

# FRENCH PROJECT

DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING FRENCH LANGUAGE	
NITYASREE.P:17MIS1007 RESHMA.P:17MIS1009 MALAVIKA .P.S:17MIS1080	

## **Abstract:**

The French language belongs to Indo European languages. It has alphabets are from the Latin language. Whenever we learn a new language we find it to be difficult,it is human nature . The difficulties in learning French language arises due to Gender in French language, conjugation in French language , Pronunciation in French language , silent letters in French language, accent in French language, same words in French and English language but different meaning, different spelling in English and French language. All these things confuses the learner who is new to French language and these things makes the French language difficult for the new learner .

Contribution:

Reshma.p 17mis1009 :

Introduction, discussion( gender, conjugation), result, reference

Malavika.p.s 17mis1080 :

Discussion( Pronunciation, silent letters , accent), reference

Nitya sree.p 17mis1007 :

Discussion(English and French same word different meaning, English and French different spelling), conclusion, reference

## **Introduction:**

French is said to be one of the most romantic languages in the world.

French language is spoken by nearly 270 million people worldwide. This includes the 29 countries where French is an official means of communication and also those who speak French as a second language.

French is quite useful outside Europe too. It is spoken in Canada , Belgium, Burundi, Monaco, Madagascar, Congo, Mali, Switzerland, Haiti, Luxembourg, central Africa, Ivory Coast , Comoros, Chad etc.

This language is known for its cooking, film, fashion, theatre, the visual arts and dance.

But it's also a language that inspires fear in learners because of its notoriously tricky pronunciation, conjugation, accent, silent letters, confusion with English words, confusion with English spelling.

## **Discussion:**

### **1. GENDER:**

In French each and every word is either Feminine or masculine. It is difficult to find which word is masculine which word is feminine . this difficult task of finding out which word is masculine and which word is feminine arises because there is no fixed rule why a specific word is masculine or which specific word is feminine. the gender of French nouns was chosen randomly by the ancestors of the language.

The best way to find out whether a word is masculine or feminine is to learn it by heart . but this way is not recommended as it is very difficult. In French language , 80% of a word's gender is found by its ending.

The gender can be found out by analysing

- The article you use before a noun
- Pronouns
- Adjective and verb endings

## **Guess the gender based on the word's ending**

A study says that a noun's ending indicates its gender in 80% of cases .

Nouns with these endings were found to be of the same gender in more than 90% of cases. The other 10% falls under exception category.

### ***Typical masculine endings of nouns (+90%)***

- -an, -and, -ant, -ent, -in, -int, -om, -ond, -ont, -on (but not after s/c,)
- -eau, -au, -aud, -aut, -o, -os, -ot
- -ai, -ais, -ait, -es, -et
- -ou, -out, -out, -oux
- -i, -il, -it, -is, -y
- -at, -as, -ois, -oit
- -u, -us, -ut, -eu
- -er, -e'after C (C=t)
- -age, -ege, -`eme, -ome/-`ome, -aume, -isme
- -as, -is, -os, -us, -ex
- -it, -est
- -al, -el, -il, -ol, -eul, -all
- -if, -ef
- -ac, -ic, -oc, -uc
- -am, -um, -en

- -air, -er, -erf, -ert, -ar, -arc, -ars, -art, -our, -ours, -or, -ord, -ors, -ort, -ir, -oir, -eur (if animate)
- -ail, -eil, -euil, -ueil
- -ing

### ***Typical feminine endings of nouns (+90%)***

- -aie, -oue, -eue, -ion, -te, -ée, -ie, -ue
- -asse, -ace, -esse, -ece, -aisse, -isse/-ice, -ousse, -ance, -anse, -ence, -once
- -enne, -onne, -une, -ine, -aine, -eine, -erne
- -ande, -ende, -onde, -ade, -ude, -arde, -orde
- -euse, -ouse, -ase, -aise, -ese, -oise, -ise, -yse, -ose, -use
- -ache, -iche, -eche, -oche, -uche, -ouche, -anche
- -ave, -eve, -ive
- -iere, -ure, -eure
- -ette, -ete, -ête, -atte, -otte, -oute, -orte, -ante, -ente, -inte, -onte
- -alle, -elle, -ille, -olle
- -aille, -eille, -ouille
- -appe, -ampe, -ombe-igue

A simplified list of endings:

If we use the below list 80% of the time we will be right

### ***Feminine noun endings:***

- The majority of words that end in -e or -ion.
- Except words ending in -age, -ege, -é, or -isme (these endings often indicate masculine words).

### ***Masculine noun endings:***

Most words with other endings are masculine.

French gender rules explained:

Here is what changes based on genders:

Articles:

In English, we have only one “the”. In French, you have 2 “the”, a masculine “the” (le) and a feminine “the” (la).

In English we have only one “a”, in french you have a masculine “a” (un) and a feminine “a” (une).

We have one “some” in English. In French language it is essential to make the masculine and feminine word for some to be distinct so “du” is used for masculine and “de la” is used for feminine.

