

## Les pronoms directs/indirects

- Direct pronouns like **me** (me) **te** (you) **le/l'** (him/it) **la/l'** (her/it) **nous** (us) **vous** (you) **les** (them) are little words we use to save repeating nouns.

They replace a direct object (a person or an object)

Subject	Verb	Direct object	
Tu	aimes	les fruits?	→ Tu <b>les</b> aimes?

		Sujet	COD	
<b>Singulier</b>	1ere pers.	je	<b>me/m'</b>	la fille <b>me</b> regarde
	2eme pers.	tu	<b>te/t'</b>	Je <b>t'</b> emmène au cinéma
	3eme pers.	il, elle, on	<b>le/l'</b>	Stéphanie regarde le film. Elle <b>le</b> regarde
			<b>la/l'</b>	Frédéric déteste la frangipane. Il <b>la</b> déteste
<b>Pluriel</b>	1ere pers.	nous	<b>nous</b>	La prof <b>nous</b> attend dans la salle
	2eme pers.	vous	<b>vous</b>	Ce soir, je <b>vous</b> invite au restaurant
	3eme pers.	ils, elles	<b>les</b>	Le prof écoute les élèves. Il <b>les</b> écoute

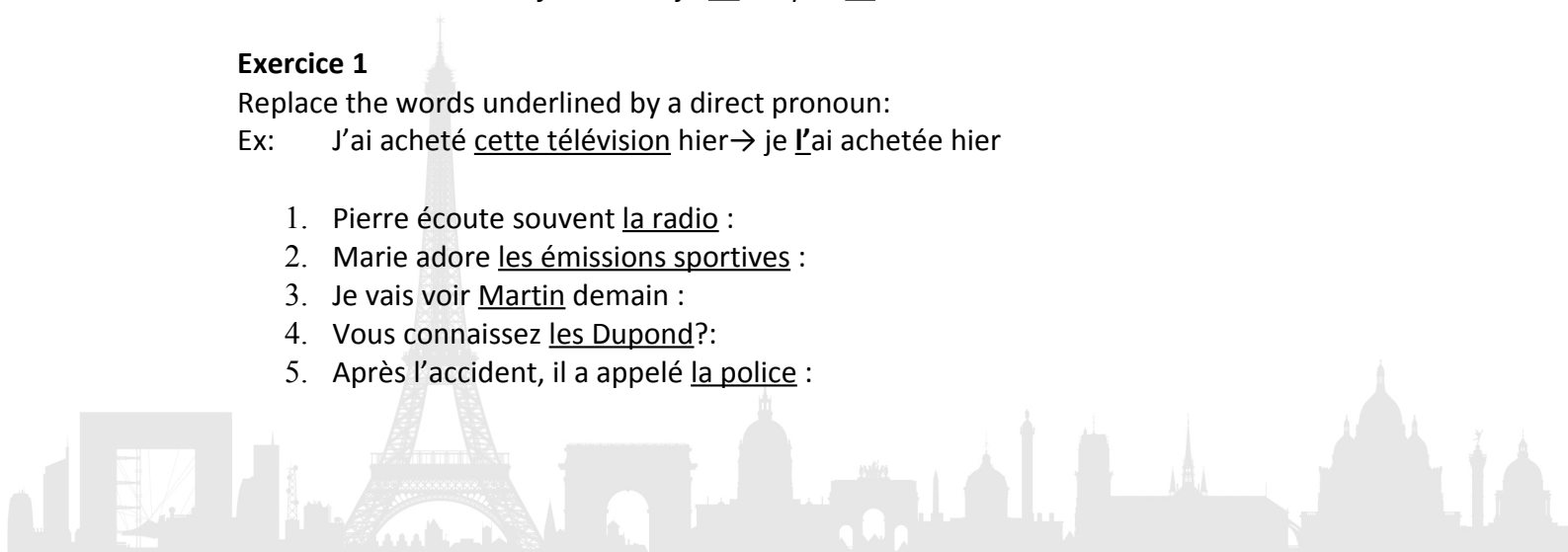
- Position:
  - In general, before the verb:  
*Vous connaissez le film? Vous **le** connaissez?*
  - With compound tenses (perfect tense, pluperfect...) before the être/avoir auxiliary:  
*J'ai fini les devoirs. Je **les** ai finis*
  - After the first verb if the second verb is in the infinitive form :  
*Je vais voir le nouveau film de Luc Besson. Je vais **le** voir demain.*
- In the past tense with Avoir, if the direct object comes before the past participle, then the past participle is made to agree with it (hence the -s with *finis*).
- In the negative form, "ne" is placed before the pronoun. The "pas" follows the first verb as usual (The same applies if you have 2 verbs).  
*Vous voulez ce gâteau? Je ne **le** veux pas*  
*Vous avez vu ce film ? Non je ne **l'**ai pas vu*

