

EL PRESENTE CONTINUO, P. 90

- In Spanish and in English, the Presente Continuo (Present Progressive) is used to talk about actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.
- In English, we use:

**Present Tense of verb "TO BE" + Present Participle/
Gerund of Verb
(-ing)**

Example: They **are singing**.

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- In Spanish, the Present Progressive is formed with
the Present Tense of the verb “ESTAR” + **the Present Participle/ gerund of the verb**

- **¿Qué estás haciendo, Pablo?**
(What are you doing, Pablo?)
- **Estoy cargando el lavaplatos.**
(I am loading the dishwasher)

Verbo “LAVAR” Presente Continuo

Yo estoy lavando	Nosotros estamos lavando
Tú estás lavando	Vosotros estáis lavando
Él/ ella/usted está lavando	Ellos/ellas/ustedes están lavando

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1. Present Participle or Gerund is formed **dropping the end of the infinitive verbs and adding -ando for -ar verbs or -iendo for -er/-ir verbs to the stem.**

-lavar		lavando
-hacer		haciendo
-sacudir		sacudiendo

2. If an -er/-ir verb stem ends in a vowel like "leer", "traer", change the "iendo" to "yendo": **creer (to believe) - creyendo, leer - leyendo; oír (to hear) - oyendo, traer (to bring) - trayendo; construir (to build) - construyendo; ir (to go) - yendo;**

3. Some -ir stem-changing verbs change vowels in the stem of the present participle: **(e to i)** decir (to tell, to say) - diciendo, mentir (to lie) - mintiendo, pedir (to ask for, to order) - pidiendo, preferir - prefiriendo, servir-sirviendo; **(o to u)** - dormir - durmiendo, morir (to die) - muriendo.

Ejemplo

- Escribir

Yo estoy escribiendo	Nosotros estamos escribiendo
Tú estás escribiendo	Vosotros estáis escribiendo
Él/ella/usted está escribiendo	Ellos/ellas/ustedes están escribiendo

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- **Placement of Pronouns (Reflexive, Direct, & Indirect Object Pronouns)** are placed before the conjugated form of “estar” (**Me estoy arreglando**) or attached to the present participle (**Estoy arreglándome**). When attaching the pronoun, put an accent mark on the third syllable from the last.

Reflexive Pronouns	Me, te, se, nos, os, se
Direct Object Pronouns	Me, te, lo/la, nos, os, los/las
Indirect Object Pronouns	Me, te, le, nos, os, les

Ejemplo con un verbo reflexivo

- Levantarse

Yo me estoy levantando / estoy levantándome	Nosotros nos estamos levantando / estamos levantándonos
Tú te estás levantando / estás levantándote	Vosotros os estáis levantando / estáis levantándoos
Él/ella/usted se está levantando / está levantándose	Ellos/ellas/ustedes se están levantando / están levantándose

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DIRECTO, P. 98

OBJETO DIRECTO

- Many verbs have a complement that indicates who or what receives the action of the verb. This complement is called **Objeto Directo**.

Juan compra un cuadro.
(Juan buys a picture.)

“A” PERSONAL

- When the direct object of a verb is a person or a pet, include **“A”** after the verb and before the person.
- This Personal “A” does not have an equivalent in English.

Conozco a la profesora de matemáticas.
(I know the math teacher)

- Exception: the verb “tener” does not require the use of Personal “A”.

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DIRECTO, P. 98

- Are used to replace direct object nouns.
- Receive the action of the verb in a sentence:
 - ¿Tienes **los libros** en el estante?
 - **Sí, los** tengo.
- The DO Pronouns/Nouns answer the questions “Whom?” (¿A quién?) “What” (¿Qué?).
- When stating the D.O. pronoun for a person or a pet, the Personal “A” is not used: **Veo a la maestra. La veo.**

Singular	Plural
Me (me)	Nos (us)
Te (you-familiar)	Os (you all -familiar)
Lo (you-formal, him, it)	Los (you, them)
La (you-formal, her, it)	Las (you, them)

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DIRECTO, P. 98

POSICIÓN DE LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DIRECTO

- Possible placements for Direct Object Pronouns:

1) If there is only 1 verb, in front of the conjugated verb.

Juan compra **un cuadro**. Juan **lo** compra.

2) If there are 2 verbs, before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive, or the present participle.

