

# French 2

## Chapter 10 Grammar Review

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### Object Pronouns

1. **DEFINED:** Object pronouns avoid repetition. A *Direct Object* (DO) is the person or thing receiving the action. An *Indirect Object* (IO) is the person who benefits from the action of the verb and is almost always preceded by “à”.

Ex: J'envoie la letter à mon amie.                    →    la letter = DO,                    à mon amie = IO  
 Ex: Je la **lui** envoie.                                    →    la = DOP                                    **lui** = IOP

	<i>je</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>il/elle/on</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>ils/elles</i>
<b>Direct Object</b>	me/m'	te/t'	le, la, l'	nous	vous	les
<b>Indirect Object</b>	me/m'	te/t'	lui	nous	vous	leur
<b>Reflexive Object</b>	me/m'	te/t'	se	nous	vous	se

1. **PRONOUN PLACEMENT:** The Object Pronoun is placed *before* the conjugated verb (in the *Passé Composé* that is either être or avoir), but if there is more than one verb in the sentence, it's placed *before* the infinitive. In negative sentences, everything is included *inside* the negative expression. **DON'T FORGET PP AGREEMENT IN THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ WITH DOPs!**

Ex: Tu veux la pizza?                                    →                    Oui, je **la** veux! (*before conjugated verb*)  
 Ex: Tu veux manger la pizza?                    →                    Oui je veux **la** manger! (*before infinitive verb*)  
 Ex: Tu as voulu la pizza?                            →                    Oui, je **l'**ai voulu. (*before helping verb avoir*)  
 Ex: Tu as voulu manger la pizza?                →                    Oui, j'ai voulu **la** manger (*before infinitive*)

2. **PRONOUN ORDER:** The order of all pronouns are ALWAYS in the following order:

<i>me (m')</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>en</i>
<i>te (t')</i>	<i>la</i>			
<i>nous</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>leur</i>		
<i>vous</i>	<i>les</i>			

Ex: Tu **lui en** as donné?                                    (*Pronouns before the conjugated verb*)  
 Ex: Je peux **t'en** acheter.                                    (*Pronouns before the infinitive*)  
 Ex: Il **ne vous en** achète pas?                                    (*Pronouns included inside the negative expression*)

3. **IS THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN DIRECT OR INDIRECT??:** A Reflexive Pronoun may act either Direct or Indirect and will depend upon the meaning of sentence. Remember when using body parts, the Reflexive Pronoun becomes an IOP. If the Reflexive Pronoun is a DOP, then there must be Past Participle agreement with it in the *Passé Composé*.

Ex: Elles se sont lavées                                    (*se = DOP, therefore PP agreement*)  
 Ex: Elles se sont lave les cheveux.                    (*se = IOP, therefore **NO** PP agreement*).