

## Spanish: Direct, Indirect, and Reflexive Pronouns

### Direct Object Pronouns

me	<i>me</i>	nos	<i>us</i>
te	<i>you (familiar)</i>	os	<i>you (familiar plural, Spain)</i>
lo	<i>you (formal), him, it masculine</i>	los	<i>you (familiar and formal), them masculine</i>
la	<i>you (formal), her, it feminine</i>	las	<i>you (familiar and formal), them feminine</i>

- Direct objects are the receiver of the action and answer the question “who” or “what” in reference to the verb.  
Hilda lee **el libro**. Los niños comen **la fruta**. Él compra **la cerveza**.
- If the direct object is a person, a group of persons, or a pet, then the personal **a** must precede it. The words **a** and **el** together contract to **al**.  
María baña **al bebe**. Antonio ve **a sus niños**. Yo oigo **a mi madre**.
- The direct object pronoun replaces the direct object noun to avoid repeating the direct object and is placed **before** the verb.  
Hilda **lo** lee. Los niños **la** comen. Él **la** compra.
- In the case of compound verb forms, the direct object pronoun may go either before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive form of the verb or the present participle. Upon attaching the reflexive pronoun to the present participle, an accent mark must be added to the stressed vowel.  
Vamos a ver **a ella**. Alicia quiere ver **a él**. Estoy limpiando **los espejos**.  
**La** vamos a ver. Alicia **lo** quiere ver. **Los** estoy limpiando.  
Vamos a ver**la**. Alicia quiere ver**lo**. Estoy limpiando**los**.

Replace the direct object with the direct object pronoun, translating English to Spanish.

- 1.) Tu primo veo a nosotros. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) Mi tío visita a mi. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) Ella visita a su amigo hoy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) Enrique toca la guitarra. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) Sus parientes entienden la situación. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) Tu sobrino cierra la puerta del microondas. \_\_\_\_\_