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LESSONS

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INTRODUCTORY

Introductory Lessons Contents

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Bonjour! - Introductory French

Lesson 0.04 - Accents

Introduction

Five different kinds of accent marks are used in written French. In many cases, an accent changes the sound of the letter to which it is added. In others, the accent has no effect on pronunciation. Accents in French never indicate stress (which always falls on the last syllable). The following table lists every French accent mark and the letters with which it can be combined:

accent	letters used	examples
acute accent (<i>accent aigu</i>)	é only	éléphant: <i>elephant</i>
grave accent (<i>accent grave</i>)	è, à, ù	fièvre: <i>fever</i> , là: <i>there</i> , où: <i>where</i>
circumflex (<i>accent circonflexe</i>)	â, ê, î, ô, û	gâteau: <i>cake</i> , être: <i>to be</i> , île: <i>island</i> , chômage: <i>unemployment</i> , dû: past participle of <i>devoir</i>
diaeresis (<i>tréma</i>)	ë, ï, ü, ÿ ^[1]	Noël: <i>Christmas</i> , maïs: <i>corn</i> , aigüe: <i>acute(fem)</i> ^[2]
cedilla (<i>cédille</i>)	ç only	français: <i>French</i>

- ↑ Note: The letter ÿ is only used in very rare words, mostly old town names like L'Hay-Les-Roses, a Paris suburb. This letter is pronounced like *ï*.
- ↑ Note: As of the spelling reform of 1990 the diaeresis indicating *gu* is not a digraph on words finishing in *gue* is now placed on the *u* in standard (AKA "académie française" French) : aigüe and not aigüe, cigüe and not cigüe, ambigüe and not ambigüe (acute(fem), conium, ambiguous). Since this reform is relatively recent and mostly unknown to laypeople, the two spellings can be used interchangeably.

Acute accent - Accent aigu

The **acute accent** (*French, accent aigu*) is the most common accent used in written French. It is only used with the letter *e* and is always pronounced */e/*.

One use of the *accent aigu* is to form the past participle of regular *-er* verbs.

infinitive	past participle
aimer, <i>to love</i>	aimé, <i>loved</i>
regarder, <i>to watch</i>	regardé, <i>watched</i>

Another thing to note is if you are unsure of how to translate certain words into English from French, and the word begins with *é*, replace that with the letter *s* and you will occasionally get the English word, or an approximation thereof:

Lesson 0.07 - How are you?

D: A simple conversation

Two good friends—Marie and Jean—are meeting:

- *Marie*: Salut Jean. Ça va ?
- *Jean*: Ça va bien, merci. Et toi, ça va ?
- *Marie*: Pas mal.
- *Jean*: Quoi de neuf ?
- *Marie*: Pas grand-chose.
- *Marie*: Au revoir Jean.
- *Jean*: Au revoir, à demain.

V: How are you?

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 105 kb • help)

■ ■ How are you? • Ça va?

Comment allez-vous ? (formal), Comment vas-tu ? (informal), Comment ça va ? / Ça va ? (informal)	How are you?
Ça va (très) bien	I'm doing (very) well (lit. It's going (very) well)
Oui, ça va.	Yes, it goes.
Très bien, merci.	Very well thanks.
Pas mal.	Not Bad
pas si bien/pas très bien	not so well
(très) mal	very bad
Comme ci, comme ça.	So-So.
Désolé(e).	Sorry.
Et toi ?	And you? (informal)
Et vous ?	And you? (formal)

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Check for understanding

Write down as many ways to respond to *Ça va?* as you can think of off the top of your head. Then go back to the vocabulary and learn other ways.

E: Basic phrases - Dialogue

French Exercise • Print version •  audio (info • 60 kb • help)

■ ■ Basic Phrases • Expressions de base

Exercise

Put the following conversation in order:

- *L'instituteur* : Bonjour, les enfants! Aujourd'hui c'est mardi, nous allons réviser la table d'addition. Combien font huit plus six ?
- *Toto* : Treize, monsieur !
- *L'instituteur* : Non Toto tu t'es trompé! Huit plus six égal quatorze. Et combien font cinq plus neuf ?
- *Clément* : Quatorze !
- *L'instituteur* : Très bien Clément.

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French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 163 kb • help)

🇫🇷 The Months of the Year • Les mois de l'année

#	French	Pronounced	English
01	janvier	<i>jzahmvyay</i>	January
02	février	<i>fayvryay</i>	February
03	mars	<i>mahrse</i>	March
04	avril	<i>ahvrill</i>	April
05	mai	<i>maye</i>	May
06	juin	<i>jzwan</i>	June
07	juillet	<i>jzuyay</i>	July
08	août	<i>oot/oo</i>	August
09	septembre	<i>septahmbruh</i>	September
10	octobre	<i>oktuhbr</i>	October
11	novembre	<i>novahmbr</i>	November
12	décembre	<i>daysahmbr</i>	December

- The months of the year are not capitalized in French.
- For phrases relating to the months of the year, see the phrasebook

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 99 kb • help)

🇫🇷 Asking For The Date • Demander la date

Quelle est la date (d'aujourd'hui) ?	What is the date (today)?	<i>kell ay lah daht</i>
C'est le [#] [month].	It's [month] [#].	<i>ay leth...</i>

V: Seasons

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 142 kb • help)

🇫🇷 Seasons • Les Saisons

la saison	season
le printemps	Spring
l'été (m)	Summer
l'automne (m)	Autumn
l'hiver (m)	Winter

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Lesson 0 - Review

G: The French alphabet

<p align="center"> French Grammar • Print version •  audio (info • 101 kb • help) 🇫🇷 The French Alphabet • L'alphabet français </p>													
Characters	Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Pronunciation	ah	bay	say	day	euh	eff	jhay	ash	ee	zhee	kah	el	em
Characters	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz
Pronunciation	enn	oh	pay	ku	air	ess	tay	ue	vay	dubl-vay	eeks	ee-grehk	zedh

In addition, French uses several accents which are worth understanding. These are: à, è, ù, (grave accents) and é (acute accent). A circumflex applies to all vowels: â, ê, î, ô, û. A tréma (French for dieresis) is also applied: ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ. Two combined letters are used: æ and œ, and a cedilla is used on the c to make it sound like an English s: ç.

