

FRENCH STUDY GUIDE Grade 9 -12

THE BASICS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (les pronom personnel)

Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais
<u>Je</u>	I	<u>Il/Elle</u>	He/She	<u>Vous</u>	You all
<u>Tu</u>	You (singular)	<u>Nous</u>	We	<u>Ils/Elles</u>	he/she (plural)

- ‘Vous’ is also used for respect, like if someone is older, a teacher, etc.
 - (ex. For a professor use Vous)

LES ARTICLES	Masc. Sing.	Fem. Sing.	Masc/Fem. Plur.
Définis	Le (the)	La (the)	Les (the)
Indéfinis	Un (one)	Une (one)	Des (some)

- if the singular définis articles are beside a vowel it becomes l’ (ex. l’auto)

Other than this: Ce (m.s.), cette (f.s) and cet (m.s. followed by a vowel) means ‘this’ (EX. cet amie = this friend). Ces (m.p.) and cettes (f.p) means ‘these’ (ces amis = these friends)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS = PAGE 14

ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

- Adjective endings change to make them match feminine or plural nouns
- Feminine- add an ‘e’ at the end (content = contente)
 - Similar to why in Spanish, feminine words usually have an “a” at the end.
- Masculine - DO NOT ADD ANYTHING, as the normal conjugations are masc.
 - Always remember: NORMAL/ WITHOUT CONJUGATIONS IS MASCULINE
- Masc. Plural - Add an ‘s’ at the end (terrifiant = terrifiants)
- Fem. Plur. - add an ‘es’ at the end (terrifiant = terrifiantes)
- For feminine DO NOT ADD AN ‘e’ if the conjugated verb already ends with an e, unless it ends with é (EX. Il parle = elle parle) (EX. Il engagé = engagée).

However there are some other cases for adjective conjugations:

Ends in	Example	Ending for Feminine	Ending for Plur. Masc.	Ending for Plur. Fem.
- if	actif	- ive	- ifs	- ives
- eux	courageux	- euse	- eux	- euses
- eur	acteur	- rice	- eurs	- rices
- il	gentil	- ille	- ils	- illes
- et	complet	- ète	- ets	- ètes

VERY IRREGULAR CASES

Masculine form	Feminine form	Plural Form (m/f)	Meaning
blanc	blanche	blancs/blanches	white
doux	douce	doux/douces	soft, mild
faux	fausse	faux/fausses	false
favori	favorite	favoris/favorites	favourite
frais	fraîche	frais/fraîches	fresh
grec	grecque	grecs/grecques	Greek
gros	grosse	gros/grosses	big, fat
long	longue	longs/longues	long

roux	rousse	roux/rousses	red, red-haired
sec	sèche	secs/sèches	dry

Masculine before a consonant	Masculine before a vowel or a silent <i>h</i>	Feminine
un <u>beau</u> chat	un <u>bel</u> enfant un <u>bel</u> homme	une <u>belle</u> femme
un <u>vieux</u> chat	un <u>vieil</u> immeuble un <u>vieil</u> homme	une <u>vieille</u> femme
un <u>nouveau</u> chat	un <u>nouvel</u> enfant un <u>nouvel</u> homme	une <u>nouvelle</u> femme
un chat <u>fou</u>	un <u>fol</u> enfant un <u>fol</u> homme	une femme <u>folle</u>

- As you can see, in the chart above this one, to make it plural you either just add an -s at the end, or nothing if it already ends with an -s or -x. To make the adjectives in this chart plural, you will follow the same rule.

PLACEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

Usually, Adjectives are placed after the noun in French, however, there are some cases where you place the adjective before the noun. To remember which adjectives go before the noun, use the acronym B.A.N.G.S.

