

# FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

## 41. Imperfect Tense

This past tense corresponds to "was, were or used to." This tense is used for repeated, continuous, or ongoing actions; as well as for verbs that describe background and circumstances, such as weather, time, and physical, mental, and emotional states. Use the passé composé for actions that happened once and are done. However, verbs that express mental and emotional states that are descriptive in nature are generally used in the imperfect in a past context. These verbs are: **aimer, avoir, croire, détester, espérer, être, penser, and préférer.**

To form the stem, use the nous form of the present tense and drop the -ons. Then add these endings:

**-ais -ions**

**-ais -iez**

**-ait -aient**

The only exception is être in which you must use the stem **ét-**, but still the same endings. Verb stems that end in -c must use a cedilla (ç) under the c to make it soft. Verbs stems endings in -g keep the e before all forms except nous and vous.

### être

**étais** ay-teh **étions** ay-tee-ohñ

**étais** ay-teh **étiez** ay-tee-ay

**était** ay-teh **étaient** ay-teh

### commencer

**commençais** koh-mawn-seh

**commencions** koh-mawn-see-ohñ

**commençais** koh-mawn-seh

**commenciez** koh-mawn-see-ay

**commençait** koh-mawn-seh

**commençaient** koh-mawn-say

### manger

**mangeais** mawn-zeh

**mangions** mawn-zhee-ohñ

**mangeais** mawn-zeh

**mangiez** mawn-zhee-ay

**mangeait** mawn-zeh

**mangeaient** mawn-zhay

## Avoir, Devoir, Pouvoir, Savoir, and Vouloir

These verbs change meanings, according to whether they are used in the imperfect or the passé composé.

### Imperfect

**avoir** j'avais I had j'ai eu

**devoir** je devais I was supposed to j'ai dû

**pouvoir** je pouvais I was capable j'ai pu

### Passé Composé

I got, received

I must have, I had to (and did)

I was able to (and did), succeeded

			je n'ai pas pu	I couldn't, failed
<b>savoir</b>	je savais	I knew	j'ai su	I found out, discovered
<b>vouloir</b>	je voulais	I wanted to	j'ai voulu	I tried, decided, insisted
			je n'ai pas voulu	I refused

The imperfect tense is also used with these constructions:

**être en train de** + infinitive

J'étais en train d'étudier quand vous êtes arrivés. *I was (in the process of) studying when you arrived*

**aller** + infinitive

J'allais sortir quand le téléphone a sonné. *I was going to leave when the phone rang.*

**venir de** + infinitive

Je venais de manger, alors je n'avais plus faim. *I had just eaten, so I wasn't hungry anymore.*

## 42. Places / Les Endroits

school	<b>l'école</b>	lay-kohl	university	<b>l'université</b>	loon-ee-vair-see-tay
bathroom	<b>la toilette</b>	twah-lett	bank	<b>la banque</b>	bahnk
locker	<b>le coffre</b>	koh-fruh	train station	<b>la gare</b>	gahr
drinking fountain	<b>la fontaine</b>	fohn-ten	airport	<b>l'aéroport</b>	air-o-poor
store	<b>le magasin</b>	mahg-ah-zahn	telephone	<b>le téléphone</b>	tay-lay-fone
library	<b>la biblio(thèque)</b>	beeb-lee-oh-(teck)	apartment	<b>l'appartement</b>	ah-par-tuh-mawn
office	<b>le bureau</b>	bur-oh	hotel	<b>l'hôtel</b>	low-tell
stadium	<b>le stade</b>	stahd	village	<b>le village</b>	vee-lazh
cafe	<b>le café</b>	kah-fay	factory	<b>l'usine</b>	lew-zeen
cafeteria	<b>la cafétéria</b>	kah-fay-tay-ree-ah	garden	<b>le jardin</b>	zhar-dan
movie theater	<b>le cinéma</b>	see-nay-mah	castle	<b>le château</b>	shah-toe
church	<b>l'église</b>	lay-glees	cathedral	<b>la cathédrale</b>	kah-tay-drahl
museum	<b>le musée</b>	mew-zay	zoo	<b>le zoo</b>	zoh-oh
pool	<b>la piscine</b>	pee-seen	bakery	<b>la boulangerie</b>	boo-lanzh-ree
countryside	<b>la campagne</b>	kawn-pawn-yuh	monument	<b>le monument</b>	mon-u-mawn
beach	<b>la plage</b>	plahzh	pharmacy	<b>la pharmacie</b>	far-mah-see
theater	<b>le théâtre</b>	tay-ah-truh	butcher shop	<b>la boucherie</b>	boosh-ree
park	<b>le parc</b>	park	candy store	<b>la confiserie</b>	con-feess-ree
restaurant	<b>le restaurant</b>	res-toh-raw	police station	<b>la gendarmerie</b>	zhan-darm-ree
hospital	<b>l'hôpital</b>	loh-pee-tahl	town hall	<b>la mairie</b>	mair-ee

post office	<b>la poste</b>	post	square	<b>la place</b>	plahs
home	<b>la maison</b>	may-zoh <u>ŋ</u>	bookstore	<b>la librairie</b>	lee-brair-ee
city	<b>la ville</b>	veel	grocery store	<b>l'épicerie</b>	lay-peess-ree
supermarket	<b>le supermarché</b>	su-per-mar-shay	pastry shop	<b>la pâtisserie</b>	pah-teess-ree
delicatessen	<b>la charcuterie</b>	shar-koot-ree	fish market	<b>la poissonnerie</b>	pwah-son-eh-ree

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### 43. Transportation

by bike	<b>en vélo</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> vay-low</i>
by bus	<b>en bus</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> boos</i>
by moped	<b>en mobylette</b> (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> moh-bee-lett</i>
by car	<b>en voiture</b> (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> vwah-chur</i>
by motorcycle	<b>en moto</b> (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> moh-toh</i>
by subway	<b>en métro</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> may-troh</i>
on foot	<b>à pied</b> (m)	<i>ah pee-ay</i>
by plane	<b>en avion</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> ah-vee-oh<u>ŋ</u></i>
by train	<b>en train</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> trah<u>ŋ</u></i>
by boat	<b>en bateau</b> (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> bah-toh</i>

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### 44. To Want and To Be Able To

<b>vouloir-to want</b> ( <i>vool-wahr</i> )	<b>pouvoir-to be able to, can</b> ( <i>poov-wahr</i> )
<b>veux</b> <i>vuh</i> <b>voulons</b> <i>voo-loh<u>ŋ</u></i>	<b>peux</b> <i>puh</i> <b>pouvons</b> <i>poo-voh<u>ŋ</u></i>
<b>veux</b> <i>vuh</i> <b>voulez</b> <i>voo-lay</i>	<b>peux</b> <i>puh</i> <b>pouvez</b> <i>poo-vay</i>
<b>veut</b> <i>vuh</i> <b>veulent</b> <i>vull</i>	<b>peut</b> <i>puh</i> <b>peuvent</b> <i>puhv</i>

*Note: Voulez-vous? can mean Do you want? or Will you?*

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### 45. The House / La maison

House	<b>la maison</b>	meh-zoh <u>ŋ</u>
Apartment	<b>l'appartement</b> (m)	ah-part-maw <u>ŋ</u>
Bedroom	<b>la chambre</b>	shawm-bruh
Hallway	<b>le couloir</b>	kool-wahr
Kitchen	<b>la cuisine</b>	kwee-zeen
Storeroom	<b>le débarras</b>	day-bar-ah
Stairs	<b>l'escalier</b> (m)	les-cahl-ee-ay
Floor	<b>l'étage</b> (m)	lay-tahzh

