SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Third lesson – Troisième leçon

CONTENTS

Subject pronouns

1. Introduction

2. Forms of subject pronouns
3. Generalities
    3.1 Using « Tu » : you, informal
    3.2 Using « Vous » : you: formal/informal
    3.3 Using « On »
    3.4 Using « Il » : personal /impersonal
    3.5 Using « Ils & Elles »

1.INTRODUCTION

- Subject pronouns are used to indicate the person, object or things that causes the action of a verb.

1. SUBJECT PRONOUNS : FORMS

	Subject pronoun	translation
1st person sg.	Je/j'	I
2nd person sg.	Tu	You (sing. informal)
3rd person sg.	Il Elle On	He She One, we, you…
1st person pl.	Nous	We
2nd person pl.	Vous	You (plural/ sing. formal)
3rd person pl.	Ils/elles	They (masc. & fem.)

3.Generalities

- There is no neutral pronoun in French: a noun is masculine, feminine or plural.

3.1. About « tu »

- The 2nd person pronoun **tu** (you) is used to address one person.

- Its use is called « tutoiement ».

- It is used between people that know each other, or people of the same age or of the same social rank.

- It is **informal.**

3.2 ABOUT« VOUS »

- The 2nd person pronoun **vous** (you) is used to address more than one person.

- It is also used when talking to someone you don't know, to an older person, to somebody in a formal situation or below you in rank (ex.: a president to his plumber would use « vous »).

- Its use is called « vouvoiement ».

- It is **formal.**

3.3 ABOUT « ON »

- **On** is used in informal language to replace we, one, someone, they, everyone, people.

On est ici. We are here.

3.3 ABOUT « ILS / ELLES »

- **Ils** (they) and **elles** (they) refer to animate and inanimate group of nouns.

<div align="center">

Pierre et Paul → ils

Marie, Anne, Pumza → elles

Le chat (cat) et le chien (*dog*) → ils

Le livre (book) et le cahier (notebook) → ils

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3.3 ABOUT « ILS / ELLES »

- **Elles** replaces groups of people or things that are all feminine in gender.

Marie, Anne et Pumza → elles

3.3 ABOUT « ILS / ELLES »

- **Ils** replaces animates or things that are masculine in gender or any group that includes at least one male or masculine object.

Pierre et Paul → ils

Marie, Anne, Pumza et Pierre → ils

Le chat (cat)**, le chien** (*dog*)**, la vache** (cow) **→ ils**

C'est tout pour aujourd'hui!

Au revoir!

Merci!