

Nile university of Nigeria

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Department:-	English and communication studies
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Module 1 Les alphabets français

French alphabets

A (ah)	B (be)	C (cay)	D (day)	E (ə)	F (ef)
G (je)	H (ash)	I (e)	J (gi)	K(kah)	L(el)
M (em)	N (en)	O(oh)	P (pe)	Q (ku)	R(er)
S(es)	T (tay)	U (uh)	V (vay)	W (duble vay)	
X (iks)	Y (igrek)	Z (zi)			

Les Consonnes

b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	ɲ
p	q	r	s	ʃ	ʒ	t	v	x	y	z	

The occlusive and fricative consonants are (Les consonnes occlusives et fricatives)

p, t, k, b, d, g, f, s, ʃ, v, z, ʒ

The liquid consonants are (les consonnes liquides)

l, r

The consonant sounds

- [b] la bouteille, beaucoup, abîmer, bavarder, bébé
- [c] cycle, sac, çava, français,
- [d] demain, dommage, desolé, dedans

- [f] fromage, feuille, froid, frère
- [j] gâteau, goûte, grand, guérir
- [h] haricot, l'huile, héro
- [k] kiosque, Kangarou, karaté
- [l] la lune, lundi, lumière
- [m] la maison, maintenant, main
- [n] Noix, nom, nouveau, anana
- [ɲ] pagne, enseign, campagne
- [p] le poisson, le pantalon, pête
- [q] quelque chose, quoi, pourquoi
- [r] Ramasser, règle, régis, rue, rouge
- [s] samedi, suivre, séjourner
- [ʃ] chapeau, chien, chambre
- [ʒ] je, jambe, mange
- [t] tête, toujours, tailleur
- [v] voici, visibilité, wagon
- [x] xylophone, exemple, examen
- [y] yoga, yaourt, yacht
- [z] zéro, zone, zambêze

Self assesment

Excercise1

Master the vocabulary and translate into english

Module 2 Les Voyelles

French vowel sounds are divided into three forms. The Oral, nasal and the semi vowel sounds.

- The oral vowels

i
y
u
e
ɛ
a
ə
ø
œ
o
ɔ

- The nasal vowels

ã
ẽ
õ
œ

- and the semi vowels

ɥ
ɰ
w

Repeat the vowels, pronounce the words to reflect the sound of the appropriate vowel.

- [i] le lit, finir, i'igname, le pilot, la ville, l'idée, la rive, le risque
- [y] sur, mur, fume, une,
- [a] papa, la, chat, sac, tâche, âge, arriver, pas, aller, adorer
- [u] ou, toujours, tout, douze, ouvrier, la rouille, la roue
- [e] thé, l'été, étudiant, l'humanitée, parler, mangere, chez, fiancé
- [ɛ] le père, la mère, le frère, entière, extrême, la fête, la tête
- [ə] je, me, le, de, demain, l'eau, devenir, jeter, ce, revenir
- [ø] deux, peu, feu, cadeaux, veut, jeu
- [œ] soeur, peur, l'heure
- [o] dos, faux, aujourd'hui, au, peau,
- [ɔ] dort, hor, l'homme, la robe, le sol, école, l'horloge
- [ɑ̃] enfant, anglais, ensemble, pantalon manger
- [ɛ̃] fin, interesant, cousin, voisin, impossible, pain, faim, chien, main
- [ɔ̃] oncle, montagne, le montre, bonbon, bon
- [œ̃] un, brun, aucun, défunt, lundi, chacun, parfum
- [y] tu, pluie, muse,
- [j] travaille, fille, fauteuil
- [w] oiseau, voici, oui

Self Assesment

Excercise 1

Bring out the vowel sounds in the following underlined vowels

1. Un balai
2. Une dent
3. Une étoile
4. Un Calendrier
5. Une lune
6. Une houe
7. Un ordinateur
8. Un tailleur
9. Un directeur
10. Un seau

Module 3

Les nombres

You may have recognized from the dialogues that you cannot tell your age except you can identify count and write the numbers. Let us therefore try to count and recount the numbers as recorded in the audiocassette. We shall count from 0- 100. Follow the directions for listening to our audio- recordings.