Living Room	<b>le living/le salon</b>	lee-veeng/sah-lohn
Closet	<b>la penderie</b>	pawnd-ree
Room	<b>la pièce</b>	pee-ehss
Ground Floor	<b>le rez-de-chaussée</b>	rayd-show-say
Dining Room	<b>la salle à manger</b>	sahl ah mawn-zhay
Bathroom	<b>la salle de bains</b>	sahl duh bahñ
Terrace, patio	<b>la terrasse</b>	teh-rahss
Attic	<b>le grenier/la mansarde</b>	grun-eeay/mahn-sard
Chimney	<b>la cheminée</b>	shu-mee-nay
Roof	<b>le toit</b>	twah
Garage	<b>le garage</b>	gah-rahzh
Driveway	<b>la route</b>	root
Sidewalk	<b>le trottoir</b>	troh-teeay
Porch	<b>le porche</b>	porsh
Basement	<b>le sous-sol</b>	soo-sole
Cellar	<b>la cave</b>	kahv
Lawn/grass	<b>le gazon</b>	gah-zohn
Bush/shrub	<b>le buisson</b>	bwee-sohñ
Tree	<b>l'arbre (m)</b>	lar-bruh

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#### 46. Furniture / Les meubles

Shelf	<b>l'étagère (f)</b>	lay-tah-zhehr
Desk	<b>le bureau</b>	bewr-oh
Chair	<b>la chaise</b>	shehzh
Dresser	<b>la commode</b>	koh-mode
Curtain	<b>le rideau</b>	ree-doh
Window	<b>la fenêtre</b>	fuh-neh-truh
Bed	<b>le lit</b>	lee
Door	<b>la porte</b>	port
Closet	<b>le placard</b>	plah-car
Rug	<b>le tapis</b>	tah-pee
Lamp	<b>la lampe</b>	lahmp
Nightstand	<b>la table de nuit</b>	tah-bluh duh nwee
Stereo	<b>la chaîne-stéréo</b>	shen-stay-ray-oh
Television	<b>la télé(vision)</b>	tay-lay-vee-zee-ohñ
VCR	<b>le magnétoscope</b>	mahn-yeht-oh-scope
Remote Control	<b>la télécommande</b>	tay-lay-koh-mahnd
Computer	<b>l'ordinateur (m)</b>	lor-dee-nah-tur
Radio	<b>la radio</b>	rah-dee-oh
Fridge	<b>le frigo</b>	free-go
Refrigerator	<b>le réfrigérateur</b>	ray-free-zhay-rah-tir
Freezer	<b>le congélateur</b>	kon-zhay-lah-tur

(Coffee) Table	<b>la table (basse)</b>	tah-bluh (bahss)
Sink	<b>l'évier (m)</b>	lay-veeay
Bathtub	<b>la baignoire</b>	bahn-wahr
Stove	<b>la cuisinière</b>	kwee-zeen-yehr
Oven	<b>le four</b>	foor
Dishwasher	<b>le lave-vaisselle</b>	lahv-veh-sell
Microwave	<b>le four à micro-ondes</b>	foor ah mee-kroh-ohnd
Washing Machine	<b>la machine à laver</b>	mah-sheen ah lah-vay
Clothes Dryer	<b>le sèche-linge</b>	shesh-lah <sub>n</sub> zh
Shower	<b>la douche</b>	doosh
Pillow	<b>l'oreiller</b>	loh-ray-ay
Mirror	<b>le miroir</b>	mee-rwahr
Ceiling	<b>le plafond</b>	plah-fohn <sub>n</sub>
Floor	<b>le plancher</b>	plawn <sub>n</sub> -shay
Armchair	<b>le fauteuil</b>	foo-tuhee
Clock	<b>la pendule</b>	pawn <sub>n</sub> -dewl
Bedspread	<b>le couvre-lit</b>	koo-vruh-lee
Vase	<b>le vase</b>	vahz
Waste basket	<b>la corbeille/la poubelle</b>	kor-bayee/poo-bell
Bathroom sink	<b>le lavabo</b>	lah-vah-boh
Hair Dryer	<b>le séchoir</b>	seh-shwahr
Couch/Sofa	<b>la canapé/le sofa</b>	kah-nah-pay/soh-fah
Iron	<b>le fer à repasser</b>	fair ah ruh-pahs-say
Vacuum	<b>l'aspirateur</b>	ah-speer-ah-tur

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## 47. Comparatives and Superlatives

### Comparatives

<b>aussi</b> (adj or adv) <b>que</b>	as (adj or adv) as
<b>moins</b> (adj or adv) <b>que</b>	less (adj or adv) than
<b>plus</b> (adj or adv) <b>que</b>	more (adj or adv) than
<b>plus de</b> (noun) <b>que</b>	more (noun) than
<b>autant de</b> (noun) <b>que</b>	as many (noun) as
<b>moins de</b> (noun) <b>que</b>	less (noun) than

There are some irregularities among bon and bien. **Bon** is an adjective meaning *good*, but plus bon is not used (just as more good or gooder is not used in English) so **meilleur** is used to mean better.

**Bien** is an adverb meaning well, but plus bien is not used either. *Mieux* is used instead.

### Sample Sentences

She is taller than Colette.

Elle est **plus grande que** Colette.

I am smarter than you.

Je suis **plus intelligente que** toi.

Peter runs less quickly than me. Pierre court **moins rapide que** moi.  
 The kitchen is as big as the living room. La cuisine est **aussi grande que** le salon.  
 I have more books than she. J'ai **plus de** livres **qu'**elle.  
 We have as many cars as he. Nous avons **autant de** voitures **que** lui.

Verbs can also be compared with *plus/aussi/moins (+ que)*:

Il travaille **moins qu'**elle. He works less than she.  
 Ils dorment **plus**. They sleep more.

### Superlatives

Simply add *le, la* or *les* before the comparative if you are using an adjective. With adverbs, always use *le*. After a superlative, **de** is used to mean *in*. If the adjective follows the noun, the superlative follows the noun also, surrounding the adjective.

### Sample Sentences

It's the biggest city in the world. C'est **la plus grande** ville du monde.  
 She is the most beautiful woman in this room. Elle est **la plus belle** femme de cette salle.  
 This neighborhood is the least expensive in Paris. Ce quartier est **le moins cher** de Paris.  
 It's the most dreaded punishment in the world. C'est la punition **la plus redoutable** du monde.  
 She works the most courageously of everyone. Elle travaille **le plus courageusement** de tous.

In French, you don't use any articles, as compared to English:

**Plus** ça change, **plus** c'est la même chose. *The more* things change, *the more* they stay the same.

## 48. Irregular Forms

	Adjective		Comparative		Superlative	
bon	good	meilleur/e	better	la/le	meilleur/e	best
mauvais	bad	pire	worse	la/le	pire	worst
petit	small	moindre	less	la/le	moindre	least

	Adverb		Comparative		Superlative	
bien	well	mieux	better	le	mieux	best
beaucoup	much	plus	more	le	plus	most
mal	badly	pis	worse	le	pis	worst
peu	little	moins	less	le	moins	least

*Note:* Only use the irregular forms of *mauvais* in the abstract sense. If the idea is concrete, you may use *plus/moins mauvais* and *le/la mauvais*.

