tex's french grammar

introduction to pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used to replace a noun. It is commonly used to avoid repeating a previously mentioned noun known as the **antecedent**. In the following example, pronouns in bold face are used to replace the underlined antecedents.

Tex a écrit un poème érotique, et puis **il** l'a envoyé à Tammy. **Elle** a été choquée quand **elle** l'a lu.

Tex wrote an erotic poem and then **he** sent **it** to Tammy. **She** was shocked when **she** read **it**.

The different kinds of pronouns are named according to their grammatical function.

subject pronouns

je, tu, il, elle, on,	I, you, he, she, one,
nous, vous, ils, elles	we, you, they (m), they (f)

direct object pronouns

me, te, le, la	me, you, him / it, her / it
nous, vous, les	us, you, them (m) / (f)

indirect object pronouns

me, te, lui	to me, to you, to him / her
nous, vous, leur	to us, to you, to them (m) / (f)

the pronouns y and en

y	there (replaces preposition + location)
en	some, any, not any (replaces 'de' + noun)

disjunctive pronouns

moi, toi, lui, elle, soi	me, you, he, she, one
nous, vous, eux, elles	we, you, them (m), them (f)

reflexive pronouns

me, te, se	myself, yourself, himself, herself
nous, vous, se	ourselves, yourselves, themselves

interrogative pronouns

qui	who
que	what

demonstrative pronouns

celui, celle	this one / that one (m,f)
ceux	these, those

relative pronouns

qui, que	who, whom, which
lequel, laquelle	which

indefinite pronouns

quelqu'un	someone
quelque chose	something

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