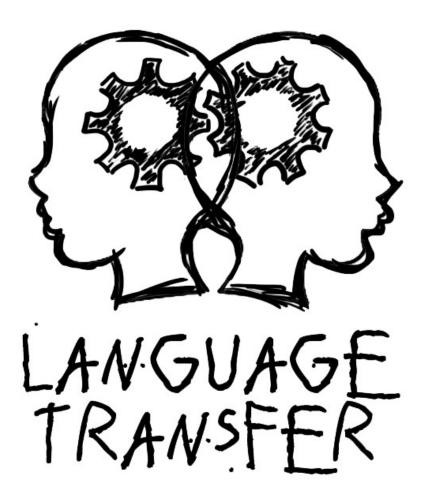# Introduction to French



**Transcripts are created by volunteers. If you notice any errors or recommend improvements in transcription or spelling, please contact:**
**info@languagetransfer.org**

**Editor Notes: Liaisons are marked with underline (_), but in writing this is omitted. When two variations of pronunciation exist, the variation where the middle E syllable is skipped will be bold and italicised.**

**"The transcripts have been provided for reference and clarification. The transcripts should be used at an absolute minimum during the course and especially during the thinking exercises.**

**DO NOT LOOK AT THE TRANSCRIPTS WHILST YOU ARE BUILDING YOUR SENTENCES. This helps keep your process in your mind, and stops your transcript from behaving like an external brain cell! This is essential for speaking a language."**

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# Track 1

Teacher: Okay, so usually we we have an introduction track explaining the method and the project, but I suspected we might be losing quite a few learners this way, so we can just jump right into learning French.

I do need to tell you a little bit about how we're going to learn though, and that's just basically that you need to relax and simply follow this conversation that we're having like you would with a friend, just that now that friend is me, and when I ask you something you will think it out and reply as you would in any other conversation.

I'll be speaking to a real student – hello – who is here with me, and you should get in the habit of replying when he does, and any other advice that you might need to follow the course will be given as we go along.

I wanted to begin by speaking about how in English we already use a lot of French in English. English is a language is kind of half Germanic and half Latin, somewhere there in the middle, a lot of the time we have two words to say the same thing – and one sounds formal and the other one sounds informal. And the formal one is Latin and the informal one is Germanic.

You could have, for example, to ask which is very Germanic, and then to enquire, which is very Latin. That Latin word is often going to sound like a French word. So we already speak or use a lot of French in our English even though we may not realise it. For example the word for cake in French is **gâteau**, **gâteau**.

Student: **Gâteau**.

Teacher: **Gâteau**. And of course we have the same English, no? But in English, gateau describes a type of cake. In French it's just the everyday word for cake, **gâteau**. Or the cake, **le** – **le gâteau**.

Student: **Le gâteau**.

Teacher: **Le gâteau**. Or we have the word *coffee* in English, which is **café** in French. **Café**, meaning of coffee or a coffee shop, like where you go to drink coffee.

Student: **Café**.

Teacher: So if **le gâteau** is the cake,  **le gâteau**, how might you say the coffee?

Student: **Le café**.

Teacher: **Le café**. very good.

So for the students listening to the recording, you would have had a second or two pause there to respond like the student here with me and say **le café**, but you should get in the habit of pausing even though you might not need to yet, you should get in the habit of pausing, thinking out slowly and calmly your response, saying it out loud, and then continuing to see what the student here with me has said, and in this way participate in the class.

I want in French, I want, is **je veux**.

Student: **Je veux**.

Teacher: **Je veux**. So we have *I*, **je**, and then **veux** for *want*, and this **veux** is actually connected to the word volunteer. The volunteer is the one who wants to do, they are doing something just out of wanting. So we get **je veux** in French, I want.

Student: **Je veux**.

Teacher: so **je** is I and that's spelt JE, and then we have **veux** for want, and **je** and **veux** are actually two different vowel sounds, two slightly different vowel sounds, although they may sound the same when people speak fast. But we have one sound in **je** and another vowel sound in **veux**. So give me again, I want.

Student: **Je veux**.

Teacher: **Je veux**.

Student: **Je veux**.

Teacher: Very good. I want the cake.

Student: **Je veux** *le* **gâteau**.

Teacher: Good and **le** he spell LE, just like **je** which is called JE, and that's the same vowel sound there sure, **le** – **je**. So keep it another try.

Student: **Je veux le gâteau**.

Teacher: Very good. **Je veux le gâteau**. 'I want the coffee'?

Student: **Je veux le café**.

Teacher: **Je veux le café**. If you want to say *it* like 'I want it', well the word for *it* is the same as the word for *the*, which was?

Student: **Le**.

Teacher: **Le**. But we have it first, we say 'I it want', we put it before *want* in French. So if you want to say I want it in French, we say 'I it want'. How would that be?

Student: *Le*… **Je le veux**.

Teacher: **Je le veux**. Very good. I want it yeah. **Je le veux**. You want is **tu veux**.

Student: **Tu veux**.

Teacher: Now, depending on the accent in French and also depending on your ear, you might hear something like a CH to your ear here. It might sound like /chu/ a little bit or maybe like a /tsu/ with a little bit of an S in Canada for example. And the /u/ sound here might be a bit unfamiliar for English speakers, **tu**.

Student: **Tu**.

Teacher: we point our lips out there when we make that /u/. So *you want* is **tu veux**.

Student: **Tu veux**.

Teacher: How would you say 'you want the cake'?

Student: **Tu veux le gâteau**.

Teacher: Very good. **Tu veux le gâteau**. And you can make that into a question in French, just by making it sound like a question. So we just can make a question tone with our voice to get the question. 'Do you want the cake?' How would that be?

Student: **Tu veux le gâteau**?

Teacher: **Tu veux le gâteau**? How would you say 'you want it'?

Student: **Tu le veux**.

Teacher: **Tu le veux**. Very good. 'Do you want it?'

Student: **Tu le veux**?

Teacher: Very good. Just with your voice, no? **Tu le veux**?

Student: **Tu le veux**?

Teacher: Very good. So we've seen we can pull some words into French or back into French from Latin English, words like **gâteau**, **café**, and also relate words that might seem unrelated but in fact are related like **veux** for want and volunteer, the one who wants. We can also learn some tricks to convert huge groups of words into French from our Latin English or French English. Now whenever we have an ION word in English, like invitation, opinion, participation, we can identify this word is coming from Latin by its ION ending, which means it is probably the same in French as most of Latin English came to English through French. So for example, collection in French is **collection, collection**.

Student: **Collection**.

Teacher: Now it's spelt the same but we notice an S sound instead of the /sh/ that we have in English collecSHion and in French **collection** like with an S, and we also notice at the end is barely heard, barely pronounced, or not heard, but it's not exactly silent. We don't ignore it totally, we do think about that end. We kind of finished there, **collection**, which affects the sounds before, but we don't really hear the end. So **collection**.

Student: **Collection**.

Teacher: We're going towards the end, but we don't get there, but it's not silent as is often said. How might you say organisation?

Student: **Organisation**.

Teacher: That's it. **Organisation**. Tradition?

Student: **Tradition**.

Teacher: **Tradition**. Attraction?

Student: **Attraction**.

Teacher: **Attraction**. What was the cake again?

Student: **Le gâteau**.

Teacher: **Le gâteau**. The coffee?

Student: /leh/ **café**.

Teacher: **Le café**. So much more like /luh/ than /leh/. **Le café**. So we saw how the word for *the* was **le** – **le café**, **le gâteau**. And also that we can use this **le** for it. But *the collection* is **la – la collection**.

Student: **La collection**.

Teacher: The tradition is **la tradition**.

Student: **La tradition**.

Teacher: This is because French nouns, nouns are words we can put *the* in front of, are considered either masculine or feminine. The word itself, rather than the object it refers to, has a gender. The masculine nouns go with **le**, LE, and the feminine nouns go with **la**, LA. What was I want?

Student: **Je veux**.

Teacher: I want the collection.

Student: **Je veux la collection**.

Teacher: **Je veux la collection**. *You want*?

Student: **Tu veux**.

Teacher: Very good. **Tu veux**. *Do you want*?

Student: **Tu veux**?

Teacher: **Tu veux**? The confirmation is **la confirmation**, **la confirmation**.

Student: **La confirmation**.

Teacher: So again, we have a **la** word, we have a feminine word. and we notice that apart from the N on the end, we also don't really hear the N of *con* – **confirmation**. We don't ignore it, we still think about it, but we don't really hear it. **La confirmation**.

Student: **La confirmation**.

Teacher: Do you want the confirmation?

Student: **Tu veux la confirmation**?

Teacher: **Tu veux la confirmation**? So we said that the word for *it* is the same as the word for *the*, so if you want to say 'I want it', and you mean the confirmation, **la confirmation**, how would you say *I want it, 'I it want'* in French?

Student: **Je la veux**.

Teacher: **Je la veux**. Very good. 'You want the collection'.

Student: **Tu veux la collection**.

Teacher: Very good. **Tu veux la collection**. 'You want it', and you mean **la collection**.

Student: **Tu la veux**.

Teacher: Very good. **Tu la veux**.

Student: **Tu la veux**.

Teacher: Do you want it?

Student: **Tu la veux**?

Teacher: **Tu la veux**? So we just can make a question tone with our voice, 'do you want it' in English, rather 'do they?' but we don't need to worry about that for French, **tu la veux**? Now you may be thinking how will I know whether a word is masculine or feminine, or before that, you may be thinking why the hell are words masculine or feminine, which is also a good question. But it's actually much simpler than it might seem to identify the gender of the word, and it isn't random. You will notice how certain endings will show you what gender the word is. So for example, all of the -ion, ION words, **-ion** in French, just like **collection**, **tradition**, **confirmation**, all of these go with **la**. So how much you say *the reservation*?

Student: **La réservation**.

Teacher: **La réservation**. The tradition?

Student: **La tradition**.

Teacher: **La tradition**. The complication?

Student: **La complication**.

Teacher: Good and the M here is also kind of slight, **la complication**. How would you say opinion, opinion?

Student: **Opinion**.

Teacher: Good.

Student: **Opinion**.

Teacher: If we say 'the opinion' as opinion starts with a vowel, we will lose the A of **la** so we get L-apostrophe-opinion, so how might that sound?

Student: **L'opinion**.

Teacher: **L'opinion**.

Student: **L'opinion**.

Teacher: The organisation?

Student: **L'organisation**.

Teacher: **L'organisation**. The passion.

Student: **La passion**.

Teacher: **La passion**. And less N, **la passion**.

Student: **La passion**.

Teacher: Very good. So you notice we get a lot of different types of word with this *-ion* pattern related to many different areas of life and we can access them just through our Latin or French English.

# Track 2

T: What was the cake in French, a word we have in English too?

S: **Le gâteau**.

T: I want.

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. You want.

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. I want cake.

S: **Je veux le gâteau**.

T: **Je veux le gâteau**. I want it.

S: **Je le veux**.

T: **Je le veux**. Do you want it?

S: **Tu le veux**?

T: **Tu le veux**? Very good. And with this *it* we mean la baguette, for example, how would you say this, 'do you want it?'

S: **Tu la veux**?

T: **Tu la veux**? Very good. The confirmation, how was the confirmation?

S: **La confirmation**.

T: Good, and we have less N, on both of those N's, a lot less N.

S: **La confirmation**.

T: Very good, and also not pronouncing that n kinda keeps the vowel in a different place in the mouth which is much more French, so also we will notice will pronounce more French vowels if we don't pronounce those N's, **la confirmation**. So we also saw how this -*ion* -**ion** nouns are feminine, and take **la** for *the*, and when we refer to them and we say *it* we use **la**, how would you say 'I want the confirmation'?

S: **Je veux la confirmation**.

T: **Je veux la confirmation**. 'I want it' and we mean the confirmation.

S: **Je la veux**.

T: **Je la veux**. So we've seen how we can access French words from our English, be them odd words that have entered such as **gâteau**, **café**, or **baguette** for example, or big groups of words with the same endings, like those -**ion** words ending ION. With our words ending -*ation*, so ATION, rather than just ION, we can do something else which really expands our French with very little effort and allows us to literally make thousands of sentences very easily. So whenever we have an -*ation* noun, one of those words we put *the* in front of, and end in -*ation*, the confirmation, the

organisation, we can generally find the verb, the word we can put *to* in front of, like *to confirm, to organise* very easily. So we have confirmation for example, **confirmation**. And if we want the verb *to confirm*, we just get rid of this *-ation* and we add ER and this is pronounced /eh/, so we get **confirmer**, **confirmer**. To confirm.

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. So that's *to confirm*, even though *to confirm* in English is two words, it's just one idea, and that one idea of *to confirm*, is one word in French, **confirmer**, **confirmer**. So we don't have to worry about remembering the words here, but just how to find them. And like anything, it's very easy to remember how to do it doing it, with a little practice. So how would you say celebration in French?

S: **Célébration**.

T: **Célébration**. Now to get *to celebrate* we get rid of this **-ation**, and we put ER, which sounds like /eh/.

S: /eh/.

T: So to celebrate?

S: **Célébrer**, **célébrer**.

T: **Célébrer**. I want to celebrate?

S: **Je veux célébrer**.

T: **Je veux célébrer**.

S: **Je veux célébrer**.

T: I want to celebrate. 'Do you want to celebrate?'

S: **Tu veux célébrer**?

T: Good, but the **tu** is a longer vowel and we should project it a little bit more, poking our lips out and rounding them a little bit, **tu**.

S: **Tu**.

T: Good. Do you want to celebrate?

S: **Tu veux célébrer**?

T**: Tu veux célébrer**? A little, a little is **un peu**.

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un peu**. This is spelt UN, this UN is just **un**. We think the N again, we don't pronounce it, we'll just think about it's there, **un**, like we're going towards it but we didn't get there, and then peu.

S: **Un peu**.

T: And **peu** is like **veux**, the same vowel sound there which we get with EU. **Un peu**, a little.

S: **Un peu**.

T: Do you want to celebrate a little?

S: *Tu veux celevrer…* **Tu veux célébrer un peu**?

T: **Tu veux célébrer un peu**? So **peu** and **veux** have the same vowel sound, which in both cases is achieved with an EU in writing. How would you say 'I want to celebrate a little', 'I want to celebrate a little'?

S: **Je veux célébrer un peu**.

T: **Je veux célébrer un peu**. So if you are speaking and you want to express something like to reserve, to invite, you can just check with yourself, 'do we have an -ation word in English to say that'? Reservation? Yes. Invitation? Yes. And if so, then you can probably find the verb in French. So how would you say participation?

S: **Participation**.

T: **Participation**. To participate?

S: **Participer**.

T: **Participer**. Very good. I want to participate?

S: **Je veux participer**.

T: **Je veux participer**. So the trick here is also realising that we know these words. You may be wanting to express something like 'I want to get involved', and not realise that you can say that in French because you don't think of 'to participate' for 'to get involved'. Often the French way of saying things will sound much more formal in English, 'I want to participate' sounds more formal than 'I want to get involved', but **je veux participer** just sounds like 'I want to get involved' in French, it sounds very everyday. So sometimes you'll have to make that jump yourself to find the word you're looking for. To get involved, 'oh is there an -ation way of saying that? Ah, participation, okay – **participer**.' How do you say 'I want to get involved a little', 'I want to get involved a little'?

S: **Je veux participer un peu**.

T: Very good. **Je veux participer un peu**. *You want,* just *you want*?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. Do you want to get involved?

S: **Tu veux participer**?

T: **Tu veux participer**? Do you want to get a little involved?

S: **Tu veux participer un peu**?

T: Good. **Tu veux participer un peu**? And in the same way *a little* can work its way into the middle there in English, 'do you want to get a little involved?' We can do the same in French too, if we want. **Tu veux un peu participer**? How would you say 'I want to visit'? So you would be forgiven for thinking I can't say that in French. But don't decide too quickly. We have visitation in English, we don't use it very often. Visitation – visitation rights, for example, for hospital or something, but that's enough to make you suspect that you can find *to visit* in French. So 'I want to visit'?

S: **Je veux visiter**.

T: **Je veux visiter**. Do you want to visit?

S: **Tu veux visiter**?

T: **Tu veux visiter**? Very good.

# Track 3

T: Tell me again what was 'I want' in French.

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. So if you want to say 'I want to reserve' in French, where do you start in order to find to reserve?

S: *Reservation*.

T: Good, so how would you say *to reserve* in French?

S: **Réserver**.

T: **Réserver**. Thing, thing in French is **chose**, **chose**.

S: **Chose**.

T: Some is **quelque**, **quelque**.

S: **Quelque**.

T: How might say some thing, something?

S: **Quelque chose**.

T: **Quelque chose**. Good and these are two words in French – **quelque chose**. Do you want something?

S: **Tu veux quelque chose**?

T: **Tu veux quelque chose**? Do you want to reserve something?

S: **Tu veux réserver quelque chose?**

T: **Tu veux réserver quelque chose?** So we see that we have a lot of French vocabulary, that we can access from English, and we won't realise just how much that vocabulary is until we just start trying to share our thoughts and ideas in French. Then we will notice all of the words that we can convert over. Mostly we just have to change a little the way we pronounce those words, but we can have a go and see the feedback and see how quickly we're understood and asking natives for the pronunciation. But we can always, you know, make that attempt and try to pull words out of our Latin English or our French English. And we also want to be constantly listening out for words we might recognise too, just that they will sound a little different in French. The more we do that, the more we will train our ear and begin to notice many many words in French that we recognise through English. Thing was **chose**, and something?

S: **Quelque chose**.

T: **Quelque chose**. *Recommendation* in French is slightly different, we get a slight change, we don't have recommendation but '*recommand-ation*', like to *re-command*, rather than to *recommend*.

S: **Recommandation**.

T: And again the N on the end of **recommand** is half silent. **Recommandation**. So we built to recommend from **recommandation**. So how would that be?

S: **Recommander**.

T: Good but also the first E is more like /juh/ in this case.

S: **Recommander**.

T: So how would you say 'I want to recommend something'?

S: **Je veux recommander quelque chose**.

T: **Je veux recommander quelque chose**. Do you want to recommend something?

S: **Tu veux recommander quelque chose**.

T: **Tu veux recommander quelque chose**. Very good. And if we lose the RE, the /ruh/ at the beginning of **recommander**, we will get **commander**, which means to order. **Commander**, to order.

S: **Commander**.

T: I want to order something.

S: **Je veux commander quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Je veux commander quelque chose**. Do you want to order something?

S: **Tu veux commander quelque chose**?

T: Very good. **Tu veux commander quelque chose**? What was *I want* again?

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. And you want?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. Now both of these **veux** are actually spelt VEUX. We have an X on the end, but we don't hear this X because French doesn't tend to pronounce the consonants written on the ends of words. I can, or I am able in French is **je peux**.

S: **Je peux**.

T: And this **peux** is spelt PEUX. We have that X, that silent X on the end there. What was a little?

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un peu**. So the **peux** of '**je peux**', and the **peu** of '**un peu**' sounds exactly the same. With '**un peu**', we have PEU, but then with '**je peaux**', *I can,* we have PEUX but we don't pronounce that X. How would you say *you can*?

S: **Tu peux**.

T: **Tu peux**. You can celebrate a little, you can celebrate a little?

S: **Tu peux célébrer un peu**.

T: **Tu peux célébrer un peu**. So **tu peux** and **un peu** sound the same, but the **peux** of can, of able, able to, is actually related to the word power and possibility, the **peux** of power and possibility shares a root with this **peux**, what you can, what you are able to do, is your possibility, your power.

So that's where we get **je peux** from, PEUX. And again we have the silent X on the end just like in **je veux**, *I want*. How would you say 'I can, I am able to reserve something'?

S: **Je peux réserver quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Je peux réserver quelque chose**. What was to recommend, or to *recommand* in French?

S: **Recommander**.

T: **Recommander**. So the E of RE there at the beginning sounds like the e of /juh/ in this case. **Recommander**. And also we have a slight change in recommend which is *recommand* in French. **Recommander**. I can recommend something.

S: **Je peux recommander quelque chose**.

T: **Je peux recommander quelque chose**. You can, what was you can again?

S: **Tu peux**.

T: **Tu peux**. Can you recommend something?

S: **Tu peux recommander quelque chose**?

T: **Tu peux recommander quelque chose?** Can you order, can you command?

S: **Tu peux commander**?

T: **Tu peux commander**? So we said if we get rid of this RE from **recommander** and we left with **commander** and this means to order, you know, like in a restaurant for example.

# Track 4

T: What was I want?

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. And you want?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. I can or am able?

S: **Je peux**.

T: **Je peux**. And you can?

S: **Tu peux**.

T: **Tu peux**. Can you confirm?

S: **Tu peux confirmer**?

T: **Tu peux confirmer**? And we don't again, really hear that N, **confirmer**.

S: *Confirmer*.

T: I think you arrive too much on the N. So just think it but don't pronounce it. If you feel like your mouth is already moved into that letter, it's too late already. You want to think it but not arrive. **Confirmer**.

S: **Confirmer**.

T: So we've seen how we can simply change our intonation in French to make a question. 'You can confirm'. **Tu peux confirmer**. 'Can you confirm?' **Tu peux confirmer**? But we can also invert, just like we just did there in English. We said 'you can' and then 'can you'. We inverted, we switched the position of the person, I or you, and the verb, in this case *can*. In order to make a question, 'you can', 'can you' and we can do the same in French. So whilst you can make the question with the tone of voice, in French you will also hear people inverting. So give me first again 'you can'.

S: **Tu peux**.

T: **Tu peux**. And now 'can you'.

S: **Peux-tu**.

T: **Peux-tu**. And this is written with a dash, a dash connects **peux** and **tu** when we make these questions in French to show that it's connected. How would you say 'can you explore a little'? So again you had that thought I saw in your eyes 'I don't know explore'. Let's have a check first, maybe you do. Can you explore a little?

S: **Peux-tu explorer un peu**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu explorer un peu**? So we have exploration which means we can make the verb in French **explorer**, to explore. Can you organise a little?

S: **Tu peux explorer un peu**.

T: **Tu peux**, or peux-**tu explorer un peu**? What was you want?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. And if you wanted to make a question, we know you can do that with your voice, **tu veux**? But you can also invert, you can switch the positions of **tu** and **veux**, so how would that sound?

S: **Veux-tu**.

T: **Veux-tu**. Very good. So this inversion for the question is definitely more proper French, but in less formal settings you can and will hear people just make the questions with their tone of voice. 'You can recommend something?' 'You want it?' Just like we can do in English sometimes, but it's much more common in French. Give me again the word confirmation, or the confirmation.

S: **Confirmation**.

T: Good and *the confirmation*?

S: **La confirmation**.

T: So both N's here are half silent, let's say, **confirmation**. So those N's on the N on the end and also the N on the end of that syllable **con-**, is not really pronounced. **Confirmation**. Good. To confirm?

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. To confirm. So with our words ending -*ation*, we can get rid of the -*ation* and put our ER and we get the verb *to confirm*. **Confirmer**. Can you confirm, are you able to confirm?

S: **Peux-tu confirmer**?

T: **Peux-tu confirmer**? **Tu peux confirmer**? **Confirmer** actually in older French used to be *confermer*. With *ferm* rather than *firm,* and this is built of two parts – **con** and **fermer**. We'll see this *con* or *com* come up in French, CON or COM beginning a word quite often with Latin words like in complicate, compare, conflict, confront, for example. So in **confirmer**, we have *con* and *firmer,* but like I mentioned, this used to be *confermer* in old French. And **fermer** means to close. **Fermer**, to close.

S: **Fermer**.

T: The word firm in English is related, to make firm is to close. **Fermer**.

S: **Fermer**.

T: The door in French is **la porte**. PORTE. And this R kind of goes a bit in the throat in French, you can hear that **la porte**.

S: **La porte**.

T: Like portal, and this is a feminine word we notice, the door, **la porte**.

S: **La porte**.

T: So, 'can you close the door?'

S: **Peux-tu fermer la porte**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu fermer la porte**? So when we come across nouns, those words we said that we can put *the* in front of, like *the door*, **la porte**, when we come across them whether we looking them up in the dictionary or asking somebody for a word, we want to learn nouns with their word for *the*, this way we are learning them with their gender. So in the dictionary, you should see an F or a fem or an M or masc written there letting you know what the gender is, so you know if you looked up door in the dictionary and so **porte** with an F or fem, you can think to yourself **la porte**, thinking with the word for *the*, rather than thinking 'oh it's feminine, I need to remember that it's feminine'. No, don't worry about that. Just learn *the door*, **la porte**, and then you know that it's feminine. And in the same way if you ask somebody for a word, don't say 'how do you say door in French?', say 'how do you say *the door* in French?' And in this way, you will always learn nouns with their gender. So we had to *close*, which was related to *confirm*. Can you close the door a little, can you close the door a little?

S: **Peux-tu fermer la porte un peu**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu fermer la porte un peu**? Good. What was to recommend?

S: *Racommender*.

T: Again?

S: *Racommender*.

T: You're remembering that the E changes to an A but I think you got the wrong E or an extra E.

S: **Recommander**.

T: **Recommander**. And to order?

S: **Commander**.

T: **Commander**. So again the N here that we have at the end of the syllable is kind of silent. **Commander**. So it's a good habit to notice which bits and pieces words tend to be built of, and also trying to see if you might get other words when removing those bits. The *com* of **commander** can also be removed and we'll get another verb. So firstly how would that sound?

S: **Mander**.

T: **Mander**. But **mander** is not a very common verb. It means to summon but this may be only used in literature nowadays in French, but it's still useful for us to think about this because when we find **mander**, we actually find the base, the base of to recommend, to command, to order. **Re-com-mander**. **Com-mander**. And you can let your imagination wander and think of adding other Latin bits and pieces, to continue experimenting with what words you could find. So for example, identifying that base **mander**, we might then recognise that *demand* for example in English is built of that, and we might have a go at saying demand, *to demand*, in French. Which might be?

S: **Demander**.

T: **Demander**. And here we have the E without the accent like in **je**, **le**, at the beginning. **Demander**. So we get **recommander**, **commander**, **mander**, **demander**. We could have *to reprimand*, **réprimander**. This **ré** at the beginning has a little accent on the E we get the clear open /eh/, **réprimander**. And all of this is coming from the base **la main**, which means the hand, and this

is spelt MAIN, we don't hear that M, **la main**, the hand. So all of these buildings recommend, command, demand, reprimand, is all coming from the meaning of hand, **la main**, in French.

# Track 5

T: How was *I want*?

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. And *you want*?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. Do you want?

S: **Tu veux**?

T: **Tu veux**? And what if we wanted to invert to make the question?

S: **Veux-tu**?

T: **Veux-tu**? How did we say a little, a bit?

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un peu**. Do you want a bit of cake? So do you want a bit of, of is DE – **de** – like we saw in **demander**. The **de-** of **demander** or of deform, describe, is the same **de**, of. So, do you want a bit of cake?

S: **Veux-tu un peu de gâteau**?

T: So as as Spanish speaker, you must be careful, because you have a *de* in Spanish but it's **de**, **de** in French. **Veux-tu un peu de gateau**? How would you say I want to order the cake, I want to order the cake?

S: **Je veux commander le gâteau**.

T: **Je veux commander le gâteau**. How would you say I can confirm, I can confirm?

S: **Je peux confirmer**.

T: **Je peux confirmer**. How do you say 'I can close the door' and close we were getting it from an older version of **confirmer**, which was *confermer*. 'I can close the door', the door like the port.

S: **Je peux fermer la porte**.

T: Very good. **Je peux fermer la porte**. How would complication be in French?

S: **Complication**.

T: **Complication**. And to complicate?

S: **Compliquer**.

T: **Compliquer**. Good. So this M of *com* is also quite silent, not really pronounced. And you know, it's the same as that N actually, *con*, *com*, are actually the same edition, let's say, just the end in an N or an M depending on the letter that comes afterwards, you noticed before P's for example, we can M, *complicate*, *compare*. Explanation in French is explication. Explanation is explication in French, so how would that be?

S: **Explication**.

T: **Explication**. Like the inexplicable we have in English, we don't say in-explainable, but *inexplicable*. So if you want to find the verb *to explain*, you will go from there, you will go from explication.

S: **Expliquer**.

T: Very good. **Expliquer**. So we have **compliquer**, to complicate, **expliquer**, to explain, and we see how these are built in the same way. Either *com* or *ex* with **pliquer**. **Compliquer, expliquer**. *Pliquer* literally means something like folding. If something is complicated, it's all folded up. If something is explained, it's ex-folded up, unfolded. How was *you can* again, you can, you are able?

S: **Tu peux**.

T: **Tu peux**. Can you?

S: **Peux-tu**?

T: **Peux-tu**? Can you explain?

S: **Peux-tu expliquer**?

T: **Peux-tu expliquer**? Can you explain a little?

S: **Peux-tu expliquer un peu**.

T: **Peux-tu expliquer un peu**. So it's very interesting to try to figure out what's going on behind the scenes in a word, how does it express its assigned meaning. If you make a habit of this, of dissecting words, you will remember better the vocabulary you come across by analysing it rather than just trying to memorise it, and you will often find new verbs too, like in **expliquer**, **compliquer**, **dupliquer**, which might mean?

S: *Duplicate*.

T: To duplicate, to duplicate. So **dupliquer** actually means to two-fold, two like the number two like in duo which is from Greek actually. So we have do like **du** like in duo, two *pliquer*, **dupliquer**. But to fold, just to fold in French is slightly different. It loses this /k/ sound we get in *pliquer* so to fold is just **plier**, **plier**.

S: **Plier**.

T: PLIER. So this ER which is always showing us that it's to. **Plier**. To fold.

S: **Plier**.

T: The trousers or the pants are **le pantalon**, **le pantalon**. And again, both of those N's there in **pantalone** are half silent, not very strong at all. Can you fold the pants, can you fold the trousers?

S: **Peux-tu plier le pantalon**?

T: **Peux-tu plier le pantalon**? Late, late in French is **tard**. And this is spelt TARD. So the final consonant in French as we have been seeing is rarely pronounced. TARD, but we say **tard**.

S: **Tard**.

T: Now, we also have this **tard** in English. Of course not in all dialects of English but we can say like 'I'm arriving a bit tardy'. This tardy we hear the D there that we don't pronounce in French

means like late, or in flame-retardant, for example, a flame-retardant delays fire, it makes late fire. So TARD, **tard**. Late. How much you say 'a little late'?

S: **Un peu tard**.

T: **Un peu tard**. Later in French is more late, or plus late. Now plus is the same word in French, only we have the /oo/ sound like in **tu** like in you, which is TU, and we know that the consonant on the end of the word isn't likely to be pronounced. So how is plus going to sound in French?

S: **Plus**.

T: **Plus**. So plus late, or more late, or later?

S: **Plus tard**.

T: **Plus tard**. **Plus tard**. I can reserve something later?

S: **Je peux réserver quelque chose plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Je peux réserver quelque chose plus tard**. How as you can?

S: **Tu peux**.

T: And if you want to say *can you* inverting for the question?

S: **Peux-tu**?

T: **Peux-tu**? Can you organise something later, can you organise something later?

S: **Peux-tu organiser quelque chose plus tard**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu organiser quelque chose plus tard**? Can you order something later, can you order something later?

S: **Peux-tu commander quelque chose plus tard**?

T: **Peux-tu commander quelque chose plus tard**? Very good. I want to reserve something a little later, I want to reserve something a little later. So we begin with the first thought, *I want*.

S: **Je veux**.

T: To reserve.

S: **Réserver**.

T: Something a little later.

S: **Quelque chose un peu plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Je veux réserver quelque chose un peu plus tard**. What was to confirm again?

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. And to close?

S: **Fermer**.

T: **Fermer**. Good. **Fermer**. To close. **Fermer à clé**, *to close to key*, **à clé** to key, means to lock. **Fermer à clé**, to lock, or *to close to key* literally. **Fermer à clé**.

S: **Fermer à clé**.

T: And **clé** has the E with the accent on it which is why we hear a **clé** rather than /cluh/. **Fermer à clé**. You can lock the door, you can lock the door.

S: **Tu peux fermer à clé la porte**.

T: Very good. **Tu peux fermer à clé la porte**. Or maybe more commonly, **tu peux fermer la porte à clé**. You can lock the door later, you can lock the door more late, or plus late. You can lock the door later.

S: **Tu peux fermer à clé la porte plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Tu peux fermer à clé la porte plus tard**. So we saw **tard** is late, then **plus tard**, plus late, is later. You might also hear **à plus tard**, meaning see you later, until later. **À plus tard**.

S: **À plus tard**.

# Track 6

T: So we from where we left off with a new student. Hello Sonia.

S: Hello.

And I wanted to take this opportunity just to remind the learners at home how to use these audios, to make sure that you are not just listening and following and understanding what's going on, but always taking the time and pausing if necessary, to think through the sentence, and say the answer out loud before we hear the response of the student here. That's really important for us to take French away from this experience.

The pauses are always around the second and a half, that's because the tracks been edited, maybe the student here answers after one second, maybe after a minute, but that's always going to be edited so feel free to pause and take whatever time you need to have the thoughts that you need to have to confidently and correctly build the sentence.

This course has been very carefully thought out to guide certain thoughts, and these thoughts are the most important thing about what we're doing. So you shouldn't be worrying about memorising, or how much of this will I remember, or writing things down, you should only care about following the explanations, having the thoughts that you have when you follow those explanations, and then building the sentence in your own time.

T: What was I want in French?

S: *Je veux*.

T: Good but the **veux** here, sounding something like a B and this is of course because you're a Spanish speaker. So you would have to make a special effort to make sure that you get the /v/ sound here rather than a harder /b/.

S: **Je veux**.

T: Much better. Very good. **Je veux**. And I can.

S: **Je peux**.

T: **Je peux**. Good, and we said that both of these are spelt EUX. VEUX or PEUX. And that X is silent. **Je veux**, **je peux**. What was the word for late like tardy?

S: *Tard*?

T: Good. But what happened to that last D?

S: This letter doesn't sound.

T: Yes, it's silent right, just like the X on the end of **je veux**, **je peux**, so give her another go?

S: **Tard**.

T: That's it. Very good. **Tard**. So as we were seeing we have to pay attention, to the fact that mostly we won't pronounce consonants written on the end of words in French. *I must* or *I have to* is **je dois**, **je dois**.

S: **Je dois**.

T: Related to the word debt in English, that's where that D comes from, **je dois**. And this is spelt DOIS. **Dois**. So we end in an S but we don't hear it, **je dois**. The word for thing was **chose**, how was something?

S: **Quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Quelque chose**. Something. How would we say reparation, reparation in French?

