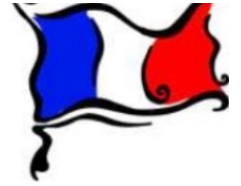


PRONOMS (1)

Let's Review!



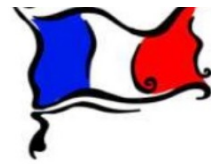
What is a Pronoun?

Sometimes, the French like to shorten their sentences by **replacing their nouns** with **pronouns** (just like we do in English).

For example, instead of saying:

“I like the girl” ... we can say “I like her”
“I hate carrots” ... we can say “I hate them”

Pronouns



So what pronouns do we use in **ENGLISH**?

her, him, it, me, you, them

(only when used as shown below... found **AFTER** a verb)

A Few Examples:

I like **him**.

I like **her**.

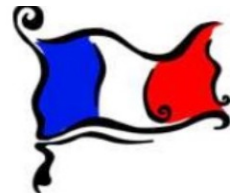
I like **it**.

I like **you**.

He likes **me**.

I like **them**.

Pronouns



We can do the same thing in French!

A Few French Equivalents of our Pronouns:

Me = *me, to me*

Te = *you, to you*

Le = *him, or it (replaces masculine objects)*

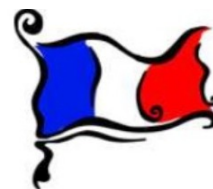
La = *her, or it (replaces feminine objects)*

Les = *them (people or things)*

Lui = *to him, to her*

Leur = *to them*

Be Careful!



There is one special thing to remember about pronouns:
their placement!

In French, the pronoun is **ALWAYS** placed
in front of the verb!

In English, we would say “I like **her**”
*but in French we would say “I **her** like”*

In English, we would say “I hate **it**”
*but in French we would say “I **it** hate”*

In English, we would say “She’s talking **to him**”
*but in French we would say “She’s **to him** talking”*

A Few Examples

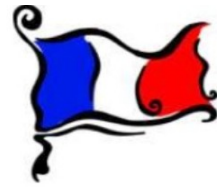


English

French

I know him	—————>	Je le connais
I know her	—————>	Je la connais
I know them	—————>	Je les connais
He loves me	—————>	Il m’ aime
He loves you	—————>	Il t’ aime
He loves them	—————>	Il les aime
You talk to her	—————>	Tu lui parles
You talk to them	—————>	Tu leur parles

One Last Thing!



But what about when I want to use **ne...pas** to make a sentence negative?

A pronoun can **NEVER** be separated from its verb!
The **ne...pas** (or any negating phrase), must always go **around both the pronoun and the verb.**

Examples:

I don't hate you	—————>	Je ne te déteste pas
She doesn't understand me	—————>	Elle ne me comprend pas
He doesn't talk to them	—————>	Il ne leur parle pas

PRONOMS (2)

REMINDER: direct object vs indirect object

=> A Direct Object is when there's no preposition in the question you ask "after the verb"

Examples: I see him (I see whom?) - You see the table (you see what?)

=> An InDirect Object is when there's a **preposition** in the question you ask "after the verb"

Examples: I talk **TO** him (I talk **TO** whom)

ME-US-YOU = me-nous-te (vous/plural)

COD = Direct object WHOM?			COI = InDirect object TO WHOM?		
me	nous	tu (vous)	me	nous	tu (vous)
me, us, you					
You see ME (Tu ME vois)			You speak to ME (Tu ME parles)		
I see YOU (Je TE vois, je VOUS vois)			I speak to YOU (Je TE parle, je VOUS parle)		
You see US (Tu NOUS vois)			You speak to US (Tu NOUS parles)		

IT-HIM-HER-THEM = le, la, les, l', lui, leur

COD = Direct object WHAT? WHOM?			COI = InDirect object TO WHOM?	
le, l'	la, l'	les	lui	leur
it, him, her, them				
I see the girl (I see HER) Je vois la fille (Je LA vois)			I speak to the girl (I speak to HER) Je parle à la fille (Je LUI parle)	

PRONOMS (3)

LE PRONOM « y »

