

Coffee Break **French**

Season 4, Episode 26

Language Study



CoffeeBreak
French

SEASON 4

Mark: Salut tout le monde, on est de retour avec votre épisode supplémentaire pour cette semaine.

PB: Oui, bonjour à tout le monde!

Mark: Alors, nous allons attaquer notre texte immédiatement.

PB: Allons-y!

Mark: Premier paragraphe.

attaquer
to attack

Maman... Dis-moi tu ne changeras jamais! Ce n'est pas possible. Il faut toujours que tu essaies d'arranger un mariage. Tu es une vraie entremetteuse! Tu aurais peut-être dû monter une agence matrimoniale! Non sérieusement, Patrick ne m'intéresse pas le moins du monde. Et puis d'abord j'ai un rendez-vous galant samedi prochain avec Matthieu. Tu sais l'homme du RER! Bon je t'explique. En fait, j'ai suivi ton conseil et je viens de lui envoyer un message sur son portable pour lui confirmer notre rendez-vous de la semaine prochaine. Nous nous retrouverons donc à la station de métro à 11h. Il m'a dit qu'il s'occupait de tout

donc j'attends avec impatience de voir ce qu'il m'aura concocté. J'imagine que cela en dira long sur sa personnalité.

Mark: Okay, so an interesting paragraph there. As we know Sylvie is starting a little bit frustrated with her mother. She says:

PB: **Maman... Dis-moi tu ne changeras jamais!**

Mark: Okay, so mum you really are never going to change. You'll never change. And that **dis-moi** is not translated literally as "tell me".

PB: No, you do not translate it. I mean, it is just part of the meaning behind it, if you know what I mean.

Mark: Almost kind of, come on mum, you are really never going to change. It's not possible.

PB: **Ce n'est pas possible.**

Mark: But again we would 't really say it is not possible. You are unbelievable!

PB: That's very good. You are unbelievable. You could actually say **mais tu n'es pas possible.**

Mark: **Tu n'es pas possible.**

PB: **C'est incroyable.**

Mark: **C'est n'importe quoi.**

PB: **C'est n'importe quoi.**

Mark: **J'adore ça, c'est n'importe quoi.** OK, so then she goes on.

PB: **Il faut toujours que tu essaies d'arranger un mariage.**

Mark: You always need to try to literally arrange a marriage. She is just getting frustrated with her mother who, of course, is getting all excited about the possibility of her speaking to Patrick, the family friend and so on. So *Il faut toujours que tu essaies*. What do we know about *essaies* here? *Il faut que...*?

PB: *Oui c'est un subjonctif monsieur.*

Mark: *C'est un subjonctif!* And the subjunctive form of *essayer* is spelled how? Let us see if our listeners can think about this. So Pierre-Benoit, how would you spell? *il faut que tu essaies*.

PB: *E-S-S-A-Y-E-S.*

Mark: Interesting! Because it is also allowed to be spelled *E-S-S-A-I-E-S*. You have the two possibilities there for *essayer* and indeed *payer* and other verbs that are conjugated in a similar way for the subjunctive form.

PB: *On accepte les deux.* It is just either, either hmm.

Mark: *Il faut toujours que tu essaies d'arranger un mariage.* *D'arranger un mariage*, to organize a marriage, to set people up with someone, okay. And then she says:

PB: *Tu es une vraie entremetteuse!*

Mark: A lovely word there, *entremetteuse*. That is a match maker.

PB: *Oui: entre-mettre.*

Mark: So, to put yourself in between two people.

PB: *Très bien.*

Mark: **Entremetteuse**. And if it were a male it would be **un entremetteur**.

PB: Yes, go between?

Mark: Yes, good word. Okay, she goes on:

PB: **Tu aurais peut-être dû monter une agence matrimoniale!**

Mark: Let us listen to the verb form there again.

