



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 bleyem”]

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]