S: **Réparation**.

T: Very good. **Réparation**. So the R in French we will hear sounding differently in different accents or dialects of French. It can sound more like /r/ sound or it can sound more like a /ʁ/ sound like a gargling sound, which might be hard for an English speaker for example to incorporate, not to associate a /r/ with an R, which /r/ look sounds maybe like a G or the GH or something like that. But you can pronounce it like an R, it is pronounced like an R in various dialects of French. *Ré-par-ation*. **Réparation**.

S: **Réparation**.

T: Very good. I have to repair something, I must, I have to repair something?

S: **Je dois réparer quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Je dois réparer quelque chose**. What was the word for late again?

S: **Tard**.

T: **Tard**. Good. And later, or more late, how is that?

S: *Plus late*.

T: Plus late. So later?

S: *Plus late*.

T: Good so in French [laughter].

S: *Plus* **tard**.

T: Almost, we don't have the S though.

S: **Plus tard**.

T: **Plus tard**. Good.

S: **Plus tard**.

T: **Plus tard**. So again we don't pronounce that final consonant. We have **plus** written like *plus* in English but we pronounce **plus**. **Plus tard**. I have to repair something later, I have to, I must repair something later?

S: **Je dois réparer quelque chose plus tard**.

T: **Je dois réparer quelque chose plus tard**. So I mentioned how **dois** is related to the word *debt* in English and in fact **je dois**, other than I must, I have to, also means I owe. So actually when you say

I have to, I must, **je dois**, you are saying 'I owe', I owe to whatever. You must, or you owe is **tu dois**, **tu dois**.

S: **Tu dois**.

T: Good, so /oo/ sound is like in **plus**, **plus tard**. And we point our lips out for this. /oo/, **tu**.

S: **Tu**.

T: **Tu**. The word for thirty, thirty is **trente**, **trente**.

S: **Trente**.

T: Yes, so you could say for example, you owe thirty euros, you owe thirty euros. So give me the first bit first, you owe thirty.

S: **Tu dois trente**.

T: Good. And now euros. Now, knowing what we know about French so far, how might you pronounce euros, thinking of how that's written, how might that sound in French?

S: **Euros**.

T: Very good. You didn't pronounce the last S, you left that off, and also here we have EU like in **veux**, like in **peux**, so we can also look back there go 'okay I know what an EU does in French and we can import that sound over'

S: **Euros**.

T: **Euros**. Very good. So we have the EU like /ur/, we have the R which can sound /r/ or can sound more like /ʁ/. Also if you know it, like the *rhema* in Greek, a little bit like this, **euros**. Because we don't pronounce the last S either. Very good. So give me that, *you owe thirty euros*.

S: **Tu dois trente euros**.

T: **Tu dois trente euros**. Very good. So **dois**, although literally meaning *owe*, we will use much more like *have to, must*. What was the door in French, like portal?

S: **La porte**.

T: **La porte**. Very good. You must repair the door, you have to repair the door?

S: **Tu dois réparer la porte**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois réparer la porte**. Very good. So with door, **porte**, we end with a consonant sound. We end with a /t/, with a T sound. But we said we don't usually pronounce consonants on the end of words, but this T is not on the end of **porte**. **Porte** is spelt PORTE, the same with **trente**, thirty, which is spelt TRENTE. So the final E means the consonant isn't on the end of the word anymore, and so we know that we should pronounce it. **Porte**. So we said, **tu dois réparer la porte**. And we might want to get in the habit of noticing in French when we have a part of a word that's a building block like the *ré* here, **ré-parer**. RE is a building block, like in **commander**, to **recommander**. When you notice these common building blocks and experiment with moving and switching them, you will more easily be able to jump between words, different words in French. Going from, for example, repair, **réparer**, to compare, which might be what in French, to compare?

S: **Comparer**.

T: **Comparer**. Good. So we found that, we found **comparer** without even having an -ation word. We don't have *comparation* in English, its comparison, but we found **comparer** by identifying *ré* is something we stuck on to, *parer*, to get **réparer**. And that allows us to move between words like **comparer**, **réparer**, **préparer**. You must compare, how would you say that, you must compare?

S: **Tu dois comparer**.

T: **Tu dois comparer**. The car, the car in French is **la voiture**.

S: **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. So this is spelt VOI, the OI gives us /wha/ like in **dois**, which is spelt DOIS. So the OI again, they're giving us /wha/. **Voi**. TU, like the word for you, **tu**. RE. And we end in that R sound. La, it's feminine, the car, **la voiture**.

S: **La voiture**.

T: The car. I have to repair the car, I have to repair the car?

S: **Je dois réparer la voiture**.

T: Very good. **Je dois réparer la voiture**. Can you prepare the car, can you prepare the car?

S: **Peux-tu** *réparer* **la voiture**?

T: Prepare the car?

S: **Préparer la voiture**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu** or just **tu peux préparer la voiture**? Can you repair the car a little later, can you repair the car a little later? Let's think about one bit at a time. *Can you*?

S: **Peux-tu réparer la voiture un peu plus tard**?

T: Very good. **Tu peux** or **peux-tu réparer la voiture un peu plus tard**? Very good. What was to reserve, if you don't just remember what to reserve was? Of course you can look back to reservation.

S: **Réserver**.

T: **Réserver**. Very good. You must reserve the car.

S: **Tu dois réserver la voiture**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois réserver la voiture**. Machine is the same word in French, machine, and it's written the same as in English, MACHINE. How might it be pronounced in French, machine?

S: **Machine**.

T: **Machine**. The same more or less. So we end in NE, so we pronounce that last consonant, we pronounce that N on the end, because it's an E. The N isn't actually on the end. **Machine**. And like in **chose**, the word for thing we have CH giving us /sh/. And it's a feminine word so how would you say the machine?

S: **La machine**.

T: Very good**. La machine**. You must reserve the machine, you must reserve the machine.

S: **Tu dois réserver la machine**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois réserver la machine**. And like in some other Latin languages, like Italian for example, and also some dialects of Spanish, I don't know if you've heard this, *la máquina,* for the car, but **la machine**, you may still hear it used in some dialects of French to also mean the car, **la machine**.

# Track 7

T: Give me again, to repair?

S: **Réparer**.

T: And to reserve?

S: **Réserver**.

T: **Réserver**. And I mentioned how this R could be an /r/ or it can be more like a /ʁ/. **Réparer**. **Réserver**. And both of these, **réparer**, **réserver**, have an /eh/ sound at the beginning. But in to recommend, for example, **recommander**, the E at the beginning is slightly different. It's more like in **je** for I or **le** for it. **Recommander**, **recommander**. So this is the same building block, the *re* and the *ré*, just it can be pronounced in different ways. And you can tell which E sound you need as the E of **recommander**, for example, is written with a normal 'e' like in **je**, and like in **le**, just an 'e', where the E of **réserver**, **réparer**, is written with a little accent over it, a little dash going up from the 'e', which lets you know to pronounce a stronger /eh/. **Réserver**, **réparer**. So listen out for those and remember that whilst we using Latin English to pull many words into French, we don't want to automatically carry all the English sounds over without thinking about them and listening out to see when we hear something that sounds different to how we might pronounce it. What was the car?

S: **La voiture**.

T: Very good. **La voiture**. 'I can recommend the car'. This can imply taking the car, 'I can recommend taking the car', 'I can recommend the car'.

S: **Je peux** *récommander* **la voiture**.

T: And the RE of to recommend, it's just a normal 'e', it doesn't have an accent written over it. So how should that sound, to recommend?

S: *Recommander*.

T: **Recommander**.

S: *Recommander*.

T: Good, but when you're thinking so much concentrating on that first 'e', don't let it carry over into the other sounds, like the 'e' on the end. Let it go once you've pronounced it. **Recommander**. **Je peux recommander la voiture**. The train, in French, train, is the same word, TRAIN. So how might that sound in French?

S: *Trei*.

T: **Train**.

S: **Train**.

T: But it's not just an A or an AI, we have an N swallowed up into it. **Train**. And that's masculine so how would *the train* be?

S: **Le train**.

T: **Le train**. I must recommend the train, I must, I owe to recommend the train.

S: **Je dois recommander le train**.

T: **Je dois recommander le train**. So again we see the consonants on the ends of the words in French, we don't tend to pronounce them. But not always, which is why I say we don't tend to pronounce them. So for example *the bus* is **le bus**. The bus.

S: **Le bus**.

T: So that's spelt just like in English, BUS, but we pronounce that S on the end.

S: **Le bus**.

T: I want to recommend the bus, how would that be?

S: **Je veux** *recommander* **la bus**.

T: Good, but the RE of **recommander** doesn't have that accent on it, so it's like **je**, like **le**. **Je veux recommander la bus**. So **recommander** for example, and **réparer**, **réserver**, have two different E sounds at the beginning. *Re* or *ré*. Sometimes the only difference between two words is one E or the other. For example, we have seen *de* which means of, *de*, and is another building block of words, just like **demander**, to demand. So *de* means *of*, and then *dé* with the E with the accent on it means dice, like playing dice. So we want to pay attention to the E that we are hearing and pronouncing. How would you say *do you want a bit of cake*? Again we focus one bit at a time. So first, do you want, then a bit of cake.

S: **Tu veux un peu** *de* **gâteau**? **Tu veux un peu de gâteau**?

T: Very good. **Tu veux un peu de gâteau**? What was to visit, to visit in French?

S: **Visiter**.

T: **Visiter**, **visiter**. Can you visit later, can you visit more late?

S: **Peux-tu visiter plus tard**?

T: **Tu peux** or **peux-tu visiter plus tard**? Very good. So here, every word apart from **tu** ends in a consonant. We have **peux**, ending in X; **visiter**, ending in R; **plus**, ending in S; **tard**, ending in D. But we don't hear any of them. *The visit*, so the noun, the word we can put *the* in front of, not *to visit*, but *the visit* is **la visite**, **la visite**.

S: **La visite**.

T: And that's spelt VISITE, We notice that the S sounds like a Z here like in English. ViZit, that's a Z sound. So the E on the end lets us know that we pronounce the final T, that final consonant. If that T were on the end of the word, it would be silent. How would you say *you must confirm the visit later, you must confirm the visit later*.

S: **Tu dois confirmer la visite plus tarde**.

T: Good. **Tu dois confirmer la visite plus tarde**. Very good. So we don't pronounce this E on **visite**. It's there to let us know to pronounce the T. But having said that, you will hear that E on the end in some dialects of French. *Visite, visite*. But **visite** much more common. So apart from consonants on the end of words generally not being pronounced, we've also seen how N's are also often swallowed up, and M's too. Like in **confirmer**, or **comparer**, **compliquer**. We don't say *com-*

*pliquer*. The M is kind of swallowed into the vowel before. **Compliquer**, **confirmer**. And this is when the N or the M comes on the end of a syllable. So syllables are the sounds we can intuitively divide up into, like *com-par-er*. Those are three syllables. *Com-par-er*. And the N or the M at the end of a syllable, not just at the end of the word, but on the end of a syllable, is also swallowed up. We saw the word for thirty, do you remember it?

S: **Trente**.

T: Good. And that's spelt TRENTE. So the N doesn't just disappear, it's swallowed into the nose a bit and that affects the vowel before. We see **trente** spelt with an E but sounds more like an A in **trente**. So N or M on the end of a word, also on the end of a syllable, gets swallowed up into the nose, let's say. Which means *con*, CON, and *com*, COM, which we said are actually the same building block as well, end up sounding the same most of the time. Both CON and COM. So how do you say to compare, for example?

S: **Comparer**.

T: **Comparer**. So the M kind of gets swallowed into the nose with the vowel. We think about it, but we don't get all the way there. **Comparer**.

S: **Comparer**.

T: To conserve, we have conservation, **conservation**, to conserve?

S: **Conserver**.

T: And now we're thinking about the sound too much. Because we don't want to pronounce it but then we're really thinking about it, so we kind of hang around on it. **Conserver**.

S: **Conserver**.

T: **Conserver**, **conserver**. How would you say contemplation?

S: *Contemplation*.

T: Good. You missed the first N which I like, *con*, we didn't hang around on it, but then we have *tem*, if I say how it's written. But there again we have an M on the end of the syllable. So how would that sound in French?

S: /tuh/

T: Good. *Con-*

S: -t*emplation*.

T: **Contemplation**. And to contemplate?

S: **Contempler**? **Contempler**.

T: **Contempler**. Very good. So the same thing that happened to the E in **trente**, is happening to it here in to contemplate. It's end up sounding more like an A, and it's brought into the nose because of that M that gets swallowed up. **Contempler**. To complicate, how would that be, to complicate?

S: **Compliquer**.

T: **Compliquer**. So the *con* with an N, and the *com* with an M, end up sounding the same more or less because we don't really come into that N or that M. The word for *now*, the word for *now* in

French is spelt… wait if you were to read it as an English word, you would read *maintenant*. *Maintenant*. MAINTENANT. So how might that sound in French? So this is the word for *now*. See if you can visualise that, divide it up into its syllables. Main-te-nant. And think about what you would and what you wouldn't pronounce in French and give it a go, see what happens.

S: **Maintenant**.

T: Good. *Now* in French is **maintenant** or *maintenant*. So you can hear both, you can hear that E in the middle of 'maintenant' getting totally disappeared like in ***maintenant***, or you can hear it like **maintenant**. You can hear both in French. So we have two N's on the end of the syllable, like in *main*, and *nant*, the N there on the end, so those are swallowed up into the nose, and we have the final T totally silent as well. So we end up with **maintenant**. Or *maintenant*. *Can you confirm the visit now, can you confirm the visit now*?

S: **Peux-tu confirmer la visite** *maintenant*?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu confirmer la visite** *maintenant*? Now you have to celebrate. Now you have to celebrate.

S: *Célébrer*.

T: Let's start with *now*. So if there's something you're unsure about, worry about it when you get there. Because if you find it first, we're going have to have to hold onto it whilst you're building the rest. First bit is now.

S: *Maintenant*.

T: You must.

S: **Tu dois**.

T: **Tu dois**. To celebrate.

S: **Célébrer**.

T: Very good. ***Maintenant* tu dois célébrer**. Very good. So you know French sounds quite soft and flowery to the ear. And now we see how it manages to be such a gentle language, hopping and skipping over so many consonants, to render a word that is spelt 'maintenant', to ***maintenant***, **maintenant**. On time in French is **à temps**, **à temps**.

S: **À temps**.

T: This is spelt, if you were to read it as if it were English, 'a temps'. TEMPS. So we can see the relation to time, like temporary, and here we have TEMPS in writing but sounding very different to the ear. The M on the end of the syllable there gets completely swallowed up. **À temps**. And the P and the S on the end there also completely disappear. So what looks like 'a temps', is **à temps**, **à temps**.

S: **À temps**.

T: And that means on time, on time. So we have the M silent, because it's at the end of the syllable, and that's also affecting the vowel before, it's getting swallowed up in the nose, **à temps**, and the P and the S we also just forget about them. Can you order on time? Can you command on time?

S: **Peux-tu commander à temps**?

T: **Peux-tu** or **Tu peux commander à temps**? Very good.

# Track 8

T: So we've seen how in French, final consonants are not generally pronounced, consonants written on the ends of words. And that N's and M's on the end of syllables aren't either. They kind of get swallowed into the nose and affect the vowel before them. This means that what can often sound quite different to how it's written, like the word for now in French, which is spelt as if it were 'maintenant', but sounds like?

S: *Main-Tenn*.

T: Don't try to find it from memory, but look again at 'maintenant' and use this as an opportunity to think again, 'okay what do I know about French and how will it affect how I pronounce maintenant'.

S: *Maintenant*.

T: Good. *Maintenant*, or **maintenant**. So in writing, we can see the connection to *now* much better, not the word *now* but the meaning of *now*, maintenant like maintain, maintain has a connection to now, maintaining is all about bringing into the now. So this also means that if we hear a T for example on the end of a word, which is a consonant, a T, so the vowel like in **la porte**, **la visite**, **trente**, thirty, that the word probably doesn't end in a consonant. Otherwise we wouldn't hear it, **la porte**, **la visite**, **trente**, are all of course spelt with a final E. In the same way we have for example la baguette, la baguette. Spelt BAGUETTE. Just like in English. The E on the end lets us know to sound the consonant before it. Baguette.

S: **La baguette**.

T: **La baguette**. I want the baguette.

S: **Je veux la baguette**.

T: **Je veux la baguette**. And baguette can also mean rod, like a stick of wood or something, wand, like a magical wand. How would you say I want it, and we mean the baguette?

S: **Je la veux**.

T: Very good. **Je la veux**. So we saw how *it* was the same as the word for *the*, so if we mean **la baguette**, we use la for it. **Je la veux**. So we notice that baguette is feminine, la baguette. And as I mentioned with the ION words like **tradition**, **collection**, **celebration**, which are also feminine, we have **la tradition**, **la collection**, then we can look to the end of words to see if we found the pattern for gender, like in how we identified that the ION words were feminine. So we have **la baguette**. We also have **la cigarette** spelt like in English. **La cigarette**.

S: **La cigarette**.

T: It goes with **la**, **la cigarette**. And ends with -ette as well. ETTE, like baguette. We have **la maisonnette**, like in English, maisonette, like a small house, again ending ETTE. **La bicyclette**, the bicycle. So it indeed looks like we found the pattern, with this ETTE ending showing us that the word is feminine. What was you want?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. Do you want?

S: **Veux-tu**?

T: **Veux-tu** or **tu veux**? Do you want the bicycle?

S: **Veux-tu la bicyclette**?

T: **Veux-tu la bicyclette**? Do you it, and we mean the bicycle.

S: **Tu la veux**?

T: Good. **Tu la veux**? And what if we mean a masculine *it*, if we refer to a masculine object, *do you want it*?

S: **Tu le veux**?

T: **Tu le veux**? Very good. We can also use this masculine it, **le**, for something general like if we referring to something happening with it. 'Do you want it? Do you want it to happen?' for example, or something general we can also use this **le**. So we have learnt how the word for *it* goes before the verb, before the word like want which comes from to want. To words are verbs, to want, to be able, or to prepare. So we've seen how *it* comes before a verb, **tu le veux**. If we want to say something like I want to prepare it, can you repair it, then the *it* goes before the verb that's talking about it. So just as we say **tu le veux**, when you mean *you want it*, we put *it* before the verb that refers to it. If we say for example 'I want to repair it', we'll say 'I want it repair', because repair refers to it. I want to repair it, and we keep that *it* just before the verb that's talking about it. So we say 'I want it repair', 'I want it to repair', so how would you say that, I want to repair it?

S: **Je veux le réparer**.

T: Very good. **Je veux le réparer**. I want to prepare it.

S: **Je veux le préparer**.

T: Very good. **Je veux le préparer**. How was I must or I owe, related to debt in English?

S: **Je dois**.

T: **Je dois**. Good. If you think of how it starts from debt, the rest comes easily. **Je** d-d-**dois**. And how was the car?

S: **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. I must repair the car, I owe to repair the car?

S: **Je dois réparer la voiture**.

T: **Je dois réparer la voiture**. I must repair it, and we mean the car still. I must repair it.

S: **Je dois la réparer**.

T: Very good. **Je dois la réparer**. How would you say organisation, organisation in French?

S: **Organisation**.

T: **Organisation**. The organisation?

S: *La organisation*.

T: Good and what happens to *la organisation* when you put them together?

S: I don't pronounce…

T: Show me.

S: **L'organisation**.

T: Very good. **L'organisation**. To organise?

S: **Organiser**.

T: **Organiser**. Very good. You must organise it, you must organise it.

S: **Tu dois** *le organiser*.

T: Good and what might happen to **le** and **organiser**.

S: I don't pronounce the…

T: Show me.

S: **Tu dois l'organiser**.

T: Good. The same thing happens with the word for *it*, which is just the word for *the* we've said. **Tu dois l'organiser**. So you had chosen **le** here, for it which could refer to organising a masculine thing like **le dîner** or **le souper**, the dinner or the supper. Or something without gender, something general like organising that something happens, or gets sold, or something else that we're not using a word to refer to. For this, we can also use this **le**, but of course here we don't notice if it's **le** or **la**. **Tu dois l'organiser**.

# Track 9

T: The party, the party in French is **la fête**.

S: **La fête**.

T: Like we have in English, school fete – a school party. A school party in English is a school fete. So that's interesting, we took the French word for party, **fête**, and we used it in English just to describe one particular type of party. And it's not spelt like English, the French. The French is spelt FETE, and the first E has a little hat on it. It has an accent mark over it. It looks like a triangle without the bottom, like a little hat. And that gives us **fête**. **La fête**.

S:  **Fête**.

T: How would you say you must organise the party, you must organise the party?

S: *De* **dois**…

T: Think about one bit at a time.

S: **Tu dois organiser la fête**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois organiser la fête**. Good. I have to organise it, I must organise it.

S: **Je dois la organiser**.

T: Good, and what happens to la, you use la because you were thinking about the party, organising the party which is great, but what happens to la and organiser when they come together?

S: **Je dois l'organiser**.

T: **Je dois l'organiser**. So we get L apostrophe organiser. We lose the 'a' of la. **Je dois l'organiser**. So talking about the party, **la fête**, we use **la** for it. But what if you're talking something more general, like getting it done, I have to organise it, like getting it done, what would you use for this general it?

S: **Le**.

T: So yes, you would use **le**, the masculine. So how would you say that, I have to organise it, like getting it done or something general.

S: **Je dois l'organiser**.

T: Good. Sounds the same, cause of course the **le** and **organiser** blend together. **Je dois l'organiser**. Very good. So **le** and **la**, they both mean *it*. And apart from this, **le** and **la** also mean *him* and *her*. And we can communicate many more ideas in French. How would you say *provocation*? Pro-vo-ca-tion. Take it syllable by syllable.

S: *Pro-vo-ca-tion*. **Provocation**.

T: **Provocation**. Good. And how would we get 'to provoke'? We start with **provocation**, what do we do next?

S: I finish the word in ER.

T: Yes, but before you do that, what do you do? We lose the **-ation**.

S: Ah yes.

T: We have to get rid of that, so do that, and slowly.

S: *Provocare*.

T: Do it slowly.

S: Ahh, yes. **Provoquer**. **Provoquer**.

T: **Provoquer**. Good. To provoke. So how might you say 'you want to provoke him'? We said that the word for *it* is the same as *him*. You want to provoke him.

S: **Tu veux le provoquer**.

T: Very good. **Tu veux le provoquer**. The word for just, if you want to say something like 'you just want to provoke him' is **juste**, JUSTE. So spelt just like the English but with an E on the end to let us know to pronounce that final consonant. **Juste**.

S: **Juste**.

T: So 'you just want to provoke him'. In French, we will say 'you want just', the just will come there, 'you want just'. So how will that be, 'you just want to provoke him'.

S: **Tu veux juste le provoquer**.

T: Very good. **Tu veux juste le provoquer**. Very good. You just want to provoke him. So again, we can look at a verb like **provoquer**, and we can identify two parts, we can identify *voquer*, which is like related to vocal, and then we have *pro,* the little bit that we're adding on the beginning. To pro-vocal, to provoke. And this pro – we can find around, like in provide, profess, promote. So we can identify how **provoquer** is built of two parts, of that *pro* (beginning), and then that *voquer* (base). And if we feel like it, when we notice that, we can experiment with it, and play around and see what other words we might find in French from this *voquer*. So for example, to invoke, how might that be, to invoke?

S: *Invoquer*.

T: Good, but here the IN gives us /uh/. **Invoquer**. We can have revoke, to revoke, like to take something away from somebody. How might that be in French?

R: **Révoquer**. **Révoquer**.

T: Good. **Révoquer**. Good. So we didn't even need to go back to -ation words, to find **révoquer**. We can just do that switching between **provoquer**, provoke, and invoke, revoke, just by noticing how provoke was built. So it's just about getting in the habit of thinking curiously, and bringing this French we already have in our English closer to the surface through this habit of curiosity. To see in French is **voir**, **voir**.

S: **Voir**.

T: That's spelt VOIR. **Voir**.

S: **Voir**.

T: Connected to view in English, **voir**, to see. So how might you say 'I want to see her'?

S: **Je veux la voir**.

T: Very good. **Je veux la voir**. How might you say 'I just want to see her', I want just to see her?

S: **Je veux juste la voir**.

T: Very good. **Je veux juste la voir**. I want to see him later, I want to see him later.

S: **Je veux le voir plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Je veux le voir plus tard**. Very good. Do you have to see him, must you see him, do you owe to see him?

S: *Je* **dois**…

T: What's the first bit? You must, must you…

S: **Dois-tu le voir**?

T: Very good. **Dois-tu** or **Tu dois le voir**? So **voir** ends differently to the verbs we've seen so far which end ER, **voir** ends IR. So **voir** ends IR and we hear the R here in **voir**. And **voir**, to see, like **dois**, must, like **voiture**, car, has this OI combination giving us a /wha/ sound. The word for me is the same in French, me. It's written the same but pronounced differently. It's written ME just like in English, so how should that sound in French?

S: **Me**.

T: Very good. With a weak /uh/ like in **je**, like in **le**, **me**. Very good. And **me**, me, goes in the same position as **le**, as **la**, it's the same type of word, so it follows the same rules about where it should go. So how would you say *do you want to see me*, do you want to see me? So the first bit is 'do you want', that's the only bit you should think about for now.

S: **Veux-tu**.

T: To see me.

S: **Veux-tu** *me* **voir**?

T: Good, but not so much /meh/, but…

S: **Me**.

T: **Me**. Good. **Veux-tu me voir**? Do you want to see me? Or just with the intonation only, **tu veux me voir**? Can you see me, are you able to see me?

S: **Tu peux me voir**?

T: Very good. **Tu peux** or **Peux-tu me voir**? You must see me, you have to see me.

S: **Tu dois me voir**.

T: Must you provoke me? Must you provoke me?

S: **Tu dois me provoquer**?

T: **Tu dois**, **dois-tu me provoquer**? Very good. So I use **provoquer** as another example of how we want to get in this habit or ways of analysing vocabulary and we found that we could have for example, **révoquer**, from the same *voquer* root. We can have **invoquer**, which is invoke in English. So we notice there how the IN gave us /uh/, **invoquer**. And this is because again, the N on the end

of the syllable is getting swallowed into the vowel, just like what we saw with **confirmer**, for example, **comparer**. The same thing is happening here, so we get /uh/ for our nasal I, **invoquer**.

S: **Invoquer**.

T: So this would count for other IN's, that we find. So like for example, if we want to say invitation, how would that sound?

S: **Invitation**.

T: Good. **Invitation**. To invite then, from invitation?

S: **Inviter**.

T: Good. We take away the -ation, and then we add our -er, our ER ending. **Inviter**. Very good. To invite. *Can you invite him*?

S: *Peux-tu le…* **Peux-tu l'inviter**?

T: Very good. So this was very good. You thought there, just at one bit at a time, even though that forced you to rethink it a couple of times, look how quickly you could do that. Thinking about just one thing at a time. Very good. **Peux-tu**, **tu peux l'inviter**? Can you invite me?

S: **Peux-tu** *me inviter*?

T: Good, same with the **me** here, we will blend **me**. So we get M apostrophe **inviter**. **Peux-tu m'inviter**? Very good.

# Track 10

T: So **un peu** was a little, a little. So 'a' is **un**, UN. And again, that N is getting swallowed up, it's at the end of the syllable, it's getting swallowed up and affecting the vowel before it. We know that a U is in **tu**, but here it sounds **un peu**, because the N is getting swallowed up into it and changing that vowel. So **un** is 'a', a little – **un peu**. How would you say 'a cake', a **gâteau**?

S: **Un gâteau**.

T: **Un gâteau**. A coffee?

S: **Un café**.

T: **Un café**. So the N is not really pronounced. We don't go so much into it, it's just affecting the vowel before it. **Un café**. How is again you want?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. So the U of **tu** is quite different to U of **un**. **Tu veux**. And how do you say *do you want*, in our more broken or formal way of making questions. Do you want?

S: **Veux-tu**?

T: **Veux-tu**? Do you want a cake, do you want a cake?

S: **Veux-tu un gâteau**?

T: Very good. **Veux-tu un gâteau**? **Veux-tu un gâteau**? Do you want a coffee?

S: **Veux-tu un café**?

T: Very good. **Veux-tu un café**? **Un**, UN is for masculine nouns, those that take **le** for *the* and *it*. For feminine, for feminine nouns like **la baguette**, **la bicyclette**, **la situation**, **la porte**, we have **une**.

S: **Une**.

T: And this is spelt UNE. So this E on the end of **une** is like the feminine E that we've seen on the end of other feminine nouns, like **la porte**, like **chose** which is also feminine. The word for thing, **la chose**, CHOSE. **La baguette**. So the E on the end of **une** is like this feminine E. So that can remind us that **une** is for feminine words. And this E is showing us that we pronounce that N. The N is not on the end of the syllable anymore. We have two syllables now: u-ne. Even though we generally don't pronounce the last E on the end, that's still part of a separate syllable. So the 'u' is just like in **tu**, and we just get **une** in most dialects of French. But of course we can also hear 'u-ne' with the /eh/ on the end. So UNE, **une** – 'a' for feminine words.

S: **Une**.

T: How would you say *do you want a baguette*?

S: **Veux-tu** *une* **baguette**?

T: **Veux-tu une baguette**? Or like I mentioned in some dialects of French, we might hear 'u-ne', but if we had that accent to pronounce that E on the end of **une**, then we would also do that on baguette. *Veux-tu u-ne baguet-te*. But that's not so common in French. *Can you prepare an*

*invitation*? Of course *an* and *a* is the same in English, 'an' is just what we have before vowels in English, so *an* or *a* is both **une** here. So *can you prepare an invitation*?

S: **Peux-tu préparer une invitation**?

T: **Peux-tu préparer une invitation**? What was again *I must* or *I owe*, related to debt in English?

S: **Je dois**.

T: Je dois. Good. Spelt DOIS. We have the final S there silent, we also have the OI there, that combination of OI gives us /wha/. What was to see, like view in English?

S: **Voir**.

T: **Voir**. Good. We have VOI, so again the OI there giving us /wha/, R, with an R on the end. **Voir**. And we hear that R on the end. How would you say *you must see the confirmation*, *you must see the confirmation*?

S: **Tu dois voir la confirmation**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois voir la confirmation**. I just want to see the invitation? I want just to see the invitation?

S: **Je** *oir* **juste voir l'invitation**.

T: Good, but I think you were holding onto **voir** at the beginning, and you said '*je oir*'. What was 'I want'?

S: **Je veux juste voir l'invitation**.

T: Very good. **Je veux juste voir l'invitation**. So we see how OI gives us a /wha/ sound, **dois**, **voir**, **voiture** – the word for car. And as you have noticed, French has a lot of vowel sounds. So it's a good idea to consciously notice, which isn't memorising, it's just getting yourself into the habit of noticing, to consciously notice different combinations of vowels and the sounds they give us. We've seen EU, as in **peu**, **un peu**, **je peux**, as in **veux**. And we've seen OI, for example as in **dois**, **voir**, **voiture**. We can also see this OI combination in some French words we have in English too, such as reservoir, memoir, we have in English as well, memoir, or noir for example, which sometimes makes its way into English, noir, **noir** in French, which means black. We use this in for example, film noir. Black film. Or in fashion or fragrancies, where we have a lot of French commercialised, this is spelt NOIR, noir – black. Or maybe you've seen **le chat noir**, which is spelt like *le chat noir*, that kind of that really famous poster with the black cat. Have you seen it, the drawing of the black cat?

S: Ah yes.

T: So, we have that in English as well, noir, sometimes like I said in *film noir*. And actually when we say film noir, we are employing a French habit. We don't say black film, as we would say in English, we say film black – film noir. And that's a French habit. How was the cake?

S: **Le gâteau**.

T: **Le gâteau**. Good. So in French, if we want to say the black cake, we will say the cake black, just like **film noir**, or we say film black, or **le chat noir**, or we say the cat black. So the black cake?

S: **Le gâteau noir**.

T: Good. **Le gâteau noir**. How was coffee in French?

S: **Le café**.

T: Good. So coffee is masculine, **le café**, even though it ends with an E, which we said was a mark of a feminine word, although the E on **café** is accented and always pronounced. **Le café**. So if you want to say *the black coffee*?

S: **Le café noir**.

T: Very good. **Le café noir**. A black coffee?

S: **Un café noir**.

T: Good. So if we forget the pronunciation of 'a' we can look back to **un peu**, a little; a little, **un peu**. **Un café noir**. How do you say 'do you want' with the inversion, how is that – do you want?

S: **Veux-tu**.

T: **Veux-tu**. Do you want a black coffee?

S: **Veux-tu un café noir**?

T: Very good. **Veux-tu un café noir**? You must prepare a black coffee, you must prepare a black coffee. And this can mean one black coffee. You must prepare one black coffee.

S: **Tu dois préparer un café noir**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois préparer un café noir**. You must prepare it, and with this it we mean the black coffee. You must prepare it.

S: **Tu dois le préparer**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois le préparer**. So when we have le or la, as it, he, she, it comes closer to the verb referring to it. And of course the same applies for me, which was – what was me in French?

S: **Me**.

T: Me. Good. You must see me later, you must see me later.

S: **Tu dois me voir plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois me voir plus tard**. So the information there in French comes in a slightly different order. 'You must me to see later'. You must prepare me, how would you say that? *You must prepare me*.

S: **Tu dois me préparer**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois me préparer**. You must see the introduction, you must see the introduction.

S: **Tu dois voir** *l'introduction*.

T: You're a bit insecure about the pronunciation of introduction?

S: Yes, it is a bit difficult.

T: So just take some time to go through each syllable, and think about how it will sound. So the first bit?

S: *L'in-tro-duc-tion*.

T: **L'introduction**. So at the end there we have /dook/ /sio/. We have C like /k/ and the T like /s/. Very good. So give it to me all together. And you don't have to hold onto that in your memory, what you need to hold onto is the process, which is taking time to go through it slowly and whatever time you need to be sure about what you're doing. So you must see the introduction?

S: **Tu dois voir l'introduction**.

T: **Tu dois voir l'introduction**. To introduce, to introduce, in the sense of introducing people, for this you will say *to present* in French, rather than trying to find *to introduce*. So how would *to present* be in French, *to present*? We can start with finding presentation.

S: **Présentation**.

T: **Présentation**. So we have PRE, the E with an accent so we get /preh/ with this /eh/ sound, and then we have SEN, this S sounds like a Z like in English *preZentation*, but we have EN, we have an N on the end of the syllable. So that's going to be sucked into the E which changes the sound /preh/ /suh/, **présentation**, like in the number thirty which was **trente**. And there we have TRENTE. So how would to present be, to present?

