

Students will be able to talk and describe clothing.
Students will be able to express preferences in the store.
Student will be to negotiate and pay for items you buy.

FINAL DE LA UNIDAD: 30 de enero

UNIT 6: ¡DE COMPRAS!



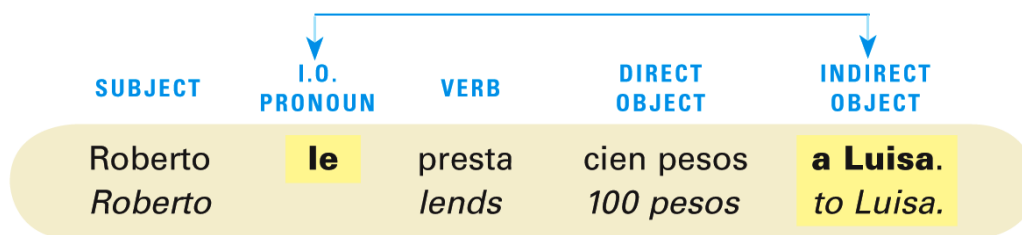
Quiz 2

1. La cartera
2. La corbata
3. Conducir
4. El abrigo
5. El traje de baño
6. Las gafas
7. La camiseta
8. Los calcetines
9. La bolsa
10. El sombrero

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

ANTE TODO

In **Lección 5**, you learned that a direct object receives the action of the verb directly. In contrast, an indirect object receives the action of the verb indirectly.



An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that answers the question to whom or for whom an action is done. In the preceding example, the indirect object answers this question:

¿A quién le presta Roberto cien pesos?
To whom does Roberto lend 100 pesos?

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

Indirect object pronouns

Singular forms

me	(to, for) <i>me</i>
te	(to, for) <i>you</i> (fam.)
le	(to, for) <i>you</i> (form.) (to, for) <i>him; her</i>

Plural forms

nos	(to, for) <i>us</i>
os	(to, for) <i>you</i> (fam.)
les	(to, for) <i>you</i> (form.) (to, for) <i>them</i>

- **¡Atención!** The forms of indirect object pronouns for the first and second persons (**me**, **te**, **nos**, **os**) are the same as the direct object pronouns. Indirect object pronouns agree in number with the corresponding nouns, but not in gender.

6.2 Indirect object pronouns



*Buenas tardes.
¿Le puedo servir
en algo?*



*Quiero comprarle
una a mi hermana.*



6.2 Indirect object pronouns

Using indirect object pronouns

- ▶ Spanish speakers commonly use both an indirect object pronoun and the noun to which it refers in the same sentence. This is done to emphasize and clarify to whom the pronoun refers.

I.O.
PRONOUN

Ella **le** vende la ropa **a Elena**.

INDIRECT
OBJECT

I.O.
PRONOUN

Les prestamos el dinero **a Inés y a Álex**.

INDIRECT
OBJECT

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

- ▶ Indirect object pronouns are also used without the indirect object noun when the person for whom the action is being done is known.

Ana **le** presta la falda **a Elena**.
Ana lends her skirt to Elena.

También **le** presta unos bluejeans.
She also lends her a pair of blue jeans.

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

- ▶ Indirect object pronouns are usually placed before the conjugated form of the verb. In negative sentences the pronoun is placed between **no** and the conjugated verb.

Martín **me** compra un regalo.
Martín buys me a gift.

Eva **no me** escribe cartas.
Eva doesn't write me letters.

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

- ▶ When a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive or the present progressive, the indirect object pronoun may be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive or present participle.

¡Atención! When an indirect object pronoun is attached to a present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the proper stress.

Él no quiere **pagarte**./

Él no **te** quiere pagar.

He does not want to pay you.

Él está **escribiéndole** una postal a ella./

Él **le** está escribiendo una postal a ella.

He is writing a postcard to her.

6.2 Indirect object pronouns

- Because the indirect object pronouns **le** and **les** have multiple meanings, Spanish speakers often clarify to whom the pronouns refer with the preposition **a** + [*pronoun*] or **a** + [*noun*].

UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS

Yo **le** compro un abrigo.

Ella **le** describe un libro.

UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS

Él **les** vende unos sombreros.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro.

CLARIFIED STATEMENTS

Yo **le** compro un abrigo **a usted/él/ella**.

Ella **le** describe un libro **a Juan**.

CLARIFIED STATEMENTS

Él **les** vende unos sombreros **a ustedes/ellos/ellas**.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro **a los clientes**.