

Chapter 5

Part 2

Spanish for Reading Knowledge - Summer 2020 - Nicole Rodriguez

Objectives

The Verb “ir”

Direct and Indirect Objects

The Verb “ir”

to go

- The verb **ir** (to go) does not follow the regular pattern of conjugation:

yo voy	nosotros vamos
tú vas	vosotros váis
él/ella/Ud. va	ellos/ellas/Uds. van

The Verb “ir”

ir + a + infinitive

- To express a future action, use the following structure:
 - **ir + a + infinitive**
 - Examples:

Vamos a aprender el future en la Lección Diez.	We are going to learn the future in Lesson 10.
Yo voy a hablar con mi mamá mañana.	I am going to talk to my mom tomorrow.

Direct and Indirect Objects

- Pronouns stand in place of nouns in order to avoid repetition and to lighten up the sentence
- Example:

José ve al toro.	Joe sees the bull.
José mata al toro.	Joe kills the bull.
José ve al toro y lo mata.	Joe sees the bull and kills it.

Direct and Indirect Objects

Direct Object

- A direct object is the person or thing receiving the action of the verb.
- To identify direct objects, ask the question whom? or what? using the verb of the sentence:
 - Joe sees the bull. **Sees what?** The bull, which is the direct object.
Whom or what does Joe kill? He kills the bull.

Direct and Indirect Objects

Indirect Object

- Indirect objects usually answer the questions for whom? or to whom?

Juan Diego de la manta al obispo.	Juan Diego gives the poncho to the bishop.
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- He gives what? La manta, the direct object.
- He gives it to whom? To the bishop, the indirect object.

Direct and Indirect Objects

Indirect Object

- When an indirect object appears in a sentence, the corresponding indirect object pronoun is usually expressed.

Juan Diego **le** da la manta al obispo.

Juan Diego gives it to the bishop.

Direct and Indirect Objects

- The direct and indirect object pronouns refer to previously mentioned persons and things:

Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object
yo	me	me
tú	te	te
nosotros	nos	nos
vosotros	os	os
él/ella/Ud.	lo, la	le
ellos/ellos/Uds.	los, las	les

Direct and Indirect Objects

- In affirmative and negative statements the direct and indirect objects come immediately before the verb. This helps to distinguish the difference between pronouns (**lo, la, los, las**) from the articles (**lo, la, los, las**)

Article	Pronoun	
Veo a los hombres	Los veo	I see them
Dice la verdad	La dice	He tells it
Esta leyenda parece extraña a los técnicos	Ella les parece extraña	It appears strange to them

Direct and Indirect Objects

- Direct and indirect object pronouns are placed immediately before the conjugated verb, but after an infinite, an affirmative command, and a present participle

Before a Verb	
Le pido una prueba.	I asked him for a proof.
After a Verb	
Es necesario pedirle una prueba.	It is necessary to ask him for a proof.

The Personal “a”

- **A** is used before direct and indirect objects referring to people and also before names of countries and cities, as well as names or nouns referring to an animal
- Examples:

El obispo le pide al indio probar la aparición.	The bishop asks the Indian to prove the vision
Juan Diego va a ver al obispo.	Juan Diego goes to see the bishop.
Los moros invaden a España.	Moors invade Spain.
Quiere mucho a los elefantes.	She (he) loves elephants.

Hint: a + el
turns into
al