## 49. Clothing

pajamas	<b>le pyjama</b>	pee-zhah-mah
jewelry	<b>le bijou</b>	bee-zhoo
necklace	<b>le collier</b>	kohl-eeay
jeans	<b>le jean</b>	zheen
pants	<b>le pantalon</b>	pahn-tah-lohn
pullover	<b>le pull</b>	puhl
turtleneck	<b>le col roulé</b>	kol roo-lay
raincoat	<b>l'imperméable (m)</b>	lahn-pehr-me-ah-bluh
woman's shirt	<b>le chemisier</b>	shu-meez-eeay
bra	<b>le soutien-gorge</b>	soot-ee-ahn-gorzh
slip	<b>le jupon</b>	zhoo-pohn
coat	<b>le manteau</b>	mawn-toe
tennis shoes	<b>des tennis (m)</b>	tenn-ee
swimsuit	<b>le maillot de bain</b>	may-oh-duh-bahn
shorts	<b>le short</b>	short
bracelet	<b>le bracelet</b>	brahs-lay
charm	<b>le porte-bonheur</b>	port-bohn-ur
t-shirt	<b>le tee-shirt</b>	tee-shirt
hat	<b>le chapeau</b>	shah-poh
ring	<b>la bague</b>	bahg
chain	<b>la chaînette</b>	shen-ett
earrings	<b>les boucles d'oreilles (f)</b>	book-luh dor-ay
pin	<b>l'épingle (f)</b>	ay-pahn-gluh
sock	<b>la chaussette</b>	show-zett
shoe	<b>la chaussure</b>	show-zer
man's shirt	<b>la chemise</b>	shu-meez
skirt	<b>la jupe</b>	zhoop
dress	<b>la robe</b>	robe
sandal	<b>la sandale</b>	sahn-dal
boots	<b>des bottes (f)</b>	bawt
jacket	<b>la veste</b>	vest
scarf	<b>l'écharpe (f)</b>	ay-sharp
tie	<b>la cravate</b>	krah-vaht
belt	<b>la ceinture</b>	sahn-tewr
man's suit	<b>le costume</b>	kohs-toom
woman's suit	<b>le tailleur</b>	ty-er
slippers	<b>des pantoufles</b>	pahn-toof-luh
jacket	<b>le blouson</b>	bloo-sohn
underwear	<b>les sous-vêtements</b>	soo-vet-mawn
gloves	<b>des gants</b>	gawn

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## 50. To Wear

**Mettre**-to put on, wear (*met-truh*)

**mets** *meh* **mettons** *met-tohn*

**mets** *meh* **mettez** *met-tay*

**met** *meh* **mettent** *mett*

Other verbs that are conjugated like mettre: **promettre** - to promise and **permettre** - to permit.

*Note: Porter* is actually the verb *to wear*, but the French use *mettre* also. When involving clothing, to say *It looks good/nice on you* say "**Il/elle te va bien.**" To say *They look good/nice on you* say "**Ils/elles te vont bien.**"

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## 51. Future Tenses: Simple and Anterior

The futur simple expresses an action that *will take place*. The futur antérieur expresses an action that *will have taken place* before another future action. The future tense is used just like it is in English, however, in French, the future is always used after **quand** or **lorsque** (when), **dès que** or **aussitôt que** (as soon as) and **tant que** (as long as.)

To form the future tense, use the infinitive and add these endings that resemble those of avoir. However, you drop the -e from -re verbs.

**-ai -ons**

**-as -ez**

**-a -ont**

And of course, there has to be exceptions. Here are the irregular stems for the future tense (these will also be used in the conditional tense):

### Irregular Stems

aller	<b>ir-</b>	pleuvoir	<b>pleuvr-</b>
avoir	<b>aur-</b>	pouvoir	<b>pouurr-</b>
courir	<b>courr-</b>	recevoir	<b>recevr-</b>
devoir	<b>devr-</b>	savoir	<b>saur-</b>
envoyer	<b>enverr-</b>	tenir	<b>tiendr-</b>
être	<b>ser-</b>	valoir	<b>vaudr-</b>
faire	<b>fer-</b>	venir	<b>viendr-</b>
falloir	<b>faudr-</b>	voir	<b>verr-</b>
mourir	<b>mourr-</b>	vouloir	<b>voudr-</b>

**Other exceptions:** For appeler and jeter, double the consonant. For nettoyer and payer, change the y to i. For acheter, add an accent grave. For préférer, the accents all remain the same.

jeter		payer		acheter		préférer	
jetterai	jetterons	paierai	paierons	achèterai	achèterons	préfèrai	préfèrons
jetteras	jetterez	paieras	paierez	achèteras	achèterez	préfèras	préfèrez
jettera	jetteront	paiera	paieront	achètera	achèteront	préfèra	préfèront

To form the **futur antérieur**, use the future of either avoir or être (whichever the main verb takes) and the past participle of the main verb.

**Quand ils reviendront, ils auront changé.** When they come back, they will have changed.  
**Dès qu'ils seront revenus, ils voudront repartir.** As soon as they have returned, they will want to leave again.

## 52. Preceding and Plural Adjectives

Adjective	Masculine			Feminine		
	Singular	Plural	Pronunciation	Singular	Plural	Pronunciation
beautiful	<b>beau (bel)</b>	<b>beaux</b>	<i>boh (bell)</i>	<b>belle</b>	<b>belles</b>	<i>bell</i>
good	<b>bon</b>	<b>bons</b>	<i>bon</i>	<b>bonne</b>	<b>bonnes</b>	<i>bon</i>
dear	<b>cher</b>	<b>chers</b>	<i>share</i>	<b>chère</b>	<b>chères</b>	<i>share</i>
nice	<b>gentil</b>	<b>gentils</b>	<i>zhaw<sub>n</sub>-tee</i>	<b>gentille</b>	<b>gentilles</b>	<i>zhaw<sub>n</sub>-tee</i>
big	<b>grand</b>	<b>grands</b>	<i>graw<sub>n</sub></i>	<b>grande</b>	<b>grandes</b>	<i>graw<sub>n</sub>d</i>
large	<b>gros</b>	<b>gros</b>	<i>groh</i>	<b>grosse</b>	<b>grosses</b>	<i>grohss</i>
young	<b>jeune</b>	<b>jeunes</b>	<i>zhun</i>	<b>jeune</b>	<b>jeunes</b>	<i>zhun</i>
pretty	<b>joli</b>	<b>jolis</b>	<i>zho-lee</i>	<b>jolie</b>	<b>jolies</b>	<i>zho-lee</i>
long	<b>long</b>	<b>longs</b>	<i>loh<sub>n</sub></i>	<b>longue</b>	<b>longues</b>	<i>loh<sub>n</sub>g</i>
bad	<b>mauvais</b>	<b>mauvais</b>	<i>mo-vay</i>	<b>mauvaise</b>	<b>mauvaises</b>	<i>mo-vezz</i>
better, best	<b>meilleur</b>	<b>meilleurs</b>	<i>may-ur</i>	<b>meilleure</b>	<b>meilleures</b>	<i>may-ur</i>
new	<b>nouveau (nouvel)</b>	<b>nouveaux</b>	<i>noo-voh (noo-vell)</i>	<b>nouvelle</b>	<b>nouvelles</b>	<i>noo-vell</i>
little	<b>petit</b>	<b>petits</b>	<i>puh-tee</i>	<b>petite</b>	<b>petites</b>	<i>puh-teet</i>
old	<b>vieux (vieil)</b>	<b>vieux</b>	<i>vyuh (vyay)</i>	<b>vieille</b>	<b>vieilles</b>	<i>vyay</i>

*Note:* The masculine singular and plural are pronounced the same, as are the feminine singular and plural. These are the most common adjectives that go before the noun. An acronym to remember which ones go before the noun is BRAGS: Beauty, Resemblance (même and autre), Age/Order (premier and dernier), Goodness, and Size. All other adjectives, except numbers, go after the noun. The three words in parentheses (**bel**, **nouvel**, and **vieil**) are used before masculine singular words beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

A few adjectives can be used before or after the noun, and the meaning changes accordingly. When used before the noun, they take a figurative meaning; and when used after, they take a literal meaning.

