The context is important when one considers how to say this. If you are in a shoe-shop, one would probably say "I would like some shoes....for work or for running etc.". The subjunctive is important here because you would like to have some shoes, but it's not certain that you will find any. Also, I think that it isn't necessary to say "for me". This is taken as fact, unless you say it isn't the case. Otherwise, one could say that "I am looking for shoes...". As far as I know, this would also be appropriate. Note: "I would like" (subjunctive form) is the most common and polite way of asking for things when shopping, eating out at a restaurant etc. Hope that helps! Prepositional pronouns are pronouns that come after prepositions, such as de, para, or con. yomime tútiyou éélhim ellaellahe ustedustedeyou nosotrosnosotrosus nosotrasnosotrasus ellosellosthem ellasellasthem ustedesustedesy you (all) vosotrosvosotrosyou (all) vosotrasvosotrasyou (all) Prepositional Pronoun Examples examples Mi madre siempre habla de mí. My mother always talks about me. Este regalo es para ti. This gift is for you. Con Exceptions When used after the preposition con(with), three prepositional pronouns change form. con + mi = conmigo(with me) con + ti = contigo(with you) con + si = consigo(with himself/herself) examples ¿Quieres salir conmigo? Do you want to go out with me? Ella va contigo. She is going with you. Siempre habla consigo mismo. He always talks to himself. Exceptions Mi and ti are not used after the following prepositions: entrebetween exceptexcept menosexcept salvoexcept segúnaccording to examples Es la diferencia entre tú y yo. It is the difference between you and me. Según tú, es un buen hombre. According to you, he is a good man. HomeQ&Awhen do I use mi or me14805 viewsupdated Dec 8, 2015posted by xnyboyWelcome to SpanishDict. Please add your language proficiency to your profile. Capitalization and punctuation are mandatory on SD. Make sure to use them. You can "edit" your post to correct it. - rac1, Dec 8, 2015Homework? - rac1, Dec 8, 2015-) - ian-hill, Dec 8, 2015Mi (without the accent) is "my". Mi libro. My book. If books is plural change it to "mis libros. Mi (with the accent is "me") it is used like this. Esta enchilada es para mí. This enchilada is for me. Me also means "me" but it is used as a direct or indirect object. Pablo me vio en la calle. Pablo saw me in the street. (direct object) Pablo me dio un regalo. Pablo gave me (to me) a present. (indirect object) I have simplified this as much as possible. It is still better to learn grammatical terms as my wonderful friend Bosquedorable has suggested. The point of grammar regarding "gustar" is another matter. On this site we have great teachings on various points of grammar. You will find the links at the bottom of the main webpage. updated Dec 11, 2015edited by Daniela2041posted by Daniela2041I do not know if you meant mi or mí- but the accent makes a difference. Me is the pronoun when you are using it as a direct object, an indirect object, or a pronominal/reflexive object. Mi is used when it is the object of a preposition. Mi is a possessive adjective, and can become mis if the noun it is affecting is plural. A mi me gusta manejar mi coche. Mi- because it follows a preposition ("a")- to me, in my case. Me- indirect object of gustar. It is pleasing to me. Mi- it is my car. This is all opposed to "yo" which is the subject pronoun. If you do not understand these grammar terms, I would suggest learning them. updated Dec 11, 2015edited by bosquedorableposted by bosquedorable Browse faster in the app!Get the Word of the Day EmailSpanishDictionary.com is the world's most popular Spanish-English dictionary, translation, and learning website.Copyright © 2025 Curiosity Media, Inc., a division of XL LearningSpanishDictionary.com is the world's most popular Spanish-English dictionary, translation, and learning website.Ver en español en inglés.comTranslationConjugationVocabularyLearn SpanishGrammarWord of the DayAbout UsPrivacyTermsSite MapHelpContact Us Spanish to EnglishPossible Results.See the entry formi.See the entry formi.RELATED ARTICLESPossessive Adjectives in Spanishmi()An adjective is a word that describes a noun (e.g., the big dog).adjectivea. my Ahora es mi turno, después será el tuyo.Now it's my turn, afterwards it'll be yours.A masculine noun is used with masculine articles and adjectives (e.g., el hombre guapo, el sol amarillo).masculine nouna. E Creo que deberíamos tocar la canción en re, pero nuestro bajista quiere tocarla en mi.I think we should play the song in D, but our bass player wants to play it in E.b. mi (solfége)Siempre caliente la voz con unas escalas: do, re, mi...I always warm up with a few scales: do, re, mi...Copyright © 2025 Curiosity Media Inc.Machine TranslatorsTranslate mi using machine translators Hola, mi amor. ¿Cómo estás? Hello, my love. How are you? Spanish direct object pronouns (pronombres de objeto directo), such as lo, and Spanish indirect object pronouns (pronombres de objeto indirecto), such as le, are used in place of nominal direct and indirect objects.

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