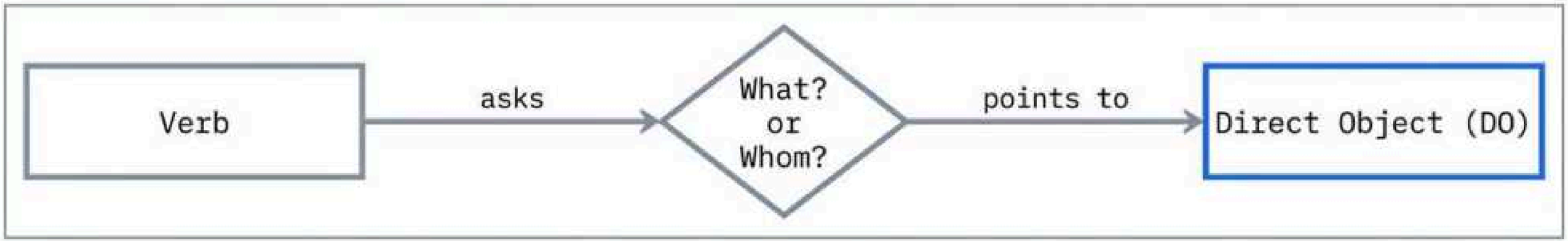
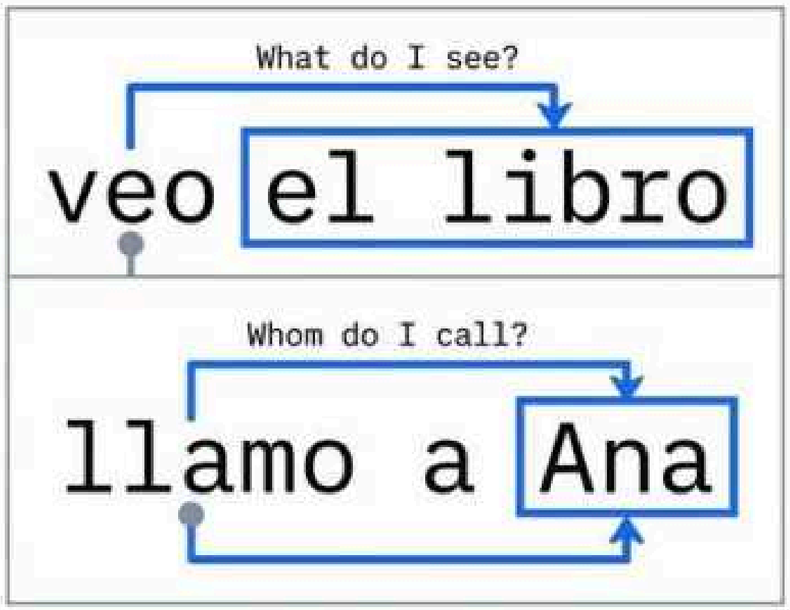
2.1

Before	After
I see the book	I see ~~the book~~ → it
I read the book	I read ~~the book~~ → it
I buy the book	I buy ~~the book~~ → it

Pronouns = The small words that replace nouns to stop repetition.

2.2





The Direct Object is the thing or person that receives the action of the verb.

2.3

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	me	nos
2nd Person	te	os
3rd Person	**lo, la**	**los, las**



2.4

Affirmative

[Pronoun] → [Conjugated Verb]