B - Beauty	A - Age	N - Number	G - Goodness	S- Size
Joli(e)(s)	Jeune(s)	ANY	Bon(ne)(s)	Grand(e)(s)
Beau	Nouveau	NUMBER	Mauvais(e)(s)	Petit(e)(s)
	Vieux	Premier(e)(s)	Meilleur(e)(s)	Court(e)(s)
		^ or any rank	Gentil(le)(s)	Long(ue)(s)

				Gros(se)(s)
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- Here is the full list: Any number, bon/mauvais (good/bad), court/long (short/long), grand/petit (big/small), jeune/nouveau/vieux (young/new/old), gros (fat), beau (beautiful), joli (pretty), meilleur (best), any rank ---- premier (first)
 - or any rank like 2nd, 3rd, 50th, 49th, 99th, 172nd, etc.
 - They can be written alphabetically or number wise like above
 - EX. ninety-ninth / 99th = quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième / 99ème

TENSES

PRESENT TENSE - REGULAR VERBS (USUAL CASES)

	ER -parler	IR - finir	RE- vendre
je	Parle	Finis	Vends
Tu	parles	Finis	Vends
Il/Elle/Qui/On	parle	Finit	Vend -
Nous	parlons	Finissons	Vendons
Vous	parlez	Finissez	Vendez
Ils/Elles	parlent	Finissent	Vendent

- For RE present verbs with il/elle there is no ending. EX. it is just 'vend'

IRREGULAR PRESENT TENSE VERBS

	Avoir	Être	Aller	Faire
	^to have^	^to be^	^to go^	^to do^
Je	ai	suis	vais	fais
Tu	as	es	vas	fais
Il/Elle/Qui/On	a	est	va	fait

Nous	avons	sommes	allons	faisons
Vous	avez	êtes	allez	faites
Ils/Elles	ont	sont	vont	font

- The first three are most commonly used but are the most irregular. More irregular present tense verb charts continue below.

	Vouloir	Pouvoir	Devoir	Voir
	^to want^	^to be able to^	^to have to^	^to see^
Je	veux	peux	dois	vois
Tu	veux	peux	dois	vois
Il/Elle/Qui/On	veut	peut	doit	voit
Nous	voulons	pouvons	devons	savons
Vous	voulez	pouvez	devez	savez
Ils/Elles	veulent	peuvent	doivent	savent

- You can start to see a pattern at the end of the verbs. In the charts below, you will see the same patterns continue, as well as some more patterns.

	Croire	Boire	Savoir	Connaître
	^to believe^	^to drink^	^to know something^	^to know someone^
Je	crois	bois	sais	connais
Tu	crois	bois	sais	connais
Il/Elle/Qui/On	croit	boit	sait	connait

Nous	croyons	buvons	savons	connaissons
Vous	croyez	buvez	savez	connaissez
Ils/Elles	croient	boivent	savent	connaissent

	Partir	Venir	Prendre	Dormir
	^to leave^	^to drink^	^to take^	^to sleep^
Je	pars	viens	prends	dors
Tu	pars	viens	prends	dors
Il/Elle/Qui/On	part	vient	prend	dort
Nous	partons	venons	prenons	dormons
Vous	partez	venez	prenez	dormez
Ils/Elles	partent	viennent	prennent	dorment

- The endings for prendre work for reprendre (resume), comprendre (understand), apprendre (learn), or any other words that end with prendre. (ex. Apprendre = j'apprends, vous apprenez just like for prendre it is je prends, and vous prenez)
- ^ whenever two vowels are together it becomes _'.... (like Je m'appelle) m' = me
- Also the same rule/pattern for 'partir' works for 'sortir' as well (sors, sors, sort, etc.)

	Écrire	Dire	Lire	Mettre
	^to write^	^to say^	^to read^	^to put^
Je	écris	dis	lis	mets

Tu	écris	dis	lis	met
Il/Elle/Qui/On	écrit	dit	lit	met
Nous	écrivons	disons	lisons	mettons
Vous	écrivez	ditez	lisez	mettez
Ils/Elles	écrivent	disent	lisent	mettent

	Offrir	Mourir	Essayer*	Appeler
	^to offer^	^to die^	^to try^	^to name^
Je	offre	meurs	essaie	appelle
Tu	offres	meurs	essaies	appelles
Il/Elle/Qui/On	offre	meurt	essaie	appelle
Nous	offrons	mourons	essayons	appelons
Vous	offrez	mourez	essayez	appelez
Ils/Elles	offrent	meurent	essaient	appellent

- The same rule for essayer follows for other verbs ending in yer like payer(to pay), employer (to employ), nettoyer (to clean), etc. For these types, it is just regular conjugations for er verbs. except the ‘y’ changes to ‘i’ for je, tu, il, elle, ils and elles, but not in nous and vous (SEE PATTERN IN CHART)

MORE TENSES

FUTUR PROCHE (Future Tense that translates to ‘I am going to…….’)

