

Learning spoken and written French together is very effective because speaking helps fluency while writing strengthens grammar, spelling, and sentence structure. Here's a structured roadmap to start:

1. Build Basic Vocabulary

- Start with everyday words: greetings, numbers, days, months, colors, food, directions.
 - Learn words in context: e.g., "Je mange du pain" (I eat bread).
 - Use apps like Duolingo, Memrise, Anki for daily practice.
 - Keep a vocabulary notebook and write each new word with an example sentence.
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2. Learn Simple Phrases

- Focus on practical phrases for speaking and writing:
 - "Bonjour" – Hello
 - "Comment ça va?" – How are you?
 - "Je m'appelle ..." – My name is ...
 - "Je voudrais de l'eau." – I would like water
 - Practice speaking aloud and writing the same sentences.
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3. Listen and Speak

- Watch French videos, cartoons, movies, news with subtitles.
 - Listen to podcasts or songs for pronunciation and rhythm.
 - Use shadowing technique: repeat immediately what a native speaker says.
 - Speak aloud daily for 10–20 minutes, even if you make mistakes.
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4. Think in French

- Try to think in French, not translate from your native language.
 - Describe your daily activities:
 - "Je vais à l'école" – I am going to school
 - "Je bois du café" – I am drinking coffee
 - Write these thoughts as simple sentences in a notebook.
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5. Practice Writing

- Start with short sentences, gradually build paragraphs.
- Keep a daily journal in French: write about your day, meals, activities.
- Use online tools like LangCorrect to get feedback from native speakers.

6. Learn Grammar Step by Step

- Start with present tense, subject-verb-object order, articles (le, la, un, une).
 - Focus on essential grammar for communication:
 - Verb conjugations: je parle, tu parles, il/elle parle
 - Gender of nouns: le, la, les
 - Gradually include past/future tenses, adjectives, pronouns.
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7. Pronunciation

- Focus on difficult sounds like “r” in “Paris”, nasal vowels (on, an, in).
 - Use tools like Forvo, YouGlish, Elsa Speak.
 - Repeat sentences aloud and record yourself to compare with natives.
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8. Consistent Daily Practice


- Spend 15–30 minutes speaking and 15–30 minutes writing daily.
 - Combine skills: watch a short video → write a summary → speak it aloud.
 - Use language exchange apps: Tandem, HelloTalk, Speaky to practice with natives.
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9. Use Reading and Listening for Writing

- Read simple French books, articles, or children’s stories.
 - Listen to short dialogues and write what you hear.
 - Strengthens both vocabulary and sentence structure.
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10. Be Patient and Track Progress

- Improvement comes gradually.
 - Celebrate small wins: writing a paragraph, understanding a conversation, speaking a phrase correctly.
 - Keep a notebook of sentences, phrases, and corrections.
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 **Tip:** Integrate all skills daily: 1. Listen to a 1-minute French video. 2. Write a short summary in French. 3. Speak your summary aloud. 4. Review vocabulary and grammar from it.