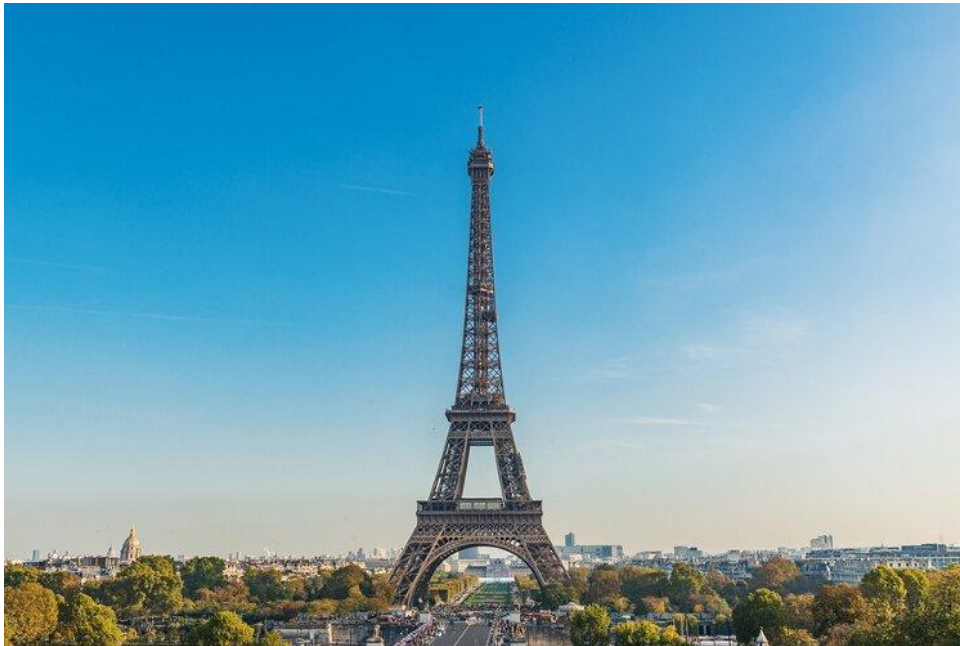# 17 Minute Languages

French Grammar in a Nutshell

What is essential to know about the article in French?

As soon as you start out to learn French, you have to get acquainted with one major difference: French nouns have a grammatical gender.
They are either feminine or masculine.
Same goes for the article that escorts a noun.

The definite article

Feminine nouns in French take the definite article «**la**».
Masculine French nouns come together with «**le**»as the definite article.

💬 For example:
le pain – the bread
la lune – the moon

If the noun starts with a **vocal (a/e/i/o/u)** or the **consonant 'h'**, both definite articles are shortened to «**l'**».
But you should always know the grammatical gender of the noun – we therefore like to suggest: Please, pay extra attention to the grammatical gender of these words nevertheless.

💬 For example:

l' hôtel (m) – the hotel

l' héroïne (f) – the heroine

l' exposition (m) – the exhibition

l' abeille (f) – the (honey)bee

Please note:

There are some exceptions to the above mentioned rule.

You should learn these by heart:

la <u>h</u>aine – the hatred

le <u>h</u>éros – the hero

le <u>h</u>ibou – the owl

Synopsis: French definite article			
singular		plural	
masculine	le/ l'	masculine	les
feminine	la/ l'	feminine	les

💬 For example:

→ L'Inde (f) est un beau pays.

– India is a beautiful country.

As the table above shows, the definite article in French is **«les»** – for both genders.

→ Les grenouilles (f, pl) sont au bord de l'étang.

– The frogs are by the pond.

The indefinite article in French

Indefinite articles, as well as definite articles, refer to their compound noun. Thus they also depend on the gender of the noun:

Indefinite French articles			
singular		plural	
masculine	un	masculine	des
feminine	une	feminine	

As the table above shows, the indefinite article plural is «**des**» - it applies for both genders.

💬 For Example:
un oiseau (a bird):
oiseau – masculine → un (m)
des oiseaux – the birds

une voiture(a car):
voiture – feminine → une (f)
des voitures– the cars

Note!
1. Don't confuse un/une with a/an in English.
   A/an refers to whether the following noun starts with a <u>vocal</u>.
   Un/une just correlates with the gender of the noun.