S: *Présenter*.

T: And the S is like a Z, the S between vowels. **Présenter**. Can you introduce me? Can you present me?

S: **Peux-tu me présenter**?

T: **Peux-tu me présenter**? Very good.

# Track 11

T: Now, because French has so many different vowel sounds, we want to pay special attention to how the vowel might change because of a written accent, as we've seen with the E for example. We have **le**, **je**, **recommander**, where the E has no accent. And then we have like /eh/ like in réserver. We also saw the E with the little hat on the top, like in fête, party, like school fete in English. And we also want to notice how a vowel might change forming part of a combination of letters. We've seen for example EU like in **je veux**, **je peux**, giving us /ur/ sound. We've seen OI like in je dois, giving us a /wha/ sound. But it's not just combinations of vowels, for example we've also seen how N's and M's on the end of syllables combined with the previous vowels to change their sound, like in **confirmer**. We can revise this actually counting to three in French. So the number one is the same as 'a'. So what is 'a' for masculine, like in a little?

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un**. So for one we have like **un**, like in **un peu**, and reminds us of how the N gets swallowed into that U and how it changes the pronunciation, and then **une** for the feminine, with the E on the end, giving us two syllables really because it should be *Un-e*, although that E generally isn't pronounced in most dialects of French, so we get **une**. So this reminds us of how the N combines with the U or talking more generally, how the N or the M on the end of a syllable can combine with the previous vowel and change its sound. The word for two in French is spelt DEUX, DEUX. So how do you say two, like the number two in French?

S: **Deux**.

T: **Deux**. So we have **un**, **deux**. DEUX. This reminds us of the EU combination, We have two silent X on the end again, and EU like **je veux**, **deux**. And **deux** actually is related to like duo. The word for three in French is **trois**, **trois**. TROIS. So again we have the OI there giving us /wha/, just like in **je dois**, I must. **Un**, **deux**, **trois**. If we put our energy into trying to inspire ourselves to analyse the French we expose ourselves to, look what we got out of just one, two, three. When we look at it with that analytical eye, just trying to think and find the examples of what we know through the French that we expose ourselves to, things that we recognise that make us think, and in this way we don't have to worry about forgetting anything. Everything is always just out there in the French that you expose yourself to, waiting for you to clarify your doubts, looking at it. Give me again I must.

S: **Je dois**.

T: **Je dois**. And you must.

S: **Tu dois**.

T: **Tu dois**. She must, she has to is **Elle doit**. So she is **elle**. ELLE.

S: **Elle**.

T: And for sure you've seen and heard this around in marketing again, like in fragrances, and fashion, perfumes, and the like. **Elle**, ELLE, has the same final E that we have in **une** and many other feminine nouns like **porte**, **baguette**, etc. Now the first E of **elle** sounds like /eh/ rather than the E, how the E usually sounds without an accent, like in **je, deux**, and that's because what we read is the combination of EL rather than just the E. We read the syllable EL giving us **elle**. So we have **elle doit** for she must. How would you say she must visit, she has to visit?

S: **Elle doit visiter**.

T: **Elle doit visiter**. So we saw how with **elle** we have this E without an accent which we used to sounding like /uh/, **je**, **deux**, but taking on a different sound when it combines as a syllable with the letter L and we get **elle**, ELLE. So within combinations of vowels or vowels with consonants, we want to get in the habit of noticing syllables and the sounds that they give us. Actually phonetic writing like writing one sound per letter as far as we know was invented just once in all of history. All phonetic alphabets like the English or Latin alphabet, like Greek, like Arabic, all share the same roots. They all sprung from the same crazy thought of dividing up language into unique sounds rather than into syllables. This is because it's so much more intuitive and sensible actually to think about syllables in language rather than individual sounds so that means to think about /po/, /pa/, /pi/, rather than thinking of /p/ and /a/ separately. Which is what most writing systems did, most writing systems developed syllabaries. So in French although, we use the Latin alphabet which is phonetic, you might want to get in the habit of thinking in syllables, which is much more intuitive, recognising combinations of letters and thinking in those combinations of letters. So give me again *she must*?

S: **Elle doit**.

T: **Elle doit**. She wants is **elle veut**.

S: **Elle veut**.

T: **Elle veut**. How would you say she wants it, she wants it?

S: **Elle le veut**.

T: **Elle le veut**. Good. **Elle le veut**. so we have **elle**, the word for *she*, coming first in the same way that we had **je**, I, for example, coming first. **Je le veux**, **elle le veut**. **Elle le veut**, she wants it. and it could also mean she wants him, **le** the word for masculine and general it and also him. How would you say she wants it, and we mean a feminine it?

S: **Elle la veut**.

T: Very good. **Elle la veut**. And of course that could also mean she wants her. So whilst we have **elle** for she, **la** is her. **Elle la veut**. She wants it, a feminine thing, or she wants her. What was again the party?

S: **La fête**.

T: **La fête**. This is spelt FE, and that E has that little hat on the top, the circumflex, **la fête**. To the party is **à la fête**, **à la fête**.

S: **À la fête**.

T: She wants to invite her to the party, so let's divide the idea up in our minds. The first bit is she wants.

S: **Elle veut**.

T: To invite her, that's the second bit, we must treat that all together. To invite her.

S: **L'inviter**.

T: Very good. **Elle veut l'inviter**. To the party.

S: **À la fête**.

T: Very good. **Elle veut l'inviter à la fête**. How would you say she wants to invite me to the party?

S: **Elle veut m'inviter à la fête**.

T: Very good. **Elle veut m'inviter à la fête**. And if we want to make that a question, does she want to invite me to the party? We can just do that with our intonation if we like. So how would that be, *does she want to invite me to the party*?

S: **Elle veut m'inviter à la fête**?

T: Very good. **Elle veut m'inviter à la fête**? The birthday party is **la fête d'anniversaire**. So **d'anniversaire** is **de**, of, like in **demander**, and **anniversaire**, sticking together – **d'anniversaire**. D apostrophe **anniversaire**. So, *she wants to invite him to the birthday party, she wants to invite him*?

S: **Elle veut l'inviter à la fête d'anniversaire**.

T: **Elle veut l'inviter à la fête d'anniversaire**. So **fête d'anniversaire** is birthday party. And what is **anniversaire**, what is that in English?

S: Anniversary.

T: Anniversary. Good and here we have another pattern actually. **Anniversaire**, anniversary. So -ary can become -**aire** in French. So *necessary* might become what in French, if we replace the -ary with -**aire**, *necessary*.

S: **Nécessaire**.

T: **Nécessaire**. And that ending is spelt AIRE, -**aire**, **nécessaire**.

S: **Nécessaire**.

T: Contrary?

S: *Contaire*.

T: **Contraire**.

S: **Contraire**.

T: Solitary, or alone, this would also mean alone, solitary.

S: **Solitaire**.

T: **Solitaire**. Like the card game on the computer. Solitaire. Extraordinary?

S: **Extraordinaire**.

T: **Extraordinaire**. So we see that French is not a simple language to reproduce by reading it, but we've also seen that we want to focus on letter combinations to digest what is happening in French. We saw the OI and how it gives us /wha/, and the EU and how it gives us /ur/. We've seen how O gives us /o/, but how an OM gives us /oh/, and how an I gives us /i/, **bicyclette**, but how an IN gives us /uh/ like in **inviter**. So we will continue ordering all of this information. The most important thing is to get in the habit of analysing and also trying to find examples of what we know, and what we think we know, in the French that we come across. And then this way, not panicking, not trying

to memorise because memorising as well, in the habit of memorising, lets a lot of information get crossed over and confused. And what we're doing is something else. We're learning to constantly analyse with our curiosity, and to use the French that we come across in it, we expose ourselves to, to remind ourselves of what we know and to clarify what we're not so sure of.

# Track 12

T: So what was the word again for *she* in French, *she*?

S: **Elle**.

T: **Elle**. ELLE. **Elle**. Good. So this final E which isn't usually pronounced, with some important exceptions which we will see, most of the time gives us a feminine noun, and we see this E popping up for the feminine as in **elle**, as in the feminine word for 'a' or 'one', **une**, as in the feminine ending that we saw -**ette**, like in baguette, **la baguette**, **la bicyclette**. What was *she can*?

S: **Elle peut**.

T: **Elle peut**. How would you say she can invite him, she can invite him?

S: **Elle peut l'inviter**.

T: **Elle peut l'inviter**. She can invite him to the birthday party, she can invite him to the anniversary fete, the birthday party. So from the beginning, she can?

S: **Elle peut l'inviter**.

T: To the party of anniversary.

S: **Anniversaire**.

T: So what was *to the party*?

S: You're still thinking about the second bit.

S: Yes.

T: So leave that. Worry about that when you get there, because whatever you work out about it now, you will have to hold on to it until you get there anyway, and that's very distracting. So when you realise you're thinking about something that's not now, leave it. To the party.

S: **À la fête d'anniversaire**.

T: Very good. All together now. She can invite him to the birthday party, or she can invite her to the birthday party, they both sound the same here.

S: **Elle peut l'inviter à la fête d'anniversaire**.

T: Very good. **Elle peut l'inviter à la fête d'anniversaire**. Very good. *He*, the word for *he*, is **il**. This is spelt IL, **il**.

S: **Il**.

T: He. So he wants?

S: **Il veut**.

T: **Il veut**. And what was the word for me?

S: *Me*.

T: Again?

S: *Me*.

T: It's spelt ME, just ME. The normal E with no accent written on it, so how do we pronounce that in French?

S: **Me**.

T: **Me**. Good. He wants to invite me.

S: **Il veut m'inviter**.

T: **Il veut m'inviter**. The mobile phone, the mobile phone, the mobile in French, well it's the portable in French. **Le portable**.

S: **Le portable**.

T: At least in France, in another french-speaking countries you will hear other words like **cellulaire**, cellular, or GSM, **GSM**, **GSM** in French. And in France most people say portable for mobile, you will see mobile or **mobile** written around on adverts, etc. But people say **portable**.

S: **Portable**.

T: So, he wants the mobile.

S: **Il veut le portable**.

T: **Il veut le portable**. Very good. So **portable** ends in E, but it's not feminine. How would you say he wants it, he wants it, and we mean the phone.

S: **Il le veut**.

T: Very good. **Il le veut**. Do you remember the word for black, like in the black cat, la chat, or in black film, film…?

S: **Noir**.

T: **Noir**. Very good. So we saw with this, how the describing word, the adjective in French, a describing word like **black noir**, usually comes after the word it describes. So we don't say black film but film black, **film noir**. We don't say the black cat, but the cat black, **le chat noir**. How would you say she wants the black mobile, she wants the black portable?

S: **Il veut**…

T: She wants.

S: **Elle veut le portable noir**.

T: Very good. And she wants it, meaning the phone?

S: **Elle le veut**.

T: **Elle le veut**. And she wants it, and we mean a feminine thing. How would that be?

S: **Elle la veut**.

T: **Elle la veut**. You want it.

S: **Tu la veut**.

T: If we still mean a feminine thing – **tu la veut**. Good. So we have **tu** for you as in **tu veux**, you want, **tu dois**, you must. But if we say for example, *I want you*, rather than you want, *I see you*,

rather than you see, we have a different word for you. We don't use **tu** anymore, but, well, it's spelt TE. So you can tell me how would it sound, TE?

S: **Te**.

T: **Te**. Good. So when we say you as in I see you, I want you, we use **te**. So how would you say for example *I have to prepare you*? This isn't you have to, this is *I have to prepare you*, so here we use **te**. *I have to prepare you*.

S: **Je dois te préparer**.

T: Very good. **Je dois te préparer**. You have to prepare yourself, this would mean you have to get ready in French, you have to prepare yourself. And for yourself, you can just use this you, **te**, for yourself also. So, you have to prepare yourself, you have to get ready.

S: **Tu dois te préparer**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois te préparer**. I have to get ready, I have to get ready.

S: **Je dois me préparer**.

T: Very good. **Je dois me préparer**. So you reapplied what we saw there. You have to get ready is you have to prepare yourself, so of course, I have to get ready, I have prepare myself. **Je dois me préparer**. How would you say *I want to invite you*?

S: **Je veux** *te inviter* – **t'inviter**.

T: **Je veux t'inviter**. He wants to invite you.

S: **Il veut t'inviter**.

T: **Il veut t'inviter**. Do you want to invite him, do you want to invite him?

S: **Tu veux l'inviter**?

T: Very good. **Tu veux l'inviter**? So here we have **tu**, because it's 'you want' rather than 'I want you' or 'he wants you', so we used **tu**. **Tu veux l'inviter**? How would you say relaxation in French, relaxation. Now the E of 're' here doesn't have an accent, it's just a normal E. So how does relaxation sound in French?

S: Re… **relaxation**.

T: **Relaxation**. And how would to relax be?

S: **Relaxer**.

T: Very good. Relaxer, relaxer. But if you want to say for example *you have to relax* in French, you will say *you have to relax yourself, you have to relax yourself, you have to relax you*. So how would that be?

S: **Tu dois te** *rélaxer*.

T: Very good. **Tu dois te relaxer**. And the E on relax, what E is it again?

S: /ruh/, /ruh/. **Relaxer**.

T: Good.

S: **Relaxer**.

T: Much better.

# Track 13

T: Give me again the mobile, the portable in French?

S: **Le portable**.

T: **Le portable**. And with this port-able, -able, we have another pattern. Words ending ABLE, so for example, *probable*, we can assume that will be the same in French. How would that sound in French, probable?

S: **Probable**.

T: Good. **Probable**, **probable**. Comfortable, how might comfortable be? This is CON-fortable in French, unlike in English we have COM. But that's not important, they sound pretty much the same anyway.

S: **Confortable**.

T: Very good. **Confortable**. The table, the table, table is a feminine word in French. Again it ends ABLE. So how might the table be in French?

S: **La table**.

T: **La table**, **la table**. Adorable, how might you say adorable in French?

S: **Adorable**.

T: **Adorable**. And you can work out the verb, to adore, from adorable. If you wanted to find to adore, you can think 'okay I know adorable'. You could also go from **adoration**. But going from **adorable**, we can remove the **-able**, which we've identified as our ending, and put on our most common verb ending ER, **-er**. So *to adore*?

S: **Adorer**.

T: **Adorer**, **adorer**. *She must adore you, she must adore you*. We can also use must in this way, to say something – that something is very probable. She must adore you, it must be that, she adores you. So *she must adore you*.

S: **Elle doit t'adorer**.

T: Very good. **Elle doit t'adorer**. Inseparable, how might you say inseparable in French?

S: *Inseparable*.

T: Very good. We have the IN again here at the beginning, so this gives us like in **inviter**, **inseparable**. And you can work out the verb *to separate* from inseparable. What do you need to take away from inseparable, what you need to take away from that before you think about adding to it for the verb?

S: **-able**.

T: **-able**. Good anything else?

S: Nothing more, we have to add.

T: We want the verb to separate and this word is inseparable.

S: And we have to take off the first two letters.

T: Good. The IN.

S: IN.

T: Good, and then what we add? You can give it to me, to separate.

S: **Séparer**.

T: **Séparer**. Very good. **Séparer**. And of course, we can also notice how **séparer** is *sé* and *parer*, like we have also when we put *com* with *parer*, **comparer**, to compare. Or when we put *ré* with *parer*, **réparer**, for to repair. Or with *pré* plus parer, **préparer**, to prepare. We can also take **portable**, the mobile, which literally means portable, **portable**, carriable, and find the verb, *to carry*. What do we need to take first off of portable? What do we need to take away from it?

S: **-able**.

T: **-able**. Good the bit that we identify as the ending, we have many words ending **-able** so we know this is like a word ending. So we get rid of that and then what we add to get our verb?

S: **Porter**.

T: **Porter**. Very good. So **porter** means to carry. **Porter** also means to wear, like to wear clothes, which is quite literal if you think about it, when you wear something you carry it. So you could say for example, I want to wear black trousers, I want to wear black pants. In French we'll say a black pants or a pants black. So I want to wear black trousers?

S: **Je veux porter**…

T: So now we will say a black trousers. Do you remember how to say the trousers, the pants?

S: **Le pantalon**.

T: Good. **Le pantalon**. So I want to wear black trousers, I want to wear a black trouser.

S: **Je veux porter un pantalon noir**.

T: Very good. **Je veux porter un pantalon noir**. You can also wear a beard in French. **Porter la barbe**. How might you think bard might be spelt? **Barbe**.

S: BARB.

T: Do you think it finishes there?

S: No, E.

T: Very good, and how do we know that it has an E on the end?

S: Because it is feminine.

T: Good. We have **la barbe**, which means it will probably end in an E, being feminine, but also because we hear the B on the end. Otherwise we wouldn't hear that B on the end, **barbe**. If you want to say, not a very useful sentence for you, but I want to grow a beard, like in English when you say *I want to grow a beard*, in French you would just say I want to wear the beard, I want to wear the beard. This means I want to grow a beard, I want to grow my beard. So how would that be, I want to wear the beard?

S: **Je veux porter la barbe**.

T: Very good. **Je veux porter la barbe**. Very good.

# Track 14

T: What was again the mobile phone again in French?

S: **Le portable**.

T: Good. **Le portable**. And we got *to carry* from this, portable is the carriable. To carry?

S: **Porter**.

T: **Porter**. Very good. So porter is to carry, to wear, also we saw, and porter is also a base that we can add bits onto to get other verbs. For example, how might you say to export, to export?

S: **Exporter**.

T: **Exporter**. Good. So you can find that from exportation. **Exportation**, removing -ation and putting our -er. Or you can find as we did through other thoughts we have about the language, like first finding **porter**, noticing that this is *port* in English, as in import, export, and then experimenting to see what words in French. So how might import, to import be in French?

S: **Importer**.

T: Very good. And I saw your eyes, you looked back to **inviter**?

S: Yes.

T: I could it, I could it look back there, and that's a very good thing to do. We have IM, we know this is going to sound like IN, we can look somewhere where we've done that already, **inviter** – okay, **importer**. Very good. We can also have **emporter**, EM-porter, **emporter**, which means like to take away. If you buy some food in the street in France, maybe you'll be asked **à emporter**? **À emporter**, to take away? And this port really does get around a lot in French, well in Latin, sorry in English as well. For example, we have to deport, to deport. And this E of DE, here we have a written accent on it. How might that be, to deport?

S: **Déporter**.

T: **Déporter**. To teleport, both of these E's have a written accent on them. To teleport?

S: **Téléporter**.

T: **Téléporter**. Good. Transport, to transport.

S: **Transporter**.

T: Good. **Transporter**. We can have support. We have port in there again. But to support, **supporter** in French, means to bear, not to support. So be careful. Whilst we access words through English, through our Latin English, we don't want to do it blindly. Words are just houses, let's say, houses for meanings, and sometimes a meaning move out and another meaning moved in, whilst these words were moving around different languages. So we want to watch out for that. Or otherwise known as 'false friends', words that look the same but mean something different. So **supporter** in French means *to bear*, rather than *to support*. So if you say, for example, *I can support him* in French, it will mean *I can bear him, I can tolerate him, I can put up with him*. So how would that be, I can tolerate him?

S: **Je peux le supporter**.

T: Very good. **Je peux le supporter**. So this '*su*' is actually *sub*, *sub*. That's why we have two P's here, and the B got swallowed up into the next P and got turned into another P. Which means the literal meaning is very close actually *to put up*. Because sub means up from under, and then we have porter to carry, so to carry up and then to put up, to put up with in English. We say in English *to comport oneself*, comport. Again, we have port. Like to behave, to comport oneself well. To behave. It sounds formal in English, but we have mentioned how Latin words often do sound formal in English where they don't in French. So, if you want to say *I have to behave myself* in French, we'll say 'I have to comport myself well'. Well in French is spelt BIEN. So how might it sound? BIEN.

S: *Ben*.

T: Apply what you know about French. So take it syllable by syllable, the first syllable BI.

S: *Bi*.

T: And the second syllable EN. How might that sound?

S: *En*.

T: We know too much about French to pronounce EN '*en*'.

S: **Bien**. **Bien**. Ah okay.

T: We have the N on the end, we're swallowing that into the vowel before, into that E, so it sounds like **bien**, **bien**. So I have to comport myself well, and actually what we'll say in French is *I have to well comport myself*, comport me. 'Well' will go there – I have to well behave.

S: **Je dois bien me comporter**.

T: Very good. **Je dois bien me comporter**. And **bien**, **bien** is actually related to *ben* in *beneficial*, beneficial is *well-eficial*, **bien** – well. The word opportunity, **opportunité** in French means something like *going towards the port*. Again we have *port*. So it's incredible when we start to look what language can do with just one block like *port*. We can see how as language developed and we wanted to express more meanings, how we housed those meanings in words whose parts, sometimes pretty loosely, related to those meanings. So opportunity – **opportunité** – towards *portity*, that's what we're saying – towards *port-ity*. Opportunity thought to refer to the wind, the wind is going towards the port, that's an opportunity. Words ending in -*ity*, we can also convert quite easily into French. We will just do what we did here and change that -ity into -ité. Opportunity – **opportunité**. So possibility, how might that be in French?

S: **Possibilité**.

T: **Possibilité**. And these -ité words are feminine. So the possibility?

S: **La possibilité**.

T: **La possibilité**. The probability?

S: **La** *probabilité*.

T: **La** *pro-ba-bi-li-té*.

S: *Pro-ba-bi-li-té*.

T: The probability, **la probabilité**. The necessity, the necessity.

S: **La nécessité**.

T: Very good. **La nécessité**, good. You have to seize the opportunity, common expression in English and in French too. And to seize is **saisir**, **saisir**. This is spelt SAI – this AI gives us /eh/ like in **nécessaire**, **saisir**, and we have the S, SAISIR, pronounced like a Z, **saisir**. *You have to seize the opportunity*.

S: **Tu dois saisir** *la opportunité*.

T: And what happens to **la** and *oppor…*?

S: Ah, **l'opportunité**.

T: Good. So altogether, *you have to seize the opportunity*.

S: **Tu dois saisir**… **saisir l'opportunité**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois saisir l'opportunité**. Very good. He has to seize the opportunity, he has to seize the opportunity.

S: **Il doit saisir l'opportunité**.

T: Very good. So we want to be constantly looking at words with a curious analytical eye. We don't have to dissect words and see where they come from to use them of course, but the practice of this, getting in the habit of this, will increase our vocabulary and bring more vocabulary we already know but don't know we know to the surface. And also allow us to revise concepts we already know whilst we're looking for this new vocabulary, and hopping around from portable, to **porter**, to **exporter**, to **opportunité**. Not to mention this new intimate relationship we get to develop with Latin through this habit, as we see how Latin encoded the world around it and the world which produced it. What we understand about Latin through this practice is applicable for French, for English, for Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and by extension to Greek and other languages.

# Track 15

T: So, how was *I want* in French? *I want*.

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. Good. And *you want*?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: Very good. **Tu veux**. And *she wants*?

S: **Elle veut**.

T: **Elle veut**. And *he wants*?

S: **Il veut**.

T: **Il veut**. Good. So he is spelt IL, and we get **il**. And she, ELLE, and we get **elle**. The **doit** of **elle doit**, **il doit**, the **veut** of **elle veut**, **il veut**, the **peut** of **il peut**, **elle peut**, all of these – **doit**, **veut**, **peut** – are spelt differently to **tu veux**, **je peux** which end in X. Or **je dois** which ends in an S. The **doit**, **veut**, **peut** of she and he, they will end in a T, but of course as it's the last consonant on the word, it isn't usually pronounced in French. So we haven't heard that T. **Il veut**. **Elle veut**. Everybody in French, *everybody* is **tout le monde**, **tout le monde**.

S: **Tout le monde**.

T: So this is literally *all the world*, we have **tout**, TOUT, silent T on the end related to **total**. **Tout le monde**, all the world, everybody. And again with **monde**, we have the E on the end showing us to pronounce that D, but this word isn't feminine, it's **le monde**. We just have the E there to show to pronounce that D. All the world, everybody, **tout le monde**, **tout le monde**.

S: **Tout le monde**.

T: And **monde** there, world, is related to the word *mundane* in English, mundane things are far too worldly. **Tout le monde**. What was to see, connected to view?

S: **Voir**.

T: **Voir**. Good. VOIR. **Voir**. Everybody wants to see it, everybody wants to see it.

S: **Tout le monde veut le voir**.

T: Very good. **Tout le monde veut le voir**. In French, just as in English, *everyone*, *everybody* is like he or she. We say for example, *he wants* with an S in English – wants, not want – she wants, everybody wants, still with the S. So everybody is like he or she. So here in French we have the T with **veut**, VEUT, but you know we don't hear that. **Tout le monde veut le voir**. So we have **monde**, which is world, we said that **tout le monde** was literally all the world, and the word for *my*, *my* is **mon**. MON, **mon**.

S: **Mon**.

T: **Mon**, **mon**. So again, we're not pronouncing the consonant on the end, but this isn't just any old consonant, it's an N, which means we also swallow it into the vowel and make it more nasal. **Mon**.

S: **Mon**.

T: Very good. How would you say *my mobile, my carriable, my portable.*

S: **Mon portable**.

T: Very good. **Mon portable**. So **mon** is spelt MON and **monde** is spelt MONDE. So we see again the E on the of the **monde** is what makes us pronounce that D, it's that vowel that activates the consonant before it, and this also occurs across word boundaries in French, going from one word to another. So for example, the word for friend in French, *friend*, is **ami**, **ami**.

S: **Ami**.

T: We have amiable in English, which means nice, kind, literally friendable. So if you say, for example, my friend, because **ami** starts with a vowel, it activates the N on **mon** and we get **mon_ami**, **mon_ami**.

S: **Mon_ami**.

T: So this vowel is activating the consonant even across word boundaries, just like the E on the end of **monde** makes us pronounce that D, this can also happen across word boundaries in French. We get **mon** (my) and **ami** (friend), but putting them together, **mon_ami**. Can you see my friend?

S: **Peux-tu voir mon_ami**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu voir mon_ami**? Can you see my mobile, can you see my mobile phone?

S: **Peux-tu voir mon portable**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu voir mon portable**? So here we don't hear the N on **mon**, it's not activated because **portable** doesn't begin with a vowel. *He wants*?

S: **Il veut**.

T: My friend wants.

S: **Mon_ami veut**.

T: **Mon_ami veut**. So **veut** here is also spelt with a T, because **mon_ami** is like *he*. *He wants, my friend wants*. So we get a T here on **veut** – **mon_ami veut**. *My friend wants it*.

S: **Mon_ami le veut**.

T: Very good. **Mon_ami le veut**. We also notice that the N joins on to the next word, in sound not in writing – **mon_ami**. It joins on to the next syllable, rather than just really pronouncing the N more on **mon**, *mon ami*. No. The N joins on to the next word. **Mon_ami**.

S: **Mon_ami**.

T: My friend wants to invite you, my friend wants to invite you.

S: **Mon_ami veut t'inviter**.

T: **Mon_ami veut t'inviter**. Your mobile, your mobile phone is **ton portable**. So we get **ton**, TON, and then again a T like in **tu**, like in **te** are words for you, again a T popping up for *your*, **ton**.

S: *Toe*.

T: Good. But you don't just drop the N, it is important to swallow it into the O, and hear that O resonate in the nose. **Ton**, **ton**. Your phone, your mobile.

S: **Ton portable**.

T: Much better. **Ton portable**. How would you say your friend?

S: **Ton_ami**.

T: **Ton_ami**. So **ami** starting with the vowel activates that N of **ton** and we hear it, **ton_ami**, but it joins onto **ami** in sound not in writing, **ton_ami**. And that's actually why the n is being activated, it's not the consonant on the end of the word anymore in speech, its actually now the first sound of a new syllable *nami*, **ton_ami**. What was to carry, which we can find from portable?

S: **Porter**.

T: **Porter**. Very good. Your friend has to carry it, your friend has to carry it.

S: **Ton_ami doit le porter**.

T: Very good. **Ton_ami doit le porter**. **Ton_ami doit le porter**. Does your friend want to carry it? So there's some complicated stuff happening here in English with *does* to make the question, *does your friend*, but in French you can just do this with your voice. Your friend wants to carry it?

S: **Ton_ami veut le porter**?

T: **Ton_ami veut le porter**? Can your friend carry it? Can your friend carry it? Here in English we do something else to get the question. 'Can your friend' instead of 'your friend can'. Can your friend. But in French again we can just do it with the voice. Your friend can carry it, your friend can carry it?

S: **Ton_ami peut le porter**?

T: **Ton_ami peut le porter**? Very good.

# Track 16

T: So we've been seeing how when we follow a silent consonant on the end of a word, with another word that begins with a vowel, this can make that consonant pop back up. So for example, we have **mon** (my), **ton** (your), but when we say my friend, instead of **mon**, /moh/, we have **mon_ami**. The N pops back up. Mo-na-mi. We have **ton**, for *your*, and your friend?

S: **Ton_ami**. **Ton_ami**.

T: Very good. **Ton_ami**. This doesn't always happen in French though. It occurs much more with words that are connected in meaning somehow. So for example, when we say *my friend*, 'my' and 'friend' are very connected in their meaning. Those two words refer to just one thing. My friend, your friend. And in some languages, these would actually be one word. Like in Arabic for example, many people have heard the word *habibi* for example, like *my dear* or *my friend*, and that's one word *habibi*. What was to see in French?

S: **Voir**.

T: **Voir**. Related to view. Good. **Voir**. VOIR. And the word for she?

S: **Elle**.

T: **Elle**. She wants to see me.

S: **Elle veut me voir**.

T: **Elle veut me voir**. **Elle veut me voir**. She wants to see you. So we had **me** for me, and what did we have for you, when we mean 'to see you', rather than 'you see'.

S: **Te**.

T: **Te**. Good. So *she wants to see you*.

S: **Elle veut te voir**.

T: **Elle veut te voir**. She wants to see it.

S: **Elle veut le voir**.

T: **Elle veut le voir**. And she wants to see him.

S: **Elle veut le voir**.

T: Yes, the same. **Elle veut le voir**. She wants to see them. Now for *them*, *them* is just the plural of it if we think about it. One thing is *it*, and two things or three things is *them*. So *it* and *them* look very different in English. But in French we have **le** for it or him, and for them, we just add an S to that. We have LES. So we're making the word for it (**le**) plural, we add an S. But we don't hear that S on the end. We know that we don't normally hear that S on the end, we know we don't usually hear consonants on the ends of the words in French. But it doesn't sound the same, LES, as LE, /luh/, we get /leh/. LES (them) doesn't sound the same as **le**, we get **les**. So the E sounds slightly different.

S: **Les**.

T: So if you mispronounce **le**, the word for it, if you mispronounce that and say /leh/, you will be misunderstood. It would sound like *them*. What was I have to, I must, or I owe?

S: **Je dois**.

T: **Je dois**. I must see them.

S: **Je dois les voir**.

T: **Je dois les voir**. What was the word for he?

S: **Il**.

T: **Il**. Good. So **le** is him, but he – **il**. He has to see them.

S: **Il doit les voir**.

T: **Il doit les voir**. He has to see him.

S: **Il doit le voir**.

T: Good. **Il doit le voir**. So **le** for it or him, and **les** for them. He has to see her.

S: **Il doit la voir**.

T: **Il doit la voir**. And of course this could also see he has to see it, if we are referring to a feminine thing. So the word for them, LES, **les**, means them in the sense of things, more than one it, and in the sense of people, more than one him, or more than one her. So **les** is both masculine and feminine. So whether we have two or more hims, **le**, or we have two or more hers, **la**, it doesn't matter. The plural is **les**. LES. How would you say he wants to invite them, he wants to invite them?

S: **Il veut** *les inviter*.

T: Very good, very well thought out, but here we have **les**, LES, and then we have **inviter**. So what might happen to that invisible S, when we put **les** and **inviter** together?

S: **Les_inviter**.

T: Very good. Very good. The S pops back up. We hear it, it gets activated by that vowel on **inviter**. But it does sound like a Z rather than an S, as S's do between vowels in both French and English. **Il veut les_inviter**. So this happens because of the vowel beginning **inviter**, but also **les** and **inviter** are connected in meaning. To invite them is kind of all one chunk, one chunk of information of very connected pieces of information at least. Again, things that in various other languages are just one word, to invite them. **Il veut les_inviter**. What was to confirm in French?

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. Good. We have confirmation, so we can get rid of the -ation and put ER, **confirmer**. And what was to see again?

S: **Voir**.

T: **Voir**. So actually we've seen two ways verbs can end in French when they are like to, when they are in their to form – to confirm, **confirmer**; to see, **voir**. They can end ER, like the majority of verbs, or they can also end IR we've seen. Another verb ending IR, like **voir**, is *to finish* which is **finir**.

S: **Finir**.

T: How would you say everybody wants to finish it later? Everybody was all the world. If you forgot it, try to think of just the first sound. (Yes I can see it on your teeth.)

S: *Toute le monde… tout les monde…* **tout le monde**.

T: **Tout le monde**. Very good. So everybody wants to finish it later.

S: **Tout le monde veut le finir plus tard**.

T: Very good. **Tout le monde veut le finir plus tard**. Very good. So we've seen that we can have verbs in their to form ending in ER or IR, and there is a third way too. We can have verbs ending RE as well. So we have three ways, to verbs, verbs in their to form can end in French: ER, like **confirmer**, and the majority of verbs; IR like **voir**, like **finir**; or RE like for example, the verb to wait, which **attendre**.

S: *Attendre*.

T: So the E is not really pronounced, although it is in some accents and dialects, but generally we get as far as the R. The E is just showing us to pronounce the R. But it's kind of hard to pronounce an R there by itself. So it kind of gets stuck to the D, and swallowed up into the nose, **attendre**, to wait.

S: *Attendre*.

T: And we have the EN combination there as well. ATTEN, and this EN gives us the same sound as AN, /uh/. /a-tuh/… **attendre**.

S: **Attendre**.

T: So **attendre** is related to attend. We can see the connection in meaning, waiting, attending, but it doesn't mean to attend. **Attendre**, to wait. We can thinking of this as to await also, because if we say for example, I want to wait for him, we don't use for in French, we just say *I want to wait him*. So like await in English, I want to await him. So how would that be, I want to wait for him?

S: **Je veux l'attendre**.

T: Very good. So the **le** and the **attendre** is getting contracted together there. We have L apostrophe **attendre**. Very good. **Je veux l'attendre**. I want to wait for them.

S: **Je veux les_attendre**.

