

FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

76. Colloquial Expressions

Il faut + infinitive (it is necessary, one must)

Il faut tourner à gauche. It is necessary to turn left.

Il faut faire les devoirs. One must do homework.

Il lui faut aller à l'école. He must go to school.

Il reste (there remains)

Il reste une chambre. There is one room left.

Il n'en reste plus. There are no more left.

Il me reste trois jours. I have three days left.

Notice that il faut and il reste can both take an object pronoun to indicate a person.

Il vaut mieux + infinitive (it is better)

Il vaut mieux prendre le bus. It is better to take the bus.

Il vaut mieux apprendre les langues que la politique. It's better to learn languages than politics.

Il s'agit de (it's a question of, it's a matter of, it's about)

De quoi s'agit-il? What's is about?

Il ne s'agit pas de ça! That's not the point!

Il s'agit de ton avenir. It's a matter of your future.

Avoir beau (although, despite the fact, however much)

J'ai beau étudier cette langue, je ne la parle pas. Although I study this language, I don't speak it.

Il a beau faire froid, nous sortirons. Although it is cold, we will go out.

77. False Cognates

Les faux-amis or false cognates are a common pitfall among language students. The following are some common words that you may be deceived by:

Abus is used to mean *excess or overindulgence*, and usually not abuse.

Disposer means *to arrange or to have available*, not to dispose of.

Une injure is an *insult*, not an injury.

Actuel and actuellement mean *current and currently*.

Avertissement is a *warning*, not an advertisement.

Une recette is a *recipe*, not a receipt.

Fournitures refers to *supplies*, not furniture.

Original means *new or innovative*, while **originel** refers to *origins*.

Humeur means *mood*, not humor.

Formel is used to mean *strict*, not formal.

78. More Useful Words

after	après	ah-preh
before	avant	ah-vaw <u>n</u>
really	vraiment	vray-maw <u>n</u>
then	puis	pwee
a lot of	un tas de	ah <u>n</u> tah duh
too much	trop	troh
same	même	mem
rather	assez	ah-say
at most	au plus	oh plew
at least	au moins	oh mwah <u>n</u>
later	plus tard	plew tar
although	quoique/bien que	kwah-kuh/bee-ah <u>n</u> kuh
as	comme	kohm
as soon as	dès que/aussitôt que	day kuh/oh-see-toh kuh
even though	même si	mem see
however	pourtant	pour-taw <u>n</u>
therefore	donc	doh <u>n</u> k
since	depuis	duh-pwee
unless	à moins que	ah mwah <u>n</u> kuh
until	jusqu'à	zhews-kuh
while, whereas	tandis que	tawn-dee kuh
in order that, so that	afin que/pour que	ah-fah <u>n</u> kuh/pewr kuh

79. Adverbs

bien	well	quelquefois	sometimes
mieux	better	toujours	always
mal	badly	vite	quickly
peu	little	donc	therefore
déjà	already	encore	yet
bientôt	soon	quelque part	somewhere
ici	here	maintenant	now
là	there	tôt	early
dedans	inside	tard	late
dehors	outside	peut-être	maybe
souvent	often	jamais	(n)ever
d'habitude	usually	nulle part	nowhere

To form an adverb, simply take the feminine form of an adjective and add -ment to the end. If the masculine form ends in -e, you just add the -ment to that. Adjectives ending in -ent or -ant take the endings -emment and -amment.

Masculine	Feminine	Adverb
naturel	naturelle	naturellement
heureux	heureuse	heureusement
lent	lente	lentement
facile	facile	facilement
probable	probable	probablement
intelligent	intelligente	intelligemment
brillant	brillante	brillamment
récent	récente	récemment

Note: Some adverbs such as **actuellement** (currently, now) and **éventuellement** (possibly, perhaps) can be deceiving.

A Few Irregular Adverbs

vrai	vraiment
gentil	gentiment
profond	profondément
bref	brièvement
précis	précisément

Note: Adverbs are placed right after the verb in a simple tense. Adverbs of opinion and time usually go at the beginning or end of the sentence. When **peut-être** and **sans doute** begin a sentence or clause, they are usually followed by **que**. With the passé composé, most adverbs are placed *between* the auxiliary verb and past participle. In negative sentences, *pas precedes the adverb*, except with **peut-être**, **sans doute**, **sûrement**, and **probablement**. Adverbs of time and place generally follow the past participle.

