

Pronombres de Objeto

Object Pronouns

In English, the same pronouns are used for direct and indirect objects. In Spanish, slightly different pronouns are used for direct and indirect objects.

En inglés, se usan los mismos pronombres para objetos directos e indirectos. En español, los pronombres no son iguales para objetos directos e indirectos.

Objetos Directos

Direct Objects

	Singular	Plural		singular	plural
First Person	me	us	primera persona	me	nos
Second Person	<i>thee</i>	you	segunda persona	te	os
	you			lo la	los las
Third Person	him her it	them	tercera persona	lo la	los las

In both ancient and modern English, *you* is the only plural second-person object pronoun. In the *King James Version* of the Bible, *you* is never a subject pronoun. It is always a plural object pronoun, paired with the plural subject pronoun *ye*.

En el español correcto, los objetos directos de *usted* son *lo* y *la*. Algunas personas usan *le* (se llama [leísmo](#)) pero no es común.

Objetos Indirectos

Indirect Objects

	Singular	Plural		singular	plural
First Person	me	us	primera persona	me	nos
Second Person	<i>thee</i>	you	segunda persona	te	os
	you			le	les
Third Person	him her it	them	tercera persona	le	les

Reglas

Rules

1. When using both direct and indirect object pronouns, they swap order, so that the indirect object pronoun is first.

Él da el lapicero a nosotros.
*Él **nos lo** da.*

He gives the pencil to us.
He gives **it** to **us**.

2. Somebody thought it sounded weird to say *le lo*, so anytime that would happen it is replaced by **se lo**.

le lo → se lo
le la → se la
le los → se los
le las → se las

les lo → se lo
les la → se la
les los → se los
les las → se las

3. When a verb is conjugated, the object pronouns are placed **before** the verb.

Yo mandé la carta a ellas.
*Yo **se la** mandé.*

I sent the letter to them.
I sent **it** to **them**.

4. When there are two verbs and the second is in the infinitive, you can choose to either place the object pronouns **before** the conjugated verb, or **attached to the end** of the infinitive verb. If needed, an accent mark should be written to maintain the accented syllable of the infinitive verb (this will always happen if there are two object pronouns).

Yo quiero tirar la pelota a ti.
*Yo **te la** quiero tirar.*
*Yo quiero tirá**rtela**.*

I want to throw the ball to you.
I want to throw **it** to **you**.
I want to throw **it** to **you**.

A Personal

Personal A

In Spanish, when the direct object is a person or a pet, it is preceded by an *a*, known as the ***personal A***. There is no corollary in English for the personal A.

I love my mother.
Tom kissed his girlfriend.
Suzy rescued her kitten.
She helped Mary in the kitchen.

When asking a question, the *personal A* goes **in front of the word *who*** in Spanish.

Who did they call after the party?
Who have you visited?

When the direct object is not a person or a pet, no *personal A* is used.

He ate the cake.
She saw the sunset.

En español, cuando el objeto directo es una persona o mascota, se precede por una *a*, que se conoce como la ***a personal***. No hay corolario en inglés de la *a personal*.

Yo amo ***a*** mi mamá.
Tomás besó ***a*** su novia.
Suzy rescató ***a*** su gatito.
Ella ayudó ***a*** María en la cocina.

Cuando hace una pregunta, la *a personal* va **antes de la palabra *quién* o *quiénes*** en español.

¿***A*** ***quién*** llamaron después de la fiesta?
¿***A*** ***quiénes*** has visitado?

Cuando el objeto directo no es una persona o mascota, no se usa la *a personal*.

Él come la torta.
Ella vio el atardecer.