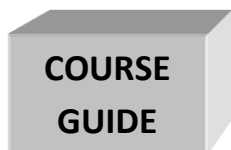


NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES



Course Code: FRE341

Course Title: Oral Communication Skills in French I

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Introduction

Welcome to FRE341: Oral Communication Skills in French I. This is a two-credit unit course available for students undergoing the Bachelor of Arts in French programme at the 300 Level. This course introduces students to oral communication skills in French. Communication is a dynamic process as it involves an interaction between two or more people: the sender and the receiver. The main purpose of communication is to transmit thoughts and beliefs to another person. The major components of communication are verbal communication or oral communication and non-verbal communication. Oral communication is the process of expressing ideas through the medium of speech and this plays a crucial role in the life of students. Particularly for students learning the French language in an Anglophone ambiance, oral communication skills are vital for their academic success and future career prospects. In today's challenging environment, Anglophone French students must not only possess academic expertise, but also the requisite oral communication skills to enhance their learning and employability prospects.

Mastering oral communication skills in the French language involves mastering the French alphabets and sound units by both producing the correct sound and recognizing the sound when produced by someone else. It also involves developing the vocabulary or register of terminologies used in different situations. This has to do, especially, with the emerging new world of information and communication technology that has brought about new vocabularies that we are struggling every day to cope with. These are to be developed with the aid of laboratory work, films, slides, games, songs and constant practice.

This course guide provides you with the necessary information about the contents of the course and the materials you will need to be familiar with for a proper understanding of the subject matter. It is designed to help you to get the best of the course by enabling you to think productively about the principles underlying the issues you study and the projects you execute in the course of your study and thereafter. It also provides some guidance on the way to approach your tutor-marked assignments (TMA). You will of course receive on-the-spot guidance from your tutorial classes, which you are advised to approach with all seriousness.

Overall, this course will fill an important vacuum in various fields of human endeavour, especially as it focuses on teaching you the French vocabulary for products and services, as well as the categorization of these items into their various genders and numbers.

Course Aims

The aims of this course are to:

- i. Explain French sounds in terms of French phonetics and phonology, as well as their intonation and stress;
- ii. Equip you with the basic French vocabulary to enable you achieve effective communication competence in every situation that the challenges of life may present to you.
- iv. Expose you to other working knowledge of French in daily life operations.

Course Objectives

At the end of this course, you should be able to:

- (i) Differentiate between the French sounds to understand your French interlocutors;
- (ii) Interact with French speakers everywhere in the world, using the appropriate French language structures;
- (iii) Explain the idea of gender of things in French and differentiate between masculine and feminine objects in the real world that you will experience beyond the walls of the classroom.

Working through the course

It is advisable that you should carefully study each unit, beginning with this *Study Guide*, especially since this course provides an opportunity for you to understand the major language structures you require in the French language in real life situations.

Course Materials

1. Course Guide
2. Study Units
3. Textbooks
4. Assignment File
5. Presentation Schedule

Study Units

There are a total of twelve units in this course. Some units may be longer and/or more in depth than others, depending on the scope of the course that is in focus. The twelve units in the course are as follows:

UNIT 1 FRENCH ALPHABET

UNIT 2 THE NASAL SOUND

UNIT 3 ORAL VOWEL SOUNDS

UNIT 4 SILENT LETTERS IN FRENCH

UNIT 5 THE PRINCIPLE OF *ENCHAINEMENT* AND *LIAISON*

UNIT 6 EXPRESSIONS OF HEALTH (Parts of the body and diseases)

UNIT 7 EXPRESSIONS OF FEELINGS

UNIT 8 AT THE RESTAURANT (Foods and Drinks)

UNIT 9 CLOTHING

UNIT 10 SHOPPING

UNIT 11 COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

UNIT 12 BANK TRANSACTIONS

Each of the units contains a table of contents, an introduction, a list of objectives and the main contents in turn precede each unit, including Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs). At the end of

each unit, you will find one or more Tutor-Marked Assignment (TMA) which you are expected to work on and submit for marking.

Textbooks and references

At the end of each unit there is a list of relevant reference materials which students may wish to consult as the need arises. The list is, however, not exhaustive and sacrosanct. Students are encouraged to cultivate the habit of consulting as many relevant materials as they are able to within the time available.

Assessment

Two types of assessment are involved in the course: the Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs), and the Tutor-Marked Assessment (TMA) questions. Students' answers to the SAEs are not meant to be submitted; even though not submitted, they are also important since they give students an opportunity to assess their own understanding of the course content. Tutor-Marked Assignments (TMA), on the other hand, are to be carefully answered and kept in your assignment file for submission and marking. This will form 30% of the total score in the course.

Tutor marked assignment

At the end of every unit, you will find a Tutor-Marked Assignment which you should answer as instructed and put in your assignment file for submission. However, this Course Guide does not contain any Tutor-Marked Assignment question. The Tutor-Marked Assignment questions are provided from Unit 1 to Unit 12.

Final Examination and Grading

The final examination for FRE341 will take two hours and carry 70% of the total course grade. The examination questions will reflect the SAEs and TMAs that you have already worked on. It is advisable for students to spend the time between their completion of the last unit and the

examination in revising the entire course. They will certainly find it helpful to also review both their SAEs and TMAs before the examination.

Course marking scheme

The following table sets out how the actual course marking is broken down.

Assessment	Marks
Four assignments (the best four of all the assignments submitted for marking).	Four assignments, each marked out of 10%, but highest scoring three selected, thus totalling 30%
Final Examination	70% of overall course score
Total	100% of course score

Course Overview Presentation Scheme

Units	Title of Work	Week Activity	Assignment (End-of-Unit)
Course Guide			
UNIT 1	FRENCH ALPHABET	Week 1	Assignment
UNIT 2	THE NASAL SOUND	Week 2	Assignment
UNIT 3	ORAL VOWEL SOUNDS	Week 3	Assignment
UNIT 4	SILENT LETTERS IN FRENCH	Week 4	TMA 1 to be submitted
UNIT 5	THE PRINCIPLE OF <i>ENCHAINEMENT</i> AND <i>LIAISON</i>	Week 5	Assignment 1

Units	Title of Work	Week Activity	Assignment (End-of-Unit)
UNIT 6	EXPRESSIONS OF HEALTH	Week 6	Assignment 1
UNIT 7	EXPRESSIONS OF FEELINGS	Week 7	Assignment 1
UNIT 8	AT THE RESTAURANT	Week 8	TMA 2 to be submitted
UNIT 9	CLOTHING	Week 9	Assignment 1
UNIT 10	SHOPPING	Week 10	Assignment 1
UNIT 11	COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Week 11	Assignment 1
UNIT 12	BANK TRANSACTIONS	Week 12	TMA 3 to be submitted
	Revision	Week 13-14	
	Examination	15-17	
	Total	17Weeks	

What You Will Learn In the Course

Oral Communication skills in French I provide you with basic French languages communication skills that will enable you function in real life situations in French language. They equip you with the phonetics and phonology of the French language, which will lead to your competence in the listening and spoken French. The course will also teach you French language vocabulary you require in the process of interacting in a Francophone ambiance. This includes proper greetings, self-introductions and many other patterns of interactional language requirement. In addition, you will learn the French verbs that are general verbs and language items that will enhance your communication skills in French in market, school, library and many other situations.

What you will need for the course

Students would have to purchase textbooks and other materials recommended to enable them have a broader understanding of issues treated in the course. They would also need quality time in a study-friendly environment every week. For those who are computer-literate (which ideally they should be), they should be prepared to visit recommended websites. They should also cultivate the habit of visiting reputable physical libraries accessible to them.

Tutors and tutorials

There are twelve (12) hours of tutorials provided in support of the course. Students will be notified of the dates and location of these tutorials, together with the name and phone number of the tutor as soon as they are allocated a tutorial group. The tutor will mark and comment on students' assignments, and keep a close watch on their progress. Students should ensure to send their tutor-marked assignments promptly, and feel free to contact the tutor in case of any difficulty with their self-assessment exercise, tutor-marked assignment or the grading of an assignment. In any case, it is advised that students should endeavour to attend the tutorials regularly and punctually. Always take a list of such prepared questions to the tutorials and participate actively in the discussions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, all the features of this course guide have been designed to facilitate learning in order for the students to achieve the aims and objectives of the course. They include the aims and objectives, course summary, course overview, Self-Assessment Exercises and Tutor marked Assignments. Students should ensure that they make full use of them in their study to achieve maximum results.

Summary

FRE341: Oral Communication skills in French I is a two credit unit course available for students undergoing the Bachelor of Arts in French programme at the 300 Level. The course provides an

opportunity for students to acquire a basic knowledge and understanding of the French language. French is often considered the language of the modern man. A French lesson is a cultural journey into the worlds of fashion, gastronomy, the arts, architecture, as well as computer and information technology.

In today's global society, proficiency in French languages is an important skill. French has become the international lingua franca, making it essential for professionals everywhere to master the language in order to conduct research and to communicate with their peers around the world. For learners in Anglophone countries like Nigeria, learning French means learning the special terminologies in various fields of endeavour, as well as the general vocabulary and grammar of the French language. In recent times there has been a growing need for Nigerians with a working knowledge of the French language because of the presence of several citizens of the neighbouring francophone African countries.

Besides, globalization, regionalism, African integration and cooperation, as well as migration have diversified the population of Nigeria. Thus, this unit is meant to equip Nigerians with the knowledge of special French language to enable them serve better the francophone population in Nigeria, as well as function better in the francophone environment.

I wish you wish success in this course and I hope that you will find it both interesting and useful!

UNIT 1: FRENCH ALPHABET

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3.0 Main Content

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3.2 The Accented French Alphabet

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7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

A language's alphabet is its building blocks. Trying to learn how to write in French without first learning its alphabet is a bit like trying to build a brick house without touching the individual bricks! It is impossible to do a good job that way. Once you start recognizing symbols and words, you will be encouraged by your own progress and motivated to learn even faster. Even just learning the basics of the alphabet will allow you to start recognizing simple French words, and it will feel great!

Completely mastering the French alphabet, no matter how long it takes, will give you an excellent head start in learning how to write and read the language. It will offer you a solid foundation on which to build the other language skills. So set a goal to learn the alphabet so well that you're able to recite it in your sleep!

The French alphabet is based on the Latin alphabet (also called the Roman alphabet). Originally there were 25 letters. With 'W' being added by the mid-nineteenth century there are now 26 letters. The French alphabet is the same one used in English, and is also known as the Roman alphabet.