80. Forms of Tout

As an adjective, tout precedes and agrees with the noun.

masc. sing.	tout le train	the whole train
fem. sing.	toute la journée	the whole day
masc. pl.	tous les enfants	all the kids
fem. pl.	toutes les mères	all the moms

As a pronoun, tout can be used alone; it then means everything and is invariable.

Tout va bien. *Everything's fine.*

Je ne peux pas **tout** faire. *I can't do everything.*

It can also reinforce the subject as in: Ils sont **tous** là. *They are all here.*

Tout can also be used with direct object pronouns. The forms of tout follow the verb in a simple tense and go between the auxiliary and past participle in a compound tense.

Je les ai **toutes**. *I have them all.*
Je ne les ai pas **tous** eu. *I didn't have them all.*

Note: The s of tous is pronounced when tous is a pronoun.

Idiomatic Expressions with Tout

en tout cas	in any case
tout le monde	everyone
tout de suite	right away
de toute façon	anyway
tout à fait	completely
toutes sortes de	all kinds of
pas du tout	not at all
malgré tout	in spite of it all
tout à l'heure	in a little while

81. Passive Voice

As in English, the passive voice in French is composed of a tense of the verb to be and a past participle. Any transitive verb with a direct object can be made passive. The active form, **le chat mange la souris** is made passive thus: **La souris est mangée par le chat.**

The subject in the active sentence (le chat) becomes the object of the passive. The object of the active (la souris) becomes the subject of the passive sentence preceded by "par." The verb of the active sentence is changed into a past participle (mange becomes mangée, notice the agreement!) preceded by a form of être.

Elle **est portée** par Jean. She is carried by John.
Elles **ont été inspirées** par Van Gogh. They were inspired by Van Gogh.
Il **avait été tué** par les soldats français. He had been killed by French soldiers.

If a verb takes an indirect object, it cannot be transformed into the passive voice. In this case, **on** is used in the active construction.

On a donné un cadeau à ma mère. My mother was given a present.
On lui a dit de retrouver le collectionneur au musée. He was told to meet the collector at the museum.

Notice how pronominal verbs change from active to passive:
Active: Je **me suis réveillée**. I woke up.
Passive: J'**ai été réveillée** par quelque chose. I was awakened by something.

82. Depuis, il y a, and pendant in past contexts

1. To express an action that has been going on, depuis (or il y a ... que) is used with the *present tense*.

Depuis quand avez-vous votre ordinateur?
 Depuis combien de temps avez-vous votre ordinateur?
How long have you had your computer?

Je l'ai depuis deux ans.
 Ça fait deux ans que je l'ai.
 Il y a deux ans que je l'ai.
I've had it for two years.

Je conduis depuis longtemps.

I have been driving for a long time.

2. But to express an action that had been going on for some time when something else happened, *depuis* is used with the *imperfect*.

Nous conduisions depuis deux heures,
 quand j'ai proposé de prendre le volant. *We had been driving for two hours
 when I volunteered to drive.*

3. To express an action that you have not done for some time, use *depuis* with the *passé composé*.

Je n'ai pas conduit depuis mon mariage. *I haven't driven since I've been married.*

4. To express an action that was done for a period of time, **pendant** is used, usually with the *passé composé*. But for an action that was completed some time ago, use **il y a**, also with the *passé composé*.