### Pronouns:

He = il

she = elle

“they” is as follows

Elles (feminine subject)

Ils (masculine subject)

### Adjectives:

French adjectives change based on the gender and number of the noun they modify. This means the adjective is either:

- Masculine singular
- Feminine singular
- Masculine plural
- Feminine plural

Let’s take several adjectives as examples. These are adjectives you can use to guess how other adjectives with similar endings will change.

### ***Content (happy):***

Masculine singular form: content

Feminine singular form: contente

Masculine plural form: contents

Feminine plural form: contentes

***Fatigué (tired):***

Masculine singular form: fatigué

Feminine singular form: fatiguée

Masculine plural form: fatigués

Feminine plural form: fatiguées

***Bon (good):***

Masculine singular form: bon

Feminine singular form: bonne

Masculine plural form: bons

Feminine plural form: bonnes

***Triste (sad):***

Masculine singular form: triste

Feminine singular form: triste

Masculine plural form: tristes

Feminine plural form: tristes

There are some exceptions, but if you know these patterns, you'll know how most adjectives change based on the gender of the noun they modify.

**Verbs:**

The past tense in French is the most striking example of the influence of genders and number on conjugation.

Je suis allé(e)

Tu es allé(e)

Il/elle est allé(e)

Nous sommes allé(e)s

Vous êtes allé(e)(s)

Ils/ells sont allé(e)s

In French language, the verb changes based on the subject's number and gender. This is also true for other compound tenses.

words ending in -e or -ion are said to be feminine while words with other endings are mostly masculine.

## 2.CONJUGATION:

In French language , conjugation is a great pain. Even for a present tense we have different forms .To use the correct form of a French verb, you have to use the right tense.

Follow the table to know about conjugation

Time Frame	French Tense	How to Build from Other Tenses	Examples
What happens,			
What is happening, or what does happen	Present indicative/ <b>présent de l'indicatif</b>		<b>je parle</b> <b>je me baigne</b>
What just happened	Near past/ <b>passé récent</b>	Present <b>venir + de +</b> infinitive	<b>je viens de parler</b> <b>je viens de me baigner</b>
What is going to happen	Near future/ <b>futur proche</b>	Present <b>aller +</b> infinitive	<b>je vais parler</b> <b>je vais me baigner</b>
What [has] happened precisely	<b>Passé composé</b>	Present <b>avoir/être +</b> past participle	<b>j'ai parlé</b> <b>je me suis baigné(e)</b>

What was happening or used to happen or just was a certain way	Imperfect/ <b>Imparfait</b>	<b>je parlais</b> <b>je me baignais</b>
--	-----------------------------	--

What had happened	Pluperfect/ <b>plus-que-parfait</b>	<b>Imparfait</b> avoir/être + past participle	<b>j'avais parlé</b> <b>je m'étais baigné(e)</b>
-------------------	-------------------------------------	---	---

What will happen	Simple future/ <b>futur simple</b>		<b>je parlerai</b> <b>je me baignerai</b>
------------------	------------------------------------	--	--

What will have happened	Future perfect/ <b>futur antérieur</b>	Simple future <b>avoir/être</b> + past participle	<b>j'aurai parlé</b> <b>je me serai baigné(e)</b>
-------------------------	--	---	--

Unlike gender in French language, there is a pattern for conjugation of verbs which are regular into the simple and compound tenses, so once you know how to conjugate a verb of one type, you will know how to conjugate hundreds of verbs of the same type

### Conjugating the Simple Tenses of Regular French Verbs:

In French language if a verb which is regular ends in **-er**, **-ir**, or **-re**, you can follow a fixed pattern in conjugating these kind of verb. The following table has the conjugation format of the 5 simple tenses of some regular verbs: **trouver** (to find), **choisir** (to choose), and **pendre** (to hang, to suspend).

### Regular -er Verb Endings



<b>Tense (stem)</b>	<b>je</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>il/elle/on</b>	<b>nous</b>	<b>Vous</b>	<b>Ils/elles</b>
<b>Present (trouv)</b>	-e	es	-e	-ons	-ez	-ent
<b>Imperfect (trouv)</b>	ais	ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Future (trouver)</b>	-ai	as	-a	-ons	-ez	-ont
<b>Conditional (trouver)</b>	ais	ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Subjunctive (trouv)</b>	-e	es	-e	-ions	-iez	-ent

### **Regular -ir Verb Endings**

<b>Tense (stem)</b>	<b>je</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>il/elle/on</b>	<b>nous</b>	<b>vous</b>	<b>ils/elles</b>
<b>Present (choisi)</b>	-s	-s	-t	ssons	-ssez	-ssent
<b>Imperfect (choisiss)</b>	ais	ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Future (choisir)</b>	-ai	as	-a	-ons	-ez	-ont
<b>Conditional (choisir)</b>	ais	ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Subjunctive (choisiss)</b>	-e	es	-e	-ions	-iez	-ent

