

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

OBJECT PRONOUNS ARE **RECEIVERS** of ACTION

Direct object pronouns are direct receivers of verb action. If you are in a conversation, and you already know what you're discussing, you can replace the name of the item with "it" or "them". For example, if I walk in and say, "What pretty flowers. Where did they come from?" Instead of you saying that John bought *the flowers*; you would say John bought **them**. You see? We replaced *the flowers* with the word "them".

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me	me	nos	us
te	you (<i>fam</i>)	os	you all (<i>fam</i>)
le	him, you (<i>m</i>)	los	them, you (<i>m</i>)
lo	him, it (<i>m</i>)	las	them, you (<i>f</i>)
la	her, it, you (<i>f</i>)		

Whenever you have a sentence where you are using the word "it", you must decide whether it is a *doer* or a *receiver* of action. If it is a doer, there is no Spanish for it. (It is understood in the verb) If it is a receiver, you can use **lo**, **la**, or **le**.

NOTES:

A. Either **le** or **lo** may be used to translate him.

B. The plural form of both **le** and **lo** is **los**.

1. The direct object pronoun is usually placed **before** the verb.

El profesor **las** pronuncia.

The teacher pronounces them.

Ramón no **lo** tiene.

Ramon doesn't have it.

2. The direct object pronoun follows the verb and is attached to it, if the verb is:

a. an infinitive

b. an affirmative command

a. INFINITIVE

Van a visitarnos.

They are going to visit us.

Ella no desea verlo.

She doesn't want to see it.

b. AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND

Repáralo.

Repair it.

Déjalos allí.

Leave them there.

MORE EXAMPLES:

No **lo** quiero hacer.

I don't want to do it.

No quiero hacerlo.

I don't want to do it.

Ella no **las** va a usar.

She isn't going to use them.

Ella no va a usar**las**.

She isn't going to use them.