

French: Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns

A direct **object pronoun** is a pronoun that replaces a noun as the direct object of a verb.

Ex: Chris saw me.

Chris saw whom? → Me!

'me' is the direct object of the verb "saw."

- Pronouns are placed before the verb, auxiliary (helper) verb, or the infinitive.

Examples using the pronoun "me" and the verb *voir*, to see.

Chris sees me.

Chris me voit.

Chris saw me.

Chris m'a vu. (me) (Or Chris m'a vue, for agreement, if "me" is feminine).

Chris will see me.

Chris va me voir.

- The gender of the **direct** object pronouns depends on the gender of its *antecedent* – what it is referring to.
Ex: Voyez-vous le livre? Oui, je le vois.
Antecedent = livre (book) = masculine singular in front of a consonant = le
- Which do I use? If the French verb is followed by a preposition (such as à) and a *human* object, use the **indirect object pronoun**. If the verb is not followed by a preposition, use the **direct object pronoun**. (If the preposition à is followed by a thing or concept, use *y*.)
- Both in the same sentence? The word order is like this:
me/m', te/t', nous, vous, → le, la, les, l' → lui, leur

Direct Object Pronouns

<i>me</i>	me, m'
<i>you</i>	te, t'
<i>us</i>	nous
<i>you (formal or plural)</i>	vous
<i>him, it</i>	le, l'
<i>her, it</i>	la, l'
<i>them</i>	les

Indirect Object Pronouns

<i>(to) me</i>	me, m'
<i>(to) you</i>	te, t'
<i>(to) us</i>	nous
<i>(to) you (formal or plural)</i>	vous
<i>(to) him, it</i>	lui
<i>(to) her, it</i>	lui
<i>(to) them</i>	leur