

Les relations personnelles

PARTIE

1

- A. Les verbes réfléchis: sens réciproque p. 352 _____
- B. Révision: Les pronoms relatifs **qui** et **que** p. 354 _____
- C. La construction préposition + pronom relatif pp. 355-356 _____
- D. Le pronom relatif **dont** p. 357 _____

A. Les verbes réfléchis: sens réciproque p. 352

Reflexive verbs may be used to express a RECIPROCAL ACTION. In this case, the reflexive pronouns often correspond to the English expression *each other*. In the examples below, note the form of the verbs in heavy print.

Alain connaît Sophie.	}	Ils se connaissent.	<i>They know each other.</i>
Sophie connaît Alain.			
J'écris à ma copine.	}	Nous nous écrivons.	<i>We write each other.</i>
Ma copine m'écrit.			
Tu téléphones à Claire.	}	Vous vous téléphonez.	<i>You phone each other.</i>
Claire te téléphone.			

Since a reciprocal action involves two or more people, the subject of a reciprocal verb is always plural: **nous, vous, ils, elles**.

- The subject may also be **on** used in the plural sense of **nous**.
On se verra demain. *We will see each other tomorrow.*

B. Révision: Les pronoms relatifs qui et que p. 354

When we want to describe people or things, we often use adjectives. We can also use CLAUSES which refer back or relate to the people and things being described (the ANTECEDENTS). Such clauses are called RELATIVE CLAUSES and are introduced by RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Note how the French relative pronouns **qui** and **que** are used to convert two clauses into a single sentence.

J'ai un ami. **Il** habite à Paris.

→ J'ai un ami **qui** habite à Paris.

*I have a friend **who** lives in Paris.*

J'ai un ami. Je **l'**invite souvent.

→ J'ai un ami **que** j'invite souvent.

*I have a friend **whom (that)** I often invite.*

B. Révision: Les pronoms relatifs qui et que p. 354

J'ai lu le livre. **Il** était sur la table.

→ J'ai lu le livre **qui** était sur la table. *I read the book **that** was on the table.*

J'ai lu le livre. Tu **l'**as apporté.

→ J'ai lu le livre **que** tu as apporté. *I read the book **that** you brought.*

Both **qui** and **que** may refer to people, things, or ideas.

The choice between **qui** and **que** is determined by their function in the sentence.

- **Qui** (*who, that, which*) is the SUBJECT of the verb of the relative clause.
- **Que** (*whom, that, which*) is the DIRECT OBJECT of the verb of the relative clause.

PARTIE

1

B. Révision: Les pronoms relatifs qui et que p. 354

- The verb that follows **qui** always agrees with the ANTECEDENT of **qui**.

Est-ce que c'est **vous** **qui** **avez pris** ces photos?

- Although the object pronoun *whom, that, which* may be omitted in English, **que** is always expressed in French.
- When the verb that follows **que** is in the passé composé, its past participle agrees with the ANTECEDENT of **que**.

J'ai aimé **le film** **que** j'ai **vu** hier.

J'ai téléphoné **aux filles** **que** j'ai **vues** au cinéma.

C. La construction préposition + pronom relatif pp. 355-356

In the examples below, the relative clause is introduced by a preposition (**avec**). Note the forms of the relative pronouns as they refer to people or things.

Philippe a une copine. Il va souvent au cinéma **avec cette copine**.

→ Philippe a une copine **avec qui** il va souvent au cinéma.

Philippe has a friend with whom he often goes to the movies.

Tu as des idées. Je ne suis pas d'accord **avec ces idées**.

→ Tu as des idées **avec lesquelles** je ne suis pas d'accord.

You have ideas with which I do not agree.

C. La construction préposition + pronom relatif pp. 355-356

When relative pronouns are used with prepositions (**avec, pour, sur**, etc.), the constructions are:

PREPOSITION + qui	to refer to <u>people</u>
PREPOSITION + lequel	to refer to <u>things</u>

- **Lequel** agrees with the noun it represents. It has the same forms as the corresponding interrogative pronoun:

lequel laquelle lesquels lesquelles

- In French, the preposition (**avec, pour**, etc.) always comes before the relative pronoun. (In English, the preposition may come at the end of the sentence.) Compare:

Tu as des idées **avec lesquelles** je ne suis pas d'accord.

You have ideas with which I do not agree.

You have ideas that I do not agree with.

Continued...

C. La construction préposition + pronom relatif pp. 355-356

ALLONS PLUS LOIN

The relative pronoun **lequel**, like the interrogative **lequel?**, contracts with **à** and **de**.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Tu as assisté à ce concert? | Oui, c'est le concert auquel j'ai assisté. |
| Tu habites près de ce parc? | Oui, c'est le parc près duquel j'habite. |

D. Le pronom relatif **dont** p. 357

Note how in the examples below, the relative pronoun **dont** replaces a noun introduced by **de**.

Je ne connais pas la fille. Tu parles **de cette fille**.

→ Je ne connais pas la fille **dont** tu parles.

I don't know the girl (whom, that) you are talking about.

Je connais le restaurant. Tu parles **de ce restaurant**.

→ Je connais le restaurant **dont** tu parles.

I know the restaurant (that) you are talking about.

Marc a trouvé le livre. Il avait besoin **de ce livre**.

→ Marc a trouvé le livre **dont** il avait besoin.

Marc found the book (that) he needed.

D. Le pronom relatif **dont** p. 357

The relative pronoun **dont** replaces

de + NOUN or NOUN PHRASE

Dont is, therefore, often used with verbs and verbal expressions that are followed by **de**:

avoir besoin de

parler de

se souvenir de

faire la connaissance de

avoir envie de

discuter de

s'occuper de

être amoureux de

→ **Dont** may refer to PEOPLE or THINGS.

→ Note the word order with **dont**:

(antecedent) + dont + subject + verb . . .

D. Le pronom relatif **dont** p. 357

ALLONS PLUS LOIN

Dont is also used to replace **de** + NOUN in sentences where **de** indicates possession or relationship. In this type of construction, **dont** is the equivalent of *whose*.

Voici l'ami.

La soeur **de cet ami** habite à Paris.

Voici l'ami.

Je t'ai donné l'adresse **de cet ami**.

Voici l'ami **dont** la soeur
habite à Paris.

*This is the friend whose
sister lives in Paris.*

Voici l'ami **dont** je t'ai
donné l'adresse.

*This is the friend whose
address I gave you.*