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Direct and indirect objects in french grammar

. . . . (for information and copyright notices, click here to replace pronouns; In these exercises, we intersect and combine pronouns directly and indirectly. For all questions, object nouns in a given sentence must be replaced by the appropriate pronouns. เมนูหลักไวยากรณ์หมายเหตุEx. #1 (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #2 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #3 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #4 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #5 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #6 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #7 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #8 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #9 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|2),000 Ex. #10 - Vocab.? (1|1),000 (2|2),000, (3|1 คำตอบที่ถูกต้อง Improper agreement with nouns Try again The description is back to the correct past 1! The same nouns are the same as the nouns they will replace. Improper direct object replacement Try again The description back to Ex. 1 is not the correct option. Improper agreement with nouns Try again The description back to Ex. 2 is not the correct option. Improper change of indirect objects Try again The description back to Ex. 2 is correct! Replacing the appropriate indirect object It answers the qui question? There is a preposition between the verb and the indirect object > Return to Ex. 2 is not the correct option. Improper placement of pronouns Try again The description back to Ex. 3 is not the correct option. Improper agreement with nouns Try again The description back to Ex 3 is correct! The proper position of the pronouns, both directly and indirectly, objects lead the verb as they relate logically. In the compound ten of them before supplementing, go back to Ex 3 correct! The appropriate position of pronouns when both are in the 3rd party, when both pronouns are in the 3rd party directly precede the indirect return to Ex. 4 is not the correct choice. The improper position of the pronoun when both are in the 3rd party try again. The description back to Ex. 4 is not the right choice. Improper change of indirect objects Try again The description back to Ex. 4 is not the right choice. Improper change of indirect objects Try again Description Of inappropriate alternatives to pronouns Try again The description back to the past 5 is correct! Replacing the appropriate indirect object It answers the qui question? There are prepositions between verbs and indirect objects > The appropriate selection of pronouns. Here it is: Oberi, Permet, Repondre, Telephone, returning to Ex. 5 is not the right choice. Improper agreement with nouns Try again The description back to Ex. 5 is not the correct option. Improper placement of pronouns Try again Go Ex 6 is correct! The proper position of the pronouns, both directly and indirectly, objects lead the verb as they relate logically. In the ten compounds they pre-supplement, returning to Ex. 6 is not the right choice. Improper direct object replacement Try again The description back to Ex. 6 is not the right choice. Improper direct object replacement Try again The description back to Ex. 7 is not the correct option. Improper direct object replacement Try again The description back to Ex. 7 is correct! Proper change of objects directly It answers the qui question? There is no preposition between verbs and objects directly > Return to The Correct Ex. 7! The appropriate position of the pronoun when both are in the 3rd party, when both pronouns are in the 3rd party directly preceding the indirect return to Ex. 8 is not the correct option. The improper position of the pronoun when both are in the 3rd party try again. The description back to Ex. 8 is not the correct option. The improper position of the pronoun when both are in the 3rd party try again. Description An inappropriate agreement with a noun. Try again The description back to Ex. 8 is not the correct option. Improper placement of pronouns Try again The description goes back to Ex. 9 correct! The proper position of the pronouns, both directly and indirectly, objects lead the verb as they relate logically. In the ten compounds, they first supplement. Please note: some verbs use indirect objects in French, while their English equivalents use objects directly. Here it is: Oberi, Permet, Repondre, Telephone, back to Ex. 9 is not the right choice. Improper placement of pronouns Try again Description Of inappropriate alternatives to pronouns Try again The description back to Ex. 9 is not the correct option. Improper agreement with nouns Try again The description back to Ex. 10 is not the correct option. Improper direct object replacement Try again The explanation back to the past 10 is correct! Proper change of objects directly It answers the qui question? There is no preposition between verbs and objects directly > Back to Ex. 10 grammar notes for exercise on this page. pronouns represent nouns; In these exercises, we intersect and combine pronouns directly and indirectly. For all questions, object nouns in a given sentence must be replaced by the appropriate pronouns. The