A Starting list of forms for teaching

Non-Binary and Inclusive French

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Subject Pronouns

- je
- tu
- il/elle/iel
- nous
- vous
- ils/elles/iels

Demonstrative Pronouns

- celui/celle/ cellui
- ceux/celles/ celleux

Direct Object Pronouns

- me
- te
- le/la/læ
- nous
- vous
- les

Disjunctive Pronouns

- moi
- toi
- lui/elle/ soi*/ellui
- nous
- vous
- eux/elles/ elleux

Possessive Determiners

- mon/ma/maon/mes
- ton/ta/taon/tes
- son/sa/saon/ses
- notre/notre/notre/nos
- votre/votre/votre/vos
- leur/leur/leur/leurs

Articles:

- le/la/læ/l'/les
- un/une/un.e/des

Agreement: Written Communication**

Use punctuated affixes that combine traditional forms.
Examples:

- Iel est allé.e.
- Iel est allé-e.
- Iel est allé·e.

- Iel est amoureux.se.
- Iel est amoureux-se.
- Iel est amoureux·se.

This infographic was adapted from the following publication and does not include all possible language forms. For more details, please see:

Knisely, Kris. (2020). Le français non-binaire: linguistic forms used by non-binary speakers of French. *Foreign Language Annals. 53*(4). 850-876. doi: 10.1111/flan.12500

* Note: *Soi* is only used in formulaic expressions like *soi-même*. Please see Knisely (2021) for a more complete discussion.
** Note: These forms are for written communication only and cannot be pronounced. Please see Knisely (2021) for more details.