T: **Je veux les_attendre**. And try to keep that RE kind of in your nose. Don't go all the way into the E. **Je veux les_attendre**. I can wait for them, I can wait for them.

S: **Je peux les_attendre**.

T: Very good. **Je peux les_attendre**. Very good. So again, we have LES for them, pronounced /leh/, but the S is popping up, again activated by the vowel of **attendre** and that S between vowels sounds like a Z. **Je peux les_attendre**. Can I wait for them, can I wait for them? So you can show that you're making a question here with your voice, with your intonation. **Je peux les attendre**? But you can also make an inversion for the question we know. We can invert **je** and **peux** if you want to say 'can I', if you want to do that with the inversion. But in this case something very strange happens. We don't get '*peux-je*', we get **puis-je**, **puis-je**.

S: **Puis-je**.

T: And this is actually '**puis je**'. We have **puis**, PUIS. And this is just an old formal form of **peux**, followed by **je**, and this is getting all swallowed together. **Puis-je**. And as I mentioned **puis** is just an old form of **peux**, which otherwise sounds very formal and elegant in French, but when you invert, when you make that inversion for the question, it's always used just automatically, which is interesting. It's like this old form managed to survive and resisting the change that happened elsewhere in the language, hiding itself in this inversion, and contraction **puis-je** for 'can I'. *Can I wait for them*?

S: **Puis-je les attendre**?

T: **Puis-je les attendre**? Can I wait for you?

S: **Puis-je t'attendre**?

T: **Puis-je t'attendre**? And what if you were to make this question just with your voice. I can wait for you?

S: **Je peux t'attendre**?

T: Very good. **Je peux t'attendre**? **Je peux t'attendre**? Very good.

# Track 17

T: Tell me again what was to confirm?

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. **Confirmer**. To explore.

S: **Explorer**.

T: **Explorer**. Good. So these end ER. **Confirmer**. **Explorer**. What was to see?

S: **Voir**.

T: **Voir**. And to finish?

S: **Finir**.

T: **Finir**. Good, and these verbs end IR. They sound quite different because we have the OI combination in **voir**, giving us /wha/. **Voir**. **Finir**. But they are the same type of verb, let's say, they are ending IR in their to form. To see, **voir**; to finish, **finir**. And we saw another ending, what was to wait, related to attend?

S: **Attendre**.

T: **Attendre**. So we have a lot to think about here. We have the EN in the middle that gives us a nasal sound, and then the RE on the end it kind of gets swallowed into the D. **Attendre**.

S: **Attendre**.

T: **Attendre**. So that's to wait and that ends RE. So those are the three ways we can end a verb in its to form in French: ER, IR, or RE. The ER verb ending I mentioned is the most common in French, and in fact all new verbs coming into French, coming into the French language become ER verbs. Verbs that end /eh/ like in **confirmer**. So for example, to Google is **googler**. You pull the face, but how do you say that in Spanish.

S: *Googlear*.

T: Of course. So it's the same in Spanish. *Googlear*. So how would you say I can google it, I can google it.

S: **Je peux le googler**.

T: Very good. **Je peux le googler**. We could have **zapper** from the English, to zap, and this is often used for changing the TV channel, to zap the TV. **Zapper**. So how would you say *can I change the channel*? For this you would just say *can I zap*?

S: **Puis-je zapper**?

T: **Puis-je zapper**? Very good for remembering this older form of **puis je**, **puis-je**, when we make the question. But with a verb like zapper, which is kind of informal, a new kind of colloquial word, it might sound a little odd to make this more formal way of making the questions, with the inversion which is slightly more formal. So maybe more commonly you would just say 'I can change', 'I can zap'.

S: *Peux-je* **zapper**.

T: But 'I can', the inversion is what's formal. **Puis** is an old formal form, but the inversion is formal as well and we can't ever say *peux-je*, that doesn't exist in French, it's always **puis-je**.

S: **Je peux zapper**?

T: **Je peux zapper**? **Je peux zapper**? What was again the word for it?

S: **Le**.

T: **Le**. Good. And the word for them?

S: **Les**. **Les**.

T: Very good. That's LES, we don't hear that S, but the E does sound different. We get **les**. **Le** and **les**. So we got the plural with an S, like we do in English. So what was the word for door, like portal?

S: **Porte**.

T: We could also hear /por-te/ in some French accents. /port/, /por-te/. And *doors*, what we have to do is add an S on to that. *Doors*.

S: **Portes**.

T: Good. Sounds the same doesn't it? **Portes**. Sounds the same. So we get PORTES, but we don't hear that last S. So **porte** can be door or doors to the ear. How would you say mobile phone, portable?

S: **Portable**.

T: **Portable**. Mobiles?

S: **Portables**.

T: Friend, as in my friend?

S: **Ami**.

T: **Ami**. Friends?

S: **Amis**.

T: **Amis**. But here we have AMIS. Give me again, *I want it, I want it*.

S: **Je le veux**.

T: **Je le veux**. So this refers to a masculine noun we've mentioned or are thinking about, this **le**, like **le portable**, or something general, like I want it to happen. But what if we mean a feminine thing like **la bicyclette**, the bicycle, when we say *I want it*. How would that be, *I want it*, but we mean **la bicyclette**.

S: **Je la veux**.

T: **Je la veux**. So we said how the word for *it* was the same as the word for *the*. **Le café**, **la porte**, and then **le** or **la** for it. So you will have to watch out when you're speaking that you don't automatically go **to** le for it if you are talking about something specific and noun, one of those words we can put *the* in front of. You will have to check quickly if you are referring to a masculine or a feminine noun. If you use **le** when you are actually referring to something feminine, you might

confuse somebody and leave them wondering what you're talking about. How would you say I want them?

S: **Je les veux**.

T: **Je les veux**. So here in the plural when we mean *them*, we don't care about the gender. It's all **les**, LES. Whether we mean feminine things or masculine things, it doesn't matter. We only have LES, **les** for *them*. And we have said how the word for *it* is the same as the word for *the*, and this also counts for the word *them*, the word for *them* is also the same as the word for the. Which means we have a plural *the* in French. So give me the mobile phone, the mobile?

S: **Le portable**.

T: **Le portable**. The mobiles, the mobile phones, how would that be?

S: **Les portables**.

T: Very good. **Les portables**. So here we can hear that we are in the plural only because of that different E sound that we have in LES, **les**. So we have a plural *the*. LES, the. **Le portable**. What was the door?

S: *Le…* **la porte**.

T: **La porte**. Good. So this is a feminine word, we have **la porte**, but we know in the plural we don't care that it's feminine. Them is always **les**. So the doors?

S: **Les portes**.

T: **Les portes**. So again, **portes** with an S, and **porte** in the singular sound the same, but we know we are in the plural because we have **les portes** rather than **la porte**. What was to wait again, connected to attending, to attend?

S: *Atten-dre*.

T: **Attendre**. So emphasising much more the EN, and the accent does fall there as well, will help you fall into the next sound, you're concentrating on the next sound, the DRE, which is making you pronounce it too much.

S: *Atten-dre*.

T: So concentrate much more on the EN in the middle, **attendre**, and try to fall into that /t/, /t/

S: **Attendre**.

T: Good. I can wait for him, I can wait for him.

S: **Je peux l'attendre**.

T: **Je peux l'attendre**. Can I wait for him?

S: *Puis je* **l'attendre**?

T: **Puis-je l'attendre**? So 'puis je', **puis-je**, is formal. Not because it's an old form of the verb, but because we are inverting. So if we wanted to be more informal around friends, for example, how would we say that: can I wait for him or her?

S: **Je peux l'attendre**?

T: Very good. **Je peux l'attendre**? Can I wait for them?

S: **Je peux les attendre**?

T: **Je peux les attendre**? So here we have the reappearing of the S which sounds like a Z here between vowels, as S's do when they come between vowels in both French and English. And this phenomenon of hearing this S pop back up is actually called liaison. This is a liaison in grammatical terminology in French. So this is the official term for what happens when a silent consonant resurfaces on a following word beginning with a vowel. And I mentioned how this happens not just because we follow a silent consonant with a word beginning with a vowel, but also because those two words are connected strongly in the meaning they create. We saw how to wait for them, to await them, to invite them, are very connected in meaning, so we liaise there. We've seen how the words for my and friend when we say for example, *my friend*, are also very connected, so again we liaised there. we have **mon**, **mon** with a silent N, but **mon_ami**. My friend can wait for you.

S: **Mon_ami peut** *te attendre*.

T: **Te** and then **attendre**, what happens there?

S: **T'attendre**.

T: Good, they contract. **Mon_ami peut t'attendre**. How would *the friend* be, *the friend*.

S: **L'ami**.

T: **L'ami**. We have **le** but this contracts with **ami**. L apostrophe **ami**. **L'ami**. How would you say *the friends*?

S: *L'ami*.

T: We saw we have a plural *the* in French.

S: **Les_ami**.

T: **Les_ami**. **Les_ami**. Very good. So here we have a liaison, not only because of the fact that **ami** begins with a vowel, but because *the* and *friends* in 'the friends' are two very connected interdependent words in the same way that *my friend, your friend* were, and again in something that in many other languages *the friends* is also just one word. So, **les_ami**.

# Track 18

T: How was the word for door, door in French?

S: **Porte**.

T: **Porte**. And doors, doors in the plural?

S: **Portes**.

T: **Portes**. The same. So whilst we add an S, we don't hear that S. They sound the same. **Porte** and **portes**. But we do hear that we have a plural in the word for *the*, which is also the word for *it* or *them*. How do we say *the door*?

S: **Le porte**.

T: **Le porte**. Good. And how we say the doors?

S: **Les portes**.

T: So **le** in the plural also just becomes **les**, LES. **La gare**, GARE, **la gare** is the station, the station.

S: **La gare**.

T: Good. How would you say a station?

S: *Une* **gare**.

T: Good, it's UNE, but the E is mostly just letting us know to pronounce that N.

S: **Une gare**.

T: **Une gare**. To go, to go in French is **aller**, **aller**.

S: **Aller**.

T: ALLER. This is where we get alleyway from in English, and alleyway is a 'going way'. **Aller**, to go. How would you say *I have to go to the station*?

S: **Je dois aller à la gare**.

T: Very good. **Je dois aller à la gare**. And *the stations*?

S: **Les gares**.

T: **Les gares**. Good. City is **ville**. The city, **la ville**.

S: **La ville**.

T: That's VILLE. **Ville**.

S: **Ville**.

T: A city?

S: *Une* **ville**.

T: **Une ville**. So the 'u' is like it is with **tu**. **Tu** – /oo/.

S: **Une ville**.

T: Very good. **Une ville**. The cities?

S: **Les ville**.

T: **Les ville**. So we seen how the E ending on nouns tends to be feminine. But it's also possible for a noun to end in an E even though the ending is actually something else. Like in the case of the -age ending, AGE. As in the French word for **village**, **le village**. And as we see in **le village**, -age is a masculine ending, we have **le, le village**. So even though **village** ends in an E, the E isn't the ending, -age is the word ending. And that ending is masculine. How would you say *the villages*?

S: **Les villages**.

T: **Les villages**. Good. So we add an S on **le** and we get **les**, we add an S on village and it sounds the same. **Les villages**. We can pull in other words ending in AGE, -age, from English too, like garage. How would *the garage* be?

S: Les… **le garage**.

T: Very good. **Le garage**. And a garage?

S: *Une* **garage**.

T: **Une** sounds like UNE. Is that what you would use for *a garage*?

S: **Un garage**.

T: Very good. For masculine you have UN, like in **un peu**. **Un garage**. The message in English, this ends AGE, so how might that be in French?

S: **Le message**.

T: **Le message**. And *the messages*?

S: **Les messages**.

T: **Les messages**. *A message*?

S: **Un message**.

T: Very good. **Un message**. -age is masculine, that's a masculine ending. *Baggage*, we can have in French. *Baggage*.

S: **Bagage**.

T: **Bagage**. Courage, courage. This is spelt COU. So OU gives use /oo/.

S: **Courage**.

T: **Courage**. **Le courage**, the courage. The marriage. This has one R in French, the marriage.

S: *Le marage*.

T: Has an I though, marriage. We don't hear it in English, but it is spelt MARIAGE in French.

S: *Les* **mariage**.

T: **Le**. **Le mariage**. So although these words end in an E, the ending is actually -age, AGE, and this is a masculine ending. And like always, there are exceptions to this rule. A cage, for example. A cage in French is **la cage**. That's feminine. So what was *the city*, again?

S: *Le ville…* **La ville**.

T: **La ville**. Good. The village?

S: **Le village**.

T: **Le village**. -age is a masculine ending. The word isn't ending E, it's ending AGE. So it's **le**, **le village**. The garage?

S: **Le garage**.

T: Very good. **Le garage**. The station we saw was **la gare**.

S: **La gare**.

T: And of course this again has the same base. We have **la gare**, with the feminine ending, *the station*, and then *the garage*, **le garage**. So just like we saw with verbs where we can have a base like **porter** for example, and add bits on to the beginning for different meanings, **exporter**, **emporter**, to take away, etc. We notice that with nouns, nouns, words you put *the* in front of, we can also have a base and add endings to it to give us different meanings from that same base. We can think of *vill*, VILL, as a base. And with the feminine E ending, we get the word for city, **la ville**. With the masculine -age ending, we get the word for village, **le village**. And of course, we could have also get villa, which means the same in French and English, like a holiday home or something, **la villa**. **-a** is a feminine ending. So noun endings show us the gender of the word and can also change to give us different words, different meanings from the same base. **La ville** – the city, **le village** – the village, **la villa** – the villa. Even message, for example, is actually coming from **la messe**, which means mass, like religious mass. They both come from an old root about sending. Interestingly mass in Old English was sometimes called *sendnes, sendnes*. So we have **la messe** in French, the mass, MESSE, and from this **le message**, the message. We also have the massage. How would that be in French, the massage.

S: **Le massage**.

T: **Le massage**. And this also comes from the word mass, but now not religious mass, mass in the sense of a mass of stuff. So, **le massage** is probably going from the idea of moving the mass around in the body. So how would you say *the mass* in French, now not meaning the religious mass which we saw was **la messe**, like **le message**, how would you say *the mass*, meaning like a mass of stuff from **le massage**?

S: **La masse**.

T: **La masse**. Mass like a mass of stuff, the mass. So in English, mass can mean religious mass, or a mass of stuff. And in French these words **la messe**, like message, and **la masse**, like massage, remain more closely connected to where they came from. Which might not seem particularly interesting at first but then if you notice later that, for example communion, like the religious communion, and communication, are coming from the same root. And you notice there that we have two words of religious significance, communion and mass being related to communication and think 'Oh, what might we be discovering here through language?' This is another element of this analysis which will make you like a sponge to all of the language you come across, and learning words will feel like a secondary result of another process.

And we will notice these different noun endings and experiment also with changing them and finding new words. So for example, you might notice that **la langue**, **la langue** means the tongue or the language. **La langue**.

S: **La langue**.

T: And then **le langage** means language but in a more specific sense, like programming language, or sexist language, **langage sexiste**. But language generally – **langue**. So here with our -age ending, the translation of the word is the same, language, but it's used in slightly different contexts. We know what a collage is from English, **le collage** in French, **le collage**, and with the feminine E ending, **la colle**, we get the glue. **La colle**.

S: **La colle**.

T: So COLLE, **la colle**, and then with the masculine ending -age, **le collage** – the collage. So we could have the -age ending, the E ending, and others you'll notice in the language. We can also maybe have also no ending at all on what we can identify as being the base of the noun. So for example, what was *marriage* again?

S: **Le mariage**.

T: **Le mariage**. Good. So if we get rid of, if we take away what we identify as the noun ending, what are we left with? Le mariage?

S: *Maria…* **mari**. **Mari**.

T: **Mari**, and this means husband. **Le mari** – the husband. So we get rid of -age ending and we're left with just the base, and the base here gives us the word husband. **Le mari**. How would you say I want to see my husband?

S: **Je veux voir mon mari**.

T: **Je veux voir mon mari**. Advantage, another word in English with this -age, AGE ending. Advantage. This in French is **avantage**, **avantage**.

S: **Avantage**.

T: So we don't have the D with we have there in English advantage. **Avantage**. And without the -age ending, **avant**, with no ending at all, this base by itself, **avant**, AVANT, we don't here the T on the end there of course, means *before*. **Avant** – before.

S: **Avant**.

T: So advantage, **avantage**, actually means something like head start. Starting or being before, **avantage**. *Avant garde* which we say in English, *avant garde*, means radical or experimental. And this was actually originally a military term, meaning like the before guard. We saw courage, with no ending at all, just that base, although it changes just a little bit, we get **le cœur**, **le cœur**, which means the heart. The courage is just heart-age. Courage. **Le cœur** – the heart. And also where core comes from in English, your core is your heart. So noticing how nouns are formed, would help us find our own patterns to bring them in from English like words ending AGE, courage – **courage**, and also for when we come across another word like **le cœur**, for example, *the heart*. Try to see '*does that look like something else that I know*?' rather than just thinking 'okay, now I need to memorise this' rather than 'what if I know this? Ah, like **courage**' but without the masculine -age

ending, and then check in 'does that make sense in meaning – yes, that courage maybe is something that comes from the heart'. And if you're really curious, you can check on an etymological dictionary online to see if your hypothesis was correct, but thinking about that is going to make you especially open to assimilating new words. And to finish with another interesting example – **toilette**, what does **toilette** mean?

S: *Toilet*.

T: *Toilet*. It sounds quite different, because we have the OI which gives us /toy/ in English, giving us /twa/ in French. **Toilette**. So we have **la toilette**, the toilet, and **le toilettage**, **le toilettage** somehow is animal grooming. So if you go to take your dog for a hair cut, this is **toilettage**. So pay attention for the different endings we can get on nouns and the way they can change meaning and gender.

# Track 19

T: What was the message in French?

S: **Le message**.

T: Very good. **Le message**. And this was an -age word, so we know it's masculine. **Le message**. To send, to send in French is to envoy, to envoy. So how would you make envoy a French verb? Envoy is ENVOY, and we can add our most common verb ending for French verbs onto that. How would that sound in French, to envoy, to send?

S: *Envoyer*.

T: **Envoyer**. That's ENVOYER. **Envoyer**. So EN, EM, AN, AM – they all sound the same in French, they all sound like /uh/, like **emporter**, to take away, like in **attendre**, to wait, **envoyer**. EN, EM, AN, AM, when they're forming a syllable all sound the same. We have this nasal /uh/ sound. **Envoyer**. How would you say I have to, I must send a message? I must send a message.

S: **Je dois envoyer un message**.

T: **Je dois envoyer un message**. I have to send you the message, I have to send you the message.

S: **Je dois t'envoyer** *les…* **le message**.

T: **Je dois t'envoyer le message**. Good. And the messages?

S: **Les messages**.

T: **Les messages**. Good. *To show* in French is **montrer**. MONTRER. **Montrer**.

S: **Montrer**.

T: So we have *mon* with the ON there giving us nasal /oh/, and then TRER which gives us /tre/, /tre/. **Montrer**.

S: **Montrer**.

T: And this is actually, this word to show, is related to monster, even though you wouldn't believe it. Monster and demonstrate. And this is because monster used to be like an odd animal, an anomaly in the natural world, so maybe you see a sheep with like three horns or something, and you'd say 'oh, that's a monster'. But that sheep with three horns was also considered an omen, a message from the gods or the universe or nature or whatever. And this is how the meaning of monster managed to come to mean show, as we see in demonstrate, **démontrer**. And this *mon* base, as we see in monitor, and money as well, is all about showing. Money shows value, rather than having its own intrinsic value. I must show you the messages, I must show you the messages.

S: **Je dois te montrer les messages**.

T: Very good. **Je dois te montrer les messages**. How would the passage be, the passage.

S: **Le passage**.

T: **Le passage**. Good. **De passage**, 'of passage', means passing by. **De passage**. That you could say I am passing by, like I'm travelling through. I am is **je suis**, **je suis**. SUIS. **Je suis**.

S: **Je suis**.

T: I'm passing by, I am of passage.

S: **Je suis de passage**.

T: **Je suis de passage**. I'm just passing by, I'm just travelling through. Do you remember the word for just?

S: **Juste**.

T: **Juste**. So I'm just passing by?

S: **Je suis juste de passage**.

T: **Je suis juste de passage**. What was I want?

S: **Je veux**.

T: **Je veux**. So **je veux** is I want, and I don't want, I don't want is **je ne veux pas**. So what's happening here? We have **ne**, NE, for *not* or *don't*. **Je ne** – I not, I don't. We have **veux** for *want*. But then we also have this **pas** on the end, which is spelt PAS – **pas**. PAS is related to pass, passage, **passage**, meaning something like step. But it has just one S and that S is silent as we hear. **Pas**. **Je ne veux pas**. So to say *I don't want* in French we say something like 'I not want step'. This step is kind of emphatic. It doesn't sound emphatic anymore, but it was probably added in the language to be emphatic. This **ne** was easily swallowed up in French, **je ne veux**, **je ne veux**. And in modern French is often left out. So we needed something else to hear that we were making a negative sentence. So **pas**, PAS, step came to be used for this. So this is the curious way in which we make the negation in French. I want – **je veux**, I don't want – **je ne veux pas**. So we have two bits to think about for our negation. How did we say *you want*?

S: **Tu veux**.

T: **Tu veux**. You don't want. You not want step. You not want pass.

S: **Tu ne veux pas**.

T: **Tu ne veux pas**. I am, what was I am?

S: **Je suis**.

T: **Je suis**. I am not.

S: **Je ne suis pas**.

T: **Je ne suis pas**. I am not passing by. Like I am not travelling through. I'm here to stay, I'm not passing by.

S: **Je ne suis pas** *dé* **passage**.

T: **Je ne suis pas de passage**. So be careful with '**de**'. We have /duh/, not /deh/ - **de passage**. Very good. **Je ne suis pas de passage**. I am not your husband. Husband we found from **le mariage**. *I am not your husband*.

S: **Je ne suis pas ton mari**.

T: Very good. **Je ne suis pas ton mari**. To eat, to eat in French is **manger**, **manger**.

S: **Manger**.

T: So we have MANGER. **Manger**.

S: **Manger**.

T: I want to eat.

S: **Je veux manger**.

T: **Je veux manger**. I don't want to eat.

S: **Je ne veux pas manger**.

T: **Je ne veux pas manger**. **Je ne veux pas manger**. What was to show, related to monster? We don't have the S then.

S: *Monstrer…* **montrer**.

T: **Montrer**. I want to show you it, I want to show you it. In English we could say I want to show you it, I want to show it to you, but in French we will say it this way – '*you it*', with you first. *I want to show you it*.

S: **Je veux te le montrer**.

T: Very good. **Je veux te le montrer**. *I don't want to show you it*. So we don't want to think about this all together, the first bit is *I don't want*.

S: **Je ne veux pas**.

T: **Je ne veux pas**. To show you it.

S: **Te le montrer**.

T: Very good. **Je ne veux pas te le montrer**. Very good.

# Track 20

T: What was to send, like to envoy?

S: **Envoyer**.

T: **Envoyer**. So the EN of **envoyer** and the AN of **manger**, to eat, is the same sound – that EN and that AN – **envoyer**, to send. How would you say *I can't send it, I cannot send it*?

S: **Je ne peux pas l'envoyer**.

T: Very good. **Je ne peux pas l'envoyer**. I can't – **je ne peux pas**; send it – **l'envoyer**. That contracts together. L apostrophe **envoyer**. I can't send you it, I can't send you it.

S: **Je ne peux pas te** *le…* **te l'envoyer**.

T: Very good. **Je ne peux pas te l'envoyer**. So we have **te le** in French, the person comes first. In English we can have both orders, 'I can't send you it', 'I can't send it to you', but in French – **te le**. To go, like alleyway, how was that in French, to go?

S: **Aller**.

T: **Aller**. The station was **la gare**. GARE, **la gare**.

S: **La gare**.

T: How would you say she wants to go to the station, she wants to go to the station?

S: **Elle veut aller à la gare**.

T: Very good. **Elle veut aller à la gare**. So we have **gare** which is station, with our feminine E ending, **la gare**. But we can also make that into a verb. **Garer**, GARER, **garer**, which means to park. What was the car?

S: **Voiture**. **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. How would you say *I must park the car*?

S: **Je dois garer la voiture**.

T: **Je dois garer la voiture**. Very good. And I can't park the car, I can't park the car?

S: **Je ne peux pas garer la voiture**.

T: Very good. **Je ne peux pas garer la voiture**. And then **ne** in spoken French is often left out, not in written French, but in spoken French you can say, and also hear '**Je peux pas**'. **Je peux pas garer la voiture**. *To find* in French, *to find* is **trouver**.

S: **Trouver**.

T: To find. This is spelt TROUVER. **Trouver**.

S: **Trouver**.

T: The TR, rather than giving us /tru/, which it can, most commonly gives us /trruh/. These sounds blend together and we get **trouver**, **trouver**.

S: **Trouver**.

T: Just like in **montrer**, to show. Like in number three, **trois**, TROIS. Treasure trove, if you've heard that in English, actually means a treasure find. Not that a treasure hoard as is usually thought. Of course, from **trouver**, a treasure trove is a treasure find rather than a hoard of treasure. So we have **trouver**, to find. *I can't find it, I cannot find it.*

S: **Je** *né* **peux pas le trouver**.

T: **Je ne peux pas le trouver**. And the E sound of NE, **ne**, should sound just like **je**. **Je**, **ne**, **le**. Same sound. **Je ne peux pas le trouver**. What was *to close*, a little bit like to confirm, **confirmer**. *To close* was?

S: **Fermer**.

T: Very good. **Fermer**, **fermer**. With an E rather than an I like in **confirmer**. And we had to lock, which was to close to key – **fermer à clé**. So **clé** was the word for key. **Clé**.

S: **Clé**.

T: How would you say he can't find the keys?

S: **Il ne peut pas trouver les clés**.

T: Very good. **Il ne peut pas trouver les clés**. And he can't find them?

S: **Il ne peut pas les trouver**.

T: **Il ne peut pas les trouver**. How was the marriage?

S: **Mariage**.

T: **Le mariage**. And the husband?

S: **Le mari**.

T: **Le mari**. My husband can't find the keys.

S: **Mon mari ne peut pas trouver les clés**.

T: Very good. **Mon mari ne peut pas trouver les clés**. What was the word for house? Maisonette was a little house in English.

S: *Maison.*

T: **Maison**, with a Z sound.

S: **Maison**.

T: We would have **maisonnette** in French and then **maison**, **la maison** for the house. *My husband cannot find the house keys.* For the house keys, we will just say the keys of the house in French. *My husband cannot find the house keys,* the keys of the house.

S: **Mon mari ne peut pas trouver les clés de la maison**.

T: Very good. **Mon mari ne peut pas trouver les clés de la maison**. Very good. My husband can't find them.

S: **Mon mari ne peut pas les trouver**.

T: Very good. **Mon mari ne peut pas les trouver**.

# Track 21

T: What was to find, like treasure trove in English? We said the treasure trove wasn't the treasure hoard but actually a treasure find. If you draw a blank, you can just look at trove and try to make that look like a French verb, and that will start taking you there.

S: *Trover*? No. *Trove*? No.

T: Apply what you know, don't guess. What do you know about the French verbs? How do most French verbs end in their to form.

S: *Trover*. **Trouver**.

T: **Trouver**. So don't guess, don't be nervous, have a look. What do I know?

S: Yes but when I don't think the word in my mind, I get nervous.

T: Yeah so don't do that, that's not going to help you find it, what's going to help you find it is looking at what you know, you know French verbs tend to end in ER in the to form. So going from *trove* that's enough. So **trouver**, to find. And to look for, to search is **chercher**, **chercher**.

S: **Chercher**.

T: So this is CHERCHER. So CH gives us /sh/ like in **le chat**, the cat, like in **chose**, thing, CHOSE. So CH mostly gives us /sh/ in French, and here we have the same CHER repeated twice. **Chercher** is CHER CHER, but they sound different these two CHER's. **Chercher**, /shur/ /sheh/, to search, to look for.

S: **Chercher**. **Chercher**.

T: Very good. What was the word for mine, like in my friend.

S: *Mone*.

T: When you say it by itself does it sound like /mon/?

S: **Mon**.

T: **Mon**. Good. But when you say my friend, how is *my friend*?

S: **Mon_ami**.

T: **Mon_ami**. Good. So because **ami** starts with a vowel and because **mon** and **ami**, my friend, already connected in meaning, my friend (**mon_ami**) refer to one thing, this able bring out that N as if they were one word. **Mon**, **ami** – **mon_ami**. Your friend?

S: **Ton_ami**.

T: **Ton_ami**, ton_ami. The keys is **les clés**, we saw **fermer à clé**, for example, to close to key, to close by key, which was to lock. So **les clés**, the keys.

S: **Les clés**.

T: Your friend must look for the keys. So **chercher** is already to look for, to search for, so we don't need *for* here. *Your friend has to search for the keys*.
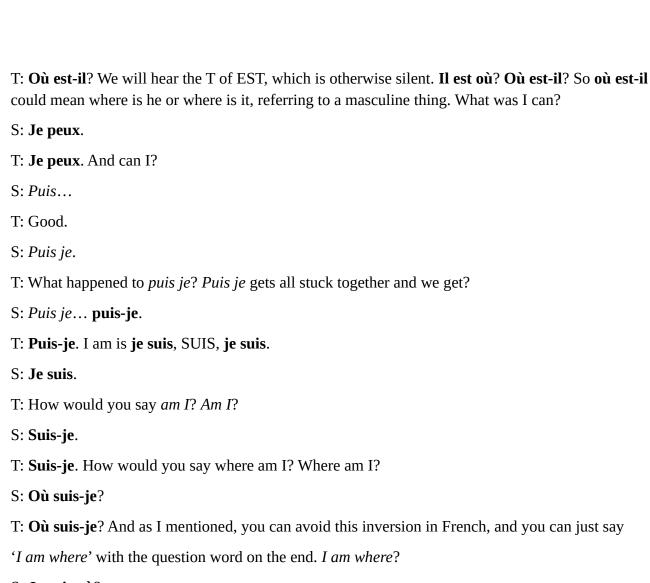
S: **Ton_ami doit chercher les clés**.

T: Very good. **Ton_ami doit chercher les clés**. What was your husband like in **le mariage**, the marriage, your husband was?

S: **Ton mari**.

T: **Ton mari**. Very good. **Ton mari**. Your wife is **ta femme**, **ta femme**, **ta femme**.

S: **Ta femme**.

T: So we have **ta** for *your* if we're referring to something feminine, and my wife is **ma femme**, **ma femme**.

S: **Ma femme**.

T: So for feminine words, we have **ma** and **ta**, rather than **mon** and **ton**, for my and your. *Can you look for my wife, I can't find her*. So the first bit, *can you search my wife*? Search for but you know we don't need the for.

S: **Peux-tu chercher ma femme**?

T: I can't find her, I cannot find her.

S: **Je ne peux pas la trouver**.

T: Very good. **Peux-tu chercher ma femme? Je ne peux pas la trouver**. Very good. So for the negation, we saw how in French we have **ne** and **pas** for *not*. **Je ne peux pas la trouver**. So we saw **ma femme**, **ta femme**, my wife, your wife, and **femme** is literally woman. **Ma femme** is *my woman*. So **femme** is also the word for woman. Wife in English actually means the same thing, wife is just the German word for female *weib*, spelt WEIB, the B changed to an F as is common between German and English. How was the car, the car in French?

S: **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. Can you look for my car, can you search my car?

S: **Peux-tu chercher ma voiture**?

T: Very good, ma, because we have **la voiture**, it's feminine. **Peux-tu** or **Tu peux chercher ma voiture**? How would you say *I can't look for the car now, I can't look for the car now*? How would you say that – I can't look for the car now?

S: **Je ne peux pas chercher la voiture**…

T: Now… *main-ten-ant*, it was spelt like this, but it sounded like differently.

S: *Maintenance*… no, *maintanance*…no.

T: All of *maintenant*, we have the IN syllable there, then we have the ANT at the end all becoming /uh/, so we get **maintenant**, *maintenant*.

S: **Maintenant**. **Maintenant**.

T: So *I can't look for the car now*. **Je ne peux pas chercher la voiture maintenant**. So we have **mon** and **ma**, **mon** and **ma** for masculine and feminine '*my*', depending on if we were referring to something masculine or feminine, or a male or female when we say '*my*'. Maybe most non French speakers have heard the words *Monsieur* and *Madame*, and although it's lost on us in the sound of Monsieur, this is actually spelt like *mon-sieur*, very literally *my sire*. Just with years of use it's

become *Monsieur* and also *Madame* which is of course, if we look at it, my dame, **ma dame**, my lady. It's actually what *Madonna* means. In fact in the Hunchback of Notre Dame, **Notre Dame de Paris**, of course we don't pronounce the final S of **Paris**, of Paris. So Notre Dame as we say in English, **Notre Dame**, just means our lady, our Dame, and refers to the Virgin. How would you say our car, our car?

S: **Notre voiture**.

T: Very good. **Notre voiture**. **Notre** works for both masculine and feminine nouns. So again we have the TRE like in the verb we saw **attendre**, which was DRE to wait, **attendre**, and I was talking about that R and that E were getting swallowed into the D. We can also think of it as a /huh/ sound. So **notre** for example you can think of it is /not-huh/, /not-huh/, **notre**, **notre**.

S: **Notre**.

T: I have to look for our car, I have to look for our car.

S: **Je dois chercher notre voiture**.

T: Very good. **Je dois chercher notre voiture**. What was the message? This word ends AGE like village?

S: **Le message**.

T: Le message. And to send or to envoy literally in French, to send?

S: **Envoyer**.

T: **Envoyer**. *You have to send our message, you have to send our message*.

S: **Tu doit envoyer notre message**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois envoyer notre message**. We saw **à la fête**, for example, to the party. So we have **à** for *to* in this sense, this sense of to the party, and it also works for the sense of *to my friend*, like I want to send it to my friend. How would you say that – *I want to send it to my friend*?

S: **Je veux l'envoyer à mon ami**.

T: Very good. **Je veux l'envoyer à mon ami**. You must send them to our friend, you must send them to our friend.

S: **Tu doit** *les envoyer* **à notre ami**.

T: Very good, but when you say *les envoyer,* what's going to happen?

S: **Les_envoyer**.

