

Double Pronouns

DOPs con IOPs

REVIEW: What is a Direct Object?

A direct object is a **THING** or a **PERSON** that receives the action of the verb.

EX: I eat **the tamales**.

Yo como **los tamales**.

EX: Óscar calls **his wife**.

Óscar llama a **su esposa**.

What is a Direct Object?

Direct objects typically FOLLOW the verb (in both Spanish and English).

EX:

I eat the tamales.

Direct

Verbs

Yo como los tamales.

objects

EX:

Óscar calls his wife.

Óscar llama a su esposa.

What is a Direct Object?

We can find the direct object of a sentence is by asking **WHAT** or **WHO** is getting **VERBED**?

I eat **the tamales**.

Yo como **los tamales**.

What do I eat? **the tamales**

The tamales are the D.O.

What is a Direct Object?

We can find the direct object of a sentence is by asking **WHAT** or **WHO** is getting **VERBED?**

Óscar calls **his wife**.

Óscar llama a **su esposa**.

Who does Óscar call? **His wife**.

His wife is the D.O.

Direct Object PRONOUNS

Direct Object pronouns are used to **REPLACE** the D.O. of a sentence to avoid repetition.

We will **never** have the **DO noun** and the **DO pronoun** in the same sentence

Spanish DOPs

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me	nos
te	os
lo, la	los, las

SINGULAR

PLURAL

me

nos

te

os

lo, la

los, las

Used exclusively for replacing D.O.s that refer to PEOPLE.

Used for D.O.s that refer to PEOPLE and THINGS.



Follow 3 easy steps to substitute a **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN** for a direct object:

- (1) Identify the direct object by finding the verb in the sentence and asking who? Or what? Is receiving the action of the verb.

Maria compra la camiseta.
verb Direct object noun

¿Qué compra Maria?



Follow 3 easy steps to substitute a **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN** for a direct object:

(2) Identify the **NUMBER** and **GENDER** (if necessary) of the direct object...

Maria compra **la camiseta.**

feminine/singular

...and substitute the appropriate **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN.**

Maria compra ~~la camiseta.~~ **LA**



Follow 3 easy steps to substitute a **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN** for a direct object:

(3) Place the **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN**

Maria **la** compra.



...more details to come
on that!

Pronoun Placement

All pronouns (D.O.'s and I.O.'s) can go in the following places:

1.) Before a conjugated verb

EX: Yo **te** **veo** en el espejo. (I see you in the mirror)

Conjugated verb

Pronoun in front

Pronoun Placement

All pronouns (D.O.'s and I.O.'s) can go in the following places:

2.) ATTACHED to an infinitive

EX: Yo quiero **comprarlo**.

infinitive



**Pronoun
attached**

“Un verbo, un lugar.
Dos verbos, dos lugares”

**Completen la práctica de
los DOPs en tu hoja.**

Respuestas:

- 1.) Tú buscaste a nosotros. **Tú nos buscaste.**
- 2.) Uds. pidieron la ensalada. **Ud. la pidieron.**
- 3.) Yo tengo que decir las palabras.
Yo las tengo que decir.
Yo tengo que decirlas.
- 4.) Ellos desearon invitar a mí.
Ellos me desearon invitar.
Ellos desearon invitarme.
- 5.) Nosotros servimos los entremeses.
Nosotros los servimos.

REVIEW: What is an Indirect Object?

An indirect object is a **THING** or a **PERSON** that receives the direct object of the verb or expresses for whom the action is done.

EX: I buy **my mom** the tamales.

Yo **le** compro las tamales **a mi madre**.

EX: Óscar tells **his wife** the story .

EX: Óscar **le** dice el cuento **a su esposa**.

REVIEW: What is an Indirect Object?

We can find the indirect object of a sentence is by asking **TO/FOR WHOM** or **TO/FOR WHAT?**

Óscar tells **his wife** the truth.

Óscar **le** dice la verdad a **su esposa**.

To whom does Óscar tell the truth?

His wife.

His wife is the I.O.

Clarity

UNLIKE DOPS, the IOPs can **REPLACE** or **ACCOMPANY** indirect objects....

ACCOMPANY:

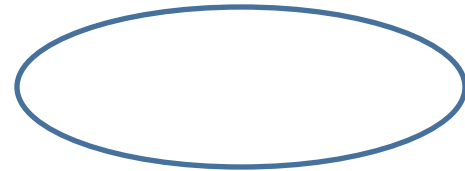
Rosa **le** compra el boleto **a su madre.**

Rosa buys the ticket for her mother.

REPLACE:

Rosa **le** compra el boleto.

