

FRENCH SUBJECT PRONOUNS



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French Subject Pronouns

A subject pronoun is a small word that takes the place of the subject of a sentence, the person or thing that is doing the action.

In English, these are words like I, you, he, she, we, they.

Instead of saying: Marie is eating an apple.

We could use a pronoun: She is eating an apple.

In French, subject pronouns work the same way. They replace the subject noun to avoid repetition and to make sentences smoother.

JE	JE is how to say I
TU	TU is the informal way to say YOU, and it is always singular

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	<p>TU is used when speaking with a friend, a family member, a child, or someone you know very well.</p>
IL	<p>IL is how to say HE</p> <p>IL is also the pronoun used to replace a masculine, singular noun. In this case, it means IT.</p>
ELLE	<p>ELLE is how to say SHE</p> <p>ELLE is also the pronoun used to replace a feminine, singular noun. In this case, it means IT.</p>
ON	<p>ON is how to say ONE in the general sense, but is usually used to mean WE.</p> <p>Even when ON means WE, it remains singular when conjugating verbs.</p>
NOUS	<p>NOUS is how to say WE</p> <p>NOUS is always plural when conjugating verbs.</p>

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<p>VOUS</p>	<p>VOUS is the formal way to say YOU when it is singular.</p> <p>VOUS is the plural form of YOU in any situation.</p> <p>VOUS is used with groups of people whether you know them well or not.</p> <p>When singular, VOUS is used with a person you don't know very well or have a formal relationship with.</p>
<p>ILS</p>	<p>ILS is how to say THEY when the group is either all masculine or its a mixed group.</p> <p>ILS can also refer to masculine things.</p>
<p>ELLES</p>	<p>ELLES is how to say THEY when the group is all feminine.</p> <p>ELLES can also refer to feminine things.</p>

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FRENCH SUBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR

PLURAL

JE	I	NOUS	WE
TU	YOU	VOUS	YOU
IL	HE or IT	ILS	THEY masculine or mixed group
ELLE	SHE or IT		
ON	ONE or WE or THEY	ELLES	THEY all feminine group

TU = YOU

INFORMAL
SINGULAR

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PLURAL or
FORMAL &
SINGULAR

VOUS = YOU

<p>JE always means I.</p> <p>When you want to say, for example, "Jennifer and I", JE changes to MOI.</p>	<p>JE suis en France. I am in France.</p> <p>Jennifer et moi sommes en France. Jennifer and I are in France.</p>
<p>TU always means YOU.</p> <p>TU is informal, singular, and can be used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a friend • a child • a family member • someone you're very informal with 	<p>TU es en France. You are in France.</p>

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<p>IL can mean HE.</p> <p>Jean est en France. Jean is in France.</p> <p>Il est en France. He is in France.</p>	<p>IL can mean IT.</p> <p>Le stylo est sur la table. The pen is on the table.</p> <p>Il est sur la table. It is on the table.</p>
<p>ELLE can mean SHE.</p> <p>Julie est en France. Julie is in France.</p> <p>Elle est en France. She is in France.</p>	<p>ELLE can mean IT.</p> <p>La tasse est sur la table. The cup is on the table.</p> <p>Elle est sur la table. It is on the table.</p>
<p>ON can mean ONE (always singular verb)</p> <p>On parle français en France. One speaks French in France.</p> <p>ON can mean WE (always singular verb)</p> <p>On parle français en France. We speak French in France.</p>	<p>ON can also mean “anonymous” THEY (always singular verb)</p> <p>On parle français en France. They speak French in France. (not referring to specific people)</p>
<p>NOUS always means WE (always plural verb)</p>	<p>Nous sommes en France. We are in France.</p>

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<p>VOUS always means YOU (sometimes singular) (sometimes plural)</p> <p>Can be used with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● groups of people ● one person you don't know well ● one person you have a formal relationship with, even if you know them well 	<p>Vous êtes en France. You are in France.</p> <p>This can be either plural or singular.</p> <p>When VOUS is singular, still use the plural form of the verb (not the TU form).</p>
<p>ILS always means THEY. (might refer to people)</p> <p>Jean et Marc sont en France. Jean and Marc are in France.</p> <p>Ils sont en France. They are in France.</p> <p>Jean et Julie sont en France. Jean and Julie are in France.</p>	<p>ILS always means THEY. (might refer to things)</p> <p>Le stylo et le verre sont sur la table. The pen and the glass are on the table.</p> <p>Ils sont sur la table. They are on the table.</p> <p>Le stylo et la tasse sont sur la table. The pen and the cup are on the table.</p>

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<p>Ils sont en France. They are in France.</p> <p>all masculine group OR mixed group</p>	<p>Ils sont sur la table. They are on the table.</p> <p>all masculine things OR mixed things</p>
<p>ELLES always means THEY (might refer to people)</p> <p>Jennifer et Julie sont en France. Jennifer and Julie are in France.</p> <p>Elles sont en France. They are in France.</p> <p>all feminine group</p>	<p>ELLES always means THEY (might refer to things)</p> <p>L'assiette et la tasse sont sur la table. The plate and the cup are on the table.</p> <p>Elles sont sur la table. They are on the table.</p> <p>all feminine things</p>

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