2. The indefinite article (un/une) turns into «**de/ d'**» if followed by a vowel and if the preceding verb is negated.
   The verb «**être**» (en. to be) doesn't apply to this rule.

   💬 For Example:
   → Je n'ai pas de voiture.
   – I do not have a car.

What is essentials to know about French nouns:

The gender of French nouns

Other than English articles there are two articles in French: French substantives are either masculine or feminine.

Note!
1. Since French knows two grammatical genders you should learn the substantive together with the article.
This way it will be easier for you to keep the right gender in mind.

💬 For example:
→ <u>la</u> (f) pomme (the apple)
→ <u>le</u> (m) travail (the job)

2. Nouns ending in «**e**» , are mostly feminine.

💬 For example:
→ <u>la</u> santé (the health)
→ <u>la</u> baguette (the baguette)

Exceptions to this rule of thumb are nouns ending in «**-isme, -age and -ège**». They are usually masculine.

💬 For example:
→ le fromage (the cheese)
→ le tourisme (the tourism)

By changing the ending of a noun, the gender can be adjusted and thereby changed from masculine into feminine (and vice versa).

masculine endings:
-eur, -er, -teur, -e, -i, -e, -in, -ien, -ais

feminine endings:
-euse, -ère, -trice, -esse, -ie, -èe, ine, -ienne, -aise

💬 For example:
un cousin (a cousin, m)
une cousine (a cousin, f)

un acteur (an actor)
une actrice (an actress)

un chanteur (a singer)
une chanteuse (a songstress)

Plural of French nouns

Rule of thumb:

The plural of most substantives are formed by adding a «**s**» to the words' ending («**s**» is only written but never pronounced!).
You might wonder how to tell singular and plural apart.
You will notice it by the changed article, which is pronounced differently.

💬 For example:
le (pronounced as lə) supermarché (the supermarket)
→ les (pronounced as [le]) supermarchés (the supermarkets)

le voyage [lə vwajaʒ] (the trip, the journey)
→ les voyages [les vwajaʒ] (the trips, the journeys)

Exceptions:

1. Singular «**-al**»/ Plural «**-aux**»:
💬 For example:
un animal → des animaux (animals)
un oiseau → des oiseaux

2. Singular «**-au, -eau, -eu**» / Plural«**-x**»:
💬 For example:
un bateau→ des bateaux(ship);
un vœu → des voeux (wish)

Pluraliatantum:

Similar to English, there are French nouns which only ever appear in plural form.

💬 For example:
→ les toilettes (pl) (lavatory)
→ les épinards (pl) (the spinach)
→ les environs (pl) (the environment)

What is essential to know about the French case system?

The French language does not decline their nouns. The case in which a noun is translated is only to be figured out via context. There are, however, hints of the function of a noun in a sentence e.g. the system of direct and indirect object as well as the addition of a genitive. This is expressed through prepositions, which will be discussed later on.
For now you can be relieved not learning the case system.

💬 For example:
joli (m) (pretty) → jolie (f)
nouveau (m) (new) → nouvelle (f)

The plural formation of adjectives complies to the plural formation of substantives.

💬 For example:
jolis (m, pl) → jolies (f, pl)
nouveaux (m, pl) → nouvelles (f, pl)

What is essential to know about French adjectives?

In French there are feminine and masculine adjectives, just as there are feminine and masculine nouns. An adjective must have the same grammatical gender as its object.

Formation of the feminine adjective form

masculine form + «**e**»

(Exception: if the adjective already ends in «**e**».)

Adjectives and their position within the sentence

Commonly the adjective is to be found after the substantive.

💬 For example:
La couleur bleue est très belle. - The colour blue is very beautiful.

The following adjectives are exceptions to this rule:

→ petit, grande, gros (small, big, thick):
  💬 For example:
  une petite femme (she's a small woman)
→ vieux, jeune (old, young): un vieil arbre (an old tree)
→ mauvais, bon (bad, good)
→ long, court, bref (long, short, brief)
→ beau, joli, vilain (beautiful, pretty, ugly)

Particularities of adjectives

1. Differences in meaning are expressed through the position of the adjective. It is either preceding or postpositioning the noun.
postpositioned: literal sense
preceding: metaphorical sense

Literal sense	Metaphorical sense	Translation
big	significant	grand
alone	lonely	seul

💬 For example:
→ une voiture vieille
– an old car
"old" in the sense of: "This car is vintage"

→ une vieille voiture
– an old car
«old» in the sense of: "We've been driving this car for a long time."

