Subject pronouns

English	French
I	je (j')
You (singular)	tu
He/it (masculine)	il
She/it (feminine)	elle
One/we	on
We	nous
You (plural/formal)	vous
They (masculine)	ils
They (feminine)	elles

Use: To replace nouns when it is clear who is being talked about.

Present tense conjugation

Pronoun	-ER verb ending [-CER/GER]	-RE verb ending	-IR verb ending
Je	-e	-s	-is
Tu	-es	-s	-is
Il/Elle/On	-e	-	-it
Nous	-ons [-eons/çons]	-ons	-issons
Vous	-ez	-ez	-issez
Ils/Elles	-ent	-ent	-issent

Conjugation: Pronoun + present tense stem + present tense ending (er, re, or ir)
Present tense stem: Remove the '-er', '-re' or '-ir' from the end of the verb.
Meaning: I *verb*, I am *verb*-ing, I do *verb*

Future tense conjugation

Pronoun	Ending
Je	-ai
Tu	-as
Il/Elle/On	-a
Nous	-ons
Vous	-ez

Future tense conjugation (cont)

Ils/Elles	-ont

Conjugation: Pronoun + future tense stem + Avoir present tense ending (irregular)
Future tense stem: The full infinitive.
Meaning: I will *verb*

Emphatic pronouns

English	French
Me	moi
You (singular)	toi
Him	lui
Her	elle
Us	nous
You (plural/formal)	vous
Them (masculine)	eux
Them (feminine)	elles

Use: For emphasis (e.g. moi, je...), on its own, after a preposition (e.g. avec eux; derriere moi), in comparison (e.g. rapide que toi), to denote belonging (c'est à moi), after 'c'est' and 'ce sont', and combined with 'même' (e.g. moi-même (myself))

Indirect object pronouns

English	French [before vowel]
To me/for me	me [m']
To you/for you (singular)	te [t']
To him/for him/to her/for her/to it/for it	lui
To us/for us	nous
To you/for you (plural/formal)	vous

Indirect object pronouns (cont)

To them/for them	leur

Use: To refer to a person/thing as a recipient of an action. It replaces 'à + noun'.
Word order: The inDOP usually comes directly in front of the verb (e.g. il ne nous parle pas), unless used in positive imperatives (e.g. montre-le nous). In imperatives, 'me' and 'te' are also replaced with 'moi' and 'toi' (e.g. donne-moi ça).
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Imperfect tense conjugation

Pronoun	Ending
Je	-ais
Tu	-ais
Il/Elle/On	-ait
Nous	-ions
Vous	-iez
Ils/Elles	-aient

Conjugation: Pronoun + present tense stem + imperfect tense ending
Present tense stem: Remove the '-er', '-re' or '-ir' from the end of the infinitive.
Meaning: I used to *verb*, I was *verb*-ing

Conditional tense conjugation

Future tense stem: the full infinitive.
Conjugation: Pronoun + Future tense stem + Imperfect tense ending
Meaning: I would *verb*

Possessive adjectives

English	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Plural
My	mon	ma	mes
Your	ton	ta	tes
His/her	son	sa	ses
Our	notre	notre	nos
Your	votre	votre	vos
Their	leur	leur	leurs

Use:

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Demonstrative adjectives

English	Masculine	Feminine
This/that	ce/cet	cette
These/those	ces	ces

Use: To point out a particular thing or person

Indefinite adjectives

English	Singular [feminine]	Plural [feminine]
Other	autre	autres
Every	chaque	-
Same	même	mêmes
Some/a few	-	quelques
All/every	tout[e]	tous [toutes]

Use: To talk about people or things in a general way without saying exactly who or what they are.

Direct object pronouns

English	French [before vowel]
Me	me [m']
You (singular)	te [t']
Him/it (masculine)	le [l']
Her/it (feminine)	la [l']
Us	nous
You (plural/formal)	vous
Them	les

Use: To replace a person or thing affected by an action when it is clear who/what is being referred to, to avoid excessive repetition.

Word order: The DOP comes directly in front of the verb (e.g. je t'aime), unless in positive imperatives in which case it comes after the verb (asseyez-vous).

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Perfect tense conjugation

Verb type	Past participle ending
-ER verbs	-é
-RE verbs	-i
-IR verbs	-u

Conjugation: Pronoun + Avoir or Être conjugation + past participle (present tense stem + past participle ending)

Irregular rule: Conjugations that use Être must have the past participle agree with the pronoun.

Present tense stem (past participle): Remove the '-er', '-re', or '-ir' from the end of the infinitive.

Meaning: I *verb* -ed, I have *verb* -ed, I did *verb*

Articles

English	Feminine singular [before vowel]	Masculine singular [before vowel]	Plural
The	la [l']	le [l']	les
A	une	un	des
Some	du [de l']	de la [de l']	des

Use: In front of nouns to determine if they are specific (definite), non-specific (indefinite) or partial (partitive).

Possessive pronouns

English	Masculine singular [plural]	Feminine singular [plural]
Mine	le mien [les miens]	la mienne [les miennes]
Yours (singular)	le tien [les tiens]	la tienne [les tiennes]
Theirs (singular)	le sien [les siens]	la sienne [les siennes]
Ours	le nôtre [les nôtres]	la nôtre [les nôtres]
Yours (plural)	le vôtre [les vôtres]	la vôtre [les vôtres]

Possessive pronouns (cont)

Theirs (plural)	le leur [les leurs]	la leur [les leurs]

Question words

English	French
Where	où
How	comment
How much/how many	combien
What	qu'est-ce que
What	quoi
Why	pourquoi
Who	qui/qui est-ce que
Whose	à qui
About what	de qui
Who/what/which	quel/quels/quelle/-quelles
Which/which one	lequel/lesquels/la-quelle/lesquelles
Isn't it/don't you/weren't we etc.	n'est-ce pas

Word order:

combien: combien + verb; combien de + noun

quoi: quoi + ~~noun~~

quel, lequel: is made to agree with the object that is asked about

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