The twenty-six letters are divided into:

- 20 Consonants (*Consonnes*): B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Z
- 6 Vowels (*Voyelles*): A E I O U Y

However, the pronunciations are almost all different. Learning them is essential to pronounce French words and to learn how to spell words in French. In addition to the normal alphabet, there are several additional accents on French words and combinations that you can learn to increase your fluency.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- i. Pronounce correctly the sound of the French alphabet;
- ii. Enumerate and explain the French accents;
- iii. Pronounce French words correctly, respecting the accents;

iv. Spell French words correctly;

v. Recognise or identify the French sound anytime you hear them;

3.0 Main Content

3.1 The Alphabet

In this table we have provided the entire French alphabet with a clue on how to pronounce them. Try saying them in order to practice their pronunciation:

A (ahh),	B (bay)	C (say)	D (day)	E (euh)
F (ef)	G (jhay)	H (ahsh)	I (ee)	J (jhee)
K (kaa)	L (el)	M (em)	N (en)	O (o)
P (pay),	Q (kew)	R (err)	S (es)	T (tay)
U (e-yooh),	V (vay)	W (doobl-vey)	X (ix)	Y (ee-greck)
Z (zed)				

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGkbK9-_BRE

Another way to get the correct pronunciation of the alphabet is by practicing them assimilated in words. Below is an assimilation exercise.

Letter	Name in French	Pronunciation
Aa	<u>/a/</u> (ah)	like a in <i>father</i>
Bb	<u>/be/</u> (bay)	like b in <i>maybe</i>
Cc	<u>/se/</u> (say)	before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : like c in <i>center</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> : like c in <i>cat</i>
Dd	<u>/de/</u> (day)	like d in <i>dog</i>
Ee	<u>/ə/</u> (uh)	approximately like u in <i>burp</i>
Ff	<u>/ɛf/</u> (ehf)	like f in <i>fog</i>
Gg	<u>/ʒe/</u> (jhay)	before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> : like s in <i>measure</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> : like g in <i>get</i>
Hh	<u>/aʃ/</u> (ahsh)	See supplementary notes below: never pronounced
Ii	<u>/i/</u> (ee)	like ea in <i>team</i>
Jj	<u>/ʒi/</u> (jhee)	like s in <i>measure</i>
Kk	<u>/ka/</u> (kah)	like k in <i>kite</i>
Ll	<u>/ɛl/</u> (ehl)	like l in <i>lemon</i>
Mm	<u>/ɛm/</u> (ehm)	like m in <i>minute</i>
Nn	<u>/ɛn/</u> (ehn)	like n in <i>note</i>
Oo	<u>/o/</u> (oh)	<i>closed</i> : approximately like u in <i>nut</i> <i>open</i> : like o in <i>nose</i>

Pp	<u>/pe/</u> (<i>pay</i>)	like p in <i>pen</i>
Qq	<u>/ky/</u> (<i>kew</i>)	like k in <i>kite</i>
Rr	<u>/ɛʁ/</u> (<i>ehr</i>)	force air through the back of your throat near the position of gargling, but sounding soft
Ss	<u>/ɛs/</u> (<i>ehs</i>)	like s in <i>sister</i> at beginning of word or with two s's or like z in <i>amazing</i> if only one s
Tt	<u>/te/</u> (<i>tay</i>)	like t in <i>top</i>
Uu	<u>/y/</u> (<i>ew</i>)	say the English letter e , but make your lips say <i>oo</i>
Vv	<u>/ve/</u> (<i>vay</i>)	like v in <i>violin</i>
Ww	<u>/dubløve/</u> (<i>doo-blvay</i>)	depending on the derivation of the word, like v as in <i>violin</i> , or w in <i>water</i>
Xx	<u>/iks/</u> (<i>iks</i>)	either /ks/ in <i>socks</i> , or /gz/ in <i>exit</i>
Yy	<u>/iɡʁɛk/</u> (<i>i-grehk</i>)	like ea in <i>leak</i>
Zz	<u>/zɛd/</u> (<i>zehd</i>)	like z in <i>zebra</i>

However, the letters ⟨w⟩ and ⟨k⟩ are rarely used except in loanwords and regional words. The phoneme /w/ sound is usually written ⟨ou⟩; the /k/ sound is usually written ⟨c⟩ anywhere but before ⟨e, i, y⟩, ⟨qu⟩ before ⟨e, i, y⟩, and sometimes ⟨que⟩ at the end of words. However, ⟨k⟩ is common in the metric prefix kilo- (originally from Greek *khilia* "a thousand"): *kilogramme*, *kilomètre*, *kilowatt*, *kilohertz*, etc.

3.2 The Accented French Alphabet

In addition, the French language uses several accents on its alphabet. This is specifically so with the vowels. The accents help to produce the desired vowel sound. Basically, there are five French accents. These are as follows:

3.2.1 Accent grave (the grave accent)

It takes the form of a very tiny backward slash (˘) on top a vowel, as shown below.

à	è	ù
bric-à-brac/vis-à-vis/là	espèce/lèvre/pièce	où/

3.2.2 Accent aigu (the acute accent)

It takes the form of a very tiny forward slash (') on top a vowel, as shown in the box below. This accent applies only to the letter “e”:

É	éducation/péché/armée/révéler/téléphone/Hervé/arrivé/répéter
---	--

3.2.3 Accent circumflex (stress accent)

This accent has the shape of “V” turned upside down (^) on top of a vowel. It applies to all vowels except “y” as shown below.

â	ê	î	ô	û
âge, tâcheappât, château, châssis, châtiment, châtaigne, opiniâtre, hâte	fête, forêt, intérêt	île, naître, abîme, maître	hôte, côte, hôpital, hôtel	<i>Jeûne,</i> eû, <i>août,</i> <i>sûr,</i> <i>dû,</i> <i>mûr</i>

3.2.4 Tréma(diaeresis)

The tréma is in form of two little dots above a letter as shown below.

Ë	Ï
Noël, canoë, aiguë, Ciguë	naïf, maïs, caraïbe, <i>coïncidence,</i> <i>Jamaïque</i>

3.2.5 Cédille (cedilla)

The cedilla is a tiny tail under the letter *c* in French words, and its function is to give the letter an *s* sound. This is used under the letter *c* to make it sound like an English *s*: ç.

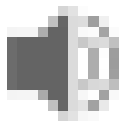
Ç	leçon, français, garçon, façon, ça
---	------------------------------------

4.0 The Orthographic Ligature: œ

It is a combination of two letters which are regarded as mandatory contraction of “o e” in certain French words. Examples:

œ
sœur, œuvre, bœuf, chœur, cœur, manœuvre, mœurs, œil

4.1 Pronunciation Drills



There are several websites on the internet that can help improve your pronunciation skills. Just google and you will get more than you need.

5.0 Conclusion

Your French pronunciations may not be perfect. If possible, you can use the audio-visual aids on YouTube to say the alphabet for you so you can practice and master how French letters are pronounced. Do not attempt to pronounce French sounds as if they are English. You can easily forget the basics. To avoid this, practice, practice and practice!

6.0 Summary

The French alphabet is derived from the Latin alphabet. Originally there were 25 letters. With 'W' being added by the mid-nineteenth century there are now 26 alphabets. The French alphabet is the same one used in English, and is also known as the Roman alphabet.

However, the pronunciations are almost all different. Learning them is essential to pronounce French words and to learn how to spell words in French. In addition to the normal alphabet, there are several additional accents on French words and combinations that you can learn to increase your fluency.

7.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. How many letters are there in the French alphabet?
2. How many vowels are there in the French alphabet?
3. List and explain the accented French alphabet.

8.0 References/Further Reading

1. French › Introductory lessons › The alphabet · L'alphabet. https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/French/Lessons/Alphabet#Letters_and_examples
2. How to Pronounce the Letters of the French Alphabet. <https://www.wikihow.com/Pronounce-the-Letters-of-the-French-Alphabet>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0woSj5XaX4>

UNIT 2: THE NASAL SOUND

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1.0 Introduction

2.0 Objectives

3.0 Main Content

3.1 The Nasal Sound

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3.1.3 The/õ/ Sound

3.1.4 The/œ/Sound

3.2 The Opposition/Contrast between the Nasal Sounds

3.2.1 The Opposition/Contrast between [ẽ] and /œ/

3.2.2 The Opposition/Contrast between /õ/ and /ã/

4.0 Conclusion

5.0 Summary

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

The sound produced in a speech process comes about as a stand-alone alphabet or a combination of two or more alphabets. Nasal sound refers to the pronunciation sound in which air escapes through the nose but not through the mouth, as it is blocked by the lips or tongue. This means that a certain combination of alphabets gives us the nasal sound. Most nasals are voiced, and in fact, the nasal sound is among the most common sounds. This means all nasal consonants and nasal vowels are produced through the nose.

Experience has shown that the pronunciation of the French language poses problems for Nigerian learners. These problems can be explained by differences in the phonetic systems of Nigerian languages. A known difference between the two systems is the presence of nasal vowels in French and their absence in many Nigerian languages.

2.0. Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- i. Define the nasal sound
- ii. List nasal sounds in French
- iii. Differentiate between the oral and nasal sound.
- iv. Produce the nasal sound correctly in spoken French.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Nasal sound

A nasal sound is one that is produced in a manner that the air flow escapes through the nose and the mouth simultaneously. In fact, for some linguists, when we speak of "nasal" vowels in French, we are referring to certain characteristically French vowel sounds that are produced by expelling air through the nose. It requires making new facial expressions to get the perfect sound. It requires round-positioning your nose more than you thought necessary: pushing your mouth forward and tightening the muscles in your mouth and throat or rounding your lips and pushing

them forward, and so on. It's a lot of work for learners, but once you have it done, speaking the language of love is definitely enjoyable.

Besides, nasal sounds in French pronunciation generally sound unnatural to English speakers because the sounds don't occur naturally in English words. As an English language speaker you developed hearing and speaking patterns that clash with the French sound system. The challenge becomes tougher when you are required to alternate between oral and nasal sounds with speed, precision and ease. Nevertheless, do not get frustrated. Fortunately, these tendencies are predictable and manageable once you become aware of them.

It is very important to know how to recognize nasal sounds. They occur when the letters "m" and "n" are preceded by any vowel. This can be seen in the following circumstances:

- Any vowel following "n" at the end of a word produces nasal sound. Most of the time in French, the consonant "n" is not pronounced when it comes after a vowel. For example in the word "pantalon", (which means "trouser" in English), the vowel "o" is linked to the final "n" to form a nasal sound. Indeed, "n" combines with any preceding vowel to form a nasal sound. Once "n" comes after the vowels "e", "o", "i" or "a" the consonant "n" produces a nasal sound. For example: *dent, chante, fin, pain, etc.*

- Any time a vowel follows "m", it produces a nasal vowel sound if the "m" is followed by another consonant. For example *bombe, lampe, important, etc.*

The French language has four nasal sounds, viz:

3.1.1 The /ã/ Sound

The IPA representation: **ã** (closed "a" with a tilde).

This sound, often represented by "an", is the nasal version of the "closed a". In other words, you have to make sure you pronounce the "closed a" correctly first. Just remember there is no "n" in it. It's like you began to say "n" and didn't finish it. Example: the "en" in "pente". The table below illustrates this more.