V: Basic phrases

<p align="center"> French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 353 kb • help) 🇫🇷 Basic Phrases • Les expressions de base </p>	
bonjour, salut	hello (formal), hi (informal)
Comment allez-vous ? (formal), Comment vas-tu ? (informal), Comment ça va ? / Ça va ? (informal)	How are you?
ça va (très) bien	I'm doing (very) well (lit. It's going (very) well)
merci	thank you
et toi ? et vous ?	and you? (informal) and you? (formal)
pas mal	not bad
bien	well
pas si bien/pas très bien	not so well
comme ci, comme ça	so-so
Désolé(e)	I'm sorry.
quoi de neuf ?	what's up (about you)? (lit. what's new)
pas grand-chose	not much (lit. no big-thing)
au revoir	bye (lit. with reseeing, akin to German auf Wiedersehen)
à demain	see you tomorrow (lit. at tomorrow)
Au revoir, à demain.	Bye, see you tomorrow

V: Numbers

<p align="center"> French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (info • 337 kb • help) 🇫🇷 Numbers • Les nombres </p>		
un	1	une unité (a unity)

deux	2	
trois	3	
quatre	4	
cinq	5	
six	6	
sept	7	
huit	8	
neuf	9	
dix	10	une dizaine (one ten)
onze	11	
douze	12	une douzaine (one dozen)
treize	13	
quatorze	14	
quinze	15	
seize	16	
dix-sept	17	
dix-huit	18	
dix-neuf	19	
vingt	20	
vingt et un	21	
vingt [deux - neuf]	22-29	
trente	30	
trente et un	31	
trente [deux - neuf]	32-39	
quarante	40	
cinquante	50	
soixante	60	
soixante-dix	70	
soixante et onze	71	
soixante-[douze - dix-neuf]	72-79	
quatre-vingts	80	
quatre-vingt-un	81	
quatre-vingt-[deux - neuf]	82-89	
quatre-vingt-dix	90	
quatre-vingt-[onze - dix-neuf]	91-99	
cent	100	une centaine (one hundred)
[deux - neuf] cents	200-900	
deux cent un	201	
neuf cent un	901	
mille	1.000	un millier (one thousand)
(un) million	1.000.000	
(un) milliard	1.000.000.000	
(un) billion	1.000.000.000.000	

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Things of note about numbers:

Examples

French Grammar • Print version •  audio (info • 113 kb • help)

 Gender of Nouns  Genre des Noms

Masculine		Common Endings Used With Masculine Nouns:	
le cheval ^[6]	the horse	-age	le fromage the cheese
le chien	the dog	-r	le professeur ^[7] the teacher
le livre	the book	-t	le chat the cat
le bruit	the noise	-isme	le capitalisme capitalism
Feminine		Common Endings Used With Feminine Nouns:	
la colombe	the dove	-ie	la boulangerie the bakery
la chemise	the shirt	-ion	la nation the nation
la maison	the house	-ite/-ité	la fraternité brotherhood
la liberté	liberty	-nce	la balance the scales
		-nne	la fille the girl
		-mme	la Française the Frenchwoman
		-lle	l'Indienne the Indian

^ *Professeur* can be shortened to *prof* (in a familiar context). While the long form, *professeur*, is always masculine, even when referring to female teachers, *prof* can be either masculine or feminine. (le prof - the (male) teacher) (la prof - the (female) teacher)

^ In this book, the definite article will come before a noun in vocabulary charts. If the definite article is due to elision, (*m*) will follow a noun to denote a masculine gender and (*f*) will follow a noun to denote a feminine gender.

G: Definite and indefinite articles

The definite article

In English, the definite article is always “the”.

Unlike English, the definite article is used to talk about something in a general sense, a general statement or feeling about an idea or thing.

In French, the definite article is changed depending on the noun's:

1. Gender
2. Plurality

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détester to hate
(mon) ami(e)^[12] (my) friend

^ *Finir* and *attendre* are not -er verbs. You will learn their conjugation in a later lesson.

^ *Mon* is often substituted for *ma* when the following word begins with a vowel. Thus, *mon amie* is used instead of *ma amie*, while *ma bonne amie* would be okay.

V: Places

la bibliothèque	library ¹
le parc	park
la piscine	swimming pool
la plage	beach
le restaurant	restaurant
salle de concert	concert hall
le stade	stadium
le théâtre	theater

¹Caution: a *librairie* is a bookshop.

G: Indirect Object Pronouns *lui* and *leur*

Indirect objects are prepositional phrases with the object of the preposition, a direct object is a noun that receives the action of a verb.

- Il jette la balle à Jacques. - He throws the ball to Jack.
- Il jette la balle à Marie. - He throws the ball to Mary.
- Il jette la balle à Jacques et Marie. - He throws the ball to Jack and Mary.

Lui and *leur* are indirect object pronouns. They replace nouns referring to people and mean *to him/her* and *to them* respectively.

- *lui* - replaces a singular masculine or feminine indirect object referring to a human
- *leur* - replaces a plural masculine or feminine indirect object referring to a human

An example follows:

- Il lui jette la balle. - He throws the ball to him.
- Il lui jette la balle. - He throws the ball to her.
- Il leur jette la balle. - He throws the ball to them.

Whether *lui* means *to him* or *to her* is given by context.

In English, "He throws *him* the ball" is also said, and means the same thing.

When used with the direct object pronouns *le*, *la*, and *les*, *lui* and *leur* come after those pronouns.

- Il la lui jette. - He throws it to him.

- Il vous voit. - He sees you.

Indirect Object Replacement

- Il me l'appelle. - He calls to me.
- Il te le jette. - He throws it to you.
- Il nous le jette. - He throws it to us.
- Il vous le jette. - He throws it to you.

Exercises

Try to describe your house or bedroom using the vocabulary. Don't forget prepositions.

You may also wish to talk about what housework you do.

Chez moi

J'habite une villa à Mornant, à côté de^[15] Lyon en France. Ma maison a deux chambres : la première pour moi et ma femme avec un grand lit. La deuxième est plus petite : c'est la chambre de mon fils. Nous avons aussi un bureau avec trois ordinateurs^[16] : un par personne ! La salle de séjour est très grande et à coté, il y a un petit salon. Nous aimons regarder^[17] la télévision allongés dans le fauteuil. La cuisine est toute petite et nous y^[18] mangeons^[19] le soir. Il y a une petite table et quatre chaises. La maison est de plain pied et ne comporte pas d'étage. Le jardin est assez grand et nous y faisons pousser des fleurs.

^ à côté de - at the side of, next to ^ l'ordinateur (m) - computer ^ aimer regarder - to like to watch

^ y (ee) - there

^ manger - eat

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Lesson 1.07 - Weather

G: Standard Negation

In order to say that one did *not* do something, the *ne ... pas* construction must be used. The *ne* is placed before the verb, while the *pas* is placed after.

Formation and Rules

- Simple negation is done by wrapping *ne...pas* around the verb.
 - Je ne vole pas. - I do not steal.
- In a perfect tense, *ne...pas* wraps around the auxiliary verb, not the participle.
 - Je n'ai pas volé. - I have not stolen.
- When an infinitive and conjugated verb are together, *ne...pas* usually wraps around the conjugated verb.
 - Je ne veux pas voler. - I do not want to steal.
- *ne pas* can also go directly in front of the infinitive for a different meaning.
 - Je veux ne pas voler. - I want not to steal.
- *ne* goes before any pronoun relating to the verb it affects.
 - Je ne le vole pas. - I am not stealing it.

