Grammar Summary

Spanish 1 Unidad 4 Etapa 2

**Stem-Changing Verbs (o --> ue)**

Remember "boot" verbs like pensar, where the spelling in the stem alternates between e and ie?  There is also a group of verbs in which the spelling alternates between o and ue.

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| **ALMORZAR (o--> ue) - to eat lunch** |  |
| **I eat lunch = Almuerzo** | **We eat lunch = Almorzamos** |
| **You (fam.) eat lunch = Almuerzas** | **You (fam.pl.) eat lunch = Almorzáis** |
| **He, she, you (formal) eat(s) lunch = Almuerza** | **They, you (pl.) eat lunch = Almuerzan** |

Other (o--> ue) verbs in this unit are:  devolver - to return an item, encontrar - to find, to meet,  recordar - to remember, poder - to be able to, can, volver - to return, to go back

**Indirect Object Pronouns**

A "**direct object**" is a word that receives the action of a verb directly.  (In the sentence "Paco buys shoes" the action of buying goes directly from Paco to the shoes.)   An "**indirect object**" is a word that indirectly receives the action of a verb.  (In the sentence "Paco buys shoes for us" the action of buying goes directly from Paco to the shoes and then indirectly to us, because we end up wearing them!)  You have already learned about direct object pronouns.  In this unit you learn how to use indirect object pronouns.

An indirect object tells "to whom/what" or "for whom/what" an action is performed.  Notice that indirect object pronouns use the same words as direct object pronouns, except for le and les.  **(Trivia question:  What are the direct object pronoun equivalents of le** **and les?  See the answer at the bottom of the page)**

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| **Indirect Object Pronouns** |  |
| **(to/for) me = me** | **(to/for) us = nos** |
| **(to/for) you (fam.) = te** | **(to/for) you (fam.pl.) = os** |
| **(to/for) him, her, you (formal) = le** | **(to/for) them, you (pl.) = les** |

An indirect object pronoun can replace or accompany an indirect object noun.

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| **Accompanies** | **Replaces** |
| **Rosa le compra una olla a su madre.**  **Rosa buys her mother a pot.** | **Rosa le compra una olla.**  **Rosa buys her a pot.** |

Since the pronouns le and les can refer to different indirect objects (him, her, you) they are often accompanied by **a + name, noun, or pronoun** in order to clarify the meaning:    Yo **le** compro flores=I buy **her** flowers.  Yo**le** compro flores **a mi novia**= I buy **my girlfriend** flowers (and not that other girl-big trouble if the meaning is not clear!)

To add emphasis, you can add the phrase **a + pronoun** to a sentence that uses an indirect object pronoun:    **A mi** me compro un carro rojo = I'm buying **myself** a red car.

**Placement of Indirect Object Pronouns**

How do you know where indirect object pronouns go in a sentence?  They work just like direct object pronouns.

The indirect object pronoun is placed before the conjugated verb OR after the infinitive if there is one:    **Yo me compro la blusa.     Yo voy a comprarme la blusa/Yo me voy a comprar la blusa.**If there are both an indirect and a direct object pronoun, the indirect object pronoun goes first.  **Yo me la compro.  Yo voy a comprármela/ Yo me la voy a comprar.**