Symbol	Alphabet combination	Examples
/ã/:	en/an/am/em	centre, pantalon, sandales, manteau, planche, randonnée, médicament, ventre, jambe, branché

Practice of "nasal a": **pen**te - **ban**c - **len**t – temps : «Cet **enfant** apprend **lentement**».

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details:

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/fi/html/pho/10.html>

3.1.2 The /ɛ̃/ Sound

This sound occurs under the following conditions:

- When the letter “i” is followed by the consonant “n” or “m” at the end of a word.
- Anytime the letter or vowel “i” is followed by the letter or consonant “m” and another consonant. To pronounce the [ɛ̃] sound, the position of the lips is wide, with the air passing through the nose.

The table below shows the phonetic symbol of the [ɛ̃] sound, the letter combinations that produce the sound and examples of words with such combinations.

Symbol	Alphabet combination	Examples
/ɛ̃/:	in/im/ein/ain/ein	moins, ceinture, bain, imperméable, alpin, peinture, main, mincir

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details:

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/fi/html/pho/10.html>

3.1.3 The /ɔ̃/ Sound

This sound occurs under the following conditions:

- When the letter “o” is followed by the consonant “n” or “m” at the end of a word.

- Anytime the letter or vowel “o” is followed by the letter or consonant “m” and another consonant.

The table below shows the phonetic symbol of the /ɔ̃/ sound, the letter combinations that produce the sound and examples of words with such combinations.

Symbol	Alphabet combination	Examples
/ɔ̃/:	on/om	talon, décontracté, tombé, bon, longue, son, pont, onze, content, maison

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details:

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/fi/html/pho/10.html>

3.1.4 The /œ̃/Sound

This sound occurs under the following conditions:

- When the letter “u” is followed by the consonant “n” or “m” at the end of a word.
- Anytime the letter or vowel “u” is followed by the letter “m” and another consonant.

The table below shows the phonetic symbol of the /œ̃/ sound, the letter combinations that produce the sound and examples of words with such combinations.

Symbol	Alphabet combination	Examples
/œ̃/:	un/um	un, brun, humble. For most speakers, especially Parisians and younger people, ‘un’ is usually pronounced as /ɛ̃/ rather than /œ̃/.

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details:

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/fi/html/pho/10.html>

You can extend your pronunciation drills by consulting the website below. Watch and practice pronouncing the French nasal sounds:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5pFy_pu-Tw

3.2 The Opposition/Contrast between the Nasal Sounds

3.2.1 The Opposition/Contrast between [ɛ̃] and /œ̃/

The letter combinations *ain, aim, eim, ein, in, im, ym, yn* and *ien* all form one single nasalized vowel sound [ɛ̃], as in the following French words: *brin, impossible, prince, faim, enceinte*. To pronounce the [ɛ̃] sound, the position of the lips is wide or unrounded. In contrast, the letter combination *u+nis* pronounced as one single nasalized vowel that produces the sound [œ̃], as in the French words: *brun, un, lundi, humble, commun*. In [œ̃], the position of the lips is round. Try to read these two sentences and observe the position of your lips as you pronounce the nasal vowels in each of the sentences:

1. *Un bain est bien pour quelqu'un qui craint le parfum.*
2. *Un lundi j'ai vu un brun parfum qui est commun.*

3.2.2 The Opposition/Contrast between /ɔ̃/ and /ɑ̃/

The /ɔ̃/ sound is produced with the combination of *o+n*. In pronouncing the /ɔ̃/ sound as in words like “bon”, the position of the lips is round. This makes the sound a round vowel. However, to pronounce the /ɑ̃/ sound, as in words like “banc”, the position of the lips is not round but a bit wide. Try to read these two sentences and observe the position of your lips as you pronounce the nasal vowels in each of the sentences.

- *Le dindon est moins bon que le chapon aux marrons.*

- *La transe de la danse est tentante à cent pour cent.*

4.0 Conclusion

One important thing about learning the French language is the capacity to distinguish between the various distinctive sounds of the alphabet. As such, acquiring the right pronunciation of the

oral and nasal sounds is one of the necessary steps in getting to read and speak the French language like the native French people. Thus, it is equally necessary to thoroughly practice with YouTube pronunciation videos. In fact, the presence of this audio-visual aid on the internet has provided the opportunity for fresh learners of French language, like you, to learn the language faster and in an interesting manner.

5.0 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt about nasal sounds in the French language. You learnt that a nasal sound refers to a sound pronunciation in which air escapes through the nose but not through the mouth, as it is blocked by the lips or tongue. You have also learnt to differentiate between nasal sounds that ordinarily seem to be similar in sound. A mastery of these distinctive sounds will lead to a good foundation in the learning of the French language.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Define a nasal sound.
2. With examples, name the four nasal sounds that you know in French.
3. With examples, explain the difference between /ɔ̃/ and /ɑ̃/ sounds in French.

7.0 References/Further Reading

Alo, P.O. (1999). *Eléments de base en phonétique et le phonétisme du français*. Lagos : Rothmed Int.

Lucile, C. & Annie-Claud, M. (1998). *Phonétique progressive du français*. Paris: CLE international.

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http://www.hku.hk/french/starters/fonetik/fonetik_main.htm

UNIT 3: ORAL VOWEL SOUNDS

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2.0 Objectives

3.0 Main Content

3.1 The Oral Vowel Sounds

3.2 The Opposition between Oral Vowel Sounds

4.0 Conclusion

5.0 Summary

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

In this unit, you will be introduced to the oral vowel sound system of the French language. You will learn the pronunciation of the French oral vowels by practicing the pronunciation of each of these sounds. You are strongly advised to visit the websites recommended for the purpose of profitable learning of these sounds.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- i. define an oral vowel sound
- ii. list French oral vowels
- iii. pronounce each of the French oral vowels
- iv. write few French words to identify each of the French oral vowel sounds.
- v. differentiate between the oral vowels sounds that are similar.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 The Oral Vowel Sounds

The French word for vowel is *voyelle*. A vowel can be defined as a speech sound produced when the air that is released from the lungs for the purpose of a speech gets out through the mouth without meeting any obstacle in the speech organs. Try to pronounce the sound [o] as found in the word “go” and you will find out that the sound [o] comes out through the mouth freely without any obstruction. The sound [o] is a vowel. The French vowels are divided into three types: oral vowels, nasal vowels and semi-vowels. In this unit, you will learn only the oral vowels.

There are twelve oral vowels in French. They are as follows:

1. [i] as in the French words: *dit, lit, type, physique, ignorer, vie*
2. [e] as in the French words: *thé, parler, légal, donné, été*
3. [ɛ] as in the French words: *dès, père, mais, lait, paquet*
4. [a] as in the French words: *sac, patte, sale, pas, rat*
5. [ɑ] as in the French words: *pâte, théâtre, âge, dégât, tâche*
6. [ɔ] as in the French words: *donner, comment, porte, homme,*
7. [o] as in the French words: *pot, dos, peau, chaud, impôt*
8. [u] as in the French words: *doux, sous, bout, goût, bouffon*
9. [y] as in the French words: *du, sur, rue, but, vendu*
10. [ø] as in the French words: *deux, jeu, jeudi, heureux, feu*
11. [œ] as in the French words: *sœur, peur, heure, seul, œuf*
12. [ə] as in the French words: *le, de, ce, fenêtre, demande*

To appreciate the oral vowel sound, one would need to, once again, follow the website <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbyKzUM9H5c> on the internet to access the YouTube site in order to listen to the audio and watch videos for pronunciation drills on these vowels. You are highly encouraged to do that repeatedly so as to get the correct pronunciations.

3.2 The Opposition between Oral Vowel Sounds

3.2.1 The Opposition between [a] and [ɑ]

Traditionally, these two vowels are a bit different from each other in their pronunciation. While [a] as in *date*, *sac* and *sale* is a short vowel pronounced with a short duration of time, [ɑ] as in *âge*, *dégât* and *tâche* is a long vowel pronounced with a longer duration of time. Meanwhile you should not bother yourself much about the difference in these two vowel sounds because nowadays, the distinction between them is no longer stressed. By implication, they are today considered to be the same vowel. In other words, whenever you come across the letters *a*, *à* or *â* in a word, pronounce them as [ɑ].

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXeBSiWBjXo>

3.2.2 The Opposition between [o], [ø] and [ə]

These two vowels sound very much alike but they are different. While [o] as in *dos*, *peau* and *beau* is pronounced with total round lips, [ø] as in *deux*, *yeux*, *jeu* is pronounced not only with round lips, but also with the lips protruded in front. If you are familiar with the English language, you will not find it difficult to pronounce the vowel [o]. For the [ø] and [ə] sounds, you might encounter a slight difficulty in pronouncing them if this is the first time you are coming across them or if you have not properly mastered them. If you practice the pronunciation of this sound adequately, you will in no time overcome the difficulty in its pronunciation.

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly visit the following website for details: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sH0gDxzOmwY>

3.2.3 The Opposition between [u] and [y]

There is a great tendency that you will want to pronounce these two vowels the same way as a beginner. However they are two distinct sounds of the French language. Again, as a speaker of English, you will not need to spend much time to learn the pronunciation of [u] because the sound exists in English as in words like *put*, *push* and *look*, but in the case of the vowel [y] as in *tu*, *vu*, *but*, you will need to spend quality time to learn its pronunciation because it does not exist in English. To pronounce the vowel [y], all you need do is to let your lips be in half round position and then try to pronounce the sound [u]. Another fundamental thing to note here is that while the sound [u] is graphically represented by the letters “ou” in French as in *sous*, *toute*, *bout*, *pour*, the vowel [y] is represented by the letter “u” as in *sur*, *but*, *vendu* and *vu*.

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly follow this website for details:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4XFrRnCOvM>.

3.2.4 The Opposition between [ɛ] and [œ]

Also as a beginner in the French language, you will likely pronounce these two sounds differently. To pronounce [ɛ] as in *père*, *mère*, *tête* and *lait*, the position of your lips will be totally flat. This sound exists in English as in words like *many*, *ten*, *men*, *rest*, so you will quickly know its pronunciation in French; but in the case of [œ] which does not exist in English, you need to do more practice through your audio tape. To pronounce this sound as in *peur*, *heure*, *soeur* and *meuble*, put your lips in a round position and try to pronounce the first sound [œ].

For more pronunciation drills on this sound, kindly follow this website for details:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtbFi2TFwWs>.

4.0 Conclusion

In this unit, you have learnt about the twelve oral vowels of French language. If you have thoroughly followed the instructions, by now you should be able to pronounce these sounds when you come across them in French words and expressions. If you still find it difficult to pronounce one or more of these vowel sounds, go over them again and again by listening to the tape and follow the instructions adequately. You are advised to master all the twelve sounds properly before you go to the next unit of this course. Learning how to pronounce the sounds of a language is something that must not be rushed since it is a basic component of that language. If

you can pronounce French words well, then you have laid a solid foundation for yourself in French.

