INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN

Nineteenth lesson – Dix-neuvième leçon
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   3.1. In the present tense
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An indirect object represents a person that receives the action of a verb indirectly.

- Paul offre des bijoux à Marie.
  - Paul lui offre des bijoux.

- Paul offers jewellery to Marie.
  - Paul offers her jewellery.
An indirect object pronoun represents and replaces à + a person.

- Paul offre des bijoux à Marie.
- Paul lui offre des bijoux.

- Paul offers jewellery to Marie.
- Paul offers her jewellery.
In the previous examples, Marie is the indirect object and the pronoun that replaces à Marie is lui.
1. **Forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Me (m’)</th>
<th>To me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te (t’)</td>
<td>To you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lui</td>
<td>To him/to her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>To us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>To you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leur</td>
<td>To them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Forms**

1.1. When preceding a vowel, the forms *me* and *te* become *m’* and *t’* respectively.

- *Paul offre des bijoux à moi.* Paul offers jewellery to me.
- ➔ *Paul m’offre des bijoux.* Paul offers me jewellery.

- *Paul offre des bijoux à toi.* Paul offers jewellery to you.
- ➔ *Paul t’offre des bijoux.* Paul offers you jewellery.
1. **Forms**

1.2. In the **imperative**, **me** and **te** become **moi** and **toi**.

- **Offre-moi des bijoux!**
  - Offer me jewellery!

- **Offrez-moi des bijoux!**
  - Offer me jewellery!
2. Position

2.1. In the present tense, the indirect pronoun is placed just before the main verb.

- *Paul offre des bijoux à Marie.*
  - Paul offers jewellery to Marie.

→ *Paul lui offre des bijoux.*
  - Paul offers her jewellery.
2. Position

2.2 In the compound past tense (passé composé), the indirect object pronoun precedes the auxiliary verb.

- *Paul a offert des bijoux à Marie.*
  - Paul offered jewellery to Marie.

→ *Paul lui a offert des bijoux.*
  - Paul offered her jewellery.
2. Position

2.3 In imperative sentences, the indirect object pronoun is placed after the main verb and is attached to it by a hyphen.

- **Offre-lui des bijoux.**
  - Offer her/him jewellery.

- **Offrez-lui des bijoux.**
  - Offer her/him jewellery.
3. IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES

3.1. In negative sentences in the present tense:

- **Ne** precedes the object pronoun.
- **Pas** is placed after the conjugated verb.
3. In negative sentences

- *Paul lui offre des bijoux.*
  - Paul offers her jewellery.

- *Paul ne lui offre pas de bijoux.*
  - Paul does not offer her jewellery.
3. IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- Remember that the indefinite articles (un, une, des) become de in negative sentences.
3. In negative sentences

3.2. In negative sentences in the compound past tense:

- **Ne** precedes the indirect object pronoun
- **Pas** is placed between the auxiliary verb and the past participle of the main verb.
3. In the negative sentences

Note: in this case, there is no agreement between the past participle and the indirect object.

- \textit{Paul a offert des bijoux à Marie.}
  - \textit{Paul has offered jewellery to Marie.}

→ \textit{Paul ne lui a pas offert de bijoux.}
  - \textit{Paul hasn’t offered jewellery to Marie.}
3. In the negative sentences

3.3 In negative imperative:

- The indirect object pronoun is placed before the verb and is not attached to it by a hyphen.

- Place ne at the beginning of the sentence and pas after the imperative form.
3. **In the negative sentences**

- *Ne lui offre pas* de bijoux.  
  - *Don’t offer her/him jewellery.*

- *Ne lui offrez pas* de bijoux.  
  - *Don’t offer her/him jewellery.*
3. **In the negative sentences**

- Me and te become m' and t', respectively, when preceding a word starting with a vowel.

- **Ne m’offre** pas de bijoux.
  - Don’t offer me jewellery.

- **Ne m’offrez** pas de bijoux.
  - Don’t offer me jewellery.
**Observe**

- Parler à – to talk to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parler à to talk to</th>
<th>Indirect object</th>
<th>Indirect object pronoun</th>
<th>Indirect object pronoun+negation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Tu parles à ta sœur. You talk to your sister</td>
<td>Tu lui parles. You talk to her.</td>
<td>Tu ne lui parles pas. you don’t talk to her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Tu as parlé à ta sœur. You talked to your sister.</td>
<td>Tu lui as parlé. You talked to her.</td>
<td>Tu ne lui as pas parlé. You didn’t talk to her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp.</td>
<td>Parle à ta sœur! Talk to your sister!</td>
<td>Parle-lui! Talk to her!</td>
<td>Ne lui parles pas! Don’t talk to her!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C’est tout pour aujourd’hui!

Au revoir!

Merci!