PB: **Tu aurais peut-être dû monter une agence matrimoniale!**

Mark: So, **tu aurais**, let us take out the **peut-être, dû monter**. So, we have a conditional form of the auxiliary verb **aurais** from **avoir** of course. "You would have..." **dû**, from the verb **devoir**, so that's our past participle. So, that is a conditional perfect of **devoir**, **tu aurais dû** and it's followed by an infinitive, **monter**. So, "you would have had to set up". But a better translation would be...?

PB: With **devoir** you have to use should there. Conditional + **devoir**: should!

Mark: Should, exactly. You when you have a conditional and you are using **devoir** it becomes should. You should really have set up a wedding agency, a marriage agency, or you ought to have set up.

PB: Ought is really nice, yes, I like that.

Mark: You should have set up. You ought to have set up. I think I like should better actually.

PB: I think because of the tense. Because you ought to, you ought to do something. I don't

know if it's in the future, but you ought to from now on do something. I think here it is obviously **conditionnel passé**.

Mark: Yes. So you should have set up a wedding agency or a dating agency, perhaps. Okay, let's go on.

PB: **Non sérieusement, Patrick ne m'intéresse pas le moins du monde.**

Mark: So, this is nice. No, seriously, coming back to the point here. Seriously, **Patrick ne m'intéresse pas le moins du monde.**

PB: **J'adore cette expression: le moins du monde.**

Mark: He does not interest me in the least.

PB: Yes, in the slightest. You have the **moins** as well.

Mark: So, **le moins du monde**. Literally, in the least of the world. **Le moins du monde, il ne m'intéresse pas le moins du monde.** He does not interest me in the least.

PB: **Et puis d'abord j'ai un rendez-vous galant samedi prochain avec Matthieu.**

Mark: **Et oui!** So, anyway, first of all, I have a date **un rendez-vous galant** next Saturday with Matthieu. Let us listen to that one again.

PB: **Et puis d'abord j'ai un rendez-vous galant samedi prochain avec Matthieu.**

Mark: Tell me, Pierre-Benoit **un rendez-vous galant**; literally, a gallant meeting, date or something like that. It does sound in the translation a little

bit old fashioned. Is **un rendez-vous galant** old fashioned?

PB: **Galant** is quite old fashioned. **Un rendez-vous** is not. I mean **un rendez-vous** for us is, I mean that is where we mustn't be mistaken. **Un rendez-vous** is only a meeting.

Mark: Yes, because you can have **un rendez-vous** with your boss or with a doctor!

PB: **Chez le coiffeur.**

Mark: **Oui**, indeed! With the hairdresser.

PB: And it does not mean there's any romance.

Mark: There could be obviously.

PB: It could be we're in France, you know! **Non, je rigole.** but I think we must not forget that **rendez-vous** is basically a meeting.

Mark: An appointment! With **galant** then, **un rendez-vous galant**, that brings the date sense to the **rendez-vous**.

PB: Yes, it brings the meaning of rendez-vous in English.

Mark: Yes, a rendez-vous with someone. So, Sylvie has a rendez-vous, a date with Matthieu next Saturday and, of course, she explains who Matthieu is for her mother's sake.

PB: **Tu sais l'homme du RER!**

Mark: The famous man from the **RER**. And then she goes on to explain more. She uses a phrase that is very, very common. And it is the kind of phrase that you can use to explain something, or to give more detail.

PB: Bon je t'explique.

Mark: Let me explain.

PB: En fait, j'ai suivi ton conseil et je viens de lui envoyer un message sur son portable pour lui confirmer notre rendez-vous de la semaine prochaine.

Mark: That is quite a long sentence here. En fait, j'ai suivi ton conseil. The word conseil means advice. So, I followed your advice. Monique had given her daughter some advice. She told her to get in touch with Matthieu; j'ai suivi ton conseil et je viens de lui envoyer un message sur son portable. So, I have just sent him a message on his mobile, sur son portable, his cellphone, pour lui confirmer, in order to confirm to him, remember it is confirmer à quelqu'un, pour lui confirmer notre rendez-vous de la semaine prochaine. So, to confirm our date, or our appointment next week.