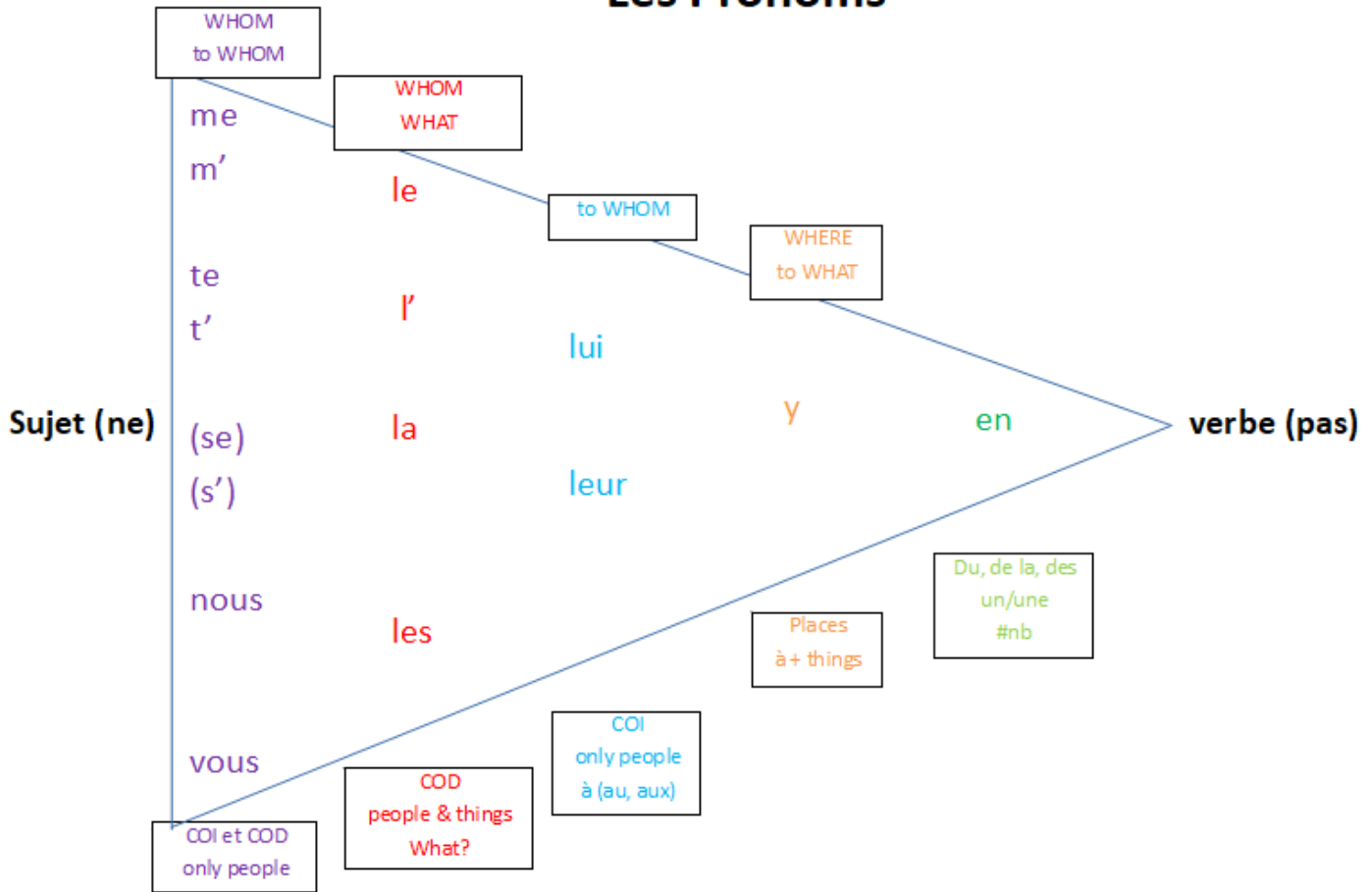
COI = InDirect object = to WHAT? / WHERE?	
Il répond à ses emails	Il Y répond
Tu vas à l'école, au cinéma	Tu Y vas

LE PRONOM « en »

1). nombres 2). un/une/des 3). quantités (du, de la, de l')	
Je vois trois personnes	J' EN vois (trois)
Tu manges une tarte	Tu EN manges (une)
Tu manges du gâteau	Tu EN manges

PRONOMS (4)

Les Pronoms



passé composé : sujet (ne) + Δ + avoir/être (pas) participe passé

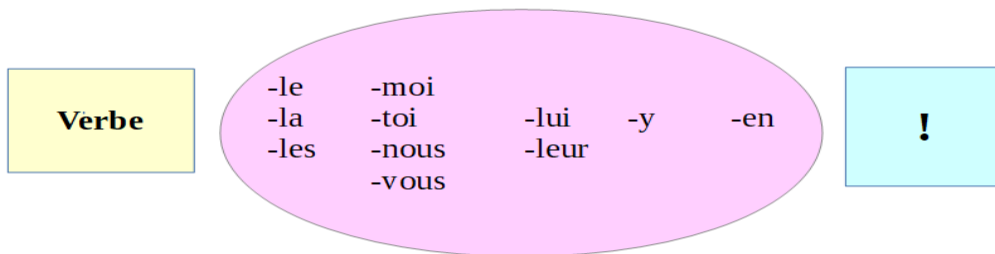
deux verbes : sujet (ne) 1e verbe conjugué (pas) + Δ + 2^e verbe à l'infinitif

Je ne lui ai pas parlé Elle n'y est pas allée

Je ne veux pas l'attendre. Elle ne va pas me les donner.

translation: me (me), te (you), nous (us), vous (you), lui (him, her), leur (them)

Les Pronoms à l'impératif



impératif + négation: NE + \circ + Verbe + pas !

NE le mange pas! NE leur parle pas!