➤ **Infinitive:** Juan quiere comprar **un cuadro**.

Juan **lo** quiere comprar. OR Juan quiere **comprarlo**.

➤ **Present Participle:** Juan está comprando **un cuadro**.

Juan **lo** está comprando. OR Juan está **comprándolo**.

3) Attached to Affirmative Commands and in front of

Negative Commands: A- Plancha la ropa. **Plánchala**.

N- No planches la ropa. **No la planches**.

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO INDIRECTO, P. 106

EL OBJETO INDIRECTO

- The Indirect Object indicates for whom an action is performed or who benefits from it.
- The indirect object is always introduced by the preposition **A**: **Luis le compra un despertador a su hijo.**

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO INDIRECTO

- Indirect Object Pronouns can accompany or replace Indirect Objects Nouns. **If the sentence has an IO noun, the IO pronoun must be there accompanying it.**
- Sometimes for emphasis or for clarification, Indirect Object Pronouns are redundant because we also include the Indirect Object in the same sentence:
Luis le compra un despertador (a su hijo).
- While the DO Pronouns answer the questions “Whom? What”, the IO Pronouns answer the questions “To Whom?” (A quién) or “For Whom?” (Para quién).

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO INDIRECTO, p.106

Singular	Plural
Me (me)	Nos (us)
Te (you-familiar)	Os (you all-familiar)
Le (you-formal, him, her)	Les (you all-formal, them)

POSICIÓN DE LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO INDIRECTO

- Indirect Object Pronouns are placed before the conjugated verb, attached to an Infinitive or a Present Participle, attached to an Affirmative Command, or in front of a Negative Command, exactly like Direct Object Pronouns.

Le voy a regalar un CD a Pedro. OR

Voy a **regalarle** un CD a Pedro.

Le estoy comprando un CD a Pedro. OR

Estoy **comprándole** un CD a Pedro.

PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DOBLE, p. 106

- Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns may be used together in the same sentence. In this case, the Indirect Object Pronouns goes before the Direct Object Pronoun.

Patricia me compra un libro. Patricia me lo compra.

Me: Indirect Lo: Direct

DO Pronouns	IO Pronouns	English Equivalent
me	me	me
te	te	you (familiar)
lo, la	le	him, her, it, you (formal)
nos	nos	us
os	os	you-all (familiar)
los, las	les	them, you-all (formal)

PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DOBLE, p. 106

- Whenever both pronouns begin with the letter "l", change the first pronoun to "se."

Le compro un libro.

Se lo compro.

le lo = se lo

le la = se la

le los = se los

le las = se las

les lo = se lo

les la = se la

les los = se los

les las = se las

PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DOBLE, p. 106

ACCENTS (TILDES)

- Add an Accent Mark when attaching both pronouns to the end of:

1) An Infinitive: 3rd syllable from the last: Quiero dec**í**rtelo. (I want to say it to you.)

2) A Present Participle: 4th syllable from the last: Estoy dicié**nd**otelo. (I'm saying it to you.)

3) An Affirmative Command: 4th syllable from the last or 3rd syllable from the last:

Dígamelo. (Say it to me.) **Dé**nselo. (Give it to her.)

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS: Indicate where something is in relation to the speaker (3 categories: close, not so close, or far away).

Adjectives

1. **Modify nouns and must agree in gender and number with the noun they describe.**
2. **Appear before the noun.**
3. **Spelled the same way as pronouns.**

Pronouns

1. **Replace nouns, and agree in gender and number with the replaced noun.**
2. **Take the place of the noun.**
3. **Spelled the same way as adjectives.**

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS

- Adverbs to be used with Demonstratives:

1. **Aquí/Aquí (here), Cerca (close)**- used with the “close” category: este, esta, estos, estas.
2. **Ahí (there)** – used with the “not close” category: ese, esa, esas, esos.
3. **Allí/Allá (over there), Lejos (far away)**- used with the “far away” category: aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS

- Neutral forms “esto, eso, & aquello” are always pronouns. They do not change for number or gender. They are used:
 - To refer to situations or facts:
Hoy voy al cine y eso me gusta.
 - To present or to refer to unknown objects without specific gender:
 - **¿Qué es eso?**
 - **Eso es una biblioteca.**

esto (this matter, this thing)

eso (that matter, that thing)

aquello (that matter/thing over there)