Examples

French Grammar • Print version •  audio (info • 262 kb • pdf)	
■ ■ Negation Formation Examples • Exemples de formation de négation	
Il est avocat.	He is [a] lawyer.
Il n'est pas avocat.	He is not [a] lawyer.
Nous faisons nos devoirs.	We are doing our homework.
Nous ne faisons pas nos devoirs.	We are not doing our homework.
Je joue du piano.	I play the piano.
Je ne joue pas du piano.	I do not play the piano.
Vous vendez votre voiture.	You sell your car.
Vous ne vendez pas votre voiture.	You do not sell your car.

Negation of Indefinite Articles

The indefinite articles *un*, *une*, and *des* change to *de* (or *d'*) when negating a sentence.

- J'ai un livre. - I have a book.
- Je n'ai pas de livre. - I don't have any book.
- J'ai des livres. - I have some books.
- Je n'ai pas de livres. - I don't have any books.

Examples

Il est belge..	He is Belgian.
Il n'est pas belge.	He is not Belgian.
Nous lisons un livre.	We read a book.
Nous ne lisons pas de livre.	We do not read a book.

la pluie La pluie tombe.	rain The rain falls.	un orage orageux(-euse) Il y a un orage!	a storm stormy There's a storm!
Il pleut. il a plu. Il va pleuvoir.	It's raining. It rained. It's going to rain.	l'éclair (m) la foudre	flash (of lightning) lightning
pluvieux(-euse) Le temps est pluvieux.	rainy It's raining. lit: The weather is rainy.	la tempête	storm, tempest
de gros nuages noirs. l'averse (f)	large black clouds downpour	agité(e)(s) le tonnerre	stormy, agitated thunder

^ *Le temps* means both *the weather* and *the time*.

G: Aller

The verb *aller* is translated to *to go*. It is irregularly conjugated (it does not count as a regular -er verb).

Formation

In the present indicative, *aller* is conjugated as follows:

French Verb • Print version •  audio (info • 327 kb • help)						
🇫🇷 aller • to go						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je vais	<i>jeuh vay</i>	I go	rouz ah lons	<i>nouzah lahn</i>	we go
second person	tu vas	<i>toov ah</i>	you go	vous allez	<i>vouzah lay</i>	you go
third person	il va	<i>eel vah</i>	he goes	ils vont	<i>eel vohn</i>	they go (masc. or mixed)
	elle va	<i>ell vah</i>	she goes	elles vont	<i>ell vohn</i>	they go (fem.)
	on va	<i>ohn vah</i>	one goes			

Usage

There is no present progressive tense in French, so *aller* in the present indicative is used to express both *I go* and *I am going*.

Aller must be used with a place and cannot stand alone.

The preposition *à*, meaning *in*, *at*, or *to*, is used, followed by the place.

- Tu vas à l'école? - You're going to school.

Remember that *à le* contracts to *au* and *à les* contracts to *aux*.

- Je vais au stade. - I'm going to the stadium.

Instead of a preposition and place, you can use the pronoun *y*, meaning *there*. *Y* comes before the verb. Remember that *aller* must be used with a place (*there* or a name) when indicating that you are going somewhere, even if a place wouldn't normally be given in English.

- J'y vais. - I'm going there.
- Tu y vas. - You're going there.
- Nous y allons. - We're going there.

The negative form of *aller* with the *y* pronoun has both the verb and pronoun enclosed between *ne* and *pas*.

- Il n'y va pas. - He's not going there.

Futur Proche

The structure *aller* + infinitive is used to say that something is going to happen in the near future.

- Il va pleuvoir demain. - It's going to rain tomorrow.
- Il va faire froid. - It's going to be cold.

Remember that the negative goes around the conjugated verb.

- Il ne va pas pleuvoir demain. - It's not going to rain tomorrow.

Idioms

- Allons-y - *ahlonzee* - Let's go! (impératif)
- Ça va? - How are you? (lit: It goes?)
- On y va! - Let's get going!
- On y va? - Should we go?

Liaison

Usually, whenever a vowel sound comes after *...s* or *...ez*, the usually unpronounced *s* and *z* change to a sharp *z* sound and link to the next syllable. (This process is called liaison.) However, since *allons* and *allez* begins with vowels, *nous allons* is pronounced *nyooz ahlay* and *vous allez* is pronounced *voozahlay*. In order to have a pleasing and clear sound, two liaisons should not go consecutively. There is therefore no liaison in *allons à* when it comes right after *nous* and *allez à* when it comes after *vous*.

- In the phrase *Vous allez à l'école?*, *vous allez à* is pronounced *voozahlay ah*.
- In the phrase *vous et Marie allez à l'école?*, *allez à* is pronounced *ahlayzah*.

les livres de Marc the books of Marc	ses livres his books	les voitures de Marc the cars of Marc	ses voitures his cars
le livre de Marie the book of Marie	son livre her book	la voiture de Marie the car of Marie	sa voiture her car
les livres de Marie the books of Marie	ses livres her books	les voitures de Marie the cars of Marie	ses voitures her cars

Whether the third person singular possessive adjectives *son*, *sa* and *ses* are *his* or *her* is indicated by context.

- Elle lit son livre. - She reads her book.

Liaison and Adjective Changes

Liaison occurs when *mon*, *ton*, and *son* are followed by a vowel.

- Il est mon_n ami. - He is my friend.
- Il est ton_n ami. - He is your friend.
- Il est son_n ami. - He is his/her friend.

Liaison also occurs with all plural forms, since they all end in *s*.

- Ils sont mes_z amis. - They are my friends.
- Ils sont nos_z amis. - They are our friends.

Mon, *ton*, and *son* are used before a feminine singular noun that starts with a vowel or silent *h*. Elision (to *m'*, *t'*, or *s'*) does **not** occur.

- Elle est mon_n amie. - She is my friend.

V: Travel

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French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)			
 Travel  Voyage			
General		Vehicles	
l'aéroport (m)	Airport	l'auto (f)	car
le billet	ticket (for train, airplane)	l'avion (m)	Airplane
la poste	post office	l'autobus (m)	bus
la station	station	le bateau	Boat
le métro	subway, underground	le train	train
les bagages	baggage	le taxi	taxi
le ticket	ticket (for bus, métro)	la voiture	car
la valise	suitcase		
Hotels			
la chambre	room		
chambre de libre	free room		

Lesson 1.10 - Science

G: Prendre

Prendre is an irregular -re verb, and is conjugated differently.

