Pronomi di Oggetto Indiretto

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Indirect Object Pronouns. What should I know about them?

* They answer the questions *to whom? or for whom?*
* Are the same as the DOPs except third person gli, le and loro.
* Indirect object pronouns come before the verb (except Loro), even in negative sentences.
* IOPs can attach to the infinitive by dropping the –e on the infinitive (ex. parlargli).
* Le and Gli never elide (get put together like l’ho).
* See page 140 for a list of verbs that are often used with IOPs and DOPs.
* Indirect object pronouns (*i pronomi indiretti*) replace indirect object nouns. They are identical in
* form to [direct object pronouns](http://italian.about.com/library/fare/blfare116a.htm), except for the third person forms **gli, le,** and **loro**.

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| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| mi (*to/for*) *me* | ci (*to/for*) *us* |
| ti (*to/for*) *you* | vi (*to/for*) *you* |
| Le (*to/for*) *you (formal m. and f.)* | gli (*to/for*) *them ( m. and f.)* |
| gli (*to/for*) *him* |  |
| le (*to/for*) *her* |  |

Examples:

1. I talk to her ----> Le parlo.
2. I want to talk to her -----> Voglio parlarle.
3. I said hi to him -----> Gli ho detto ciao!
4. I didn’t give them the recipe ------> Non gli ho dato le ricette.