### **Regular -re Verb Endings:**

<b>Tense (stem)</b>	<b>je</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>il/elle/on</b>	<b>nous</b>	<b>vous</b>	<b>ils/elles</b>
<b>Present (pend)</b>	-s	-s	(nothing)	-ons	-ez	-ent
<b>Imperfect (pend)</b>	-ais	-ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Future (pendr)</b>	-ai	-as	-a	-ons	-ez	-ont

<b>Conditional (pendr)</b>	-ais	-ais	-ait	-ions	-iez	-aient
<b>Subjunctive (pend)</b>	-e	-es	-e	-ions	-iez	-ent

## Conjugating Compound Tenses with Regular French Verbs:

In French language, for conjugation of compound tenses, you will need a supporting verb, **avoir** or **être**, and you also need the past participle of the verb that you desire to use in the sentence. Some examples for conjugation of compound tenses are discussed below, one is conjugated with and other is conjugated with as supporting verb. The mentioned example below shows French compound tenses that is conjugated with the past participles of **trouver** (to find) with **avoir** as the supporting and **monter** (to ascend) with **être** as the supporting verb.

### Creating Compound Tenses with the Auxiliary Avoir (trouver)

Tense	je	tu	il/elle/on	nous	vous	ils/elles
<b>Passé Composé</b>	ai trouvé	as trouvé	a trouvé	avons trouvé	avez trouvé	Ont trouvé
<b>Pluperfect</b>	Avais trouvé	Avais trouvé	Avait trouvé	Avions trouvé	Aviez trouvé	Avaient trouvé
<b>Future Perfect</b>	Aurai trouvé	auras trouvé	aura trouvé	Aurons trouvé	Aurez trouvé	Auront trouvé
<b>Past Conditional</b>	Aurais trouvé	Aurais trouvé	Aurait trouvé	Aurions trouvé	Auriez trouvé	Auraient trouvé
<b>Past Subjunctive</b>	Aie trouvé	Aies trouvé	ait trouvé	Ayons trouvé	Ayez trouvé	Aient trouvé

## Creating Compound Tenses with the Auxiliary Être (monter)

Tense	je	tu	il/elle/on	nous	vous	ils/elles
<b>Passé Composé</b>	Suis	Es	Est	Sommes	Êtes	Sont
	monté (e)	montée (e)	monté (e)	montés (es)	monté (e)(s)	montés (es)
<b>Pluperfect</b>	Étais	Étais	Était	Étions	Étiez	Étaient
	monté (e)	monté (e)	monté (e)	montés (es)	monté (s) (es)	montés (es)
<b>Future Perfect</b>	Serai	Seras	sera	Serons	Serez	Seront
	monté (e)	monté (e)	monté (e)	montés (es)	monté (s) (es)	montés (es)
<b>Past Conditional</b>	Serais	Serais	Serait	Serions	Seriez	Seraient
	monté (e)	monté (e)	monté (e)	montés (es)	monté (s) (es)	montés (es)
<b>Past Subjunctive</b>	Sois	Sois	Soit	Soyons	Soyez	Soient
	monté (e)	monté (e)	monté (e)	montés (es)	monté (s) (es)	montés (es)

## Imperative Forms of French Verbs

imperative is all about command, order, instruct etc. imperative form uses the present tense tu (this is used when you are talking to someone who is familiar), vous (this is used when you are speaking to someone who is unfamiliar, older, a group, or a superior), and nous (this is used when you are including yourself in the group). In french language Regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs follow a fixed pattern in commands which is shown in the below example table, along with one example of a command that uses a pronominal verb and a pronoun.

trouver (to find)	choisir (to choose)	pendre (to hang)	Se baigner (to bath)
-------------------	---------------------	------------------	----------------------

trouve!	choisis!	pends!	baigne-toi!
trouvons!	choisissons!	pendons!	baignons-nous!
trouvez!	choisissez!	pendez!	baignez-vous!

## Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs in French language must be memorized as there is no fixed or defined format for conjugation. Follow the chart below for irregular verbs (in the chart given below the verbs that are conjugated with *être* in past tense are indicated by [\*].)

Some irregular verbs are as follows

**TABLE 1** *Aller\** (to go) | Past participle, *allé*

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>vais</i>	<i>all <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>aille</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>vas</i>	<i>all <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ir <b>as</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ailles</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>va</i>	<i>all <b>ait</b></i>	<i>ir <b>a</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>aille</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>allons</i>	<i>all <b>ions</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>allions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>allez</i>	<i>all <b>iez</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>ir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>alliez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>vont</i>	<i>all <b>aient</b></i>	<i>ir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>ir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>aillent</i>

**TABLE 2 Avoir (to have); Past participle, eu**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>j'</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>av <b>ais</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ai</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ais</b></i>	<i>aie</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>av <b>ais</b></i>	<i>aur <b>as</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ais</b></i>	<i>aies</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>av <b>ait</b></i>	<i>aur <b>a</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ait</b></i>	<i>ait</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>avons</i>	<i>av <b>ions</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ons</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ions</b></i>	<i>ayons</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>avez</i>	<i>av <b>iez</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ez</b></i>	<i>aur <b>iez</b></i>	<i>ayez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>ont</i>	<i>av <b>aient</b></i>	<i>aur <b>ont</b></i>	<i>aur <b>aient</b></i>	<i>aient</i>