J'ai loué une voiture pendant une semaine. *I rented a car for two weeks.*

J'ai appris à conduire il y a deux ans. *I learned to drive two years ago.*

83. Shopping

box	la boîte	bwaht
VCR	le magnétoscope	mah-nyet-oh-scope
camera	l'appareil-photo (m)	lah-pah-ry foh-toh
camcorder	le caméscope	kawm-ay-scope
film	la pellicule	pell-ee-kool
watch	la montre	mohn-truh
handkerchief	le mouchoir	moosh-wahr
perfume	le parfum	par-foom
wallet	le portefeuille	port-fuhee
radio	la radio	rahd-ee-oh
electric razor	le rasoir électrique	raz-wahr ay-lek-treek
size (shoes)	la pointure	pwan-toor
size	la taille	tah-ee
inch	le pouce	poos
department (in store)	le rayon	ray-ohñ
search	la recherche	ruh-shersh
greeting card	la carte de vœux	cart duh vuh

84. Post Office and Bank

letter	la lettre	teller	le caissier / la caissière
postcard	la carte postale	bill	le billet
stamp	le timbre	check	le chèque
phone booth	la cabine téléphonique	checkbook	le chéquier
mailbox	la boîte à lettres	ATM	le guichet automatique
mail slot	la fente	key	la clé
address	l'adresse	lock	la serrure
return address	l'expéditeur	filing cabinet	le classeur
label	l'étiquette	safety deposit box	le coffre
packing tape	le ruban adhésif	notepad	le bloc-notes
package	le paquet	credit card	la carte de crédit
postmark	le cachet de la poste	security camera	la caméra de surveillance
rubber band	l'élastique	security guard	le gardien
ink pad	le tampon encre	drive-thru window	le drive-in
string	la ficelle	safe	le coffre-fort

85. To Receive

Recevoir-to receive (*ruh-suh-vwahr*)

reçois *ruh-swah* **recevons** *ruh-suh-vohn*

reçois *ruh-swah* **recevez** *ruh-suh-vay*

reçoit *ruh-swah* **reçoivent** *ruh-swahv*

The past participle of recevoir is **reçu**.

86. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

Some infinitives take à or de before another infinitive.

Verb + à

aider

s'amuser

apprendre

arriver

chercher

commencer

consister

Verb + de

accepter

arrêter

avoir envie

avoir honte

avoir peur

avoir raison

avoir tort

finir

interdire

menacer

oublier

permettre

promettre

refuser

continuer	choisir	regretter
donner	décider	remercier
encourager	défendre	rêver
enseigner	demander	risquer
s'exercer	se dépêcher	venir (to have just)
s'habituer	dire	
hésiter	empêcher	
insister	essayer	
inviter	être heureux	
renoncer	être obligé	
réussir	éviter	
songer	s'excuser	

Note, however, that when you mean "to tell someone to do something," French uses the verb + the indirect object + de + the infinitive.

87. To Follow

Suivre-to follow (*sweev-ruh*)

suis *swee* **suivons** *swee-vohn*

suis *swee* **suivez** *swee-vay*

suit *swee* **suivent** *sweev*

The past participle of suivre is **suivi**. **Suivre** can also be used with school subjects to mean "to take a course."

Suivez le guide! Follow the guide!

Suivez les instructions. Follow the instructions.

Je suis un cours de maths. I'm taking a math class.

88. Faire Causative

Faire + an infinitive is called the faire causative. It translates to "have something done by someone or cause something to be done by someone," or "to cause someone to do something."

Je répare la voiture. I'm fixing the car.

Je **fais** réparer la voiture. I'm having the car fixed.

Il peint son appartement. He's painting his apartment.

Il **fait** peindre son appartement. He's having his apartment painted.

Le bébé mange. The baby is eating.

Elle **fait** manger le bébé. She's feeding the baby.

When replacing the object with a pronoun, the pronoun precedes faire. And in past tenses, the past participle remains invariable.

Je **la** fais réparer. I'm having it fixed.

Il leur a fait apprendre les verbes. He had them learn the verbs.

Il **les** leur a fait apprendre. He had them learn them.

89. Direct and Indirect Discourse

Direct discourse relates exactly what someone has said or written, using quotation marks and the original wording. Indirect discourse relates indirectly, without quotation marks, what someone has said or written. It works the same way in French as it does in English.

	Direct Discourse	Indirect Discourse
<i>Main verb is present</i>	Il me dit : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il me dit qu'il part en vacances et que sa famille a loué une villa.
<i>Main verb in past</i>	Il m' a dit : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il m' a dit qu'il partait en vacances et que sa famille avait loué une villa.