5.0 Summary

In this unit, you have been introduced to the sound system of the French language. You have learnt that a vowel sound is different from a consonant sound in French. You have learnt that there are twelve oral vowels in French with some pairs having very similar but different sounds. Through the tape that accompanies this material and the activities you have done using the websites recommended, you have practically gone through the learning of these twelve sounds. By now you are supposed to be able to pronounce these sounds and write few words to illustrate each of them.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. How would you define an oral vowel sound?
2. How many oral vowels does the French language have?
3. Give 5 French words to identify each of the following French vowel sounds:
 - i. [y]
 - ii. [ɔ]
 - iii. [a]
 - iv. [o]
 - v. [i]
4. Describe the position of the lips when pronouncing the following French sounds:
 - i. [ø]
 - ii. [e]
 - iii. [ɛ]

iv. [œ]

v. [u]

7.0 References/Further Reading

Alo, P.O. (1999). *Eléments de base en phonétique et le phonétisme du français*. Lagos : Rothmed
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Lucile, C. & Annie-Claud, M. (1998). *Phonétique progressive du français*. Paris: CLE
international.

http://www.hku.hk/french/starters/fonetik/fonetik_main.htm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbyKzUM9H5c>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXeBSiWBjXo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sH0gDxzOmwY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4XFrRnCOvM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtbFi2TFwWs>

UNIT 4: SILENT LETTERS IN FRENCH

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- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Silent Letters in French
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1.0 Introduction

In unit 3, you learnt about some oral vowel sounds that are usually pronounced by releasing air through the mouth, without any obstruction. To learn further about French alphabets, sounds and pronunciations you will be introduced to the phenomenon of silent letters in French. You will be learning, in this unit, situations where the letter “e”, though a vowel, is not pronounced. Apart from the letter “e”, you will also be learning about the final consonant letters that are not pronounced. Also, this unit will be teaching you a pronunciation characteristic in French where

some sounds are silent in a group of words. To be able to understand the three aspects of silent letters as presented in this unit, you will compulsorily need to make use of YouTube resources that are freely available on various internet websites.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- identify the silent “e” in French
- recognize when the letter “e” is pronounced in French
- identify silent final consonants and their exceptions in French
- explain the pronunciation characteristic of omission of sounds in French speech.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Silent Letters in French

In language generally, a silent letter refers to a letter written but not pronounced in the oral delivery of speech. In both English and French, there are letters written but which are silent in pronunciation. Take for example the English words *name*, *type* and *some*, where the final letter “e” in all the three words is not heard in the pronunciation. This same scenario exists conspicuously in French. In the words *père*, *parle*, and *sale*, the final letter “e” is silent in pronunciation. As you begin to learn this phenomenon of silent letters in French, note that the case of silent letters is more rampant in French than in English. For instance, while a final consonant is always pronounced in English, the reverse is the case in French. Most French final consonants are silent. For adequate learning of the silent letters in French, carefully watch and listen to the video on the following website:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v_Pe0xWRGUU

3.1.1 Silent Letter “e”

Generally in language, letters appear in three different positions. A letter can appear at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word. When it appears at the beginning, we say it is in the initial position; if it is in the middle, then it is in the middle position and when it is at the end

of a word, we say it is in the final position. The letter “e” can be found in the three positions in French. When this letter appears at the initial position, it is compulsorily pronounced.

Scenario 1: Look at the position of the letter “e” in these words, as examples: *essence, essayer, effacer, examen, effectif, expert, erreur, elle, essai, and exode.*

You are advised to check up the pronunciation of these words on You Tube. You will notice that each of the words listed above begins with the letter “e”. Owing to their position (initial) in the words, they are compulsorily pronounced. However, when the letter “e” appears either in the middle of a word (in front of a single pronounceable consonant), it is always silent.

Scenario 2: Look at the position of the letter “e” in these words and confirm their pronunciation on You Tube: *élever, amener, asseoir, emmener, étouffement, ensemancer, événement, étinceler, gouvernement, and glissement.*

In all the above ten words, the letter “e” appears in the middle and it is silent in pronunciation.

Scenario 3: Meanwhile, there are situations where the letter “e” appears in the middle of a word and it is pronounced. Try to check the pronunciation of the following examples on You Tube: *fenêtre, tenir, venir, petit, demander, recourir, cependant, second, mener, and secrétaire.*

Scenario 4: The silent “e” is more notorious when it appears as the final letter in a word. As a matter of fact there is no exception to the silent letter “e” when it is the final letter in a word. Listen to the pronunciation of the following words on You Tube and take particular note on the silent letter “e” at the end of each of them: *porte, femme, parle, école, montre, portable, française, cassette, étudiante and classe.*

Kindly follow the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2J21fDDdJg> on the internet for more explanation.

3.1.2 The Silent “e” and Feminine Gender

However, this letter plays a pronunciation role in French grammatical words such as nouns and adjectives where feminine gender is marked by the letter “e”. Listen to the pronunciation of the following pairs of words on You Tube:

Masculine	Feminine
------------------	-----------------

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. étudiant | étudiante |
| 2. nigérian | nigériane |
| 3. grand | grande |
| 4. petit | petite |
| 5. anglais | anglaise |

You note that in the masculine nouns and adjectives, the final consonants are not pronounced; but in the corresponding feminine nouns and adjectives, the introduction of the feminine marker “e” has made possible the pronunciation of the final consonants that are silent in the masculine forms. Visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2J21fDDdJg> for more explanations.

NB: You must take note here that when we are talking of the silent letter “e”, we are not in any way including its accented forms. The accented forms of the letter “e” are *é, è, ê* and *ë*. These accented forms of the letter “e” are never silent.

3.2 Silent Consonants

You need to know that some consonants in French at the end of words (final consonants) are usually pronounced in French. They are b, c, f, k, l, q, r.

You can visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2J21fDDdJg> for details.

Apart from these seven, the rest of the consonants in French remain silent when they appear as the last letter in a word. Many Anglophone beginners in French have pronunciation problem in this area of final consonants because in English final consonants are always pronounced as against what exists in French. In the French words *petit, dans, maisons, grand*, the final consonants are not pronounced.

3.3 Silent Letters by Omission

Closely related to silent letter “e” and final consonants is another pronunciation phenomenon known as “omission of sounds in speech”. There are occasions in French pronunciation where some letters that are ordinarily not silent become silent as a result of the need for fluency in speech. For example, while a beginner in French will pronounce every syllable in *Je ne sais pas*, a person who is conversant with French will say *Je n’ sais pas*. A very fluent person will further reduce the length of the speech by saying something like *J’ sais pas*.

The omission of sound in this example can be explained further this way:

1. Je ne sais pas – four syllables
2. Je n’ sais pas – three syllables (sound [ə] omitted).
3. J’ sais pas - two syllables (sounds [ə] [n] omitted).

When you listen to the pronunciation of the expressions below on You Tube you will notice that the letters written in bold style are omitted in the speech.

1. **Ce n**'est pas que **je n**'ai pas faim
2. Dans **le** mois **de** mai
3. **P**etit à **p**etit
4. Que est-ce**que** tu fais?
5. Henri, **je** te parle!
6. Tu **me** fais rire
7. Fais **ce** que tu veux...

Meanwhile, the omission of such sounds in French is not compulsory. It only shows that the speaker is fluent. However it is good if you can begin to practice it as you speak French.

4.0 Conclusion

All the aspects of silent letters in French that you have learnt in this unit are very critical to your understanding of French pronunciation. So, you are advised to go over this unit over and over again so as to make sure you have understood and internalized them as part of the skills in spoken French.

5.0 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt about the silent letter “e”, the final consonants that are silent and the omission of sounds in French speech. By now you must have been able to identify situations where letter “e” must be pronounced and situations where it must remain silent. You must also have been able to identify final consonants that are pronounced and those that are silent. Finally, you have learnt the importance of the omission of sounds for the purpose of fluency in French. This unit is critical to your understanding of French pronunciation and so, you should make sure you have mastered what you have learnt in this unit.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Give five French words where the letter “e” is not silent
2. Give five French words where the letter “e” is silent.
3. Give five French words where the final consonant letter is silent.
4. Give five French expressions where sounds can be omitted for the purpose of fluency.

Underline the omitted sound(s) in each of the expressions.

7.0 References/Further Reading

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UNIT 5: THE PRINCIPLE OF *ENCHAINEMENT* AND *LIAISON*

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1.0 Introduction

French has been generally acclaimed to be an extremely melodious or musical language because it creates sound enunciations that allow a flow of one word to the next without break (hiatus or

pause). When the harmonious sound flow (euphony) does not occur naturally, the French language deliberately creates additional sounds or changes words to achieve the euphony. In addition, as a general rule, the French language does not like to have a word that ends in a vowel sound followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound. The pause created between two vowel sounds, called a hiatus, is undesirable in French. As such, techniques are used to avoid all the hiatus situations. It's important to learn the proper sound enunciation as you're studying French. It all begins with the *enchaînement* and *liaison*.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- define *enchaînement*
- define *liaison*
- differentiate between *enchaînement consonnantique*, *enchaînement vocalique* and *liaison*
- recognize when to use these principles as they concern French pronunciations.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 The Principle of *Enchaînement*



French sounds are pronounced in blocks. Within these blocks, the sound units are linked to make a continuous set of phonemes. Thus, the phenomenon of *enchaînement*, generally, is a term that describes the way in which sounds are linked, like a chain, in a speech enunciation sequence. Chained phonemes can be consonants and vowels, or vowels and vowels. This is one of the

aspects of French pronunciation that sometimes makes it difficult to determine where one word ends and the next begins. There are two types of *enchaînement*: *enchaînement consonantique* and *enchaînement vocalique*. We shall now learn them in details.

3.1.1 Enchaînement consonantique

The *enchaînement consonantique* is one of the phonetic characteristics of French which is difficult (but indispensable) to get used to. It works according to the following principle: there is usually a first word that ends with a pronounced consonant followed by another word beginning with a vowel sound. In the process of pronunciation and enunciation, the ending consonant sound of the first word is transferred onto the next word to become the beginning consonant of the second word. In other words, this consonant is pronounced as if it is part of the next (second) word. For example:

- *avec eux* [a-ve-kø] and not [a-vek-ø]
- *votre ami* [vɔ-tʁa-mi] and not [vɔtʁ-a-mi]
- *tout étonnée* [tu-te-to-ne] and not [tut-e-to-ne]
- *une histoire amusante* [y-nis-twa-ʁa-my-zɑ̃t] and not [yn-is-twaʁ-a-my-zɑ̃t]

It is necessary to train oneself to make the *enchaînement consonantique* based on the syllables on the French model:

un animal /na/	pour oublier
un homme /nɔm/	pour adopter
une olive /no/	tout excité
une hirondelle	tout abimée
cet été	par inadvertance
cette attitude	par habitude
cet oiseau	en Allemagne
avec humour	en Irlande
avec efficacité	en hiver

On **arrive** !

C'est **exaltant**

On **en** invitera

C'est **incroyable**

This phenomenon is quite clear with the interrogative "Quand". For example:

Quand est-ce qu'il guérira ?

