

**Indirect Object Pronouns (Ch.9b1).** Indirect object pronouns are used to express the benefactor of an action. If the action of the verb is imposed directly on the direct object, then those who benefit from this action are the indirect object pronouns. They usually answer the questions, *to whom?* or *for whom?* However, often the *to/for* are omitted in English. Here are all of the indirect object pronouns:

## Indirect Object Pronouns

<b>me</b> (to/for me)	<b>nos</b> (to/for us)
<b>te</b> (to/for you [informal])	
<b>le</b> (to/for it, him, her, you [formal singular])	<b>les</b> (to/for them, you [formal plural])

**Note:** In the next chapter we will see that indirect object pronouns look almost identical to the direct object pronouns; however, in the third person, *le* and *les* differ from *lo/la* and *los/las*.

<b>Indirect Object Placement:</b> Indirect objects are (1) placed directly before a conjugated verb. However they <i>may</i> (not required) also be attached to the end of (2) an infinitive verb or a verb written in the (3) present participle.	1. Yo <b>le</b> escribo cartas. ( <i>I write letters to him.</i> ) 2. Ella <b>les</b> quiere hablar del trabajo. ( <i>She wants to talk to them about the job.</i> ) 3. Ellos están prestándome <b>me</b> dinero. ( <i>They are lending me money.</i> )
To clarify or emphasize the indirect object pronoun, often you will see an <b>a</b> followed by a noun or pronoun.	Voy a explicar <b>le</b> la lección <b>a Jorge</b> . ( <i>I am going to explain the lesson to Jorge.</i> )  Elena <b>les</b> hace una comida <b>a ustedes</b> . ( <i>Elena makes a meal for you all.</i> )
Many verbs are often used with indirect object pronouns. Here are a few of the most common. Some of these verbs you already know and some will be new to you:	
*dar (to give) *decir(i) (to say) escribir (to write) explicar (to explain) gustar (to appeal to) hablar (to speak) mandar (to send) mostrar(ue) (to show)	ofrecer(zc) (to offer) pedir(i) (to ask for/order) preguntar (to ask a question) prestar (to lend) prometer (to promise) recomendar(ie) (to recommend) regalar (to give [a gift]) servir(i) (to serve)

\**dar* and *decir* have irregular “yo” forms in the present tense: *doy* and *digo* respectively.

## Actividad

**First Restaurant (Ch.9b1.1).** Imagine that you are telling your little nephew from Spain what to expect on his first visit to a US restaurant with his family. Fill in the blanks with the correct indirect object pronoun.

Cuando llegas al restaurante, primero el camarero <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ va a indicar una mesa. Después (*later*), <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ va a dar unos menús. Luego (*later*), ustedes <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ van a pedir una bebida, yo siempre <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ pido agua al camarero. Porque tú eres muy pequeño todavía (*still*), el camarero probablemente <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ va a traer jugo o leche para beber. Luego (*later*) ustedes piden su comida, y tú <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ puedes hacer preguntas sobre (*about*) el menú al camarero. Cuando mis amigos y yo estamos en restaurantes, siempre <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ofrecen postre, pero nunca compramos postre porque el plato principal (*main course*) siempre es muy grande. Al final, el camarero va a traer \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8</sup> la cuenta. Probablemente tu padre va a pagar la cuenta y él <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ va a dejar una propina (*tip*) (para el camarero) en la mesa.

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