1. Un
2. Deux
3. Trois
4. Quatre
5. Cinq
6. Six
7. Sept
8. Huit
9. Neuf
10. Dix
11. Onze
12. Douze
13. Treize
14. Quatorze
15. Quinze
16. Seize
17. Dix-sept
18. Dix-huit
19. Dix- neuf
20. Vingt
21. Vingt-un
22. Vingt- deux
23. Vingt-trois
24. Vingt-quatre
25. Vingt- cinq
26. Vingt- six
27. Vingt-sept
28. Vingt-huit
29. Vingt-neuf
30. Trente
31. Trente-un
32. Trente-deux
33. Trente trois

34. Trente-quatre
35. Trente-cinq
36. Trente-six
37. Trente- sept
38. Trente huit
39. Trente- neuf
40. Quarante
50. Cinquante
- 60 Soixante
- 70 soixante-dix
- 80 Quatre-vingt
- 90 Quatre vingt-dix
- 100 Cent

Now you can look at the written numbers:

0 zéro	1 Un	2 deux	3 trois	4 quatre	5 cinq	6 six	7 sept	8 huit	9 neuf
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10 dix	11 onze	12 douze	13 treize	14 quatorze	15 quinze	16 seize	17 dix-sept	18 dix-huit	19 dix-neuf
20 vingt	21 vingt et un	22 vingtdeux	23 vingttroi s	24 vingtqu atre	25 vingtcinq	26 vingt- six	27 vingtsept	28 vingt- huit	29 vingtneuf
30 trente	31 trente et un	32 trentedeux	33 trentetroi s	34 trentequ atre	35 trentecinq	36 trente- six	37 trentesept	38 trenteuit	39 trenteneuf
40 quarante	41 quarante et un	42 quarantedeu x	43 quarantetr ois	44 quarante quatre	45 quaranteci nq	46 quarantesi x	47 quarantesep t	48 quarantehui t	49 quaranteneuf

Listen carefully and read out aloud the numbers. Try to analyse the numbers as tabulated and discriminate between them. You can see that the way the numbers are arranged facilitates learning for you. For example, the column beginning with the number 7.

- 7 Sept
- 17 dix-sept
- 27 vingt-sept
- 37 trente-sept.

Do you find it easy and interesting to learn these numbers? I hope so.

Self Assessment Exercise 2

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- i. Quel âge as-tu?
- ii. Combien de jours y-a-t-il dans une semaine?
- iii. iii. Le Nigeria, quel âge a-t-il en 2002 ?
- iv. Agbani Darego, quel âge a-t-elle en devenant la reine de beauté mondiale ?
- v. Combien de livres de français avez-vous ?

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Unit I will introduce you to two situations of identifying a person or some persons. You will learn the interrogative forms- **Qui est-ce ?** and **C'est...?** used for performing the act of identifying a person or some people. Furthermore, you will learn a few forms of the present tense of the key verb, **être**. Finally, you will learn to compose simple sentences using correctly the grammatical structures you will come across in the unit.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