### Exercice 1

Replace the words underlined by a direct pronoun:

Ex: J'ai acheté cette télévision hier → je l'ai achetée hier

1. Pierre écoute souvent la radio :
2. Marie adore les émissions sportives :
3. Je vais voir Martin demain :
4. Vous connaissez les Dupond?:
5. Après l'accident, il a appelé la police :



## Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences (make the agreement with the past participles when necessary) :

1. I like her
2. She invited us
3. We buy them
4. You (tu) don't eat them
5. I'm going to meet him
6. They will buy it (it = feminine)
7. He paid for them (fem)
8. I always watch it (it = fem)
9. She will send them tomorrow
10. You (vous) tried them (masc) before.
11. Do you take this vitamin? Yes, I take it (fem) every day.
12. Do you see Paul? Yes, I see him.
13. Do you have the concert tickets? Yes, I have them.
14. Can you (tu) see her? No, I cannot see her.
15. Eric is looking at the car. He's looking at it (fem).
16. Cécile is waiting for the train. She's waiting for it (masc).
17. I don't like snails. I don't like them at all.
18. He's watching me.
19. I don't know him.
20. She doesn't like it (masc).

### Les pronoms indirects (Indirect pronouns)

- Like direct pronouns, indirect pronouns like **me** (to me) **te** (to you) **lui** (to him/to her/to it) **nous** (to us) **vous** (to you) **leur** (to them) are little words we use to save repeating nouns.

They replace an indirect object (person) and have a preposition, usually **à** (or *au/à la/aux/à l'*) before it. As a general rule, direct and indirect pronouns are similar. Only *lui* and *leur* are different. Unlike direct objects pronouns, indirect pronouns do not agree with the past participles.

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	
Tu	parles	à Paul?	→ Tu <b>lui</b> parles?

		Sujet	COI	
<b>Singulier</b>	1 <sup>ere</sup> pers.	je	<b>me</b>	Il <b>me</b> parle de choses que je ne comprends pas
	2 <sup>eme</sup> pers.	Tu	<b>te</b>	Elle <b>t'</b> enverra un courriel ce soir
	3 <sup>eme</sup> pers.	il, elle, on	<b>lui</b>	Ils <b>lui</b> donneront de bons conseils



<b>Pluriel</b>	1ere pers.	nous	<b>nous</b>	Elle <b>nous</b> a promis de venir
	2eme pers.	vous	<b>vous</b>	Je <b>vous</b> répondrai quand il y aura moins de bruit
	3eme pers.	ils, elles	<b>leur</b>	Le gendarme <b>leur</b> a demandé d'arrêter la voiture

- Here's a list of the most **frequent verbs** you would see with **indirect pronouns**:

Demander à (to ask)

Répondre à (to answer)

Téléphoner à (to ring)

Envoyer à (to send)

Parler à (to talk to)

Donner à (to give)

Dire à (to say/tell)

Faire confiance à (to trust)

Permettre à (to allow/permit)

Obéir à (to obey)

Offrir à (to offer)

Plaire à (to please)

Raconter à (to tell a story/gossips)

Ressembler à (to look like)

Conseiller à (to advise)

Prêter à (to lend)