Quand est-ce que tu te décides ?

Quand est-ce qu'il bosse ? tu déjeunes ?

Quand est-ce que tu prends une douche ?

Quand est-ce qu'on va diner ensemble ?

Quand est-ce qu'ils te donneront leur avis ?

Quand est-ce qu'il fera beau ?

Depuis quand est-ce qu'ils sont rentrés ?

Quand est-ce qu'il arrive ?

NB: The first word does not necessarily have to end with an actual consonant, but just with a consonant sound. Many French words that end with the silent "e" effectively end in a consonant sound and thus *enchaînement* is required.

For practical exercise, you are advised to visit the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4HPbvBLtqo>

3.1.2 Enchaînement vocalique

This is another aspect of French pronunciation that makes it difficult to determine where one word ends and the next begins. Whereas the *enchaînement consonantique* relies on the consonant sounds, *enchaînement vocalique* takes effect on the vowels or vowel sounds. In French, within a block of enunciation, between the final vowel of a word and the initial vowel of the word that follows, there is no stopping the voice between the two vowels. They must be chained, linked.

For example:

- *Tu as été étonné* [tyaeteetone].

You will be amazed that it is pronounced [tyaeteetone] in a single emanation, and not [ty|a|ete|etone]. So you have to practice linking the vowels, to get a "linked" pronunciation.

Although the vowel sounds are merged into a single long vowel sound, it shouldn't be misinterpreted as one word. Each vowel must be clearly heard.

The *enchaînement* of two or more vowels can occur within words, between all kinds of vowels (oral and/or nasal). It can occur at the beginning of a sentence or in the interior of a sentence. The sign [^] indicates that the vowels are pronounced in a sequence, without pause. For example:

- la^haie/ des^haricots/ en^haut/ un^hibou/ la^hache/ en^Hongrie

- on va^à^Annecy/ il a^eu^une attaque/ un^et^un^égale deux

In normal pronunciation of spoken language, cases of vowel encounters, whether oral or nasal, are exceptionally frequent. You can test yourself with these sentences:

J'ai été étonnée.

J'ai été aimable.

J'ai été insultée.

J'ai été hospitalisée.

J'ai été oubliée.

J'ai été à Amiens.

Il a eu une amende.

Il y a eu un heurt.

Il y a eu une bagarre.

Il y a eu un accident.

Il y avait eu une enquête.

Il y avait eu une conférence.

For practical exercise, you are advised to visit the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DINvVL2Kfmo>

3.2 The *liaison*

Part of the reasons that French pronunciation and aural comprehension are so difficult is due to the occurrence of what is known as *liaison*. In French, most of the final consonants in a written word are pronounced. These are called latent, silent or mute consonants. For example, the letter *s* in the word *les* ('the') is generally silent. However, in certain pronunciation environments, the silent letter *s* is pronounced. When a word ends with a mute consonant, and it happens that when speaking, this consonant is linked to the vowel that begins the next word, *liaison* takes place. For example:

- les amis [lezami]

- mes amis [meza]

- vous avez [vuzave]
- ont-ils [ontil]
- deux enfants [dozonfon]

3.2.1 Types of *liaison*

Before you proceed, you are advised to take time and watch the video on the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFNaBdqMeh4>

The stronger the grammatical cohesion between two words, the more likely it is that they will be linked together by *liaison*. Based on this, the French *liaison* is categorized into three:

3.2.1.1 Liaison obligatoire (Required/mandatory *liaison*)

This is the *liaison* between syntactically related words, such as:

- i. an article and its noun: un enfant, les enfants, petits enfants, grand arbre, tout homme, deux ours, vingt euros
- ii. a subject pronoun and its verb: nous avons, elles aiment, on ouvre, ont-ils, prends-en,
- iii. in certain compound words and fixed phrases: c'est-à-dire, de temps en temps, États-Unis, Nations unies, non-agression, petit à petit, peut-être, pied-à-terre, premier avril.

3.2.1.2 Liaison facultative (optional *liaison*)

If there are truly required/mandatory *liaisons*, others are optional. Here are some of the most common optional slurs in colloquial language:

- i. between the verb *être* and the attribute of the subject: *Ils sont incroyables/C'est impossible/Vous êtes idiots*
- ii. between the forms of the auxiliary verbs *être* and *avoir* and the past participle: *Ils ont aimé/Elle est allée/Nous sommes arrivés.*

iii. between a preposition (especially monosyllabic) and its predicate: *Sous un abri/Sans un sou/Dans un salon* ; it is rarer after polysyllables : *Après une heure/Pendant un siècle*

iv. after an adverb modifying the word that follows it: *assez intéressant/mais aussi/pas encore/plus ici/très aimable/trop heureux.*

v. between a noun in the plural and the qualifying adjective that follows it: *Des enfants agréables/des bois immenses/des habits élégants.*

vi. between a verb and its complements: *Elle prend un billet/ Ils vont à Paris/Nous voyageons ensemble/Je crois en Dieu/Il faut passer à table.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YgQr2iM95mI>

3.2.2.3 Liaison interdite (forbidden liaison)

Once again, before you proceed take time and watch the video on the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmoGtwymPSs>

Some French *liaisons* are forbidden: they aren't—can't—be pronounced even in the most formal French. Sometimes this is to avoid confusion with similar expressions, sometimes it has to do with a sort of respect for names and foreign words, and other times there's no apparent logic to it. Examples:

1. Before *haspiré*

en haut	[a(n) oh]
les héros	[lay ay roh]
deux homards	[deu oh mahr]

2. Before *onze* and *oui*

les onze enfants	[lay o(n) za(n) fa(n)]*
deux oui et un non	[deu wee ay u(n) no(n)]

3. After names

Robert a 15 ans.	[ro beh ra keh(n) za(n)]
Nicolas est prêt.	[nee ko la ay preh]

4. After singular nouns

mon chat aime jouer
un garçon intelligent

[mo(n) shah ehm zhoo ay]
[u(n) gar so(n) eh(n) teh lee zha(n)]

5. After *et*

avant et après
un homme et une femme

[ah va(n) ay ah preh]
[u(n) nuh may yn fahm]

6. After interrogative adverbs and *toujours*

Comment est-elle ?
Combien en vois-tu ?
Quand aimes-tu étudier ?
toujours amiable

[ko(n) ma(n) eh tehl]
[ko(n) byeh(n) a(n) vwah too]
[ka(n) ehm too ay too dyay]
[too zhu reh mahbl(eu)]

7. After inversion

A-t-on osé ?
Parlez-vous espagnol ?
Ont-elles étudié ?
Vont-ils habiter bien ?

[ah to(n) oh zay]
[par lay voo eh spah nyuhl]
[o(n) teh lay too dyay]
[vo(n) tee lah bee tay byeh(n)]

For further studies follow the given link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrqOsH8ZxV0>

3.3 The difference between *enchaînement* and *liaison*

There is a basic difference between *enchaînement* and *liaison*. *Liaison* occurs when the final consonant is normally silent but is pronounced due to the vowel that follows it (*vous* vs. *vous avez*). Whereas *enchaînement* occurs when the final consonant is pronounced whether or not a vowel follows it, such as *pour* vs. *pour elle*, which translates as "for" vs. "for her."

Note that *enchaînement* is simply a phonetic issue, while the pronunciation of *liaison* is based on linguistic and stylistic factors.

4.0 Conclusion

There is a huge line between sounding like an actual French speaker and sounding like you're spewing gibberish. Just like several other learners of French language, one of the first thoughts likely to cross your mind when you hear French spoken naturally is "*Why are they speaking so fast?*" And even when they speak slowly, the question again is "*How on earth am I supposed to know when one word ends and another begins? It all just blurs together!*" This is because the French language uses the *liaison*, which allows the flow of the sound of one word seamlessly into the next. The truth is that you need to train your ear to associate French sounds with the written form, and this does take some time. But it doesn't have to take a lot of time, and you can get up to speed faster than you'd imagine. One way to get through this is to watch French videos on YouTube, television channels and several other sources.

5.0 Summary

In this unit you have learnt that the French language has been generally acclaimed to be an extremely melodious or musical language because it creates sound enunciations that allow a flow of one word to the next without break (hiatus or pause). To understand why this occurs, you learnt the major phenomenon that will help you get to understand the flow of sounds in French language. These include the phenomena of *enchaînement* and *liaison*.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. What do you understand by *enchaînement*?
2. With examples, explain the difference between *enchaînement consonantique* and *enchaînement vocalique*.
3. Explain what you understand by *liaison*.
4. Name and explain the three types of *liaison*.
5. Briefly explain the difference between *enchaînement* and *liaison*.

7.0 References/Further Reading

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DINvVL2Kfmo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFNaBdqMeh4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YgQr2iM95mI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmoGtwymPSs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrqOsH8ZxV0>

UNIT 6: EXPRESSIONS OF HEALTH (Parts of the body and diseases)

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1.0 Introduction

People will always have a cause to move around the world for one reason or the other. We pass through many experiences as we move around the world to pursue our dreams. Sometimes, we may face health challenges at a time and place we least expect. Imagine being sick in a French speaking country and not having the words to explain what's wrong with you. Or better still, you could be a medical doctor that has to attend to a patient that doesn't understand any other language, except French. This would surely require you hiring the services of a translator or you might resort to using ridiculous gesticulations to discuss the health challenges of your patient. In fact, it might also be that you can speak French, but you are not conversant with the French vocabulary to express health related issues. Do we say, we can use a dictionary? That will be very clumsy. There is therefore a compelling need for you at the level you are in the study of French language to acquire sound language items to discuss health related matters.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- respond correctly, in French, to questions about your health, using the correct verbs;
- ask someone, in French, about his or her health needs;
- name common diseases in French;
- name parts of the body and their gender in French.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Dialogues

Instruction: You are advised to visit the websites below. You will get YouTube videos with dialogues discussing health issues. Listen to them carefully and understand what is going on. Then, you will find a transcription of one of the dialogues here below. Read it carefully, understand, practice and internalize it.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBNeUPIgd4I>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0xv_5Pqd89w

Docteur : Alors dites-moi mademoiselle. Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?

La malade : Je ne sais pas vraiment, docteur. Je me sens un peu fatiguée ;

Docteur : Est-ce que vous avez la grippe, ou de la fièvre, peut-être ?

La malade : La semaine dernière, j'ai été enrhumée et j'ai beaucoup toussé aussi.

Docteur : Et maintenant ?

La malade : Maintenant, je me sens faible et j'ai souvent mal à la tête. Parfois, la douleur est insupportable.

Docteur : Venez-vous asseoir ici. Je vais vous examiner. Essayez de vous détendre. Votre température est normale. De même que votre tension. Est-ce que vous dormez bien dans la nuit ?

La malade : Non, pas du tout. Je dors très peu, ces derniers temps.

Docteur : Est-ce que vous mangez bien ?

La malade : J'essaie d'avoir un régime équilibre, mais je n'ai pas beaucoup d'appétit depuis quelques jours.

