

Double Object Pronouns

Remember that with Double Object pronouns, the Indirect Object pronouns *le* and *les* change to *se* when combined with the Direct Object pronouns *lo*, *la*, *los*, and *las*.

What do we do when we have both direct and indirect object pronouns in one sentence? What goes where?

Yo te doy el dinero a ti

Now, we replace **el dinero** with a pronoun **lo** because **dinero** is a masculine and singular. And we already have the Indirect Object Pronoun **te**.

Both object pronouns must come before the active / conjugated verb. But which comes first?

The indirect will ALWAYS come first

An easy way to remember this is to think of I.D – Indirect Object / Direct Object

So, our sentence above can be converted into this three-word sentence using both an indirect and a direct object pronoun:

Te lo doy
IO DO VERB

Another example:

El policía nos lleva las direcciones a nosotros

Components of the sentence

El policía	lleva	las direcciones	nos, a nosotros
The subject	the verb	the direct object. We use the pronoun <i>las</i> .	the indirect object. the pronoun <i>nos</i> is already in the sentence

If we follow the ID rule, our final sentence is

El policía	nos	la	lleva
Subject	IO	DO	Verb

There is one small exception:

Juan le escribe una carta a María

Juan	escribe	una carta	le, a María
Subject	Verb	Direct object We replace this with <i>la</i> since una carta is singular and feminine	Indirect object The singular third person pronoun, <i>le</i> , is already there

So our sentence is: Juan le la escribe?? Right?? – WRONG

You cannot have two “l” object pronouns together - so the original sentence

Juan le la escribe. **must change to----->** Juan se la escribe.

E.g:

Yo le pido los discos a mi hermano --> Yo se los pido.

le-->se los

IO **DO**

We have the option of retaining or removing the Indirect Object “tag”:

Yo se los pido a mi hermano

Yo se los pido

We can also place the double object pronouns on the end of an infinitive or a gerund, just as we do with single object pronouns:

Yo les estoy explicando las reglas a ustedes.	Yo <u>se las</u> estoy explicando -or- Yo estoy explicándos <u>elas</u> .
Tomás nos va a servir el café a nosotros	Tomás <u>nos lo</u> va a servir. --or-- Tomás va a servir <u>noslo</u>

Notice that we place accents marks on the present participle and infinitives to preserve the normal pronunciation of the verbs. If you aren't sure where to put the accent, cover up the pronoun/s and say the word naturally. The stressed syllable is where you put the accent.