Formation

French Verb • Present Indicative •  audio (upload)						
■ ■ prendre ◊ to take						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je prends	<i>jeuh prahn</i>	I take	nous prenons	<i>noo prenn oh_n</i>	we take
second person	tu prends	<i>too prahn</i>	you take	vous prenez	<i>voo prennay</i>	you take
third person	il prend	<i>eel prahnn</i>	he takes	ils prennent	<i>eel prehn</i>	they take (masc. or mixed)
	elle prend	<i>ell prahnn</i>	she takes			
	on prend	<i>oh prahnn</i>	one takes	elles prennent	<i>ell prehn</i>	they take (fem.)

Related Words

- prendre - to take
- apprendre - to learn
- comprendre - to comprehend/understand
- se méprendre - to be mistaken
- surprendre - to surprise

Idioms and Related Expressions

- prendre - to take, to have something to eat
- prendre conscience (de) - to become aware (of)
- prendre la correspondance - to change trains
- prendre une décision - to make a decision
- prendre des kilos - to gain weight
- prendre part (à) - to take part (in)
- prendre la parole - to start talking
- prendre le pas sur - to surpass
- prendre le petit déjeuner - to eat breakfast
- prendre rendez-vous - to make an appointment
- prendre le métro - to get the subway
- prendre un café - to have a coffee

V: The Sciences - Les Sciences

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)	
■ ■ The Sciences and Scientists	◊ Les sciences et les savants

General		Biology - La biologie	
le savant scientist	une personne qui expérimente a person who experiments	la bio(logie) biology	l'étude des organismes vivants the study of living organisms
observer analyser	to observe to analyse	la botanique botany	l'étude des plantes the study of plants
Physics - La physique		l'anatomie (f) anatomy	l'étude du corps humain the study of the human body
la physique physics	l'étude de la matière et de l'énergie the study of matter and energy	la zoologie zoology	l'étude des animaux the study of animals
le physicien	physicist	le biologiste	biologist
Chemistry - La chimie		la cellule	a cell
la chimie chemistry	l'étude des éléments the study of elements	des microbes des bactéries des virus	germs bacteria virus
le chimiste	chemist	le microscope	microscope

V: Elements - Les éléments

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)		
■ ■ Elements • Les éléments		
l'argent (m)	silver	Also: money
l'azote (m)	nitrogen	
le chrome	chromium	/krom/
le cuivre	copper	Also a conjugation of <i>cuivre</i> .
le fer	iron	
l'hydrogène (m)	hydrogen	Also a conjugation of <i>hydrogène</i> .
le manganèse	manganese	
l'or (m)	gold	Also a conjunction meaning yet, however.
l'oxygène (m)	oxygen	
le soufre	sulphur	/sufɾ/ (audio)
le xénon	xenon	
le zinc	zinc	/zɛ̃g/, /zE~g/ Also: (informal) counter Also: (in a bar, café, etc), bar

For a complete listing of the elements, see Tableau périodique des éléments.

V: Astronomy

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)	
■ ■ Astronomy • L'astronomie	
The Planets	
Mercure	Mercury
Vénus	Venus
La (planete) terre	Earth

Mars	Mars
Jupiter	Jupiter
Saturne	Saturn
Uranus	Uranus
Neptune	Neptune
Pluton	Pluto
Other Obejts	
Le soleil	sun
La lune	moon
L'étoile	star

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G: Écrire & Lire

Écrire is an irregular french verb, meaning *to write*. It varies from other '-re' verbs in the plural conjugation, by adding a 'v'.

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)						
 écrire  to write						
past participle: écrit						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	j' écris	<i>jay cree</i>	I write	nous écrivons	<i>noozay creevohn</i>	we write
second person	tu écris	<i>tue aygree</i>	you write	vous écrivez	<i>voozay creevay</i>	you write
third person	il écrit	<i>eel aygree</i>	he writes	ils écrivent	<i>eel zaycreeve</i>	they write (masc. or mixed)
	elle écrit	<i>ell aygree</i>	she writes			
	on écrit	<i>ohn aygree</i>	one writes	elles écrivent	<i>ell zaycreeve</i>	they write (fem.)

Lire is an irregular french verb, meaning *to read*. It's plural conjugation adds an additional 's'.

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)						
 lire  to read						
past participle: lu						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je lis	<i>jeuh lee</i>	I read	nous lisons	<i>noo leezoohn</i>	we read
second person	tu lis	<i>tue lee</i>	you read	vous lisez	<i>vooleezay</i>	you read
third person	il lit	<i>eel lee</i>	he reads	ils lisent	<i>eel leez</i>	they read (masc. or mixed)
	elle lit	<i>ell lee</i>	she reads			
	on lit	<i>ohn lee</i>	one reads	elles lisent	<i>ell leez</i>	they read (fem.)

V: School Subjects

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)			
 School Subjects  Les matières d'enseignement			
les langues	languages	les mathématiques les maths	mathematics
l'anglais	English	l'algèbre (f)	algebra
le français	French	le calcul	calculus
l'espagnol	Spanish	la géométrie	geometry
l'allemand	German	les sciences sociales	social sciences
le russe	Russian	l'économie	economics
l'italien	Italian	la géo(graphie)	geography
		l'histoire (f)	history

le chemisier	blouse	les chaussettes / les bas	socks		
la jupe	skirt				

G: -yer verbs

-yer verbs are irregular -er verbs. When *y* is part of the last syllable, it changes to *i* in order to keep the *ay* sound. In the present indicative of -yer verbs, this affects all forms except *nous* and *vous*.

Payer

The verb *payer* translates to *to pay*.

Formation

In the present indicative, *payer* (and all other -yer verbs) is conjugated as follows:

French Verb • Present Indicative •  audio (upload)					
 payer • to pay (past participle - payé)					
	Singular			Plural	
first person	je paie	<i>jeuh pay</i>	I pay	nous payons	<i>noo pay oh</i> we pay
second person	tu paies	<i>too pay</i>	you pay	vous payez	<i>voo pay yay</i> you pay
third person	il paie	<i>eel pay</i>	he pays	ils paient	<i>eel</i> they pay
	elle paie	<i>ell pay</i>	she pays	elles paient	<i>eel</i> (fem. or mixed)
	on paie	<i>on pay</i>	one pays	elles paient	<i>ell</i> they pay (fem.)

Other -yer Verbs

- appuyer - to support
- employer - to employ
- essayer - to try
- essuyer - to wipe
- nettoyer - to clean
- tutoyer - to address as *tu*, to call someone informally

G: Irregular Past Participles

Many of the verbs you have learned so far have irregular past participles.

