

La clase de hoy

Anuncios

- Voy a devolver (*to give back*) los exámenes parciales la semana próxima.
- **Quiz 3:** es la semana del 24 de enero.
- Empezamos las presentaciones orales en febrero/marzo.

Hoy

- Repasar los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171).
- Introducir los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196).
- Hablar del pretérito de los verbos regulares (202-204).

Los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171)

A. The direct object (D.O.)

(1) Ellas leen el periódico.
Subject Verb D(irect) O(bject).

- In (1), ***ellas*** performs the action while ***el periódico*** receives the action of the verb.
- The D.O. may be a person or a thing.

Los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171)

- The D.O. answers the questions ***whom?*** and ***what?*** with respect to what the subject is doing.

(2) Ellas leen el periódico.

Q: *What are they reading?*

→ *El periódico*

(3) María visita a su tía.

Q: *Whom is María visiting?*

→ *Su tía*

Los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171)

B. Forms of the direct object pronouns

Singular		Plural	
me →	<i>me</i>	nos →	<i>us</i>
te →	<i>you (fam.)</i>	os →	<i>you (fam.)</i>
lo →	<i>you (form, masc.)</i>	los →	<i>you (form., masc.)</i>
	<i>him, it (masc)</i>		<i>them (masc.)</i>
la →	<i>you (form., fem.)</i>	las →	<i>you (form., fem.)</i>
	<i>her, it (fem.)</i>		<i>them (fem.)</i>

(4) ¿Tienes la lista? → Sí, la tengo.

(5) ¿Seca usted los platos? → Sí, los seco.

Los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171)

C. Position of direct objects

- Object pronouns are often placed before a conjugated verb:

(6) Mi padre sirve **el postre**. (*My father serves the dessert.*)

(7) Mi padre **lo** sirve. (*My father serves it.*)

- In negative sentences, **no** must come before the object pronoun:

(8) Mi padre sirve **el postre**. (*My father serves the dessert.*)

(9) Mi padre **lo** sirve. (*My father serves it.*)

(10) Mi padre **no** **lo** sirve. (*My father does not serve it.*)

Los pronombres usados como complemento directo (168-171)

- When the infinitive follows a conjugated verb, the object pronoun can:

(i) attach itself to the end of the infinitive **OR**

(ii) precede the conjugated verb

(11) Puedo leer**lo**. (I can read it.)

(12) **Lo** puedo leer. (I can read it.)

- When a D.O. pronoun attaches to a present participle (i.e., *leyendo*), an accent is added to maintain the correct stress, as in (13).

(13) Estoy ley**é**ndolo. (I am *(in the progress of)* reading it.)

(14) **Lo** estoy leyendo. (I am *(in the progress of)* reading it.)

➔ **Actividades: Práctica D (170-171)**

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

Direct object pronouns

(15) Él **la** llama 'Anita'.

(He calls her Anita.)

vs.

Indirect object pronouns

(16) Él **le** escribe una carta a Anita.

(He writes a letter to her.)

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

- In addition to a subject and a direct object (D.O.), a sentence may also have an ***indirect object*** (I.O.).

(15) Él te da el libro.

I.O. D.O.

He gives you the book.

I.O. D.O.

- An I.O. describes to whom or for whom an action is done.
- In Spanish, unlike in English, the I.O. pronoun includes the meaning *to* or *for*: **Yo les mando los libros.**

➔ **Actual English translation:** *I send to them the books.*

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

Forms of the I.O. pronouns in Spanish.

- They are the same as the D.O. pronouns **EXCEPT** in the 3rd person.

Singular		Plural	
me	(to, for) me	nos	(to, for) us
te	(to, for) you (fam.)	os	(to, for) you (fam.)
le →	(to, for) you (form.)	les →	(to, for) you (form.)
→	(to, for) him	→	(to, for) them (masc.)
→	(to, for) her	→	(to, for) them (fem.)

(16) **Les** mando la carta por email.

(17) **Te** doy el libro mañana.

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

- I.O. pronouns *usually* come before the conjugated verb.

(18) ¿Qué **te** está diciendo el empleado?

(What is the employee saying to you?)

(19) ¿En qué idioma **les** hablan sus padres a ustedes?

(In which language do your parents speak to you (formal)?)

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

- When an infinitive verb follows a conjugated verb, the I.O. pronoun can:
 - (i) precede the conjugated verb **OR**
 - (ii) attach itself to the end of the infinitive

(20) **Le** quiero dar dinero. (I want to give him money.)

(21) Quiero darle dinero. (I want to give him money.)

- This is also true for the present progressive (*gerundio*).
- When an I.O. pronoun attaches to a present participle (i.e., *diciendo*), an accent is added to maintain the correct stress, as in (23).

(22) **Nos** está diciendo que viene hoy. (*He is telling us that he is*

(23) Está diciéndon**os** que viene hoy. *coming today.*)

Los pronombres usados como complemento indirecto (194-196)

¡Atención!

- Sometimes it is not clear who the I.O. pronouns **le** and **les** refer to.
- To clarify or to add emphasis, use the preposition **a** + *personal pronoun or noun*:

(24) **Le** doy el pasaje. (*I am giving the ticket to (who?...)?)*

But

(25) **Le** doy el pasaje **a ella**. (*I am giving the ticket to her.*)

- The prepositional phrase is optional, but the I.O. pronoun **must** always be used.

➔ Actividades: Práctica A, B y C. (195-196)

El pretérito de los verbos regulares (202-204)

- In Spanish there are 2 past tenses:
 - the preterit
 - the imperfect (*Lección 10*)
- The preterit refers to actions or states that the speaker views as completed or terminated in the past.
- It also refers to **one-time episodic** events in the past.

(26) Ayer (yo) hablé con mi prima.

El pretérito de los verbos regulares (202-204)

- Forms of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs in the preterit.
 - The endings for regular -er and -ir verbs are the same.

-ar verbs tomar (to take)	-er verbs comer (to eat)	-ir verbs escribir (to write)
tom-é	com-í	escrib-í
tom-aste	com-iste	escrib-iste
tom-ó	com-ió	escrib-ió
tom-amos	com-imos	escrib-imos
tom-asteis	com-isteis	escrib-isteis
tom-aron	com-ieron	escrib-ieron

➔Actividades: Práctica A y B (203-204).