**TABLE 3 Boire (to drink); Past participle, bu**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>bois</i>	<i>buv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>boive</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>bois</i>	<i>buv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>boir <b>as</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>boives</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>boit</i>	<i>buv <b>ait</b></i>	<i>boir <b>a</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>boive</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>buvons</i>	<i>buv <b>ions</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>buvions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>buvez</i>	<i>buv <b>iez</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>boir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>buviez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>boivent</i>	<i>buv <b>aient</b></i>	<i>boir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>boir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>boivent</i>

**TABLE 4 Connaître (to know); Past participle, connu**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>connais</i>	<i>connaiss <b>ais</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>connaisse</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>connais</i>	<i>connaiss <b>ais</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>as</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>connaises</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>connaît</i>	<i>connaiss <b>ait</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>a</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>connaisse</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>connaissons</i>	<i>connaiss <b>ions</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>connaissons</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>connaissez</i>	<i>connaiss <b>iez</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>connaissez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>connaissent</i>	<i>connaiss <b>aient</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>connaîtr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>connaissent</i>

**TABLE 5 Devoir (to have to); Past participle, dû**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>dois</i>	<i>dev <b>ais</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>doive</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>dois</i>	<i>dev <b>ais</b></i>	<i>devr <b>as</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>doives</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>doit</i>	<i>dev <b>ait</b></i>	<i>devr <b>a</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>doive</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>devons</i>	<i>dev <b>ions</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>devions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>devez</i>	<i>dev <b>iez</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>devr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>deviez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>doivent</i>	<i>dev <b>aient</b></i>	<i>devr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>devr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>doivent</i>

**TABLE 6 *Dire* (to say, tell); Past participle, *dit***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>dis</i>	<i>dis <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dise</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>dis</i>	<i>dis <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dir <b>as</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dises</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>dit</i>	<i>dis <b>ait</b></i>	<i>dir <b>a</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>dise</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>disons</i>	<i>dis <b>ions</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>disions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>dites</i>	<i>dis <b>iez</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>dir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>disiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>disent</i>	<i>dis <b>aient</b></i>	<i>dir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>dir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>disent</i>

**TABLE 7 *Dormir* (to sleep); Past participle, *dormi***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>dors</i>	<i>dorm <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dorme</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>dors</i>	<i>dorm <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>as</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>dormes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>dort</i>	<i>dorm <b>ait</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>a</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>dorme</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>dormons</i>	<i>dorm <b>ions</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>dormions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>dormez</i>	<i>dorm <b>iez</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>dormiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>dorment</i>	<i>dorm <b>aient</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>dormir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>dorment</i>

**TABLE 8 écrire (to write); Past participle, écrit**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>jû</i>	<i>écriv</i>	<i>écriv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ai</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>écrive</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>écriv</i>	<i>écriv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>as</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>écrives</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>écrit</i>	<i>écriv <b>ait</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>a</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ait</b></i>	<i>écrive</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>écrivons</i>	<i>écriv <b>ions</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ons</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ions</b></i>	<i>écrivions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>écrivez</i>	<i>écriv <b>iez</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ez</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>iez</b></i>	<i>écriviez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>écrivent</i>	<i>écriv <b>aient</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>ont</b></i>	<i>écriv <b>aient</b></i>	<i>écrivent</i>

**TABLE 9 Être (to be); Past participle, été**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>suis</i>	<i>ét <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ai</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sois</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>ét <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ser <b>as</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sois</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>est</i>	<i>ét <b>ait</b></i>	<i>ser <b>a</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ait</b></i>	<i>soit</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>sommes</i>	<i>ét <b>ions</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ons</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ions</b></i>	<i>soyons</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>êtes</i>	<i>ét <b>iez</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ez</b></i>	<i>ser <b>iez</b></i>	<i>soyez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>sont</i>	<i>ét <b>aient</b></i>	<i>ser <b>ont</b></i>	<i>ser <b>aient</b></i>	<i>soient</i>



**TABLE 10 *Faire* (to make, do); Past participle, *fait***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>fais</i>	<i>fais <b>ais</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ai</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ais</b></i>	<i>fasse</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>fais</i>	<i>fais <b>ais</b></i>	<i>fer <b>as</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ais</b></i>	<i>fasses</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>fait</i>	<i>fais <b>ait</b></i>	<i>fer <b>a</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ait</b></i>	<i>fasse</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>faisons</i>	<i>fais <b>ions</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ons</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ions</b></i>	<i>fassions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>faites</i>	<i>fais <b>iez</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ez</b></i>	<i>fer <b>iez</b></i>	<i>fassiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>font</i>	<i>fais <b>aient</b></i>	<i>fer <b>ont</b></i>	<i>fer <b>aient</b></i>	<i>fassent</i>