2. If an adjective refers to either a group of mixed gender or two substantives with both gender types the masculine plural form of the adjective is used.

💬 For example:
Les filles et les garçons assidus seront récompensés par l'école.
– Hard-working girls and boys will be rewarded in school.

Degree of comparison

1. Formation of the comparative

aussi (also)/ plus (more)/ moins (lesser) + adjective

💬 For example:
→ Je suis moins grande que ma sœur.
(I am **«less taller»** – smaller than my sister.)
→ Elle porte une jupe plus longue.
(She wears a longer skirt.)
→ Ta soeur a toujours été aussi curieuse que toi.
(Your sister has always been as curious as you are.)

2. Formation of the superlative

definite article (le/la) + plus (more) / moins (lesser) + adjective

💬 For example:
→ La plus grande piscine se trouve dans la capitale.
– The biggest public swimming pool can be found in the capital
→ L'enfant le plus gentil a reçu une glace.
–The dearest child has gotten ice cream.

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Exceptions:

<u>good</u>: bon/bonne – meilleur/meilleure – le meilleur/la meilleure

<u>bad/terrible:</u> mauvais/mauvaise – pire – le pire/la pire

<u>minimal/slight:</u> petit/petite – moindre – le moindre/la moindre

What is essential to know about French adverbs?

Similar to English there are adverbs with different tasks. Adverbs can be modal, causal, temporal or local. In simple adverbs can be one of two forms:

1. Adverbs, deriving from adjectives
💬 For example:
poli- → poliment (polite, adv)

2. Simple / ordinary adverbs, which are not derived
💬 For example:
très (very) → souvent (often)

You should take a closer look at the simple/ ordinary adverbs which are often used. Some of the most common ones are compiled in the table below:

Adverb	Translation
lentement	slowly
rapidement	quickly
joyeusement	happily
élégamment	elegantly
profondément	deeply

Formation of adverbs deriving from adjectives:

Adjectives ending in a consonant:
feminine form + ending «-**ment**»

Adjectives ending in a vowel:
masculine form + ending «-**ment**»

Adjective (m/f)	Adverb	Translation
simple	simple**ment**	easy
difficile	difficile**ment**	difficult

What is essential to know about the French verb system?

As in any language, verbs are the backbone of a conversation. French verbs can be categorized in 4 main different conjugational groups which differ in their ending:

-er	-re	-ir	-oir
envoy**er** (to send)	li**re** (to read)	reven**ir** (to come back)	v**oir** (to see)
travaill**er** (to work)	di**re** (to say, to speak)	ment**ir** (to lie)	dev**oir** (to have to)

French verbal tenses

Simple present:
How to form the simple present tense in French

1. Verbs ending in -er
(The verbs in this group make up for almost 90% of all French verbs.)

voyager (to travel)		
-e	je voyag**e**	I travel
-es	tu voyag**es**	you travel
-e	il, elle, on voyag**e**	he/she/it travels
-(e)ons	nous voyag**eons** *	we travel
-ez	vous voyag**ez**	you travel
-ent	ils, elles voyag**ent**	they travel

*The «**e**» between word stem and word ending ensures the correct pronunciation from first person singular to third person plural.

2. Verbs with -re ending

attendre (to wait)		
-s	j'attend**s**	I wait
-s	tu attend**s**	you wait
-	il, elle, on attend*	he/she/it waits
-ons	nous attend**ons**	we wait
-ez	vous attend**ez**	you wait
-ent	ils, elles attend**ent**	they wait

*Third person singular equals the word stem of «**attend**».

