

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for **LESSON 41— Direct Object Pronouns: Part I** and then do the FREE QUIZ for bonus.

⇒ _____

Bill hit the **ball**.

"_____" receives the action of the verb "_____"

Sherry reads the **book**.

"_____" receives the action of the verb "_____"

⇒ _____

Sherry hit **Bill**. (DO=_____)

⇒ The direct object answers the question "_____" "or

"_____" with regard to what the subject of the sentence is doing.

Bill hit the ball.

Bill hit _____?

Bill hit _____.

Sherry hit Bill.

Sherry hit _____?

Sherry hit _____.

⇒ Often, it is desirable to replace the name of the direct object with a

_____".

Example 1

Paul bought the flowers. He took the flowers home and gave the flowers to his wife.

Example 2

Paul bought the flowers. He took _____ home and gave _____ to his wife.

⇒ When the _____ replaces the name of

the direct object, use the following pronouns:

_____ (me)

_____ (you-familiar)

_____ (him, her, it, you-formal)

_____ (us)

os (you-all-familiar)

_____ (them, you-all-formal)

⇒ In an affirmative statement with one verb,

_____.

Tengo = I have

Tengo la pluma. = I have the pen.

La tengo. = I have it.

The pronoun (**la**) comes _____ (**tengo**).

⇒ _____ direct object pronoun.

Juan _____.

Juan tiene = _____.

Juan tiene la pluma. = _____.

Juan **la** tiene. = _____.

and

María _____.

María tiene = _____.

María tiene la pluma. = _____.

María **la** tiene. = _____.

⇒ However, if the _____ of the sentence changes to a _____, the _____ must be used.

Juan _____.

Juan tiene = _____.

Juan tiene el libro. = _____.

Juan **lo** tiene. = _____ **but**

Juan _____.

Juan tiene = _____.

Juan tiene la pluma. = _____.

Juan **la** tiene. = _____.

⇒ _____

Juan _____.

Juan tiene = _____.

Juan tiene el libro. = _____.

Juan **lo** tiene. = _____ **but**

María _____.

María tiene = _____.

María tiene los libros. = _____.

María **los** tiene. = _____.

⇒ Look at how Spanish and English are different. "Lo tengo" and "La tengo" BOTH mean "I have it."

Differences:

1. "It" has two forms in Spanish:

2. "Tengo" one word in Spanish = _____

The word order is different. In Spanish, the pronoun (lo, la) comes

_____; in English, the pronoun (it) comes _____.

⇒ In a negative sentence with one verb, _____ is placed _____.

Affirmative Sentence

I buy the books.
Compro los libros.

_____. (I buy them.)

Negative Sentence

I don't buy the books.
No compro los libros.

_____. (I don't buy them.)

⇒ Compare the following affirmative statements with their negative counterparts.

Los compras.

_____.

Guadalupe siempre lo estudia.

_____.

Ellos nos conocen.

_____.

⇒ Remember, don't try to translate word-for-word. Instead, think in terms of phrases, or concepts. For example, the sentence "No los compras" contains two concepts:

1. _____ (you buy them)

2. _____ (makes the whole sentence negative)

⇒ When a sentence has two verbs, the first verb is conjugated and the second verb remains in the infinitive form.

Poder

to be able

pagar

to pay

_____. I am able to pay 10 pesos.

preferir

to prefer

hablar

to speak

_____. Elena prefers to speak Spanish.

⇒ In sentences with two verbs, there are two options regarding the placement of the direct object pronoun.

1.

_____.

2.

_____.

⇒ Here are examples of the direct object pronoun placed before the conjugated verb:

_____ . I want to see it.

_____ . We should buy it.

_____ . Mary should visit us.

_____ . John needs to wash it.

⇒ Here are examples of the direct object pronoun attached directly to the infinitive:

_____ . I want to see it.

_____ . We should buy it.

_____ . Mary should visit us.

_____ . John needs to wash it.

⇒ Here are the two methods side by side. Neither method is "better" than the other.