PB: Nous nous retrouverons donc à la station de métro à 11h.

Mark: This is nice and straightforward. We will meet each other, nous nous retrouverons. Literally, we will find each other again.

PB: Meet up in English?

Mark: So, se retrouver, to meet up, in English, perfect! Nous nous retrouverons donc à la station de métro à 11h. So, we will meet up at the metro station at 11 o'clock.

PB: Il m'a dit qu'il s'occupait de tout donc j'attends avec impatience de voir ce qu'il m'aura concocté.

Mark: Il m'a dit qu'il s'occupait de tout. So, he told me that he, literally, was occupying himself with everything. So, he would deal with everything. So, he would see to everything. Donc j'attends avec impatience de voir ce qu'il m'aura concocté. That's nice! J'attends avec impatience. We know what that is.

PB: Yes.

Mark: To look forward to something.

PB: Exactly! I can't wait.

Mark: Yes, I can't wait, I am looking forward to seeing, and noticed that de voir, j'attends avec impatience de voir. I can't wait, I can't wait to see, ce qu'il m'aura concocté; "that which he to me will have concocted". It is not the most spontaneous of translations there. I can't wait to see what he's planned, what he will have planned for me, if you like to get a little more grammatically correct in there. What he will have planned or concocted or thought up perhaps.

PB: Thought up is good, yes.

Mark: What he has thought up, or what he will have thought up for me.

PB: In English do you use the word, concoction?

Mark: I think more for some kind of concoction of liquids or substances or something.

PB: These things have been added up together.
So he is planning the whole evening, so there will be things happening, you know, one thing after another. I think that is why in French we use **concocter** which is not very used in English.

Mark: I think it could be used in the sense to have concocted something. It will be concocted, a spell, for example. It is the kind of magical spell for a romantic date.

PB: Well, exactly! We are talking about romance here!

Mark: Okay, and of course, what Sylvie feels here is that whatever he has concocted for her, will give her a good impression of what he is really like.

PB: **J'imagine que cela en dira long sur sa personnalité.**

Mark: So, of course we have already spoken about this. Basically, she is saying that she thinks that whatever he has concocted will give her a good idea, in depth, of what he is really like.
Okay, let us move on to our 2nd paragraph.

Je suis à la fois assez impatiente de mieux le connaître et assez stressée. Il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai pas eu de rendez-vous avec un homme. Et puis, je dois dire qu'après ce qui s'est passé avec Pierre, je ne pensais pas donner une autre chance à un homme.

Enfin je ne m'emballe pas, on verra bien ce qui se passera la semaine prochaine. Donc je t'en supplie maman, ne fais aucun commentaire gênant dimanche pendant le repas. Je ne voudrais vraiment pas que Patrick se fasse des films, ce ne serait pas sympa pour lui.

Mark: OK. So, she is continuing on to talk here about the date that she is going to have with Matthieu, and she says that she is at the same time a bit impatient to get to know him better, but also quite stressed, quite worried about the whole thing.

PB: Je suis à la fois assez impatiente de mieux le connaître et assez stressée.

Mark: We have talked about à la fois at length in previous episodes. So, I am both quite impatient to get to know him better, de mieux le connaître. Notice the placement of mieux there: je suis à la fois assez impatiente de mieux le connaître, as opposed to le connaître mieux. Could we say le connaître mieux?

PB: Je suis assez impatiente de le connaître mieux, oui, mais ce n'est pas aussi bien, quand même. It sounds much better de mieux le connaître because it sounds more French.

Mark: De mieux le connaître et assez stressée. So she is also quite stressed.

PB: Il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai pas eu de rendez-vous avec un homme.

Mark: So, again we have seen this expression many times. Il y a bien longtemps que is a really long time since I have had a date, or have been out on a date with a man. Now, que je n'ai pas eu de rendez-vous avec un homme. In French we are using the negative.

