

## *Starter kit for French 1115*

### Sounds

ON=/ohn/    OU=/oo/    Ol=/wa/    AU=/oh/

R = Sound of frustration “arrrrrgh”, opposite of aspired ‘h’

U = pronounced by pouting a lot, putting tongue, curled up at the bottom of the mouth

### Words

Bonjour = /bohnjoorr/

Salut = /salu/

Au revoir = /oh ruvwarr/

À bientôt = /ah biyahntoh/

### Rule

Stupid rule > the letters s,t,p,d are NEVER pronounced at the end of words. (*there are exceptions for words of foreign origin tennis, campus, bus*)

## Expressions:

Comment t'appelles-tu? = What's your name?

/kommahn tahpell tuu/

Je m'appelle = my name is

/juhmahpell/

D'où es-tu? = From where are you?

/doowaytuu/

Je suis de + city name (not country) = I am from...

/juhswée duh/

## Nationality

*To state nationality, you will have to use an irregular verb, "to be", we will only learn it partially for now.*

I am = je suis /juhswee/

You are = tu es /tuway/

She is = elle est /ellay/

He is = il est /illay/

Je suis + nationality [m. or f. depending who speaks]

Ex: je suis français if "je" is a man

Je suis française if "je" is a woman

Il est français Ø / elle est française

"Il" does not require any change

"Elle" requires a different ending, most of the time,  
an "e" is added.

Nationalities have a masculine form and a feminine form.

français m. - française f.      anglais - anglaise  
/frahnssay/ - /frahnsezz/      /ahnglay/ /ahnglezz/

japonais - japonaise      chinois - chinoise  
/jjaponay/ /jjaponezz/      /shinwa/ /shinwazz/

américain - américaine  
/amayrrikahn/ /amayrrikenn/

Sometimes the final consonant is doubled :


canadien<sup>n</sup> - canadienne<sup>ne</sup>      coréen<sup>n</sup> - coréenne<sup>ne</sup>  
/kanadiyahn/ /kanadeeyenn/ /koray-ahn/ /kohray-enn/

brésilien<sup>n</sup> - brésilienne<sup>ne</sup>  
/brayzeeliyahn/ /brayzeelyenn/

## Sounds

-ais = /ay/    -aise = /ezz/

-en = /ahn/ nasal sound    - enne= /enn/ NOT nasal

Ç = sss sound    the  underneath the C is an accent called cedilla; it is used in front of 3 vowels

a    o    u to produce the sound “sss”

you will encounter it in français only for now.

## Rule

You have to use the lower case for nationalities in French.

Il est canadien    = He is Canadian

Elle est française    = She is French