3. Verbs ending in -ir

Verbs with the ending «**-ir**» are divided into two groups according to the following rules:

Group 1 contains verbs with «**ss**» between word stem and word ending. The «**i**» of «**-ir**» is also kept.

finir (to finish, to end)		
-s	je fini**s**	I finish
-s	tu fini**s**	you finish
-	il, elle, on finit	he/she/it finishes
-ons	nous finiss**ons**	we finish
-ez	vous finiss**ez**	you finish
-ent	ils, elles finiss**ent**	they finish

Group 2 applies to the same principle as verbs with «**-er**» ending. There is no «**i**» in the conjugation.

mentir (to lie)		
-s	je men**s**	I lie
-s	tu men**s**	you lie
-	il, elle, on ment	he/she/it lies
-ons	nous ment**ons**	we lie
-ez	vous ment**ez**	you lie
-ent	ils, elles ment**ent**	they lie

4. Verbs with -oir ending

Verbs with «**-oir**» ending are mostly built irregularly. It is best to learn the forms while learning the vocabulary.

devoir (to have to)	
je dois	I have to
tu dois	you have to
il, elle, on doit	he/she/it has to
nous devons	we have to
vous devez	you have to
ils, elles doivent	they have to

🚨 Attention: «**vouloir**» (to want) is an exception even within the conjugation group of «**-oir**» verbs

vouloir (to want)	
je veux	I want
tu veux	you want
il, elle, on veut	he/she/it wants
nous voulons	we want
vous voulez	you want
ils, elles, veulent	they want

Of course there are many irregular verbs that don't apply to this scheme but by following the above mentioned guidelines you will be handling the simple present with ease.

Auxiliary verbs «avoir» (to have) and «être» (to be)

être (to be)		avoir (to have)	
je suis	I am	j'ai	I have
tu es	you are	tu as	you have
il, elle, on est	he/she/it is	il, elle, on a	he/she/it have
nous sommes	we are	nous avons	we have
vous êtes	your are (formal, sg) you are (informal, sg/pl)*	vous avez	you have (formal, sg) you have (informal, sg/pl)*
ils, elles sont	they are	ils, elles ont	they have

*Most Roman languages use a 'formal' polite version used in specific settings and situations like professional surroundings or in order to address someone you meet for the first time, the polite version of 'you' is used.
Whereas private surroundings commonly don't require the polite version of 'you'.

Formation of the «imparfait»

The first past tense is built for all four verb groups according to the following rule:

Basic form – 1st person plural present tense + 'imparfait'-ending

parler (to speak)		
-ais	je parl**ais**	I spoke
-ais	tu parl**ais**	you spoke
-ait	il, elle, on parl**ait**	he/she/it spoke
-ions	nous parl**ions**	we spoke
-iez	vous parl**iez**	you spoke (informal, pl)/ you spoke (formal, sg/pl)
-aient	ils, elles parl**aient**	they spoke

💬 For example:
Ils **mangeaient** le dîner lorsque je suis venu rendre visite. - They **ate** dinner when I came to visit.

Participle

The participle of the past (participle passé) is needed for building the past tense *passé composé.* The participle is built as shown in the following rules:

Verbs with -er ending:

Infinitive without «**-er**» (**regard**er , en. to regard, to look at) + «**-é**» ➡ regardé (m), regardée (f)

Verbs with -re ending:

Infinitive without «**-re**» (**attend**re, en. to wait) + «**-u**» ➡ attendu (m), attendue (f)

Verbs with -ir ending:
Infinitive without «**-r**» (**menti**r , en. to lie) ➡ menti (m), mentie (f)

To build the plural simply add a «**-s**» after the participle ending.

The «passé composé»

The *passé composé* is either built with the auxiliary verb «**avoir**» (to have) or «**être**» (to be) and the participle of the verb. Most verbs use the auxiliary verb «**avoir**» to form, so it is advised to learn those verbs which use «**être**». Generally spoken, verbs that indicate a direction of movement or a dwelling use «**être**». A list of common ones is compiled below:

aller	to go	**descendre**	to get off
venir	to come	**entrer**	to enter
rester	to stay	**retourner**	to return

The participle orientates on its object to form either male or female:

Formation of the *passé composé*:

conjugated form of «**avoir/ être**» + participle of the verb

Passé composé - perfect tense			
voir (en. to see), a verb that conjugates with avoir		**aller (en. to go), a verb that conjugates with être**	
j'ai vu	i have seen	je suis allé(e)	i was going
tu as vu	you have seen	tu es allé(e)	you were going
il, elle, on a vu	he/she/it has seen	il, elle, on est allé(e)	he/she/it was going
nous avons vu	we have seen	nous sommes allé(e)s	we were going
vous avez vu	You have seen	vous êtes allé(e)s	You were going
ils, elles ont vu	they have seen	ils, elles sont allé(e)s	they were going

Of course there is the Past perfect tense as well but to keep it manageable this chapter will be skipped.