Remember that **des** means *some*, right? Well, there is an exception to that rule too. Before plural adjectives preceding plural nouns, you use **de** instead of *des*. Ex: Some old monuments. *De vieux monuments.*

## 53. Adjectives: Formation of Feminine

All adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun they modify. Most adjectives are given in the masculine form, so to change to the feminine forms, follow these rules:

	Masculine		Feminine		Adjective
Add <b>-e</b>	<b>brun</b>	<i>brahn</i>	<b>brune</b>	<i>brunn</i>	brown
	<b>fatigué</b>	<i>fah-tee-gay</i>	<b>fatiguée</b>	<i>fah-tee-gay</i>	tired
If it already ends in <b>-e</b> , add nothing	<b>jeune</b>	<i>zhun</i>	<b>jeune</b>	<i>zhun</i>	young
<b>-x</b> changes to <b>-se</b>	<b>généreux</b>	<i>zhay-nay-ruh</i>	<b>généreuse</b>	<i>zhay-nay-ruhs</i>	generous
	<i>Exceptions:</i> <b>faux</b>	<i>foh</i>	<b>fausse</b>	<i>fohss</i>	false
	<b>roux</b>	<i>roo</i>	<b>rousse</b>	<i>rooss</i>	red (hair)
	<b>doux</b>	<i>doo</i>	<b>douce</b>	<i>dooss</i>	sweet, soft
<b>-il, -el, and -eil</b> change to <b>-ille, -elle, and -eille</b>	<b>naturel</b>	<i>naht-ur-ell</i>	<b>naturelle</b>	<i>naht-ur-ell</i>	natural
<b>-et</b> changes to <b>-ète</b>	<b>inquiet</b>	<i>ahn-kee-ay</i>	<b>inquiète</b>	<i>ahn-kee-ett</i>	worried
	<i>Exceptions:</i> <b>muet</b>	<i>moo-ay</i>	<b>muette</b>	<i>moo-ett</i>	silent
	<b>coquet</b>	<i>koh-kay</i>	<b>coquette</b>	<i>koh-kett</i>	stylish
<b>-en and -on</b> change to <b>-enne and -onne</b>	<b>Italien</b>	<i>ee-tahl-ee-ahn</i>	<b>Italienne</b>	<i>ee-tahl-ee-enn</i>	Italian
<b>-er</b> changes to <b>-ère</b>	<b>cher</b>	<i>share</i>	<b>chère</b>	<i>share</i>	dear, expensive
<b>-f</b> changes to <b>-ve</b>	<b>actif</b>	<i>ac-teef</i>	<b>active</b>	<i>ac-teev</i>	active
<b>-c</b> changes to <b>-che</b>	<b>blanc</b>	<i>blawn</i>	<b>blanche</b>	<i>blawnsh</i>	white
	<i>Exceptions:</i> <b>public</b>	<i>pooh-bleek</i>	<b>publique</b>	<i>pooh-bleek</i>	public
	<b>grec</b>	<i>grek</i>	<b>grecque</b>	<i>grek</i>	Greek
<b>-g</b> changes to <b>-gue</b>	<b>long</b>	<i>lawng</i>	<b>longue</b>	<i>lawng</i>	long
<b>-eur</b> changes to <b>-euse</b> if adjective is derived from verb	<b>menteur</b>	<i>mawn-tur</i>	<b>menteuse</b>	<i>mawn-tuhz</i>	liar
<b>-eur</b> changes to <b>-rice</b> if adjective is not same as verb	<b>créateur</b>	<i>kray-ah-tur</i>	<b>créatrice</b>	<i>kray-ah-treess</i>	creator
<b>-eur</b> changes to <b>-eure</b> with adjectives of comparison	<b>inférieur</b>	<i>ahn-fay-ree-uhr</i>	<b>inférieure</b>	<i>ahn-fay-ree-uhr</i>	inferior
And a few completely irregular ones:	<b>épais</b>	<i>ay-peh</i>	<b>épaisse</b>	<i>ay-pehz</i>	thick
	<b>favori</b>	<i>fah-voh-ree</i>	<b>favorite</b>	<i>fah-voh-reet</i>	favorite
	<b>frais</b>	<i>freh</i>	<b>fraîche</b>	<i>frehsh</i>	fresh, cool

## 54. Forming Plurals: Adjectives and Nouns

To form the *feminine plural*, just add an **-s**, unless it already ends in an **s**, then add nothing. To form

the *masculine plural*, just add an **-s**, except in these cases: **-al** becomes **-aux** (*exceptions: banal - banals, and final - finals*); **-eau** adds an **-x**; and if it ends in an x or s already, add nothing. Just remember to change the *le, la, or l'* to **les**.

And of course there are more exceptions... some adjectives are invariable and do not have feminine or plural forms. Compound adjectives, such as **bleu clair** (light blue) and **vert foncé** (dark green), adjectives that are also nouns, such as **or** (gold) and **argent** (silver), and the words **chic** (stylish), **bon marché** or **meilleur marché** (inexpensive) never change.

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## 55. More Adjectives

<b>short</b>	court/e	<b>different</b>	différent/e
<b>loud</b>	criard/e	<b>situated</b>	situé/e
<b>elegant</b>	élégant/e	<b>big</b>	gros/se
<b>tight, narrow</b>	étroit/e	<b>curious</b>	curieux/euse
<b>several</b>	plusieurs	<b>nervous</b>	nerveux/euse
<b>pointed</b>	pointu/e	<b>only</b>	seul/e
<b>bright</b>	vif, vive	<b>amusing</b>	amusant/e
<b>cute</b>	mignon/nne	<b>touching</b>	émouvant/e
<b>perfect</b>	parfait/e	<b>funny</b>	drôle
<b>ready</b>	prêt/e	<b>heavy</b>	lourd/e
<b>sad</b>	triste	<b>noisy</b>	bruyant/e
<b>clever</b>	malin/gne	<b>dirty</b>	sale
<b>lazy</b>	paresseux/euse	<b>tired</b>	fatigué/e
<b>generous</b>	généreux/euse	<b>angry</b>	fâché/e
<b>famous</b>	célèbre	<b>annoyed</b>	irrité/e
<b>decorated</b>	décoré/e	<b>old</b>	âgé/e

*Note:* Remember the first word is the masculine and the second is the feminine. The addition of an e for the feminine form allows the last consonant to be voiced. These adjectives go after the noun.

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## 56. Rendre + Adjective

Normally, the verb *rendre* means to give something that you owe to someone, such as **On rend ses devoirs au professeur**. It can also be used in the sense of *to represent*. But *rendre* + adjective means to make someone or something + adjective.

**Tu me rends si heureuse!** You make me so happy!  
**Le fait qu'il ne possède pas de voiture le rend triste.** The fact that he doesn't have a car makes him sad.

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## 57. C'est vs. Il est

**C'est + adjective + à + infinitive** is used when the idea has already been mentioned; while **il est + adjective + de + infinitive** is used when the idea has not yet been mentioned.

Est-ce qu'on peut apprendre le chinois en un an? Non, *c'est impossible à apprendre* le chinois en un an! Can you learn Chinese in one year? No, it's impossible to learn Chinese in one year!

*Il est facile d'apprendre l'italien.* It is easy to learn Italian.

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## 58. Sports and Hobbies

Soccer	<b>le football</b>	luh foot-bahl
Hockey	<b>le hockey</b>	luh hock-ee
Football	<b>le football américain</b>	luh foot-bahl ah-mehr-ee-kahn
Basketball	<b>le basket</b>	luh bahs-kett
Baseball	<b>le base-ball</b>	luh base-bahl
Horse-back riding	<b>l'équitation; du cheval</b>	leh-kee-tah-see-ohn; dew shuh-vahl
Tennis	<b>le tennis</b>	luh ten-ee
Skiing	<b>le ski</b>	luh skee
Volleyball	<b>le volley</b>	luh voll-ee
Wrestling	<b>la lutte</b>	lah loot
Jogging	<b>le jogging</b>	luh zhog-ing
Ice-skating	<b>le patin à glace</b>	luh pah-tahn ah glaHS
Swimming	<b>la natation</b>	lah nah-tah-see-ohn
Track and Field	<b>l'athlétisme</b>	lat-lay-tees-muh
Bowling	<b>le bowling</b>	luh boh-ling
Softball	<b>le softball</b>	luh soft-bahl
Golf	<b>le golf</b>	luh golf
Bicycling	<b>le vélo</b>	luh vay-low
Surfing	<b>le surf</b>	luh serf
Dirt/Motor biking	<b>le bicross</b>	luh bee-cross
French horn	<b>le cor d'harmonie</b>	kohr dar-moh-nee
violin	<b>le violon</b>	vee-oh-lohn
guitar	<b>la guitare</b>	gee-tahr
drum	<b>le tambour</b>	tawn-boor
tuba	<b>le tuba</b>	tew-bah
flute	<b>la flûte</b>	flewT
trombone	<b>le trombone</b>	trohn-bohn
clarinette	<b>la clarinette</b>	klah-ree-nett
cello	<b>le violoncelle</b>	vee-oh-lohn-sell
harp	<b>la harpe</b>	arp

**Faire de + a sport** means to play. **Jouer à + a sport** also means to play, as does **jouer de + an instrument**.

Tu fais du foot. You play soccer.