- avoir - eu
- croire - cru
- être - été
- faire - fait
- voir - vu

- Prenez place ! - Take a seat! (very common expression. No article before *place*, you should not say *Prenez la place*)

Les films sont fascinants! Allez-vous au cinéma? Pourquoi? Vous aimez les films? Pour demander quels films jouent au cinéma, on dit Qu'est-ce qui joue au cinéma? . On achète les places au guichet, où l'employé(e) les vend. On entre dans la salle du cinéma pour regarder un film. Quel est votre genre de film préféré? Louez-vous des vidéos? des DVDs?.

G: -enir verbs

- -enir verbs are irregularly conjugated (they do not count as regular -ir verbs).

Venir

- The most common -enir verb is *venir*.
- The verb *venir* is translated to *to come*.
- When it means *to come from*, *venir* is used with the preposition *de*.
 - *Nous venons du stade*.
- You can also use *venir* with a verb to state that you have recently accomplished an action. ***Je viens de finir mes devoirs* (I've just finished my homework).

Formation

In the present indicative, *venir* (and all other -enir verbs) are conjugated as follows:

French Verb • Present Indicative •  (upload)					
 venir - to come (past participle - venu(e)(s))					
	Singular			Plural	
first person	je viens	<i>jeuh vee ehn</i>	I come	nous venons	<i>noo venn oh</i> we come
second person	tu viens	<i>too vee ehn</i>	you come	vous venez	<i>voo vennay</i> you come
third person	il vient	<i>eel vee ehn</i>	he comes	ils viennent	<i>eel vee ehn</i> they come (masc. or mixed)
	elle vient	<i>ell vee ehn</i>	she comes		
	on vient	<i>oh vee ehn</i>	one comes	elles viennent	<i>ell vee ehn</i> they come (fem.)

Other -enir Verbs

- *revenir* - to come back, to return
- *devenir* - to become

- *appartenir* - to belong
- *contenir* - to contain
- *détenir* - to keep, to detain
- *retenir* - to retain
- *se souvenir* - to remember
- *soutenir* - to support

- vous ouvrez
- ils ouvrent
- past participle: ouvert

Other Standard -rir verbs

In past participle form, -ir is replaced with -ert for these verbs.

- couvrir - to cover
- découvrir - to discover
- offrir - to offer
- souffrir - to suffer

-rir Verb Exceptions

Courir - To Run

- je cours
- tu cours
- il court
- nous courons
- vous courez
- ils courent
- past participle: couru

Mourir - To Die

- je meurs
- tu meurs
- il meurt
- nous mourons
- vous mourez
- ils meurent
- past participle: mort(e)(s)¹

¹Mourir is the only -ir verb that takes être as its helping verb in perfect tenses (and therefore agrees with the subject as a past participle in a perfect tense).

Acquérir - To Acquire

- j'acquièrs
- tu acquiers
- il acquiert
- nous acquérons
- vous acquérez
- ils acquièrent
- past participle: acquis

V: Traffic Signs and Laws

G: Passé Composé with Être

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Lesson 2.08 - Food and Drink

G: -ger Verbs

-ger verbs are regular -er verbs that are also stem changing. The most common -ger verb is manger. For *manger* and all other regular -ger verbs, the stem change is adding an *e* after the *g*. This only applies in the nous form. In this case, the change is made to preserve the soft *g* pronunciation rather than the hard *g* that would be present if the *e* were not included.

Formation

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)						
 manger • to eat						
past participle - mangé						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je mange	<i>jeuh mahnge</i>	I eat	nous mangeons	<i>noo vmahnge ohn</i>	we eat
second person	tu manges	<i>too mahnge</i>	you eat	vous mangez	<i>voo mahngay</i>	we eat
third person	il mange	<i>eel mahnge</i>	he eats	ils mangent	<i>eel mahnge</i>	they eat (masc. or mized)
	elle mange	<i>ell mahnge</i>	she eats			
	on mange	<i>ohn mahnge</i>	one eats	elles mangent	<i>ell mahnge</i>	they eat (fem.)

Other -ger Verbs

- changer - to change
- exiger - to require
- nager - to swim
- soulager - to relieve
- voyager - to travel

V: Food

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)			
 Food • La nourriture			
les fruits - fruits		les légumes - vegetables	
la banane	banana	la carotte	carrot
la cerise	cherry	les épinards (m pl)	spinach
le citron	lemon	l'oignon (m)	onion
la fraise	strawberry	les petits pois (m pl)	peas
l'orange (f)	orange	la pomme de terre	potato
la pomme	apple	la tomate	tomato
le raisin	grape	les asperges (f pl)	asparagus
le pamplemousse	grapefruit	les haricots (m pl)	beans
la viande - meat		les fruits de mer (m pl) - shellfish, seafood	
l'agneau (m)	lamb	La coquille Saint-Jacques (f)	scallop

Lesson 2.10 - Communication

G: -aître Verbs

Formation

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)						
 connaître • to know (personally)						
past participle: connu						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je connais	<i>jeuh cohnay</i>	I know	nous connaissons	<i>noo cohnehssohn</i>	we know
second person	tu connais	<i>too cohnay</i>	you know	vous connaissez	<i>voo cohnehssay</i>	you know
third person	il connaît	<i>eel cohnay</i>	he knows	ils connaissent	<i>eel cohnesse</i>	they know (masc. or mixed)
	elle connaît	<i>ell cohnay</i>	she knows			
	on connaît	<i>ohn cohnay</i>	one knows			

Other -aître verbs

- apparaître - to appear
- connaître - to know
- disparaître - to disappear
- naître - to be born¹

¹Naître has an irregular past participle (né) and takes être as its helping verb in perfect tenses.

G: Connaître & Savoir

Connaître is used to say that you know someone. Savoir is used to say that you know a fact or piece of information.

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)						
 savoir • to know (as a fact)						
past participle: su						
	Singular			Plural		
first person	je sais	<i>jeuh say</i>	I know	nous savons	<i>noo sahvohn</i>	we know
second person	tu sais	<i>too say</i>	you know	vous savez	<i>voo sahvoy</i>	you know
third person	il sait	<i>eel say</i>	he knows	ils savent	<i>eel sahve</i>	they know (masc. or mized)
	elle sait	<i>ell say</i>	she knows			
	on sait	<i>ohn say</i>	one knows			

V: Calling Others

Téléphoner (à) is used to say that you are calling (to) someone. In French, you call *to* someone, so the verb

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)

 **envoyer** • to send

past participle: **envoyé**

	Singular			Plural		
first person	j' envoie	<i>jahnvwah</i>	I send	nous envoyons	<i>newzahnvwahyohn</i>	we send
second person	tu envoies	<i>too ahnvwah</i>	you send	vous envoyez	<i>voozahnvwahyay</i>	you send
third person	il envoie	<i>eel ahnvwah</i>	he sends	ils envoient	<i>eelzahnvwah</i>	they send (masc. or mized)
	elle envoie	<i>ell ahnvwah</i>	she sends			
	on envoie	<i>ohn ahnvwah</i>	one sends			

