

Bonjour,  
Day 3

## **About 30 percent of the English Language is Composed of French Words**

Did you know that **etiquette** originated in the French Court of Louis XIV at Versailles?

Going to the **dentist**? Why not simply say “toother” and be done with it? Because that’s what it means: “tooth” in French is dent, and the dentist is a “toother,” a professional who takes care of your pearly whites.

You love saving **coupons** for a discount? The word literally means “piece cut off,” since couper is “to cut” in French.

## Formal and Informal way of addressing

### - More clarity

Let us learn about Tu and Vous with some examples.

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>TU</b>   | — When addressing one person: a friend, child, family member (familiar address). |
| <b>VOUS</b> | — When addressing anyone who is not a friend, child, family member.              |
| <b>VOUS</b> | — Plural form of both <b>TU</b> and <b>VOUS</b>                                  |

### SUMMARY

| “You”     |         |
|-----------|---------|
| SINGULIER | PLURIEL |
| TU        | VOUS    |
| VOUS      |         |

Which would you use—**tu** or **vous**—when speaking to the following? Write your answer in the space provided.

1. the doctor \_\_\_\_\_
2. your brother \_\_\_\_\_
3. your sisters \_\_\_\_\_
4. your child \_\_\_\_\_
5. the stewardess \_\_\_\_\_

## The nationalities using Être verb.

Nationalities are adjectives in French and agree with the gender (feminine/masculine/singular/plural).

If the subject is feminine, then you add an **e** and if the subject is plural, then you need to add a **s**.

Je suis indien andiyeun = I am Indian

Je suis indienne andiyeunn

Tu es français fraunsay = You are French

Tu es française fraunsays

Il est anglais anglay = He is English

Elle est anglaise anglays = She is English

Nous sommes américains amayricaun = We are  
Americans

Nous sommes américaines amayricaunn

Vous êtes canadiens kanadiyeun = You are  
Canadians

Vous êtes canadiennes kanadiyeunn

Ils sont espagnols yespanyol = They are  
Spanish

Elles sont espagnoles yespanyol

Julie est allemande juli aeth almaund = Julie is German

Simon est polonais seemo a polonay = Simon is polish

Sarah et Victor sont italiens sara a victor saun italiya

= Sarah and Victor are Italians

Marc et Ludovic sont portugais mark a ludovick saun portiugay

= Mark and Ludovic are Portuguese

Amélie et Chloé sont suédoises amely a kloye saun suyedouaz

= Amelie and Chloé are Swedish

## Indefinite Article

We have **a, an** & **some** as indefinite articles in English.

In French, **un, une** & **des** are the indefinite articles.

Every noun has a gender in French; masculine and feminine.

**un** for masculine noun, **une** for feminine noun and **des** for plural noun.

Here are few more nouns with indefinite articles:

Un homme unn om

A man

Des hommes theys om

Some men

Une femme une fam

A woman

Des femmes they fam

Some women

Un vélo un waylo

A bicycle

Des vélos they waylo

Some bicycles

Une moto une motho

A motorbike

Des motos they motho

Some motobikes

Un autobus unn othobius

A bus

Des autobus thays othobius

Some buses

Une voiture une vuathiyur

A car

Des voitures they vuathiyur

Some cars

Un chapeau un shapo

A cap

Des chapeaux they shapo

Some caps

Un oiseau unn oazo

A bird

Des oiseaux theys oazo

Some birds

Une ville une weel

A city

Des villes they weel

Some cities

Une maison une mayzaun

A house

Des maisons they mayzaun

Some houses

As we discussed, the feminine nouns usually end with an **e** and the words ending with other characters are masculine but there are exceptions, like some words ending with **e** are masculine and some words ending with other characters are feminine. For examples:

**Un livre = A book**

**Une maison = A house**

Now test yourself by putting the appropriate indefinite article in front of each noun.  
**Note:** *m.* = masculine noun *f.* = feminine noun *pl.* = plural noun

|          |                          |                |                |           |                               |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
|          | <div>UN</div>            | <div>UNE</div> | <div>DES</div> |           |                               |
| 1. _____ | chat ( <i>m.</i> )       |                |                | 2. _____  | fille ( <i>f.</i> )           |
| 3. _____ | oncles ( <i>m. pl.</i> ) | <div>?</div>   |                | 4. _____  | journaux ( <i>m. pl.</i> )    |
| 5. _____ | amie ( <i>f.</i> )       |                |                | 6. _____  | maisons ( <i>f. pl.</i> )     |
| 7. _____ | manteau ( <i>m.</i> )    |                |                | 8. _____  | ami ( <i>m.</i> )             |
| 9. _____ | cheval ( <i>m.</i> )     |                |                | 10. _____ | automobiles ( <i>f. pl.</i> ) |

### **A quick assignment for day 3:**

Kindly find out the country names for the nationalities that we have learned today.