Note that if the main verb is in the present tense, no tense changes occur when using indirect discourse. However, if the main verb is in a *past tense*, the following tense changes occur:

Present ---> Imperfect
Passé Composé --> Pluperfect

(The Imperfect and Pluperfect do not change.)

Remember to use **que** to introduce each dependent clause, and adjust personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

In questions, the following (rather uncomplicated) changes occur:

1. Yes/no questions = **si** + declarative sentence
Je t'ai demandé si tu avais faim.
2. **Où, quand, comment**, etc. = interrogative word + declarative sentence
Il m'a demandé à quelle heure j'allais revenir.
3. Interrogative pronouns are a little trickier:

qui est-ce qui	qui	Il m'a demandé qui était resté.
qui est-ce que		Elle m'a demandé qui j'avais vu.
qu'est-ce qui	ce qui	Ils m'ont demandé ce qui s'était passé.
qu'est-ce que	ce que	Elles m'ont demandé ce que j'avais dit.

90. Office / School Supplies

CD-Rom	le CD-Rom	say-day-rohm	calculator	la calculatrice	kal-kew-lah-trees
disk	le disquette	dees-kett	eraser	la gomme	gohm
document	le document	doh-koo-mawn	notebook	le cahier	ky-yay
computer	l'ordinateur	lor-dee-nah-tewr	folder	le plieur	plee-ur
monitor	l'écran	lay-krawn	pencil case	la trousse	troos
keyboard	le clavier	klah-vyay	ruler	la règle	rehg-luh
mouse	la souris	soo-ree	pencil sharpener	le taille-crayon	tie-krah-yohn
printer	l'imprimante	lahn-pree-mahnt	pencil	le crayon	krah-yohn
memo	la note de service	note duh sehr-veess	pen	le stylo	stee-loh
fax machine	le télécopieur	tay-lay-koh-pee-ur	scissors	les ciseaux	see-zoh
photocopier	la photocopieuse	foh-toh-coh-pee-uz	glue	la colle	kohl
typewriter	la machine à écrire	mah-sheen ah ay-kreer	binder	le classeur	klah-sur
software	le logiciel	loh-zhees-ee-al	chalk	la craie	kreh
file	le dossier	dohs-syay	chalkboard	le tableau	tahb-loh
cabinet	le placard	plah-kar	backpack	le sac à dos	sahk ah doh
briefcase	la serviette	sehr-vee-ett	school bag	le cartable	kar-tahb-luh

91. Conditional Tenses: Present and Past

The present conditional tense corresponds to "would." It is used after the imperfect in a conditional sentence. Most conditionals sentences begin with **si** (if). Si j'**étais** (*imperfect*) dans une autre famille, est-ce que je **serais** (*conditional*) plus heureuse? *If I were in another family, would I be happier?* However, do not confuse the conditional *would* with the *would* that expresses a repeated action in the past. If *would* means *used to*, then the imperfect tense is used. Quand nous **étions** (*imperfect*) en vacances, nous **dormions** (*imperfect*) jusqu'à midi. *When we were on vacation, we would (used to) sleep until noon.*

To form, use the infinitive and add the imperfect endings. But remember to drop the -e on -re verbs.

-ais -ions

-ais -iez

-ait -aient

Also, you use the same irregular stems and exceptions for the conditional that are used for the future tense. You may have noticed that the future and conditional forms for **je** seem to be pronounced the same. Actually, the future ending is pronounced *ay* and the conditional like *eh*. However, it is difficult to understand the differences in spoken French and most people pronounce them the same anyway.

The past conditional is formed by using the conditional of avoir or être and a past participle. It corresponds to "would have" and is used in hypothetical sentences.

Il n'aurait jamais dit ça! He *would have* never *said* that!

If... sentences

When *si* (if) is used in sentences of condition, the verb tenses change. These pretty much correspond to English usage.

1. **Si + present tense + present, imperative, or future**

Si je suis fatiguée, je me repose. If I'm tired, I rest.

Repose-toi si tu es fatigué. Rest if you're tired.

