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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/148/2021_2022__E6_84_8F_E5_A4_A7_E5_88_A9_E8_c105_148738.htm Indirect object nouns and pronouns (i pronomi indiretti) answer the question to whom? or for whom? In English, the word "to" is sometimes omitted: We gave a cookbook to Uncle John. We gave Uncle John a cookbook. In Italian, the preposition a is always used before an indirect object noun: Ho regalato un libro di cucina allo zio Giovanni. (I gave a cookbook to Uncle John.) Perch  non regali un profumo alla mamma? (Why dont you give Mother some perfume?) Puoi spiegare questa ricetta a Paolo? (Can you explain this recipe to Paul?) Indirect object pronouns replace indirect object nouns. They are identical in form to direct object pronouns, except for the third-person forms gli, le, and loro. For all the forms, see below. ITALIAN INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS PERSONS SINGULAR PLURAL I mi (to/for me) ci (to/for us) II ti (to/for you, informal) vi (to/for you, informal) III lo, la (to, for him/her) li, le (to/for them, masculine/feminine) La (to/for you, formal) Li, Le (to/for you, formal, masculine/feminine) All indirect object pronouns except loro and Loro precede a conjugated verb, just like the direct object pronouns (loro and Loro follow the verb): Le ho dato tre ricette. (I gave her three recipes.) Ci offrono un caff  . (They offer us a cup of coffee.) Parliamo loro domani. (We'll talk to them tomorrow.) Similarly, indirect object pronouns attach to infinitives, which lose their final -e: Non ho tempo di parlargli. (I have no time to talk to

him.) If the infinitive is preceded by a conjugated form of *dovere*, *potere*, or *volere*, the indirect object pronoun may also precede the conjugated verb: *Voglio parlargli./Gli voglio parlare.* (I want to talk to him.) Also note that *le* and *gli* are never elided before a verb beginning with a vowel or an *h*: *Le offro un caffè.* (I offer her a cup of coffee.) *Gli hanno detto "Ciao!"*. (They said "Ciao!" to him.) The table below provides a few common Italian verbs that are often used with indirect object nouns or pronouns.

VERBS THAT TAKE ON INDIRECT OBJECTS	English
<i>dare</i>	to give
<i>dire</i>	to say
<i>domandare</i>	to ask (im)
<i>prestare</i>	to lend
<i>insegnare</i>	to teach
<i>mandare</i>	to send
<i>mostrare</i>	to show
<i>offrire</i>	to offer
<i>portare</i>	to bring
<i>preparare</i>	to prepare
<i>regalare</i>	to give (as a gift)
<i>rendere</i>	to return, give back
<i>riportare</i>	to bring back
<i>scrivere</i>	to write
<i>telefonare</i>	to telephone

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