T: **Les_envoyer**. Very good, we hear the S. It reappears because of the vowel **envoyer**, but not just because of this, but because **les** and **envoyer** are very connected in the meaning that they are transcribing there, to send them, and like I mentioned in many other languages that would be just one word, to send them. And French makes them one word in the sound.  **Tu doit les_envoyer à notre ami**. **Les_envoyer**, **les_envoyer**. So with **le** and **envoyer**, we had a contraction, **l'envoyer**. And with **les** and **envoyer**, we had the liaison, **les_envoyer**. And it is generally the case that where we have contractions, like in **l'envoyer**, we'll also have liaisons occurring like in **les envoyer**.

# Track 22

T: To try or to attempt in French is **essayer**, **essayer**.

S: **Essayer**.

T: This is related to essay, and essay is a trial or an attempt. It's actually just like essay with the ER ending. ESSAYER. And we have E with a double consonant so we get an S sound even though we don't have a written accent, that's /*eh*/*sayer*, not /*uh*/*sayer*, because we have ESS. **Essayer**, to try, to attempt.

S: **Essayer**.

T: So essayer is to try, and I try or I'm trying is **j'essaye**. So we have je and essay contracting so we get J apostrophe **essaye**. **j'essaye**. So we hear the /eh/ of essay rather than the /uh/ of **je**, **je essaye** – **j'essaye**. I try, I'm trying. If you want to I'm trying to, like I'm trying to find the keys, in French we will say I'm trying of, I'm attempting of, we'll use **de**, of, in French. So the key, the key was **la clé**, we saw **fermer à clé**, to lock, to close by key. So how would you say *I'm trying to find the keys*, I'm trying, *I'm attempting of to find the keys*.

S: **J'essaye de trouver** *la clé.*

T: The keys.

S: **Les clés**. **J'essaye de trouver les clés**.

T: **J'essaye de trouver les clés**. I'm trying to find my car, I'm trying to find my car.

S: *Je'ssaye* **de trouver ma voiture**.

T: Very good but I'm still hearing /juh/ rather than /jeh/. Remember we have J apostrophe **essaye**. **J'essaye**. **J'essaye de trouver ma voiture**. So with essayer, to try, when we connect this with another verb, I'm trying *to find*, we connect that with **de**. **J'essaye de trouver**. The car key, if you want to say the car key in French, you will just say the key of the car. And **clé** is feminine, **la clé**. **S**o how would that be? *The car key, the key of the car*.

S: **La clé de la voiture**.

T: **La clé de la voiture**. I'm trying to find the car key.

S: **J'essaye de trouver la clé de la voiture**.

T: Very good. **J'essaie de trouver la clé de la voiture**. And the Y of **essaye** when we say **j'essaye** can also be written as an I, which gives us an AI combination, which gives us an /eh/ sound in French. So other than **j'essaye**, we could also hear **j'essaie**. This verb has two forms, I try – **j'essaye**, **j'essaie**. Both exist. So we have **trouver**, to find, and to look for or to search was?

S: **Chercher**.

T: **Chercher**. Very good. Can you look for my car key, can you look for the key of my car?

S: **Peux-tu chercher la clé de ma voiture**?

T: Very good. **Peux-tu chercher la clé de ma voiture**? Can you try to find my car key, can you try to find the key of my car? So can you try, are you able to try?

S: **Peux-tu essayer de trouver la clé de ma voiture**?

T: **Clé** is where we get clef from in English by the way, in music, like the treble clef is the treble key. The word for *where* in French, *where* in French, is **où**, OU, **où**.

S: **Où**.

T: **Où**. Where.

S: **Où**.

T: *Is*, the word for *is* is EST. How does that sound, EST?

S: /eh/.

T: /eh/. The S and the T don't sound. So how would you say where is the car key, where is the key of the car?

S: **Où est la clé de la voiture**?

T: Very good. **Où est la clé de la voiture**? Where is my car key, where is the key of my car?

S: **Où est la clé de ma voiture**?

T: **Où est la clé de ma voiture**? If you want to say *where is it*, and you mean the car key, where is it, then you will have to think about what gender **clé** is because in French you will say *where is he, where is she*, even if you are talking about things. You won't say *where is it*, you will say *where is he, where is she*. So how was the key?

S: **La clé**.

T: **La clé**. So how would you say *where is it, where is she,* if you're talking about the key?

S: **Où** *est elle*?

T: Good. **Où** *est elle*? But **est** and **elle** give us a liaison, the EST that we have for **est**, the T comes back out when we follow it with **elle**. **Où est-elle**? **Où est-elle**?

S: **Où est-elle**?

T: Where is she, or where is it, referring to a feminine thing like **la clé**. In spoken French it's very common to hear the question word on the end, on the end of the question phrase. So we can avoid this liaison of **où est-elle**, we can avoid that all together by just saying *she is where*, by putting the question word on the end. This is very common in spoken French and it's informal, familiar. So how would you do that? She is where, it is where, referring to to a feminine thing.

S: **Elle est où**?

T: **Elle est où**? **Elle est où**? He is where?

S: **Il est où**?

T: **Il est où**? But if you were to do that with the inversion, *where is he,* how would that sound?

S: **Où** *est il*?

T: Good. What happens when we put il after est?

S: **Où est-il**?

T: **Où est-il**? We will hear the T of EST, which is otherwise silent. **Il est où**? **Où est-il**? So **où est-il** could mean where is he or where is it, referring to a masculine thing. What was I can?

S: **Je peux**.

T: **Je peux**. And can I?

S: *Puis…*

T: Good.

S: *Puis je*.

T: What happened to *puis je*? *Puis je* gets all stuck together and we get?

S: *Puis je…* **puis-je**.

T: **Puis-je**. I am is **je suis**, SUIS, **je suis**.

S: **Je suis**.

T: How would you say *am I*? *Am I*?

S: **Suis-je**.

T: **Suis-je**. How would you say where am I? Where am I?

S: **Où suis-je**?

T: **Où suis-je**? And as I mentioned, you can avoid this inversion in French, and you can just say

'*I am where'* with the question word on the end. *I am where*?

S: **Je suis où**?

T: **Je suis où**? I am where? And it doesn't sound as emphatic as it does in English, '*I am where*?' It sounds just informal in French, **Je suis où**? You are in French is **tu es**, **tu es**.

S: **Tu es**.

T: And this **es** is spelt ES. It doesn't have the final T like the **est** of **il est**, **elle est**. **Tu es** – you are. *Where are you*?

S: **Où es-tu**?

T: And without the contraction, if you were to just say *you are where*?

S: **Tu es où**?

T: **Tu es où**? And this **tu** and **es** can also contract together, we can get T apostrophe ES, **t'es**. **T'es où**? **T'es où**? So you will hear this. **T'es où**? You are where?

S: **T'es où**?

T: What was of?

S: **De**.

T: **De**. If you were to say of where, from where, *from* and *where* they would also contract together and we get **d'où**, D apostrophe OU. From where – **d'où**.

S: **D'où**.

T: How would you say where are you from, or in French *from where are you*? *From where are you in French? From where are you*?

S: **D'où es tu**?

T: **D'où es tu**? From where are you – d**'où** es tu? And you could also say *you are from where*? *You are from where*?

S: **Tu es d'où**?

T: **Tu es d'où**? Or **t'es d'où**? With the two contractions. **T'es** – a contraction of **tu** and **es**. T apostrophe ES, and **d'où** – a contraction of **de** and **où**. D apostrophe OU. **T'es d'où**? **T'es d'où**? You are from where? The word for *here* in French, *here* is **ici**, **ici**.

S: **Ici**.

T: How would you say *I'm from here*, I'm from here, I am from here?

S: **Je suis d'ici**.

T: Very good. So you found the pattern, that **de** followed by a vowel will contract. **Je suis d'ici**. **Je suis d'ici**. Very good. How would you say *I'm not from here*?

S: **Je ne suis pas d'ici**.

T: Very good. **Je ne suis pas d'ici**. And what was *you are* again? *You are*?

S: **Tu es**.

T: **Tu es**. Good. And **es** was spelt ES, only ES. *Aren't you from here*, or just *you are not from* here? With a question tone of voice. *You are not from here*?

S: **Tu n'es pa d'ici**?

T: **Tu n'es pa d'ici**? Very good. Aren't you from here? **Tu n'es pa d'ici**? So **ne** and **es** all contracts together and that's spelt N apostrophe ES. So the E that we hear is the E of **es** rather than the E of **ne**. **Tu n'es pa d'ici**? So these words we are seeing, **suis** – am, **est** (EST) – is, **es** (ES) – are, for you are (**tu es**), all actually come from the verb *to be, to be*. This is all from to be: *is, am, are*. We don't usually say 'he be', I be, but *he is, I am, you are*, rather than 'you be'. So that's all from *to be*.

# Track 23

T: How was to try, to try related to essay in English?

S: **Essayer**.

T: ESSAYER. Essayer. And I try, I'm trying?

S: **J'essaye**.

T: **J'essaye**. We get J apostrophe **essaye**. **J'essaye**. Do you remember how was to eat?

S: **Manger**.

T: Good. Manger. I'm trying to eat, so in French we say *I'm trying of to eat, I'm attempting of to eat,* so I'm trying to eat?

S: **J'essaye de manger**.

T: Very good. **J'essaye de manger**. So the difference between **essayer** and **essaye** like in **j'essaye**, we can apply to other verbs too. So we saw how the ER or the -er for example, on the verb is its ending, and we saw how verbs can end in three ways in the to form. ER like most verbs: **fermer**, to open [close – Ed.]; **aller**, to go; **essayer**, to try. -ir, IR, like **voir**, **finir**. And RE, like **attendre**, to wait. For those verbs ending ER, which is the great majority of our verbs, to get that *I*, the *he*, or the *she* form from the *to* form of the verb. To get for example, I eat, he eats, she eats, from *to eat*; I confirm, she confirms, he confirms, from *to confirm*, we just remove the ending, our -er ending, the thing that makes it *to confirm*. So we get **je confirme**, **il/elle confirme**. But to make sure we hear that final consonant, we finish with an E in writing. So we get **je confirme**, But to the ear, we're just removing the /eh/ ending from **confirmer**. **Je confirme**. I confirm it.

S: **Je le confirme**.

T: **Je le confirme**. Very good. So we have **confirmer** to confirm, it's not *to* anymore. So we just pronouncing it without that /eh/ ending, **confirme**. What was to eat again?

S: **Manger**.

T: **Manger**. We have AN giving us /uh/. Manger. So this is to eat. We know it's to eat because it ends ER. Manger. How would you say I eat?

S: **Je mange**.

T: **Je mange**. So we just pronounced it without the ER ending. We write it MANGE to make sure that we pronounce that G, but to the ear it's **manger** without the /eh/ ending. **Je mange**. How would you say I can eat, I am able to eat?

S: **Je peux** *mange*.

T: Here is I'm able *to eat*.

S: **Je peux manger**.

T: **Je peux manger**. Very good. And we do the same to get the he and she form, from the to form of these ER verbs as well. We can just pronounce them without this ER ending. So how would you say he eats or he's eating?

S: **Il mange**.

T: **Il mange**. Good. So that spelt MANGE, but to the ear it's just losing the ending from **manger** – **il mange**. He's not eating, he doesn't eat.

S: **Il ne mange pas**.

T: Very good. **Il ne mange pas**. And in spoken French, we'll often also hear this without the **ne** – "**il mange pas**", or just a **ne** sound, so like an N sound /n/ you might hear as well. "/iln/ **mange pas**". She eats, she's eating.

S: **Elle mange**.

T: **Elle mange**. She doesn't eat, she's not eating.

S: **Elle ne mange pas**.

T: **Elle ne mange pas**. **Elle mange pas**. And various variations between that. '/Elln/ **mange pas**' for example. So we've spoken about how our negation has two parts in French: **ne**, **pas**. Even though one of those parts, the **ne** might not be pronounced in spoken French. The second part, **pas** here, is always pronounced but it isn't fixed. We can change it for different negative meanings. So not, or don't – not, don't, that's our standard negative meaning, let's say. And we use **pas**, PAS, for this. But we might also want to say not a thing, nothing, not anything. This is a different negative meaning. And for this, instead of **ne** and **pas**, we have **ne** and **rien**, spelt RIEN. **Rien**.

S: **Rien**.

T: And it works in exactly the same way. **Rien** goes where **pas** usually goes. So if you want to say *she doesn't eat anything*?

S: **Elle ne mange rien**.

T: Very good. **Elle ne mange rien**. So this is a slightly different negative meaning to *not*. This isn't *not* but not anything, nothing. **Elle ne mange rien**. He doesn't eat anything.

S: **Il ne mange rien**.

T: Very good. **Il ne mange rien**. And also with this **ne-rien** negative structure, we can still leave out the **ne** in spoken French. **Il mange rien**. Of course **rien** might be a familiar word from the famous song "**Je ne regrette rien**". So what does that mean – **je ne regrette rien**? **Je ne regrette rien**?

S: I don't regret anything.

T: I don't regret anything. Good. So what would the verb *to regret* be, if we have **je regrette**, *to regret*?

S: *Regrette*, **Regretter**.

T: **Regretter**. And in **regrette**, we have RE occurring twice, we have *Re-grette*. And two different E sounds, and neither of them have an accent mark on them. We have like '*re*' like in **le** for example, and then '*ette*' like in **elle**. So as I mentioned before to make sense of this, we can look at syllables. We see how the ETT there gives us an /eh/ sound like in **baguette**, like in **cigarette**, which we can generalise to E plus two consonants is also the sound we get in **elle**. **Regrette**. How would you say *she doesn't regret anything*?

S: **Elle ne regrette rien**.

T: **Elle ne regrette rien**. But *she doesn't regret it, she doesn't regret it*?

S: **Elle ne le regrette pas**.

T: Very good. **Elle ne le regrette pas**. Very good.

# Track 24

T: What was to eat again?

S: **Manger**.

T: Very good. MANGER. **Manger**. And *I eat, I'm eating.*

S: **Je mange**.

T: **Je mange**. *He eats, he is eating.*

S: **Il mange**.

T: **Il mange**. She eats, she's eating.

S: **Elle mange**.

T: **Elle mange**. Good. And all of these spelt MANGE. For you, for **tu**, we also just pronounce the ER verb without its ending. So you eat would be?

S: **Tu manges**

T: **Tu manges**. Are you eating?

S: **Manges-tu**?

T: **Manges-tu**? So the form we have for **tu** – it sounds like **manger** without the ER, but for **tu** we add ES when we remove our ER. So rather than just an E to make sure we pronounce the last consonant, we also have an S here, we add ES. But it sounds exactly the same as the other forms just like the to verb without its to ending. **Manger**, **manges**. That last ES isn't pronounced at all. What was to confirm?

S: **Confirmer**.

T: **Confirmer**. And to close was very similar, we got rid of this 'con' and we had a very small change to get to close.

S: **Fermer**.

T: **Fermer**. Very good. FERMER. *I close, I'm closing*.

S: **Je ferme**.

T: **Je ferme**. Good. I'm closing it.

S: **Je le ferme**.

T: **Je le ferme**. And what if you meant the door, when you said I'm closing it, what if you meant **la porte**?

S: **Je la ferme**.

T: **Je la ferme**. He closes?

S: **Il ferme**.

T: **Il ferme**. And she closes?

S: **Elle ferme**.

T: **Elle ferme**. You close?

S: **Tu fermes**.

T: **Tu fermes**. Good. So here we have ES – FERMES, but it sounds the same as **je ferme, il ferme**, **tu fermes**. What was to lock, to close to key by key.

S: **Fermer à clé**.

T: Very good. **Fermer à clé**. Are you locking it, and we mean the door, again, are you looking it?

S: **Tu la fermes à clé**?

T: **Tu la fermes à clé**? To live, to live somewhere, to live somewhere is a **habiter**, **habiter**.

S: **Habiter**.

T: And this is HABITER. So we have a silent H, **habiter**, like the English word *habitate*. **Habiter**, to live somewhere.

S: **Habiter**.

T: You live.

S: **Tu habites**.

T: **Tu habites**. The word for where was OU, **où**.

S: **Où**.

T: Where do you live?

S: **Où habites-tu**?

T: **Où habites-tu**? Or we could avoid making the inversion there, putting the question word on the end. *You live where*, how would that be, *you live where*?

S: **Tu habites où**?

T: Good. **Tu habites où**? And this would be more informal or familiar. **Tu habites où**? The word for here is ici, ici.

S: **Ici**.

T: This is ICI, **ici**.

S: **Ici**.

T: He lives here.

S: **Il habite ici**.

T: Very good. **Il habite ici**. He doesn't live here, he doesn't live here.

S: **Il n'habite pas ici**.

T: Very good. **Il n'habite**. You contracted **ne** and **habite**. Very good. **Il n'habite pas ici**. So we have **ne** apostrophe HABITE, and we can do that because the H is silent, even though we have a consonant there, we still even write this contraction. **Il n'habite pas ici**. And we could also have a liaison here but an optional one, not an obligatory one. **pas_ici**, we could say. **Il n'habite pas_ici**. So some liaisons are optional in French. What was of or from?

S: **De**.

T: **De**. DE. Good. Like in **demander**, to demand or to ask. *From here*, how would you say *from here*?

S: *D'esi*.

T: Again?

S: **D'ici**.

T: Very good. **D'ici**. They contract. D apostrophe **ici**. **D'ici**. I am, I am was **je suis**.

S: **Je suis**.

T: How would you say *I am from here*?

S: **Je suis d'ici**.

T: **Je suis d'ici**. *I'm not from here*?

S: **Je ne suis pas d'ici**.

T: **Je ne suis pas d'ici**. **Je ne suis pas d'ici**. '*But*', '*but*' in French is spelt MAIS, How might that sound, MAIS?

S: /meh/

T: Very good. AI gives us an /eh/ sound like in **maison**, house, like in **nécessaire**, which has the AIRE ending. **Mais**. I'm not from here but I live here, I'm not from here but I live here.

S: **Je ne suis pas d'ici** *me je…* **j'habite ici**.

T: Good. But let's go back to but, how how does that sound?

S: /muh/… /meh/

T: /meh/, not /muh/. That would be ME.

S: Ah okay, yes.

T: MAIS gives us a different /eh/ sound. **Mais**. **Je ne suis pas d'ici**. I'm not from here.  **Je ne suis pas d'ici mais j'habite ici**, **mais j'habite ici**. But I live here. Very good.

# Track 25

T: What was to live, like to live somewhere?

S: **Habiter**.

T: **Habiter**. HABITER. **Habiter**. School is **école**.

S: **École**.

T: How would you say the school?

S: **L'école**.

T: **L'école**. So we don't know what gender it is yet, but we do know how to say the school because **le** or **la** will just contract with **école**. But **école** is spelt ECOLE. So what gender do you think it is?

S: **La**, feminine.

T: Feminine. Good. We have the final E ending, so it's most probably feminine and it is, **la école** becoming **l'école**. **Près de** means near to, **près de**. Like present, **près** is spelt PRES, **près**.

S: **Près**.

T: So **près de** means near to. How would you say near to the school?

S: **Près de l'école**.

T: Very good. So we're not actually saying *near to,* but *near from*, *near of.* **Près de l'école**. I live close to the school.

S: **J'habite près de l'école**.

T: Very good. **J'habite près de l'école**. So we have a lot of different E's here. **Près** is our biggest most open E in French. **Près de l'école**, **l'école**. Hospital in French is **hôpital**, **hôpital**. HOPITAL. So we have the silent H again like in **habiter**, and there's no S here. **Hôpital**, **hôpital**.

S: **Hôpital**.

T: How would you say he lives near to, close by, the hospital?

S: **Il habite près de l'hôpital**.

T: **Il habite près de l'hôpital**. **Il habite près de l'hôpital**. What was the word for *is*, like in he is, she is?

S: **Est**.

T: Est. Good. Spelt EST. Est. So school was **école**, how would you say she is close by the school?

S: **Elle est près de l'école**.

T: **Elle est près de l'école**. So school (**école**) and hospital (**hôpital**) actually reveal a pattern to us. Quite an odd and interesting one. When we have SP, ST, S plus a hard sound basically like /p/, /t/, /k/, in a word that's the same in French and English. The S disappears in French, and in fact we've already seen this. What was the word for party in French, party?

S: **Fête**.

T: **Fête**. And this was feast, festival. And that S of feast, festival, before that hard T disappears in the French word. And we got **fête**. It's also the same pattern that we see between monster and **montrer**. There we have the S disappearing before that T. Monster – **montrer**, to show, which we saw was coming from monster, related to the meaning of omens. And when that S does leave, it also leaves an accent on the preceding vowel to make sure everybody knows it was there, usually. And that's that little hat, that little circumflex I mentioned in **fête**. And we also have it on the O of **hôpital** for example. And this is quite a common pattern. For example, the word *forest* in French is the same but just without that S coming before that hard T. So how would that sound in French, *forest*?

S: *Forête*.

T: Good. But would you pronounce that last T?

S: **Forêt**.

T: **Forêt**. Very good. **La forêt**. How would you say *I'm close by the forest*? *I'm close by the forest, I'm near the forest*?

S: **Je suis près de la forêt**.

T: Very good. **Je suis près de la forêt**. Beast, the beast in French is **la bête**, **la bête**.

S: La **bête**.

T: This is BETE, which is of course why we hear the T, **la bête**. *Interest*, how might that sound in French, *interest*, as in *the interest*?

S: *Intérêt*.

T: Very good. But we have the IN syllable, like in **inviter**.

S: **Intérêt**.

T: Very good. **Intérêt**, **l'interêt**, which is actually **le**, it's masculine. **L'interêt**. We could have **la côte**, the coast. **Le coût**, COUT, the cost. We could have **la pâte**, the paste or pastrie. And in the plural, PATES, pasta, it means pasta. **Les pâtes**. *He is eating the pasta*.

S: **Il mange** *la pâte*.

T: In plural to get the meaning of pasta, we put it in plural.

S: **Les pâtes**.

T: Very good. **Il mange les pâtes**. Even the word **crêpe** is also from this pattern. We have crisp or crispy in English. **Crêpe** is the same root as crisp but with the S again before that hard /p/ sound disappears. Island or isle in French is spelt ILE. How would that sound?

S: **Île**.

T: **Île**.

S: **Île**.

T: The same as he. The word for storm, **tempête**. You might not realise that this is just tempest. **Tempête**. So there's many a word with this pattern of an S in the ST, SP, SC combination disappearing in the French word. And this means we have yet another curious way to internalise the

vocabulary that we come across, and finding examples of this pattern. To stop in French is **arrêter**, **arrêter**, to stop.

S: **Arrêter**.

T: That's spelt ARRE with a little hat on it, TER. What might it be connected to in English? ARRE with the little hat, T and then the verb ending ER?

S: Arrest.

T: To arrest. Good. And it also means to arrest in French. But also for the common meaning of to stop. **Arrêter**. How would you say I'm stopping the car?

S: (*Je*) **J'arrête la voiture**.

T: Very good. **J'arrête la voiture**. So we have **arrêter**, to stop, we don't pronounce that ending to get the I form *Je arrête,* and of course that contracts **J'arrête**. **J'arrête la voiture**. He's stopping the car, he's stopping the car.

S: **Il arrête la voiture**.

T: Very good. **Il arrête la voiture**. Fume, fume in English comes from the word smoke in French, and to smoke is **fumer**. FUMER. **Fumer**.

S: **Fumer**.

T: **Fumer**. If you want to say I want to stop, I want to quit smoking, in French you can say *I want to stop of smoking, of to smoke*. So *I want to stop of to smoke*.

S: **Je veux arrêter de fumer**.

T: **Je veux arrêter de fumer**. So **arrêter** or **arrêter de** also means to quit. How would you say I'm stopping smoking, I'm quitting smoking, rather than I want to quit smoking. Just I'm quitting smoking.

S: **J'arrête de fumer**.

T: Very good. **J'arrête de fumer**. If you want to say I'm stopping, not saying what you're stopping, just I'm stopping. And what you mean in French at least is *I'm stopping myself, I'm stopping myself*. So how would that be? *I'm stopping*.

S:  **Je m'arrête**.

T:  **Je m'arrête**. So without contractions it would be *je me arrête*. And when we put that together **je m'arrête**. I don't stop, I'm not stopping.

S: **Je ne m'arrête pas**.

T: Very good.  **Je ne m'arrête pas**. Or just '**je m'arrête pas**'. *You stop*.

S: **Tu t'arrêtes**.

T: Very good. **Tu t'arrêtes**. Of course if we need to say **je m'arrête** – **je m'arrête**, I stop myself; you stop is you stop yourself – **tu t'arrêtes**. Don't you stop, aren't you stopping, you don't stop?

S: **Tu ne t'arrêtes pas**?

T: Very good. **Tu ne t'arrêtes pas**? To study in French is **étudier**, **étudier**.

S: **Étudier**.

T: That's ETU – so we have **tu** there like in the word for you – DIER. **Étudier**, to study.

S: **Étudier**.

T: So this is literally again the same word as study, only we're missing the S of the ST syllable, and we can get an E before here, but just like in **école**, which was again the same word for school, is just the E before and we're getting rid of the S. School, **école**. Study, **étudier**. I study, I study.

S: **J'étudie**.

T: **J'étudie**. **J'étudie**. So **Je** and **étudie** then together **j'étudie**. And this is spelt ETUDIE, but of course it just sounds like **étudier** without the -er ending. **Étudie**, **j'étudie**. I don't study.

S: **Je n'étudie pas**.

T: **Je n'étudie pas**. So here we have the /eh/ of **étudie**, not the /uh/ of **ne**, because again they are contracting. N apostrophe **étudie**. **Je n'étudie pas**. I don't study anything, I don't study anything.

S: **Je n'étudie rien**.

T: Very good. **Je n'étudie rien**. What was the word for *where*?

S: **Où**.

T: **Où**. OU. *Where do you study*?

S: **Où étudies-tu**?

T: **Où étudies-tu**? And what if you wanted just to say *you study where*?

S: **Tu étudies où**?

T: Very good. **Tu étudies où**? Or **t'étudies où**? *Don't you study*?

S: **Tu n'étudies pas**?

T: Very good. **Tu n'étudies pas**? So here **étudies** is spelt ETUDIES, but again, it just sounds like **étudier** without the -er ending. **Tu n'étudies pas**? *Don't you study anything*? *Don't you study nothing*?

S: **Tu n'étudies rien**?

T: Very good. **Tu n'étudies rien**?

# Track 26

T: So we continue Introduction to French with a new student. (Welcome Ed.) The word for *what* in French is **que**. QUE. Pronounced /kuh/.

S: **Que**.

T: What was to eat?

S: **Manger**.

T: **Manger**. And you eat?

S: (*Tu manger*) **tu manges**.

T: **Tu manges**. Good. We have an ES ending but we don't hear that. It's just like manger but without the -er ending. Are you eating?

S: **Tu manges**?

T: **Tu manges**? Or?

S: **Manges-tu**?

T: Very good. **Manges-tu**? We could make the inversion there, we have the option, it's slightly more informal, slightly more familiar to say '**tu manges**?' than '**manges-tu**?' What are you eating?

S: **Que manges-tu**?

T: Very good. **Que manges-tu**? So when we have a question word at the beginning like '**que**', the inversion that we make for the question is no longer optional, we need to do it. **Que manges-tu**? We couldn't say '*Que tu manges*?' I know in French is **je sais**, **je sais**. I know.

S: **Je sais**.

T: This is spelt SAIS. And it's related to *sapens* in homo sapens. It's the knowing being, the wise being, the homo sapens. So *I know* – **je sais**.

S: **Je sais**.

T: *I don't know*.

S: **Je ne sais pas**.

T: **Je ne sais pas**. Very good. *I know nothing*.

S: **Je ne sais rien**.

T: Very good. **Je ne sais rien**. Again, what was the word for *what*?

S: **Que**.

T: **Que**. Also means *that*, in the sense of 'I know that you want to eat', or 'I think that it's okay'. So how would you say that – *I know that you want to eat, I know that you want to eat*?

S: **Je sais que tu veux manger**.

T: Very good. **Je sais que tu veux manger**. To come in French is **venir**, **venir**. To come.

S: *Vénir*.

T: So again the E is like /uh/, /vuh/, **venir**.

S: **Venir**.

T: Much better. **Venir**. And it ends IR like **finir** for example, to finish. And this *ven* of **venir** is a very busy building block, we have it all over. It's what we have in souvenir; in avenue; revenue; convenient – convenient is when things come together; adventure – there you have the *ven* of **venir**; again convention, convent, intervene. So we have **venir** – *to come*.

S: **Venir**.

T: Very good. I know that you want to come, I know that you want to come.

S: **Je sais que tu veux venir**.

T: **Je sais que tu veux venir**. Very good. So **que** is *that* in this sense of the word. I know *that* you want to come. And also the word for *what*. *You know* is **tu sais**, **tu sais**. *You know*.

S: **Tu sais**.

T: Do you know?

S: **Sais-tu**?

T: **Sais-tu**? **Tu sais**? Do you know it?

S: **Tu le sais**?

T: Good. **Tu le sais**? Or **le sais-tu**? So this is what you would say as a complete sentence in French. If you were to say 'do you know?' as a complete sentence you would say 'do you know it?' **Tu le sais**? What do you know?

S: *Que tu sais*? **Que sais-tu**?

T: Very good. **Que sais-tu**? Very good. So because we have the question word there **que** we need to make that inversion. **Que sais-tu**? But we've also seen how we can put the question word after the verb in French and avoid the inversion. We can say 'you know what?' rather than 'what do you know?' But if we want to put '*what*' after to avoid that inversion, '*you know what*?' and be a bit more informal and bit more familiar, the word for what is no longer **que** but **quoi**. We use a different word for *what*. **Quoi**.

S: **Quoi**.

T: So if you want to say *you know what*?

S: **Tu sais quoi**?

T: **Tu sais quoi**? This may be because as we saw, **que** also means that, and '**tu sais que**' may be misunderstood like '*you know that*', and we'd be waiting to hear what. So we use quoi when *what* comes after the verb. **Tu sais quoi**. And '**tu sais quoi**?' is used to in like 'you know what?' you know when you have something surprising to say. It's used a lot like that in French. **Tu sais quoi**? *You know what*? This quoi is also what we have in English French expression, when we say it has a certain '*je ne sais quoi*', it has a certain I don't know what, which is used in French too. **Un je ne sais quoi**. Tell me again what was to eat?

S: **Manger**.

T: **Manger**. I eat.

S: **Je mange**.

T: **Je mange**. So we have in sound, **manger** without the ending – **mange**. But in writing, MANGE, to make sure we hear that final G – **je mange**. He eats.

S: **Il mange**.

T: **Il mange**. Spelt the same as **je mange**. You eat.

S: **Tu manges**.

T: **Tu manges**. This has an S on the end but of course we don't hear it. **Tu manges**. What are you eating?

S: **Tu manges quoi**?

T: **Tu manges quoi**? Or if you wanted to use que, how would it be?

S: **Que manges-tu**?

T: **Que manges-tu**? Very good. **Quoi**, **quoi** is also a word you would use in exclamation, rather than **que**. You would say "**Quoi**?" "*What*?" So this form isn't only for when we have *what* on the end of the question. In fact, the word for *why* in French is built with **quoi** – **pourquoi**. Literally '*for what*'. **Pourquoi**, for what, why. And that's one word. **Pourquoi**.

S: **Pourquoi**.

T: *Why don't you want to eat, why don't you want to eat*?

S: **Pourquoi tu ne veux pas manger**?

T: Very good. **Pourquoi tu ne veux pas manger**? And with **pourquoi** we don't have to make an inversion anymore, you felt that because you said **pourquoi tu ne veux**… And this is probably because French decided that the question can be contained in that question phrase, even though that's one word **pourquoi**. It literally means because of what, for what. And there the question is kind of contained in there. So even though we have that in the beginning we don't need to make the inversion if we don't want to. **Pourquoi tu ne veux pas manger**? Of course, with the inversion: **pourquoi ne veux-tu pas manger**? Why don't you want to eat anything?

S: (*Pourquoi tu ne veux manger rein*? No…) **Pourquoi tu ne veux rein manger**?

T: Good. So **rein** replaces **pas**. So our negation, our normal everyday negation is **ne-pas**. But then we can have variations on that. So **ne-pas** gives us don't or not. But then **ne-rein** gives us not anything. **Pourquoi tu ne veux rein manger**? Very good.

# Track 27

T: So in **pourquoi**, *why*, the word for *why*, we have **pour** which is *for*, and **quoi**, *what. For what. For* and **pour** are actually the same word. So in the evolution of languages, some words share a root but that root changes sound in one language and not in the other, or in different ways in the two languages. This is why we have many F's in English which are P's in French. If you look out for this, you will notice many words which don't look at all similar but are actually the same word which has just undergone a consonant shift. So for example we have *for* and **pour**. **Un peu**, a little, is connected to a few in English especially if you pronounce **peu** as it's written, I mean, if you were to read PEU in English, how would you pronounce that?

S: /pew/.

T: /pew/, just like few. So you can really see the connection there. **Un peu**, few. We have the English F to a French P. So when we have a P in a French word which looks unfamiliar and unconnected to English words we know, we can give this a try and see if we find a related word with an F in English rather than just trying to memorise the new word. So maybe you look up or ask somebody for the word foot and they tell you that foot in French is **pied**. PIED. **Pied**.

S: **Pied**.

T: So you could just try to remember it, to remember that, memorise it, whatever that means, or you can notice how we have an F in English foot which is a P in French, and the D which isn't pronounced, PIED, D and T are two very similar sounds so we can easily see we can clearly see how foot and pied, as different as they sound, are actually the same word. To speak, to speak in French is **parler**, **parler**.

S: **Parler**.

T: How would you say I speak.

S: *Je parler, je pal*.

T: Well, you kind of half hear the E here, because it's quite hard to finish on an L, so it's **je parle**.

S: **Je parle**.

T: So, you know, you can fall into the E, it depends the speed you're speaking, what comes afterwards so you can hear '**je** /paahl/', or '**je** /parrl/'. He speaks.

S: **Il parle**.

T: **Il parle**. She speaks.

S: **Elle parle**. You speak.

T: **Tu parles**. **Parler** is actually related to fable, you know this word in English, fable. A fable is a told story, an oral story, and then we get **parler** to speak, and fairy and also fate also related to this root that **parler** comes from. A fairy is a 'speaky', it's a messenger. And fate literally means something like the spoken thing in Latin. Interestingly fate in Arabic is the written thing, if you translate the word directly. So we have two very close ideas there. Give me again what was the word for *what* or the words for *what*.

S: **Que**, **quoi**.

T: Good, we have **que** or **quoi** if we will put the word at the end, and then we have why built from **quoi**.

S: **Pourquoi**.

T: **Pourquoi**. Why are you speaking?

S: **Pourquoi parles-tu**?

