Imperative French

Time limit: 1.0s   **Memory limit:** 64M

French is hard for many. Imperative, as a tense in French, in its affirmative form, have different rules for pronouns than other tenses. You have significant trouble dealing with this special form. Your French teacher had some pity for you and allowed you to bring a program to a quiz to help you. Your program must convert a sentence from present tense, in the affirmative, to imperative. You are only allowed to interact with the program under the supervision of the teacher, so you have to rely only on it to pass French. You are allowed to look up exactly how imperative is formed when you write your program.

French Imperative Rules

In the present tense, a sentence is formed like this: `<subject> [pronouns [pronouns ...]] <verb>`, for example: `Tu me le promets`. `Tu` is the subject, `me` and `le` are pronouns, `promets` is the conjugated form of promettre. In the imperative, the word order is different: `<verb>-[pronoun[-pronouns...]] !` For example: `Promets-le-moi !` `Promets` is the same, conjugated verb, and `le` and `moi` are the pronouns. Notice the subject is dropped.

Note: if the infinitive of the verb ends in `-er`, and the subject is `tu`, the final -s, if any, of the conjugated verb is dropped in the imperative. Also, `me` and `te` in the imperative becomes `moi` and `toi`. The pronouns `le`, `la`, `me`, `te`, `moi`, `toi` also contracts with the next word if it starts with a vowel (`a`, `e`, `i`, `o`, `u`, `y`), in both present and imperative. Therefore, you would say "Tu m'aimes", not *"Tu me aimes."

Present Tense Pronoun Order

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
me	le	lui	y	en
te	la	leur		
nous	les			
vous				

Imperative Pronoun Order

First	Second	Third	Fourth
le	moi	y	en
la	toi		
les	nous		
	vous		
	lui		
	leur		

Input Specification

The first line will be N, the number of lines to process.

Each line will contain a verb in the infinitive `V`, and a sentence `S`, in the format `V: S`. The sentence is composed of a subject, pronouns, and a verb. There will be no objects after the verb. The verb is guaranteed to be regular if it ends in `-er`. The input doesn't have to semantically make any sense, only correct pronoun placement is guaranteed. Note: When `l'` is encountered, assume it's `le` contracted always, not `la`.

Output Specification

Output the imperative form of every line in the input.

Sample Input

```
1
promettre: Tu me le promets.
```

Sample Output

```
Promets-le-moi !
```