veo el libro → **lo** veo

compro las flores → **las** compro

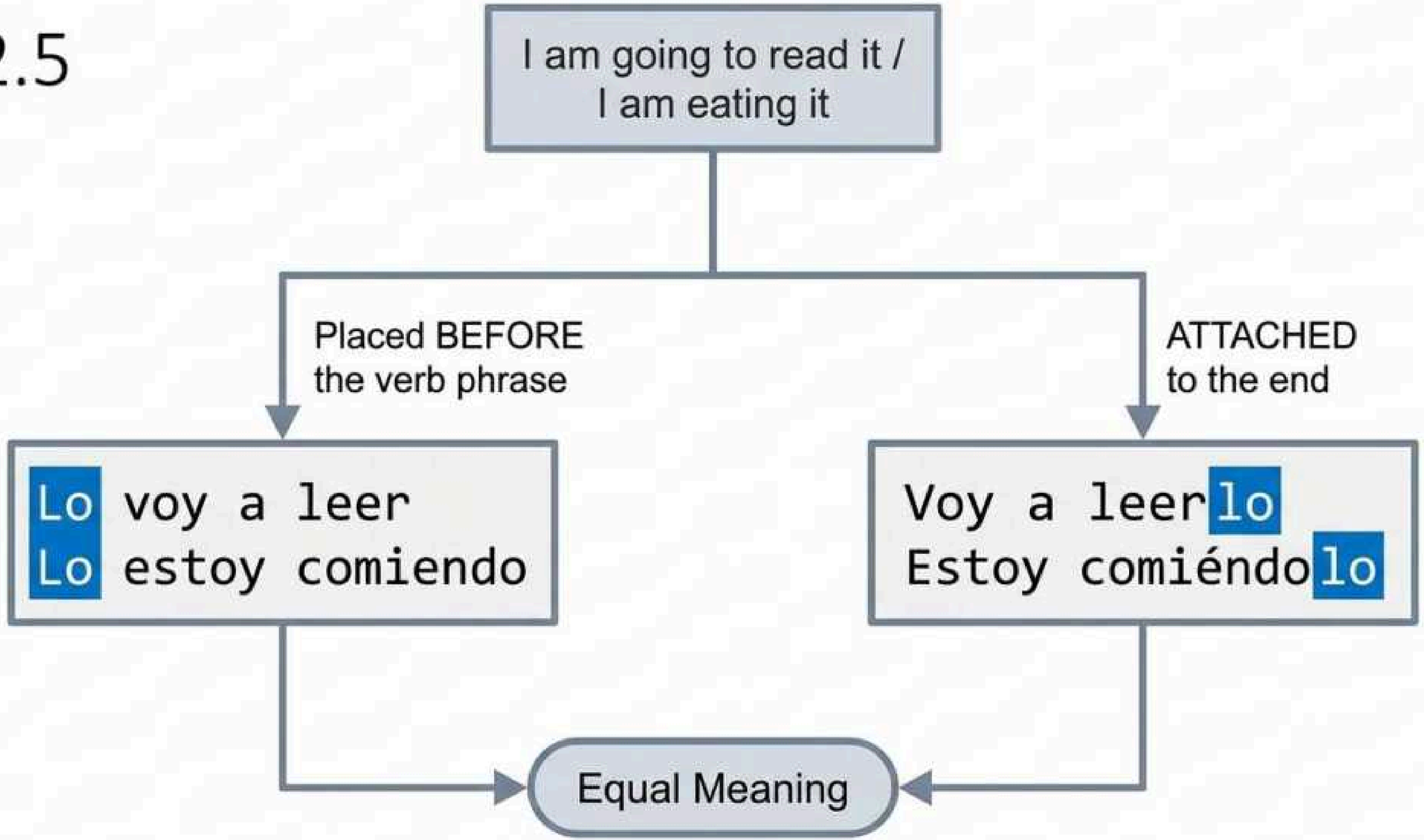
Negative

[no] → [Pronoun] → [Conjugated Verb]

no **lo** veo

ⓘ Matches the structural pattern of reflexive pronouns.

2.5

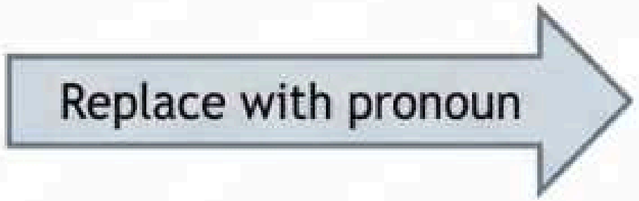

I am going to read it /
I am eating it
Placed BEFORE
the verb phrase
ATTACHED
to the end
Lo voy a leer
Lo estoy comiendo
Voy a leerlo
Estoy comiéndolo
Equal Meaning

2.6

Specific Person

Veo a María

(I see María)



la veo

(I see her)

Thing

Veo la casa

(I see the house)

No personal "a" needed for things.

