

Beginner's French
Alary Language

Leçon 5: Counting

I. Numbers from 1-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix
[uh]	[duh]	[twa]	[cat-uh]	[sank]	[seize]	[set]	[wheat]	[nerve]	[these]

II. Numbers from 11-20

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
onze	douze	treize	quatorze	quinze	seize	dix-sept	dix-huit	dix-neuf	vingt
[owns]	[doos]	[te-lays]	[catoes]	[kings]	[says]	[diset]	[dis-wheat]	[dis-nerve]	[von]

III. Numbers from 21-30

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Vingt-et-un	Vingt-deux	Vingt-trois	Vingt-quatre	Vingt-cinq	Vingt-six	Vingt-sept	Vingt-huit	Vingt-neuf	trente
[von-aye-uh]	[Von-duh]	[von-twa]	[von-cat-uh]	[von-sank]	[von-seize]	[von-set]	[von-wheat]	[von-nerve]	[tante]

IV. 40, 50, 60,... 100

40	50	60	70	80	90	100
quarante	cinquante	soixante	soixante-dix	quatre-vingt	quatre-vingt-dix	cent
[cat-hont]	[Sank-kong]	[swa-song]	[swa-song-these]	[cat-uh-von]	[cat-uh-von-these]	[song]

V. C'est/ Ce sont

C'est: That is/ It is

Ce sont: Those are/ They are

A stylized, hand-drawn illustration of the French phrase "C'est la Vie!". The text is written in a thick, black, cursive script with a graffiti-like feel. The letters are bold and expressive, with some ink splatters and drips at the bottom of the letters, giving it a dynamic and artistic appearance. The phrase is centered on the page.

Source: <https://images.google.com/>

VI. Q & A on Counting

1. How do I remember the French number system?

It is very important to remember 1-20, as there isn't a specific rule to help you remember these numbers. With numbers that follow after, there is **usually** a pattern. For example, 21 and 31 are **vingt et un** and **trente et un**, respectively, with "et un" indicating the 1. However, the difficulty of the language is that there are exceptions. For example, 71 is **soixante et onze**, which is akin to 60 + 11. Additionally, 81 is **quatre-vingt-un**, without "et".

2. Give me a more in-depth guide on remembering the rest of the numbers.

After the number 20, combine the individual numbers with the whole numbers to create different combinations. For example, 34 is trente-quatre, in which we combined 30 and 4. **This rule applies to all numbers except for numbers in 70s and 90s.** With numbers in 70s, add 11, 12, 13, etc. after soixante (ex: soixante-douze= 72). With numbers in 90, add 11, 12, 13, etc. after quatre-vingt (ex: quatre-vingt-onze= 91).

3. What is the difference between Il est and C'est?

Il est and C'est both have the same definitions, which is "it is/that is". However, il est and c'est are supposed to be used in different situations. Remy from Duolingo summarized the difference perfectly. Here is his answer:

"You have to use "c'est" when there is an article (une, un, le, la, or l'), a possessive (mon/ton/son, ma/ta/sa, notre/votre/leur) before the noun, or before a possessive pronoun (le nôtre/le vôtre/le leur/la nôtre/la vôtre/la leur).

- Ex: You have to say "C'est mon garçon. C'est le mien", NOT: "Il est mon garçon. Il est le mien."
- Note: you can use "Il est" before an adjective (ex: "Il est riche." = "He is rich."), before a noun of occupation with no article (ex: "Il est avocat." = "He is a lawyer."), or before an adverb (ex: "Il est tard." = "It is late.").
- The same rules apply for the feminine singular pronoun "elle" (except for the adverb case)."

Source: <https://www.duolingo.com/comment/4021012>