

Me llamo: \_\_\_\_\_

TAKE NOTES HERE



# RID: Sentences with Two Object Pronouns

---

The following chart is a review of the reflexive, indirect, and direct object pronouns.

Reflexive Pronouns	Indirect Object Pronouns	Direct Object Pronouns
me    nos	me    nos	me    nos
te    os	te    os	te    os
se    se	le    les	lo/la    los/las

## The RID Order

When you have two object pronouns in a sentence, these pronouns always will appear in the RID order: *reflexive, indirect, direct* object pronouns. Because two is the maximum number of pronouns that can appear together, the possible combinations are reflexive-indirect (rare), reflexive-direct, or indirect-direct.

*examples:*

### Reflexive-Direct

**Me lo** compro.  
I buy *it for myself*.

Tu pelo es magnífico. ¿**Te lo** lavas mucho?  
Your hair is wonderful. Do *you* wash *it* a lot?

### Indirect-Direct

Ellos **os los** envían.  
They send *them to you*.

Yo **te la** escribo.  
I write *it to you*.

Ella **me las** vende.  
She sells *them to me*.

# Activity A:

Unless marked (f.), it and them are masculine. You = p, p, f, f, k

1. He gives it to me. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She tells it to you. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We give it to you. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I write it (f.) to you. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He sends them to us. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We sing it (f.) to you. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why do you give it to me? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who has it for you? \_\_\_\_\_
9. When do you do it for me? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Why do you tell it to us? \_\_\_\_\_
11. I prepare it (f.) for myself. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She buys them (f.) for herself. \_\_\_\_\_

## The La La Rule

When both the direct and the indirect objects are in the third person, both pronouns, regardless of number or gender, will begin with the letter *l*. When this happens, change the indirect object pronoun (the first one) to *se*. The reason for this is to avoid the singsong, tongue-tripping quality of the two small words starting with the letter *l*. We call this the "la la rule."

Consider the sentence "I give it (*m.*) to him." The indirect object is *him (le)* and the direct object is *it (lo)*. Thus we first have **Yo le lo doy**. Because of the *la la* rule, we will change the indirect object *le* to *se*, and the result will be **Yo se lo doy**.

..... the two pronouns *le lo* are understood from the context of the paragraph or conversation. So, while looking at **Se lo doy** without any prior knowledge makes the sentence virtually meaningless. Knowledge of the referents makes the sentence completely understandable.

examples:

Tú conoces a Juan. Mejor **se lo** dices tú.  
You know Juan. It's better if you tell *it to him*.

Tenemos muchos lápices que no necesitamos. **Se los** damos.  
We have a lot of pencils we don't need. We give *them to you (s., formal)*.

Los padres de Enrique lo miman. Si él quiere una bicicleta, ellos se la compran.  
Enrique's parents spoil him. If he wants a bicycle, they buy it for him.

A mi mamá le fascinan los chocolates. Por eso, se los envío.  
My mother loves chocolates. That's why I send them to her.

## Activity B :

Unless marked (*f.*), it and *them* are masculine. You = P, P, F, F, K

1. He sings it (*f.*) to her. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We tell it to them. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You buy them for him. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I write it for you (*pl., formal*). \_\_\_\_\_
5. He sends them to them. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I tell it to her. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He sells it (*f.*) to her. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You give them (*f.*) to him. \_\_\_\_\_
9. No one tells it to her. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Why do you tell it to him? \_\_\_\_\_
11. We bring them (*f.*) to them (*f.*). \_\_\_\_\_
12. She cooks it for them. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I make them (*f.*) for you (*pl., formal*). \_\_\_\_\_
14. Do you make them for them? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Who gives it to them? \_\_\_\_\_

### Two Pronouns in a Negative Statement

In a negative sentence or clause in which the RID rules apply, place the word **no** (or other word of negation) directly before the first pronoun. Note the *la la* rule in action in the examples, and watch for sentences like them in the exercises that follow.

examples:

No te lo tengo.  
I don't have it for you.

Nunca se la compran.  
They never buy it for her.

No se los tengo.  
I don't have them for them.

No nos las vendemos.  
We don't sell them to ourselves.

