

Los complementos directos (direct objects)

A direct object (**complemento directo**) tells who or what receives/ received the action of the verb in a sentence.

→ **We buy the skirts at Forever 21.**

(verb = buy, skirts are bought = direct object)

→ **This weekend, I looked for a new shirt with my friend.**

(verb = looked for, shirt is looked for = direct object)

→ **Every school year, my mom pays for new clothing.**

(verb = pays for, clothing is paid for = direct object)

Direct object pronouns (**pronombres de complemento directo**) replace the direct object noun. For example:

When did you buy the dress?

- **I bought it on Monday.**

* Here are the direct object pronouns in Spanish:

me (me)	nos (us)
te (you)	os (you plural)
lo (it, him, you [m.form])	los (them, you [m. pl.])
la (it, her, you [f. form])	las (them, you [f. pl.])

* Direct object pronouns agree in number and gender with the noun they replace.

→ **¿Cuándo compras la falda?**

- **La compro mañana.**

→ **¿Llevaste tus zapatos nuevos?**

- **No, no los llevé.**

* When a pronoun replaces both a masculine and feminine noun, we use **los**.

→ **¿Dónde compras la pulsera y el anillo?**

- **Los compro en la tienda.**

* When there is only one verb in a sentence, the DOP must come right before that conjugated verb.

→ **Mis hermanas los llevan.**

Tú la buscas.

* When there are two verbs working together in a sentence (a conjugated verb followed by an infinitive), the DOP may come right before the first verb (the conjugated one):

→ **Yo la voy a comprar.**
Nosotros los queremos buscar.

* Or the DOP can be attached to the end of the infinitive:

→ **Yo voy a comprarla.**
Nosotros queremos buscarlos.

Vocabulario:

Be familiar with these verbs and clothing vocabulary

esperar	to wait (for)
decidir	to decide
devolver	to return (an object)
vender	to sell
llevar	to wear
pagar	to pay
mirar	to look/ watch
buscar	to look (for)
comprar	to buy
ver	to see
conocer	to know (people /places)