Docteur : Est-ce vous avez mal au ventre ?

La malade : Oui docteur. Surtout quand je mange des fruits.

Docteur : Vous allez aux toilettes régulièrement ?

La malade : Seulement trois ou quatre fois par semaine.

Docteur : Est-ce que vous faites du sport de temps en temps ?

La malade : Pas vraiment. J'ai un emploi de temps très chargé. Je n'ai pas de temps de faire de l'exercice.

Docteur : Essayez, au moins, de marcher un peu. Ne serait-ce que 20 minutes par jour. C'est mieux que rien.

La malade : D'accord docteur. Je ferai de mon mieux.

Docteur : Est-ce que vous avez votre règle régulièrement ?

La malade : Oui, je n'ai pas de problème à ce niveau-là.

Docteur : Est-ce que vous suivez un traitement en ce moment ? Prenez-vous des médicaments ?

La malade : Je prends seulement de l'aspirine, mais ça ne me fait rien.

Docteur : Je vois. Je vais vous faire une ordonnance.

La malade : Qu'est-ce que j'ai, docteur ? C'est grave, vous pensez ?

Docteur : Non, pas du tout. Un peu d'anxiété, c'est tout. Ne vous en faites pas

La malade : C'est ce que je pensais aussi.

Docteur : Vous verrez. Vous vous sentirez beaucoup mieux avec les médicaments que je vous ai prescrits. Si vous vous sentez toujours mal après deux semaines, n'hésitez pas de revenir me voir. Essayez de vous reposer et de ne pas trop stresser.

La malade : D'accord. Merci pour vos conseils, docteur.

Docteur : Je vous en prie. Je suis là pour ça.

3.2 Common Ways of Asking about One's Health

There are several ways of asking about one's health, depending on what is at stake. For example, in the dialogue you hear the doctor ask:

- *Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas?*
- *Est-ce que vous avez mal au ventre ?*

You can also ask: *Où est-ce que tu as mal?*

3.3 Common Possible Responses

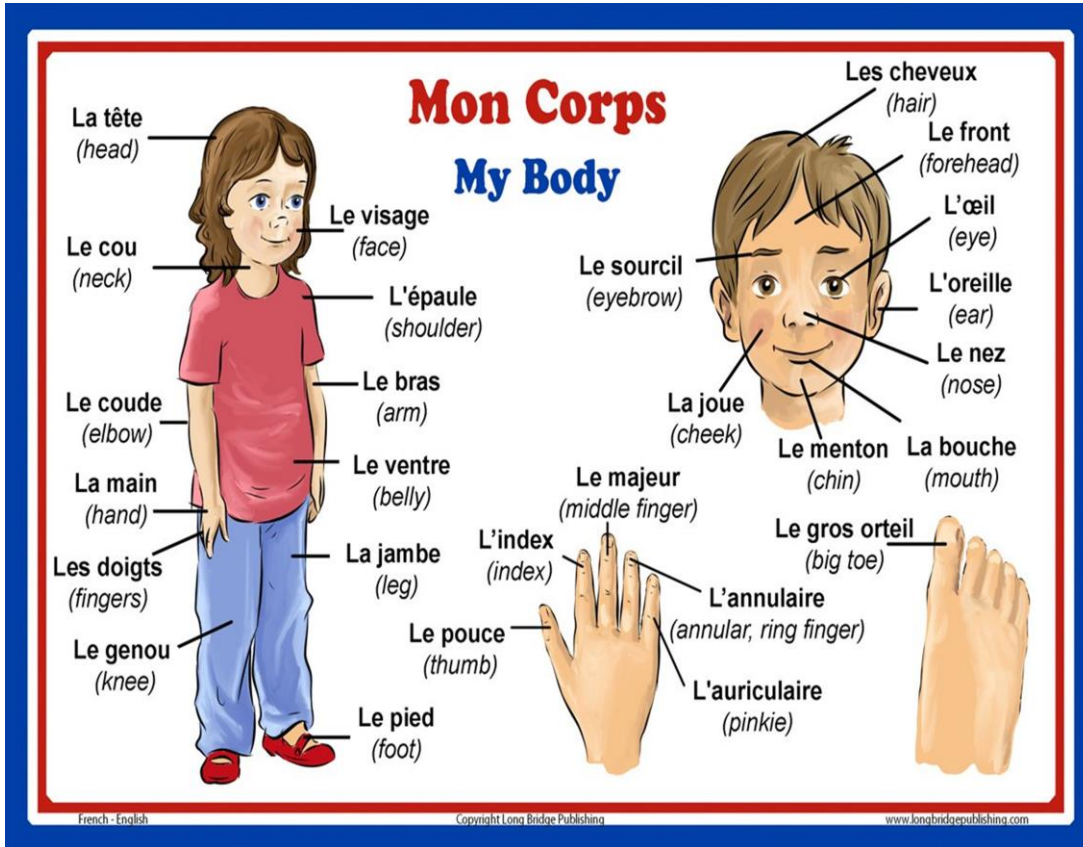
Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas? - J'ai mal à la tête /Je ne me sens pas bien

Est-ce que vous avez mal au ventre? – Oui, j'ai mal au ventre.

Où est-ce que tu as mal?- J'ai mal à la/au/aux ...(mention part of the body)

3.4 Prepositions/Gender of Parts of the Body

Instead of being that person gesticulating wildly through tears, you're better off getting familiar with the names of body parts in French. Even when you're not in pain, many of them are sure to come in handy in day-to-day conversation.



You need to know that in French parts of the human body have genders and appropriate prepositions that accompany them. The table below illustrates this.

<i>Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?</i>	J'ai mal.....	à la	tête / main/dent/poitrine/joue
<i>Où est-ce que tu as mal?-</i>	Tu as mal.....	à l'	œil/orteil/estomac/épaule etc.
	Il/elle a mal....	au	nez/
	Nous avons mal	aux	yeux/oreilles/dents/jambes
	Vous avez mal		
	Ils/elles ont mal		

3.5 Names of Common Health Challenges

<i>Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas?</i>	J'ai	de la fièvre depuis deux jours
		des courbatures
	Tu as	des frissons
		une tête qui tourne
	Il/elle a	de la diarrhée
		de la grippe
	Nous avons	de la migraine
		de l'infection urinaire
	Vous avez	de l'hypertension artérielle
	Ils/elles ont	de la crise cardiaque

4.0 Conclusion

Our health is quite paramount to our well-being. It's quite an exciting experience to have the linguistic capacity to discuss your health issues in French, especially if you are in a French speaking environment. It is an exciting experience learning some French vocabulary so that you can communicate with French-speaking doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists over your health challenges. Learning the words for different body parts may not be the first thing you learn in French, but knowing them is essential. If you become ill or injured while traveling in francophone countries, you'll need to be able to describe your symptoms to a doctor. Perhaps you may also need to tell friends about a health condition in which you have found yourself. You can see why beefing up your French vocabulary for parts of the body can come in handy.

Summary

In this unit you have learnt how to discuss your health conditions in French language. In the process, you have listened to audio recording of a discussion between a doctor and a sick person. Particular attention has been given to the vocabulary that has to do with health conditions. These

include a revision of the names of the parts of the body, their gender, as well as the appropriate prepositions that go with them in French. We also learnt about some health challenges that we encounter in our day to day living.

5.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Complete the following sentences with *à la /au/aux/à l'*

- i. *J'ai mal..... œil*
- ii. *J'ai maljambe*
- iii. *J'ai mal bras*
- iv. *J'ai mal dents*
- v. *J'ai mal main*

2. List 10 common ailments you know in French language.

7.0 References/Further Reading

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBNeUPld4I>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0xv_5Pqd89w

UNIT 7: EXPRESSIONS OF FEELINGS

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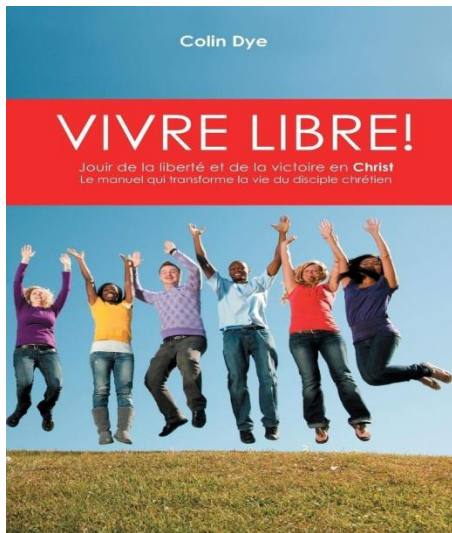
6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment

7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

The human being is, by nature, an expressive animal. Our feelings are a complex cauldron of joy, sadness, anxiety, fears and anger, just to mention a few. Communicating your feelings to someone can be tricky. Sometimes you'd like to express just how much you really, *really feel at a particular time of your life.* In some occasions, you'd like to express your enthusiasm. Nevertheless, remember that some days aren't as good as others. In fact, you may feel sad from time to time. It's important to learn how to express sadness when you are feeling down. Also, you should know what to say when someone else is unhappy. There are many ways of

expressing yourself other than blurting out. The French have been acknowledged to be very expressive people and they use a great number of interesting phrases to make their feelings known. *Wouldn't it be fun to learn to say that in French?* It is truly believed that learning them along with your verbs and vocabulary will benefit you in many ways.



2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will be able to do the following:

- express your romantic feelings in French to the one you love;
- describe how sad you feel inside you or about matters that concern others;
- talk about your fears or anxiety with someone who cares to listen to you, using appropriate words in French;
- say how angry you are with someone or about something, using the correct French words or expressions.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Listening Activity

You are advised to visit the following websites and listen to these YouTube videos. They dwell on the major aspects of feelings we experience from time to time. These are: *l'amour, la joie, la tristesse, la colère, la peur* and *l'inquiétude*.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0NZeHp2F0o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LkrZjR1xnhs>

3.1.1 Exprimer l'amour

Some people have a general problem of not being expressive about their affection, but there are great examples throughout history that show how creative individuals have immortalized love. You too can tell your loved one how special they are through these handpicked love vocabularies. There is no special time or place to show your love for people and other things that give you pleasure. Particularly for people, make the most of every moment you spend with your loved ones and keep your passion alive by telling them how deep your love for them is.

Giving words to your feelings for people will fill their heart with love for you. Give them the chance to feel special and loved by you. You can get hold of some perfect words to do this. Read through the following love message, paying attention to the key words that actually convey the love feelings.

Chérie, je ne pensais pas à rencontrer quelqu'un comme toi. Mais te voilà. Je suis fatigué de porter dans mon cœur tout cet amour pour toi, je n'en peux plus. J'aimerais pouvoir te dire que je suis complètement amoureux de toi. Je tiens à te dire que je t'adore et sans toi je me sens perdu et je suis complètement triste. J'ai besoin de ta présence, de ton regard, de tes belles paroles que tu me dis à chaque fois qu'on se retrouve. Tu es mon bonheur et je t'aime à jamais.