**TABLE 11 *Lire* (to read); Past participle, *lu***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>lis</i>	<i>lis <b>ais</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>lise</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>lis</i>	<i>lis <b>ais</b></i>	<i>lir <b>as</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>lises</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>lit</i>	<i>lis <b>ait</b></i>	<i>lir <b>a</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>lise</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>lisons</i>	<i>lis <b>ions</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>lisions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>lisez</i>	<i>lis <b>iez</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>lir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>lisiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>lisent</i>	<i>lis <b>aient</b></i>	<i>lir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>lir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>lisent</i>

**TABLE 12 Mettre (to put); Past participle, mis**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>mets</i>	<i>mett <b>ais</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>mette</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>mets</i>	<i>mett <b>ais</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>as</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>mettes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>mett <b>ait</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>a</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>mette</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>mettons</i>	<i>mett <b>ions</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>mettions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>mettez</i>	<i>mett <b>iez</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>mettiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>mettent</i>	<i>mett <b>aient</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>mettr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>mettent</i>

**TABLE 13 Ouvrir (to open); Past participle, ouvert**

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>j'û</i>	<i>ouvr <b>e</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ouvre</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>ouvr <b>es</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>as</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>ouvres</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>ouvr <b>e</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>a</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>ouvre</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>ouvr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>ouvrions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>ouvr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>ouvriez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>ouvr <b>ent</b></i>	<i>ouvr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>ouvrir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>ouvrent</i>

**TABLE 14 *Partir*\* (to leave); Past Participle, *parti***

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>pars</i>	<i>part <b>ais</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>parte</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>pars</i>	<i>part <b>ais</b></i>	<i>partir <b>as</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>partes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>part</i>	<i>part <b>ait</b></i>	<i>partir <b>a</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>parte</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>partons</i>	<i>part <b>ions</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>partions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>partez</i>	<i>partiez</i>	<i>partir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>partir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>partiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>partent</i>	<i>part <b>aient</b></i>	<i>partir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>partir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>partent</i>

**TABLE 15 *Pouvoir* (to be able to, can); Past participle, *pu***

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>peux</i>	<i>pouv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>puisse</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>peux</i>	<i>pouv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>as</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>puisses</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>peut</i>	<i>pouv <b>ait</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>a</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>puisse</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>pouvons</i>	<i>pouv <b>ions</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>puissions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>pouvez</i>	<i>pouv <b>iez</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>puissiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>peuvent</i>	<i>pouv <b>aient</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>pourr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>puissent</i>

**TABLE 16 Prendre (to take); Past participle, *pris***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>prends</i>	<i>pren <b>ais</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>prenne</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>prends</i>	<i>pren <b>ais</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>as</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>prennes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>prend</i>	<i>pren <b>ait</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>a</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>prenne</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>prenons</i>	<i>pren <b>ions</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>prenions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>prenez</i>	<i>pren <b>iez</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>preniez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>prennent</i>	<i>pren <b>aient</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>prendr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>prennent</i>

**TABLE 17 Recevoir (to receive); Past participle, *reçu***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>reçois</i>	<i>recev <b>ais</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>reçoive</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>reçois</i>	<i>recev <b>ais</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>as</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>reçoives</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>reçoit</i>	<i>recev <b>ait</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>a</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>reçoive</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>recevons</i>	<i>recev <b>ions</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>recevions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>recevez</i>	<i>recev <b>iez</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>receviez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>reçoivent</i>	<i>recev <b>aient</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>recevr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>reçoivent</i>

**TABLE 18 *Savoir* (to know); Past participle, *su***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>sais</i>	<i>sav <b>ais</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ai</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sache</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>sais</i>	<i>sav <b>ais</b></i>	<i>saur <b>as</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ais</b></i>	<i>saches</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>sait</i>	<i>sav <b>ait</b></i>	<i>saur <b>a</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ait</b></i>	<i>sache</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>savons</i>	<i>sav <b>ions</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ons</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ions</b></i>	<i>sachions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>savez</i>	<i>sav <b>iez</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ez</b></i>	<i>saur <b>iez</b></i>	<i>sachiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>savent</i>	<i>sav <b>aient</b></i>	<i>saur <b>ont</b></i>	<i>saur <b>aient</b></i>	<i>sachent</i>

**TABLE 19 *Sentir* (to feel, smell); Past participle, *senti***

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>sens</i>	<i>sent <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sente</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>sens</i>	<i>sent <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>as</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sentes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent <b>ait</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>a</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>sente</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>sentons</i>	<i>sent <b>ions</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>sentions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>sentez</i>	<i>sent <b>iez</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>sentiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>sentent</i>	<i>sent <b>aient</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>sentir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>sentent</i>



**TABLE 20 Servir (to serve); Past participle, servi**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>sers</i>	<i>serv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>serve</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>sers</i>	<i>serv <b>ais</b></i>	<i>servir <b>as</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>serve</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>sert</i>	<i>serv <b>ait</b></i>	<i>servir <b>a</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>serve</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>servons</i>	<i>serv <b>ions</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>servions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>servez</i>	<i>serv <b>iez</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>servir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>serviez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>servent</i>	<i>serv <b>aient</b></i>	<i>servir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>servir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>servent</i>

