

Los pronombres dobles en español

Repaso: Direct and indirect object pronouns replace nouns that have already been referenced in previous sentences. Direct and indirect object pronouns help to avoid repetition.

Direct Object Pronouns
(who/what receives action)

Indirect Object Pronouns
(to whom/what, for whom/what)

So far, we have learned how to use either direct or indirect object pronouns independently in sentences. However, they can be used together in a sentence. Let's look at the example below.

The waiter served the food to Manuel.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Direct Object (What is being [verb]?): _____

How could we rewrite the sentence using a direct object pronoun instead of a noun?

Indirect Object (Who/what receives the direct object?): _____

How could we rewrite the sentence using an indirect object pronoun instead of a noun?

Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns: How could we rewrite the sentence using both a direct and indirect object pronoun instead of nouns?

¿**Buenas noticias??** ¡También los podemos usar en español!

Now, let's look at the same sentence in Spanish.

El camarero sirvió la comida a Manuel.

Sujeto: _____ **Verbo:** _____

Pronombre directo (What is being [verb]?): _____ **DOP:** _____

How could we rewrite the sentence using a direct object pronoun instead of a noun?

*Remember: DOPs come immediately before a conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive.

Pronombre indirecto (Who/what receives the direct object?): _____ **IOP:** _____

How could we rewrite the sentence using an indirect object pronoun instead of a noun?

*Remember: IOPs come immediately before a conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive.

Pronombres directos e indirectos en español:

- When used together, the indirect object pronoun comes before the direct object pronoun.
 - In the example sentence, _____ (IOP) will come before _____ (DOP).
- Two pronouns that start with the letter “L” cannot be used together. To solve this problem, “le” and “les” will change to “_____” when used with “lo”, “la”, “los” and “las”.
 - The IOP in the example sentence will change to _____ because the DOP also starts with the letter “L”.
- The direct and indirect object pronouns will come immediately _____ a conjugated verb. They can also be _____ to an infinitive verb or a present participle, but an accent mark must be added.
 - When using both direct and indirect object pronouns, the new sentence will be:

***Sid the Fifth (SIDV): Subject, IOP, DOP, Verb**

- When “le” and “les” have to be changed to “se”, the indirect object can be clarified by adding “_____” after the verb.
 - _____

Los pronombres dobles en español

Repaso: Direct and indirect object pronouns replace nouns that have already been referenced in previous sentences. Direct and indirect object pronouns help to avoid repetition.

Direct Object Pronouns
(who/what receives action)

Me	Nos
Te	Os
Lo/La	Los/Las

Indirect Object Pronouns
(to whom/what, for whom/what)

Me	Nos
Te	Os
Le	Les

So far, we have learned how to use either direct or indirect object pronouns independently in sentences. However, they can be used together in a sentence. Let's look at the example below.

The waiter served the food to Manuel.

Subject: The waiter **Verb:** served

Direct Object (What is being [verb]?): the food

How could we rewrite the sentence using a direct object pronoun instead of a noun?

The waiter served it to Manuel.

Indirect Object (Who/what receives the direct object?): Manuel

How could we rewrite the sentence using an indirect object pronoun instead of a noun?

The waiter served the food to him.

Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns: How could we rewrite the sentence using both a direct and indirect object pronoun instead of nouns?

The waiter served it to him.

¿¿Buenas noticias?? ¡También los podemos usar en español!

Now, let's look at the same sentence in Spanish.

El camarero sirvió la comida a Manuel.

Sujeto: el camarero **Verbo:** sirvió

Pronombre directo (What is being [verb]?): la comida **DOP:** la

How could we rewrite the sentence using a direct object pronoun instead of a noun?

*Remember: DOPs come immediately before a conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive.

El camarero la sirvió a Manuel.

Pronombre indirecto (Who/what receives the direct object?): Manuel **IOP:** le

How could we rewrite the sentence using an indirect object pronoun instead of a noun?

*Remember: IOPs come immediately before a conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive.

El camarero le sirvió la comida.

Pronombres directos e indirectos en español:

- When used together, the indirect object pronoun comes before the direct object pronoun.
 - In the example sentence, **le** (IOP) will come before **la** (DOP).
- Two pronouns that start with the letter “L” cannot be used together. To solve this problem, “le” and “les” will change to “se” when used with “lo”, “la”, “los” and “las”.
 - The IOP in the example sentence will change to **se** because the DOP also starts with the letter “L”.
- The direct and indirect object pronouns will come immediately **before** a conjugated verb. They can also be **attached** to an infinitive verb or a present participle, but an accent mark must be added.
 - When using both direct and indirect object pronouns, the new sentence will be:

El camarero se la sirvió.

***Sid the Fifth (SIDV): subject, IOP, DOP, verb**

- When “le” and “les” have to be changed to “se”, the indirect object can be clarified by adding “a + name/noun/pronoun” after the verb.
 - El camarero se la sirvió a Manuel.