Once again, visit the following website and listen to the YouTube activity. It has some vocabulary that would help you describe your love feelings:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXnktSvr3yg>

Love Language

As you read through the love message, there are key words (love verbs) that convey one's love feelings. They are **aimer, adorer, être amoureux**. Let's look at them carefully.

- **The verb « aimer »**

Je t'aime (I love you)

Generally "Je t'aime" is used in many songs and movies. It is the most common and simple way to express love in French. It is easily used in family and friendly love. However, there are many other French phrases you can use to express love.

- **Être amoureux**

Je suis amoureux de toi (I am in love with you).

While "je t'aime" can also be used to express love for friends and family members, you should only use "je suis amoureux de toi" with your lover. If you are a woman, you need to use the female form "je suis amoureuse de toi" instead.

- **Adorer**

***Je t'adore beaucoup* (I adore you a lot)**

The difference between “aimer” and “adorer” is the level of feeling of emotion and the estimation, admiration and respect you give to the person concerned. To **adore** someone signifies that you regard the person, with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; you honor, admire and worship the person; you are devoted to the person.

Here are other common sweet love words in French.

1. *Mon amour* : my love
2. *Mon chéri/ ma chérie* : my dear (although ‘sweetie’ would better reflect the way French people use it)
3. *Mon ange* : my angel

3.2 Exprimer la joie (Joy/feeling of joy)

Joy, that happy, buoyant emotional feeling is a great feeling, whether it’s brought on by a big life event (like a wedding or birthday) or something as simple as finding the perfect fruit at the fruitmarket. We may feel joy in a variety of ways — tearfully, euphoric, with a deep sense of contentment, and more. It comes in so many forms but each time you get that same feeling your heart feels light. Now, whether this is spiritually, emotionally, mentally, or physically, you feel it. As if weights are lifted from your shoulders, you feel like you can do anything. Everything is brighter, happier, and better in every way. Joy is nearly inexpressible. Here are few French adjectives that can help you express your joy:

1. *Content/contente* (This word means between “happy” and “satisfied”)
 - *Je suis content* (If you are a woman, you need to use the female form “Je suis contente” instead).
2. *Heureux/heureuse* (This may mean ‘cheerful’ — but even stronger)
 - *Je suis heureux* (If you are a woman, you need to use the female form “Je suis heureuse” instead).
3. *Excité/excité* (*Having great enthusiasm because something good has happened*)
 - *Je suis excité* (If you are a woman, you need to use the female form “Je suis excitée” instead).

4. *Satisfait/satisfaite* (The joy that is as a result of what has been experienced or received)
 - *Je suis satisfait* (If you are a woman, you need to use the female form “*Je suis satisfaite*” instead}.

5. *Gai/gaie* (This is when someone is visibly happy)
 - *Je suis gai* (If you are a woman, you need to use the female form “*Je suis gaie*” instead).

There are many other idiomatic expressions that convey the feeling of joy. When you are using these expressions, you must remember to conjugate the verb in the infinitive at the beginning of each of the expressions. These are:

- *Etre aux anges* (to be over the moon).
Je suis aux anges quand je suis avec toi (When I am with you, I am full of joy)
- *Avoir la patate* (To be in a great mood/fired up).
Avec les resultats de mes examens j'ai la patate (the results of my exams have put me in a great mood)
- *Avoir le sourire jusqu'aux oreilles* (To grin from ear to ear).
J'ai le sourire jusqu'aux oreilles à cause de ma nouvelle voiture (My new car has put smiles all over my face)
- *Eclater de rire* (To burst out laughing).
J'éclate de rire à cause de ma sœur. (I burst out laughing because of my sister)

NB: Kindly visit the following website for the audio-visual illustration of this sub-unit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qmYHvWrFF8E>

3.3 Exprimer la colère (Anger)

When you are angry, you might feel like taking it out on the whole world. During such moments, you are feeling hurt. Sometimes you might even hurt others without realizing it, or you might hurt others intentionally. Instead of bottling up your anger or exploding at someone, you can express your anger productively. Calm yourself down and work on understanding your anger and other emotions. Then you can communicate your anger in an assertive manner that will be less

likely to hurt the other person. First of all, you need to state the fact that you are angry. There is a wide range of elegant French expressions that you need to state the fact that you are angry.

We shall treat some of them here.

i. *Etre furieux : Je suis vraiment furieux avec mes amis ce soir.*

ii. *Enerver : Les filles de notre voisin m'énervent.*

iii. *Etre fou de rage : Il est fou de rage avec ses enfants.*

There are several other expressions that convey the mood of anger without being lost for words and having to resort to rude gestures or insults. Here are some useful verbal missiles for when you get angry in French:

i. "Merdealors !" is an expression you may use when you're really angry, or even furious about something. Example: *On est vraiment dans la merde* (We are really in shit).

ii. "**Putain**" is one of the words you would need when you get angry in French. It literally refers to a prostitute, but the interjection, "putain!" is closer to a more profane version of "damn!" Example: *Putain! il y a eu beaucoup de circulation ce matin.*

iii. "**Con**", "**conasse**" or "**conard**": Many French people will mutter or blurt out one of these, depending on the sex of the person they are talking about. It basically means "asshole" ("conasse" for a woman).

iv. "Lâche-moi les baskets!" / "Lâche-moi la grappe!": It is used in French to say "Leave me alone!" or "Get out of my hair!"

v. "Tu me casses les pieds!" / "Tu me casses les bonbons!" / "Tu me casses les couilles!": You can "break" many things when you get on the nerves of a French person. Depending on their patience, they may tell you that you're breaking either their feet, their sweets or perhaps more predictably, their balls.

vi. "Tum'emmerdes": It literally means "You're filling me with shit". This expression is suitable to blurt out when that stiff upper lip finally cracks and you boil over. It basically means "You are really pissing me off now".

vii. "Tu me fais chier": It has a similar direct translation in that it means "You make me shit" but is not used to shout at the restaurant owner whose steak tartare gave you a terrible *gastro*... it's used more to shout at a driver who is driving right up your backside. Or just "Faire chier" means "to piss one off!"

viii. "Ça me soûle": It is a more polite version of "Faire chier". It literally means "It gets me drunk", which is very often used by teenagers, especially during fights with their parents.

You can consult the following websites to learn more on these expressions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xW9orDFtn5E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mpb7sWG1Mec>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4G4pE_b7xc

3.4 Exprimer la peur (fear)

You need to know how to express fear in basic French. Below are some common nouns, adjectives, verbs, and expressions. There are some that you certainly won't find in any textbook, so it's best to avoid those in writing:

Nouns

la peur – fear

la crainte – fear

l'angoisse – anxiety; fear

l'effroi – dread; terror

l'épouvante – terror

la panique – panic, terror

la frayeur – fright

l'inquiétude – worry

un froussard – chicken-hearted; coward

Adjectives

angoissé(e) – anxious

effrayé(e) – scared

surprise(e) – surprised

terrible – terrible*

horrible – horrible*

a peuré(e) – frightened

* –These words can be used in either a positive or negative sense. Context is important!

Verbs

avoir peur – to be scared

faire peur à quelqu'un – to scare someone

s'inquiéter – to worry

redouter – to fear

craindre – to be afraid

of something/somebody

s'angoisser – to get distressed

trembler – to tremble

frissonner – to shiver

être mort de peur – to be scared to death

avoir la chair de poule – to have

goosebumps

claquer des dents – to chatter your teeth

avoir la phobie de quelque chose – to be

scared of something

Colloquial Expressions

avoir les pétoches de quelque chose – to be scared stiff about something

avoir la trouille de quelque chose – to be scared about something

se chier de – to crap yourself from something (but a bit more vulgar...)

se cagner de – to crap yourself from something (cagner [to defecate] is a verb used exclusively in the south of France)

3.5 Exprimer la tristesse (sadness)

Some days aren't as good as others. In fact, you may feel sad from time to time. It's important to learn how to express yourself when you are feeling down. Also, you should know what to say when someone else is unhappy. Sometimes, you are not even the one harbouring sad feelings. Sometimes, when we watch an emotional movie (for example a drama like *Titanic*), we get a feeling in our throat that suggests we are about to cry. We could be upset, sad, or worried about the main characters of the film. Thus, it might happen that you need to describe the unhappy

mood of the film, or describe someone who looks or is feeling unhappy. The most typical expressions of sadness are usually combined with the auxiliary verbs *avoir* or *être*

- i. *Être triste*: This is a typical phrase to express sadness. For example:
 - *Je suis triste car tu me manques* (I am sad because I miss you).

This goes the same way with other expressions like:

- ii. *Être découragé(e)*
- iii. *Être déçu(e)*
- iv. *Être douloureux/douloureuse*

There are also idiomatic expressions that convey the idea of sadness. These are:

Broyer du noir

Baigner dans la tristesse

Avoir le cafard

Etre triste comme le ciel noir

Avoir la mort dans l'âme

Avoir une tête d'enterrement

Être pâle comme la mort

Avoir la vague à l'âme

To round up this unit, let us quickly visit the following website to watch and listen to the video available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yemfIGVPIRQ>

4.0 Conclusion

Life is complicated and brings with it both beautiful and horrible experiences. The experiences that we have shape our world, our personality, the way we perceive things, the way we interact with people. Expressing your emotions through words is necessary to build bridges with other people, whether they are strangers turning into friends, strengthening the bonds of love, or navigating the world with family, friends, or other loved ones. The ability to articulate how you feel is also important to understand yourself and the way you interact with the world. Our world focuses on happiness and treats unhappiness as an unnecessary or useless feeling. Everyone feels sad sometimes, just like everyone can feel joyful, angry, proud and lots of other emotions. In other words, everyone has feelings, and those feelings are always changing. Whatever the feeling, it is real and part of living. In case you are the one feeling sad, one way of coping with sadness is to try talking to a friend or family member about your feelings. Learning the French language,

therefore, should provide you with language competence to discuss your feelings with friends and other people, especially when you are in a French speaking environment.

5.0 Summary

In this unit, you have learnt to communicate your feelings to someone or discuss the feelings of someone else. In specific terms, you have learnt how to express your romantic feelings; describe how sad you feel inside you or about matters that concern others in French; you have also learnt how to talk about your fears or anxiety with someone who cares to listen to you, using appropriate words in French.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Enumerate three verbs that can express love.
2. Which of the following adjectives do not express joy?

i. *content*

ii. *heureux*

iii. *furieux*

3. Make a sentence with each of the following:

i. *Merde alors*

ii. *Putain*

iii. *Lâche-moi les baskets!*

7.0 References/Further Reading

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0NZeHp2F0o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LkrZjR1xnhs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXnktSvr3yg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qmYHvWrFF8E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xW9orDFtn5E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mpb7sWG1Mec>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4G4pE_b7xc

UNIT 8: AT THE RESTAURANT (Foods and Drinks)

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7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

No one can doubt the amazing fascination of French food. The fact is that food is such an important part of the French culture that the language is filled with common culinary vocabulary, too fabulous, to be missed. For visitors in the French ambiance, getting a feel of the magic of French gastronomy is often complicated when they don't have the right vocabulary at their disposal. It's also a challenge if you don't fully understand the uniquely French dining experience.

