

U3B study guide - ¿Cómo se va a ...?

1. Learn the vocabulary

2. Direct object pronouns

Subject pronoun	Direct Object pronoun	Subject pronoun	Direct Object pronoun
yo	me	nosotros nosotras	nos
tú	te	vosotros vosotras	os
Ud. él ella	lo/la	Uds. ellos ellas	los/las

Placement

1. BEFORE a conjugated verb

Compré **el champú**. -> **Lo** compré.

2. BEFORE or AFTER:

a. a simple or compound verb that is in the **INF**

Tengo que comprar **comida**. -> Tengo que comprar**la**. / **La** tengo que comprar.

Voy a comprar **desodorante**. -> No voy a comprar**lo**. / No **lo** voy a comprar.

b. a verb in the progressive.

Estamos viendo **la tele**. -> Estamos viénd**ola**. / **La** estamos viendo.

3. AFTER an affirmative tú command

Haz **la tarea**. -> Haz**la**.

Entrega los proyectos. -> Entrégalos. (stress is on **tre** in entrega)

*When you add the DO pronoun the stress doesn't change for the verb, so when you add a DO pronoun to entrega, **tre** becomes 3rd syllable from the end and must be accented. All words where the stress falls on the 3rd syllable from the end must be accented (sábado, miércoles, Es**cr**ibe la frase. -> Es**cr**íbela.)

3. Affirmative regular and irregular tú commands

Affirmative tú commands are used when you are telling someone you would call tú in Spanish to do something. Always use the Ud./él/ella conjugation of the verb in the present tense to make a verb an affirmative tú command:

Saca la basura.

Come la comida.

Escribe el ensayo.

You can add a direct object pronoun to a command by connecting it to the end of the verb. The stress on the verb does not change when you conjugate it or make it a tú command, so when you add a DO pronoun to a command, if the stressed syllable becomes the 3rd from the end, you must accent it.

Saca al perro.
Sácalo.

Come la comida.
Cómela.

Escribe los poemas. (stress is underlined 3rd)
Escríbelos.

Irregular tú commands.

Some irregular tú commands are **Yo-go verbs** in the present tense. Verbs like poner, tener, decir, salir, and venir can be turned into tú commands by simply dropping the -go at the end of the verbs in the present tense in yo form.

Infinitive	Yo, present tense	tú command (drop the -go)
poner	pongo	pon
tener	tengo	ten
decir	digo	di
salir	salgo	sal
venir	vengo	ven

Three regular verbs in the tú affirmative form you have to memorize are: **haz** (hacer), **sé** (ser), and **ve** (ir). You can add DO pronouns to these commands too and because they are short, you don't have to worry about accents.

Haz **la tarea**.-> Haz**la**.

Sé **bueno**. -> Sé**lo**.

Ve a **la tienda**. -> V**e**la.

4A. Present progressive - regular verbs

[estar] + V stem with -ando (for -ar verbs)

[estar] + V stem with -iendo (for -er and ir verbs)

Estoy sacando **la basura**. Estás comiendo **un perrito caliente**. Estoy escribiendo **unas cartas**.

You can also use direct object pronouns with the present progressive after the present participle (the verb that ends in -ando or iendo, or in front of estar because ([estar] + V) is a compound verb.

Estoy sacándola.

¿No estás comiéndolo?

Estamos haciéndolas.

La estoy sacando.

¿No **lo** estás comiendo?

Las estamos haciendo.

Notice the accent. It's there because the stress is on the underlined syllables and because the underlined stressed syllables are now the 3rd syllable from the end of the word. In Spanish, the 3rd syllable from the end of any word is accented (**brócoli**, **plátano**, etc.).

4B. Present progressive - irregular verbs

Stem-changing verbs in the present tense also have a stem change in the progressive form.

decir	digo	diciendo	servir	sirvo	sirviendo
pedir	pido	pidiendo	vestir	visto	vistiendo
repetir	repito	repitiendo	dormir	duermo	durmiendo*
seguir	sigo	siguiendo			

* Only one vowel of the stem-change is kept.

Verbs stems that -er (or -ir) like **leer**, **creer**, **traer** and **atribuir** (to attribute) have a change in the -iendo ending. Instead, the ending is -yendo. Why? The letter **i** is considered weak, so if you wrote **leiendo**, the sound of the **i** would hardly be noticed. To strengthen the **i**, it is changed to a **y** so it sounds right.

cayendo

leyendo

creyendo

atribuyendo (not for test!)