Si je suis fatigué demain, je me reposerai. If I am tired tomorrow, I will rest.

2. **Si + imperfect + present conditional**

Si j'étais riche, je pourrais acheter un château. If I were rich, I would buy a castle.

Il deviendrait roi s'il avait plus de courage. He would become king if he had more courage.

3. **Si + pluperfect + past conditional**

Si j'avais su, j'aurais compris. If I had known, I would have understood.

It is possible to have past conditional with the imperfect, and it is also possible to have present conditional with pluperfect. However, you can never have the future or conditional tenses directly following *si*. They must be in the other clause. (This is a rule in English too... you can't say "If I will go tomorrow")

92. Parts of a Car / At the Gas Station

horn	le klaxon	directional signal	le clignotant
hood	le capot	license plate	la plaque d'immatriculation
brake	le frein	brakelight	le stop
steering wheel	le volant	car	la voiture
windshield wipers	les essuie-glaces	window	la vitre
dashboard	le tableau de bord	door	la portière
accelerator	l'accélérateur	gas tank	le réservoir
headlights	les phares	wheel	la roue
windshield	le pare-brise	tire	le pneu
motor	le moteur	bumper	le pare-chocs
trunk	le coffre	fender	l'aile
body (of car)	la carrosserie	oil	l'huile
driver's license	le permis de conduire	air conditioning	la climatisation
gasoline	l'essence	heater	le chauffage
traffic lights	les feux	battery	la batterie
oil	l'huile	gas cap	le bouchon de réservoir d'essence
hubcap	l'enjoliveur	gas pump	la pompe à essence
air hose	la pompe à air	door handle	la poignée de portière

93. To Drive

Conduire-to drive (*kohn-dweer*)

conduis *kohn-dwee* **conduisons** *kohn-dwee-zohn*

conduis *kohn-dwee* **conduisez** *kohn-dwee-zay*

conduit *kohn-dwee* **conduisent** *kohn-dweez*

The past participle of conduire is **conduit**. Other verbs conjugated like conduire are: traduire - to translate, produire - to produce, and construire - to construct.

94. Travelling / At the Airport

suitcase	la valise	vah-leez
clothes	les vêtements	vet-maw <u>n</u>
passport	le passe-port	pahss-por
diary	le journal	zhoor-nal
traveler's check	le chèque de voyage	zheck duh voy-ahzh
dictionary	le dictionnaire	deek-see-oh <u>n</u> -nair
flight	le vol	vohl
baggages	les bagages	bah-gazh
Franc	le franc	frahnk
bill	le billet	bee-yay
coin	le pièces	pee-ess
change	la monnaie	moh-nay
cent	le centime	saw <u>n</u> -teem
arrival	l'arrivée	lah-ree-vay
Where is/are...?	Où est/sont...	oo ay/sohnt
currency exchange	le bureau de change	bur-oh duh shahnzh
passport check	le contrôle des passeports	con-trol duh pahss-por
customs	la douane	doo-aw <u>n</u>
entrance	l'entrée	lawn-tray
lost and found	les objets trouvés	lay zob-zhay troo-vay
information	les renseignements	raw <u>n</u> -sain-yuh-maw <u>n</u>
exit	la sortie	sore-tee
taxi stand	les taxis	tahks-ee
restroom	les toilettes	twah-lett

Note: When asking *Where is/are...*, **Où est** is the singular form and **Où sont** is the plural form, even if it's singular in English. *Where is the entrance?* would be **Où est l'entrée?** and *Where is the lost and found?* would be **Où sont les objets trouvés?**

Directional Words

right there	juste là	zhoost lah	across from	en face de	awn fawz duh
here	ici	ee-see	between	entre	awn-truh
over there	là-bas	lah bah	next to	à côté de	ah koh-tay duh
to the right of	à droite de	ah dwaht duh	near	près de	preh duh
to the left of	à gauche de	ah gohsh duh	far (from)	loin de	lwahn duh
straight ahead	tout droit	too dwah	at the end of	au fond de	oh fohn duh
in front of	devant	duh-vawn	at the top of	en haut de	awn oh duh
behind	derrière	dare-ee-air			

95. Special Uses of Devoir

Devoir is one of the trickiest verbs to translate and use in French. The following is a list of the different meanings of devoir used in various tenses.