**TABLE 21 Sortir\* (to go out); Past participle, sorti**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>sors</i>	<i>sort <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ai</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sorte</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>sors</i>	<i>sort <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>as</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ais</b></i>	<i>sorte</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>sort</i>	<i>sort <b>ait</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>a</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ait</b></i>	<i>sorte</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>sortons</i>	<i>sort <b>ions</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ons</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ions</b></i>	<i>sortions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>sortez</i>	<i>sort <b>iez</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ez</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>iez</b></i>	<i>sortiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>sortent</i>	<i>sort <b>aient</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>ont</b></i>	<i>sortir <b>aient</b></i>	<i>sortent</i>

**TABLE 22 Venir\* (to come); Past participle, venu**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>viens</i>	<i>ven <b>ais</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>vienne</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>viens</i>	<i>ven <b>ais</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>as</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>viennes</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>vient</i>	<i>ven <b>ait</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>a</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>vienne</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>venons</i>	<i>ven <b>ions</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>venions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>venez</i>	<i>ven <b>iez</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>veniez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>viennent</i>	<i>ven <b>aient</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>viendr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>viennent</i>

**TABLE 23 Voir (to see); Past participle, vu**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>
<i>je</i>	<i>vois</i>	<i>voy <b>ais</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>voie</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>vois</i>	<i>voy <b>ais</b></i>	<i>verr <b>as</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>voies</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>voit</i>	<i>voy <b>ait</b></i>	<i>verr <b>a</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>voie</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>voyons</i>	<i>voy <b>ions</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>voyions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>voyez</i>	<i>voy <b>iez</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>verr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>voyiez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>voient</i>	<i>voy <b>aient</b></i>	<i>verr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>verr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>voient</i>

**TABLE 24 *Vouloir* (to want); Past participle, *voulu***

Subject	Present	Imperfect	Future	Conditional	Subjunctive
<i>je</i>	<i>veux</i>	<i>voul <b>ais</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ai</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>veuille</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>veux</i>	<i>voul <b>ais</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>as</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ais</b></i>	<i>veuilles</i>
<i>il</i>	<i>veut</i>	<i>voul <b>ait</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>a</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ait</b></i>	<i>veuille</i>
<i>nous</i>	<i>voulons</i>	<i>voul <b>ions</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ons</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ions</b></i>	<i>voulions</i>
<i>vous</i>	<i>voulez</i>	<i>voul <b>iez</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ez</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>iez</b></i>	<i>vouliez</i>
<i>ils</i>	<i>veulent</i>	<i>voul <b>aient</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>ont</b></i>	<i>voudr <b>aient</b></i>	<i>veuillent</i>

### **3.FRENCH PRONUNCIATION:**

Pronunciation is the most difficult part of learning French .Written French and spoken French are entirely different, since there are a number of rules that dictate when certain letters are not pronounced. French has a huge number of vowels. Some difficult sounds which causes mistakes in French.

The sound of u in:lu, rue, bu, su, tenu, buvard

The sound of eu in: peu, de, le,

The sound of eur in : peur, leurre, beurre

The nasal sounds, in, ain, on, an, un of: pain, pin, bon, brun, an

When words in French are spoken faster, words can sound quite different from the regular pronunciation:

- Qu'est-cequ'ilfait? (*'qu'il'* is pronounced as "kee")



- Elle connaît la réponse (*'elle' is pronounced as "0eh"*)
- Tusaisqu'ilveutça (*'qu'il' is pronounced as "kee"*)
- Je veuxqu'ellem'appelle (*'qu'elle' is pronounced as "keh"*)

French words that migrated into English came from their former pronunciations. Consider words and expressions like *montage*, *déjà vu*, *bourgeois*, *comprise*, *brochure*, *filet mignon*, *chauffeur*, *lingerie*, and *encore*. Without knowing it, you actually use many of the sounds found in French regularly.

## **4.SILENT LETTERS IN FRENCH:**

- In French, many letters are silent, when they appear at the end of words. Usually, the letters *b*, *c*, *f*, *k*, *l*, *q* and *r* are pronounced when they appear at the end of words (although *b*, *k*, and *q* are rarely final consonants).
- So, for example, the word "*parler*" (to speak) has a silent *r* at the end.
  - *example: parle (you don't pronounce the 'r' at the end of the word)*

Here is a summary:

### **1. THE FINAL "E":**

The 'e' at the end of a word is usually silent.

Some examples:

- j'habite
- petite
- ville
- américaine

The only final "e" that is pronounced is the pronoun "-le" in the imperative form (example: Regarde-le).

### **2. SILENT FINAL CONSONANTS:**

Most of the final consonants are silent. The exceptions are easily remembered with the acronym CaReFuL: only C, R, F, and L are usually pronounced at the end of a word (but of course, there are many

exceptions). The other consonants, such as S and T, are usually not pronounced at the end of a word.