J'aime jouer au tennis. I like to play tennis.

Je peux jouer de la guitare. I can play the guitar.

Nous jouons de la clarinette. We play the clarinette.

Il veut jouer du tuba. He wants to play the tuba.

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## 59. Nature

sea	<b>la mer</b>	mehr
stone	<b>la pierre</b>	pee-ehr
made of stone	<b>en pierre</b>	aw <u>n</u> pee-ehr
sky	<b>le ciel</b>	see-yel
river	<b>le fleuve</b>	fluhv
cloud	<b>le nuage</b>	noo-awzh
thunderstorm	<b>l'orage</b>	oh-rawzh
hurricane	<b>l'ouragan</b>	or-aw-zhaw <u>n</u>
umbrella	<b>la parapluie</b>	par-ah-ploo-ee
marina	<b>le port de plaisance</b>	por duh plez-ahns
tower	<b>la tour</b>	toor
wood	<b>le bois</b>	bwah
wooden	<b>en bois</b>	aw <u>n</u> bwah
space	<b>l'espace</b>	es-spahs
star	<b>l'étoile</b>	ay-twahl
barn	<b>la grange</b>	grawnz <u>h</u>
bridge	<b>le pont</b>	poh <u>n</u>
farm	<b>la ferme</b>	fairm
field	<b>le champ</b>	shaw <u>n</u>
flower	<b>la fleur</b>	flur
forest	<b>la forêt</b>	for-eh
hill	<b>la colline</b>	koh-leen
lake	<b>le lac</b>	lahk
mountain	<b>la montagne</b>	moh <u>n</u> -tahn-yuh
ocean	<b>l'océan</b>	oh-say-aw <u>n</u>
plant	<b>la plante</b>	plahnt
pond	<b>l'étang</b>	ay-taw <u>n</u>
valley	<b>la vallée</b>	vah-lay
waterfall	<b>le cascade</b>	kahs-kahd
countryside	<b>la campagne</b>	kaw <u>n</u> -paw <u>n</u> -yuh
country	<b>le pays</b>	pay-ee
road	<b>le chemin</b>	shu-mah <u>n</u>
street	<b>la rue</b>	rew
highway	<b>la grande route</b>	grahnd root
path	<b>le sentier</b>	sahn-teeay

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## 60. To Live

**vivre-to live, be alive (veevr)**

**vis** vee **vivons** vee-vohn

**vis** vee **vivez** vee-vay

**vit** vee **vivent** veev

The past participle of vivre is **vécu**. **Habiter** is another verb that means to live, but it means to live in a place. Vivre is used to mean the state of being alive. A subjunctive form of vivre, **vive**, is often used in exclamations. **Vive la France!** Long live France!

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## 61. Object Pronouns

<u>Subject</u>		<u>Direct Object</u>		<u>Indirect Object</u>		<u>Disjunctives</u>	
<b>je</b>	I	<b>me</b> ( <i>muh</i> )	me	<b>me</b>	to me	<b>moi</b> ( <i>mwah</i> )	me
<b>tu</b>	you	<b>te</b> ( <i>tuh</i> )	you	<b>te</b>	to you	<b>toi</b> ( <i>twah</i> )	you
<b>il</b>	he	<b>le</b>	him	<b>lui</b> ( <i>lwee</i> )	to him	<b>lui</b>	him
<b>elle</b>	she	<b>la</b>	her	<b>lui</b>	to her	<b>elle</b>	her
<b>nous</b>	we	<b>nous</b>	us	<b>nous</b>	to us	<b>nous</b>	us
<b>vous</b>	you	<b>vous</b>	you	<b>vous</b>	to you	<b>vous</b>	you
<b>ils</b>	they	<b>les</b>	them	<b>leur</b>	to them	<b>eux</b> ( <i>uh</i> )	them
<b>elles</b>	they	<b>les</b>	them	<b>leur</b>	to them	<b>elles</b>	them

*Note:* You have already learned the subject pronouns. They go before the conjugated verb forms. The Direct and Indirect Object pronouns go before the verb even though in English they go after it. They also go after the **ne** in a negative sentence and right before the verb. The disjunctive always goes after prepositions, or can be used alone for emphasis.

### *Sample Sentences:*

I buy some pants.	J'achète <b>des pantalons</b> .
I buy them.	Je <b>les</b> achète.
I give the box to you.	Je <b>vous</b> donne <b>la boîte</b> .
I give it to you.	Je <b>vous la</b> donne.
After you. (familiar)	Après <b>toi</b> .
We go with her.	Nous allons avec <b>elle</b> .
He doesn't leave her.	Il ne <b>la</b> part pas.
He leaves her.	Il <b>la</b> part.
I love you.	Je <b>t'</b> aime. or Je <b>vous</b> aime.
She doesn't love him.	Elle ne <b>l'</b> aime pas.

*Note:* When you have more than one pronoun; **me, te, nous,** or **vous** come first, then **le, la,** or **les,** then **lui** or **leur.** **Me, te, le,** and **la** contract to **m', t',** and **l'** when they precede a vowel, the same way **je** does. In commands, the pronouns go after the verb, connected with a hyphen. And the pronoun order changes a little too: **Le, la,** or **les** come first; then **moi, toi,** (Me and te become moi and toi in commands) **nous,** or **vous;** then **lui,** or **leur.**

If you have **pronouns,** they go before the complete verb in regular sentences; but after the **ne** and before the form of **avoir** in negative sentences.

Nous <b>lui</b> avons parlé.	We spoke to him/her.
Vous <b>en</b> avez écouté trois.	You've listened to three of them.
Je <b>t'</b> ai demandé du pain.	I asked you for some bread.
Il ne <b>l'</b> a pas aimé.	He didn't like it/her/him.
Tu n' <b>y</b> as pas habité.	You didn't live there.
Je ne <b>vous</b> ai pas parlé.	I didn't speak (or haven't spoken) to you.
Nous ne <b>l'</b> avons pas fini.	We didn't finish (or haven't finished) it.

In the **passé composé** with **avoir,** *direct object pronouns only* must agree in gender and number with the past participle.

Je <b>les</b> ai aimés.	I liked them.
Il <b>l'</b> a regardée.	He watched her.
Elles <b>nous</b> ont écouté( <b>e</b> )s.	They listened to us.

*Note:* Add an **e** if the pronoun is feminine, and an **s** if it is plural. The **l'** could mean *him* or *her,* so you might not need to put the extra **e** on the past participle. The same for nous and vous. They must have an **s** because they are plural, but it is unclear as to whether they are masculine or feminine.