Present Tense	must, have to probably	Je dois étudier. Il doit être malade.	I must (have to) study. He's probably sick.
Passé Composé	had to (and did), must have	Il a dû partir.	He had to leave.
Imperfect	was supposed to, used to have to	Elle devait chanter ce soir.	She was supposed to sing tonight.
Future	will have to	Tu devras payer l'argent.	You will have to pay money.
Conditional	should	Vous devriez manger les fruits.	You should eat fruits.
Past Conditional	should have	Ils auraient dû jouer.	They should have played.

96. Cosmetics / Toiletries

toothbrush	la brosse à dents	hair spray	la laque
toothpaste	le dentifrice	hair dryer	le sèche-cheveux
dental floss	le fil dentaire	nail polish	le vernis à ongles
hair brush	la brosse	mascara	le mascara
comb	le peigne	lipstick	le rouge à lèvres
shampoo	le shampoing	powder	la poudre
curling iron	le fer à friser	soap	le savon
shaving cream	la crème à raser	makeup	la maquillage
razor	le rasoir	perfume	le parfum
mousse	la mousse	cologne	l'eau de cologne

97. Present Participle

Present participles can be used as adjectives, as verbs, or like a **qui** clause. When an adjective, it agrees with the noun it modifies. When a verb, it is invariable. Preceded by **en**, (equivalent to while, by, upon or in), it corresponds to the English -ing verb form. Used without **en**, the present participle can act like a **qui** clause and can also replace a causative cause. To form this participle, drops the -ons ending of the nous form in the present tense and add -ant.

Three exceptions:

avoir	ayant
être	étant
savoir	sachant

Est-ce que tu rêves **en dormant**?

Do you dream while sleeping?

En ouvrant le frigo, j'ai trouvé quelque chose à manger.

By opening the fridge, I found something to eat.

N'**ayant** pas assez d'argent, il a volé le livre.

Not having enough money, he stole the book.

Elle a vu un corbeau **tenant** dans son bec un poisson.

She saw a crow holding a fish in his beak.

98. Abbreviations / Slang

owner	la propriétaire	proprio
drink before dinner	l'apéritif	apéro
dictionary	le dictionnaire	dico
car	l'automobile	auto
laboratory	le laboratoire	labo
cinema	le cinéma	ciné
photography	la photographie	photo
microphone	le microphone	micro
college	la faculté	fac
slide	la diapositive	diapo
advertising	la publicité	pub
demonstration	la manifestation	manif
soccer	le football	foot

television	la télévision	télé
friendly	sympathique	sympa
terrific	sensationnel	sensas

99. Past Infinitive

The past infinitive is used to express something that has already happened. Verbs such as s'excuser, regretter, and remercier are often used in this tense. It is formed with the infinitive of the auxiliary verb (avoir or être) and the past participle of the main verb. And the past participle can have agreement as well, with either the subject or the object, depending on the sentence. Whenever après is followed by a verb, it is always a past infinitive. And note that negative expressions precede an infinitive.

Je vous remercie d'être venus.	I thank you for coming (or having come.)
Excusez-moi d'être arrivé(e) en retard.	Excuse me for arriving (or having arrived) late.
Après avoir fini mes études, je veux devenir professeur.	After finishing (or having finished) my studies, I want to become a teacher.
Elle regrette de ne pas avoir posé la question.	She regrets not asking (or having asked) the question.