French Verb • Print version •  audio (upload)

 **recevoir** • to receive

past participle: **reçu**

	Singular			Plural		
first person	je reçois	<i>jeuh rehswah</i>	I receive	nous recevons	<i>newzay rehsevohn</i>	we receive
second person	tu reçois	<i>too rehswah</i>	you receive	vous recevez	<i>voo resehvay</i>	you receive
third person	il reçoit	<i>eel rehswah</i>	he receives	ils reçoivent	<i>eel rehswahy</i>	they receive (masc. or mized)
	elle reçoit	<i>ell rehswah</i>	she receives			
	on reçoit	<i>ohn rehswah</i>	one receives			

V: Computers & the Internet

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (upload)

 **Technology** • La technologie

Computer Hardware		Computer Software		
le hardware	hardware	le software	software	
l'ordinateur (m)	computer	l'information	information	
l'écran (m)	monitor	le logiciel	software (program)	
le clavier	keyboard	le programme	program	
la souris	mouse	la programmation	programming (adj)	
l'imprimante (f)	printer	le document	document	
le CD-ROM	CD-ROM	le fichier	file	
		The Internet		
la disquette	floppy disk	aller sur Internet	to go on the Internet	
	Computer Use		le modem	modem
utiliser	to use	la connexion	connection	
taper (un texte)	to type (a text)	connecter	to connect	
		être connecté	to be connected	
sauvegarder (un fichier)	to save (a file)	le site	site	
exécuter	to run, carry out	l'e-mail (m)	e-mail	

Lesson 3.03 - Health

V: Illness

French Vocabulary • Print version •  audio (115 kb • help)			
 Illness •  La maladie			
To ache			
avoir mal au/à la/à l'/aux...	to have a ...ache, to hurt	avoir mal au ventre	to have a bellyache
avoir mal à la tête	to have a headache	avoir mal partout	to ache all over
avoir mal à l'oreille	to have an earache	avoir des maux de cœur	to feel sick, nauseous
avoir mal aux dents	to have a toothache	Actions	
Sickness and Pain		éternuer	to sneeze
être malade	to be sick	s'évanouir	to faint
avoir la grippe	to have the flu	saigner	to bleed
avoir de la fièvre	to have a fever	tousser	to cough
être enrhumé	to have a cold	vomir	to throw up

G: Simple Future of Irregular Verbs

The simple future of irregular verbs, like the passé composé of many irregular verbs, must be memorized. What makes this somewhat easy is that verbs with similar endings normally have similar future stems.

For example, the future stem of the verb venir is viendr-. Verbs like venir (devenir, revenir) have a very similar stem (deviendr-, reviendr-).

G: Issuing Commands in French - l'impératif

- The *nous* form commands are used to say "Let's...".
- The subject is not used when giving a command.

Formation

Take away the ending and add on the following shown in the table.

French Grammar • Print version •  audio (info • 104 kb • help)						
 The Imperative •  L'impératif						
	-er Verbs		-ir Verbs		-re Verbs	
Subject	Ending	Verb	Ending	Verb	Ending	Verb
Tu	-e	Parle!	-is	Finis!	-s	Vends!
Nous	-ons	Parlons!	-issons	Finissons!	-ons	Vendons!
Vous	-ez	Parlez!	-issez	Finissez!	-ez	Vendez!

Affirmative

Negative

The negative imperative is formed by placing the imperative between "ne" and "pas/jamais/rien/etcetera."

Ne parle pas! (Don't speak!)

Ne regarde jamais le soleil! (Never look at the sun!)

G: Adverbs

French adverbs, like their English counterparts, are used to modify adjectives, other adverbs, and verbs or clauses. They do not display any inflection; that is, their form does not change to reflect their precise role, nor any characteristics of what they modify.

Formation

In French, as in English, most adverbs are derived from adjectives. In most cases, this is done by adding the suffix *-ment* ("-ly") to the adjective's feminine singular form. For example, the feminine singular form of *lent* ("slow") is *lente*, so the corresponding adverb is *lentement* ("slowly"); similarly, *heureux* → *heureusement* ("happy" → "happily").

As in English, however, the adjective stem is sometimes modified to accommodate the suffix: Audio : Native French Speaker

- If the adjective ends in an *i*, then *-ment* is added to the masculine singular (default) form, rather than to the feminine singular form:
 - *vrai* → *vraiment* ("real" → "really")
 - *poli* → *poliment* ("polite" → "politely")
- If the adjective ends in *-ant* or *-ant(e)*, the corresponding adverb ends in *-amment* or *-emment*, respectively:
 - *constant* → *constamment* ("constant" → "constantly")
 - *récent* → *récemment* ("recent" → "recently")
- Some adjectives make other changes:
 - *précis* → *précisément* ("precise" → "precisely")
 - *gentil* → *gentiment* ("nice" → "nicely")

Some adverbs are derived from adjectives in completely irregular fashions, not even using the suffix *-ment*:

- *bon* → *bien* ("good" → "well")
- *mauvais* → *mal* ("bad" → "badly")
- *meilleur* → *mieux* ("better"-adjective → "better"-adverb)
- *pire* → *pis* ("worse"-adjective → "worse"-adverb)

And, as in English, many common adverbs are not derived from adjectives at all:

- *ainsi* ("thus" or "thusly")

Placement

The placement of French adverbs is almost the same as the placement of English adverbs. Audio : Native French Speaker

An adverb that modifies an adjective or adverb comes before that adjective or adverb:

- ***complètement*** *vrai* ("completely true")

- The indirect object pronouns do **not** agree with the past participle like the direct object pronouns do. When *me*, *te*, *nous*, and *vous* are used in a perfect tense, the writer must decide whether they are used as direct or indirect object pronouns. This is done by looking at the verb and seeing what type of action is being performed.

The bread *is given* by the man (direct). Pierre *gets the given* apple (indirect).

The Pronoun *Y*

Indirect Object Pronoun - *to it, to them*

The French pronoun *y* is used to replace an object of a prepositional phrase introduced by *à*.

- Je réponds aux questions. - J' y réponds.
- I respond to the questions. - I respond to them.

Note that *lui* and *leur*, and not *y*, are used when the the object refers to a person or persons.

Replacement of Places - *there*

The French pronoun *y* replaces a prepositional phrase referring to a place that begins with any preposition except *de* (for which *en* is used).

- Les hommes vont en France. - Les hommes y vont.
- The men go to France - The men go there.

Note that *en*, and not *y* is used when the object is of the preposition *en*.

Idioms

- Ça y est! It's done!
- J'y suis! I get it!