3

## Activity C :

Unless marked (f.), it and them are masculine. You = P, P, F, F, K

1. She doesn't tell it to me. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I don't tell it to him. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We don't buy them (f.) for ourselves. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They don't send it (f.) to us on time (a tiempo). \_\_\_\_\_
5. She doesn't make it for us every day. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I don't give it (f.) to them. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He doesn't pay me for it in cash (en efectivo). \_\_\_\_\_
8. He doesn't give it to me on time. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why don't you send it (f.) to her tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Don't you buy them (f.) for them every day? \_\_\_\_\_
11. I never buy them for myself. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We never tell them to her. \_\_\_\_\_

### RID in Sentences with Two Verbs

In sentences that contain two verbs, the RID pronoun rule still applies; however, now you will attach both pronouns directly to the second verb—namely, the infinitive. You have seen this same syntactic rule with each of the individual pronouns.

In order to retain the natural accent of the infinitive (the second verb), which always falls on the final syllable, you now add an accent mark over the vowel in that syllable: **comer + se + lo = comérselo; entregar + me + las = entregármelas; vender + nos + los = vendérmelos.**

You can also, if you choose, place the two pronouns before the first, conjugated verb. In that case, there will be no need to add an accent to the final syllable of the infinitive: **se lo puede comer; me las quiere entregar; nos los debe vender.**

Quiero dártelo.

Te lo quiero dar.

I want to give it to you.

Queremos decírselo.

Se lo queremos decir.

We want to say it to him.

Tienes que enviármela.

Me la tienes que enviar.

You have to send it to me.

Necesitáis ponérselo.

Os lo necesitáis poner.

You need to put it on yourselves.

Ella puede hacérselo.

Ella se lo puede hacer.

She can do it for herself.

Ustedes pueden escondérmelos.

Ustedes nos lo pueden esconder.

You can hide it from us.

4

# Activity D:

Express each of the following statements in two ways. Unless marked (f.), it and them are masculine. You = pp, f, K

1. I want to tell it to you. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I want to buy it (f.) for you. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You have to give it to me. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We have to sell them to you. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We have to sell it to her. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They should buy them (f.) for you. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They should buy it for themselves. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She needs to send it (f.) to me. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You (pl., formal) have to give it (f.) to us. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I should bring it to them. \_\_\_\_\_
11. They should bring them (f.) to me. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She wants to sing it (f.) for us. \_\_\_\_\_
13. You can send it to me by mail (por correo). \_\_\_\_\_
14. He can pay you for it (f.) in cash. \_\_\_\_\_
15. I want to pay you (pl., fam.) for them by check (con un cheque). \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions and Negative Statements with Two Verbs

In a negative sentence with two verbs, place the word **no** (or other word of negation) directly before the first, conjugated verb. If you choose to place the pronouns before the conjugated verb, the word **no** will precede the pronouns.

For questions, just add question marks. If you want to add the subject's name or pronoun, do so after the first, conjugated verb.

examples:

No quiero dejártelo.

No te lo quiero dejar.

I don't want to leave it for you.

No tenemos que comprárselo.

No se lo tenemos que comprar.

We don't have to buy it for him.

5

¿Quieres **dejármelo**?  
¿Me lo quieres **dejar**?  
Do you want *to leave it for me*?

¿Podéis **escribírmelo**?  
¿Me lo podéis **escribir**?  
Can you *write it for me*?

¿Marcos no necesita **regalárselo**?  
¿Marcos no **se lo** necesita **regalar**?  
Doesn't Marcos need *to give it to her*?

Ellos nunca saben **decírselo**.  
Ellos nunca **se lo** saben **decir**.  
They never know how *to tell it to her*.

## Activity E:

Express each of the following statements in two ways. Unless marked (f.), it and them are masculine. You = P, P, F, F, K

1. Can you do it for me? \_\_\_\_\_
2. No, I can't do it for you. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do we have to tell it (f.) to him? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When do you want to give them (f.) to them? \_\_\_\_\_
5. You don't need to pay me for it now. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They can't sell it to you in the United States. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We can't sell it (f.) to them at this price. \_\_\_\_\_
8. When do you want to tell it to me? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Aren't you going to bring it to us today? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Can't they send them (f.) to us by mail (*por correo*)? \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity F:

Every year I receive lots of presents for my birthday. I have lots of friends who have stores, and they always give me what they sell or what they make. And for their birthdays, I always give them presents too. My friend Merlin sells flowers, and he gives them to me. Manolo sells shoes, and he gives me them. Juan sells coffee, and he gives it to me. Vidal sells shampoo, and he gives it to me. Paloma makes perfume, and she sends it to me because she lives in Spain. Donna makes dresses, and she sends them to me. Elsa makes jewelry, and she always makes something for my birthday. This year I want a private jet. Who is going to give it to me?

(6)