comprehensive list is:1) - The same number of gender pronouns are the nouns they will replace, such as 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 5 Ex. 8 Ex. 10 2) - the transition of a direct object, a direct object pronouns, instead of direct objects. There is no preposition between the verb and the object directly > 1 Ex. 6 Ex. 7 Ex. 10 3) - Changing indirect objects, indirect object pronouns instead of indirect objects. There are prepositions between verbs and indirect objects > e.g. 2 ex 4 ex 5 4) – The position of pronouns, both directly and indirectly, the objects lead the verbs that they are logically involved in, in their ten compounds before supplementation, such as 3, past, 6, past, 9 5) - positions of pronouns. When sentences include object pronouns directly and indirectly, the command is indirectly followed by direct. The position of the pronouns when both are in the 3rd person, when the two pronouns are directly in the 3rd party, preceding the indirect, e.g. 4, past 8 7) - choose pronouns. Here it is: Oberi, Permet, Repondre, Telephone like 5, Ex 9, Back to Ex. 1 main menu terminology for former #1 - back to fitness? Praise: See (see) la télévision: TV terminology for Ex. #2 - Back to Fitness?Parler: To talk to son Amy: his (female) friends terminology for the past #3 - Back to Workout? les livres #5: lire books: read the terminology for the former #4 - Back to Fitness? Uber: Forget téléphoner: Phone terminology for ex #6 - Back to fitness? Bus: Paul Bus: Terminology for the past #7 - oublier: Forget the remercier: Thanks mon amie: My friend's vocabulary for ex #8 - back to workout #9? Back to exercise? Today I will talk about a vast story: French pronouns. I can't cover it all in a blog post. First, let's see how to choose the right French pronouns 1 – what is pronouns? Pronouns are small words that replace nouns. For example, if I mention my friend Tina, I can say: Tina. Tina loves flowers Tina or I can replace Tina and use pronouns in this case why she's not her or her because in this sentence Tina is a grammar story so I have to choose the pronoun title title 2 – how to choose the right French pronouns A – understanding the value of the pronoun is replaced first, you have to think of the value of the word syntax you want to replace. Tina Don de Fleur Quidon?Tina Don Quidon? The pronouns of the subject are Je, tu, IL, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles(s silent). Tina is a singular third person (her), so I'll choose elle to replace Tina (if you don't understand) Read my article about French numbers and gender before you read this article). We don't have a special model to replace cars, books, etc... in France everything is either a man or a woman, so il or elle there is a new French neutral. Pronouns for humans are used mainly within the LGBTQ+ community, such as iel, but are not yet common practice B – the key to understanding French pronouns. They don't know how to figure out the grammatical value of the nouns they want to replace. In English, there are not many pronouns. It takes about 10 years for French children to master all the different French pronouns: they mostly learn by repeating, even if they also spend years learning the theory in French classes. Children learn pronouns by repetition and correction: their parents and teachers make their mistakes, and then the child develops an understanding of what pronouns s/he should use in different sentence structures. So you may be able to learn French pronouns by mimicking French sentences with pronouns (with the voice of course), like French kids do, but if you have people constantly correcting you this way is not the best or the fastest way. Actually understanding the logic behind why we use this or pronouns would be a huge help in understanding French pronouns. This logic is called syntax. To really understand french pronouns, I suggest you get my middle French method, which clearly describes French pronouns to you in a logical way, and gradually offers many examples and exercises. Pronouns are already dominant within the context of low-level subject matter. Now in France you have several types of pronouns. Today, let's see the French pronouns, stress pronouns and french object pronouns, which are the most confusing of French learners. This lesson provides the necessary advice and presents a simple explanation: I can not explain all the finer details of the French pronouns in one article, when all the books are written in this story! How do I focus on what often confuses English speakers 3 – what is the pronoun of the subject? The title is the entity that performs the verb. There is an easy way to find the subject of a sentence, first find the verb, then ask: who + verb or what + verb, the answer to that question will be about you B – the French heading Pronouns list of French pronouns to replace one single entity is Je (or j + vowel or h) = I Tu = you il not officially singular = it's a long eel soundElle = she's short-cut el voice On - It used to mean one, but nowadays in casual French to speak, we represent the current more formal/written nous form (see below). This is my article about the pronoun in French Vous = you one official, if the pronouns replace multiple entities, you will