- It has 2 parts to it.
 - Part 1: Verbe ‘Aller’ in present (vais,vas, va, allons, allez, vont)
 - Part 2: The infinitive which is the verb in its normal form (ex. Aller is the infinitive of vais, vas, etc.)

- EX: Je vais partir demain (I am going to leave tomorrow.)
- You can also use the infinitive verb ‘aller’ in futur proche.
 - EX. Je vais aller à la supermarche (I am going to go to the supermarket)
- WITH BASIC NEGATION: Je ne vais pas (infinitive verbe).....

FUTURE SIMPLE (Future Tense that translates to ‘I will....’)

- Future Simple is regularly formed with the Personal Pronouns followed by the infinitive verb (also called the ‘Racine’ in Futur Simple). The ending on those verbs depends on which pronoun it is.
- SO it is Pronoun + Racine + ending attached to Racine

Pronoun	Ending	Pronoun	Ending	Pronoun	Ending
Je/ J’	ai	Il/Elle	a	Vous	ez
Tu	as	Nous	ons	Ils/Elles	ont

- EX. Je finirai, Nous parlerons, Tu vendras
 - Notice how the future simple conjugation for ‘vendre’ (vendras) has the ‘e’ removed. This is because for futur simple, any regular ‘re verbs’ get the ‘e’ at the end removed, then the ending is placed.
 - Notice how all of these are regular verbs of either ER, IR or RE. Irregular verbs change the beginning part (SEE chart Below)

IRREGULAR VERBS FOR FUTURE SIMPLE

Infinitive	Racine of them	Infinitive	Racine of them
Avoir	Aur	Être	Ser
Aller	Ir	Faire	Fer
Voir	Verr	Savoir	Saur

Pouvoir	Pourr	Vouloir	Voudr
Devoir	Devr	Recevoir	Recevr
Venir	Viendr	Jeter	Jetter
Acheter	Acheter	Courir	Courr
Mourir	Mourr	Se lever	Se lever
Envoyer	Enverr		

- EX. Il aura les bonbons (he will have candy)
- Since 'il' also means 'it', some verbs are il pleut (it rains), and il faut (it is necessary).
This would conjugate to il pleuvra (it will rain) and il faudra (it will be necessary).
 - Notice how the 'a' at the end is already there, DO NOT add another one, there is already an 'a' because the pronoun with it is 'il'
- Another example of this is 'Il y a' (there is), this would turn into 'Il y aura' (there was)
 - Again the 'a' at the end was already added because the pronoun is 'il'
 - A good way to remember this is that the racine of Aller is 'aur', and since the 'a' in 'il y a' is the present form of aller, then the racine of 'a' is also 'aur'. Then, we just add an 'a' at the end, because the pronoun is 'il'
- IN THESE EXAMPLES: there can only be 'il' in front of it because 'il' in these cases means 'it'. No other personal pronoun means 'it'

LE PASSE COMPOSE (Past Tense)

- There are 2 ways to form passé composé; one with the verb avoir (which is for most) and one with the verb être (which is used for a few)
- Why is that? Well, passé composé with 'Avoir' is used with a direct object (the part in the sentence that says whom or what the action is for)
 - EX. Jim fed the dog - the feeding happens for the DOG
- And... passé composé with 'être' is used when there is no direct object
 - EX. I came back from the hospital - there is no whom or what that the action is happening to.

- EX. She became a doctor - the action is not happening to a doctor, it is happening to Elle (the subject). So there is no direct object

FORMING PASSE COMPOSE WITH AVOIR

- There's 2 parts; the auxiliare (meaning the auxiliary verb which helps/assists another verb) and the participe passé (past participle)

The auxiliare is the present tense of the verb Avoir

Pronouns	Auxilaire	Pronouns	Auxilaire
Je	ai	Nous	avons
Tu	as	Vous	avez
Il/Elle/Qui/On	a	Ils/Elles	ont

The past participle is different for each type of verb

- For ER verbs --- RE = é (parler = parlé)
- For IR verbs --- IR = i (finir = fini)
- For RE verbs --- RE = u (vendre = vendu)

Also, Passe compose has no d'accord. A 'd'accord' is the endings to a verb to match the subject.

