

BD2. 3-2: **PRONOUNS: SUBJECT, REFLEXIVE, DIRECT OBJECT, INDIRECT OBJECT**

Prénom et nom de famille: _____

Subject			Sujet		Reflexive		Réfléchis	
I			Je					
					(to/for) yourself		te	
Direct Object			Objet Direct		Indirect Object		Objet Indirect	
Him/her/it			le/la			To/for them		leur
ALSO			AUSSI		ALSO		AUSSI	
There/To it			Y		Some; Some of it/of them; of it/of them; FROM there		En	

Subject	Reflexive (whether: Direct or Indirect)	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Subject	Reflexive (whether: Direct or Indirect)	Direct Object	Indirect Object
(Do-er of action)	(same person/ thing as the subject)	(has action done directly to/on it; it's what gets thrown/watched/ studied/etc.)	(has action done indirectly to/on it; original [not pronoun] MUST have preposition)	(Do-er of action)	(same person/ thing as the subject)	(has action done directly to/on it; it's what gets thrown/watched/ studied/etc.)	(has action done indirectly to/on it; original [not pronoun] MUST have preposition)
(ex: I)	(ex: myself; to/for/of myself)	(ex: me)	(ex: to/for me)	(ex: I)	(ex: myself; to/for/of myself)	(ex: me)	(ex: to/for me)

Two more object pronouns (ONLY used to replace things, NOT people)	
	Often translated as "there" Replaces most any preposition [except "DE"] plus location/destination words: Exemple: Tu achètes le fromage au supermarché? Oui, ...
	Often translated as "some," "of it/them," "some of it/them," or "FROM there," Replaces DE plus thing/place: Exemple: Tu manges souvent du chocolat? Oui, ... Exemple: Vous faites du ski? Oui ... Exemple: Vous arrivez DE Paris? Oui, ..

PLACEMENT OF REFLEXIVE AND OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Directly **BEFORE** the verb that **they are about**: Rewrite these sentences, questions, and negative commands, using an object pronoun.
Then make the affirmative ones negative, paying attention to still keep the object pronoun **DIRECTLY** before the verb that it's about.

Je parle à mon frère.	Tu vas manger au restaurant?
Tu prends de la limonade?	Ne prenez pas la mousse au chocolat!
	xxxxxxxx(already is negative)xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Only exception: they come **AFTER** the verb in an **AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND** (linked with a hyphen):
Rewrite these **AFFIRMATIVE** commands, using an object pronoun.

Mange chez toi ce soir!	Prenez les bonbons!
Téléphonons à nos parents!	Sortez vos devoirs!

ORDER OF MULTIPLE REFLEXIVE AND OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Directly BEFORE the verb that they are about:

ME TE SE NOUS VOUS	BEFORE	LE LA L' LES	BEFORE	LUI LEUR	BEFORE	Y	BEFORE	EN	BEFORE	VERB
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Rewrite these sentences, questions, and negative commands, using TWO object pronouns.

Then make the affirmative ones negative, paying attention to still keep the object pronouns DIRECTLY before the verb that it's about.

Tu offres le cadeau à ta grand-mère.	Ils vont manger des crêpes au restaurant?
Vous préparez le dîner [pour nous]?	Ne me donne pas ton rhume [your cold] !
	xxxxxxxx(already is negative)xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Remember that reflexive and object pronouns come AFTER the verb in an AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND (linked with hyphens) and in a slightly different order, which you will practice later.

FYI: ORDER OF MULTIPLE REFLEXIVE AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

AFTER AN **AF**FIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE:

AFTER the affirmative imperative verb, and all linked with HYPHENS:

Command Verb	BEFORE	LE LA L' LES	BEFORE	ME (MOI) TE (TOI) LUI LEUR	BEFORE	Y	BEFORE	EN
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Exemple: Je veux ton bonbon. Donne-le-moi s'il te plaît!