



complements d'object directs (COD) et indirects (COI)

PLACEMENT all COD/COI come BEFORE

- the verb if there is just one verb;

if there's more than one verb:

- the auxiliary in the passé composé
- the infinitive, if there is one

LES COMPLEMENTS D'OBJET DIRECT - COD

me/m' – *me*

nous – *us*

te/t' – *you*

vous – *you*

le/la – *him/her, it*

les – *them, those/these*

se/s' – *himself, herself*

se/s' – *themselves*

le/l' – replaces masculine singular objects or people

la – replaces feminine singular objects or people

les – replaces any plural objects or people, feminine or masculine

LES COMPLEMENTS D'OBJET INDIRECTS - COI

me/m' – *(to) me*

nous – *(to) us*

te/t' – *(to) you*

vous – *(to) you*

lui – *(to) him/her*

leur – *(to) them*

se/s' – *(to) himself, herself* se/s' – *(to) themselves*

These look familiar, don't they? Yes, the only difference between the personal direct and indirect objects is in the forms *lui* and *leur*.

RAPPEL: These forms replace the preposition *à* and the object.



**complements d'object directs
(COD) et indirects (COI)**

Y – replaces à + place or other object of a verb using the preposition à

e.g. aller à, assister à, penser à, réfléchir à, s'attendre à

EN – replaces de + object of a verb using the preposition de

e.g. penser de, manger de, prendre de, avoir besoin de

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

There is a specific order for these pronouns, according to the pronoun flag:

