

## Direct Object Pronouns **los pronombres de complemento directo**

### **What do you think of these sentences in English?**

I have a cellphone. I find my cellphone very useful. I use my cellphone during passing time, I check my cellphone for updates in class, and bring my cellphone wherever I go.

- o I have a cellphone. I find it very useful. I use it during passing time, I check it for updates in class, and bring it wherever I go.

### **What did we do in the second paragraph?**

We substituted an **object pronoun (it)** instead of repeating the same noun (cellphone).

We can do the same thing in Spanish:

- ➔ The Direct Object answers the question..**What?** or **Whom?** with regards to the verb in the sentence or clause.

John receives a notification.

**What** does John receive?

He receives \_\_\_\_\_ thus \_\_\_\_\_ = the **Direct Object**

- ➔ The Direct Object Pronoun **it** can therefore replace the Direct Object Noun in the sentence.

John receives \_\_\_\_\_.

- ➔ The Direct Object Pronoun can also replace people and answer the question **Whom?**

John texts Mary.

**Whom** does John texts?

He texts \_\_\_\_\_; thus \_\_\_\_\_ = the **Direct Object**

- ➔ The Direct Object Pronoun **her** can therefore replace the Mary in the sentence.

John texts \_\_\_\_\_.

There are 8 Direct Object Pronouns – Pronombres de complemento directo

<b>me</b>	me	<b>nos</b>	US
<b>te</b>	you (fam. sing.)	<b>os</b>	you (fam. pl.)
<b>lo</b>	you (form. sing) him, it (m.)	<b>los</b>	you (form. pl.), them (m., m.+f.)
<b>la</b>	you (form, sing. her it (f.)	<b>las</b>	you (form. pl.), them (f.)

*Pronombres de complemento directo*

<input type="text"/> me	<input type="text"/> us
<input type="text"/> you (fam. sing.)	<input type="text"/> you (fam. pl.)
<input type="text"/> you (form. sing) him, it (m.)	<input type="text"/> you (form. pl.), them (m., m.+f.)
<input type="text"/> you (form, sing. her it (f.)	<input type="text"/> you (form. pl.), them (f.)

**Placement of Direct Object Pronouns**

**1. In affirmative Sentences or Clauses:**

➔with one verb → the DOP will immediately precede (come right before) the conjugated verb.

Yo **te** conozco.  
I know you.

**Lo** vemos.  
We see him.

Change the following sentences to replace the noun with the DOP.

1. Necesito **la contraseña**. \_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Invitaste **a los hermanos Gómez**? Sí \_\_\_\_\_
3. El chico tiene su **portátil**. \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Mandas **los mensajes de texto**? \_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Viste **a ellas** esta mañana? Sí, \_\_\_\_\_

**2. In Negative Sentences or Clauses:**

➔with one verb → the DOP will be placed between the word “no” (or other term of negation) and the conjugated verb

Yo no **te** conozco.  
I don't know you.

No **lo** vemos.  
We don't see him.

1. ¿Llamaste **a tu hermano**? No, no \_\_\_\_\_
2. Yo no sé **la respuesta**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Conoces **a Juan** . \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Mandas **los mensajes de texto**? \_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Viste **a ellas** esta mañana? Sí, \_\_\_\_\_

## Placement of DOPs in Affirmative Sentences with TWO verbs.

- ➔ In a sentence (or clause) that contains two verbs → the first verb is conjugated and the second one remains in the infinitive form → you have two options:

1. Place the DOP immediately before the first verb (conjugated)

**Te** quiero **ver**.

I want to see you.

**La** estás **bebiendo**.

You are drinking it.

2. Attach the DOP directly to the second verb (infinitive).

Quiero **verte**.

I want to see you.

Estás **bebiéndolo**.

You can drink it.

NOTE: Both options are used in writing and in conversation; however, the second options is used more often.

### 1. Queremos comprar el coche.

\_\_\_\_\_ queremos comprar.

Queremos \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Puedes comer la fruta.

\_\_\_\_\_ puedes comer.

Puedes \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Ellos están tomando los exámenes.