## 62. Parts of the Body

head	<b>la tête</b>	tet
hair	<b>les cheveux</b>	shuh-vuh
face	<b>la figure / le visage</b>	fee-ger / vee-sawzh
forehead	<b>le front</b>	froh <u>n</u>
cheek	<b>la joue</b>	zhoo
ear	<b>l'oreille</b>	oh-ray
beard	<b>la barbe</b>	barb
eye/s	<b>l'œil / les yeux</b>	uhee / yuh
mustache	<b>la moustache</b>	moo-stash
mouth	<b>la bouche</b>	boosh
lip	<b>la lèvre</b>	lev-ruh
nose	<b>le nez</b>	nay
tongue	<b>la langue</b>	law <u>n</u>
tooth	<b>la dent</b>	daw <u>n</u>
neck	<b>le cou</b>	koo

eyebrows	<b>les sourcils</b>	soor-see
eyelashes	<b>les cils</b>	seel
chin	<b>le menton</b>	maw <u>n</u> -toh <u>n</u>
throat	<b>la gorge</b>	gorzh
skin	<b>la peau</b>	poh
blood	<b>le sang</b>	saw <u>n</u>
bone	<b>l'os</b>	loh
shoulder	<b>l'épaule</b>	ay-pohl
chest	<b>la poitrine</b>	pwah-treen
waist	<b>la taille</b>	tahee
belly button	<b>le nombril</b>	noh <u>n</u> -bree
back	<b>le dos</b>	doh
heart	<b>le cœur</b>	kir
arm	<b>le bras</b>	brah
elbow	<b>le coude</b>	kood
wrist	<b>le poignet</b>	pwah <u>n</u> -yay
fist	<b>le poing</b>	pwah <u>n</u>
hand	<b>la main</b>	mah <u>n</u>
fingers	<b>les doigts</b>	dwah
stomach / belly	<b>l'estomac / le ventre</b>	less-to-mah / vaw <u>n</u> -truh
body	<b>le corps</b>	kore
hip	<b>la hanche</b>	ahnsh
leg	<b>la jambe</b>	zhamb
knee	<b>le genou</b>	zhu-noo
foot	<b>le pied</b>	pyay
toes	<b>les orteils</b>	or-tie
ankle	<b>la cheville</b>	shu-vee
thigh	<b>la cuisse</b>	kweess
shin	<b>le tibia</b>	tee-bee-ah
thumb	<b>le pouce</b>	pooss
nails	<b>les ongles</b>	oh <u>n</u> -gluh

To say something hurts or that you have an ache, you can use **avoir mal à** (body part):

J'ai mal à la tête. I have a headache.

J'ai mal à l'estomac. I have a stomach ache.

Elle a mal au bras. Her arm hurts.

Tu as mal au genou? Your knee hurts?

Il a mal aux orteils. His toes hurt.

However, if someone is causing you pain, use **faire mal** (to hurt) plus the indirect pronoun.

Tu me fais mal. You're hurting me.

Ne lui faites pas mal. Don't hurt him / her.

## 63. Asking Questions

- 1) Invert the subject and verb form and add a hyphen. Instead of *Vous parlez anglais?* use *Parlez-vous anglais?* But if you invert *il*, *elle*, or *on*, you must put a *t* between the verb form (if it ends in a vowel) and the subject for ease of pronunciation. *Parle-il anglais?* is incorrect and must become *Parle-t-il anglais?* And *je* is usually only inverted with *pouvoir* or *devoir*. However, if *je* is inverted with *pouvoir*, you don't use *peux*, but **puis**. **Puis-je?** (pweezh) is Can I?
- 2) Add **n'est-ce pas?** (*ness pah*) to the end of the sentence. It is equivalent to isn't it, don't you, aren't we, won't you, etc.
- 3) If the question requires a yes or no answer, put **Est-ce que** (*ess kuh*) at the beginning. It contracts to **Est-ce qu'** before a word beginning with a vowel, such as *elle*, *il* or *on*. You can also use interrogative words (*quand*, *comment*, *où*, etc.) at the beginning of the sentence and then add *est-ce que*.
- 4) With interrogative words, you can also use inversion: **Quand** tes parents **partent-ils** en vacances? Or you can use an interrogative with *est-ce que* and normal word order: **Pourquoi est-ce que** vous êtes ici?
- 5) **Quel** (which, what) agrees with the noun it modifies. It precedes the noun or the verb *être*, it may follow a preposition, and it can be used with inversion or with *est-ce que*. *Quelle est la date? A quelle heure partez-vous? Quels bagages est-ce que vous prenez?* Notice that the forms of *quel* can also be used in exclamatory sentences. **Quel beau jour!** What a beautiful day!
- 6) With negative questions, negative expressions remain in their usual place (i.e. around the verb, or verb and subject if inverted). *Tu ne travailles pas? Est-ce que te ne travailles pas? Ne travailles-tu pas? Pourquoi n'as-tu pas travaillé?*

### Asking Questions with the Passé Composé

Only the auxiliary verb (*avoir* or *être*) and the subject pronoun are inverted. The past participle follows. *A-t-il été surpris? Was he surprised? T'es-tu amusé? Did you have fun?*

## 64. Interrogative Pronouns

### To ask about people:

	Long Form	Short Form	Translation
Subject	<b>Qui est-ce qui</b> <i>Qui est-ce qui est venu?</i>	<b>Qui</b> <i>Qui est venu?</i>	Who came?
Direct Object	<b>Qui est-ce que</b> <i>Qui est-ce que tu as vu?</i>	<b>Qui</b> <i>Qui as-tu vu?</i>	Whom did you see?
Object of Preposition	<b>Preposition + qui est-ce que</b> <i>A qui est-ce que tu as parlé?</i>	<b>Preposition + qui</b> <i>A qui as-tu parlé?</i>	Whom did you speak to?

### To ask about things:

	Long Form	Short Form	Translation
Subject	<b>Qu'est-ce qui</b> <i>Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?</i>	<i>No short form</i>	What happened?
Direct Object	<b>Qu'est-ce que</b> <i>Qu'est-ce que tu as fait?</i>	<b>Que</b> <i>Qu'as-tu fait?</i>	What did you do?

Object of  
Preposition

**Preposition + quoi est-ce  
que**  
*De quoi est-ce que tu as parlé?*

**Preposition + quoi**  
*De quoi as-tu  
parlé?*

What did you talk  
about?

### 1. Use of Inversion when Subject is Noun:

a. With qui and quoi, inversion pattern is regular.

**Qui Marie a-t-elle vu?** *Whom did Marie see?*

**De quoi Marc a-t-il besoin?** *What does Marc need?*

b. With que, the noun subject must be inverted directly.

**Que veut Jean?** *What does Jean want?*

**Que font les autres?** *What are the others doing?*

c. However, if the sentence contains more than a subject and verb, or if the verb is in a compound tense (such as the passé composé), the short form is not used.

**Qu'est-ce que Luc veut faire aujourd'hui?** *What does Luc want to do today?*

**Qu'est-ce que les autres ont fait?** *What did the others do?*

### 2. Verb Agreement:

a. Interrogative pronouns are usually masculine singular.

Les voitures **font** du bruit. **Qu'est-ce qui fait** du bruit?

Les enfants **sont arrivés**. **Qui est** arrivé?

b. Exception: when qui is followed by a conjugated form of être, the verbs agrees with the noun that follows.

Qui **étaient** Les Trois Mousquetaires?

### 3. Qu'est-ce que (or qui) vs. Quel:

a. Qu'est-ce que c'est que is used to ask for a definition, and quel asks for specific information.

**Qu'est-ce que c'est que le camembert?** *What is "camembert"?*

**Quel est le problème?** *What is the problem?*

b. When followed by a conjugated form of être, quel is used if être is followed by a noun and qu'est-ce qui is used if être is followed by anything other than a noun.

**Quelle est la date?** *What is the date?*

**Qu'est-ce qui est bon?** *What is good?*

---

## 65. Forms of Lequel

Lequel is a pronoun that replaces the adjective quel and the noun it modifies. It expresses *Which one?*

	Adjective		Pronoun	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<b>Quel</b> livre lis-tu?	<b>Quels</b> livres lis-tu?	<b>Lequel</b> lis-tu?	<b>Lesquels</b> lis-tu?
Feminine	<b>Quelle</b> page lis-tu?	<b>Quelles</b> pages lis-tu?	<b>Laquelle</b> lis-tu?	<b>Lesquelles</b> lis-tu?