The French future tenses

French and English use the future tense in a very similar way.
French also uses its simple present in order to describe actions that are planned to be done in the near future.
In this case, English would use the present progressive.

There are two future tenses in the French language:
→ futur composé
→ futur simple
The usage of both future tenses are mainly similar.

The French 'futur simple' is commonly used in a more colloquial, everyday way/manner, whereas the 'futur composé' (also referred to as 'futur proche') is more likely to be used if an action in the close future is described.
Even if it is not 100% translatable it might be best to think of it according to the distinction between the 'going to' and 'will future'.

💬 For example:
→ Futur simple:
Demain, je rangerai les dossiers.
 – Tomorrow I'm going to put away the paperwork/files.

→ Futur composé:
Demain, je vais manger des spaghettis.
 – Tomorrow I will eat spaghetti.

Please note:
The main difference between these two French future tenses is in which form they are used.
Written (futur simple) or spoken (futur proche) form.

Formation of the French future tenses:

'futur composé'

The 'futur composé' is formed as follows:

conjugated form of «**aller**» (to go) in present simple + infinitive of the verb

chanter (to sing) – futur composé	
je **vais** chanter	I am going to sing
tu **vas** chanter	you are going to sing
il, elle **va** chanter	he/she is going to sing
nous **allons** chanter	we are going to sing
vous **allez** chanter	you are going to sing
ils, elles **vont** chanter	they are going to sing

'futur simple'

Verbs with -er ending:

Infinitive without «**-r**» (**regarde**r , en. to regard, to look at) + future-ending

Verbs with -re ending:

Infinitive without «**-re**» (**attend**re, en. to wait) + future-ending

Verbs with -ir ending:
Infinitive without «**-r**» (**menti**r , en. to lie) + future-ending

chanter (to sing) – future simple	
je chante**rai**	I will sing
tu chante**ras**	you will sing
il, elle chante**ra**	he/she will sing
nous chante**rons**	we will sing
vous chante**rez**	you will sing
ils, elles chante**ront**	they will sing

Conditional I

This chapter centres around a verb tense that is new to us as English natives – the "condicional".
It is used to politely ask for something or state a polite phrase.
It's also used to talk about probabilities or make a wish or give someone advice (modal use) or to say something in the past regarding the future (temporal).

Make a Wish / ask politely	
J'aimerais bien aller au cinéma ce soir.	I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.
Temporal (past regarding the future)	
Si nous **étions** plus jeunes, nous **payerions** moins pour le billet.	If we **were** younger, we **would pay** less for the ticket.

Formation of the Conditional I

Building the Conditional I is similar to the French future tense only with different endings.

Verbs with -er ending:

Infinitive without «**-r**» (**regarde**r , en. to regard, to look at) + conditional-ending

Verbs with -re ending:

Infinitive without «**-re**» (**attend**re, en. to wait) + conditional-ending

Verbs with -ir ending:
Infinitive without «**-r**» (**menti**r , en. to lie) + conditional-ending

The Conditional endings are:

lire (en. to read) - Conditional 1	
je li**rais**	I would like to read
tu li**rais**	You would like to read
il, elle, on li**rait**	He/She/It would like to read
nous li**rions**	We would like to read
vous li**riez**	You would like to read
ils, elles li**raient**	They would like to read

Conditional II

The Conditional II has similar Areas of responsibility as the Conditional I. It is built as follows:

Conditional II:

Conditional I of «***être/ avoir***» + perfect participle of verb

venire (en. to come) - Conditional II	
je **serais** venu(e)	I would have come
tu **serais** venu(e)	You would have come
il, elle, on **serait** venu(e)	He/She/It would have come
nous **serions** venu(e)s	We would have come
vous **seriez** venu(e)s	You would have come
ils, elles **seraient** venu(e)s	They would have come

The French «subjunctif»

The French subjunctive corresponds with the English subjunctive.
In contrast to the English subjunctive, the French subjunctive is used on a more regular basis.
The speaker intends to express a desire or a personal expression of necessity, possibility or judgement.
The subjunctive is used in two different cases/situations:

Case 1:
The subject of the main clause and the subject of the dependent clause must differ, otherwise the indicative can be used as usual.