PB: Yes, this is the interesting thing here, Mark. Negative in French, but positive in English.

Mark: Positive in English. Yes, so it is a really long time since I have been on a date with a man.

PB: Ooooooh! Time for a wee test Mark with our listeners.

Mark: That sounds like a good idea! Quelle bonne idée!

PB: Bien sûr. If I wanted to say in French, it has been a long time since I last went to the cinema.

Mark: OK. So we are going to be using il y a bien longtemps and we are going to say, it is really quite a long time since I last went to the cinema, since I have been to the cinema. We will give our listeners some time to think ... And, hopefully they have had some time to think by now. So il y a bien longtemps que je ne suis pas allé au cinéma.

PB: Excellent Mark.

Mark: The crucial thing is here that we are using the negative in French.

PB: Yes, so in English, it is positive!

Mark: It is a really long time since I have been to the cinema or since I last went to the cinema. In French, *il y a bien longtemps que je ne suis pas allé au cinéma.*

PB: *Très bien.*

Mark: What about another one?

PB: It has been a long time since I last saw your parents.

Mark: OK. We'll give you some time to think about it.

PB: Remember negative, remember.

Mark: So this one would be *il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai pas vu tes parents.*

PB: *Il est fort!*

Mark: *C'est pas trop difficile en fait.*

PB: *Quand même, il faut faire attention.*

Mark: *Il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai pas, or que je ne suis pas, or whatever is in your perfect tense there. Il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai pas vu tes parents. Il y a bien longtemps que...*

PB: *...je ne suis pas allé au cinéma. Et en bonus! Il y a bien longtemps que Mark n'a pas fait d'erreurs en français.*

Mark: *Ah c'est toi qui le dis!*

PB: *Voilà, je le dis. Je l'ai dit.*

Mark: So, Sylvie goes on.

PB: *Et puis, je dois dire qu'après ce qui s'est passé avec Pierre, je ne pensais pas donner une autre chance à un homme.*

Mark: And, after all, I have to say that, after everything that happened with Pierre, *après ce qui s'est passé avec Pierre, je ne pensais pas donner une autre chance à un homme*. I wasn't expecting to give another chance to a man. Sounds a little bit strange when we say it that way but she was not expecting to be having another relationship basically.

PB: *Enfin je ne m'emballe pas, on verra bien ce qui se passera la semaine prochaine.*

Mark: We have heard *s'emballer* many, many times. I'm not getting carried away with myself. We will see what happens next week.

PB: *Donc je t'en supplie maman, ne fais aucun commentaire gênant dimanche pendant le repas.*

Mark: So, coming back to the fact that they are talking about the meal next Sunday, or the Sunday coming, rather, she says *je t'en supplie maman*, I beg you mum, don't make any comments or embarrassing comments; *ne fais aucun commentaire gênant dimanche pendant le repas*. Don't make any embarrassing comments on Sunday during the meal. Let us listen to that again.

Je t'en supplie maman ne fais aucun commentaire gênant dimanche pendant le repas.

Mark: The thing I find interesting about this is **donc**
je t'en supplie **maman**.

PB: And the **en** comes after.

Mark: Yes. It's not really **je te supplie** **maman** because
there has to be an **en** in there but the **en** is
referring to what is coming next!

PB: Yes, maybe it's a nice way of saying, listen to
what's coming next because that is why I am
begging you. Not to do or to do!

Mark: Exactly! I am begging you! What am I begging
you? Here it comes - not to make any smart
comments during the meal. **Je t'en supplie**. **Je**
t'en prie as well. We have heard **je t'en prie**. I
pray of you, I beg of you: **je t'en prie**. **Je t'en**
supplie.

PB: **Je t'en supplie** is a little bit stronger than **je**
t'en prie.

Mark: Yes. I supplicate to you. I don't think we would
say that though. I mean supplicate is a very, a
very technical word. It's a very strong word. To
supplicate - to beg of someone. And it's
probably used in quite a specific context in
English.