Lequel contracts with **à** and **de** in the plural and masculine singular forms:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Masculine	à + lequel = <b>auquel</b>	à + lesquels = <b>auxquels</b>
	de + lequel = <b>duquel</b>	de + lesquels = <b>desquels</b>
Feminine	à + laquelle = <b>à laquelle</b>	à + lesquelles = <b>auxquelles</b>
	de + laquelle = <b>de laquelle</b>	de + lesquelles = <b>desquelles</b>

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## 66. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns join sentences together. These words signal a relative clause which explains the noun called the antecedent. When there is no specific antecedent, **ce** is added as an artificial one. But it can refer to only things, not people. If the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause, use **qui**. If the relative pronoun is the direct object of the clause, use **que**. If the verb of the dependent clause requires the preposition *de*, use **dont**. If the antecedent is a place or time, use **où**.

C'est <b>ce</b> que je disais.	That's what I said.	<i>no antecedent</i>
Je mange des choses <b>qui</b> sont bonnes.	I eat things that are good.	<i>qui is subject</i>
Je mange des chose <b>que</b> j'aime.	I eat things that I like.	<i>que is object</i>
Voici ce <b>dont</b> j'ai besoin.	Here is what I need.	<i>avoir besoin is followed by de</i>
C'est un restaurant <b>où</b> on sert les poissons.	It's a restaurant where they serve fish.	<i>restaurant is a place</i>

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## 67. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns translate to *the one(s)*, or *that/those* when replacing a noun. There are four forms, but they are not often used alone. *De*, *qui*, *que*, *dont* and *-ci* or *-là* usually follow them

	Masc.	Fem.
Singular	<b>celui</b>	<b>celle</b>
Plural	<b>ceux</b>	<b>celles</b>

Donnez-moi mon billet et **celui de** Guillaume. Give me my ticket and William's. (or: the one of William)  
 Il porte ses propres livres et **ceux de** sa sœur. He is carrying his own books and his sister's. (or: those of his sister)

Quelles fleurs aimes-tu, **celles-ci** ou **celles-là**? Which flowers do you like, these (ones) or those (ones)?

**Ceux qui** travaillent dur réussissent. Those who work hard succeed.

C'est **celui dont** je parle. That's the one I'm talking about.

The indefinite demonstrative pronouns **ceci** (this), **cela** (that) and **ça** (this/that) refer to indefinite things or ideas.

J'aime **ça**. I like that.

Prenez **ceci**. Take this.

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## 68. To Read, To Say / Tell, To Laugh

<b>lire-to read</b> ( <i>leer</i> )	<b>dire-to say/tell</b> ( <i>deer</i> )	<b>rire-to laugh</b> ( <i>reer</i> )
<b>lis</b> ( <i>lee</i> ) <b>lisons</b> ( <i>lee-zohn</i> )	<b>dis</b> ( <i>dee</i> ) <b>disons</b> ( <i>dee-zohn</i> )	<b>ris</b> ( <i>ree</i> ) <b>riens</b> ( <i>ree-ohn</i> )
<b>lis</b> <b>lisez</b> ( <i>lee-zay</i> )	<b>dis</b> <b>dites</b> ( <i>deet</i> )	<b>ris</b> <b>riez</b> ( <i>ree-ay</i> )
<b>lit</b> <b>lisent</b> ( <i>leez</i> )	<b>dit</b> <b>disent</b> ( <i>deess</i> )	<b>rit</b> <b>rient</b> ( <i>ree</i> )

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## 69. Disjunctive Pronouns

1. As mentioned above, disjunctives are mostly used after prepositions and can only replace people, not things. However, if the preposition is **à**, there are two possible rules:

**à + person** = *indirect pronoun*

**à + person + à** = *disjunctive pronoun*, in these cases:

<b>se fier à</b>	to trust
<b>s'habituer à</b>	to get used to
<b>s'intéresser à</b>	to be interested in
<b>penser à</b>	to think about
<b>rêver à</b>	to dream about

2. They can also be used alone, to emphasize a subject, with **être à** (to belong to) or in compound subjects.

**Moi**, j'ai faim. *Me, I am hungry.*  
Ses amis et **lui**, ils aiment manger. *His friends and he, they like to eat.*  
Ce livre est **à moi**! *That book is mine!*

3. They can be added to **-même** to mean -self.

**elle-même** = herself

4. They are also used with **ne...que**.

C'est n'est que **lui**. It's only him.

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## 70. Y et En

Y and en are both pronouns that go before the verb. **Y** (*ee*) means **it** or **there**. **En** (*awn*) means **some** or **some (of them)**, or **of it**. They replace prepositional phrases. In French, the phrases will begin with **à** (or any contraction of it), **en**, **sur**, **sous**, **chez**, or **dans** for **y**; and **de** (or any contraction of it) or a **number** for **en**. They cannot replace people unless the person is introduced with an indefinite article, partitive, number or quantity. Remember that they go before the verb, except in a command, in

which they follow the verb and are connected with a hyphen. The -er verbs also add the -s they lost when forming the you (familiar) command.

### Sample Sentences

Do you want some apples?	Voulez-vous <b>des pommes</b> ?
Do you want some?	<b>En</b> voulez-vous?
I have three sisters.	J'ai trois <b>sœurs</b> .
I have three (of them).	J' <b>en</b> ai trois.
It is in the drawer	Il est <b>dans le tiroir</b> .
It is there.	Il <b>y</b> est.
I am going to Detroit.	Je vais <b>à Détroit</b> .
I am going there.	J' <b>y</b> vais.
I am going to go to Atlanta.	Je vais aller <b>à Atlanta</b> .
I am going to go there.	Je vais <b>y</b> aller.
Answer the telephone!	Répondez <b>au téléphone!</b>
Answer it! (formal)	Répondez- <b>y!</b>
Stay there! (familiar)	Restes- <b>y!</b>
Don't stay there! (familiar)	N' <b>y</b> reste pas.

*Note:* Notice y and en don't go after the verb in negative commands. Treat them like pronouns. **Ne** or **Je** plus **y** or **en** all contract to N'y (*nee*), J'y (*zhee*), N'en (*nawŋ*), and J'en (*zhawŋ*). When you have a conjugated verb plus an infinitive (vais and aller), the y or en go in between the two verbs.

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## 71. To Write, To See, To Believe

Verbs take a direct object if they do not need a preposition to connect it to the noun. Verbs that take indirect objects use prepositions after the verb. **Voir**-to see (*vwahr*) and **croire**-to believe (*krwahr*) take a direct and **écrire**-to write (*ay-kreer*) takes an indirect.

voir-to see		croire-to believe		écrire-to write	
<b>vois</b> ( <i>vwah</i> )	<b>voyons</b> ( <i>vwah-yohn</i> )	<b>crois</b> ( <i>krwah</i> )	<b>croyons</b> ( <i>krwah-yohn</i> )	<b>écris</b> ( <i>ay-kree</i> )	<b>écrivons</b> ( <i>ay-kree-vohn</i> )
<b>vois</b>	<b>voyez</b> ( <i>vwah-yay</i> )	<b>crois</b>	<b>croyez</b> ( <i>krwah-yay</i> )	<b>écris</b>	<b>écrivez</b> ( <i>ay-kree-vay</i> )
<b>voit</b>	<b>voient</b> ( <i>vwah</i> )	<b>croit</b>	<b>croient</b> ( <i>krwah</i> )	<b>écrit</b>	<b>écrivent</b> ( <i>ay-kreev</i> )

You can usually tell by using the verbs in English. We say "I see her" or "She believes him" or "He writes to them." In French, it would be "Je la vois" (direct), "Elle le croit" (direct) and "Il leur écrit." (indirect) But don't always count on English to help you out. **Téléphoner (à)** and **Obéir (à)** both take indirect objects in French but you can't tell that in English. In this case, you can tell by the **à** that follows the infinitive.