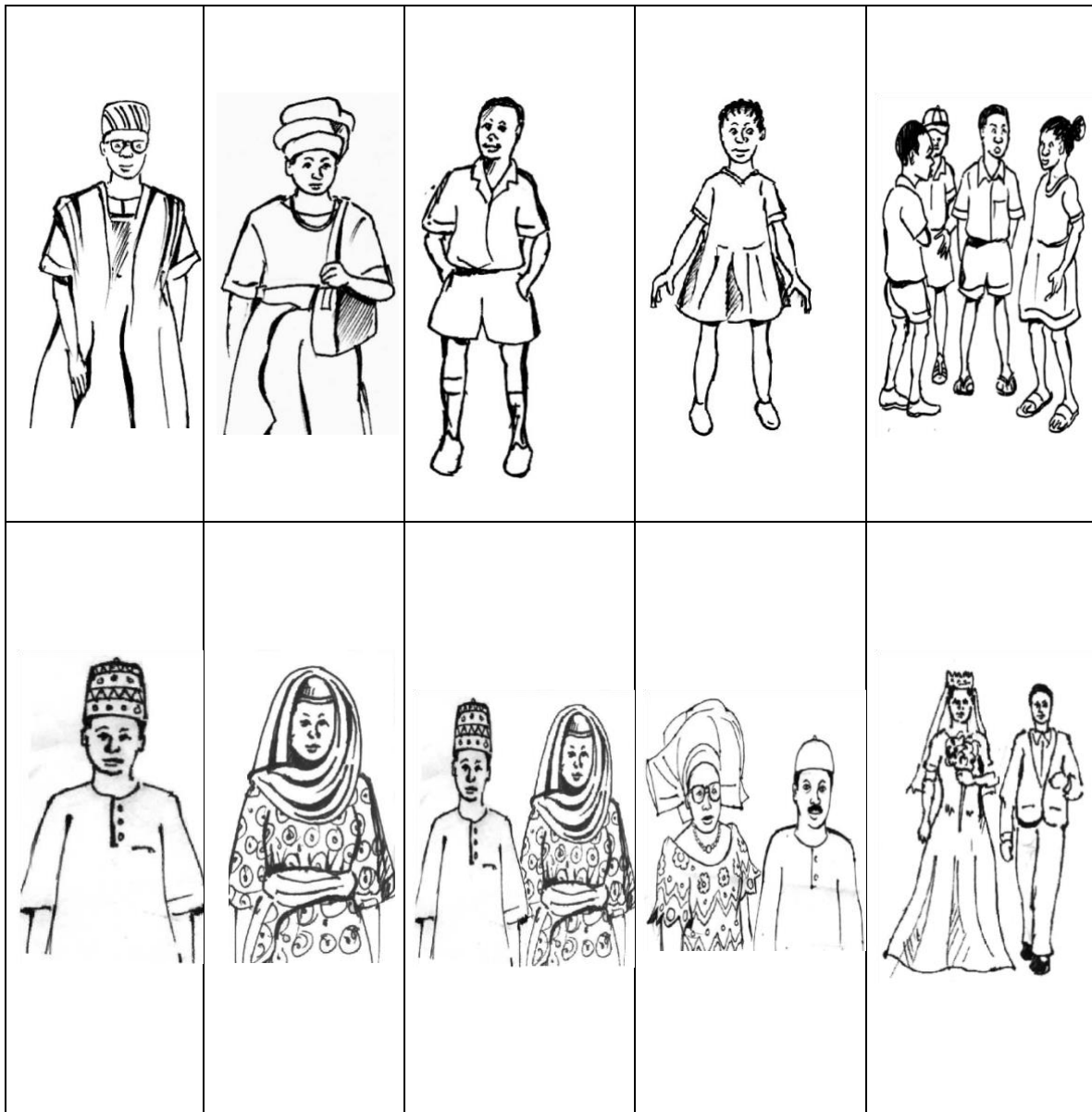
By the time you finish this unit, you will be able to:

- Ask questions correctly to identify a person or some people;
- Give a proper response to identify a person or some people;
- Analyse carefully episodes of identification of persons to identify relevant grammatical structures such as **Qui est- ce?**; and
- Use these grammatical structures correctly to compose simple sentences in French.

3.0 MAIN BODY

3.1 Directions on the use of dialogues

- For each dialogue in this unit and every other unit of this course, you will, first of all, look at the accompanying picture and listen carefully to the recorded conversation as relayed by your tape recorder. The audiocassettes included in the package contain the recorded conversations.
- Repeat after the recorded voice. Space has been provided for the recording of your own rendition of the sentence segments. At the end of the listening/ oral drill you will have to rewind your audiocassette.
- Replay it and listen to your own performance. Compare this with the original production. This will give you an opportunity for auto correction. You may have to repeat the exercise three or more times to be sure that you can say the sentences in the dialogues correctly.
- At this point, you will turn to the dialogue and begin to read them one after the other.
- You will ensure at each point that you have followed the sequence:
Listening-speaking-reading-writing.
Writing is the last stage. However, before you go into writing, try to make your learning more permanent. This you can achieve by practicing oral drills a little more.
- You will imagine that the different characters in the dialogues are there with you. Try to play the various roles (role play). Do a bit of dramatization; that is, acting the episodes. As you do so, you will learn the more and end up integrating the grammatical concepts, which form part of the objectives of this unit.



3.2 Dialogue 1: Qui est-ce?

- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est un homme.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est une femme.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est un garçon.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est une fille.
- Qui est-ce ?

- Ce sont des amis.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est Monsieur Mustapha.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est Madame Mustapha.
- Qui est-ce ?
- Ce sont Monsieur et Madame Mustapha.
- Qui est-ce ?
- Ce sont Chuba et Nkechi.
- Qui est-ce ?
- C'est un couple marié.

Dialogue 2 : C'est un homme ?

