

Spanish

Applying for a summer job [3 / 3]

- **direct and indirect object pronouns lo/ la /
le /les**

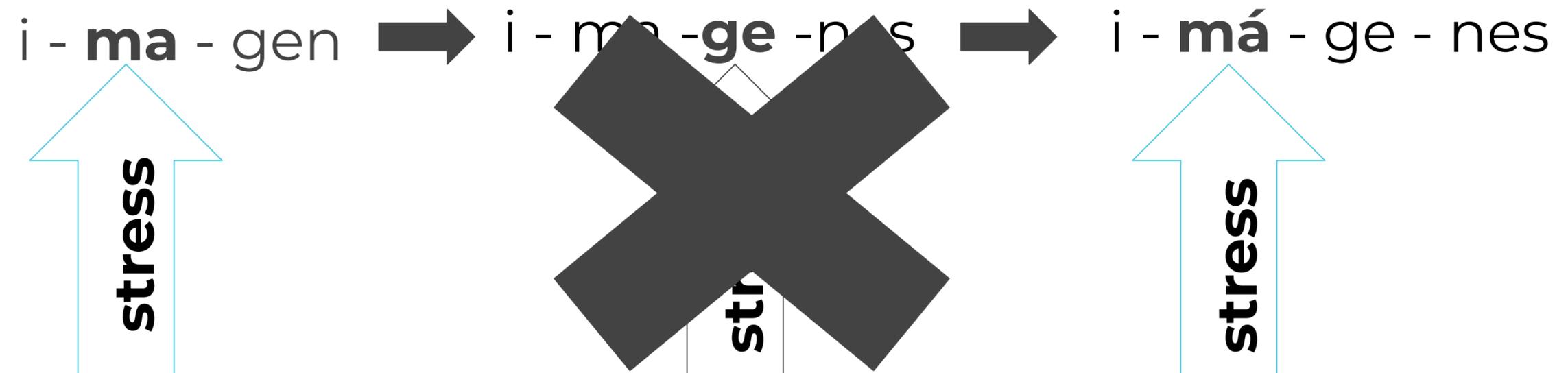
Señora Stanley



Nouns ending in -n or -s which stress the penultimate syllable in the singular will **add an accent** in the plural.

Adding -es for plural lengthens the word and an accent is needed to keep the stress **on the same syllable**.

la imagen
(image)



Escucha y escribe las palabras:

1 los exámenes

2 las personas

3 las asignaturas (subjects)

4 los órdenes (orders)

5 los crímenes (crimes)

How are they written in singular?

1 el examen

2 la persona

3 la asignatura

4 el orden

5 el crimen



Muy Señor mío	Dear Sir
solicitar	to apply for, applying for
el puesto	post/position
atentamente	yours sincerely / faithfully
aduntar	to attach, attaching
hacer falta	to need, needing
las habilidades lingüísticas	language skills
buscar	to look for, looking for
el horario	timetable, hours
la capacidad	skill
el conocimiento	knowledge



Direct object pronouns

Read this English sentence:

I am going to write a letter. I am going to write the letter today.

The word 'letter' has been repeated.

It is more natural, and sounds more fluent, to replace 'letter' with another word.



I am going to write a letter. I am going to write it today.

This is called a direct object pronoun. It replaces a noun that has already been mentioned (letter)

Here is another example:

I applied for the job . I applied for it yesterday.



Direct object pronouns

Direct object pronouns (DOP) depend on whether the noun is masculine/feminine/singular/plural.

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
lo	la	los	las

Which DOP goes in the gap?

Leí el curriculum. **Lo** leí ayer.

Notice the DOP comes **before**
the conjugated verb (leí)



What is being replaced?

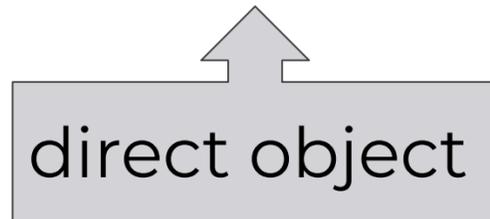
		el vocabulario	la ropa	las compañeras	los libros	inglés
1.	La he planchado.		✓			I have ironed it.
2.	Los he leído.				✓	I have read them.
3.	La he lavado.		✓			I have washed it.
4.	Lo he aprendido.	✓				I have learnt it.
5.	Las he llamado.			✓		I have called them.
6.	No lo he escrito.	✓				I have not written it.



