Unidad 1

Los objetos directos e indirectos y “a” personal

Direct vs Indirect Objects

Definición
A direct object tells who or what receives the action of the verb.

Ejemplo
Compro el boleto.
I buy the ticket.

You can find the direct object (D.O.) by asking yourself this question:
What do I buy? I buy the ticket.

Identifying Parts of Sentences

Which is the direct object? Indirect?

Yo veo a Marciela.
I see Marciela.

• Subject: Yo
• Verb: veo
• Direct Object: Marciela (who I see)
• Indirect Object: None!

Using Object Pronouns

Pronouns replace the direct object nouns and indirect object nouns in a sentence.

They help to avoid repetition.

The indirect object pronouns always come before the direct object pronouns.
### Direct Object Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D.O.P.s:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te</td>
<td>You (familiar)</td>
<td>Os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo</td>
<td>It, him, you</td>
<td>Los</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La</td>
<td>It, her, you</td>
<td>Las</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bottom forms, lo/la/los/las tend to be used most frequently.

### Indirect Object Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.O.P.s:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>To/for me</td>
<td>Nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te</td>
<td>To/for you</td>
<td>Os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le</td>
<td>To/for him/her/it/you</td>
<td>Les</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Replacing Nouns

S I.O.P. V D.O. I.O.

Ella (me) da el equipaje a mi.
Me lo da.

Te doy mi pluma.
Te la doy.

Ella nos sirve el helado.
Ella nos lo sirve.

### Shortening of Sentences

Using direct and indirect object pronouns allows you to shorten sentences when telling a story!

- **Ella de viajes me da el boleto de ida y vuelta.**
  - Me lo da antes de salir. Le digo “gracias.”

### Placement of Pronouns

Generally your shortened sentence will be in this order:

(Subject) I.O.P. D.O.P. Conjugated Verb

### Placement of Pronouns

You can add the object pronouns before a conjugated verb or attach it to the end of an infinitive.

- **Hago la maleta hoy.**
  - La hago.

- **Voy a hacer la maleta mañana.**
  - Voy a hacerla.
  - La voy a hacer.
You cannot have two "I" pronouns in a row. If this happens, the le or les will change to se. There is no plural of se, just se!
Example: le lo = se lo. les la = se la.

This is to avoid “tongue twisters”. (It is harder to say "les los" than "se los").

Ejemplo:
Yo le doy la identificación al agente.
Le la doy.
Se la doy.

In Spanish, whenever a person is the direct object of the verb, then you need an "a" before the person. It has no meaning in English.

Veo al auxiliar del vuelo.
No conozco a tu amigo.
You do not need an “a” for items.
Veo la maleta.
Tener generally doesn't take a personal “a”.
Tengo un hermano.