### 3. VERB ENDINGS WITH “ENT”:

The ‘ent’ verb ending is silent (“il mange” sounds the same as “ils mangent”), whereas those same letters are pronounced “an” (a nasal vowel) when they’re part of an adverb, such as souvent, lentement, etc.

### 4. THE SILENT LETTER “H”:

The silent letter ‘h’ is never pronounced in French, although it can be combined with another consonant to produce a different sound: ‘ph’ = “f”, and ‘ch’ = “sh” or “k”. But ‘th’ = “t”, so here the “h” is really silent: théâtre, thé.

there are things such as “h muet” and “h aspiré”, but the difference between them, which are actually both SILENT, is simply whether or not you can do a “liaison” and “élision” when a word starts with “h” (l’hiver, le hamster).

### 5. THE “N” IN NASAL VOWELS:

The “n” in **nasal vowels** is not usually pronounced – it’s only there to specify that the vowel before it has a nasal sound. The only time that this “n” is pronounced is if a “liaison” is required (un enfant, monami, on aime, ily en a).

#### What is a nasal vowel?

If you have an “n” or an “m” in a word, followed by a consonant sound, the vowel that comes before it is nasalized and the “n” or “m” becomes silent. And if a word ends in a vowel + “n”, that’s a nasal vowel and you don’t pronounce the “n”.

Some examples:

- manger, lampe(**but:** âne, Suzanne, ami, menu)
- impossible, fin, ingénieur, bien, américain (**but:** fine, image, américaine)
- bon, regardons, information, tombe (**but:** bonne, fromage)
- brun, lundi, parfum (**but:** une, brune, allume)

## 5.Usage of Right Accent:

The most common accent in French is *l'accent aigu*: é, used only on the letter "E." There are many more and more important accents are:

- *l'accent grave* (è)
- *la cédille* (ç),
- *l'accent circonflexe* (ê)

After learning the rules of allocating the accent, pronunciation will be a lot easier, as well as figuring out the meaning of a word.

### Acute accent – Accent aigu:

The most commonly used accent in written French is **acute accent**(*French, accent aigu*). It is only used with the letter *e* and is always pronounced /e/.

One of the main usage of this accent ,*accent aigu* is to form the past participle of regular -er verbs.

Infinitive	past participle
aimer, <i>to love</i>	aimé, <i>loved</i>
regarder, <i>to watch</i>	regardé, <i>watched</i>

If you are unsure of how to translate certain words into English from French, and the word begins with é, replace that with the letter *s* and you will get the English word, or an approximation thereof:

- étable → **s**table (for horses)
- école → **s**cole → **s**chool
- il étudie → **s**he studies

**Note:** This translation will **not** work with **every** word that begins with é.

### Grave accent – Accent grave:

## à and ù

The letters à and ù, the **grave accent**(*Fr. accent grave*), is used to graphically distinguish one word from another.

without <i>accent grave</i>	with <i>accent grave</i>
a (3rd pers. sing of <b>avoir</b> , <i>to have</i> )	à (preposition, <i>to, at, etc.</i> )
la (definite article for feminine nouns)	là ( <i>there</i> )
ou (conjunction, <i>or</i> )	où ( <i>where</i> )

## è

è is not used to distinguish words from one another. The è is used for pronunciation. In speech, an e without an accent is pronounced like the article *a* in English, and while speaking French fast it is sometimes not pronounced at all. This accent è is pronounced like the letter *e* in the word *pet*.

## Cedilla – Cédille:

This accent cedilla is used only with the letter “c”, and is said to make the “c” *soft*, making it equivalent to the English and French **S**.

- le garçon -> (*boy*)

## l’accent circonflexe (ê):

This accent circonflexe (ˆ) may appear on the vowels, a, e, i, o, u

In French, the circumflex, called *accent circonflexe*, has three primary functions:

- The pronunciation of *a*, *e*, and *o* are *affected* although used on *i* and *u* as well, it does not affect their pronunciation.
- This accent indicates the historical presence of a letter (commonly *s*) that has, over the course of evolution, become silent. For example: *forêt*(*for-ay*, meaning *forest* from the Latin *forestis*).

- Less frequently, it is used to distinguish between two of the homophones (for example, *sur*"on" versus *sûr*"sure").

## **6. FRENCH AND ENGLISH SAME WORD WITH DIFFERENT MEANING:**

### **1.Ancien/Ancient:**

English : in English language this word means old

*French:* it usually means former rather than ancient/old.

### **2.Attendre/Attend:**

English: in English language this word means attend

*French:*in french language *Attendre* means to wait for. *For eg:* "he is waiting for you," and not "he is attending to you."

### **3.Blessé/Blessed:**

English: in English language this word means blessed

*French: in French language Blessé* means to hurt ,it may be to hurt emotionally or physically. So *un femme blessé* is more likely a girl who is wounded .