_____ . Or _____ .

I want to see it.

_____ . Or _____ .

We should buy it.

_____ . Or _____ .

Mary should visit us.

_____ . Or _____ .

John needs to wash it.

These same rules apply for questions and negative statements.

¿ _____ ? Or ¿ _____ ?

Should we buy it?

_____ . Or _____ .

John doesn't need to wash it.

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for LESSON 44 and then do the FREE QUIZ for bonus. Then continue to do the same for LESSONS 45 and 46.

Indirect Object Pronouns: Part I (Lesson 44)

• _____

He gives the book to María.

DO= _____
Where is the book going?
To _____
IO= _____

• _____

He gives María the book.

To whom does he give the book?

To _____
IO= _____

He buys me flowers.

For whom does he buy the flowers?

For _____
IO= _____

• _____

Remember, the IO tells us where the DO is going. Notice how the sentences below just wouldn't work without a direct object.

He gives María . . . the book, the pen, the diamond, etc.

He buys me . . . flowers, candy, an ironing board, etc.

• _____

My mother writes me every week.

DO= _____
IO= _____
(My mother writes me a letter every week.)

She told him.

DO= _____
IO= _____
(She told it to him.)

He gives María the book.

DO= _____
Where is the book going?
To _____
IO= _____

• To identify the indirect object use our two guidelines:

1. _____

2. _____

• _____

- _____ (to me)
- _____ (to you-familiar)
- _____ (to him, to her, to you-formal)
- _____ (to us)
- os** (to you-all-familiar)
- _____ (to them, you-all-formal)

• _____

Juan _____ compra un regalo.

John buys me a gift.//John buys a gift for me.

Juan _____ compra un regalo.

John buys you a gift.//John buys a gift for you.

Juan _____ compra un regalo.

John buys her a gift.//John buys a gift for her.

Juan _____ compra un regalo.

John buys us a gift.//John buys a gift for us.

Juan os compra un regalo.

John buys you-all (familiar) a gift.//John buys a gift for you-all.

Juan _____ compra un regalo.

John buys them a gift.//John buys a gift for them.

Now, focus in on one part of each of the above examples:

Juan _____ un regalo.
John _____ a gift.

Juan _____ un regalo.
John _____ a gift.

Juan _____ un regalo.
John _____ a gift.

Juan _____ un regalo.
John _____ a gift.

Juan **os compra** un regalo.
John buys (for) you-all (familiar) a gift.

Juan _____ un regalo.
John _____ a gift.

Let's extract the IO phrase and its English equivalent:

- _____ buys (for) me
- _____ buys (for) you
- _____ buys (for) her
- _____ buys (for) us
- os compra** buys (for) you-all
- _____ buys (for) them

Just like with the direct object, the indirect object presents a problem if one tries to translate word-for-word:

Juan me compra un regalo.

The key to learning to use the indirect object pronouns is the same as the key for direct object pronouns. You must learn to think in phrases, not words. _____

_____ he buys me

_____ they buy me

_____ you buy me

The IO pronouns **le** and **les** present a special problem because they are ambiguous. That is, they can stand for different things.

Le

les

The following sentences, while grammatically correct, are ambiguous:

Ella le escribe una carta.
Ella les escribe una carta.

Out of context, there is no way we can know the meaning.

Ella le escribe una carta.

Ella les escribe una carta.

Since **le** and **les** can mean more than one thing, a _____ is often added to remove the ambiguity.

Ella le escribe _____ una carta.
Ella le escribe _____ una carta.
Ella le escribe _____ una carta.

Ella les escribe _____ una carta.
Ella les escribe _____ una carta.

Sometimes a prepositional phrase is added not for clarity, but _____.

John gives _____ the money.
(emphasizing that the money is given to me and not to someone else)

John gives _____ the money.
(emphasis on you)

There is _____ in the following sentence. It can only mean one thing.

John gives me the money.

The addition of a _____.

John gives _____
the money.