100. In the Ocean

scuba diver	le plongeur sous-marin	shipwreck	l'épave
wet suit	la combinaison de plongée	helm	la barre
flipper	la palme	anchor	l'ancre
oxygen tank	la ballon d'oxygène	treasure chest	le trésor
snorkel	le tube pour masque sous-marin	barnacle	la bernacle
mask	le masque	coral	le corail
starfish	l'étoile de mer	seashell	le coquillage
jellyfish	la méduse	wave	la vague
sea urchin	l'oursin	sand	le sable
sea horse	l'hippocampe	bubble	la bulle
seaweed	les algues	clam	la palourde
fishing line	la ligne de pêche	crab	le crabe

fish hook **le hameçon**

101. To Die

Mourir-to die (*moo-reer*)

meurs *muhr* **mourens** *moo-rohn*

meurs *muhr* **mourez** *moo-ray*

meurt *muhr* **meurent** *muhr*

102. In Space

astronaut	l'astronaute	beaker	le vase à bec
space shuttle	la navette spatiale	test tube	l'éprouvette
control panel	le tableau de bord	galaxy	la galaxie
satellite	le satellite	Earth	la terre
spaceship	la soucoupe volante	moon	la lune
alien	l'extra-terrestre	sun	le soleil
asteroid	l'astéroïde	planet	la planète
space suit	le scaphandre de cosmonaute	rings	les anneaux
lunar rover	la jeep lunaire	crater	la cratère
landing capsule	la capsule d'atterrissage	stars	les étoiles
space station	la station spatiale	comet	la comète
solar pannel	la panneau solaire	rocket	la fusée interplanétaire
meteor shower	la pluie de météores	robot	l'automate
constellation	la constellation	nebula	la nébuleuse
solar system	le système solaire	laboratory	le laboratoire

103. Subjunctive Mood

If a sentence expresses a subjective statement of opinion, the subjunctive mood is used. The subjunctive is used in dependent clauses introduced by the word **que**. The main clause must express

personal opinions or feelings and have a different subject from the dependent clause. If the two subjects are the same, the infinitive is used.

Je doute que la situation soit juste. I doubt that the situation is just. (shows judgment and opinion)
Tout le monde veut que venir. NOT: Tout le monde veut que tout le monde vienne. (use infinitive, same subject)

To form the subjunctive, use the ils/elles form of the present indicative tense. This is also the form for the ils/elles form of the subjunctive. For je, tu, il/elle, drop the -ent and add -e, -es, and -e. Nous and vous use the imperfect forms.

Drop the -ent of present form, and add:

-e	-ions
-es	-iez
-e	-ent

Irregular Forms

avoir		être		faire		aller	
aie (ay)	ayons	sois (swaw)	soyons	fasse	fassions	aille (eye)	allions
aies	ayez	sois	soyez	fasses	fassiez	ailles	alliez
ait	aient	soit	soient	fasse	fassent	aille	aillent

vouloir		pouvoir		savoir		pleuvoir	
veuille (vuhee)	voulions	puisse (pweess)	puissions	sache	sachions		
veuilles	vouliez	puisses	puissiez	saches	sachiez		
veuille	veussent	puisse	puissent	sache	sachent	pleuve	

Here is a list of common expressions that are followed by the subjunctive:

Verbal Expressions	Conjunctions
douter	avant que
suggérer	pour / afin que
vouloir	jusqu'à ce que
proposer	à moins que
avoir peur	bien que / quoique
regretter	
craindre	
être content/triste/désolé(e)/surpris(e), etc.	
penser/croire/trouver (negative and interrogative forms only)	
il faut que	

il vaut mieux que
il est important que
il se peut que
il est possible que
il est temps que
c'est dommage que

However, **douter**, **jusqu'à ce que**, **à moins que**, and **bien que / quoique** use the subjunctive whether there is a change in subject or not. And when using **avant** before an infinitive, the construction is **avant de + infinitive**. Note, also, that the subjunctive is **not** used with **espérer** or **il est probable**, although the subjunctive may be used with these words in other Romance languages. For some reason, this is not the case in French.

104. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns replace nouns used with possessive adjectives. They agree in gender and number with noun they replace as well.

	Singular		Plural	
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>
<i>mine</i>	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
<i>yours</i>	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
<i>his/hers/its</i>	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
<i>ours</i>	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres
<i>yours</i>	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
<i>theirs</i>	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

C'est ma pomme. Voilà **la tienne**. That's my apple. Here's yours.

Il a son sac. Elle a **le sien**. He has his bag. She has hers.

C'est **le mien**, pas **le tien**! That's mine, not yours!

Ils aiment leur voiture. Nous aimons **la nôtre**. They like their car. We like ours.

105. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used in works of literature in place of the *passé composé* and is never spoken. You most likely will never need to form this tense, but you should be able to recognize it for reading purposes.

-er (1st)	-ir / -re (2nd)	3rd conj.	4th conj.
-ai -âmes	-is -îmes	-us -ûmes	-ins -înmes
-as -âtes	-is -îtes	-us -ûtes	-ins -întes

-a -èrent -it -irent -ut -urent -int -inrent

The first two conjugations are the endings for all regular verbs, and some irregular verbs. The following are the stems for irregular verbs sorted according to which conjugation they use:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
aller all-	craindre craign-	avoir e-	tenir t-
	dire d-	connaître conn-	venir v-
	prendre pr-	croire cr-	
	dormir dorm-	devoir d-	
	écrire écriv-	recevoir reç-	
	faire f-	savoir s-	
	mettre m-	vouloir voul-	
	voir v-	être f-	
		lire l-	
		pouvoir p-	

106. Make-Believe Stuff

dragon	le dragon	unicorn	la licorne
fairy	la fée	shield	l'écu
elf	le lutin	sword	l'épée
giant	le géant	lance	la lance
tower	la tour	ax	la hache
knight	le chevalier	drawbridge	le pont-levis
squire	l'écuyer	crown	la couronne
court jester	le fou	king	le roi
minstrel	le troubadour	queen	la reine
armor	l'armure	princess	la princesse
dungeon	le donjon	prince	le prince
moat	les douves	throne	le trône
castle	le château		

107. Quebec French

Differences in vocabulary:

Au Québec, on dit....	En France, on dit...	Au Québec, on dit....	En France, on dit...
l'arrêt	le stop		
une broue	une bière	asteure	à cette heure
des bébelles	des jouets	bienvenu	de rien
un bécyque	une bicyclette	c'est pas varjeux	c'est pas terrible
des bidoux / du foin	de l'argent	il mouille	il pleut
un bluet	une myrtille	pantoute	pas du tout
une calotte	une casquette	présentement	maintenant
une caisse populaire	une banque	tiguidou	c'est d'accord
un char	une automobile	tu es fin	tu es gentil
une canneberge	une airelle	achaler / gosser	déranger quelqu'un
le déjeuner	le petit déjeuner	avoir les yeux dans la graisse de binnes	avoir l'air fatigué
un dépanneur	un petit magasin	brailler	pleurer
le dîner	le déjeuner	chauffer	conduire un véhicule
la fin de semaine	le week-end	débarquer (d'un char)	descendre (d'une voiture)
un frigidaire	un réfrigérateur	embarquer (dans un char)	monter (dans une voiture)
une lampe de poche	une lampe-torche	faire dur	avoir mauvaise mine
un minou	un chat	faire ses commissions ou son épicerie	faire ses emplettes
une patente	une chose	magasiner	se promener dans les magasins
une piastre	un dollar	minoucher	caresser
un pitou	un chien		
le souper	le dîner		
	un film		

une vue

Differences in pronunciation:

1. An affrication of the consonants "t" and "d" before the vowels "u" and "i." For example, "tu es parti" is pronounced "tsu es partsi."
2. There is a reduction of the pronoun "il" to "y": Y'est malade, Y'a pas le temps; as well as a reduction of "elle" to "a" ("elle a" becomes "aa"): Aa pas le temps, aa mal au dos.
3. "Chu" is a contraction for "je suis": Chu fatigué, chu en retard.
4. A "t" sound still exists in the expressions: "il fait frette" (froid), "mon litte" (lit), "viens icitte" (ici). And the old pronunciation for the "oi" sound is still used: "moi" and "Québécois" are pronounced "moé" and "Québécoés."
5. "Tu" is often added after questions: Il en veut-tu? Tu m'écoutes-tu? Je l'ai-tu?
6. Many people end their statements with: T'sais? (a reduction of: tu sais)

Franglais used in Quebec:

Bummer, spinner, slaquer, puncher, backer, rusher, spotter, tripper, checker, avoir un good time, être cheap, être opène, faire son show.