

Lesson 9: Te lo compro

Today, you will learn...

- Indirect Objects
- Indirect Object Pronouns
- Using DO And IO Pronouns Together
- The Preposition “Con”
- The Prepositions “Por” And “Para”

By the end of this lesson, you will...

- ★ Know how to talk about indirect objects
- ★ Know how to combine object pronouns in sentences
- ★ Know how to use “Por”, “Para”, and “Con” in sentences

Indirect Objects

Last lesson, you learned that direct objects are directly affected by the verb. Unlike direct object pronouns, indirect object pronouns are indirectly affected by the verb in a sentence.

In the sentence “I throw the ball to you”, “you” is the indirect object. While “the ball” is still the direct object. Indirect objects answer the to or for whom or what for an action in a sentence. Who are you throwing the ball to? You!

Practice: Indirect Objects

Find It

Find the indirect objects in the sentences below.

1. I gave you an apple.
2. Did you buy the clothes for her?
3. He showed her a drawing of a ring.

Indirect Object Pronouns

Last lesson, you learned where object pronouns would go in a sentence. So let's move straight to what our indirect object pronouns are!

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Indirect Object Pronoun</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Indirect Object Pronoun</u>
Yo	Me	Nosotros	Nos
Tú	Te	Ustedes	Les
Él/Ella/Usted	Le	Ellos/Ellas	Les

Ex: Yo tiro la pelota a Bob. → Yo le tiro la pelota (a Bob). (I throw him the ball.)

Note: If you want to add the object (whether direct or indirect) back into the sentence, don't remove the object pronoun.

Practice: Indirect Object Pronouns

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blank with the corresponding indirect object pronouns.

Ex: Ellas __ compraron la pelota. → Ellas le compraron la pelota.

1. Yo __ (Bob) conseguí la comida.
2. Ella __ (Me) ayudó con la tarea.
3. Él __ (You) va a sacar de allí.

Using DO And IO Pronouns Together

So now that you learned what direct object and indirect object pronouns are, how about we learn to put them together in a sentence?

There are a few rules to follow when putting them together in a sentence.

1. Indirect Object Pronouns ALWAYS go first

Ex: Ella abrió la puerta para ti → Ella te abrió la puerta. → Ella te la abrió. (She opened it for you.)

2. “Le/Les” becomes “Se”

Ex: Yo compré la mochila para ellos. (Grammatically, this sentence is wrong) → Yo les compré la mochila. → Yo les lo compré. → Yo se lo compré. (I bought it for them.)

Note: Para = For

Practice: Using DO And IO Pronouns Together

Plug It In

Fill in the blanks with the object pronouns given.

Ex: Yo _ _ compré. (Le, Lo) → Yo se lo compré. (I bought it for him/her.)

1. Tú _ _ comiste. (Te, Lo)
2. Juan _ _ abrió. (Me, La)
3. Nosotros _ _ compramos. (Le, La)

The Preposition “Con”

“Con” means “With”. It works just like you think it would.

Ex: Yo voy de compras con mi mamá. (I’m going shopping with my mom.)

When the object is “Yo” or “Tú”, you cannot say “Con yo” or “Con tú”. Instead, you must say “Conmigo” (With me) or “Contigo” (With you).

Ex: Voy contigo. (I go with you./I’ll go with you.)

Practice: The Preposition “Con”

Translation

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. I ate with him.
2. Did you sing with them?
3. She is going to the party with me.

The Prepositions “Por” And “Para”

Both “Por” and “Para” mean “For”. But there’s a catch. “Por” and “Para” may mean the same thing, but they are used in completely different situations.

“Por” is used to talk about...

- Travel and communication
 - Ella habló por teléfono. (She spoke by phone.)
- Exchanges (I’ll give you this. You give me that.)
 - Mi sope por tu torta. (My sope for your torta.)
- Duration (How long are you doing it for?)
 - Estudié español por 3 años. (I studied Spanish for 3 years.)
- Motivation (What are you doing something for? What is your motivation for doing it?)
 - Lo hago por ti (I do it for you.)

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/por-vs-para>

The Prepositions “Por” And “Para”

“Para” is used to talk about...

- Destinations
 - ¿Para dónde vas? (Where are you going?)
- Recipients
 - Esta lección es para los estudiantes de español. (This lesson is for Spanish students.)
- Deadlines
 - Necesito hacer la tarea para las 9. (I need to do homework by 9.)
- Goals
 - Ellos estudian para hablar con fluidez. (They study to speak fluently.)

Practice: The Prepositions “Por” And “Para”

“Por” Or “Para”?

Tell whether the sentences below use “Por” or “Para”.

1. Voy a estudiar __ 30 minutos. (Minutos - Minutes)
2. Compré esto __ ti.
3. Ellos van a la escuela __ autobús. (Autobús - Bus)

Any Questions?

¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

Thank You And Goodbye!