### Exercice 1

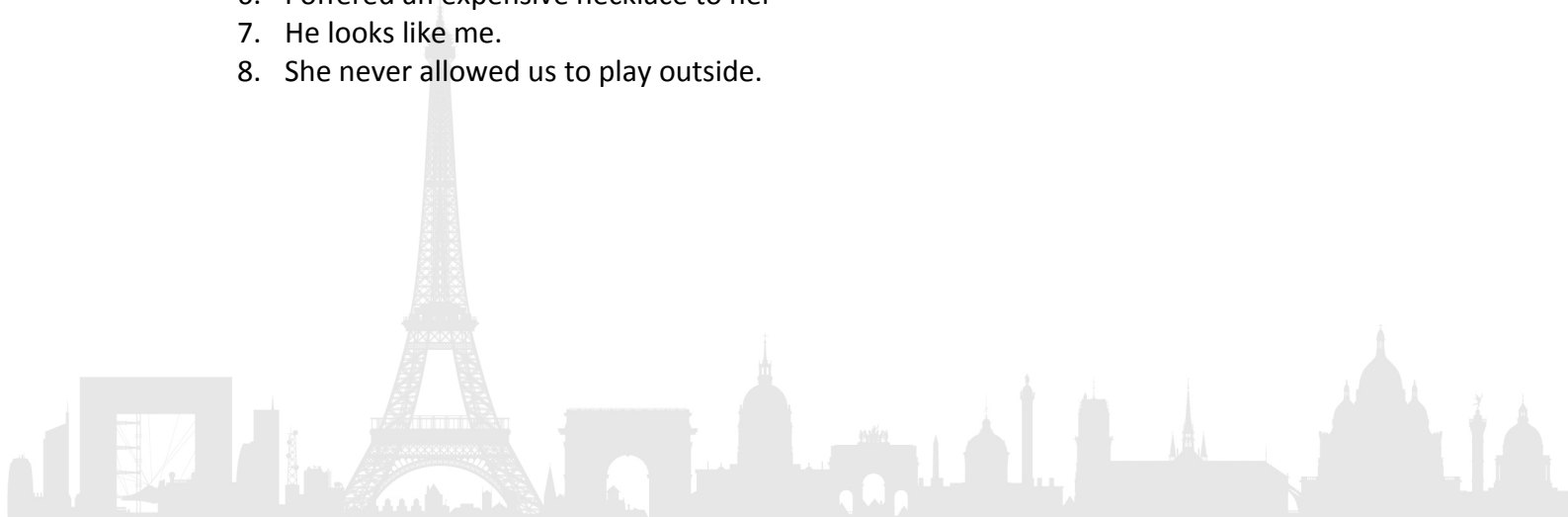
Translate the following sentences into French:

1. I'll tell her the truth. →
2. She never answered them. →
3. Don't give me your cd player. →
4. He'll lend us the television. →
5. Does she ring you every day? →
6. She spoke to him in English. →
7. The teacher trusts them. →
8. She is sending a letter to you. →
9. We will write to you tomorrow. →
10. The doctor advised her to stay in bed for 2 days. →

### Exercice 2

Translate the following sentences into French :

1. He never spoke to me.
2. I advised them to do their homework first.
3. We write to her once a month.
4. You (tu) gave me a nice present.
5. You (vous) dont trust them, do you?
6. I offered an expensive necklace to her
7. He looks like me.
8. She never allowed us to play outside.



**Position of pronouns (when using two pronouns)**

Sujet	(ne)	Me Te Se Nous Vous Se	Le La Les	Lui Leur	Y	En	(pas)
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**Exercice 3**

Replace the words underlined by either a direct, indirect pronoun, or both:

1. J'offrirai ce cadeau à ma sœur.
2. Le professeur ramasse les copies.
3. Elle ne parlera plus à Sophie.
4. Tu regardes souvent la télévision?
5. Ne donne pas ton baladeur à tes copains.
6. J'indiquerai le chemin à Paul.
7. Elle a annoncé les mauvaises nouvelles à Pierre.
8. Ne faites pas ces photocopies !
9. Je n'aurais pas donné les bonbons aux enfants !
10. Elle attendait Jeanne et moi en bas.