You are advised not to look at written Dialogue 2 yet. You need to go back to the pictures under Dialogue 1. You will need these pictures for Dialogue 2. Look at them as you listen to and repeat Dialogue 2.

3.3 Dialogue 2: C'est un homme?

- C'est un homme ?
- Oui, c'est un homme.
- C'est une femme ?
- Oui, c'est une femme.
- C'est un garçon ?
- Oui, c'est un garçon.
- C'est une fille ?
- Oui, c'est une fille.
- Ce sont des amis ?
- Oui, ce sont des amis.
- C'est Monsieur Mustapha ?
- Oui, c'est Monsieur Mustapha.
- C'est Madame Mustapha ?
- Oui, c'est Madame Mustapha.
- Ce sont Monsieur et Madame Mustapha ?
- Oui, ce sont Monsieur et Madame Mustapha.
- Ce sont Chuba et Nkechi ?
- Oui, ce sont Chuba et Nkechi.
- C'est un couple marié ?

- Oui, c'est un couple marié.

3.4 Grammaire

At this point, we shall look at the grammatical structures in the two episodes presented and specifically:

- Les articles indéfinis (un, une, des)
- Le verbe être
- L'interrogation- **Qui est-ce ? C'est... ?**

3.4.1 Les articles indéfinis

You may have noticed that every noun in the two episodes had a gender, either **un** (the masculine gender) or **une** (the feminine gender). In French, there is no neuter gender. Every noun in French whether a person, or object, or thing or an idea must have either the masculine or feminine gender. The indefinite articles are used to show the sex of a noun that is distinct but not specific. For example, when you say **un homme** meaning a man you are not referring to any particular man. It could be any man.

You will also have noticed the plural form of the indefinite article- **des amis**. The plural form of the indefinite articles **un(a)** and **une(a)** is **des** (some)

Note that the plural of nouns is formed generally by the addition of an "s" e.g.

Un ami	des amis
Un garçon	des garçons
Une fille	des filles

In summary:

Les articles indéfinis

Singulier		Pluriel
Masculin	Féminin	Masculin Féminin

Un Ex. un garçon un ami	Une une fille une femme	des garçons amis	desdes des fillesdes des femmes
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Self Assessment Exercise 1

Match the nouns in column B with the appropriate indefinite articles in column A:

Column A

Des
Un
Des
Une
Un
Un
Une
Des

Column B

fille
amis
garçons
homme
femme
filles
garçon
couple

3.4.2Le verbe être

Singulier	Pluriel
C'est	Ce sont

3.4.3L'interrogation

There are words for asking questions. Here you will have learned the use of the interrogative pronoun **Qui**.

Qui est-ce? (Who's that? Who is it?). If, for example, you want a person or some persons to be identified, you ask the question **Qui est-ce?**

Qui? means Who?

Another way of asking is

C'est...?

- C'est un homme?

- Oui, c'est un homme.

3.4.4 Composition

Self Assessment Exercise 2

The words in each of the collections have been joggled. Rearrange them to form correct sentences.

- homme est. un C'
- Madame et Monsieur. sont Mustapha Ce
- une C' fille. est iv. amis Ce des. sont v. –ce est ? Qui

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit, you have learned to identify a person or some people using the interrogative forms **Qui est-ce ? C'est...?** You have also learned the indefinite articles **un, une, des** and a few forms of the present tense of the verb **être**. Furthermore, you have learned to compose simple sentences in French using these grammatical structures.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit has introduced you to two situations of identifying a person or some people using the interrogative forms **Qui est-ce? C'est...** and indefinite articles. Subsequent units will build on this.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT (TMA)

- Complete with un, une, des

_____ fille _____ homme _____ garçon
 _____ amis _____ femme _____ couple
 _____ garçons _____ filles.

- For each question you answer in a complete sentence following the given model.
 Question: Qui est-ce? (homme) Modèle : C'est un homme.

- i. – Qui est-ce?
(femme) ii. – Qui est-ce?
(garçon) iii. – Qui est-ce?
(fille) iv. – Qui est-ce?
(amis)
v. – Qui est-ce? (garçons)
vi. – Qui est-ce? (couple)
vii. – Qui est-ce? (filles)

1. Match A with B

A	B
C'est une	amis
C'est une	garçons
Ce sont des	filles
Ce sont des	homme
C'est un	femme