En

Note how we say *Je veux du pain* to say 'I want some bread' ? But what happens when we want to say 'I want some' without specifying what we want? In these cases, we use the pronoun 'en'. As well, 'en' can mean 'of it' when 'it' is not specified. For instance, instead of saying *J'ai besoin de l'argent*, if the idea of money has already been raised, we can just say 'J'en ai besoin'. This is because what *en* does is replace *du*, *de la* or *des* when there is nothing after it.

Like with 'me', 'te' and other pronouns, *en* (meaning 'some') comes before the verb.

Tu joues du piano? Non, je n'en joue pas	Do you play piano? No, I don't play it.
Vous prenez du poisson? Oui, j'en prends.	Are you having fish? Yes, I'm having some.
Vous avez commandé de l'eau? Oui, nous en avons commandé.	Did you order some water? Yes, we ordered some.

G: Commands with Pronouns - L'impératif

When expressing positive commands, there are several rules one must remember when using object

GRAMMAR

Grammar Contents

- Information

1. Adjectives
2. Adverbs
3. Grammatical Gender
4. Negation
5. Prepositions
6. Sentences
7. Tenses
8. Verbs



Un fleuve au pont de Sainte-Marguerite

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- nouveau (nouvelle)
- vieux (vieille)
- jeune +
- bon(ne) +
- gentil (gentille)
- mauvais(e)
- vilain(e)
- grand(e) +
- petit(e)
- court(e) +
- long(ue)
- gros(se) +
- large
- haut(e)
- affreux (affreuse)
- dernier (dernière) +
- méchant(e) +
- meilleur(e)
- pauvre
- autre

+ sometimes placed after a noun, and may change in meaning

When these adjectives appear before an indefinite plural noun, they will change the article associated with it:

- des garçons courageux / de beaux garçons

Changes in meaning

When grand goes before a noun, it means great. However, when it goes after the noun, it means tall. Likewise, when pauvre goes before a noun, it means unfortunate. When it comes after the noun, it means financially poor. This rule works most of the time, but be careful, "pauvre" can mean "financially poor" even when used before the nouns.

Beau, nouveau, and vieux

These three adjectives behave differently when placed before a singular masculine noun starting with a vowel or silent h:

	Masc. Sing. Cons.	Masc. Sing Vowel	Masc. Plural	Fem. Sing. (all)	Fem. Plural
Beau	un beau garçon	un bel individu	de beaux garçons	une belle fillette	de belles fillettes
Nouveau	un nouveau camion	un nouvel ordre	de nouveaux ordres	une nouvelle idée	de nouvelles idées
Vieux	un vieux camion	un vieil ordre	de vieux camions	une vieille idée	de vieilles idées

Possessive adjectives

In English, we say "her car" when the owner of the car is a woman and "his car" when the owner is a man. In French, they say "sa voiture" even if the owner is a male. It is not the owner who determines the gender of the possessive adjective but the object owned.

First person singular - mon, ma, mes

Second person singular (informal) - ton, ta, tes

Pronouns

Subject pronouns

Singular			Plural		
First person	Second person	Third person	First person	Second person	Third person
(I)	(you)	(he, she, it)	(we, us)	(you)	(they)
Je	Tu, (Vous*)	Il, Elle, On**	Nous	Vous	Ils, Elles***

* *Tu* is informal and used only with well-known acquaintances. In case of unknown persons you have to use the polite form *Vous*. A good example, to explain that is the following: If two business acquaintances meet another, they say *Vous*. If they later fall in love, they say *Tu*. When unsure, it is better to say "vous." Also, grammatically, even the singular form of "vous" behaves as though it were a plural, so even if you are addressing only one person, you would still use verbal grammar consistent with addressing multiple people, similar to English (as in "you are", "you [all] are", "they are.") Nevertheless, the adjectives or past participles are declined according to the true number of the referring pronoun.

Examples, addressing **one** person:

- Tu **chantes** - you sing (informal)
- Vous **chantez** - you sing (polite) - (also, to address many persons)
- Tu **es grand** - You are tall (informal)
- Vous **êtes grand** - You are tall (polite, male)
- Vous **êtes grande** - You are tall (polite, female)

Examples, addressing **many** persons:

- Vous **êtes grands** - You are tall (informal or polite, male, many persons)
- Vous **êtes grandes** - You are tall (informal or polite, female, many persons)

** - *Il* denotes masculine nouns, *elle* denotes feminine nouns, and *on* is for indeterminate subjects (see below).

*** - *Ils* is used with all-male or mixed groups, *elles* is only used when all members of the group are female.

Examples:

- **Jack et Philipp** parlent - Jack and Philipp speak
Ils parlent - They speak (all-male group)
- **Jack et Lucy** parlent - Jack and Lucy speak
Ils parlent - They speak (mixed group)
- **Lucy et Dina** parlent - Lucy and Dina speak
Elles parlent - They speak (all female group)

The pronoun *on*

The subject pronoun *on* is similar to the English personal pronoun *one*, except that it is not so formal, and is more common. It has a number of uses:

Verbs

Due to their specificity, minor verb pages are only included in French/Grammar/Print version.

- Irregular verb conjugations
- Verb negations
- Pronominal verbs
- Verb tenses

General notes

- The masculine form and feminine form of the third person are conjugated in exactly the same manner. Instead of mentioning both, only the masculine form will be used for the sake of brevity. One may assume that *il* includes *elle* and *ils* includes *elles* unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- In tables showing the endings or conjugations of verbs, an accent mark is shown without a letter below it indicates that the accent mark is placed above the last letter of the stem.
- Derivatives of a verb are conjugated in the same manner as that verb. For instance, *devenir* and *revenir* follow the same patterns as *venir*. In this appendix, when the conjugation of the root verb is given, it is assumed that the reader will know that derivative verbs are similarly conjugated.
- The verb tenses here are organized by mood. The general uses of a particular mood will be covered in the page linked to by the section heading.
- Literary tenses, which are only used in formal writing, are in *italics*.