### **4.Bouton/Button:**

English: in English language this word means button

*Frennch: in French language it* means complexions, and *unbouton* in French language means a pimple.

### **5.Monnaie/Money:**

English: in English language this word means money

*French: in French language Monnaie means loose change.*

## **6. *Déception*/Deception:**

English: in English language this word means deceive

French:

In French language this word does not mean deceiving somebody it rather simply means disappointing somebody.

## **7. *Envie*/Envy:**

English: in English language this word means jealous

French: in French language it means desire, a want for something, a strong desire or a strong want

## **8. *Grand*/Grand:**

English: in English language this word means great

french: big

in French language the word grand means big , it can also mean tall.

So , il est grand means he is a tall person

## **9. *Grappe*/Grape:**

English: in English language this word means grape

french : bunch

in the french language the word grappe means bunch . It could mean a bunch of anything . A bunch of keys, a bunch of bananas etc

### **10. *Joli/Jolly*:**

English: in English language this word means happy

*french:*

*in French language Joli(e) means pretty, and is used to describe objects as well as people.*

### **11. *Journée/Journey*:**

English: in English language this word means travel

french: in French language it means day

### **12. *Coin/Coin* :**

English: in English language this word means it means money

*French:Coin is the word for corner.*

### **13. *Passer/Pass*:**

English: in English language this word means completed the course

French:it means to take an exam

### **14. *Préservatif/Preservative*:**

*French:* in English language this word means *Unpréservatif* is a condom.

*English:* a chemical thing /natural agent added to store foods for long time.

## **15. *Prune/Prune:***

*English:* in English language this word describe fruits and their dried equivalents.

*French:*in french it means *plum. prune* is a plum. When you dry *une prune* to turn it into a prune, it becomes *unpruneau*

—

## **16. *Con vs Con***

in French "*con*" means idiot.

In English While "*con*" means to scam, which in a way makes the the person who got scammed feel idiotic.

—

## **17. *Demand vsDemande***

in English language this word means To ask something forcefully

in French it literally means "asking".



## 7.English and French spelling differences:

### 1. Address vs. Adresse

“**address**” is the English word has no e in the end  
and “**adresse**” is the French one has e in the end.

### 2. Apartment vs. Appartement

Double consonants in French language

### 3. Example vs. Exemple

'a' in english 'e' in french

### 4. Literature vs. Littérature

Again, double consonants!

### 5. Offence vs. Offense

‘C’ in English and ‘s’ in french

### 6. Recommendation vs. Recommandation

‘E’ in English and ‘a’ in french

### Rules

In the above examples we have seen **French doubles consonants**, let’s see some rules to know when we need to do it. The general rule says that you should never double a consonant after another consonant, but as usual there are several exceptions.

### Letter “s”

- The imperfect subjunctive of the verbs *tenir* and *venir* double the “s” (*que je tinsse, vinsse*).
- after a vowel with an accent we have double consonants: *émission*.

### Letter “c”

- we have double consonants after Words starting by “**ac-**” *accalmie, accaparer...*
- we have double consonants after Words starting by “**oc-**” *occasion, occident...*
- we have double consonants after Only two words starting by “**ec-**” *ecchymose, ecclésiastique*.

### Letter “d”

- we have double consonants after The words *addiction, addition, adduction* and their derivatives.

### Letter “m”

- we don’t have double consonants for Words starting by “**em**” i.e don’t usually double the “m.”
- we have double consonants for Words starting by “**im**” ,i.e double the “m” except for *image, imaginer, imiter* and their derivatives.

### Letter “p”

- we have double consonants for Words starting by “**ap**” ,i.e usually double the “p.”

### Letter “r”

- we have double consonants for Words starting by a vowel followed by “r” .

### Letter “t”

- we have double consonants for Words starting by “**at**” ,i.e usually double the consonant “t.”

## **Result:**

The above discussed problems increases the complexity of French language. A new learner finds French language to be difficult because of these complexities in French language.

## **Conclusion:**

Comparing to other languages French is relatively easy to learn for English speakers and other European language speakers. It is quite moderately fine in terms of difficulty for non English speaker or non European speaker.

But learning French language takes some time and effort. As French language is closely related to English language, French belongs to the easiest group of languages to learn for speakers of English language.

French pronunciation and grammar is really tricky, complex and sometimes difficult but can be mastered with effort. French conjugation can be difficult at first but with practice it becomes easy . In short French can be learnt with some effort though French may seem difficult at first.

## **References:**

- 1.Duolingo
- 2.Easy French step by step by Myrna Bell Rochester
- 3.Barron's 501 French verbs
- 4.Bescherelle la conjugaison pour tous
- 5.11<sup>th</sup> tamil nadu state board French book
- 6.12<sup>th</sup> tamil nadu state board French book
- 7.Beelingu app
- 8.Fr-en translator app

8. loecsen.com

9.Wordreference.com

10.Collinsdictionary.com

11.Linguee.com

12.Wikipedia

13.Babble.com

14.The French experiment.com

15.The French tutorial.com