Meta (Goals):
1. Know the meanings of both indirect object pronouns and direct object pronouns.
2. Be able to identify pronouns in a sentence.
3. Be able to use both the IOP’s and DOP’s in the SAME sentence.

Apuntes (Notes):
An indirect object receives something. It answers the question to/for whom?

Examples in English:
I give Sally the tea.
We’re going to make Laura a cake.
Can you take the food to them?

Indirect Object Pronouns*
\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{to/for} & \text{me} = \text{me} & \text{to/for} & \text{us} = \text{nos} \\
\text{me} & \text{to/for} & \text{you} = \text{te} & \text{to/for} & \text{you all} = \text{os} \\
\text{you} & \text{to/for} & \text{hers} = \text{le} & \text{to/for} & \text{them/you all} = \text{les}
\end{array}
\]

*Note*- In Spanish, you can clarify who is receiving something by adding ‘a + so-and-so’

I to her give to Sally the tea.
We’re going to make for her for Laura a cake.
To them can you take the food to them?

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\rightarrow \text{Yo le doy a Sally el té.} \\
\rightarrow \text{Vamos a hacerle a Laura un pastel.} \\
\rightarrow \text{Puedes llevarle a ellos la comida?}
\end{array}
\]

The Indirect Object Pronouns may seem redundant when you see the above sentences, but they are REQUIRED. Lightly cross off the optional part above in each sentence.

A direct object answers the question what? A direct object pronoun replaces the object(s) previously mentioned.

Examples in English:
I give Sally the tea.
We’re going to make Laura a cake.
Can you take the food to them?

I give her the tea.
I give her it.

Direct Object Pronouns*
1. I give to Sally the tea. \( \rightarrow \) Yo le doy a Sally el té.
2. We’re going to make Laura a cake. \( \rightarrow \) Vamos a hacerle a Laura un pastel.
3. We’re going to make her a cake. \( \rightarrow \) Vamos a hacérselo.
4. We’re going to make her it. \( \rightarrow \) Se lo vamos a hacer.
3. Can you bring them the food? → ¿Les puedes llevar(a ellos) la comida?
Can you bring them it? → ¿Se la puedes llevar?
4. The waiter brought flan to Miguel and I. → El camarero nos trajo flan a Miguel y a mí.
The waiter brought flan to us. → El camarero nos trajo el flan
The waiter brought it to us. → El camarero nos lo trajo.

REGLAS (RULES):

1. The **indirect** object pronoun **ALWAYS** goes before the **direct** object pronoun. Don’t forget your “I.D.” 😍

2. When you end up with the following combinations of pronouns, you will do as follows:
   a. If you end up with **le** before LO/LA/LOS/LAS change the **le** to SE
   b. If you end up with **les** before LO/LA/LOS/LAS change the **les** to SE

**FIX** the following sentences to make them correct:

**ENGLISH:**

- I bring him it. → Yo le lo llevo a él.
- I’m going to order them for him. → Voy a pedirles a él...
- I serve them it. → Yo les lo sirvo.

**INCORRECT 😞:**

- Yo le lo llevo a él. **se**
- Voy a pedirles a él... **VOY A PEDIRSELLOS**...
- Yo les lo sirvo. **YO SE LO SIRVO.**

**CORRECT 😊:**

3. WITH ONE VERB IN A SENTENCE, both pronouns **precede** the conjugated verb. Identify below:

   a. Yo se lo llevo a Ana. → (I bring it to Ana).

4. WITH THE PROGRESSIVE TENSE (“ing” forms), you have two options:

   a. Yo se lo estoy llevando a Ana. → (I’m bringing it to her to Ana).

   b. Yo estoy llevándoselo a Ana. → (I’m bringing it to her to Ana).

      i. You’ll need an accent 4 vowels from the end when 2 pronouns are attached. (with only 1 pronoun, count back 3...)

5. WITH IR+A+INFINITIVE, you have two options:

   a. Yo se lo voy a llevar a Ana. → (I’m going to bring it to Ana).

   b. Yo voy a llevárselo a Ana. → (I’m going to bring it to Ana).

      i. With 2 pronouns attached to an infinitive, you will place the accent 3 vowels back from the end. \ar, er, ir