APPENDICES

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0 Appendices

(discussion (<http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Talk:French/Appendices>))

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- Updates:
 - If a section is added or the name of an existing section is changed, please update:
 - This page
 - The appendices header
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Le Midi d'Ossau dans les Pyrénées

Dates, Time, and Numbers

le Belize	Belize
le Bénin	Benin
le Bhoutan	Bhutan
la Biélorussie	Belarus
la Birmanie	Burma
la Bolivie	Bolivia
le Botswana	Botswana
le Brésil	Brazil
le Brunéi	Brunei
la Bulgarie	Bulgaria
le Burkina-Faso	Burkina Faso
le Burundi	Burundi

C

French	English
le Cambodge	Cambodia
le Cameroun	Cameroon
le Canada	Canada
le Cap-Vert	Cape Verde
le Chili	Chile
la Chine	China
Chypre (f)	Cyprus
la Colombie	Columbia
les Comores (f)	Comores
le Congo	Congo
la Corée du Nord	North Korea
la Corée du Sud	South Korea
le Costa Rica	Costa Rica
la Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire
la Croatie	Croatia
Cuba	Cuba

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D

French	English
le Danemark	Denmark
Djibouti	Djibouti
la Dominique	Dominica

IPA chart French consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental ¹ / Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Palatal	Labio-palatal	Velar	Labio-velar	Uvular
Plosive	p b		t d				k g		
Nasal	m		n		ɲ		ŋ		
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ					
Approximant					j	ɥ	w		ʁ
Lateral				l					

Slang

Notes on how to use slang

Foreign speakers

It is important to note that, as a foreigner, your use of slang will often be received as cute or funny, depending greatly upon your overall fluency in spoken French. To understand this, think about how it would sound to you if a foreigner—with a strong accent and odd rhythm of speech—came up to you and said "Dude, what a sketchy-ass hater that bizz-natch was, I totally was just like fuck off to-sheezy". Therefore, no matter how much slang you use in your native language, your use of slang in French (proportionally to your level of fluency) will also limit how much you are patronised and giggled at by native listeners.

Slang: consistency & style

To use slang efficiently, it is important to maintain a consistency of style. Mixing styles might sound like saying: "Thy face, it is quite finely rawkin".

- Avoid *vous* unless a plural is necessary.
- Avoid subject-verb inversion in questions. Use rather question formations where there is no inversion or 'est-ce que', only the raised tone at the end of the sentence. When doing this with interrogatives (*qui, quand, comment*, etc.), place them at the end of the sentence; i.e. "On va bouffer quand?"

Translating 'fuck'

The English-language term 'fuck' is exceptional as it can serve as noun, verb, adjective, exclamation, and others. There is no such equivalent usage of any word in the French language. Therefore the translation of 'fuck' into French depends on the corresponding part of speech.

Examples

noun

"He's a great fuck" = "C'est un bon coup"

"He is such a fuck(er)" = "C'est un pauvre type/enfoiré/enculé/connard/salaud" (insert any insult)

"He's such a fuck-up" = "C'est un pauvre con/un raté/un loser"

- exchange via Skype (<http://www.skype.com>)
- Jump-Gate (<http://www.jump-gate.com/languages/french/>)
- University of Adelaide (<http://www.library.adelaide.edu.au/guide/hum/french/learning.html>) , Australia
- French Language Learning Software (<http://www.claritaslux.com>)
- Free Online French Tutorial (<http://www.ielanguages.com/french.html>)
- BBC Bitesize grammar (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/education/bitesize/standard/other/sos/french/grammar/index.shtml>)
- Free resources for language learners (<http://loquela-education.net>) - Practice speaking french online with audio forums.
- TravelWiki Phrasebook (http://wikitravel.org/en/French_phrasebook)
- Orbis Latinus French (<http://www.orbilat.com/Languages/French/index.html>)
- MIT French I Assignments (<http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/Foreign-Languages-and-Literatures/21F-301Fall-2004/Assignments/index.html>)
- MIT French II Assignments (<http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/Foreign-Languages-and-Literatures/21F-302Fall-2004/Assignments/index.html>)
- Useful information on the French language can be found on the site of tv5 (www.tv5.org) (http://www.tv5.org/TV5Site/lf/langue_francaise.php) - Dictionnaire de langue française, Dictionnaire de synonymes, Conjugaisons, Dictionnaire anglais/français, Dictionnaire français/anglais, and lots more!
- Informal French & Slang - with sound (<http://www.ielanguages.com/frenchslang.html>)
- FancyFrench (<http://fancyfrench.mypodcast.com>) - Established method for learning French, with a free online .pdf textbook to accompany the free podcast lessons.

French grammar

- Portail lettres (http://www.portail.lettres.net/j_grammire_e_orthographe.htm)
- Verbs : Grammar - Online French Help (<http://www.onlinefrenchhelp.com/grammar/verb>)
- Clo7 (<http://membres.lycos.fr/clo7/>)
- French grammar lessons (<http://french.about.com/library/weekly/bltopicsub-g.htm>)
- Exercises on French Grammar (Dr. Meul Etienne) (<http://www.etienne-meul.be/>)
- Online conjugator (http://nlp.english.uchicago.edu/orgs/ARTFL/forms_unrest/inflect.query.html)

Dictionaries

- Lexilogos (<http://www.lexilogos.com/index.htm>) : all online French dictionaries
- French dictionary (<http://www.online-dictionary.biz/english/french>)

French culture

- Online A-Z dictionary of modern France (<http://about-france.com/dictionary/>)
- Le portail de la culture (http://www.culture.fr/Groups/accueil/home_fr)
- Cortland (<http://www.cortland.edu/flteach/civ/>)
- Ambassade de France en Nouvelle-Zélande (<http://www.france.net.nz/>)

Travel in France

- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères français (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/thema/dossier.asp?DOS=ETRANGERS>)
- About-France.com - travel and general interest guide to France (<http://about-france.com>)
- TravelWiki (<http://wikitravel.org/en/France>)

Q&A

Welcome to the French Questions and Answers page.

Feel free to post any questions you have while learning or encountering French. Please sign and date your entries by inserting -- ~~~~ at the end.

If you have questions about this book, post them on the French discussion page.

Ask a question!

(<http://en.wikibooks.org/w/index.php?title=French/Q%26A&action=edit§ion=ne>)

Translation and Meaning

I need to know what the SLANG word in English for the French term feutre means.

Un Feutre= a felt-tipped pen, ie. a texta colour

As far as I know there is no slang word for felt-tipped pen. You just have to say felt-tipped pen.

71.106.251.220 (talk)

Level

How do I know what level I'm on? Is there any sort of placement test?

You can easily find placement tests online and at various 'Colleges' and Universities' Websites online (<http://www.google.com/search?q=french+placement+test&sourceid=navclient-ff&ie=UTF-8&rlz=1B>). Otherwise, the general rule of thumb is one year in a language course is one level.

--Fruitblender 23:06, 7 November 2007 (UTC)

exercise on le futur anterior

Here (http://globegate.utm.edu/french/globegate_mirror/gramm.html) is a list of exercises by topic.

--Fruitblender 23:06, 7 November 2007 (UTC)

In French How do I Make a sentence Imperative?

The imperative is used in tu, nous and vous forms; the nous and vous forms are the same as the indicative in both regular and irregular verbs (except the 3 irregulars shown below). The tu form is also the same unless it comes from an infinitive that ends in -er, in which case the tu form would drop the 's' (eg: parles becomes parle).

The infinitive can also be used as the imperative, but only for impersonal commands, eg: mettre la ceinture.

--Fruitblender 23:06, 7 November 2007 (UTC)

gender

what we call turkey or turque as feminine or masculine

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