It is used to make the verb feminine or plural.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive verb	Participe passé	Infinitive verb	Participe passé	Infinitive verb	Participe passé
Boire	bu	Avoir	eu	Être	été
Croire	cru	Connaitre	connu	Dire	dit
Vouloir	voulu	Voir	vu	Pouvoir	pu
Suivre	su	Courir	couru	Faire	fait

Devoir	dû	Lire	lu	Conduire	conduit
Pleuvoir	plu	Plaire	plu	Recevoir	reçu
Savoir	su	Instruire	instruit	Produire	produit
Ecrire	écrit	Tenir	tenu	Vivre	vécu
Couvrir	couvert	Prendre	pris	mettre	mis

FORMING PASSE COMPOSE WITH ÊTRE

- There are 16 verbs that are used with être - To remember what the 16 verbs are, remember the acronym DR & MRS. VANDERTRAMP
- There are 3 parts; the auxiliaire, the participe passé, and the d'accord.
- The auxiliaire is the present tense of the verb 'être'

Pronouns	Auxiliaire	Pronouns	Auxiliaire
Je	suis	Nous	sommes
Tu	es	Vous	êtes
Il/Elle/Qui/On	est	Ils/Elles	sont

To form the participe passe for être, it is the same way you do it for avoir

- For ER verbs --- RE = é (aller = allé)
- For IR verbs --- IR = i (sortir = sorti)
- For RE verbs --- RE = u (descendre= descendu)
- HOWEVER, there are a few exceptions -the underlined are the exceptions

Those 16 verbs are:

<i>Francais</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Anglais</i>	<i>Francais</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Anglais</i>
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<u>Devenir</u>	<u>Devenu(e)(s)</u>	Became	Descendre	Descendu(e)(s)	Went down
<u>Revenir</u>	<u>Revenu(e)(s)</u>	Came back	Entrer	Entré(e)(s)	Entered
Monter	Monté(e)(s)	Climbed	Rentrer	Rentré(e)(s)	Re-entered
Rester	Resté(e)(s)	Stayed	Tomber	Tombé(e)(s)	Fell
Sortir	Sorti(e)(s)	Went out	Retourner	Retourné(e)(s)	Returned
<u>Venir</u>	<u>Venu(e)(s)</u>	Came	Arriver	Arrivé(e)(s)	Arrived
Aller	Allé(e)(s)	Went	<u>Mourir</u>	<u>Mort(e)(s)</u>	Died
<u>Naître</u>	<u>Né(e)(s)</u>	Was born	Partir	Parti(e)(s)	Left

- Notice that 'sortir' means 'to go out', while 'partir' means 'to leave'.
- As you can see 'naître' and 'mourir' are very irregular, as the past principle changes to né(e)(s) and mort(e)(s)
- Also venu(e)(s), revenu(e)(s) and devenu(e)(s) are irregular. Instead of the ending being -i it is -u
 - Notice how revenu(e)(s) and devenu(e)(s) have venu in it. That is why they are irregular just like venu(e)(s)
- NOTICE how all the past participles have (e)(s) at the end. That is because that is the d'accord. It is used to change the past principles to feminine or plural forms
 - For Feminine put an 'e' at the end --- you can do this to all of them as none of them end with e (some end with 'é', in which case you can add another 'e')
 - For Plural put a 's' at the end (For feminine plural put 'es' at the end)
- REMEMBER that the d'accord is only used with the passe compose with être, NOT avoir.
- ALWAYS REMEMBER, why we use the 2 different ways for passe compose; avoir with a direct object and être with no direct object.
 - FULL DESCRIPTION for this is above

COMPLEX RULES/GRAMMAR

LE VERBES REFLECHIS (Reflexive verbs)

- These verbs are used when we say that the action is being done to oneself. Without the help of others
 - Ils se couchent - They go to bed. It is an action they do by themselves.
 - Elle se brosse les dents - she brushes her teeth
- It often also replaces -self (myself, herself, themselves, ourselves, etc.) in English.
 - Je me lave - I wash myself, Elle se calme - She calms herself
- To form it you place the pronoun (je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles) first like usual, then you place the reflexive pronoun (R.P.) depending on the pronoun. After, you place the verb with present tense endings. (-e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent)

Pronom	R.P.	Pronom	R.P.	Pronom	R.P.
Je	me	Il / Elle	se	Vous	vous
Tu	te	Nous	nous	Ils / Elles	se

- Notice the R.P. of Nous and Vous are nous and vous. IT IS NOT A MISTAKE.
- To make reflexive verbs past tense, you will use the formation with ETRE, not avoir.
 - Je me lave = Je me suis lavé
- To make reflexive verbs future tense, you use the formation with FUTUR PROCHE
 - Je me calme = Je vais me calmer --- notice how the verb is in the infinitive, like normal futur proche sentences.