T: **Pourquoi parles-tu**? **Pourquoi tu parles**? So **pourquoi** is literally for what, because of what. About what is **de quoi**. This is two words. **pourquoi** is one word, but **de quoi**, these are two words. So about what is literally of what. **De quoi**.

S: **De quoi**.

T: So if you want to say for example, what are you talking about, what are you speaking about, you will say *of what are you speaking*?

S: **De quoi parles-tu**?

T: **De quoi parles-tu**? **De quoi tu parles**? You could also say **tu parles de quoi**? It's quite flexible. And like with **pourquoi** we don't have an obligatory inversion when we use **de quoi**. We can think that that the question is contained in that **de quoi** bit. So we can have **de quoi tu parles**? **De quoi parles-tu**? So we said for and **pour** are the same word, just with our F to P shift, father in French is **père**, **père**.

S: **Père**.

T: Again, our F to P shift, which also exists within English. We have father and then paternal. Again from the same root. **Père**. My father.

S: **Mon père**.

T: Very good. **Mon père**. Our father. You can think of the Hunchback of…?

S: **Notre père**.

T: Very good. **Notre père**. French in French is **le français**.

S: **Le français**.

T: The French. So you could say our father doesn't speak French. You could say it either way, our Father doesn't speak French, or our father doesn't speak *the* French. Both are acceptable.

S: **Notre père ne parle pas le français**.

T: Very good. **Notre père ne parle pas le français**. **Notre père ne parle pas français**. What was again the word for foot?

S: *Pied*. **Pied**.

T: **Pied**. **Pied**. The D on the end we don't pronounce it. **Pied**. To go in French was **aller**, and to go on foot is **aller à pied**, **aller à pied**.

S: **Aller à pied**.

T: Do you remember how was the house?

S: *Le maison*.

T: **La**.

S: **La maison**.

T: **La maison**. *I do not want to go to the house on foot, I do not want to go to the house on foot*.

S: **Je ne veux pas aller** (*à maison…*) **à la maison à pied**.

T: Very good. **Je ne veux pas aller à la maison à pied**. Or that order is flexible here, we could have **je ne veux pas aller à pied à la maison**. And also we have an optional liaison here. **Pas aller** could become **pas_aller**. Now this liaison is optional, and dialect and age and ideolect, the personal individual dialect, will influence what is considered normal. So we could also have **je ne veux pas_aller à la maison à pied**. Very good.

# Track 28

T: What was the village in French, the village?

S: Completely lost that one.

T: Words endings AGE, you can just pull them over to French.

S: (*La village…*) **le village**.

T: **Le village**. It's a masculine ending there, AGE ending. **Le village**. So you know, we had like **le message**, **le garage**. To the village isn't *à le village*, but **au village**, **au village**.

S: **Au village**.

T: Something very strange happens here, **à** and **le** become AU, which is pronounced like /oh/, /oh/. And if you've had goodbye in French, you've already heard this. **Au revoir**, **au revoir**, which is literally 'to the re-seeing'. This is literally *à le revoir, à le revoir*, but **à** and **le** become **au**, **au**. **Au revoir**. So to the villages is **au village**, **au village**.

S: **Au village**.

T: Our father doesn't want to go to the village, our father doesn't want to go to the village.

S: **Notre père ne veut pas aller au village**.

T: Very good. **Notre père ne veut pas aller au village**. Our father doesn't want to go to the village on foot.

S: **Notre père ne veut pas aller à pied** (*à le village…*) **au village**.

T: Very good. **Notre père ne veut pas aller à pied au village**. Or **aller au village à pied**, we could have. **Le bureau**, **le bureau** is the office, of course where we get bureaucracy from. **Le bureau**.

S: **Le bureau**.

T: How would you say to the office.

S: **Au bureau**.

T: Very good. *À le* becomes AU. **Au bureau**. He in the plural, in English, is they. Two he's are they. Two she's are also they. And two it's are also they. So this is quite a non-obvious plural in English. To go from he to they, from she to they. But they is the plural. In French we'll just add an S for this. So we have **Il** for he and for they we will just add an S to **il**. ILS. How does that sound?

S: (*Ilse…*) **Ils**.

T: Yep. It sounds the same, we don't pronounce that last S, but we write it, but it sounds the same. **Ils**. So that's also they but for masculine or mixed groups. If we have all females we will make L plural for they. So how would that sound?

S: **Elles**.

T: **Elles**. The same. They can, they can, they are able to is **ils** or **elles peuvent**.

S: **Il peuvent**.

T: Good. This is spelt PEUVENT. ENT on the end of verbs in French isn't pronounced, but it is making us hear that V before it. PEUVENT. /Poev/.

S: **Peuvent**.

T: Why can't they go to the office, why can't they go to the office?

S: **Pourquoi ils ne peuvent pas aller** *au* **bureau**?

T: Good, you said /ow/ because you are thinking about how it's written.

S: **Au**. **Au bureau**.

T: **Au**. **Au bureau**.

S: **Au bureau**.

T: Very good. **Pourquoi ils ne peuvent pas aller au bureau**? Or we could also have the inversion there. **Pourquoi ne peuvent-ils**… but when we do that, how would that sound? Because here we have ENT on the end. So where we made that inversion?

S: There's a liaison.

T: Yes.

S: /poev-en-til/.

T: So you don't hear the whole ending of the verb, just that last consonant.

S: /poev-et-til/.

T: **Peuvent_ils**.

S: **Peuvent_ils**.

T: You only hear that last consonant, and we hear it because it's sticking on to the next word, it's not on the end of the syllable anymore. It's the beginning of a new syllable, so **peuvent_ils**. So if we were to make the inversion here we would have an obligatory liaison, because these words are so connected in meaning. **Ils peuvent**… **peuvent-ils**, **peuvent-ils**. **Pourquoi ne peuvent-ils pas aller au bureau**. In a similar way that **à** and **le** become **au**, AU, if you want to say *of the* talking about the masculine thing, we don't get '*de le*', but **du**. So we have two situations here of the masculine **le** just becoming a 'u', *à le* becomes **au**, AU, and *de le* becomes **du**, DU. How would you say of the village, from the village?

S: **Du village**.

T: **Du village**. Fish in French is **poisson**, **poisson**.

S: **Poisson**.

T: Like the star sign Pisces. Again we have the F to P shift – fish, **poisson**. Spelt POISSON. **Poisson**. What was to try, like essay?

S: **Essayer**.

T: **Essayer**, **essayer**. To try, like to try food for example, is **goûter**, **goûter**. Again this is like our ST, or S hard consonant pattern that we saw, like in the word party – feast, **fête**. Beast, **bête**. The ST of like gusto which we say sometimes in English, or disgusting. There we lose that S before that T.

**Goûter** – to try, but like in the sense of food, to sample. You have to try the fish, and fish is masculine. **Le poisson**.

S: **Tu dois goûter le poisson**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois goûter le poisson**. You have to try the fish from the village, you have to try the fish from the village.

S: **Tu dois goûter le poisson du village**.

T: **Tu dois goûter le poisson du village**. This verb depending on the dialect and again personal dialect, idiolect, can also be **goûter à**. So you can be **goûter** or **goûter à**, depending on the French speaker. Using goûter à how would you say *you have to try the fish from the village*?

S: **Tu dois goûter** *à le* **poisson du village**.

T: Good but what will happen with *goûter à le*?

S: **Tu dois goûter au poisson du village**.

T: Very good. **Tu dois goûter au poisson du village**. And the verb to fish, the verb to finish is **pêcher**. Again our F to P shift. **Pêcher**, to fish.

S: **Pêcher**.

T: You have to try to fish, you have to try to fish.

S: **Tu dois essayer de pêcher**.

T: Very good. You jumped over all of my traps there. Essayer, because this isn't trying the fish like tasting it, coming from like gusto, **goûter**, this is to try to fish essayer, and when we connect that with another verb we also used **de**. Very good. **Tu dois essayer de pêcher**. Very good. Other examples of the F to P shift between English and French are *feather* for example, this is **plume** in French, which is where we get the word pen from, well from the Latin anyway, but that's all connected. Feather, **plume**. How would you say the feather?

S: *Le plum*.

T: What gender?

S: *La plome*.

T: **La plume**. How do you know it's feminine?

S: Ends in an E.

T: Yes it ends in an E probably, because we hear that M on the end. **La plume**. So we can imagine that ends in an E because we're hearing the final consonant. So yeah it's feminine. **La plume**. Also related is helicopter, helicopter means spiral – *helico*, wing – *pter*, *pter* means wing and then that last bit we can easily see the relation to feather with the F to P shift, pter – fter – feather. Or even a fart. A fart in French is **péter** or **pet** coming from the meaning of to lose. A fart is a little loss, and to lose is **perdre**, **perdre**. That's to lose.

S: **Perdre**.

T: Ending RE, like to wait, **attendre**. PERDRE. **Perdre**, to lose. *I don't want to lose it, I don't want to lose it*.

S: **Je ne veux pas le perdre**.

T: **Je ne veux pas le perdre**. I don't want to lose them.

S: **Je ne veux pas les perdre**.

T: Very good. **Je ne veux pas les perdre**. So LES, we don't hear the S but the E does change quality, so **le** is it, and **les** is them.  **Je ne veux pas les perdre**. We saw that they can is **ils** or **elles peuvent**, so how would you say *they can't lose, they can't lose*?

S: **Ils ne peuvent pas perdre**.

T: Very good. **Ils** or **Elles ne peuvent pas perdre**. very good.

# Track 29

T: What was they can, they can, they are able.

S: (*Ilse, ils peuvé…*) **ils peuvent**.

T: **Ils peuvent**. Good. So we don't pronounce the S on the end, we have ILS for the plural for they, but we don't pronounce that. **Ils peuvent**. And that's for males or mixed groups, if we were talking about just females we would say?

S: **Elles peuvent**.

T: **Elles peuvent**. Good. *They want* is **ils** or **elles veulent**. This is spelt VEULENT.

S: **Ils veulent**.

T: **Ils veulent**. So we have an L there, an L, we hear an L on the end there, we have VEULENT. The ENT on the end of verbs isn't pronounced, but it does make us hear that L. And this is like the L that we have in volunteer, volition, coming from the meaning of wanting. **Ils** or **elles veulent**. What was to lose?

S: **Perdre**.

T: **Perdre**. Good. PERDRE. Which is like perishable in English. Perishable is lose-able. Perishable food, food that goes off. **Perdre** – to lose. *They don't want to lose.*

S: **Ils ne** *vulent…*

T: Good.

S: **Veulent**.

T: So you can think of **je veux**. Now that vowel changes a little bit with the L, because the L kind of stretches it a bit, so **je veux**, **ils veulent**. They don't want to lose.

S: **Ils ne** (*vulent*) **veulent pas perdre**.

T: **Ils ne veulent pas perdre**. Very good. They don't want to lose anything, they don't want to lose anything.

S: **Ils ne veulent rein** *perd-re… perd-re.*

T: Very good. If you got more accent on the bit at the beginning, /perd/, and let the rest kind of fall out, I think you will find the pronunciation easier, because it is hard, you have this DRE kind of gets all sucked in together, but if you kind of focus more in the beginning, **perdre**, and let the rest kind of fall out, you want to give that a try.

S: **Perdre**.

T: Better. They don't want to lose anything. **Ils or elles ne veulent rein perdre**. What was they can?

S: **Ils peuvent**.

T: **Ils peuvent**, **elles peuvent**. And they want.

S: **Ils veulent**.

T: **Ils veulent**, or **elles veulent**. I must, what was *I must*?

S: **Je dois**.

T: **Je dois**. And we have a silent S there, it's DOIS, just like **tu dois**. What was he must?

S: **Il doit**.

T: **Il doit**. Here we have a silent T. We have DOIT, **il doit**, **elle doit**. *They must* is **ils** or **elles doivent**. DOIVENT. So also spelt with that silent ENT on the end. **Ils** or **elles doivent**.

S: **Ils doivent**.

T: What was to come, like inconvenient or adventure?

S: *Vénir*.

T: Again?

S: *Vénir*.

T: The E is that kind of less emphatic E that we have in French, more /uh/.

S: **Venir**.

T: **Venir**. Good. **Venir**. To come on foot.

S: **Venir à pied**.

T: Very good. **Venir à pied**. They must come on foot, they must come on foot.

S: **Ils doivent venir à pied**.

T: Good. **Ils** or **elles doivent venir à pied**. What was the word for why or for what?

S: **Pourquoi**.

T: **Pourquoi**, **pourquoi**. Why don't they want to come to the village, and let's talk about an all-female group. Why don't they want to come to the village?

S: **Pourquoi elles ne veulent pas venir** (*à village*) **au village**?

T: **Pourquoi elles ne veulent pas venir au village**? Good. '**À le**' becomes **au**, which is spelt AU. /oh/. **Au village**. **Pourquoi elles ne veulent pas venir au village**? We could also have this with the inversion, how would that be with inversion if we invert **elles** and **veulent**, *why don't they want to come to the village*?

S: *Pourquoi veulent-elles* **pas venir au village**?

T: Very good, very good for the liaison, **elles veulent** becomes **veulent-elles**. We hear the last T on **veulent**, when it's followed by that vowel of **elles**, but concentrating on that so much we forgot to put the **ne**. So that will come in the same position as always, even though you are moving other things in the sentence so try that again, with the inversion. *Why don't they want to come to the village*, females?

S: **Pourquoi ne veulent-elles pas venir au village**?

T: Very good. **Pourquoi ne veulent-elles pas venir au village**? So **le village** is the village but how was *town*? it was built of the same root of **village** but instead of having that masculine ending -age, had a different ending. Do you remember how it was, the town?

S: **La ville**.

T: **La ville**. Very good. *Why don't they want to come to the town,* still females, *why don't they want to come to the town*? With or without the inversion, however you like.

S: **Pourquoi elles ne voulent pas venir** *au* **la ville**?

T: How is *to*?

S: **À**. *Au* **ville**.

T: We have no change here for the feminine, it's only **à le** that become…

S: **À la ville**.

T: **À la ville**. **Pourquoi elles ne voulent pas venir à la ville**? So **à la** we have no change, only with

'*à le*' we get AU. What was to find, like treasure trove?

S: **Trouver**.

T: **Trouver**. And to find the keys?

S: **Trouver** *le clé*.

T: Almost.

S: **Trouver les clés**.

T: **Trouver les clés**. Good. So **pour** as in **pourquoi** means *for*, and it's also used like *in order to*. For example, if we say *I have to go to the village to find the keys*. When we say to find the keys, we actually mean *in order to* find the keys, even if we don't say that *in order to* in English. So **trouver**, although it means *to find*, isn't enough here. To find, **trouver**, isn't enough when we mean *in order to* find and this *in order to* in French is just **pour**, *for*. So if you want to say for example, 'I must go to the town to find the garage keys', the keys of the garage, that's 'I must go to the town *in order to* find the garage keys'. So the first bit, I must go to the town.

S: **Je dois aller à la ville**.

T: **Je dois aller à la ville**. To find, in order to find the keys of the garage.

S: **Pour trouver les clés** (*de garage*) **du garage**.

T: Very good. **Du garage**. '*De le*' becomes **du**, in the same way as '*à le*' becomes **au**, AU. **Je dois aller à la ville pour trouver les clés du garage**. To pay, to pay in French is **payer**, **payer**.

S: **Payer**.

T: What was they must, or they have to?

S: **Ils doivent**.

T: **Ils doivent**. And what was to wait like attend in English, to attend?

S: Attend-re.

T: **Attendre**.

S: **Attendre**.

T: Good. **Attendre**. They have to wait in order to pay, they have to wait, they must wait in order to pay.

S: **Ils doivent attendre pour payer**.

T: Very good. **Ils doivent attendre pour payer**. Here, here was **ici**. So how would you say *they have to wait here to pay, they have to wait here to pay*?

S: **Ils doivent attendre ici pour payer**.

T: Very good. They have to wait here to pay. **Ils doivent attendre ici pour payer**. So although we may not say in order to in English, if that's what we mean, when we say to find, to eat, to pay, we will use pour. So to make a test, we can just see if *in order to* fits in English and if it does, we'll generally need pour in French.

# Track 30

T: What was they can?

S: **Ils peuvent**.

T: **Ils peuvent**. And they want?

S: **Ils veulent**.

T: **Ils veulent**. Good. So here we can think that the L is like the L we have in volunteer. The V of peuvent maybe a bit more random, but we also get that V again in they must. How was that?

S: **Ils** (*deuvent)* **doivent**.

T: **Ils doivent**. Good. So **ils peuvent** is spelt PEUVENT. **Ils veulent** is spelt VEULENT. **Ils doivent** is spelt DOIVENT. And I mentioned how this ENT we add for they is inaudible, we don't hear it. If we add this ENT for they to a normal ER verb, a normal French verb ending ER, what it's going to do is make us hear the last consonant. So the verb will once again just sound like the to form without the ER ending. So what was to eat?

S: **Manger**.

T: **Manger**. So if we remove our ER and we put ENT, as the ENT is not pronounced when it's on the end of verbs, is just going to make us say that last consonant. So how do we say they eat?

S: **Ils mangent**.

T: **Ils mangent**. **Elles mangent**. So it's another version that sounds just like the rest we learnt. **Je mange**, **il mange**, **tu manges**, **ils** or **elles mangent**. So although spelt differently, they all just sound like the to form of the verb, but without this ER ending, which of course just gives us this meaning of to. So, give me he eats.

S: **Il mange**.

T: **Il mange**. And they eat.

S: **Ils mangent**.

T: **Ils mangent**. She eats.

S: **Elle mange**.

T: **Elle mange**. They eat, females.

S: **Elles mangent**.

T: **Elles mangent**. So that all sounds the same. So in the spoken language, it will be mostly context that allows you to decipher if one means he or they, she or they, unless of course you have a verb starting with a vowel. To forget is **oublier**, **oublier**.

S: **Oublier**.

T: This is like oblivion. Oblivion is forgetting or to be oblivious, **oublier**, to forget. OUBLIER. How would you say he forgets?

S: *Il aublè? Il aublè.*

T: So **oublier** is the to form, how does it sound when we say he forgets? It would be like the to form without the ER ending by sound.

S: *Il ou*?

T: You're taking a bit more away than just the ER ending **oublier**. You get rid of the ER there and you're left with?

S: **Il oublie**.

T: **Oublie**.

S: **Il oublie**.

T: **Il oublie**. And they forget?

S: *Il oublient*.

T: Here we would hear the difference between he forgets and they forget but why? How is they spelt?

S: ILS.

T: Hmm.

S: Yeah… **Ils_oublient**.

T: **Ils_oublient**, **ils_oublient**. Good. So here because we have **ils** with an S and then **oublier**, **oublient**, starting with a vowel and they are two words very connected and meaning, they will liaise, the silent S from the end of **ils** will become the first sound at the beginning of **oublient**, and we will hear it, although we do here as a Z, an S between vowels in French as in English sounds like Z. **Ils_oublient**. Give me she forgets.

S: **Elle oublie**.

T: **Elle oublie**. And they forget, females?

S: **Elles_oublie**.

T: **Elles_oublie**. So the S between vowels sounds like Z. **Elles_oublie**. We saw the word for fish, which was **poisson** and then the verb to fish **pêcher**, **pêcher**.

S: **Pêcher**.

T: How do we say I fish?

S: **Je pêche**.

T: **Je pêche**. She fishes.

S: **Elle pêche**.

T: **Elle pêche**. You fish.

S: **Tu pêches**.

T: **Tu pêches**. And they fish?

S: (*Ils pêcher…*) **ils pêchent. Ils pêchent**.

T: **Ils pêchent**. it sounds the same, so the ENT on the end of verbs we don't hear it. So it sounds like the other versions, **ils pêchent**. *They fish in order to eat, they fish in order to eat.*

S: **Ils pêchent pour manger**.

T: **Ils pêchent pour manger**. So the ENT on the end of verbs isn't pronounced, but that is just on the end of verbs, otherwise it behaves as we would expect it to behave, which would be what? I mean how would you expect ENT on the end of a French word to sound?

S: /uh/.

T: Good. So we wouldn't hear the last T, that's the first thing we thought of, and then we thought 'ah, the EN will also sound like /uh/', so /uh/ basically. So if you find ENT around the language not on the end of a verb, that's how it will sound – /uh/. And many words ending ENT are often the same in French. So for example, *different*, the word *different*, that's the same word in French. How would it sound in French?

S: **Different**.

T: Good. **Different**. Or we could have *apartment*, which is spelt slightly differently. We have

APPARTEMENT. **Appartement**, **appartement**.

S: **Appartement**.

T: How do we say a little in French, a little, a bit?

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un peu**. And how would you say an apartment?

S: *Une appartement*.

T: **Un_appartement**. So we have a liaison here, the N of **un** that we don't hear in **un peu**, it sticks to the A of **appartement**. **Un_appartement**, **un_appartement**. How would you say I want to find an apartment?

S: **Je veux trouver** *un-appartement*.

T: So really put the N on to the beginning of the next word. So **un_appartement**.

S: **Je veux trouver un_appartement**.

T: Much better. **Je veux trouver un appartement**. *How, how* in French is spelt COMMENT. How would you pronounce the word *how* in French?

S: *Commé*, *commene*, **comment**.

T: **Comment**. Very good. If you want to say what's your name in French, you will say '*how do you call yourself?*'. To call is **appeler**, **appeler**. And whilst in the to form, we have this soft E in the middle, **appeler**, **appeler**. When we say I name, or you name, or he names, the sound of the E changes. We get **appelle**. We go from /ap-puh-leh/ to /ap-pel/. So to ask for somebody's name we will say how, **comment**, do you call yourself. Now we saw that *you* is **tu** and *yourself* is also **te**, so we will say '*how do you call yourself*'?

S: **Comment tu t'appelle**?

T: **Comment tu t'appelle**? **Comment tu t'appelle**? How do you call yourself? And how would you introduce yourself? My name is, I am called, I call myself…

S: **Je m'appelle**…

T: **Je m'appelle** Mihalis.  **Je m'appelle** Ed. Really good.

# Track 31

T: To do in French is **faire**, **faire**.

S: **Faire**.

T: This is FAIRE. So we have another verb ending RE like **attendre**, to wait, **perdre**, to lose, although it sounds quite different, **faire**. *Fact* is related to **faire**, to do. Fact is something done, or to perfect, which means to completely do. **Faire**, to do.

S: **Faire**.

T: What do you want to do?

S: **Que veux-tu faire**?

T: **Que veux-tu faire**? Good. So we had **que** at the beginning, and we made the inversion. **Que veux-tu faire**? But we could also avoid that inversion using **quoi**. We can say you want to do what?

S: **Tu veux faire quoi**?

T: **Tu veux faire quoi**? And *they want*, what was *they want*?

S: **Ils veulent**.

T: Good. *Why don't they want to do it*? So divide the idea up. The first bit is '*why don't they want*'. Think only about that bit now.

S: **Pourquoi ils ne veulent pas**.

T: '*To do it*'.

S: **Le faire**.

T: Very good. **Pourquoi ils ne veulent pas le faire**? And what if you were to make the inversion there. *Why don't they want to do it*?

S: **Pourquoi ne** *veulent ils* … **Pourquoi ne veulent-ils pas le faire**?

T: Very good, very good. **Ils veulent** with the inversion makes us hear the T on the end of **veulent**, **veulent_ils**. **Pourquoi ne veulent-ils pas le faire**? So we've seen two principle ways of what in French. We can have **que** in sentences that we make an inversion with. *What you want*? **Que veux-tu**? Or **quoi** when it goes on the end, like in *you want what*? **Tu veux quoi**? Or **quoi** also we use when we pair it with another word like **pourquoi**, why, or **de quoi**, of what, about what. It's also very common to hear in French to hear **qu'est-ce que** for what, **qu'est-ce que**. This is literally 'what is it that'. So we have **que** (what), **est** (is), and these contract to form **qu'est**. Then we have **ce**, like in the expression **c'est la vie**, that's life, if you've heard that. **C'est la vie**. So **ce** means something like this, that, or it. And the **que** again, but this **que** is *that*. So we get '*que est ce que*', literally what is it that. And that contracts to **qu'est-ce que**, **qu'est-ce que**. So this is also used like what. So if you want to say 'what do you want?' using **qu'est-ce que**, what you're actually saying is 'what is it that you want?' So how would you do that, what do you want, what is it that you want?

S: **Qu'est-ce que tu veux**?

T: **Qu'est-ce que tu veux**? Good. We don't have a contraction any more, because that's included in **Qu'est-ce**. **Qu'est-ce** already has a contraction. What is it that you want? So there we just follow up with the statement *you want*. **Qu'est-ce que tu veux**? What do you want to do?

S: **Qu'est-ce que tu veux faire**?

T: **Qu'est-ce que tu veux faire**? So when we use **qu'est-ce que**, we don't have to worry about making any inversion, that's already been dealt with, done in this **qu'est-ce que**, which we can think of as a fixed expression. What do they want to do? Using **qu'est-ce que**.

S: **Qu'est-ce** *que ils* **veulent faire**?

T: Very good. But you will also have a contraction there between **qu'est-ce** and **ils** – **qu'est-ce qu'ils**, **qu'est-ce qu'ils**. **Qu'est-ce qu'ils veulent faire**?

S: **Qu'est-ce qu'ils veulent faire**?

T: What do they want to it?

S: **Qu'est-ce qu'ils veulent manger**?

T: **Qu'est-ce qu'ils veulent manger**? Or if we're talking about just females: **qu'est-ce qu'elles veulent manger**? What are they eating? What is it they are eating?

S: **Qu'est-ce** *que ils* **mangent**?

T: **Qu'est-ce qu'ils mangent**? **Qu'est-ce qu'ils mangent**? To buy is *acheter*, *acheter*.

S: *Acheter*.

T: Or **Acheter**.

S: **Acheter**.

T: So this is spelt ACH, which gives us /sh/, ETER. And that middle E, that E in the middle, is a bit swallowed, it's very weak, depending on the dialect and the speed of the sentence, and what words are surrounding it. You'll very often hear *acheter*, you can hear *acheter* or **acheter**, a bit like the word for *now*, which we saw is *maintenant*, or **maintenant**. That also had an E there in the middle that, depending on the pronunciation, we might hear it or we might not. But to buy is most commonly heard as *acheter*, *acheter*.

S: *Acheter*.

T: And when you say I buy, the same will happen as what happened with **appeler** and **je**, **j'appelle**, **je m'appelle**. I am called, my name is. The E will change sound. So that E that can be totally disappeared in *acheter*, now becomes clear and pronounced. And it has a written accent on it. **J'achète**.

S: **J'achète**.

T: Good. So in this form, for example, **j'achète**, the E has an accent written on it now to make sure we really pronounce it. So whilst we can have *acheter*, the to form, we need that E when we say **j'achète**. How about *you buy*?

S: **Tu achètes**.

T: So whilst we don't generally contract **tu**, we do contract **je** when we follow it with a vowel. **J'achète**, **j'appelle**. What are you buying? What is it that you are buying?

S: **Qu'est-ce que tu achètes**?

T: **Qu'est-ce que tu achètes**? She buys?

S: **Elle achète**.

T: **Elle achète**. And they buy, females?

S: *Elles achètent*.

T: /za-chet/. The S between vowels will sound like a Z. **Elles_achètent**. So here we hear a difference between she buys and they buy because this verb starts with a vowel. **Elle achète**, she buys, and **elles_achètent**, they buy. Very good. What are they buying? What is it that they're buying?

S: **Qu'est-ce** *que il achètent*… **iles_achètent**.

T: Well, here actually we'd have liaison and the contraction, you know, all forming one clump. **Qu'est-ce qu'ils achètent**? **Qu'est-ce qu'ils achètent**? And with just **que**, how would it be if you just used **que** for what? What are they buying? What buy they?

S: *Que achètes iles… que achètent-iles*?

T: Good. So we have the T of *acheter,* **acheter**, and then the T on the end of the ENT, we hear that too. But something else would happen here also, the **que** and **achètent,** *acheter* will contract, so we would get **qu'achètent-ils**? **Qu'achètent-ils**? '*Que achètent iles*?' without contractions and liaisons. **Qu'achètent-ils**? And with **quoi**, how would you say that with **quoi**? What are they buying? They're buying what?

S: *Quoi iles achètent…* no, **iles_achètent quoi**?

T: Good. **Iles_achètent quoi**? **Elles_achètent quoi**? And of course, **que** also means that, in the sense of '*I know that you want to buy it*'. What was *I know*, related to sapiens in homo sapiens? Well, that gives us the first sound of it anyway. *I know*?

S: **Je sais**.

T: **Je sais**. I know that you want to buy it.

S: **Je sais que tu** *veulent l'achètent*.

T: Now it's to buy.

S: **Je sais que tu** *veulent* **l'acheter**

T: **Je sais que tu veux** *l'acheter*, or **l'acheter**. Almost commonly *l'acheter*. So we have a contraction between **le** and *acheter*, *l'acheter*. *I know that you want to buy them, I know that you want to buy them*.

S: **Je sais que tu veux** *les_acheter*.

T: **Je sais que tu veux les_acheter**, *les_acheter*. Very good.

# Track 32

T: So we have **que**, **quoi**, and **qu'est-ce que**, for *what* when we're asking a question. But sometimes *what* isn't a question. For example, if we say '*I know what you want*', this *what* isn't a question word. It refers to something. 'I know what you want' means 'I know the thing that you want'. For this we use **ce que**, **ce que**.

S: **Ce que**.

T: So this **ce**, which is spelt CE, is the same is what we have in **qu'est-ce**. And this means like *this* or *that*, and then we get **que**, which means that in a different sense, '*I know that*'. So **ce que** is something like 'this thing that', 'this that', 'this thing that'. So, *I know what you want, I know this thing that you want*.

S: **Je sais ce que tu veux**.

T: Very good. **Je sais ce que tu veux**. So we need to be very careful about the E sounds that we pronounce here, because **je sais** is I know but then **ce** is CE, *this* or *that*. **Ce que tu veux**, **je sais ce que tu veux**. I know that you want it.

S: **Je sais que tu le veux**.

T: Very good. Here, *that* is just que. **Je sais que tu le veux**. To think in French is **penser**, **penser**.

S: **Penser**.

T: Like pensive. When you're pensive, you're thoughtful. **Penser**, **penser**. How would you say *you think*?

S: **Tu penses**.

T: **Tu penses**. I know what you think.

S: **Je sais** *que* **tu penses**.

T: '**Je sais que tu penses**' means I know that you think. I can know that you think.

S: **Je sais** sais **que tu penses**.

T: This means *I know know*, I know know that you think. So you want to be very careful with the pronunciation of the E. CE, as in '/suh/ **que**'.

S: **Je sais ce que tu penses**.

T: **Je sais ce que tu penses**. **Je sais ce que tu penses**. You don't know what I think, you don't know what I'm thinking.

S: **Tu ne sais pas ce que je pense**.

T: **Tu ne sais pas ce que je pense**. What was to do, like in fact, or perfect.

S: **Faire**.

T: **Faire**. Do you know what you have to do?

S: **Tu sais ce que tu dois faire**?

T: **Tu sais ce que tu dois faire**? *Because* in French is **parce que**. **Parce que** – *because*.

S: **Parce que**.

T: **Parce que**. This is **par**, which is by, or through, or via. PAR, **par**. And then **ce que** contracting to **parce que**, **parce que**. Spelt PARCE as one word, and then **que** as a separate word. So **parce que** means something like by, via what. Via the thing that, meaning because. Built with **par** and our non-question what, **ce que**. **Parce que**, contracted. What was the hospital, do you remember?

S: *L'hospital*.

T: Good, but we have that strange interesting pattern that where we have an S and a hard consonant together, we get rid of the S, like in beast – **bête**, like in forest – **forêt**.

S: **L'hôpital**.

T: **L'hôpital**. Good. Le **hôpital** contracts and becomes **l'hôpital**. I can't eat because I have to go to the hospital, I can't eat because I have to go to the hospital.

S: **Je ne veux pas manger parce que je dois aller** *au hospital*.

T: Good, I think you connected **à** and **le**, and made **au** there. But **le** is already contracted with **l'hôpital**. So here it won't happen. We have **à l'hôpital**. **Le** is already tied up and contracted.  **Je ne veux pas manger parce que je dois aller à l'hôpital**. To leave is to part – **partir**, **partir**.

S: **Partir**.

T: What was the word for now, spelt like maintenant?

S: *Maintenant*.

T: *Maintenant*, **maintenant**. The word for soon is **bientôt**, **bientôt**.

S: **Bientôt**.

T: This is spelt BIENTOT, and of course we don't hear that last T. **Bientôt**. 'I can't do it now because I have to leave soon'. 'I can't do it now because I have to leave soon'. So the first bit, *I can't do it now*.

S: **Je ne veux pas le faire maintenant**.

T: Very good. I can't do it now,  **je ne veux pas le faire maintenant**. Because?

S: **Parce que**.

T: **Parce que**. *I must leave, I must part soon*.

S: **Je dois partir bientôt**.

T: I can't do it now because I have to leave soon. **Je ne veux pas le faire maintenant parce que je dois partir bientôt**. And in case you're wondering, the AI in **faire**, which sounds like an E, like in **nécessaire** for example, sounds different to the AI in **maintenant**, the word for now. And that's only because the AI in **faire** and **nécessaire** is considered one syllable, and the AI gives us an /eh/ sound. But in *maintenant*, MA is considered a syllable, IN is considered a separate syllable, so we get /mah-uh-te-nuh/, **maintenant**. So **que** is quite a flexible little word. We have it as *that* like **in je sais que** – I know that. We have it as *what* for a question, **que**. We have our non-question *what*, **ce que**. Then we have **parce que**, by what, via what, because. We can also use **que** to form a different

type of negation. So we've seen how our most common negation is **ne** and **pas**, but that **ne** can combine with other words to give different types of negation. For example, we've seen **ne** – **rein**, which is not anything, nothing. **Je ne regrette rien**, *I don't regret anything*. **Ne** can also combine with **que** to give us the meaning of *nothing but*. So for example, if you want to say he doesn't speak anything but French, you can say he doesn't speak good French. So, to speak we had the F to P shift like fable, you can also think of parliament, that's the speaking place. To speak?

S: **Parler**.

T: **Parler**. The word for French was **français**. So how would you say that *he doesn't speak but French, he only speaks French*?

S: **Il ne parle que le français**.

T: Very good. **Il ne parle que français** or **le français**. Both are acceptable. **Il ne parle que le français**. So we see **que** is a very flexible word in French. We have to look around to understand what it's doing. **Que** can also be like like than. What was the house?

S: *Le* **maison**.

T: It was feminine.

S: **La maison**.