💬 For example:
Je veux que tu ailles à la banque. → subjunctive
– I want you to go to the bank.

False:
Je veux aller à la banque
→ here, the indicative is needed!

Case 2:
Dependent clauses starting with «**que**» or «**qui**» require the subjunctives if certain idioms are used before «**que**» or «**qui**».
If there is an «**de**» instead of «**que**» or «**qui**» an indicative clause is required.

💬 For example:
Il est important que tu fasses tes devoirs. → subjunctive
– It is important for you to do your homework.

False:
Il est important de faire tes devoirs. → here, the indicative is needed
Il faut que... (I have to, you have to...):
→ Il faut que tu sois là ce soir.
– You have to be here tonight.

Formation of the present subjunctive

Stem of 3rd person plural + subjunctive-ending

entendre (to hear) – <u>**subjonctif présent**</u>	
que j'entende	(that) I hear
que tu entendes	(that) you hear
qu'il/elle/on entende	(that) he/she/it hears
que nous entendions	(that) we hear
que vous entendiez	(that) you hear
qu'ils, elles entendent	(that) they hear

<u>How to use the subjunctive:</u>

The following expressions, words, idioms etc. are followed by the subjunctive:

to want s.th./ to demand s.th.:
→ vouloir que
to feel about s.th./ to personally rate or estimate s.th.:
→ trouver étonnant que

to say/to mean (opinion)/to believe/to think in negated sentences
→ je ne pense pas/ je ne crois pas/ je ne trouve pas
to doubt:
→ douter que (to doubt, that)
statements about things possible/likely, eventual or certain:
→ probable que, possible que (likely that, possible that)
after the superlative

💬 Some examples:
Je ne crois pas que Christine soit en retard.
– I don't think Christine is late.

Je doute que le temps soit beau demain.
– I doubt that the weather will be nice tomorrow.

Marie veut que son fils devienne acteur de théâtre.
– Marie wants her son to become a theatre actor.

Aujourd'hui je pars plus tôt pour que j'arrive à l'heure à la fête.
– Today I'm leaving early so that I can arrive on time for the party.

What is essential to know about French pronouns?

The French personal pronouns are:

Personal pronouns	
je	I
tu	you
il, elle, on	he/she/it
nous	we
vous	you/ You*
ils, elles	they

* Note:
The formal polite form in French is formed with the 2nd person plural.

💬 For example:
Madame Dubois, vous avez reçu une lettre!
– Ms. Dubois, you have received a letter!

Direct and indirect personal pronouns

These personal pronouns can have the function of a subject, a direct object and an indirect object. You can find more information on this in the chapter on sentence structure. Here you can see an overview of the (connected) personal pronouns in the respective functions they can take in the sentence.

Singular				
subject (Nom)	**je (I)**	**tu (you)**	**il (he)**	**elle (she)**
indir. object (Dat)	me (me)	te (you)	lui (him)	lui (her)
dir. object (Acc)	me (me)	te (your)	le (him)	la (her)

Plural				
subject (Nom)	**nous (we)**	**vous (you)**	**ils (m) (they)**	**elles (f) (they)**
indir. Objekt (Dat)	nous (us)	vous (you)	leur (m) (them)	leur (f) (them)
dir. Objekt (Acc)	nous (us)	vous (you)	les (m) (them)	les (f) (them)

If a personal pronoun acts as a direct or indirect Object in a sentence it is referred to as a so-called **object pronoun**. You may come across this term and now you know what it means.

The pronoun «on»

The pronoun **«On»** is frequently used in French.
«On» is part of the 3rd person singular and therefore is conjugated as such (il/elle/on).
«On» could be translated as 'you', 'we', 'they' or 'one' *.

* These are the so-called generic pronouns.

💬 For example:
On dit que la France est un pays très joli.
– They say that France is a very beautiful country.

«On» is used to create a feeling of bonding and unity which is why it is often translated as 'we'.

💬 For example:
On fait du sport tous les jours. – We exercise every day.