COMMON REFLEXIVE VERBS

Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais
s'amuser	to play, to enjoy oneself	se raser	To shave (ones beard, oneself)
s'appeler	to be called	se facher	to get angry
s'arrêter	to stop oneself	se préparer	To prepare oneself
s'asseoir	to sit down	se maquiller	To put on makeup

se baigner	to go swimming	se brosser...	to brush one's ...
se coucher	to go to bed	se promener	to go for a walk
se dépêcher	to hurry	se rappeler	to remember
s'habiller	to get dressed	se réveiller	to wake up
s'intéresser à quelque chose	to be interested in something	se casser	to break a body part
se laver	to wash oneself	se lever	to get up

Notice how 'se laver' with an 'a' means 'to wash oneself', while 'se lever' with an 'e' instead, means 'to get up'.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- They are used with a noun to say your, my, his, her, our, their (ex. **your** cookie)
- They change depending on if the noun is masculine, feminine or plural.
 - EX. It does not matter if the person speaking is feminine, if the noun is masculine, then the possessive adjective has to be masculine.

masculine. singular	feminine singular	plural (masc. or fem.)	Meaning
mon	ma (mon)	mes	my
ton	ta (ton)	tes	your
son	sa (son)	ses	his, her, its one's
notre	notre	nos	our
votre	votre	vos	your

leur	leur	leurs	their
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- Notice how ma, ta and sa have mon, ton and son in brackets. This is because if the noun is feminine and starts with a vowel (ex. amie), you can't say 'ma amie', because there are now 2 vowels beside each other. You need to say 'mon amie', even though 'amie' is a feminine noun.
- Notice how both 'ton' and 'votre' means 'your'. That is because 'ton' is like 'tu', which is informal, while 'votre' is like 'vous', which is formal and used for respect

PRONOUNS (PRONOM)

- Pronouns are used to replace nouns, so you do not have to continuously say the noun. Instead, you can replace the noun with them, it, her, him, there, etc.
- There are various types of pronouns; this includes direct object pronouns and indirect object pronouns. There are also Y Pronouns and En pronouns.
- Pronouns ARE ALMOST ALWAYS placed before the verb (I eat it). The 'it' in french would go before 'eat', as 'eat' is the verb

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

- These Pronouns are used to say it, them, him or her (ex. I eat tomatoes = I eat them) (ex. I like Paul = I like him)

These pronouns are:

- 'Le', which is used for 'him', or 'it' (something or someone masculine, singular)
 - ENG. I like Paul = I like him, I eat this cookie = I like it
 - FRAN. J'aime Paul = Je l'aime, Je mange ce cookie = Je le mange
 - Since 'le' ends with a vowel and 'aime' starts with a vowel, you put the apostrophe in between, as you can not have 2 vowels together.
 - Cookie is masculine, that is why 'le' is used
- 'La', which is used for 'her', or 'it' (something or someone feminine, singular)
 - ENG. You are seeing Rebecca this evening = You are seeing her this evening
 - FRAN. Vous voyez Rebecca ce soir. = Vous la voyez ce soir
- Les, which is used for 'them' (something or someone plural both feminine and masculine)
 - ENG. I eat my tomatoes = I eat them, I like the boys = I like them
 - FRAN. Je mange mes tomates = Je les mange, J'aime les garçons = Je les aime

For these Pronouns look for:

- Le, les, la, notre, mon, nos, vos, votre, ton, ta, tes, ce, cet, cette, leur, leurs, me, ma, mes, sa, se and ses
 - Je mange **notre/mes/ces/tes/vos/leurs** mangues = Je les mange

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

- These pronouns are used to say 'him/her/them' (I talk to Paul = I talk to him)

These pronouns are:

