

# FRENCH LESSON

## GRAMMAIRE 4

### THE SUBJECT PRONOUNS

#### 1. Les pronoms sujets

Je	I	Je mange une pomme. I am eating an apple.
Tu	You	Tu téléphones à Paul. You are calling Paul.
Il	He	Il est professeur. He is professor.
Elle	She	Elle a 10 ans. She is 10 years old.
On	We	On va au restaurant ce soir. We are going to the restaurant tonight.
Nous	We	Nous sommes mariés. We are married.
Vous	You	Vous êtes en retard. You are late.
Ils	They	Ils ont faim. They are hungry.
Elles	They	Elles jouent au football. They play soccer.

#### 2. On?

- "On" can be confusing but is really easy to use. It's the less formal way to speak in French and also the easiest way to conjugate.

The most common way to use it is to replace "nous". It conjugates like "il ou elle".

Ex : **On est de retour = Nous sommes de retour.** We are back

**On a passé de super vacances = Nous avons passés de super vacances.** We had a great vacation

The other way to use it would be the equivalent of "one" in English.

Ex : **On peut admirer l'architecture en Europe.** One can admire the architecture in Europe.

### 3. Il ou Elle

As you probably noticed, we don't use "it" in French. It's either "IL" ou "ELLE".

- "IL" represents someone or something masculine.

Ex : **Jean est en route = Il est en route.** Jean is on his way = He is on his way.  
**Le magasin est fermé = Il est fermé.** The store is close = It is close.

- "ELLE" represents someone or something feminine.

Ex : **Marie est à l'école. = Elle est à l'école.** Marie is at school = She is at school.  
**La voiture est rouge = Elle est rouge.** The car is red = It is red.

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### 4. Ils ou Elles

Exactly the same use as "IL" ou "ELLE" but plural this time.

- "ILS" represents someone or something masculine.

Ex : **Luke et Mark ont 15 ans = Ils ont 15 ans.**  
Luke and Mark are 15 years old = They are 15 years old.  
**Les cookies sont très bons = Ils sont très bons.**  
The cookies are really good = They are really good.

- "ELLES" represents someone or something feminine.

Ex : **Ashley et Diana sont au cinéma. = Elles sont au cinéma.**  
Ashley and Diana are at the theater = They are at the theater.  
**Les chaises sont noires = Elles sont noires.**  
The chairs are black = They are black.

- But what if you want to talk about feminine and masculine together? Then you use only "ILS", not "ELLES".

Ex : **Ashley et Mark ont faim. = Ils ont faim.**  
Ashley and Mark are hungry = They are hungry.  
**L'ordinateur et la souris sont sur le bureau = Ils sont sur le bureau.**  
The computer and the mouse are on the desk. They are on the desk.

## 5. Tu ou Vous

We use "TU" when we talk to someone we know. Friend, family, classmate, colleague, ...

We use "VOUS" when we talk to someone we don't know well or has a higher position than us and we need to show them respect.

You don't know well : the cashier, the principal, the flight attendant, ...

You show respect to : your professor, your boss, sometimes your parents in-law, etc..

Ex : To your friend : **Est-ce que tu veux du chocolat?** Do you want some chocolate?

To your boss : **Est-ce que vous voulez un café?** Do you want a coffee?

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### NOTES