When the direct object is a specific person, Spanish adds the personal "a".
When replacing the person with a pronoun, the "a" is removed.

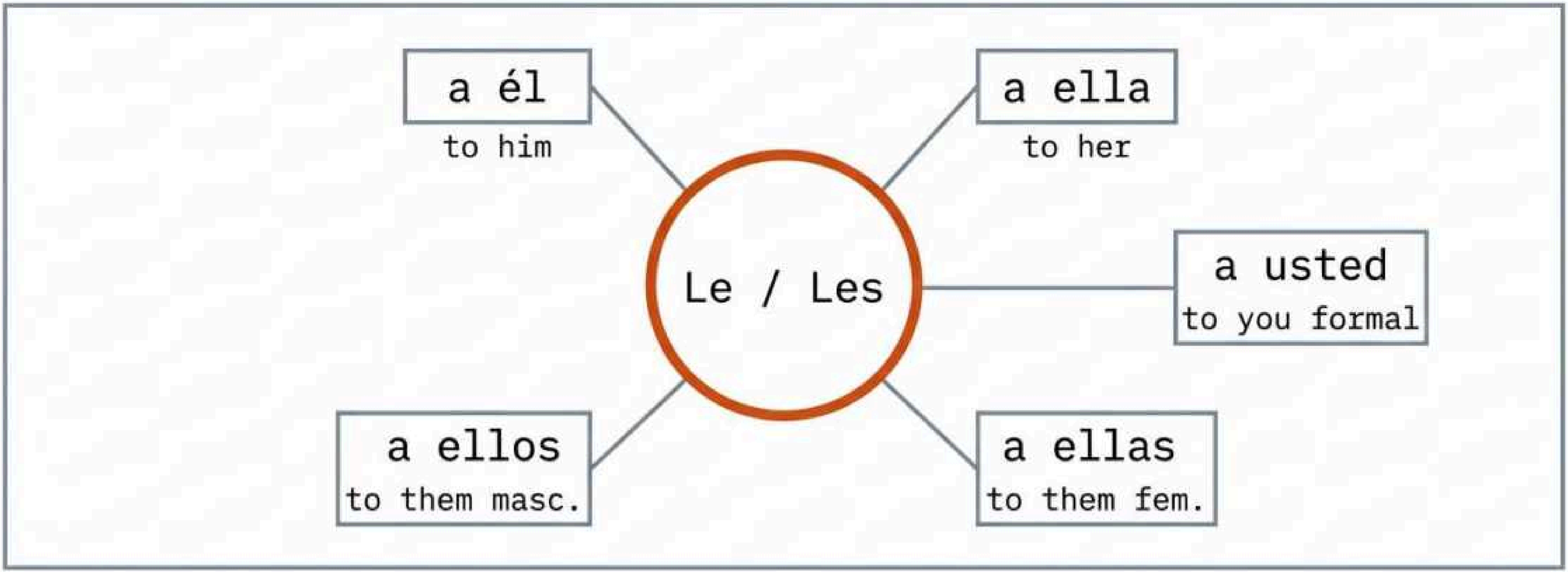
2.7 **Diagnostic definition:** Tells *to whom* or *for whom* something is done.



	Direct Object Pronouns	Indirect Object Pronouns
1st Person	me, nos	me, nos
2nd Person	te, os	te, os
3rd Person	**lo/la, los/las**	**le, les**

Key Takeaway: Only the third person differs from the direct pronouns.

2.9



Application Example

Le doy el libro
(Unclear: To whom?)