PB: A religious context, yes.

Mark: A religious context, yes. But in this case, **je t'en**
supplie, that is relatively normal.

PB: It is a very ordinary expression, everyday
expression.

Mark: OK, so let's think about what is happening here. Monique is threatening to suggest that both Sylvie and Patrick might be interested in each other again. But, of course, Sylvie is potentially going to be going out with Matthieu, so, basically she doesn't want her mother to make any embarrassing comments one way or the other. And of course this final sentence in this paragraph:

Matthieu continue en disant

Matthieu continues by saying

PB: *Je ne voudrais vraiment pas que Patrick se fasse des films, ce ne serait pas sympa pour lui.*

Mark: So, she is being thoughtful of Patrick here. She really doesn't want Patrick to get the wrong idea, to get carried away with himself with the potential that Monique could be suggesting that there is potentially something that could happen between him and Sylvie. It's a little bit complicated all these relationships! We have, of course, talked about the *se faire des films* or *se fait tout un film* in our other episodes so let's go straight on to our 3rd paragraph now.

Dans un autre registre, je vois que tu n'as pas perdu ton temps et tu nous as prévu un super week-end! Par contre je vais être crevée quand je vais rentrer mardi! Enfin je pourrais faire un petit somme dans le train. Tout me convient très bien. Je suis toujours partante pour une petite après-midi spa. Un massage me fera un

bien fou, cela me détendra, j'en ai bien besoin! Je serais bien tentée par une manucure, il y a belle lurette que je n'en ai pas fait. Le repas chez les Gauthier le dimanche ne me dérange pas du tout mais comme je t'ai dit, fais juste attention à ce que tu dis! La petite randonnée le dimanche semble super. Ce n'est pas à Paris que je peux aller en faire donc c'est parfait.

PB: Sylvie is not trusting her mum at all, Mark.

Mark: I do not think so; **fais juste attention à ce que tu dis!** But we'll get to that. She starts by saying:

PB: **Dans un autre registre, je vois que tu n'as pas perdu ton temps et tu nous as prévu un super week-end!**

Mark: So, despite later returning to say, just watch what you say, she is actually trying to change the subject here. She says **dans un autre registre**, on another topic, I see that you haven't been wasting your time **tu n'as pas perdu ton temps**. It's interesting there, because I think **tu n'as pas perdu ton temps**, you haven't wasted your time, doesn't quite work in English. I think you need to use that progressive form. I see that you haven't been wasting your time, **que tu n'as pas perdu ton**

temps et tu nous as prévu un super week-end!

And you have organised a fantastic weekend!

PB: You've concocted a fantastic weekend!

Mark: You could indeed say that! *Et tu nous a concocté un super week-end.*

PB: *Par contre je vais être crevée quand je vais rentrer mardi!*

Mark: On the other hand, *par contre je vais être crevée*, I am going to be absolutely exhausted! *Quand je vais rentrer mardi*, when I am going to get home on Tuesday. When I get home on Tuesday we would say in English. But she realises she can have a little snooze in the train.

PB: *Enfin je pourrais faire un petit somme dans le train.*

Mark: And, of course, we have talked about that one already. She is happy with all the arrangements.

PB: *Tout me convient très bien.*

Mark: That is from the verb *convenir* meaning to be convenient. To...?

PB: ...Suit.

Mark: Suit, yes, absolutely. *Tout me convient très bien*. So, everything to me suits very well. Everything suits me.

PB: *Je suis toujours partante pour une petite après-midi spa.*

Mark: And that is a lovely *être partant/partante pour quelque chose*.

PB: Yes, that is not the first time we have seen this expression. It is a beautiful expression.

Mark: Indeed. I'm still up for a little afternoon spa.

PB: *Un massage me fera un bien fou.*

Mark: So, a massage will do me a lot of good.

PB: Yes, *un bien fou.*

Mark: Is it not normally *faire du bien*?

PB: *Oui, l'expression générale.* OK, well when it is really general it's *faire du bien*; *ça me fera du bien d'aller au cinéma ce week-end.*

Mark: Yes, that will do me good to go to the cinema this weekend.

PB: But if I really want to mean this time is a one-off, *ça me fera un bien fou d'aller au cinéma ce week-end.*

Mark: So, it's because you're actually qualifying the *bien* that it's going to do you.

PB: Obviously, you must be needing it, you are feeling this.

Mark: Yes, it really will do me a huge amount of good.

PB: A lot of good, yes.

Mark: A lot of good. So, *un massage me fera un bien fou.* That will help me to relax; *cela me détendra*; and I really need it.

PB: *J'en ai bien besoin!*

Mark: So, a different *bien* in there because the first *bien* is a noun; *ça me fera un bien fou.* And then the next time; *j'en ai bien besoin!*

PB: That's an adverb.

Mark: Exactly! So the **bien** there is I really will need it, I really need it. **J'en ai bien besoin**. Okay, and she goes on with yet another **bien**.

PB: **Je serais bien tentée par une manucure**.

Mark: I really would be tempted by a manicure.

PB: **Il y a belle lurette que je n'en ai pas fait**.

Mark: It is a long, long time since I have had one, such a long time since I have had one.

PB: We've seen this, Mark. This is not new to us this expression, **il y a belle lurette**.

Mark: It is similar to **il y a longtemps** as we had earlier.

PB: Or **il y a des lustres** as well.

Mark: Okay then she goes on to talk about the meal at the Gaultier's house.

PB: **Le repas chez les Gaultier le dimanche ne me dérange pas du tout**.

Mark: So, the meal at the Gaultier's house doesn't bother me in the slightest but...

PB: **Mais comme je t'ai dit, fais juste attention à ce que tu dis!**

Mark: So, as I have already said, just be careful about what you say. Let's listen to that again.

Le repas chez les Gaultier le dimanche ne me dérange pas du tout. Mais comme je t'ai dit, fais juste attention à ce que tu dis!

Mark: **Fais juste attention à ce que tu dis!** Just pay attention or be careful about what you say, **à ce que tu dis!** At that which you say; **à ce que tu dis!**

PB: Watch your tongue? Now you do not say that in English. Watch your tongue?

Mark: Yes. Watch your tongue. It is more of a when a parent would say to a child who is maybe using nasty language or something like that. Watch your tongue. Just be careful what you say. Okay, then she finally says something about the walk they have planned, **la petite randonnée.**

PB: **La petite randonnée le dimanche semble super.**

Mark: It sounds fantastic!

PB: **Ce n'est pas à Paris que je peux aller en faire donc c'est parfait.**

Mark: Oh, it's something that she can't do in Paris. Sylvie can't go for a walk in Paris in the hills and in the forests, so it is perfect. **Ce n'est pas à Paris que je peux aller en faire donc c'est parfait.**

PB: **C'est bien.**

Mark: **C'est bien.** Okay, let us look at our final paragraph.

Ne t'embête pas à faire un dessert pour demain soir, je prendrai des macarons dans la pâtisserie du coin à la sortie du boulot ce soir.

Je pense prendre une bonne variété de parfums comme par exemple mirabelle, framboise, caramel et beurre salé, fraise Tagada, banane - passion et je verrai pour les autres parfums une fois sur place. Bon allez il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris. Par contre, je dois avouer que je n'ai pas trop la tête à travailler. Je suis déjà en week-end! La journée de demain va être longue je sens! Bisous, Sylvie

Mark: So, Sylvie is getting ready for this weekend and she's not particularly looking forward to tomorrow because she is going to have to work and then head off on her weekend. She already feels like it's the weekend. Okay, she starts by saying don't worry about making a dessert for tomorrow night.

PB: **Ne t'embête pas à faire un dessert pour demain soir.**

Mark: **S'embêter** is to be bothered about something or to worry about doing something. So, don't bother making a dessert for tomorrow evening.

PB: **Je prendrai des macarons dans la pâtisserie du coin à la sortie du boulot ce soir.**

Mark: So, she'll go to get some **macarons**, macaroons, **dans la pâtisserie du coin** in the

coin (m)
corner

pâtisserie on the corner, literally but she just means local *pâtisserie à la sortie du boulot ce soir* when she gets out of work this evening.

PB: *Je pense prendre une bonne variété de parfums comme par exemple mirabelle, framboise, caramel et beurre salé, fraise Tagada, banane - passion.*

Mark: So there's quite a collection of flavours there!
So, she is going to get a good variety of flavours, for example *mirabelle* which is mirabelle plum, a kind of orangey plum.

PB: A kind of yellowish, yellowish orangey, yes.
Framboise?

Mark: Raspberry.

PB: *Caramel et beurre salé?*

Mark: Literally, that is caramel and salted butter, but we would probably call that salted caramel.

PB: *Fraise Tagada?*

Mark: I have to be honest, I did not know this one.
Fraise is strawberry obviously but what is fraise Tagada?

PB: It's the wee Haribo strawberry. The sweet.

Mark: The sweets. Okay, obviously there are other varieties of sweets available! This is in no way linked to Haribo or anything else but it is a strawberry sweet, a kind of chewy strawberry sweet flavour and obviously you get macarons of that flavour.

PB: And then you have *Banane-passion*.

Mark: And banana and passion fruit. A mixture. So, she is going to get quite a variety of flavours and then she goes on to say:

PB: Et je verrai pour les autres parfums une fois sur place.

Mark: So, for all the other flavours, she's going to find out what they have when she gets there.

PB: As if it wasn't enough.

Mark: There is quite a selection there.

PB: Une variété.

Mark: We have already spoken about une fois sur place in our other episodes but she goes on to say, using a nice subjunctive.

Bon allez il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris. Par contre, je dois avouer que je n'ai pas trop la tête à travailler.

Mark: A couple of nice expressions here. Il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris. I have to finish what I started, what I undertook. It's quite interesting because when she says il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris, it is almost as if you don't hear the subjunctive there.

PB: True. Il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris.

Mark: Il faut que je finisse ce que j'ai entrepris, but it's definitely a subjunctive in there.

PB: Oh yes, it is there, it has got to be there

Mark: Par contre, on the other hand.

PB: Je dois avouer que je n'ai pas trop la tête à travailler.

Mark: She's not in the right frame of mind for working, ne pas avoir la tête à faire quelque chose, not to be in the right frame of mind for something, and the reason for this is because she already feels like it's the weekend.

PB: Je suis déjà en week-end!

Mark: Because of course, she has been talking about the weekend so much. And finally she finishes by saying that tomorrow is going to be a long day.

PB: La journée de demain va être longue je sens!

Mark: Yes, so the day of tomorrow, during the day tomorrow, because of course after that part of the day she is going to be heading off to Epinal but la journée de demain va être longue is going to be long. I feel je sens! Et voilà!

PB: Bisous, Sylvie

Mark: Elle finit toujours avec des bisous. So kisses or love, Sylvie.

PB: But in this episode, Mark, I think she wants to be forgiven or something?

Mark: C'est pour se faire pardonner c'est ça?

PB: Oui.

Mark: And why would that be?

PB: Just the way she is kind of telling her mum, you know, make sure you watch what you are saying.

Mark: OK donc un très bon épisode, j'ai bien aimé.

PB: Bien, oui, très bien, bien, bien, beaucoup de bien!

Mark: Beaucoup de bien.

PB: Et j'espère que cet épisode vous fera...

Mark: ...du bien.

PB: Bien sûr. Un bien fou!

Mark: Un bien fou!

PB: Allez, au revoir!

Mark: Au revoir.



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