T: **La maison**. Again, we have AI in **maison**, giving us an E sound. **La maison**. What was my friend?

S: **Mon ami**.

T: **Mon ami**. And for feminine *my* we have **ma**, like in **madame**. **Ma dame**, my dame. So how is my house?

S: **Ma maison**.

T: **Ma maison**. Big is **grande**, **grande**.

S: **Grande**.

T: And more was the word for *plus*, how was that?

S: **Plus**.

T: **Plus**. So you could say, using **que** for than, my house is bigger than your house.

S: **Ma maison est plus grande que ta maison**.

T: Very good. **Ma maison est plus grande que ta maison**. So we had **ma** for *my*, in feminine of course, we would have then **ta** for *your* in feminine. And there we see another use of **que** also like *than*. **Ma maison est plus grande que ta maison**. Very good.

# Track 33

T: So we saw **que**, **que** is a very flexible word. By itself, it can mean *what.* It can mean *that* as in 'I know that', **je sais que.** It can mean *than* like in 'bigger than'. And it's also used, **que**, to build other words. How was *because, because*?

S: **Parce que**, **parce que**.

T: **Parce que**. And the word for *what* when *what* isn't a question, when we say for example, 'I know what you want'. How is that *what*?

S: **Ce que**.

T: **Ce que**. And we had, apart from **que** and **quoi**, as *what*? When we want to ask a question, we also had something that meant literally 'what is it that'?

S: **Qu'est-ce que**.

T: **Qu'est-ce que**. So there again we have **que**. So **que** is quite busy but this **ce**, CE, which means this, that, or sometimes it, depending on the most fitting translation, is also quite busy. We have it in ce que, **qu'est-ce que**, p**arce que**. What was the word for *is*?

S: **Est**.

T: **Est**. EST. and we hear /eh/. *It is*, *this is*, *that is*, is **c'est**. So **ce** and **est** contract and we get C apostrophe EST. **C'est**.

S: **C'est**.

T: Like in **c'est la vie**, that's life. How would you say it is different?

S: **C'est** *différente…* **différent**.

T:  Very good.  **C'est différent**. We saw that word ending ENT are the same in English and French, they come from Latin. And although ENT is not pronounced on the end of verbs, it is on other words, although not the final T of course. So we get **different**, **c'est différent**. How might *patient* be in French? The TI of patient sounds /sh/ in English, here it sounds like an S. TI sounds like an SI there. So how would that be, *patient*?

S: **Patient**.

T: **Patient**. Which sounds very much like passion in French, **passion**. **Patient**, patient. How would you say *he is patient, he is patient*?

S: **Il est patient**.

T: **Il est patient**. So words ending ENT are most often the same in French, and this also goes for words ending ANT. So how might you say *extravagant* in French? *Extravagant.*

S: **Extravagant**.

T: **Extravagant**. Important?

S: /im-por-tuh/.

T: **Important**. The IM gives us a combination or a syllable which is like /uh/, **important**.

S: **Important**.

T: How would you say it is important? What was that word for it?

S: *Cé*.

T: **Ce**.

S: **Ce**.

T: And it contracts with **est**, and gives us?

S: **C'est**.

T: **C'est**. So it's important, it is important?

S: **C'est**… **C'est important**.

T: **C'est important**. And we could also have an optional but very common liaison here. **C'est_important**. **C'est_important**.

S: **C'est_important**.

T: That's the T of the EST, of **est**. How would you say he is arrogant, he is arrogant?

S: **Il est arrogant**.

T: **Il est arrogant**. Or **il est_arrogant** with our optional but very common liaison: **Il est_arrogant**. *They are*, *they are* is **ils** or **elles sont**. That's spelt SONT. **Sont**.

S: **Sont**.

T: SONT. So how would you say *they are arrogant*? Talking about a male or mixed group. *They are arrogant*?

S: **Ils sont_arrogants**.

T: Very good. **Ils sont arrogants**. Or **ils sont_arrogants**. We could have a liaison there, with the T on the end of **sont** and **arrogants**: **Ils sont_arrogants**. We also get an S on the end of that adjective there, on the end of **arrogants**, to refer to them, but we don't hear that S. The TS on the end of **arrogants** forms one consonant syllable, and it's silent. What was the word for hospital?

S: **Hôpital**.

T: **Hôpital**. How would you say *this is a hospital*? For this we can use **ce**. This is a hospital.

S: **C'est un hôpital**.

S: **C'est**. We have a contraction between **ce** and **est**, so we get **c'est**, and then **un_hôpital**. We have an obligatory liaison there between **un** and **hôpital**: **Un_hôpital**. **Hôpital** carries two patterns. We've seen the missing S when we have the SP, ST, SC, like in forest (**forêt**), school (**école**), beast (**bête**). So we have that pattern. But also, there is a pattern with the AL ending. Like in that French English expression femme fatale, **femme fatale** in French. Fatal, **fatale**. Hospital, **hôpital**. So how might you say *vital* in French?

S: **Vital**.

T: **Vital**. Like in **vie**, like in **c'est la vie** – that's life. Vital is *of life*. *Musical*?

S: **Musical**.

T: **Musical**. Metal?

S: **Metal**.

T: **Metal**. Legal?

S: **Légal**.

T: **Légal**. We have an E here, and the E has an accent on it, so it's a stronger E. **Légal**.

S: **Légal**.

T: How would you say it is vital, it is vital?

S: **C'est vital**.

T: **C'est vital**. It is not legal.

S: *Cé* **ne pas légal**.

T: **Ce**, **ce n'est pas légal**. So here **ce**, CE, with no accent is pronounced with that soft E, /suh/, the **ne** and **est** contract together to get **ce n'est pas légal**.

S: **Ce n'est pas légal**.

T: How would you say *ideal*?

S: *Idéa…* **idéal**.

T: **Idéal**, **idéal**. Good. So we have I like in ink, E like in elephant, /i-deh-al/. How would you say *it's not ideal, it's not ideal*?

S: **Ce n'est pas idéal**.

T: **Ce n'est pas idéal**. Good. And we could have an optional liaison here. **Ce n'est pas_idéal**. And we can know how we are pronouncing the last consonant, on these words like **idéal**, **légal**, even though there is no final E on these words. This is the case with just a few consonants in French such as the L. Final L's are pronounced in French like in **il**. General in French is **général**.

S: **Général**.

T: So GE for example gives us this /j/ sound like in the word for I, **je**. So general becomes **général**. These E's have accents on them. **Général**.

S: **Général**.

T: So how would you say urgent?

S: /ur-joh/

T: /oor-joh/. **Urgent**, again we have the GE, and this softens the G, we get /j/, like in **manger**. How would you say *it is urgent*?

S: **C'est urgent**.

T: **C'est urgent**. Or **c'est_urgent**. So **ce** refers to a matter, so it refers to like a situation or doing something. If we say for example, **le rendez-vous**, the meeting, the meeting is urgent, when we say *it is urgent*, then you refer to a noun. You must say *he is urgent*, looking to the gender of **le rendez-**

**vous**, which is masculine, **le**. So rather than 'it is urgent', **c'est urgent**, you will say he is urgent if you're referring to a masculine noun like the meeting, **le rendez-vous**. So how would that be?

S: **Il est urgent**.

T: **Il est urgent**. **Il est_urgent**. To get -ly, as in generally, urgently, ideally – we will add -**ement** to the end of the word. This is EMENT, but in sound /moh/. So how was *ideal*?

S: **Idéal**.

T: And *ideally*?

S: **Idéalement**.

T: *General*?

S: **Général**.

T: Good. **Général**. And *generally*?

S: **Généralement**.

T: **Généralement**. *Generally he is at the hospital*. For *at*, we can use **à, à** – same as to. *Generally he is at the hospital*.

S: **Généralement il est à l'hôpital**.

T: Very good. **Généralement il est à l'hôpital**. And **est** and **à** can also give us a liaison there. **Généralement il est_à l'hôpital**. How would you say total?

S: **Total**.

T: **Total**. And totally.

S: **Totalement**.

T: **Totalement**. What was to do?

S: **Faire**.

T: **Faire**. And we said that the *fect* bit in *perfect* is related to **faire**, and *perfect* in French is **parfait**, **parfait**.

S: **Parfait**.

T: PARFAIT, and of course that T on the end is silent. Parfait.

S: Parfait.

T: How would you say it is perfect?

S: **C'est parfait**.

T: **C'est parfait**. So this refers to a situation, not a noun, not a something that we have named. **C'est parfait**. And we saw how in French when we do refer to a thing, we have to think about the gender of it when we say for example, *it is perfect*. So if we mean **le garage** when we say it is perfect, **le garage**, we will say *he* is perfect rather than *it*.

S: **Il est parfait**.

T: **Il est parfait**. **Le garage est parfait**, **il est parfait**. So we have **le garage**, which is the garage, and how was the station?

S: **La gare**.

T: **La gare**. **La gare**. And **gare** was GARE, so this E ending as opposed to the -age, AGE ending, was a very common feminine ending on nouns, **la gare**, **la porte**, **la ville**, **la voiture**, all with that E ending which is for feminine nouns. And the same happens with adjectives, describing words. Those words like perfect, urgent, ideal, those words where we can put '*is*' in front of. These are adjectives. So adjectives, when they refers to females or feminine objects, also take an E on the end. So how would perfect, **parfait**, sound in the feminine?

S: *Parfaé*.

T: How did it end? Ends with a T like in English. PARFAIT. **Parfait**. So how would that be in the feminine, once we add our E on the end?

S: **Parfaite**.

T: **Parfaite**, **parfaite**. Good. *It is perfect* and we mean a feminine thing like **la voiture**. Or should we say *it is perfect*, and we mean a feminine thing.

S: **Elle est parfaite**.

T: **Elle est parfaite**. So could refer to the car, but it could also refer to a person. **Elle est parfaite**. But if you were to refer to a situation, it will be?

S: **C'est parfait**.

T: **C'est parfait**. Good. And we go back to the masculine, **parfait**, which is also the neuter. So we saw briefly **le rendez-vous** for meeting, we can also have **la réunion**, like reunion in English. **Réunion**.

S: **La réunion**.

T: **La réunion**. So if you were to say *it is important*, and in your mind you were referring to **la réunion**, how would that be?

S: **Elle est importante**.

T: **Elle est importante**. Good. So we add an E on to important, and we hear that final T there, **importante**. It is urgent, and again, we mean la **réunion**.

S: **Elle est** /ur-joht/.

T: **Elle est urgente**. Or **elle est_urgente**. But if we just say it's urgent, and we're referring to an action like doing something, or something we just don't name, how would that be?

S: **C'est urgent**.

T: **C'est urgent**. **C'est_urgent**. Again we go back to the masculine which is also the neuter for when we not really referring to anything. We also use the masculine. How was the house?

S: *Le maison…* **La maison**.

T: **La maison**. And big was grand, **grande**.

S: **Grande**.

T: Too big is **trop**, **trop grande**.

S: **Trop grande**.

T: How would you say the house is too big?

S: **La maison est trop grande**.

T: **La maison est trop grande**. So with **grande**, GRANDE, I gave you the feminine, that's the feminine version of the adjective. What if you were to say the garage is too big?

S: **Le garage est trop grand**.

T: **Le garage est trop grand**. Good. Now we don't hear that final D. We get GRAND, and that D is silent. **Trop grand**. Well done.

# Track 34

T: What was the word for perfect again?

S: **Parfait**.

T: **Parfait**. Good. And *perfectly*? We can add EMENT for this -ly, so how would that be – *perfectly*?

S: *Parfaiment*.

T: Good, but when we add someone onto a word, we may have to think about how that word is ending. We have a silent in parfait, will it still be silent when we add…

S: **Parfaitement**.

T: **Parfaitement**, **parfaitement**. How would you say it is perfectly legal?

S: **C'est parfaitement légal**.

T: **C'est parfaitement légal**. How was different in French?

S: **Différent**.

T: **Différent**. How would you say he is different, or it is different, referring to a masculine noun?

S: **Il est différent**.

T: **Il est différent**. They are different?

S: **Ils sont différents**.

T: **Ils sont différents**. So here we have an S on the adjective as well. **Différents** has an S on the end but we don't hear it. T and S are one consonant syllable, and that's silent on the end there. So the singular and the plural sound the same. **Différents**. How would you say she is different, or referring to a feminine noun?

S: **Elle est différente**.

T: **Elle est différente**. So here we hear the T on the end, because we have the E for the feminine on **différente**. And they are different, referring to female group or feminine objects?

S: **Elles sont** *différentse*… **différentes**.

T: Very good. **Elles sont différentes**. So we get different with ES on the end. The E for the feminine, and the S for the plural, but the S doesn't make any difference. **Elle est différente**. **Elles sont différentes**. **Différentes** sound the same. And what if we are referring to a situation? *That's different, this is different, it's different.*

S: **C'est différent**.

T: **C'est différent**. Very good. How would you say *normal* in French? *Normal* ends in AL. So we can pull it over into French.

S: **Normal**.

T: **Normal**. Normally?

S: **Normalement**.

T: **Normalement**. And normally is used like usually in French. **Normalement** – *usually*. So you could say for example, normally it's urgent. How would that be? Usually it's urgent.

S: **Normalement c'est urgent**.

T: **Normalement c'est urgent**, **c'est_urgent**. Legally?

S: **Légalement**.

T: **Légalement**. Legally it's impossible, legally it's impossible.

S: **Légalement c'est** /im/*possible*.

T: **Légalement c'est impossible**, **c'est_impossible**. If you want to say *it's impossible to do it*, you will say in French it is impossible *of* to do it. So what was the word for *of* or *from*?

S: **De**.

T: **De**. And to do?

S: **Faire**.

T: **Faire**. So, *it is impossible to do it, it is impossible 'of' to do it*.

S: **C'est** /im/*possible* **de faire**.

T: And the *it*?

S: Ah… **de le faire**?

T: Good. **C'est impossible de le faire**. **C'est_impossible de le faire**. And this **de le** doesn't contract to **du**, like when we say 'of the' something. And this is because they're not connected in meaning. We have 'of', 'to do it', rather than 'of the'. So these meanings are separated. So liaisons as well as contractions like **de le** to **du** only happen with words that are so connected in meaning that the language is happy with making them one word. **Ce soir**, **ce soir** means tonight or this evening. **Ce soir**.

S: *Cé* **soir**.

T: **Ce soir**.

S: **Ce soir**.

T: You will hear **à ce soir** in French like 'see you tonight', **à ce soir**. Until tonight. So we have **ce soir**, this evening, tonight. How will you say is it possible to do it tonight, this evening?

S: **C'est possible de le faire ce soir**?

T: **C'est possible de le faire ce soir**? I do in French is **je fais**. I do – **je fais**.

S: **Je fais**.

T: That's spelt FAIS. **Je fais**. And of course we have the AI giving us an E sound like in **maison**. How would you say *I'm not doing it*?

S: **Je ne le fais pas**.

T: **Je ne le fais pas**. **Je ne le fais pas**. I'm not doing anything tonight, I'm not doing anything this evening?

S: **Je ne fais rien ce soir**.

T: **Je ne fais rien ce soir**. So we have **je fais**, FAIS, and you do is **tu fais**, spelt the same. FAIS.

S: **Tu fais**.

T: **Tu fais**. How was the word for *but*? The word for *but*, it also ended in AIS.

S: **Mais**.

T: **Mais**. Good. MAIS. But – **mais**. **Jamais**, **jamais**, JAMAIS, is never. **Jamais**.

S: **Jamais**.

T: And this also combines with **ne** to give us a negation in French, and never in English is actually just **ne** and ever, combining. So **ne** and **jamais** combine to give us the meaning of never, not ever. So, how would you say *you never do it*? *You never do it*?

S: **Tu ne le fais jamais**.

T: **Tu ne le fais jamais**. And we can combine **jamais** and **rien** to get the meaning of never anything. 'You never do anything'. We can **jamais** and **rien**. So **jamais rein**, never anything, how would that be? You never do anything.

S: **Tu ne** *fas jamas*.

T: Try to think 100% just on the bit you're dealing with now, because when your mind is thinking about how you're going to make *jamé rien* or how you're pronouncing something later, then the stuff you're pronouncing at the moment we tend to go back to making the same mistakes that we were making before that we've made a little effort to stop doing. So think of one bit at a time. *You never do anything*.

S: *Tu né…***Te ne fais jamais rien**.

T: Good. **Te ne fais jamais rien**. So it's much better that you insist with yourself, to take yourself through it slowly and focus 100% on 'okay, do I have the right E sound here?' etc. All the questions you might have to focus on those for each bit, and go slowly. **Te ne fais jamais rien**. What was to eat?

S: **Manger**.

T: **Manger**. I eat?

S: **Je mange**.

T: **Je mange**. This is MANGE. And you eat?

S: **Tu manges**.

T: **Tu manges**. And this is MANGES. But they sound the same. **Je mange**, **tu manges**. What was to do again?

S: **Faire**.

T: And I do?

S: **Je fais**.

T: **Je fais**. And you do?

S: **Tu fais**.

T: **Tu fais**. And both of these are spelt FAIS. So with RE verbs, like **faire**, like **attendre**. For I and for you, we add an S, rather than the E and ES, we had in the case of ER verbs. So in the case of faire, we had removed our ending, the RE, the verb ending, the thing that shows us it's to do, and then added S. The S is silent of course and we get **fais**. To wait is also an RE verb, **attendre**. So if you want to say I wait, we remove the RE ending and add an S. How do you think it might sound?

S: *J'attende*?

T: So if we remove the RE ending and we add an S, we are left with ATTENDS. Are we going to hear all of that?

S: **J'attends**.

T: Good. **J'attends**. Because when we remove the RE ending, we have no E on the end making us hear the consonants before. The D and the S just become one consonant cluster that is silent, so we are left with **j'attends**, **j'attends**. We do not hear that D any more. You wait?

S: **Tu attends**.

T: **Tu attends**. The same. We had an S which means we don't hear the D or the S. **Tu attends**. Are you waiting for me?

S: **Tu m'attends**.

T: **Tu m'attends**. I'm waiting for you.

S: *je tends,* **je** *tends…* **t'attends**

T: **Je t'attends**. So the first A is normal A, but we have the EN giving us that /uh/ sound. **Je t'attends**. **Je t'attends**. Do you remember how to say on time, do you remember how that was? It was like A TEMPS.

S: **À temps**.

T: **À temps**. And it sounds exactly the same as **j'attends**, **attends**. In both of those cases, we have a whole consonant syllable on the end that's silent. PS on the end of **à temps**, on time, and then DS on the end of **j'attends, tu attends**. Very good.

# Track 35

T: To lose in French, related to perishable, and also forming part of our F to P shift, we said a fart was a little loss.

S: **Perdre**.

T: **Perdre**. This is an RE verb. PERDRE. **Perdre**. So if we want to say *I lose*, we're going to remove our RE and put an S.

S: **Je perds**.

T: **Je perds**. Good. We don't have an E on the end there, making us hear the consonants any more, like in to lose – **perdre**, I lose – **je perds**. PER, and then DS, which is silent. **Je perds**. I never lose, I never lose.

S: **Je ne perds jamais**.

T: **Je ne perds jamais**. Very good. **Je ne perds jamais**. *I never lose anything*.

S: **Je ne perds jamais rien**.

T: **Je ne perds jamais rien**. *You lose*.

S: **Tu perds**.

T: **Tu perds**. Everyone was **tout le monde**, **tout le monde**, literally all the world. And we know that on time is **à temps**. **À temps** is masculine by the way – **le temps**. So how might all the time be?

S: **Tout le temps**.

T: **Tout le temps**, or **tout le_temps**. We could also have a contraction there. **Tout le_temps**, **tout le_temps**. You lose them all the time, you lose them all the time.

S: **Tu les perds tout le temps**.

T: **Tu les perds tout le temps**, **tout le_temps**. So we've seen how with RE verbs, we remove our ending and add an S for both I (**je**) and you (**tu**). For he, she, and it we don't add an S. We actually have no addition at all. We just removed our RE ending. So how would that sound? He loses for example.

S: *Il perde, il perde*.

T: Would you hear the D?

S: **Il perd**.

T: Good, the D is still on the end. **Il perd**. So we have PERD and we don't hear that D. So it sounds the same as the other forms. **Il perd** – he loses. **Encore** means again. **Encore**.

S: **Encore**.

T: Like an encore, in English we say like when we ask an artist to repeat the song for example, we call for an encore, we're just calling again in French, **encore**. He's losing again.

S: **Il perd encore**.

T: **Il perd encore**. So everybody was **tout le monde**, all the world. So *everybody is losing again.*

S: **Tout le monde perd encore**.

T: **Tout le monde perd encore**. So we see how we have an important difference between how ER and RE verbs behave in the present. And whilst we have various ways of writing the different versions, we can recap those by reading. If we talk about sound, with ER verbs we simply pronounce the verb without its ending for I, you, he, she, and it. Manger, mange. Explorer, explore. And for RE verbs, we lose the ending and also the consonant before it if there is one. **Attendre**, **attend**. **Perdre**, **perd**. To sell, to sell is **vendre**, **vendre**.

S: **Vendre**.

T: Like vending machine, that's a selling machine, or a street vendor, that's a street seller. **Vendre**.

S: **Vendre**.

T: VENDRE. *I sell.*

S: **Je vends**.

T: **Je vends**.

S: **Je vends**.

T: *You sell.*

S: **Tu vends**.

T: **Tu vends**. *He sells.*

S: **Il vend**.

T: She sells.

S: **Elle vend**.

T: **Elle vend**. So all of those versions, we have **vendre** without the RE ending, and also without the consonant before as far as sound is concerned, which is unlike the ER verbs. For our ER verbs we just lose our ER ending. But this difference between how ER and RE verbs behave is only for the I, you and he/she/it versions of the verb. Or in other words, the singular ones. The other versions, the plural ones, behave the same way for both ER and RE verbs. So for example, what did we do for '*they*' for ER verbs, what did we add for *they*?

S: ENT.

T: ENT, which was silent on the end of verbs. So for both ER and RE verbs, we will use ENT for *they*. For plural people like they these two verb types will behave the same. So we saw *to buy*. Do you remember how was to buy?

S: **Acheter**.

T: *Acheter*, **acheter**. And this verb changed a little bit when we started to play with it. For example we have **j'achète**. The E of **acheter** which can completely disappear in the to form, ***acheter***, that becomes bigger and stronger, **j'achète**. I buy. How would they buy be?

S: *Ils chete…* **Ils achètent**.

T: **Ils achètent**. Good. They buy. **Ils achètent**. Or **elles achètent** if we mean just females. And to sell again?

S: **Vendre**.

T: And they sell?

S: *Ils vend…* **ils vendent**.

T: **Ils vendent**. Good. So for they, ER verbs and RE verbs are doing the same thing. We hear the verb without its ending. What was to wait?

S: **Attendre**.

T: **Attendre**. I wait.

S: **J'attends**.

T: **J'attends**. So we have an S there for I, and we don't hear the D either that comes before it. **J'attends**. You wait.

S: **Tu attends**.

T: Tu attends. You never wait.

S: **Tu n'attends** *jama, jama,* **jamais**.

T: **Tu n'attends jamais**. He is waiting for me.

S: **Il m'attend**.

T: **Il m'attend**. So all of these versions, these singular versions, **j'attends**, **tu attends**, **il attend**, are doing something different to the ER verbs, but for they, for the plural person, RE verbs behave just like ER verbs. We add ENT for *they*. *They* are waiting for me.

S: **Ils m'attendent**.

T: **Ils m'attendent**. So the ENT is silent, but it of course makes us hear that D that comes before that ENT. **Ils m'attendent** – they are waiting for me. But just he is waiting for me?

S: **Il m'attend**.

T: **Il m'attend**. Here we don't hear the last D. **Il m'attend**. We saw **qu'est-ce que** which is one of the ways we can say *what*. Literally 'what is it that'. How would you say *what is it that they are waiting for*? *What is it that they are awaiting*?

S: *Qu'est-ce que ils…* **qu'est-ce** *que ils* **attendent**?

T: Good, but there's a lot going on here. We also have a contraction between **qu'est-ce que** and **ils** – **Qu'est-ce qu'ils**. **Qu'est-ce qu'ils attendent**?

S:  **Qu'est-ce qu'ils attendent**?

T: And how would you say *what is he waiting for*?

S: **Qu'est-ce qu'il attend**?

T: Very good. **Qu'est-ce qu'il attend**? Very good. We saw that word for more was **plus**, and we can combine this with **ne** to give us a negation meaning *anymore, any longer*. So for example, if you wanted to say *she's not waiting anymore*, how would that be?

S: **Elle n'attend**, *n'otend*… **elle n'attend plus**.

T: **Elle n'attend plus**. And they're not waiting any longer, and with *they* we refer to all females.

S: **Elles n'attendent plus**.

T: **Elles n'attendent plus**. They're not waiting for you any longer, still females, they're not

waiting for you any longer.

S: **Elles ne t'attendent plus**.

S: **Elles ne t'attendent plus**. Very good.

# Track 36

T: So we've been seeing that as far as sound is concerned, we can think about how some verbs behave in terms of whether they refer to a plural person or a singular person. ER verbs in the singular just sound without the ER ending. So we have for example **demander**, which means to ask or to ask for, like demand, **demander**. And then for the **je**, **tu**, **il**, **elle** versions, how does **demander** sound?

S: **Demande**.

T: **Demande**, **demande**. And RE verbs in the singular for I, you, he, she in sound lose their ending and the consonant before it. So we have to sell, **vendre**. And then for I, for you, for he, or she for our singular people, how does **vendre** sound?

S: **Vend**.

T: **Vend**. Very good. And we saw how for the plural forms ER and RE verbs behave the same. So for *they* for example, for *they*, both ER and RE verbs both use ENT, which whilst this ending isn't pronounced, it does make us hear the consonant before it. So they ask is?

S: **Ils demandent**.

T: **Ils demandent**. So this version for the ER verb sound just like the rest, and we've seen that RE verbs are going to do the same. They're going to use his ENT so how would they sell be?

S: **Ils vendent**.

T: **Ils vendent**. So the *they* version of the RE verbs is not like the rest of the RE verb versions. **Ils** or **elle vendent**. But we can think that RE verbs and ER verbs for the plural behave the same, and this also counts for *we*, which is also plural. ER and RE verbs again behave the same. So for both ER and RE verbs, we have /oh/ as an ending for we. That's ONS. **-ons**, **-ons**. So we remove our to ending on the verb, and we add **-ons**, ONS. So how would that sound with **demander** for example.

S: **Demandons**.

T: **Demandons**, **demandons**. And the word for we is **nous**, NOUS. **Nous**.

S: **Nous**.

T: So we ask, we're asking.

S: **Nous demandons**.

T: **Nous demandons**. So this is the first verb ending with come across that actually makes a sound. The rest of the verb endings just are telling us what to pronounce and what not to pronounce of the verb, but this one **-ons**, has its own sound. **Demander**, **demandons**. What was to sell again?

S: **Vendre**.

T: **Vendre**. And we sell?

S: **Nous vendons**.

T: **Nous vendons**. How is I ask from **demander**?

S: **Je** *demand*.

T: Why *demand*? What do you add for **je** with ER verbs?

S: An E.

T: An E. Although we don't even really need to think about that to speak. All we need to think about is how with ER verbs, we're just removing the ER ending off of **demander** in sound.

S: **Je demande**.

T: **Je demande**. So before we use a verb, we need to know how it ends. Demander, okay, it's an ER verb, so I'm just going to lose the /eh/ ending. **Demande**. If we say I ask myself, we get the meaning of I wonder. So myself was the same as me. So how would you say that – *I wonder, I ask myself.*

S: **Je me demande**.

T: **Je me demande**. The word for *if* is **si** in French. *If* – **si**.

S: **Si**.

T: I wonder if she wants to come, I ask myself if she wants to come.

S: **Je me demande si elle veut venir**.

T: Very good. **Je me demande si elle veut venir**. We ask.

S: **Nous demandons**.

T: **Nous demandons**. And **nous** is also the word for us or ourselves. So if you wanted to say '*we wonder, we ask ourselves*', '*we wonder, we ask ourselves*'?

S: **Nous nous demandons**.

T: **Nous nous demandons**. We wonder if you want to sell it, we were wondering if you want to sell it.

S: **Nous nous demandons si** *tu le veut vendre*… **tu veut le vendre**.

T: Very good. **Nous nous demandons si tu veut le vendre**. So we ask is nous nous demandons, and they ask is?

S: **Ils demandent**.

T: **Ils demandent**. And we know that in the plural, ER and RE verbs behave the same. So we sell is?

S: *Nous véndons*. **Nous vendons**.

T: **Nous vendons**. And they sell?

S: **Ils vendent**.

T: **Ils vendent**. Very good. So we may have a possible explanation as to why ENT is silent on the end of verbs, and not generally in the language, and that's because ENT, /uh/, would sound very much like ONS, /oh/, and that might get confusing. So whilst in the plural, ER verbs and RE verbs behave the same. We know that in the singular, they behave a little differently. What was to think?

S: **Penser**.

T: **Penser**. I think.

S: **Je pense**.

T: **Je pense**. So we just removed the ER ending in sound. **Penser**, **pense**, **je pense**. To understand is like to comprehend. **Comprendre**.

S: **Comprendre**.

T: So this verb of course ends RE, so how would you say I understand.

S: **Je comprend**.

T: **Je comprend**. Good. So we get je pense from penser, we just remove the ER ending. But with RE verbs we remove a little more than that. **Je comprend**. You think.

S: **Tu penses**.

T: **Tu penses**. You understand.

S: **Tu comprends**.

T: **Tu comprends**. She thinks.

S: **Elle pense**.

T: **Elle pense**. She understands.

S: **Elle comprend**.

T: **Elle comprend**. So these different forms that we're seeing, they're spelt differently but we don't really need to worry about that to speak French. We can just revise the written forms as and when we come across them and remember that ER verbs in the singular are pronounced without the ER ending, and RE verbs in the singular are pronounced without the RE ending and the consonant before if they have one there. What was to find?

S: **Trouver**.

T: **Trouver**, **trouver**. And to lose.

S: **Perdre**.

T: **Perdre**. He finds.

S: **Il touve**.

T: **Il trove**. He loses.

S: **Il perd**.

T: **Il perd**. **Perdre** without the /re/ ending and the D before, without the RE ending and the D before. **Il perd**. They find.

S: **Ils trouvent**.

T: **Ils trouvent**. And they lose.

S: **Ils perdent**.

T: **Ils perdent**. So here in the plural, **trouver** and **perdre**, they're behaving the same. **Ils trouvent**, **ils perdent**. And we find.

S: **Nous trouvons**.

T: **Nous trouvons**. And we lose.

S: **Nous perdons**.

T: **Nous perdons**. So again in the plural **trouver** and **perdre** behaving the same. **Trouvent**, **trouvons**. **Perdent**, **perdons**.

# Track 37

T: So how was to forget in French, do you remember? It was related to the word oblivion.

S: *Oubler*.

T: Almost. Oblivion.

S: **Oublier**.

T: **Oublier**. Very good. To forgot – **oublier**. We forget.

S: *Oublons,* no… **oublions**.

T: Good and the word for we?

S: *Nous oublions*.

T: Good, and – how is **nous** spelt?

S: NOUS. Ah. **Nous_oublions**.

T: **Nous_oublions**. So here we have an obligatory liaison. We have **oublions** starting with a vowel, the S on the end of nous, we're going to hear that because these two words are very connected in meaning. We forget – **nous_oublions**. We don't forget.

S: **Nous** *ne oublions*… **n'oublions pas**.

T: Very good. Very good. So this is good, you can have a run-through and look back and then change if you feel like something's not right. So you said '*nous ne oublions*', and of course, where we had a liaison we will have a contraction. So we had **nous_oublions**, so we will have **ne** and **oublions** contracting, **nous n'oublions pas**. We don't forget – **nous n'oublions pas**. We don't forget anything.

S: **Nous n'oublions rien**.

T: **Nous n'oublions rien**. Very good. We never forget, we never forget.

S: **Nous n'oublions jamais**.

T: Very good. **Nous n'oublions jamais**. We never forget anything, we never forget anything.

S: **Nous n'oublions jamais rien**.

T: Very good. **Nous n'oublions jamais rien**. And we saw how nous, we, is also the word for us. So how would you say *are they forgetting us*? *Are they forgetting us*?

S: **Ils nous** *oublions*… sorry.

T: You need a bit more time to think about the verb. So, so who is forgetting here – are they forgetting us?

S: They, they are forgetting. **Ils nous** *oublient*. That ENT, is that pronounced ENT?

T: Good. Take control of it like this. Good. Go back to the to form to check.

S: **Oublier**.

T: **Oublier**. So we want to be very mechanical when we feel, especially when we feel uncomfortable. **Oublier** – what is the ending of **oublier**, the verb ending which gives us to forget?

S: -er.

T: Good. So what it without that?

S: **Oublient**.

T: So, are they forgetting us?

S: *Il snou oublient*? **Ils nous_oublient**?

T: Good. **Oublier**. -er is the ending. How is it without that? **Oublient**. **Ils nous_oublient**? We know that with the ER verbs, I, he, she, it, they in sound, they just sound like the to form without the ending. **Ils nous_oublient**? So to the ear, '**ils nous_oublient**?' could mean are they forgetting us, or is he forgetting us. Unless we make the inversion, how would it be with the inversion – are they forgetting us?

S: **Nous** *oubliane…* **oublient-ils**?

T: Very good. Very good. So altogether, are they forgetting us?

S: *Nous oublient-ils*? *Nous_oublient-ilse*? **Nous_oublient-ils**?

T: Very good. **Nous_oublient-ils**? **Nous_oublient-ils**? So we have two liaisons there. So it's like French deciding that these three words **nous**, **oublient**, **ils**, are one word, **nous_oublient-ils**? And in many other languages they would be. These three pieces of very connected information would be contained in one word. What was to speak, like fable with our F to P shift, or like parliament?

S: **Parler**.

T: **Parler**. What was a little, a bit, a little?

S: **Un peu**.

T: **Un peu**. We speak a little French, we speak a little French.

S: **Nous parlons un peu français**.

T: Good. **Nous parlons un peu français**. Or **un peu le français**, we could have. So **nous** means we, us, and also to us, or to each other, to one another. All of those meanings are included in **nous**. So if you want to say we speaking to each other, to one another, you can just use nous for this. How how would that be? We're speaking to each other, to one another.

S: **Nous nous** *parlonse*, no…

T: Good but go a bit slower so you can focus on one thing at a time. Because when you rush things, the S pops up from the **-ons** ending and things like this that you know, you know them and you will activate them and then you will apply that knowledge if you go a tiny bit slower.

