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, Tex wrote an erotic poem and et puis il l'envoyé à Tammy. then he sent it to Tammy. Elle a été choquée quand elle l'a lu. 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