Not to worry! You'll learn enough vocabulary you need to understand French menus in the second part of this unit. From finding the right spot to enjoying your "*pain perdu*" (French toast which is usually served for dessert) and paying the bill, this unit covers most of the language competence you'll need to make sure your French dining experience is exactly what you want it to be.



2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit you will be able to do the following:

- order for food and drinks in a French restaurant.
- enumerate names of dessert and aperitif in French.
- know how to ask for your bill in French
- list names of fruits and vegetables in French

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Dialogues (video)

Carefully watch this YouTube video on the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AfGjmmkLQM0>. Then, carefully study its transcription therein.

Conversation: At a restaurant

Le serveur: *Bonsoir monsieur. Bienvenu dans notre restaurant. Voici le menu. Voulez-vous prendre un apéritif. ?*

Le client: *Oui, je voudrais prendre un verre d'eau et un whisky, s'il vous plaît.*

Le serveur: *D'accord. Je vous apporte ça tout de suite. (Pause). Voilà votre verre d'eau et votre whisky.*

Le client: *Merci.*

Le serveur: *Je reviendrai dans un instant pour prendre votre commande. (Pause). Est-ce que vous êtes prêt à commander, monsieur?*

Le client: *Oui. En entrée, je prendrai une salade Niçoise. Et en plat principal, je prendrai des crevettes à la Provençale.*

Le serveur: *Excellent choix. Laissez-moi prendre votre menu. (un moment après). Voici votre salade et votre crevette. Bon appétit, monsieur. Faites-moi signe si vous avez besoin de quoi que ce soit.*

Le client: *Merci beaucoup. C'est très aimable à vous.*

Le serveur: *Tout s'est bien passé ?*

Le client: *Oui, c'était délicieux. Merci.*

Le serveur: *Désirez-vous prendre un dessert ?*

Le client: *Oui, volontiers.*

Le serveur: *Puis-je vous conseiller une Crème brûlée à la Vanille? C'est un de nos meilleurs desserts. Je vous laisse quand même le menu, pour que vous puissiez choisir.*

Le client: *Ça ne sera pas nécessaire. Je vous fais confiance.*

Le serveur: *Très bien. Je reviens tout de suite avec votre dessert. (Une minute après) Voilà votre crème brûlée. Souhaitez-vous prendre un café ?*

Le client: Non merci. Ça sera tout. Pourriez-vous m'apporter l'addition, s'il vous plaît ?

Le serveur: Bien sûr.

3.2 French Meals (*les repas*)

Every average human being is supposed to eat three times in a day so as to keep a healthy body and soul. We enjoy breakfast, lunch and dinner. In French these meals are called:

- *le petit déjeuner* : (Breakfast –the morning meal)
- *le déjeuner* : (Lunch – the afternoon meal)
- *le dîner* : (Dinner - the evening meal)

3.3 Common French three course meals

There are many dishes that are considered part of French national cuisine today. A meal often consists of three courses. Below are the three courses with images for illustration:

1. The most common name for the first course is “*apéritif*”. Some call it “*hors d'œuvre*” or “*entrée*”.(It is the introductory course, sometimes made of soup or salade)



2. *Plat principal* (main course)



3. *Dessert*. There is nothing the French love more than a dessert to end a meal in a delicious French restaurant. Here are a few you should try:

- i. *Une glace* (ice cream) ii. *Une crème brûlée* (burnt cream)



- iii. *Une profiterole* (profiterole) iv. *Une crêpe* (sweet pancake)



NB: For further studies you can watch more videos on the courses of the French meals on the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfmVpzPqg20>

3.3 Common French Drinks

Before eating with friends or family, the French like to drink *anapéritif* (often shortened *apéro*) while eating a light snack (nuts, olives). Drinks of choice include *kir*, *champagne*, *pastis* or even *whisky*. You can, of course, choose a non-alcoholic drink.

Here are drinks you're likely to find on a French restaurant menu:

Le vin rouge (red wine)

Le jus de fruit (fruit juice)

Le vin blanc (white wine)

Le jus d'orange (orange juice)

Le rosé (rosé wine)

Le café (coffee)

La bière (beer)

Le thé (tea)

L'eau plate (still water)

L'infusion (herbal tea)

L'eau gazeuse (sparkling water)

Le café décaféiné (decaffeinated coffee)

Le kir (liqueur with white wine)

Le verre de vin (glass of wine)

Le champagne (Champagne)

Le pichet (pitcher)

Le digestif (liqueur)

3.4 Ordering for Food and Drinks

As a traveler and learner of spoken French, you need to be able to get by in situations that require you to order food for yourself and, maybe, the people in your company. Knowing how to place an order for food in French is essential, whether you're on a short visit to a French-speaking community or planning to live there. Eating out at French restaurants and cafés can be a lot of fun, especially if you know some basic restaurant terminologies. The following phrases might help you when you're dining at a restaurant.

- *Je voudrais de l'eau.*
- *Servez-vous du jus d'orange?*
- *Quelle sorte de légume savez-vous?*
- *Quelle sorte de poisson avez-vous au menu?*
- *Quel est le plat du jour?*
- *Je voudrais du pain, s'il vous plaît.*

NB: For further studies on placing orders for meals, you can watch more videos on the courses of French meals on the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfmVpzPqg20>

4.0 Conclusion

Knowing how to conduct yourself and order food in a French restaurant can be a little tricky. There are some important differences between restaurants in France and other countries, including what foods are served and how they are prepared. Even the way dishes are listed on most French menus is a little different. Knowing the terms to use in most French restaurants—and especially learning how to pronounce them correctly—is the key to ensuring that your restaurant experience is enjoyable and that you receive the food you want. Understanding what your waiter is asking you or what the menu says—from *Qu'est-ce que je vous sers?* (What can I get you?) will soon have your server and others wishing you: *Bon appétit!* (Enjoy your meal!).

5.0 Summary

Getting the magic of French dining is often complicated when you don't have the right vocabulary at your disposal. It's also a challenge if you don't fully understand the uniquely

French dining experience. Lots of delicious French restaurants don't have any exotic menu, particularly in less touristic areas and small cities. These are often the best restaurants and you would be missing out by not eating there.

Thus, in this unit you have learned all the food vocabulary you need to understand French menus. From finding the right spot to enjoying your "*pain perdu*" (French toast which is usually served for dessert) and paying the bill, the unit covered most of the language competence you need to make sure your French dining experience is exactly what you want it to be. You were able to learn how to order for food and drinks in a French restaurant. You learnt names of the three French course meals. You also learnt how to ask for your bill in French.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Name in French the three basic meals.
2. Discuss the course meal in French.
3. Name three types of French dessert that you know.
4. Name in French, at least, three types of drinks that you know.

7.0 References/Further Reading

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UNIT 9: CLOTHING

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3.2 Names and Genders of Clothes (*Les noms et genres des vêtements*)

3.3.Colours (*Les couleurs*)

3.3.1 Colours : Gender and Agreement (*Les couleurs :Genre et accord*)

3.4 Adjectives and Genders (*Les adjectifs et les genres*)

3.5 The verb "essayer" (*Le verbe "essayer"*)

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7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

If you're learning French, chances are you'll end up one of these days discussing dresses in French. You might find yourself in a boutique in a francophone environment. It could even be a store in Paris, Lyon or Marseille (or elsewhere, if you haven't already been there).

By now, you probably know that for most French people, including salespersons and shopkeepers, having to speak in English to help a customer is a scary and painful prospect. For this reason, to

make discussions about dresses in French an enjoyable experience for you, you need to have at least an idea of the things to say in French when interacting with a salesman or saleswoman.

This unit will be an interesting experience, especially for ladies, because it focuses specifically on teaching you some of the basic vocabulary you need in a boutique when you want to buy clothes.



2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- specify names of the types of clothes you would like to buy in French.
- engage in conversation, in good simple French, with a friend in a boutique about the clothes you want to buy.
- engage in simple conversation with a seller of the clothes you want to buy, identifying them by name and colours.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Dialogues

Let's look at an example of conversation that has to do with shopping in French. You are advised to follow the dialogue in the link below. It is a simple dialogue between friends in a boutique:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AS2hZLF9mDY>

Dans une boutique

Amina: Que penses-tu de cette robe?

Brigitte: Elle est très jolie. J'aime beaucoup la couleur

Amina: C'est combien ?

Brigitte: N1500. C'est bon marché.

Amina: C'est dommage qu'elle ne soit pas à ma taille. C'est la seule qui reste.

Brigitte: Regarde celle-ci. Elle est très jolie aussi. Tu devrais l'essayer.

Amina: Tu as raison. Je vais l'essayer.

Brigitte: D'accord. En attendant je vais regarder les chemises.

Amina: Alors, comment tu me trouves?

Brigitte: Cette robe te va à ravir!

Amina: Je vais l'acheter alors. En plus, elle ne coûte pas très chère. Et toi ? Tu as trouvé une chemise?

Brigitte: Oui, mais elles sont toutes affreuses. Par contre, j'ai trouvé ce pantalon. Il me plaît beaucoup.

Amina: Moi, j'ai besoin d'une nouvelle jupe et d'un manteau rouge.

Brigitte: J'ai vu des manteaux là-bas, près des vestes. Mais ils sont tous noirs et bleus.

Amina: Je vais voir les jupes, alors. Qu'est-ce que tu penses de celle-ci ?

Brigitte: Je trouve qu'elle est trop courte. Regarde celle-ci. Elle est plus élégante.

Amina: Je suis d'accord avec toi. Je vois que tu as très bon goût. Je vais la prendre. Et toi, tu as tout ce dont tu as besoin?

Brigitte: Je voudrais acheter un pullover mais ceux qui sont ici sont très grands pour moi.

Amina: Dans ce cas, allons-nous dans un autre magasin.

Brigitte: Bonne idée. Passons à la caisse, alors.

3.2 Names and Genders of Clothes (*Les noms et genres des vêtements*)

The first thing you must know is that clothes also have gender in French. The feminine names of clothes carry the articles *une, la*, while the masculine names of clothes carry the articles *un, le*.

On the other hand, all plural nouns, whether masculine or feminine, are qualified by the articles *des* and *les* respectively. Thus, you do not just know the names of clothes, you also need to know their gender. This section will teach you how to talk about names and genders of clothes that are suitable for your French. Listen carefully to the pronunciation on the links provided below and practice saying these items of clothing in French.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRJ0tCmOVfA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X4reKGAoIVU>



3.3 Colours (Les couleurs)

Learning **colours in French** (*Les Couleurs*) isn't really that difficult. You'll find that you'll be able to name all the primary **colours** in no time. Whether you're preparing for a clothes shopping

spree in a French-speaking country or looking for the pronunciation of colours related to genders (pink for girls, blue for boys) this lesson has the answers you need. