

In this edition:
saying where
you're from.

Lesson 3

Notes

D'où viens-tu?

Saying where you're from

Programme Notes

Welcome to Coffee Break French, the podcast aimed at independent learners of French. Our regular podcasts will introduce you to the French language in easy steps. These programme notes will help you get more out of each episode by explaining how words are written and giving you more information about each phrase along with some bonus vocabulary where appropriate.

If you have specific questions about the contents of each lesson, why not email us at cbf@radiolingua.com or phone our helpline on 0141 416 2600 (UK) or 408 540 6114 (US), or you can skype *radiolingua*. By recording your question on our voicemail line you may feature on our forthcoming phone-in show, *French Espresso*.

Language Notes

et toi?	and you?, what about you?	The word <i>toi</i> is the informal version of the word for "you"
et vous?	and you?, what about you?	The word <i>vous</i> is the formal version of the word for "you"
comment t'appelles-tu?	what is your name?	Informal form
comment vous appelez-vous?	what is your name?	Formal form
d'où viens-tu?	where do you come from?	Informal form. Note the the word <i>d'où</i> is a combination of <i>de</i> (from) and <i>où</i> (where). Also note that you don't normally pronounce the -s on the end of the word <i>viens</i>
d'où venez-vous?	where do you come from?	Formal form. The -z on the end of <i>venez</i> is not pronounced
je viens de ...	I come from ...	Again, don't pronounce the -s at the end of the word <i>viens</i> .
moi aussi	me too	
toi aussi	you too	Informal form
vous aussi	you too	Formal form
d'où venez-vous?	where do you come from?	Formal form
Londres	London	
Édimbourg	Edinburgh	
français	French	masculine form: silent -s at the end
française	French	feminine form

Language Notes

écossais	Scottish	masculine form: silent -s at the end
écossaise	Scottish	feminine form
je suis ...	I am ...	Again, a silent -s at the end, unless it runs into a word beginning with a vowel, eg. <i>je suis écossais</i> , in which case it can be pronounced.
anglais	English	masculine form: silent -s at the end
anglaise	English	feminine form
américain	American	masculine form
américaine	American	feminine form
canadien	Canadian	masculine form
canadienne	Canadian	feminine form

The following conversation is a transcription of the conversation included in lesson 4. It brings together a number of language points covered in lessons 1-3.

Conversation

Mark	Bonjour. Comment t'appelles-tu?
Anna	Je m'appelle Anna, et toi?
Mark	Je m'appelle Mark. Ça va, Anna?
Anna	Ça va bien, merci. Et toi?
Mark	Oui, ça va. D'où viens-tu?
Anna	Je viens de Glasgow. Et toi?
Mark	Moi, je viens de Paris.

Additional vocabulary

allemand	German	masculine
allemande	German	feminine
gallois	Welsh	masculine
galloise	Welsh	feminine
irlandais	Irish	masculine
irlandaise	Irish	feminine
japonais(e)	Japanese	From now on the feminine and masculine versions will be given in this way. <i>japonais(e)</i> means that the feminine version ends in <i>-aise</i> , and the masculine version ends in <i>-ais</i> .
chinois(e)	Chinese	
italien(ne)	Italian	Feminine version: <i>italienne</i>
néerlandais(e)	Dutch	

Additional vocabulary

portugais(e)	Portuguese	
espagnol(e)	Spanish	
australien(ne)	Australian	
belge	Belgian	Note that <i>belge</i> does not change
suisse	Swiss	Note that <i>suisse</i> does not change

If your nationality isn't included here, why not ask about it on the Radio Lingua Network Forum. Further information can be found in the panel below.



TRY OUT YOUR FRENCH

Coffee Break French listeners should be aware that **we've** introduced the Radio Lingua Network Forum where you can practise your French skills and communicate with other French learners. The Forum also features discussion areas for the other languages covered in our podcasts. Visit the Radio Lingua site on www.radiolingua.com and click on "Discussion Forum" in the menu. Try out your French, share your language-learning stories and get to know fellow learners. À bientôt!



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French

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