Ellos \_\_\_\_\_ están tomando mañana. Ellos están \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4. Él está llamando las chicas.

Él \_\_\_\_\_ está llamando.

Él está \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Placement of DOPs in Questions and Negative Sentences with TWO verbs.

- ➔ For questions and/ or negative statements with two verbs → the first verb is conjugated and the second one remains in the infinitive form → you have two options:

1. Place the DOP immediately before the first verb (conjugated)

2. Attach the DOP directly to the second verb (infinitive).

**No lo** tengo que leer. (I don't have to read it.)

**No** tengo que **leerlo**.

### 1. No quiero hacer la cama.

No \_\_\_\_\_ quiero \_\_\_\_\_.

No quiero \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. No estoy buscando mis libros.

No \_\_\_\_\_ estoy buscando. No estoy \_\_\_\_\_.

Los pronombres objetos directos

Ejercicio A.

Reemplace el sustantivo / objeto directo con el pronombre objeto directo.

- |                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Juan tiene la página web.      | Juan _____ tiene.     |
| 2. Ellos ven a María.             | Ellos _____ ven.      |
| 3. Yo conozco a Jorge y a Felipe. | Yo _____ conozco.     |
| 4. Juanita conoce España.         | Juanita _____ conoce. |
| 5. Tú comes la fruta.             | Tú _____ comes.       |
| 6. Tú compras el móvil.           | Tú _____ compras.     |
| 7. Ustedes beben la leche.        | Ustedes _____ beben.  |

Ejercicio B.

Escribe las oraciones en español usando los pronombres objetos directos.

1. I love (amar) you \_\_\_\_\_
2. I love him. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He loves me. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I see you (s., fam.) \_\_\_\_\_
5. I know you (s., formal). \_\_\_\_\_
6. She sees him. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I drink it (m.) \_\_\_\_\_
8. I have it (f.) \_\_\_\_\_
9. You (s., fam) have it (m.) \_\_\_\_\_
10. she has them ((m.) \_\_\_\_\_

Ejercicio C.

Responde a las preguntas que siguen usando el pronombre objeto directo.

1. ¿Dónde compras la comida?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. ¿Dónde compras las computadoras?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. ¿Dónde haces la tarea?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. ¿Conoces al Presidente de los Estados Unidos?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. ¿Tomas un café cada día?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Comprendes esta lección?

\_\_\_\_\_

Ejercicio D.

Escribe las oraciones en español usando el pronombre objeto directo.  
Unless otherwise indicated, you = second-person singular.

1. I don't have it (m.).

2. She doesn't see it (f.).

3. I don't know him.

4. You don't know me.

5. They don't buy it (f.).

**Placement in Affirmative Sentences with Two Verbs**

E. Reemplace el objeto directo con el pronombre objeto directo.

1. Yo necesito lavar la ropa. Yo necesito \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Tú quieres comer la pizza. Tú quieres \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Ella tiene que escribir el informe. Ella tiene que \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Debemos limpiar la casa. Debemos \_\_\_\_\_.

5. El pianista está tocando las canciones. El pianista \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Ellos pueden bailar el tango. Ellos pueden \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Quiero construir los edificios aquí. Quiero \_\_\_\_\_ aquí.

8. El gato estaba buscando el ratón. El gato \_\_\_\_\_.

F.

For items 1-5, place the direct object pronoun before the conjugated verb. For items 6-10, attach the direct object pronoun to the infinitive.

1. He wants to see me. \_\_\_\_\_

2. She wants to kiss him. \_\_\_\_\_

3. You (s., fam.) are eating them (los tacos) \_\_\_\_\_

4. They are doing it (la tarea) \_\_\_\_\_

5. We want to meet them. (f.) \_\_\_\_\_

6. she is singing it (la canción) \_\_\_\_\_

7. I am reading it (el libro) \_\_\_\_\_

8. I want to see you (s., fam.) tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

9. They need to have it (m.) by (para) tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Juan is looking for us. \_\_\_\_\_

# ESP 2AC

## Los pronombres:

### Objeto de complemento directo (DOP)



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

La hora \_\_\_\_\_