

## Les verbes avec à + un complément d'objet indirect

**À** is used after many French verbs that need an **indirect object**. Note that in the English equivalent the preposition is often different or non-existent.

<b>assister à</b> (la réunion)	to attend (the meeting)
<b>conseiller à</b>	to advise
<b>convenir à Jean / la situation</b>	to please, to be suitable for Jean / the situation
<b>demander à</b> (Paul)	to ask (Paul)
<b>défendre à</b>	to forbid
<b>demander à</b>	to ask
<b>déplaire à</b>	to displease / be displeasing to
<b>désobéir à</b>	to disobey
<b>dire à</b>	to say / tell
<b>donner un stylo à X</b>	to give X a pen
<b>emprunter un livre à X</b>	to borrow a book from X
<b>envoyer (qqch) à qqn</b>	to send (something) to (someone)
<b>être à</b>	to belong to
<b>faire attention à</b>	to pay attention to
<b>se fier à</b> (Sylvie)	to trust (Sylvie)
<b>goûter à quelque chose</b>	to taste something
<b>s'habituer à</b>	to get used to
<b>interdire à</b>	to forbid
<b>s'intéresser à</b>	to be interested in
<b>jouer à</b>	to play (a game or a sport)
<b>manquer à</b>	to miss someone
<b>mêler à</b>	to mingle with / to join in
<b>nuire à</b>	to harm
<b>obéir à</b>	to obey
<b>s'opposer à</b>	to oppose
<b>ordonner à</b>	to order
<b>parler à</b>	to talk to
<b>penser à</b>	to think of / about

<b>permettre à</b>	to permit
<b>plaire à</b>	to please / be pleasing to
<b>profiter à</b>	to benefit / be profitable to
<b>promettre à</b>	to promise
<b>réfléchir à</b>	to consider / reflect upon
<b>répondre à</b>	to answer
<b>résister à</b>	to resist
<b>ressembler à</b>	to resemble
<b>réussir à l'examen</b>	to pass the test
<b>serrer la main à</b> (Jean)	to shake hands with (Jean)
<b>songer à</b>	to dream / think of
<b>survivre à</b>	to survive
<b>téléphoner à</b>	to call
<b>voler</b> (qqch) <b>à</b> (qqun)	to steal (something) from (someone)

**Note:** À plus a person can usually be replaced by an [indirect object pronoun](#) that gets placed in front of the verb (e.g., *Il me parle*). However, a few [verbs and expressions do not allow a preceding indirect object pronoun](#) - instead, they require that you keep the preposition after the verb, and follow it with a stressed pronoun (e.g., *Je pense à toi*).