choose in the list of pronouns titled French plural Nous = we s silent, but it becomes Z when followed by a vowel or h. currently nous is used in most formal and written contexts. In conversation, we often use on Vous = you plural (both formal and informal). Or they, instead of a mix of male and female entities – S silent, but it becomes Z when it is followed by a vowel or h. Elles = them, replace the women-only entity – S will be silent, but it becomes Z when it is followed by a pool or h. C – there is no special It Pronoun in France we do not have it form. This is a difficult concept for English speakers to understand at first, you will find some expressions that use pronounun intangible objects such as pleut il(rain), but they are idiosyncratic, like idioms. Their pronouns, uses and pronunciation stories are explained in depth, with many examples and sounds in my beginner French learning method 4 - highlighting french stress, stress pronouns (called disjunctive and stressed pronouns) are used: after c'est, alone (i.e. pointing to people to speak. He, or raise your hand to get selected), and before and after prepositions/ridges. I don't know what you're (shout out for selection) Ave Lui, france's stress pronouns list is moi, toi, LUI, ELLE, alley, nous, vous, EUX, ELLES. Please note that in stress pronouns, LUI is used only for the singularity of MASCULINE and carefully learns eux male plural protagonist EUX - pronounced like e in je. The stress pronoun for on is alley, but not much French. Pronouns, stories and stress are described in detail in chapters 1, 2 and 9 of my downloadable French audiobooks. I used many examples and then features pronouns in the initial bilingual level of subject 5 – directly and indirectly french objects pronouns A - the key to finding the object pronouns directly and indirectly French as I explained in the first paragraph, the key to figuring out what pronouns you should use to replace the French words is to understand the grammatical value of the word. In order to do so, you will ask a very specific grammar question. To find cod (complement d'objet directly) and COI (complete indirect d'objet), it is important that you ask your grammar questions in French. The problem with objects directly and indirectly is that The English may use COI in French. A CD... So if you ask your grammatical questions in English, you may get incorrect answers such as 'call someone', using objects directly in English. Your grammar question: subject + verb + qui / quoi ? = CODIsubject + verb + à qui = COI now, let's sample, it will make more sense this way. Answer: Tina Dons le Fleurs = COD now let's look for indirect objects subject + verb + qui? Answer: Paula Paul = COI, if you understand this process, then you understand objects directly and indirectly in France. When you find the word you want to replace, you select the appropriate pronoun in the list of pronouns B - french object pronouns directly, the list of French COD pronouns is: me, te, le/la, nous, vous, les - Note I te, le / la became m', t', l'+ vowels or hours, so for my example les fleurs were replaced by les= Tina lesne à Paul C-pronouns indirect french object, the list of French COI pronouns is: me, TE, LUI, nous, Vous, LEUR - so for COI, lui refers to him and her (unlike the pronoun stress that lui refers to him, elle Important: Please note that for both groups of objects I te, nous, Vous are the same, then the pronouns change between Le La Me La Lui Louvre. CONJUGATED (after ne in negatives) and there are a lot of glidings in french speaking (use my French audiobook to get acquainted with understanding French speaking). – Using multiple object pronouns in the same sentence, you can use multiple object pronouns in the same sentence. Except for the emotional imperative, the command is as follows: subject + (ne) + me / te / se / nous / vous + le / la / l ' / les + lui / leur + verb + (pas) Apparently this is just a shortcut: you can not learn your pronouns command with items like that. You need to practice a lot so that this statement becomes second nature to you, Glidings are super stronger than these pronouns, especially ones that end with e to stay focused on context, since a lot of pronouns are lost in french speaking when people don't. The object pronouns directly and indirectly are described in detail + exercises + featured in the intermediate story in my French audiobook À Moi Paris Level 3 6 – other types of French pronouns, French pronouns and En french pronouns Y and En according to the same kind of logic. For each pronouns, there are 2 main points to understand A – pronouns en 1 – we use en in French to replace nouns modified by the idea of volume, Gerbua de Lo has 20000 J. 2014 what is recommended by the verb followed by de, du, de la, de la, de have the availability of Y = j'en rêveJe travel mon =j'en parle B-properties 1 - French Pronoun Y instead of the place. I vais Paris = j'y vaisJe France = j'y vais 2 - French Pronoun Y also replaces what (never a man) suggested by à, au, aux, à l', as Je celui – men's singularity – plural of men – plural of women d – no doubt pro plural and will be used instead of nouns. The other confirms (e) people (e) people (e) individual oneononeplusrseverrseverseversever