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The French possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to indicate a possessive relationship (possibly a connection, affiliation, assignment):

Possessive pronouns			
Singular Object		**Plural Objects**	
mon, ma	my(m) my(f)	mes	my
ton, ta	your (m) your (f)	tes	yours (m) yours (f)
son, sa	his(m) her (f)	ses	his(m) her (f)
notre	our	nos	ours
votre	your	vos	yours
leur	their (m) their (f)	leurs	theirs(m) theirs (f)

💬 For example:
Rends-moi **mes** disques. - Give me my records back.

The French demonstrative pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points to an object or a person. It can accompany the noun or take its place.
In the overview table you can see the two variants of the pronoun in its feminine and masculine form in the singular and in the plural.

French demonstrative pronouns				
	Singular		**Plural**	
	male	female	male	female
Accompany of the noun	ce/cet	cette	ces	ces
Replacement of the noun	celui	celle	ceux	celles

💬 For example:
Celui de nous qui mange une pomme par jour vivra le plus longtemps. - The one of us who eats an apple a day will live the longest.

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What is essential to know about French sentence structure?

In French there are two very commonly used sentence structures.

1. Sentences initiated with «**voilà**»:

💬 For example:
Voilà mon chien qui m'apporte le journal.
Possible translations are:
→ Here is my dog bringing me my newspaper.
→ So, this is my dog…
→ Here comes…

2. Sentences with «**c'est…qui/que**» or «**ce sont…qui/que…**»

💬 For example:
C'est mon chien qui m'apporte le journal.
– Now my dog is the one that brings me the newspaper.
   (every single morning)
– It's my dog that brings me the newspaper.

Negating French phrases

In addition to affirmative statements, there are of course also negative statements. Negation works according to a slightly different system in French than in English. In order to say 'not', French use the term «**ne…pas** »

💬 For example:
Je peux entendre la musique - I can hear the music
Je **ne** peux **pas** entendre la musique - I can not hear the music

There are other expressions for the negation of a sentence besides "not", which in French are all formed with the particle «**ne**» and another particle:

ne … pas … non plus	- not … either
ne … plus	- not … anymore
ne …. jamais	- never
ne … rien	- nothing
ne … personne	- no one

French question sentences

The most common way of French questions is the so-called **intonation question**. This interrogative sentence has the same sentence structure as the "normal" declarative sentence. The question is only made clear by intonation, i.e. the speaker raises his voice a little at the end of the sentence.

In Addition there are some Interrogative pronouns that induce a Question:

Interrogative pronouns	
Pourquoi?	Why?
Quoi? / Que?	What?
Lequel(m) / Laquelle(f)? Lesquels (m, pl) / Lesquelles (f,pl)?	Which?

💬 For example:
Qui a vu le voleur? - Who saw the thief?
Qu'est-ce qu'il y aura à manger? - What will there be to eat?

Let's learn how to count in French

French numbers from zero to twenty			
zéro	zero		
un	one	onze	eleven
deux	two	douze	twelve
trois	three	treize	thirteen
quatre	four	quatorze	fourteen
cinq	five	quinze	fifteen
six	six	seize	sixteen
sept	seven	dix-sept	seventeen
huit	eight	dix-huit	eighteen
neuf	nine	dix-neuf	nineteen
dix	ten	vingt	twenty

Now, it's your turn.

Write down the following numbers in French:
35, 41, 46, 51, 55, 56, 68, 78, 84, 93

French numbers from 21 - 100

21 - 100	
vingt et un	21
vingt-deux	22
trente	30
trente et un	31
trente-deux	32
quarante	40
cinquante	50
soixante	60
soixante-dix	70
soixante et onze	71
soixante-douze	72
quatre-vingts	80
quatre-vingt-un	81
quatre-vingt-deux	82

quatre-vingt-dix	90
quatre-vingt-onze	91
quatre-vingt-douze	92
cent	100

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Days of the week in French

Maybe you need to schedule a meeting with your French colleagues or with your learning partner? Let's consult your calendar and learn the names of the days of the week in French.

Weekdays in French	
lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

💬 For example:

Je vais au cinéma lundi. – I go to the cinema on Monday.
Nous n'avons pas besoin de travailler le samedi et le dimanche. – On Saturdays and Sundays we don't have to work.