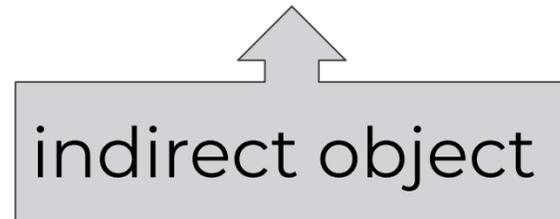
Indirect object pronouns (IOP)- to/for him/her

The indirect object tells you who the direct object is given to or who it is for.

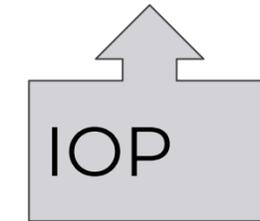
I buy **the book**



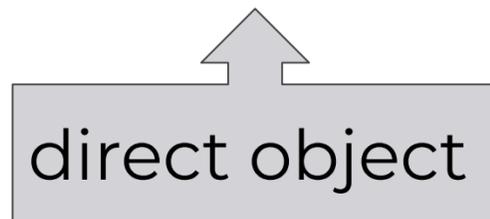
for my boss



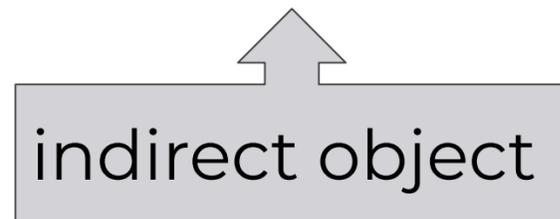
I buy the book **for him**.



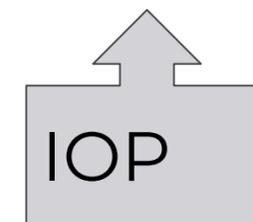
I give **the book**



to my boss



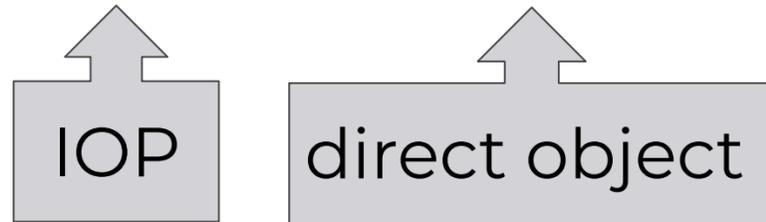
I give the book **to him**.



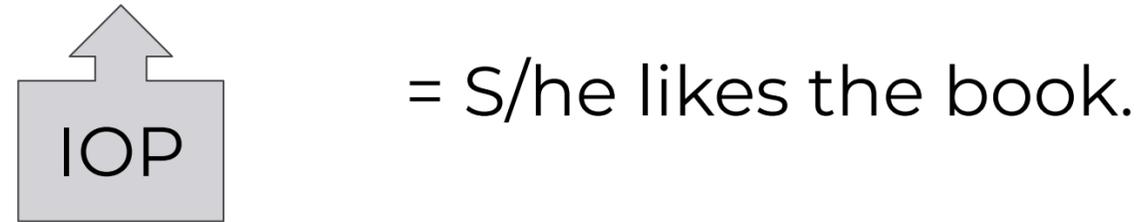
Indirect object pronouns (IOP)- to/for him/her/them

You already use indirect object pronouns with verbs like gustar:

Le gusta el libro



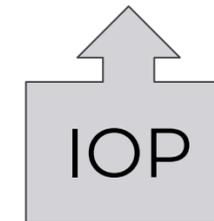
“**To him/her**” the book is pleasing.



Le compré el libro



I bought the book **for him/her**.



Spanish direct and indirect pronouns are the same except for:

direct object pronoun	indirect object pronoun
lo / la (it)	<u>le</u> (to/for) him/her
los / las (them)	<u>les</u> (to/for) them



Indirect object pronouns (IOP)- to/for him/her

Indirect object pronouns are placed in front of the conjugated verb.

Sometimes in English we miss out “to/for”

dar a	to give to	le doy el curriculum.	I give him/her the CV.
pedir a	to ask	les pido ayuda.	I ask them for help.

Here are three more verbs that work like GUSTAR, too:

interesar	to interest	El puesto le interesa.	The job interests him/her.
importar	to matter	El problema le importa.	The problem matters to him/her.
hacer falta	to be of need	El dinero le hace falta.	Money is of need to him/her.

**With GUSTAR-type verbs, the subject can also go after the verb:
Le hace falta el dinero.**

We would say ‘S/he needs money’.



Indirect object pronouns

1. Indirect object pronouns replace indirect objects
2. In this sentence: “I give the book to Juan”, the direct object is the book and the indirect object is Juan
3. Verbs like gustar also use indirect object pronouns.
4. The *indirect object pronoun for him/her* is le
5. The *indirect object pronoun for them* is les.

