



## LESSON 4 - VOCABULARY RECAP

### TALK TO PEOPLE:

### HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS, AND USE VERBS WITH “YOU” AND “HE/SHE.”

Here's what you can now say in French at the end of this lesson:

#### Être (to be)

- **Je suis** → I am [*the second “s” is silent*]
- **Tu es** → You are [*“Tü ay”, the “s” only changes the “e” sound*] (singular, and for a friend)
- **Il est** → He is [*“eel ay”, the “t” is silent*]
- **Elle est** → She is [*“L ay”*]
- **On est** → We are [*“on ay” with “on” the nasal vowel*] (spoken French)

*“Il”, “Elle” and “On” always share the same conjugation of verb. (Here, it's “est” [“ey”])*

**Je suis Canadienne.** = I'm a Canadian woman.

**Tu es Polonaise.** = You are a Polish woman.

**Il est journaliste.** = He's a journalist.

**Tu es jolie.** = You're pretty. [*“joh-lee” with the French “j”*] (feminine)

**Tu es beau !** = You're handsome! [*“bo”, in French “eau” sounds like “o”*] (masculine)

**Tu es drôle !** = You're funny! [*“drawl”*] (for both masculine and feminine)

**Elle est sympa** = She's nice, she's cool [*“sin pa” where “in” is a nasal vowel*]

**Il est sympa** = He's nice, he's cool

**C'est sympa** = That's nice, that's cool. [*“say sin pa”*]

**Merci, c'est sympa** = Thank you, that's nice.

#### Avoir (to have)

- **J'ai** → I have [*“jay”*]
- **Tu as** → You have [*“Tü ah”, the “s” is silent*]



- **Il a, Elle a** → He has, she has.
- **On a** → We have [“On na”, where “on” is a the nasal vowel. There’s a phonetic liaison between “on” and “a”, because the French language doesn’t like to hear two vowels in a row. So we say “on na”]

What can you “have” in French?

Examples:

**Tu as un ticket de métro** = You have a metro ticket. [“in teekay duh meytro”, with “in” nasal vowel]

**Elle a une voiture.** = She has a car. [“ünn vwah tür”]

**Il a un problème.** = He has a problem. [“in prro bley”]

In French, we “have” things that come with “am/are” in English.

- **J’ai faim** = I’m hungry. [“fin”]
- **J’ai froid** = I’m feeling cold. [“frrwah”]
- **J’ai chaud** = I’m feeling warm / too hot. [“sho”]
- **Tu as raison !** = You’re right! [“rayz on”]

## Aimer (to like, to love)

- **J’aime** → I love [“geym”] (Je + vowel → J’, remember?)
- **Tu aimes** → You love [“tü eym”, the “s” is silent]
- **Elle aime / Il aime / On aime** → She loves / He loves / We love [“L eym” “eel eym” “on nem”]

Examples:

**J’aime le camembert.** = I like camembert cheese [“luh kam en berr”, the “t” is silent and “em” sounds like the nasal vowel “en / an”]

**Tu aimes le vin.** = You like wine [“luh vin”]

**Elle aime Pierre.** = She loves Pierre.

→ “Aimer” means both “like / love” for things (depends on the context), but applied to people, it means romantic word. (cf **Je t’aime** → I love you! [“Juh temm”])

Disambiguation:

**J’aime bien** → I like / I quite like.

**J’aime beaucoup** → I like a lot [“bokou”, “p” is silent, and “eau” = “o”]



## Vouloir (to want)

- **Je veux** → I want [*“juh vuh”, “x” is silent*]
- **Tu veux** → You want [*“tü vuh”, “x” is silent*]
- **Il veut** → He wants [*“eel vuh”, “t” is silent*] (Same for “Elle” and “On”)

*“Want” and “love” can have the same kind of complements in a sentence. They can be followed by the same things!*

**J’aime manger !** = I like to eat! (*“gem man gey”, where “an” is the nasal vowel*)

**Je veux manger** = I want to eat! (*“juh vuh man gey”*)

**Tu veux voyager** = You want to travel!

**Tu veux mes chaussures** = You want my shoes (*“meh sho sürr”, the final “s” is silent*)

**Elle veut ta voiture.** = She wants your car.

## How to ask a question

*How to ask a question: just add a “?” and an inflexion in your voice.*

**Je veux manger. Tu veux manger ?** = I want to eat! Do you want to eat?

**J’aime le fromage. Tu aimes le fromage?** = I like cheese. Do you like cheese?

**Tu as faim ? Il est beau ?** = Are you hungry? Is he handsome?

**Tu aimes mes chaussures ?** = Do you like my shoes?

**Une question** = a question. [*“ünn keysst yon”*]

**La réponse** = the answer. [*“lah rey ponss”*]

**Poser une question** = Asking a question [*“po zey”*]

## Poser

**“Poser”** has the same forms (same conjugation) as **“Manger / Voyager / Aimer...”** (= *to eat, to travel, to like*)

→ **Je pose, tu poses, elle pose** [*“poz” for each*]