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## 72. Animals

penguin	<b>le pingouin</b>	pahn-goo-ahn
whale	<b>la baleine</b>	bah-lehn
bird	<b>l'oiseau</b>	lwah-zoh
turkey	<b>le dindon</b>	dahn-dohn
swan	<b>le cygne</b>	seen-yuh
eagle	<b>l'aigle</b>	lehg-luh
owl	<b>le hibou</b>	ee-boo
hippopotamus	<b>l'hippopotame</b>	lee-poh-poh-tahm
monkey	<b>le singe</b>	sahnzh
kangaroo	<b>le kangouru</b>	kawn-goo-roo
zebra	<b>le zèbre</b>	zeh-bruh
rhinoceros	<b>le rhinocéros</b>	ree-noh-say-ros
lion	<b>le lion</b>	lee-ohn
elephant	<b>l'éléphant</b>	lay-lay-fawn
beaver	<b>le castor</b>	kah-stor
deer	<b>le cerf</b>	serf
fox	<b>le renard</b>	ruh-nar
squirrel	<b>l'écureuil</b>	lay-cur-uhee
raccoon	<b>le raton laveur</b>	rah-tohn lah-vur
ant	<b>la fourmi</b>	foor-me
bee	<b>l'abeille</b>	lah-bay
wasp	<b>la guêpe</b>	gep
caterpillar	<b>la chenille</b>	shu-nee
butterfly	<b>la papillon</b>	pah-pee-yon
ladybug	<b>la coccinelle</b>	koh-see-nell
mosquito	<b>le moustique</b>	moo-steek
flea	<b>la puce</b>	pewss
grasshopper	<b>la sauterelle</b>	soht-rell
fly	<b>la mouche</b>	moosh
worm	<b>le ver</b>	vehr
fish	<b>le poisson</b>	pwah-sohn
snake	<b>le serpent</b>	sair-pawn
turtle	<b>la tortue</b>	tor-tew
bear	<b>l'ours</b>	loor
buffalo	<b>le buffle</b>	boof-fluh
camel	<b>le chameau</b>	shahm-oh
giraffe	<b>le girafe</b>	zhee-rahf
rat	<b>le rat</b>	rah
tiger	<b>le tigre</b>	tee-gruh
wolf	<b>le loup</b>	loo
frog	<b>la grenouille</b>	gruh-noo-ee
toad	<b>le crapaud</b>	krah-poh

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## 73. Plaire and Manquer

plaire-to please, enjoy		manquer-to miss, be lacking	
<b>plais</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisons</b> <i>pleh-zohn</i>	<b>manque</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquons</b> <i>mawn-kohn</i>
<b>plais</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisez</b> <i>pleh-zay</i>	<b>manques</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquez</b> <i>mawn-kay</i>
<b>plaît</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisent</b> <i>plehzz</i>	<b>manque</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquent</b> <i>mawnk</i>

The past participle of plaire is **plu**. To say that someone likes something, you have to switch the subject and object around, so that literally it translates to "something or someone pleases." As a reflexive verb, **se plaire** means to enjoy being somewhere. **Faire plaisir à** can also be used to mean "to delight or to like."

Cette chienne plaît à Dominique. Dominique likes this dog. (Literally: This dog is pleasing to Dominique.)

Ça t'a plu? Did you like it?

Ils se plaisent à Londres. They enjoy being in London.

Cela me fait plaisir de vous revoir. I am happy to see you again.

**Manquer** has several meanings: to miss, to lack, or to regret the absence (miss). The last meaning uses inverted word order just like plaire. **Manquer à** means "to fail to do."

Elle a manqué le train. She missed the train.

Vous manquez de courage. You lack courage.

Tu me manques. I miss you. (Literally: You are missing to me)

Ils ont manqué à les devoirs. They failed to do the homework.

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## 74. Pluperfect

This compound tense is used for flashbacks or anything that *had happened* before the time of the narration. It's formed with the imperfect tense of avoir or être and the past participle of the main verb. This tense is comparable to the passé composé.

### Imperfect of avoir or être

avais	avions	étais	étions	
avais	aviez	étais	étiez	+ past participle
avait	avaient	était	étaient	

Je n'avais pas fini mon travail quand il est arrivé. I had not finished my work when he arrived.

Vous aviez faim parce que vous n'aviez pas du tout mangé. You were hungry because you hadn't eaten at all.

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## 75. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to no one or nothing in particular, such as someone or something.

someone/body	<b>quelqu'un</b>	somewhere	<b>quelque part</b>
something	<b>quelque chose (de + adjective)</b>	not one, none	<b>aucun...ne</b>
some (masc)	<b>quelques-uns</b>	some (fem)	<b>quelques-unes</b>
another	<b>un(e) autre</b>	anything	<b>n'importe quoi</b>
several	<b>plusieurs</b>	anyone	<b>n'importe qui</b>
some...others	<b>certains...d'autres</b>	anywhere	<b>n'importe où</b>
each	<b>chacun</b>	nowhere	<b>ne...nulle part</b>

Do not confuse chacun with chaque (each, every). Chacun is a pronoun and replaces a noun, while chaque is an adjective that describes a noun.

**Déjeuner du matin**  
*Jacques Prévert*

Il a mis le café  
 Dans la tasse  
 Il a mis le lait  
 Dans la tasse de café  
 Il a mis le sucre  
 Dans le café au lait  
 Avec la petite cuiller  
 Il a tourné  
 Il a bu le café au lait  
 Et il a reposé la tasse  
 Sans me parler  
 Il a allumé  
 Une cigarette  
 Il a fait des ronds  
 Avec la fumée  
 Il a mis les cendres  
 Dans le cendrier  
 Sans me parler  
 Sans me regarder  
 Il s'est levé  
 Il a mis  
 Son chapeau sur sa tête  
 Il a mis  
 Son manteau de pluie  
 Parce qu'il pleuvait  
 Et il est parti  
 Sous la pluie  
 Sans une parole  
 Et moi j'ai pris  
 Ma tête dans ma main  
 Et j'ai pleuré.

**Breakfast**  
*Jacques Prévert*

He put the coffee  
 In the cup  
 He put the milk  
 In the cup of coffee  
 He put the sugar  
 In the café au lait  
 With the coffee spoon  
 He stirred  
 He drank the café au lait  
 And he set down the cup  
 Without a word to me  
 He lit  
 A cigarette  
 He made smoke-rings  
 With the smoke  
 He put the ashes  
 In the ashtray  
 Without a word to me  
 Without a look at me  
 He got up  
 He put  
 His hat upon his head  
 He put  
 his raincoat on  
 Because it was raining  
 And he left  
 In the rain  
 Without a word  
 And I, I took  
 My head in my hand  
 And I cried.

*Translated by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, from **Paroles** by Prévert*

**Le Corbeau et le Renard**  
*Jean de la Fontaine*

Maître corbeau, sur un arbre perché,

**The Crow and the Fox**  
*Jean de la Fontaine*

Master crow, on a tree perched,

Tenait en son bec un fromage,  
Maître renard, par l'odeur alléché,  
Lui tint à peu près ce langage:  
<<Eh bonjour, Monsieur du Corbeau.  
Que vous êtes joli! que vous me semblez  
beau!  
Sans mentir, si votre ramage  
Se rapporte à votre plumage,  
Vous êtes le phénix des hôtes de ces bois.>>  
A ces mots, le corbeau ne sent pas de joie;  
Et pour montrer sa belle voix,  
Il ouvre un large bec, laisse tomber sa proie.  
Le renard s'en saisit, et dit: <<Mon bon  
monsieur,  
Apprenez que tout flatteur  
Vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute.  
Cette leçon vaut bien un fromage sans  
doute.>>  
Le corbeau, honteux et confus,  
Jura, mais un peu tard, qu'on ne l'y prendrait  
plus.

Held in his beak a cheese,  
Master fox, by the odor attracted,  
Held him with almost this language:  
"Well hello, Mister Crow.  
You are so pretty! You seem to me beautiful!  
Without lying, if your song  
Is comparable to your feathers,  
You are the Phoenix of these woods."  
At these words, the crow was overcome with joy;  
And to show his beautiful voice,  
He opened his mouth wide, and dropped his prey.  
The fox seized it, and said: "My good mister,  
Learn that every flatterer  
Lives at the expense of those who listen to him.  
This lesson is well worth a cheese without doubt."  
The crow, ashamed and embarrassed,  
Swore, but a little late, that he would never be taken  
again.

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