- 'Lui', which is used for 'her' or 'him' (used for both feminine and masculine)
 - ENG. I talk to Paul/Rebecca = I talk to him/her
 - FRAN. Je parle à Paul/Rebecca = Je lui parle
 - LOOK FOR: à, à la, au
- 'Leur', which is used for 'them' (used for both feminine and masculine)
 - ENG. I talk to the girls = I talk to them
 - FRAN. Je parle aux filles = Je leur parle
 - LOOK FOR: aux, à ces/les/ses/mes/tes/cettes/leurs/nos/vos

Y PRONOUN

- Usually, this pronoun is used to say 'there' and it replaces the noun after the 'à (to)' (I go to Paris = I go there) (Je vais à Paris = J'y vais)
 - The form of 'à' can be 'au' or 'à la'
 - In french 'y' is considered as a vowel. Since je ends in a vowel and 2 vowels can not be together you put an apostrophe between them.
- In another case, 'y' also means there, however it replaces a word indicating location (the bag is in front of the car = the bag is there) (le sac est devant l'auto = le sac y est)
 - Here since y is first, you do not need to put the apostrophe in between. To make it simpler, you can also say 'le sac est là' --- 'là' means there as well
- Y can also replace the noun after à (Je pense à l'astrologie = J'y pense)
 - Since à means 'of' as well, the sentence means 'I think of astrology'. Which changes to 'I think of it'. Since it uses 'of', we use 'y'

EN PRONOUN

- Overall, this pronoun is used to express a quantity of some sort, whether it is direct quantity (ex. 5 cookies = 5 of them) or just a few/some (some cookies = some of them). It can also be used with words indicating quantity, like ‘a lot of them’, ‘a little of them’, etc.
- Usually, this pronoun is used to say ‘some’ and it replaces the noun after the ‘de (of/some)’ (I prepare some cookies = I bake some of them) (je prépare des biscuits = J’en prépare)
 - LOOK FOR: de, de la, des, du ... then noun (Je mange **de la pomme**)
- It can also replace a noun that has quantity (We prepare five cakes = we prepare five of them) (Nous préparons deux gâteaux = Nous en préparons deux)
 - The number/quantity remains there. That is because, without the number, we would be saying ‘we prepare some’ (nous en préparons). This would be like the example above this one, where no exact quantity is expressed.
- The ‘en’ pronoun can also replace a noun that has an indirect quantity. This is when the quantity is not expressed with a number, instead, it is expressed with a word. Examples are: ‘a little bit of’ (peu de) or ‘a lot of’ (beaucoup de). (You want a lot of candies = you want a lot of them) (Vous voulez beaucoup de bonbons = vous en voulez beaucoup)
 - Notice how again the word indicating quantity remains here. That is because, without the quantity, we would be saying ‘you want some of them’, however we want to say ‘you want a lot of them’

There is an order that pronouns go, if there are multiple pronouns together. This is the order:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Direct Object Pronouns	Indirect Object Pronouns	Y Pronoun	En Pronoun

- Always remember that the pronouns usually go before the verb.
- If the verb is a reflexive verb, then the reflexive pronouns (se/me/te/nous/vous) goes before the pronouns listed above and the actual verb goes after the pronouns like (Je **me** **les** lave tous les jours = I wash **them** every day.)
 - The ‘me’ is the reflexive pronoun, the ‘les’ is another pronoun (it is a direct object pronoun), and the ‘lave’ is the actual verb.

PRONOUNS IN TENSES

- Always remember the VIA rule, when placing the pronouns in different tenses. It tells you what to put the pronoun before. This rule works for all the pronouns listed above. But, remember: Always follow the correct order in which the pronouns go in (also listed above).
- In the present tense, as we learned the pronoun goes before the verb, however in other tenses it can be placed differently.
- The V stands for Verb. The pronoun goes **before** the VERB in Future Simple as well. (ex. Je l'achèterai = I will buy it) The 'it' could be cookies. for example.
 - there is an apostrophe in between because there are 2 vowels together
- The I stands for Infinitive. The pronoun goes **before** the INFINITIVE in Futur Proche. Remember that Futur Proche has two verbs. The first one is aller conjugated and the second is the infinitive. So the pronoun goes before the second verb (the infinitive) (ex. Je vais le y manger = I will eat it there)
 - Notice how I used two pronouns and placed 'y' after 'le'.
- The A stands for Auxiliare. The pronoun goes **before** the AUXILIARE in Passé Composé. Only the passé composé has an auxiliare. (ex. nous y avons mangé = We ate there.) The 'y' is the pronoun and it is before the auxiliare which is 'avons'.