Let's sum up the important points of this lesson:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Indirect Object Pronouns: Part II (Lesson 45)

- _____

He doesn't buy me anything.
He doesn't buy anything for me.

She doesn't bring you breakfast.
She doesn't bring breakfast for you.

I don't send him the bill.
I don't send the bill to him.

They don't buy us any gifts.
They don't buy any gifts for us.

- _____

Él _____ algo.
Él _____ nada.

Ella _____ el desayuno.
Ella _____ el desayuno.

_____ la cuenta.
_____ la cuenta.

Ellos _____ regalos.
Ellos _____ ningún regalo.

• _____

1. _____ (they buy us)
2. _____ (gift)
3. _____ (make the sentence negative)

The key to learning to use the indirect object pronouns is the same as the key for direct object pronouns. _____

_____ In the following examples, note that the IO remains the same, while the subject of the phrase changes.

no me compra

no me compras

Remember, the IO pronouns **le** and **les** present a special problem because they are ambiguous. That is, they can stand for different things.

le

les

The following sentences, while grammatically correct, are ambiguous:

Ella no le escribe una carta. Ella no les escribe una carta.

Out of context, there is no way we can know the meaning.

Ella no le escribe una carta.

Ella no les escribe una carta.

Since le and les can mean more than one thing, a _____ is often added to remove the ambiguity.

Ella no le escribe _____ una carta.
Ella no le escribe _____ una carta.
Ella no le escribe _____ una carta.

Ella no les escribe _____ una carta.
Ella no les escribe _____ una carta.

• _____

Juan no me da a mí el dinero.

_____ (emphasizing that the money is not given to me but rather to someone else)

Juan no te da a ti el dinero.

_____ (emphasis on you)

• _____

John doesn't give me the money.

John doesn't give **me** the money.

Indirect Object Pronouns: Part III (Lesson 46)

• _____

John buys me a gift.
John buys a gift for me.

John buys us a gift.
John buys a gift for us.

• _____

to be able

to pay

I am able to pay 10 pesos.

to prefer

to speak

Elena prefers to speak Spanish.

- _____
1. _____
 2. _____
-

Here are examples of the indirect object pronoun placed before the conjugated verb:

You need to give me a gift.

I need to buy you a hat.

Juan must lend us the money.

María wants to rent the apartment to Juan.

Here are examples of the indirect object pronoun attached directly to the infinitive:

You need to give me a gift.

I need to buy you a hat.

Juan must lend us the money.

María wants to rent the apartment to Juan.

Here are the two methods side by side. Neither method is "better" than the other.

You need to give me a gift.

I need to buy you a hat.

Juan must lend us the money.

María wants to rent the apartment to Juan.

When reading or hearing sentences like these, you must learn to recognize whole groups of words, rather than inspecting each word independently.

Me necesitas dar un regalo.

_____ = You need to give me

Necesitas darme un regalo.

_____ = You need to give me

Te necesito comprar un sombrero.

_____ = I need to buy you

Necesito comprarte un sombrero.

_____ = I need to buy you

Your success in being able to recognize these groups is largely dependent upon having learned previous material -- _____.

You need to be able to quickly recognize a conjugated verb and an infinitive. You need to automatically recognize "_____." as "_____."

If you can do that, it is just one small step to recognize "_____." as "_____." From there, the final step is easy: "_____."

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for **LESSON 90—FORMAL COMMANDS** and then do the **FREE QUIZ** and **TEST**.

Commands are used when _____ . This is often referred to as the "imperative" form of the verb.

(You) Buy the ring.

(You) Do the homework.

(You-all) Buy the books.

(You-all) Do the work.

By now, you are well acquainted with the fact that Spanish has both a formal and an informal style of speech (tú / Ud.). This distinction applies to commands.

Buy the ring. (formal)

Buy the candy. (familiar)

Informal, or familiar, speech is used among friends, coworkers, relatives, or when addressing a child. Formal speech is generally used to be polite or to express respect. For that reason, the formal commands are often referred to as _____ .