Rosa buys the ticket for her.



HOWEVER:

You cannot have a sentence with an indirect object that does not also have an IOP.

Any sentence with an IO (implied or stated) must have an IOP.

Spanish IOPs

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me	nos
te	os
le	les

**Completen la práctica de
los DOPs en tu hoja.**

Write the corresponding I.O.P.

- 1.) Tomás me pasa el libro *a mí*.
- 2.) Tú le compras un regalo *a tu amigo*.
- 3.) Nosotros les decimos la verdad *a ellos*.
- 4.) Yo os cuento la historia *a vosotros*.
- 5.) Los estudiantes nos pasan notas *a nosotros*.
- 6.) Ella siempre te dice la verdad *a ti*.

★ In Spanish, **DIRECT** and **INDIRECT Object Pronouns** are often found together in the same sentence.

Direct Object Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
lo	los
la	las

Indirect Object Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
le	les

(ex.) ¿**Te** explica **la gramática** la Sra. Callahan (**a ti**)?
*Sí, la Sra. Callahan **me la** explica.*

DOP + IOP

Sometimes, we are going to want to substitute out BOTH the DO and the IO.

When we do this, we must follow some rules...

La posición

Cuando hay un IOP y DOP, siempre se tienen que quedar **JUNTOS** y el IOP está *enfrente del* DOP.

EX: Yo **te** voy a comprar **un anillo de plata.**

EX: **Te** **lo** voy a comprar.

IOP DOP

La posición

Cuando hay un IOP y DOP, siempre se tienen que quedar **JUNTOS** y el IOP está *enfrente del* DOP.

EX: Yo **te** voy a comprar **un anillo de plata.**

EX: Voy a comprar **te** **lo.**

IOP DOP

The LE/LO rule

When you have both a DOP and IOP in a sentence, you may **NOT** have;

LE/LES followed by LO/LA/LOS/LAS.

This is called the LELO rule, and it is
UNACCEPTABLE!!!

EX: Héctor **le** da **el anillo** a **Estefanía**.

If we replace the DO with a DOP, we would have:

Héctor **le lo** da **a Estefanía**. **¡¡NOOOO!!**

The LE/LO rule

When this happens, the third person IOP (Le/les) will change to **SE** to prevent the LELO rule from happening:

EX: Héctor **le** da **el anillo** **a Estefanía**.

If we replace the DO with a DOP, we would have:

Héctor **se lo** da **a Estefanía**.

¡MUCHO MEJOR!


La Posición de los Pronombres

Recuerden:


“ Un verbo, un lugar. Dos verbos, dos lugares.”

Pronombres pueden estar:

1. Antes de un verbo conjugado
2. Atachado a un infinitivo

 In a sentence that uses an INFINITIVE or a PRESENT PARTICIPLE, you can put the **DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS** before the conjugated verb...

Mis padres **me las** van a comprar.

 ...or attach it to the infinitive.

Mis padres van a comprá**rmelas**.
Notice that when we add two pronouns to an infinitive, we **MUST** add a written accent on the infinitive ending.

**Completen la práctica de
lo DOPs/IOPs en tu hoja.**

Replace and rewrite:

Yolanda me quiere dar su sándwich.

Yolanda me lo quiere dar.

O

Yolanda quiere dármelo.

Replace and rewrite:

**Tomás escribió unos mensajes a los otros
estudiantes.**

Tomás se los escribió.

Replace and rewrite:

Te compramos unos aretes bonitos.

Te los compramos.

Replace and rewrite:

Tú le regalas una blusa negra a tu madre.

Tú se la regalas (a tu madre.)

Replace and rewrite:

**Uds. me van a comprar unos
entremeses.**

Uds. me los van a comprar.

O

Uds. van a comprármelos.



Rewrite the sentences below substituting a **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN** for the **DIRECT OBJECT**. Make changes as necessary.

1. Mi amigo me manda los papeles.

*Mi amigo **me los** manda.*

2. Yo le presto un lápiz.

*Yo **se lo** presto.*

3. Mis padres les dan una fiesta grande.

*Mis padres **se la** dan.*

4. ¿Te escribe Adela una carta?

*¿**Te la** escribe Adela?*

 Answer the following questions about your **TEACHERS**:

1. ¿Quién les da exámenes fáciles a los alumnos?

_____ *se los da.*

2. ¿Quién les da mucha tarea a los alumnos?

_____ *se la da.*

3. ¿Quién les presta unos lápices a los alumnos?

_____ *se los presta.*

4. ¿Quién les explica las lecciones a los alumnos?

_____ *se las explica.*