**PRONOUNS**

1. Pronouns – subjects & reflexive

The subject of a verb is the person or thing performing the action or being described. In the sentence *Jean regarde la télé*, the subject is *Jean* because it is *Jean* who is watching TV.

Subject pronouns are pronouns like « I », « you », etc which usually come before the verb.

In French the subject pronouns are :

*Je* I

*Tu* you (to a young person, close friend or relative)

*Il* he, it

*Elle* she, it

*On* one, you, we (often used in place of nous in spoken French), they (people in general)

*Nous* we

*Vous* you (to an adult you don’t know well), you (to more than one person)

*Ils* they (masculine plural, or mixed group)

*Elles* they (feminine plural)

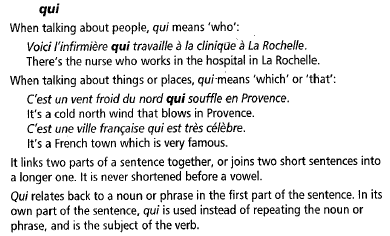
The reflexive pronouns are added after the subject pronoun with reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs are written with *« se »* before the infinitive, e.g. *se coucher*

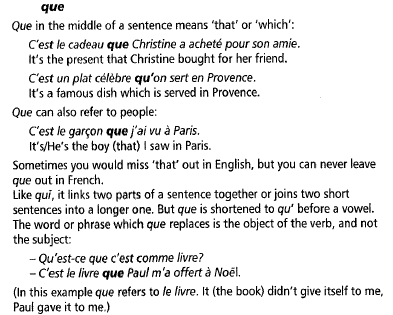
*Je me couche nous nous couchons*

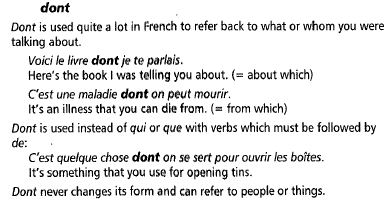
*Tu te couches vous vous couchez*

*Il/elle/on se couche ils/elles se couchent*

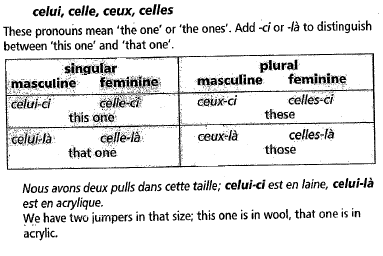
1. Pronouns – relative



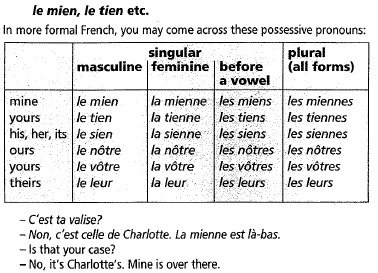




1. Pronouns – demonstrative

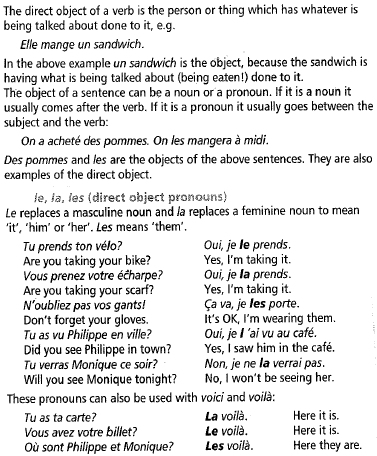


1. Pronouns - Possessive

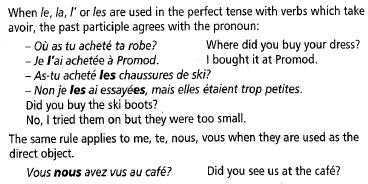


1. Pronouns – direct & indirect object

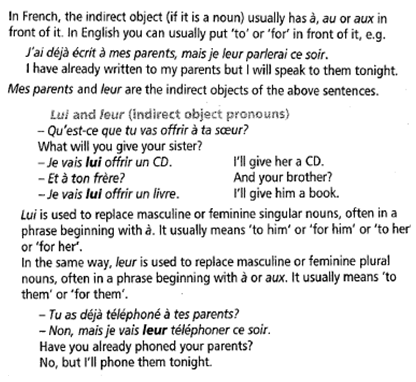
* *Direct object*

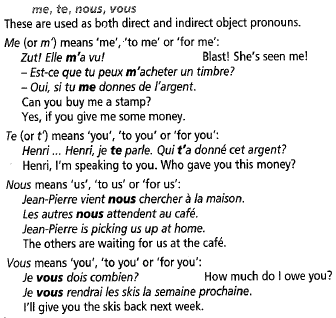


* *Direct object pronoun in the perfect tense*

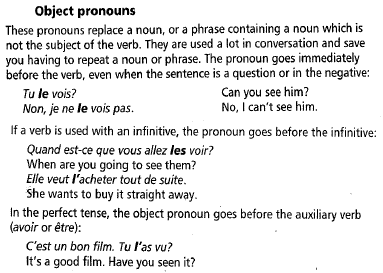


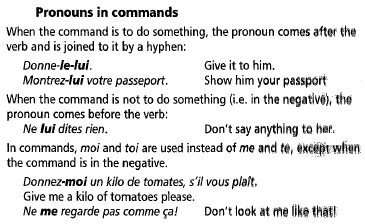
* *Indirect object*

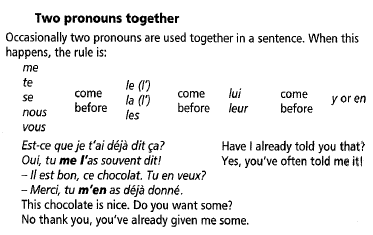
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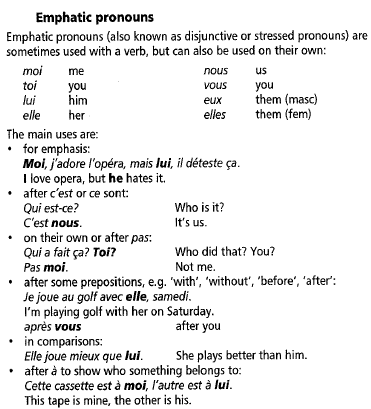
1. Pronouns : position & order

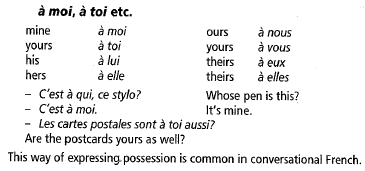
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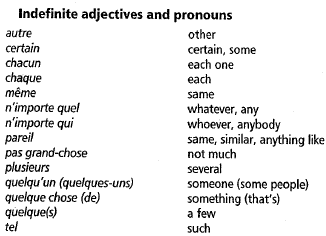
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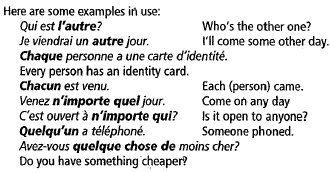
1. Disjunctive & emphatic pronouns

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1. Pronouns – indefinite





1. Pronouns – y and en