The formal commands are formed the same way as the present subjunctive:

1. _____ of the present indicative.

2. _____ .

3. Finally, add the following endings:

-ar verbs:

-er and -ir verbs:

The following examples of formal commands use three regular verbs: hablar, comer, and escribir.

Speak more slowly.

Eat the dinner.

Write the letter.

Remember, if _____ , that irregularity is carried over into the formation of the formal command.

_____ . (yo tengo)

Have a good trip.

_____ . (yo traigo)

Bring the money.

_____ . (yo vengo)

Come with me.

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for **LESSON 90—FORMAL COMMANDS** and then do the **FREE QUIZ** and **TEST**.

This also applies to stem-changing verbs.

_____. (yo cuento)
Count your blessings.

_____. (yo vuelvo)
Return quickly.

_____. (yo pido)
Ask for money.

As with the present subjunctive, the following verbs are irregular:

dar

estar

ir

ser

saber

Note that affirmative and negative commands use the same verb forms.

_____.
Speak.

_____.
Don't speak.

_____.
Eat.

_____.
Don't eat.

_____.
Write.

_____.
Don't write.

Also note that the subject pronouns Ud. and Uds. may or may not be used.

_____.
Speak.

_____.
Speak. (more respectful)

_____.
Eat.

_____.
Eat. (more polite)

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for **LESSON 91—INFORMAL COMMANDS** and then do the **FREE QUIZ** and **TEST**. Record your **QUIZ** score below and submit the **TEST** score to me.

In the previous lesson, you learned that commands are used when ordering, or telling someone to do something. This is often referred to as the " _____ " form of the verb.

_____ **el anillo.**
(You) Buy the ring.

_____ **la tarea.**
(You) Do the homework.

_____ **los libros.**
(You) Buy the books.

_____ **la patata.**
(You) Eat the potato.

Remember that Spanish has both a formal and an informal style of speech (tú/Ud.). This distinction applies to commands.

Compre Ud. el anillo.
Buy the ring. (formal)

Compra (tú) los dulces.
Buy the candy. (familiar)

Remember, formal speech is generally used to be polite or to express respect. Informal, or familiar, speech is used among friends, coworkers, relatives, or when addressing a child.

The affirmative informal (tú) commands are formed the _____:

- (hablar - ar + a = _____)
- (comer - er + e = _____)
- (escribir - ir + e = _____)

Be sure to note that this is the usted form, not the tú form!

The following examples of commands use three regular verbs: hablar, comer, and escribir.

_____ **más lentamente.**
(You) Speak more slowly.

_____ **la cena.**
(You) Eat the dinner.

_____ **la carta.**
(You) Write the letter.

Note that the negative informal commands use the tú form of the present subjunctive.

_____ **tus beneficios.**
Don't count your blessings.

_____ **más lentamente.**
Don't speak more slowly.

Be sure to note that this is the tú form!

Compare the affirmative informal (tú) commands with the negative informal (tú) commands:

_____ **tus beneficios.**
Count your blessings.

_____ **tus beneficios.**
Don't count your blessings.

_____ **más lentamente.**
Speak more slowly.

_____ **más lentamente.**
Don't speak more slowly.

Also note that the subject pronoun tú is not normally used with imperative form.

_____.
(You) Speak more slowly.

_____.
(You) Eat the dinner.

_____.
(You) Write the letter.

Click on GRAMMAR in the black bar on the left of screen. Complete the notes for **LESSON 92—IRREGULAR COMMANDS** and then do the FREE QUIZ and TEST. Record your QUIZ score below and submit the TEST score to me.

The following _____ verbs have irregular familiar commands in the affirmative:

decir - _____ **salir** - _____

hacer - _____ **ser** - _____

ir - _____ **tener** - _____

poner - _____ **venir** - _____

Note that these irregularities only occur with _____.
As with all other verbs, to form negative informal commands with these verbs, use the "tú" form of the present subjunctive.

_____ . (tú)

_____ . (tú)

_____ . (tú)

_____ . (tú)