PRONOUNS IN NEGATION

- To make it a negative statement with pronouns, just place 'ne' and 'pas' around the pronoun and the 'verb in present/future simple', and the 'auxiliare is passé composé'.
 - In Futur Proche, the negation does not follow the VIA rule. The negation doesn't go around the pronoun and the infinitive in future proche. Instead, it ONLY goes around the first verb. The first verb is the conjugated form of 'aller'
 - FUTUR PROCHE: Je ne vais pas le manger (I am not going to eat it) The 'ne' and 'pas' only goes around the first verb which is the conjugation of 'aller'. That verb is 'vais'.
 - PRESENT: Je n'y mange pas (I do not eat there) The 'ne' and 'pas' is around the pronoun which is 'y' and the verb which is 'mange'.
 - FUTUR SIMPLE: Je n'en ferai pas beaucoup (I will not make a lot) The 'ne' and 'pas' is around the pronoun which is 'en' and the verb which is 'ferai'

- Notice how the ‘ne’ and ‘pas’ is not around ‘beaucoup’. That is because ‘beaucoup’ is not the pronoun. It is just used to allow the sentence to make sense.
- PASSÉ COMPOSÉ: Je ne l'ai pas mangé (I did not eat it) The ne and pas is around the pronoun which is ‘le (l)’ and the auxiliary which is ‘ai’.

QUI & QUE - RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- These verbs are used to say ‘who’ (qui) or ‘that’ (que) describing, ‘someone **who** does something’ or ‘something **that** someone does something to’.
- Qui is followed by a verb and has a proper noun (usually a name of a person) or a pronoun before it. (ex. La fille **qui** est intelligente a gagné le prix = the girl **who** is intelligent won a prize) ‘fille’ is the proper noun and ‘est’ is the verb. (ex. C'est moi **qui** est très athlétique = It is me, **who** is very athletic) moi is the pronoun and est is the verb.
 - Oftentimes in the second example, we use ‘Je suis celui qui est...’ which translates to ‘I am the one **who** is...’
 - If we are referring to another person instead of like ‘C’est Marie qui est très athlétique’ (This is Marie who is very athletic) then you can use this form.
- Que is followed by a noun or pronoun and has an object before it. (ex. Le gâteau **que** les filles aiment est très mauvais = The cake **that** the girls like est very bad) ‘Gâteau’ is the object and ‘filles’ are the noun. (ex. C’est le test **que** j’ai échoué = this is the test I failed) ‘Test’ is the object and ‘Je (j)’ is the Pronoun.

ADDITIONAL HELPFUL INFORMATION

HELPFUL LITTLE WORDS (Helpful Little Words)

Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais
Souvent	Often	Jamais	Never	Sous	Under
Devant	In front of	Toujours	Always	Ensemble	Together
Chaque	Every	Encore	Again	Tout le monde	Everyone
Bientôt	Soon	Avant	Before	Ici	Here

Peut- être	Maybe	Sans	Without	À	To/ At
Dessus	Above All	Si	If	Sur	On
Entre	Between	Derrière	Behind	Dans	In

LES MOTS INTERROGATIFS (Question Words / Phrases)

Francais	Anglais	Francais	Anglais
Pourquoi	Why	Combien de	How many
Où	Where	A quelle heure	At what time
Quand	When	A qui est-ce que	To whom
Comment	How	De qui est-ce que	About whom
Quel(s) / Quelle(s)	What / Which	Avec qui	With whom?

- There are two ways you can write it either the normal way which is...
 - EX. Ou est-ce tu vas? (this way is more formal)
- Or remove the est-ce que and switch the verb and subject, with a hyphen in between
 - EX. Ou vas-tu?
 - This can work with any verb or subject/pronoun or question word
 - Example #1: Ou va-t-il? (where is he going?)
 - here we put '-t-' in between because there were 2 vowels together.
 - Example #2: Combien de bonbons est-ce que tu veux? = Combien de bonbons veux-tu? (how many candies do you want?)

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