Clarifying Phrase

Le doy el libro a ella

2.10 Common Verbs that Require Indirect Objects

Transferring
(Moving objects to people)

dar
to give

prestar
to lend

enviar / mandar
to send

Communicating
(Moving information to people)

decir
to say or tell

escribir
to write

explicar
to explain

ofrecer
to offer

Purchasing
(Acquiring for people)

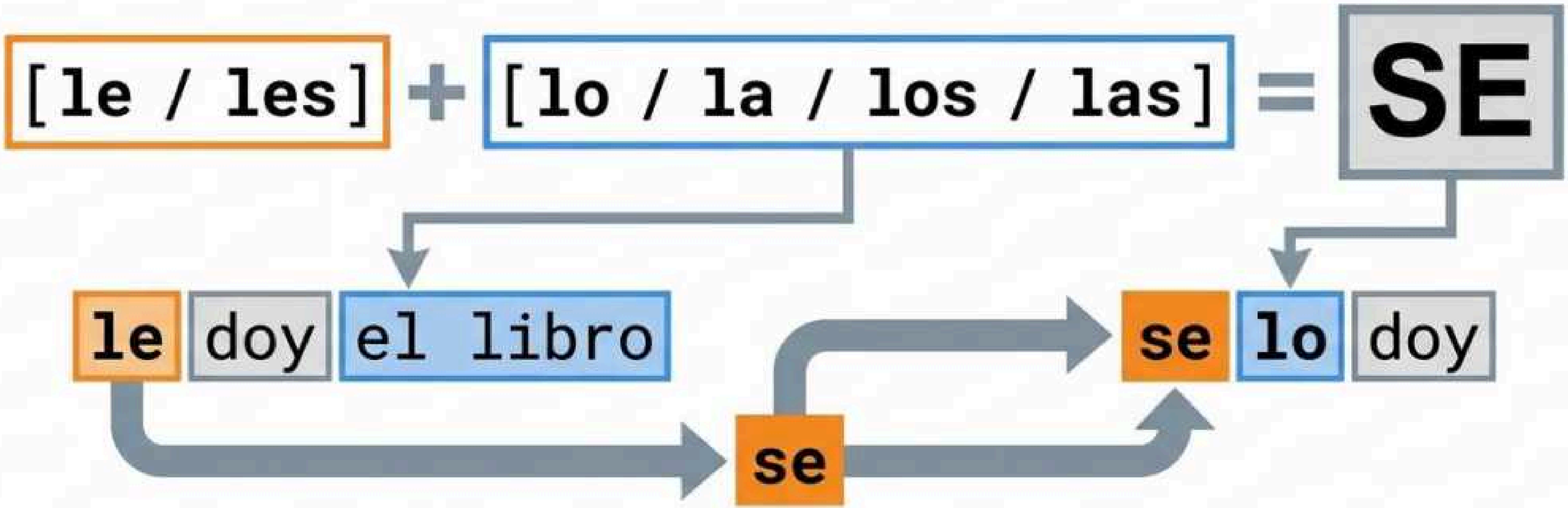
comprar
to buy for someone

2.11

	[1. Indirect Pronoun (Person)	+	[2. Direct Pronoun (Thing)]	+	[3. Conjugated Verb]
Memory Trick: The PERSON comes before the THING.					
Me das el café ➔ transforms into ➔	me		lo		das
Te doy la llave ➔ transforms into ➔	te		la		doy