S: **Nous nous parlons**.

T: **Nous nous parlons**. Good. So we have no need for '*to*'. The meaning of '*to*' like '*to us*' is included in **nous**. **Nous nous parlons** – we speak to each other. What was the car?

S: **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. And a car?

S: *Un* **voiture**.

T: Again?

S: *Un* **voiture**.

T: **Une**. **Une voiture**. So for feminine nouns, we have that feminine E on the word for 'a' or 'one'. **Une voiture** – a car. And what was to sell?

S: **Vendre**.

T: **Vendre**. Good. Like vending. So in the plural, RE verbs behave just like ER verbs. So, how was *we sell*?

S: Nous vendons.

T: Nous vendons. And they sell?

S: **Ils** *vend*… **Ils vendent**.

T: **Ils vendent**, or **elles vendent**. Good. They are selling us a car, they are selling a car to us. They are selling us a car.

S: **Ils nous vendent** *un voiture*… **une voiture**.

T: **Ils** or **elles nous vendent une voiture**. Good. So when we say **nous** in *they are selling us*, we don't mean they sell us, like literally they are selling us, we mean they are selling *to us*. And **me**, **te**, **nous**, all actually include the meaning of 'to'. **Me** could mean *me* or *to me*. Te could mean *you* or *to you*. And **nous** can mean *us* or *to us*. So with a verb like to sell, to speak, or to send, for example, when we sell to someone, we speak or send to someone, we don't have to look anywhere for this 'to'. It's included in **me**, **te**, and **nous**. But those little words beginning with L, like **le**, **la**, and **les**, these words don't have that meaning of 'to' included. These L words change when we mean to him or to her. So to him or to her is **lui**. LUI. **Lui**.

S: **Lui**.

T: This counts for both to him and to her. We have **lui** for both. We're speaking to him or to her?

S: *Nous parlons à lui*.

T: So we don't… Okay and where does **lui** go?

S: **Nous lui parlons**.

T: Good. **Nous lui parlons**. So it goes where those words always go. **Nous lui parlons** – we are speaking to him or to her. What was to send, just like to envoy?

S: **Envoyer**.

T: **Envoyer**. I want to send her a message, I want to send her a message.

S: **Je veux lui envoyer un message**.

T: Very good. **Je veux lui envoyer un message**. Good. So it's send to her, even though we may not say that 'to' in English, send to a message. But it's what you mean. **Je veux lui envoyer un message**. And **lui** doesn't contract with **envoyer**, we said **je veux lui envoyer**. So we hear, we do

hear the difference between **l'envoyer**, to send it, and **lui envoyer**, to send to him/to her. How would you say I want to send them, and with this them we are talking about things, we're talking about sending things. I want to send them.

S: **Je veux** *l'enviyer… l'envoyer, l'envoyer*.

T: **Je veux l'envoyer** is I want to send it. But to send them?

S: **Je veux les_envoyer**.

T: Very good. **Je veux les_envoyer**. We have **les**, LES for them, and also a liaison there. **Je veux les_envoyer**. Good. So here it's not to them, we're not sending to them, we're sending them, we're sending things directly. So for them, we have **les**, LES, and for 'to them' we have **leur**, LEUR. **Leur**.

S: **Leur**.

T: That's *to them*. So if you want to say for example, *I want to send them a message*, with this *them*, we of course mean *to them*. We're not going to pick those people up and send them, we're going to send to them. So we use **leur**. So I want to send them a message.

S: **Je veux leur envoyer** *une* **message**.

T: **Un**.

S: **Un message**.

T: Like **un peu**. You can always look back to **un peu**, to remember how to pronounce that UN. **Je veux leur envoyer un message**. So it's only those words beginning L from this group of words like **me**, **te**, **nous**, **le**, **la**, that have some change when we mean *to somebody*, which is convenient. It means when we begin making that L sound even before when we're moving our mouth and all our sound making apparatus into place to get that L sound, that will be the reminder that we need to check something. And that is 'do I mean him, or to him? Do I mean her, or to her? Them, or to them?' To cook in French, to cook, is **cuisiner** where we get cuisine from in English, of course. **Cuisiner**.

S: **Cuisiner**.

T: Thing was **chose**, and *something*?

S: **Quelque chose**.

T: **Quelque chose**. There we have our **que**, our very busy word and building block **que** appearing there again. **Quelque chose** – something. I can cook them something. I can cook them something.

S: **Je peux leur cuisiner quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Je peux leur cuisiner quelque chose**. So even though we don't say that 'to them' in English, when we cook we mean cooking to or for somebody, we don't mean we directly going to cook them. We're not going to put them in the oven and cook them. **Je peux leur cuisiner quelque chose**. We can is **nous pouvons**, **nous pouvons**. We can.

S: **Nous pouvons**.

T: So this verb is irregular generally, and its versions are a little all over the place. We have **peux**, with an X for I and you, and with a T for he and she, and we have **peuvent** for they, and now we see **pouvons**. POUV, V like in **peuvent**, and then our ONS ending. **Nous pouvons** – we can.

S: **Nous pouvons**.

T: We can cook him something, we can cook her something.

S: **Nous pouvons lui cuisiner quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Nous pouvons lui cuisiner quelque chose**. We can cook them something.

S: **Nous pouvons leur cuisiner quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Nous pouvons leur cuisiner quelque chose**. But if we mean we can cook them, then we mean things, and we can cook them. How would that be?

S: **Nous pouvons les cuisiner**.

T: **Nous pouvons les cuisiner**. **Nous pouvons les cuisiner**. Very good.

# Track 38

T: What was this evening, or tonight?

S: Cé **soir**

T: You insist that it's /ceh/…

S: **Ce soir**.

T: Again.

S: **Ce soir**.

T: **Ce soir**. Good. **Ce soir**. I do it, or I'm doing it.

S: **Je le fait**.

T: Good. **Je le fait**. I'm doing it tonight.

S: **Je le fait ce soir**.

T: Very good. **Je le fait ce soir**. Tomorrow in French is **demain**, **demain**.

S: **Demain**.

T: **Demain** means something like of the morning. And tomorrow is a concept that's associated with morning in many languages. In English – *morrow*, of tomorrow, means morning. Spanish – *mañana* means both tomorrow and morning, as does the German *morgen*. So we have **demain**, of morn, of the morn, tomorrow.

S: **Demain**.

T: I'm doing it tomorrow.

S: **Je le fais demain**.

T: **Je le fais demain**. So just like we can do in English with *I'm doing, I'm doing it tomorrow*, we can use the present to refer to the future in French, if we have some context that shows us it's the future, like **demain**, tomorrow, or **ce soir**, tonight, for example. What was to sell, again, like street vendor?

S: **Vendre**.

T: **Vendre**. We will sell them tomorrow, we're selling them tomorrow.

S: **Nous les vendons demain**.

T: **Nous les vendons demain**. Good. The car, how was the car?

S: **La voiture**.

T: **La voiture**. We will sell them the car tomorrow, we will sell them the car tomorrow.

S: **Nous** *leu… lure*.

T: It's EU, like in **je peux**, **je veux**, with an R on the end, which we hear. **Leur**.

S: **Nous leur vendons la voiture demain**.

T: Very good. **Nous leur vendons la voiture demain**. We will sell them the car tomorrow. So here sell them is sell *to them,* so we used **leur**. Very good. Monday in French is **Lundi**. Monday – **Lundi**.

S: **Lundi**.

T: Monday is the day of the moon in English. And the same in French. In French the moon is **la lune**. So **Lundi** is moon day. Also where we get lunatic from. Lunatic is somebody that's like under the influence of the moon. So we have LUN, this UN is like in **un peu**, **lundi**, DI. And for on Monday, you'll also just use **lundi**, no need for 'on'. So how would you say *they will sell us the car on Monday*? *They will sell us the car on Monday*?

S: **Ils nous** *vendonne* **la voiture lundi**.

T: Good but it's not *vendonne,* you thought about how it's written which is good but…

S: **Ils nous vendent la voiture lundi**.

T: Good. **Ils nous vendent la voiture lundi**. So we have ENT and that ENT which is silent on the end of verbs just helps us hear that D before. **Ils nous vendent la voiture lundi**. Interestingly, the glasses in French are something like moon glasses, **les lunettes**. It's plural, **les**. That's LES. We can hear that S because the E has changed. **Les**, not **le**. And of course the UN in **lunettes** is not one syllable making **lundi**. **Lunettes**. **Les lunettes** – the glasses.

S: **Les lunettes**.

T: So that's coming from moon, which means if we say the sunglasses for example, **les lunettes de soleil**, you are saying something like moon glasses of the sun. What was to buy?

S: **Acheter**.

T: **Acheter**, or *acheter*. We said how this E with this very soft **acheter** can completely disappear in the to form *acheter*. But when that E is accented, it comes out in force. How is *I buy*?

S: **J'achète**.

T: **J'achète**. Very good. We also saw **appeler**, which was like this, the verb which means to name which we use to say like '*I'm called, I call myself'*, **je m'appelle**. We go from **appeler**, *appeler*, and then when we say I, that E comes out in force, **je m'appelle**. So we have **j'achète**, I buy, and they buy?

S: **Ils_achètent**.

T: **Ils_achètent**. Very good. Or **elles_achètent**. When we add **-ons** for *we* onto **acheter**, if we remove our ER and put **-ons**, the E of **acheter**, *acheter*, it isn't accented is it? So how might that sound, *we buy*?

S: *Nous_achetons*? *Nous_achetons*.

T: **Achetons** or *achetons*. *Nous_achetons* – we buy. *We're buying the glasses on Monday*, *we are buying the glasses on Monday*.

S: *Nous_ache* … that's a mouthful. *Nous_ach*, *Nous_achetons*.

T: This is why the E disappearing then is very helpful, if it's such a mouthful. So get rid of that E completely and it will be easier.

S: *Nous_achetons*.

T: Very good. *Nous_achetons*. We're buying the glasses on Monday.

S: *Nous_achetons la lunettes*, **les lunettes** *lunndi*, **lundi**.

T: Very good. *Nous_achetons,* **nous_achetons les lunettes lundi**. So in *nous_achetons*, we can have a disappeared E or just a very weak E, **nous_achetons**, because it's not taking the accent, it's not taking the stress of the word anymore, that's on **-ons**. So we can talk about the future in this way in French, just using the present tense and some future context like **demain**, tomorrow, or **lundi**, Monday, **bientôt**, soon, or whatever. But we can also do what we do in English, and use *going to*, to talk about the future. Like *I'm going to ask her*. What was *to go*, like alleyway?

S: **Aller**.

T: **Aller**. And we go?

S: **Nous_allons**.

T: **Nous_allons**. Very good. What was to ask, like to demand?

S: **Demander**.

T: **Demander**. So *we're going to ask her, we're going to ask her*.

S: *Nous allons,* **nous_allons**, **nous_allons** *la* **demander**.

T: So here whilst we say in English 'I'm going to ask her', what we really mean is I'm going to ask *to her*. So what was to her?

S: *Lué*.

T: **Lui**.

S: **Lui**, **lui**.

T: So *we're going to ask her*?

S: *Nous_allonse* **lui demander**.

T: Good, but really really do try to enforce the habit of thinking about one thing at a time. When a bit of your mental energy is focused on the next bit, not the bit you're looking at now, then old habits arise, and you don't notice that. So you said *nous_allonse*, with the S, but you don't even notice it. So you really have to insist with yourself in speaking in real life as well when you practice French on focusing 100% on one bit at a time. So *we're going to ask her*?

S: **Nous_allons lui demander**.

T: **Nous_allons lui demander**. And *we're going to ask them*?

S: **Nous_allons leur demander**.

T: Very good. **Nous_allons leur demander**. Good. **Aller** is a bit of an odd verb. Because whilst we have **allons**, **nous_allons**, which is regular, most of its other versions weren't actually built from **aller**. **Aller** kind of stole or adopted them from another verb that got chewed up by history somewhere. So *I go* is **je vais**. **Vais**, VAIS, is from another verb, it's not from **aller**. But these forms have joined together to form a complete set. So *I go* from **aller** is **je vais**.

S: **Je vais**.

T: So, *I'm going to buy it.*

S: **Je vais l'acheter**.

T: **Je vais l'acheter**, or **je vais** *l'acheter*. *I'm going to buy her or him something, I'm going to buy him something/her something.*

S: **Je vais lui acheter quelque chose**.

T: Very good. **Je vais lui acheter**, *acheter*, **quelque chose**. So *I'm going* is **je vais**. VAIS. And *you go, you're going* is **tu vas**, VAS, VAS. **Tu vas**.

S: **Tu vas**.

T: *Are you going to buy it*? *Are you going to buy it*?

S: **Tu vas l'acheter**? **Tu vas l'acheter**?

T: **Tu vas/vas-tu** *l'acheter*? **L'acheter**? Are you going to buy them?

S: **Tu vas** *l'acheter*, **les_acheter**, *les*. **Tu vas les_acheter**?

T: **Tu vas/vas-tu** *les_acheter*? Are you going to buy them something?

S: **Tu vas leur acheter quelque chose**?

T: **Tu vas leur** *acheter* **quelque chose**? Good, so here it's *to them,* we're buying *to them* or *for them*, so we get **leur**. So it's not just to them, mostly it's to them, but sometimes we'd want to translate it as *for them*. For example, in this case, 'are you going to buy them, to buy for them something?' *Something nice* is **quelque chose de bien**, of well, or **de gentil**, like in gentlemen. So something nice: **quelque chose de bien**, or **quelque chose de gentil**. *I'm going to buy him something nice.*

S: **Je vais lui acheter quelque chose de gentil**.

T: Very good. **Je vais lui acheter quelque chose de bien**, or **de gentil**. *Are you going to buy her something nice*? *Are you going to buy her something nice*? So *you are going* was **tu vas**, VAS.

S: **Vas-tu lui acheter quelque chose de gentil**?

T: Very good. **Tu vas/vas-tu lui** *acheter* **quelque chose de gentil**? So we go, **nous_allons**, is regular. We have **aller**, **allons**. But the other versions like **je vais**, **tu vas**, as I mentioned are actually coming from somewhere else. They are coming from a different verb. But together, **aller**, **allons**, **vais**, **vas** – they've joined together to form a set. And that other verb they come from is related to the word voyage actually. As in the French English expression '*bon voyage*', or **bon voyage** in French.

# Track 39

T: What was to go in French?

S: **Aller**.

T: **Aller**. And we are going, we go?

S: **Nous_allons**.

T: **Nous_allons**. We are going to eat?

S: **Nous_allons manger**.

T: **Nous_allons manger**. So **nous_allons** manger means both 'we are going to eat' like talking about the future 'we're going to eat', and also literally 'we are going to eat' like going somewhere to eat. What was I go, I'm going?

S: **Je vais**.

T: **Je vais**. VAIS. So **aller** has many highly irregular forms, because they actually come from another verb that fused with **aller** to make a set. The same as happened in English actually with *to go,* but in the past. The past form of *to go* in English '*went*' comes from a totally different verb. Went isn't from *to go*, but it is its past. So the idea of different verbs marrying into one verb, let's say, isn't too alien to us as English speakers. So we have *to go*, **aller**, we go, **allons**, but I go, I'm going, **vais**, VAIS. **Je vais**. I'm going to eat.

S: **Je vais manger**.

T: **Je vais manger**. I want to eat.

S: **Je veux manger**.

T: **Je veux manger**. So that's maybe a slight difference to a new ear to French, especially if people aren't speaking quickly. **Je vais manger**, I'm going to eat, **je veux manger**, I want to eat. So we had **je vais**, I go, and *you go, you're going*?

S: **Tu** *vais*.

T: VAS.

S: **Tu vas**.

T: **Tu vas**. He goes or she goes is **il va** or **elle va**. We have the same as in **tu vas**, but the **va** of **il** or **elle** is just VA, just VA, but of course that sounds the same as **tu vas**. *What is he going to do*? Let's use **qu'est-ce que** for what. *What is he going to do*?

S: **qu'est-ce** *que…* **qu'est-ce qu'il**.

T: Very good.

S: **Va faire**.

T: **Qu'est-ce qu'il va faire**? What is he going to do? What is it that he is going to do? And we have that contraction between **qu'est-ce que** and **il**. **Qu'est-ce qu'il va faire**? *Isn't he going to do anything*? *Isn't he going to do anything*?

S: **Il ne va** *pas faire rien*.

T: And how was not anything, not nothing? How do we build that construction, what do we use?

S: **Ne-rien**.

T: **Ne-rien**. Good. So let's try that again. Isn't he going to do anything?

S: **Il ne va** *faire rien*… **rien faire**.

T: Good. **Il ne va rien faire**. So in French we say 'he isn't going anything to do', because we have **ne** and **rien** which is our negation of anything. Il ne va rien faire. So I go, I'm going is **je vais**. You go, you're going – **tu vas**. And he or she goes or is going – **il va**, **elle va**. So we've seen how in French we can talk about the future using the present tense. Either with the present of a verb in some future context like **je le fais demain ce soir**, *I'm doing it tomorrow tonight*, or we can use the verb to go, **aller**, to go into the future. We can also use the present to talk about the past in French, again in much the same way as we do in English. What was the word for *I* in French, *I*?

S: **Je**.

T: **Je**. *I have, I have* in French is j'ai. This is spelt J apostrophe AI. So *have* there is AI, **ai**, but **je** and **ai** contract and we get **j'ai**. J apostrophe AI. **J'ai**.

S: **J'ai**.

T: So that means *I have*. How might you say *I have it*?

S: **Je l'ai**.

T: **Je l'ai**. Very good. We have **je**, and then **le** and **ai** will contract to give us **l'ai**. Je l'ai. That's spelt L apostrophe AI. Very good. *I have them*.

S: *Je leselai*. **Je les_ai**.

T: **Je les_ai**. Very good. **Je les_ai**. So have here is just AI. **Ai**. So in English, whilst we have a past tense for example, 'I ate', 'I eat, I ate', we can also just say 'I have eaten', and the same goes for French, and in French is actually much more common to say 'I have eaten' than 'I ate'. This is the most used past in spoken French, so that's a very useful structure for us. So we will begin with *I have*, **j'ai**, but we need to find *eaten*, to say 'I have eaten', which is a very easy form to find. For ER verbs, we remove our ER ending to get this form like eaten from **manger**, and we put an E with an accent to make us hear that E on the end and we get **mangé**. So it sounds the same as the to verb **manger**, to eat, with the ER ending, and then **mangé** with an E with a written accent meaning *eaten*, but sounding exactly like to eat, **manger**. So *I have eaten*?

S: **J'ai mangé**.

T: **J'ai mangé**. So this **mangé** is spelt MANGE, and that E has the accent on the top, the one that goes down from right to left. **J'ai mangé** – I have eaten. *I haven't eaten*?

S: **Je n'ai pas mangé**.

T: **Je n'ai pas mangé**. Very good. So **n'ai** is is **ne** and **ai** (have) contracting. **Je n'ai** (N apostrophe AI) **pas mangé**. **Je n'ai pas mangé**. What was the word for again, like when we asked for another song?

S: **Encore**.

T: **Encore**. Good. **Pas_encore**, or **pas encore**, here we have an optional but very common liaison, **pas_encore**, we can use for *not yet*. Literally *not again*. **Pas_encore** meaning not yet, and **pas_encore** combines with **ne**. So if you wanted to say *I haven't eaten yet*, how might that be? *I haven't eaten yet, I haven't yet eaten.*

S: **Je n'ai pas_encore mangé**.

T: Perfect. **Je n'ai pas_encore mangé**. **Je n'ai pas encore mangé**. I have eaten it, how would you say that – I have eaten it?

S: **Je l'ai mangé**.

T: **Je l'ai mangé**. *I have eaten them*.

S: *Je less mangé*… **je les_ai mangé**.

T: Good, you will have a reason to pronounce that first. **Je les_ai mangé**. **Je les_ai mangé**. *I haven't eaten them yet, I haven't eaten them yet.*

S: *Je ne les*… **je ne les_ai pas encore mangé**.

T: Very good. **Je ne les_ai pas encore**, **pas_encore mangé**. So give me again, 'I go' or 'I'm going', how was that?

S: **Je vais**.

T: **Je vais**. *I'm going to eat*.

S: **Je vais manger**.

T: **Je vais manger**. So **vais**, VAIS, is the present and we use it to talk about the future, and *I have*, **je ai** contracting to **j'ai**, is also the present and we use it to talk about the past. So both of these forms are crazy irregular, **je vais** and **j'ai**, but these two verbs, **aller** (to go) and **avoir** (to have), *to have* is **avoir** which have these special time-bending properties, share their irregularities. So the **ai** of **je ai**, **j'ai**, is just like the **vais** of **je vais**,  but without the V sound. This carries through to the other forms too. So tell me again how was *you are going*?

S: *Tu vais*… **tu vas**. **Tu vas**.

T: **Tu vas**. So if you pronounce that **vas** without the V sound we will get *you have*.

S: *Tu ase*. **Tu as**, **tu as**.

T: **Tu as** – you have. How was he goes, he's going?

S: **Il va**.

T: **Il va**. So how would you say he has?

S: **Il a**.

T: **Il a**. So these two very irregular verbs, which also have these special abilities of sending us into the past or the future, their irregularities are very, very similar. They go or they are going is **ils** or **elles vont**. That's VONT. **Ils** or **elles vont**.

S: **Vont**. **Ils vont**.

T: What was to come, as in convenient, or event, eventual.

S: *Vénir*.

T: **Venir**. **Venir**.

S: **Venir**.

T: Are they going to come, are they going to come?

S: *Ils…* **Ils vont venir**?

T: **Ils vont venir**. And with the inversion for the question, are they going to come?

S: **Vont-ils venir**?

T: **Vont-ils venir**? And how might we say *they have*, if we have **ils** or **elles vont**, how might they have be? Give me the feminine, they have.

S: **Elles_ont**.

T: **Elles_ont**. Good so we have a liaison there with **ont**, **elles_ont**, **ils_ont**. What was to cook, like cuisine?

S: **Cuisiner**.

T: **Cuisiner**. Cooked, as in I have, you have cooked, he has cooked, how would cooked be?

S: **Cuisiné**.

T: **Cuisiné**. Sounds the same, just we have an E with an accent on the end, rather than an ER. Have they cooked?

S: **Ils_ont cuisiné**?

T: **Ils_ont cuisiné**? Or with the inversion?

S: *Ont-ilse…* **Ont-ils cuisiné**?

T: **Ont-ils cuisiné**? You have cooked.

S: **Tu as cuisiné**.

T: **Tu as cuisiné**. And whilst **tu** doesn't generally contract, **tu** and **as** can contract in the spoken language so you could hear **t'as cuisiné**, **t'as cuisiné**. *Have you cooked it, have you cooked it*?

S: **Tu l'as cuisiné**?

T: **Tu l'as cuisiné**? **L'as-tu cuisiné**? Haven't you cooked it, have you not cooked it?

S: **Tu ne l'as pas cuisiné**?

T: **Tu ne l'as pas cuisiné**? Or with the inversion, **ne l'as-tu pas cuisiné**? What was *again*?

S: **Encore**.

T: **Encore**. And *not yet*?

S: **Pas encore**.

T: Good, which combines with **ne**, so we get **ne** and **pas_encore**, or **pas encore**, and that's *not yet*. So *haven't you cooked it yet*?

S: **Tu ne l'as pas_encore cuisiné**?

T: **Tu ne l'as pas_encore cuisiné**? Or **ne l'as-tu pas_encore cuisiné**? Or just pas encore, you could also have. So these two verbs, aller (to go) and avoir (to have), which are connected in their roles as time twisting verbs, are very irregular and very similar. If we know the version of one, we can always work out the corresponding version of the other. In sound, we are just taking or adding a V. **Vais – ai**; **Va(s) – a(s)**; **vont – ont**.

# Track 40

T: What was they go or they are going?

S: **Ils vont**.

T: **Ils vont**. So *they go* or *they're going* is **ils vont** or **elles vont**, and *they have* is?

S: **Ils_ont**.

T: **Ils_ont**. **Elles_ont**. So **vont** is from **aller**, to go, and **ont** is from **avoir**, to have. So whilst both of these verbs are very irregular, they share their irregularity. **Je ai** which contracts to **j'ai**, and then **je vais**; **tu as** – **tu vas**; **il a** – **il va**; **ils_ont** – **ils vont**. But we go was formed regularly from **aller**, so how is that? *We go, we are going.*

S: **Nous allons**.

T: **Nous allons**. Soon was **bientôt**. So how would we say '*we are going to eat soon'*, or more commonly in French, '*we are going soon to eat'*?

S: **Nous allons bientôt manger**.

T: **Nous allons bientôt manger**. But of course we could also just say *we eat soon, we eating soon*. We don't need to use **nous allons** here if we don't want to, so just *we eat soon, we're eating soon*.

S: **Nous mangeons bientôt**.

T: **Nous mangeons bientôt**. Very good. So here, **bientôt** gives us the future context, which means we can just use the present. **Nous mangeons bientôt**. By the way, **bientôt**, spelt BIENTOT and the O has that little hat mark, like a triangle without the base, that shape accent, and then that followed by a T. So when we find something like this, that O with that strange circumflex accent on it, followed by a hard consonant like a T, we can suspect that maybe the accent is marking an S which went missing, like in our pattern hospital – **hôpital**, beast – **bête**. These vowels they have that accent on it. So we can look at **bientôt** and try to imagine how the word might have been built. **Bientôt** means something like well toasted. I know it sounds like I'm making this up, but in Vulgar Latin, toasted came to mean quickly and then the S of ST was, as his commonplace, lost in French before the T. So we get **bientôt**, well toasted, well quickly soon. See if you look out for such things, just suspicions about how words may have been built or how they may be related, will help you internalise those words, just thinking about where they might have come from or what they might be connected to. If you want to check if you're right, you could always do so on an etymological dictionary online, but just thinking about it is a great way to internalise the vocabulary you expose yourself to practicing French. So the generally irregular **aller** is regular in the we form, we get **nous_allons**. Also to have, **avoir**, we'll just remove ending and add -**ons** for the we form. So how is we have?

S: *Nous_avoir*, **nous_avons**.

T: **Nous_avons**. We only get one O. AVONS. **Nous_avons**. We have eaten.

S: Nous_avons mangé.

T: Nous_avons mangé. We haven't eaten yet.

S: **Nous n'avons** *pas mangé*, **pas encore mangé**.

T: Very good. **Nous n'avons pas_encore**, **pas encore mangé**. Very good. Already in French is **déjà**, **déjà**, like in **déjà vu**, **deja vu**, another French English saying, just means already seen. So **déjà** – already.

S: **Déjà**.

T: We have already eaten, we have already eaten.

S: *Nous_avonse…*

T: So you're thinking about **déjà** here…

S: Yeah. **Nous_avons déjà mangé**.

T: **Nous_avons déjà mangé**. What was to organise? Of course we can look to organisation.

S: **Organiser**.

T: **Organiser**. **Organiser**. I'm going to organise it.

S: **Je vais l'organiser**.

T: **Je vais l'organiser**. I have already organised it.

S: *J'ai déjà l'organiser*.

T: So in French when we say *I have already organised it*, what are we really saying in French is *I have it already organised*. That's how we build that structure. So the it belongs to the first part of the sentence, *I have it already organised.*

S: **Je l'ai déjà organisé**.

T: **Je l'ai déjà organisé**. Very good. What was to repair?

S: *Reparer*.

T: **Réparer**. **Réparer**. When in French is **quand**. That's QU which gives us a /k/ sound, and then we have AND, and of course from that we just hear /uh/ - /kuh/. When are you going to repair it? When are you going to repair it?

S: **Quand vas-tu la réparer**, **le réparer**?

T: Well it would depend what referring to, masculine or feminine object, it could be either. **Quand vas-tu le** or **la réparer**? Very good. So to get this past form with ER verbs, now we remove how ER ending and we put an E with an accent to get this past form, like organised from to organise, or repaired from to repair, or eaten from to eat. For RE verbs, we remove our RE ending and we add a U – /oo/. So you've heard of **fondu** for example, fondue – that melted cheese stuff. **Fondu** is actually from **fondre**, to melt. FONDRE, to melt. **Fondre**. So **fondu** just means melted. **Fondu**. So RE verbs like **fondre** use **-u** for this have past, to melt – **fondre**; melted – **fondu**. Have you melted it?

S: *Tu les fondu…* **tu l'as fondu**?

T: **Tu l'as fondu**, or **l'as-tu fondu**? Very good. What was we have? **Avoir** becomes?

S: **Avons**. **Nous avons**.

T: **Nous avons**. We have melted them, we've melted them.

S: **Nous les_avons fondus**.

T: **Nous les_avons fondus**. And **fondus** here has an S on it to match with **les** of **les_avons**, to match with *them*, but we don't hear that S so it's not important, only for writing. **Nous les_avons fondus**. We have melted them. What was to lose, like perishable?

S: **Perdre**.

T: **Perdre**. For to get lost, you can say to lose yourself. So if you want to say you're going to get lost, you can say you're going to lose yourself. Yourself is the same as you. So how would you say that – *you are going to get lost*? *You are going*?

S: (*Tu…*) *tu te vas perdre*.

T: Why are you putting the **te** there up front? So treat it piece by piece. *You are going*?

S: **Tu vas**.

T: To lose yourself.

S: **Te perdre**.

T: Yeah. **Tu vas te perdre**. You are going to lose yourself. The **te** there belongs to the second part of the sentence, the **tu**. **Tu vas te perdre**. And how would we get the past of **perdre**, lost?

S: **Perdu**.

T: *Did you did you lose the keys again*? *Have you again lost the keys*? That's how we'll say it in French, *have you again lost the keys*?

S: (*Tu as*) **tu as encore perdu les** *clave*, **les clés**?

T: **Tu as**, **as-tu encore perdu les clés**? *Have you again lost the keys, have you lost the keys again*? Very good. What was *they go, they're going*?

S: **Vont**.

T: **Ils vont**.

S: **Ils vont**.

T: And they have?

S: **Ils_ont**.

T: **Ils_ont**. When was **quand**. So we could say – *when did they lose it*? *When have they lost it*?

S: *Quand ils_ont le perdu*?

T: We have **quand** here, which is a question word, so necessarily we want the inversion after that. 'When have they' so that's the first bit. *When did they lose it*? *When have they lost it*?

S: *Quand ont-ils le perdu*?

T: So we might think about it in that order first. '*Quand ont-ils le*' and then we will have, we can't put the **le** here, because what we say in French is '*do they have it lost?*' So *it* belongs to that first part of the sentence, '*do they have it, lost?*' So we must say '*when it have they lost?*'

S: **Quand** (*l'onte ilse, l'ont-ils*) **l'ont-ils perdu**?

T: **Quand l'ont-ils perdu**? Very good. So with these constructions *we have*, where we can put words like **le**, **la**, **les**, is only before that word *have*, so we have **l'ont-tils**, which is 'have they it, lost'. **L'ont-ils perdu**? **Quand l'ont-ils perdu**? *When have they lost it*? Which might sound like a bit of a weird sentence in English, 'when have they lost it?' and that's because in French we use this have past so much more than in English. So in spoken French, in fact we will rarely hear that '*I lost*' past, it will be '*I have lost*'. So whilst '*when have they lost it*?' will sound a little strange in English, it's perfect French. **Quand l'ont-ils perdu**? So this have past is a very useful structure for us. *When did you repair it*? So of course we will say, '*when have you repaired it*?'

S: **Quand l'as-tu réparé**?

T: **Quand l'as-tu réparé**? And this form of the verb that we use to go into the past – **organisé**, **réparé**, **perdu**, **fondu**, is a very flexible form. For example, we can use it as an adjective as well. So in English, *lost* as in '*I have lost*', can also be an adjective, a describing word. You can also say 'I am lost'. There it's describing, that's got nothing to do with talking about the past, 'I am lost'. And this *lost* is the same word and the same goes for French. So *I am* was **je suis**. SUIS. **Suis**. **Je suis**.

S: **Je suis**.

T: How would you say *I am lost*?

S: **Je suis perdu**.

T: **Je suis perdu**. *I am totally lost*.

S: **Je suis totalement perdu**.

T: **Je suis totalement perdu**. What was *to sell*?

S: **Vendre**.

T: **Vendre**. **Vendre**. *Sold*?

S: **Vendu**.

T: **Vendu**. *I have sold it*. *I have sold it*.

S: **Je l'ai vendu**.

T: **Je l'ai vendu** – *I have sold it*. And of course, *sold*, in English, we can use that like an adjective, like a describing word. We can say the house is sold, it is sold, and you can do the same in French. So how would you say *it is sold*, referring to *the house*, referring to **la maison**.

S: *Les vendu*.

T: *It is sold*.

S: *C'est fondu*, no… *il est vendu*.

T: **La maison**.

S: (Ah, *la*.) **Elle est vendue**.

T: **Elle est vendue**. And **vendue** matches with the house, it gets an E on it to make it feminine. But again, we don't hear that. **Elle est vendue**. What was to recommend?

S: *Récommander*.

T: /ruh/. **Recommander**. **Recommander**.

S: **Recommander**.

T: And recommended?

S: **Recommandé**.

T: The same.

S: Yeah, yeah. **Recommandé**.

T: **Recommandé**. This is an ER verb, so to get recommended we just remove the ER and put an E with an accent and that sounds the same. **Recommandé**. How would you say it is recommended, and we mean like to do something maybe. *It is recommended*?

S: **C'est** *récommandé*.

T: **Recommandé**.

S: **C'est recommandé**.

T: Very good. **C'est recommandé**. And if when you say '*it is recommended*' you mean like something masculine, like the massage, or **le massage**. How would that be, *it is recommended*?

S: (*Il est récommandé…*) **Il est recommandé**.

T: Very good. **Il est recommandé**. Very good.

So we learned a lot of French. Congratulations, I mean in six or seven hours, we have learned a hell of a lot of French. We've learned how to express ourselves in the present, in the past, in the future, to make different types of questions and negations, but most importantly how to think about French, how to decipher and dissect it, how to work our way through French with all the skills and perspectives we've developed during this course.

So that was Introduction to French. I hope you enjoyed it. If you would like to see Complete French, follow this course in the form of video recorded open public workshops also available in audio format, then you can vote for complete French by voting online, donating, or by joining the monthly crowdfunding campaign for as little as $1 a month to put yourself behind this project that really does break all the rules and defy all the odds. Not only in how Language Transfer approaches teaching, but how the project approaches existing and operating.

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Again thanks for forming part of this collective experience. It's been a pleasure to be able to reach out and share this experience with so many of you, and I hope to see you around. Enjoy your French.