**Direct Object Pronouns- Les Pronoms objets directs**

Direct object pronouns are used when the action is being done onto something. They replace the object in the sentence.

* I watch the television -> I watch **it**

(subject) (object) (direct object pronoun)

* You hate the girls -> You hate **them**

(subject) (object) (direct object pronoun)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (m’) | me |
| Te (t’) | You |
| Le (l’) | Him/ it |
| La (l’) | Her/ it |
| Nous | us |
| Vous | You plural/polite |
| Les | them |

1. **Present Tense:**

Direct object pronouns **come before the verb**

* e.g. I hate her= Je **la** déteste

She eats them= elle **les** mange

1. **Passé Composé:**

In the passé composé, the direct object pronoun **comes before the first verb (the helping verb)**

* e.g. I loved it= je **l’**ai adoré

1. **Other 2 verb structures:**

In any other occasion, where there are two verbs beside (e.g. the futur proche/ modal verbs + infinitive) the direct object pronoun comes **before the last verb** in the sentence.

* e.g. He is going to buy it= il va **l’**acheter

I want to do it= je veux **le** faire

**Indirect Object Pronouns- Les Pronoms objets indirects**

Indirect Object Pronouns follow the exact same rules as direct object pronouns.

Indirect object pronouns are used when the verb is followed by **à**

e.g. donner à (to give to), répondre à (to respond to), expliquer à (to explain to)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (m’) | To me |
| Te (t’) | To you |
| lui | To him/ to it |
| lui | To her/ to it |
| Nous | To us |
| Vous | To you plural/polite |
| leur | To them |

**Example:**

* **PRESENT:**

(dire à= to tell/ say to) Je **lui** dis la vérité = I tell the truth **to him**

* **PASSÉ COMPOSÉ:**

(envoyer à= to send to) ils **m’**ont envoyé la letter= they sent the letter **to me**

* **OTHER 2 VERB STRUCTURES:**

(offrir à= to offer to) elle va **leur** offrir le cadeau= she is going to offer the present **to them**

(offrir à= to offer to) elle espère **leur** offrir le cadeau= she hopes to offer the present **to them**

**The Pronoun ‘Y’**

The pronoun ‘Y’ normally means there and replaces the name of a place

**Example:**

* **PRESENT:**

Elle va à Paris= she is going to Paris

Elle **y** va= she is going **there**

* **PASSÉ COMPOSÉ:**

Il a mangé à Dublin= he ate in Dublin

Il **y** a mangé= he ate **there**

* **OTHER 2 VERB STRUCTURES:**

Nous allons aller à Madrid= we are going to go to Madrid

Nous allons **y** aller= we are going to go **there**

Nous espérons **y** aller= we hope to go **there**

**The Pronoun ‘EN’**

The pronoun ‘en’ means ‘some/ any/ of it’

**Example:**

* **PRESENT:**

Il achète du vin= he buys some wine

Il **en** achète= he buys **some**

* **PASSÉ COMPOSÉ:**

Elle a pris dix bonbons= She took ten sweets

Elle **en** a pris dix= she took ten **of them**

* **OTHER 2 VERB STRUCTURES:**

Nous allons manger du gâteau= we are going to eat some cake

Nous allons **en** manger= we are going to eat **some**

Nous voulons **en** manger= we want to eat **some**

**Order of the Object Pronouns**

If there is more than one object pronoun in a sentence, you must write them in this order:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Me (me/to me) | Le (it/ him) | Lui (to him) | Y (there) | En (some/ of it) |
| Te (you/ to you) | La (it/ her) | Lui (to her) |
| Nous (us/to us) | Les (them) | Leur (to them) |
| Vous (you pl/ to you pl.) |  |  |

Examples:

1. He offers it to him = il le lui offre
2. I will give some of it to you= Je vous en donnerai
3. He said it to us there= il nous l’y a dit