2.12

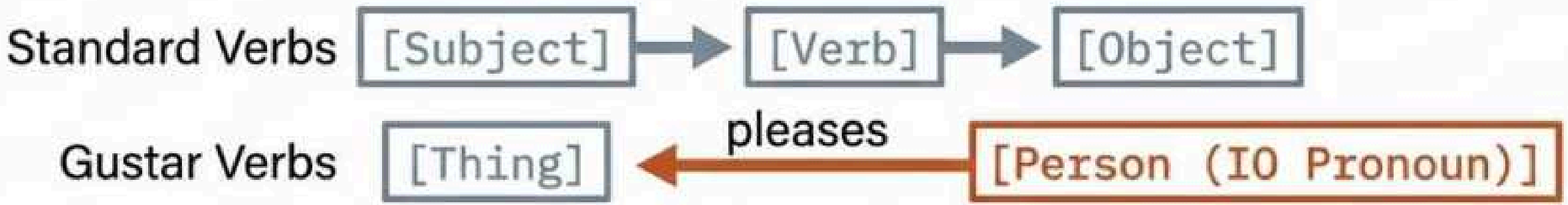
~~Le lo doy~~



A firm rule: ***le*** or ***les*** changes to ***se*** when placed immediately before ***lo***, ***la***, ***los***, or ***las***.

2.13

Reverse-Flow Syntax Map



Application Sentences

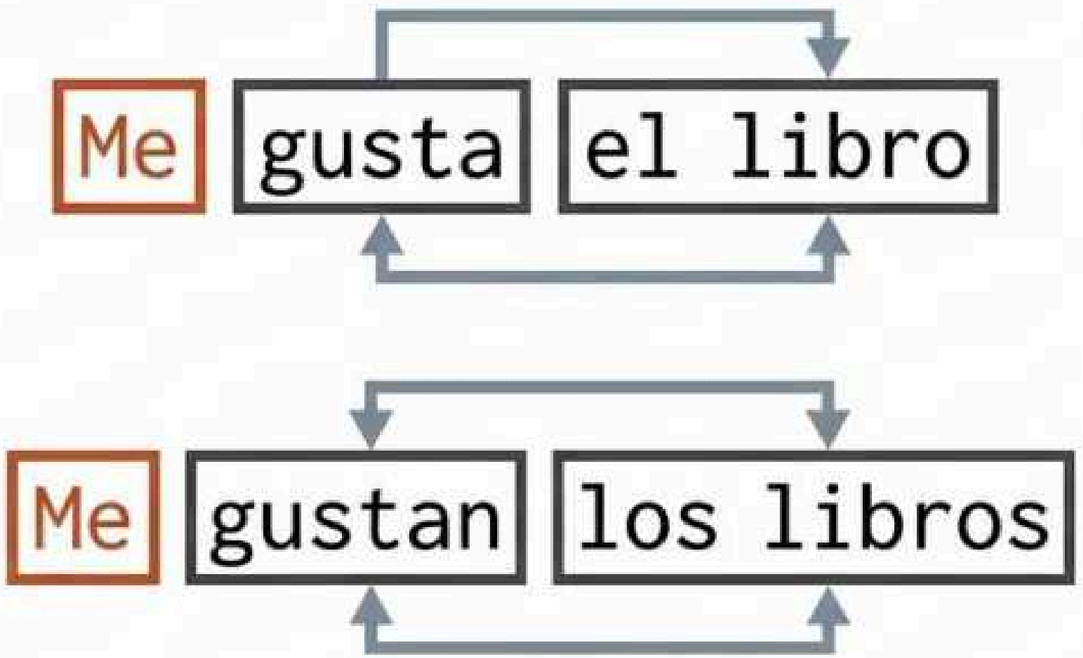
Me encanta ← la música
(Music enchants me / I love music)

Me interesa ← la historia
(History interests me)

Me duele ← la cabeza
(My head hurts)

Me falta ← tiempo
(I lack time)

2.14

The verb agrees with the THING, not the person.	To emphasize or contrast, add clarifying phrases (a mí, a ti, a él, etc.).
	**A mí** me gusta el café, **[pero]** **a ella** le gusta el té.

2.15

After prepositions (*para*, *a*, *d*, *de*, *sin*), use standard subject pronouns.

`para él`

`de ella`

`sin ustedes`

The Exceptions (1st & 2nd Person Singular)

`yo` → `mí` — `para mí`

`tú` → `ti` — `a ti`

í Notice the accent on *mí* to distinguish it from the possessive *mi* (my).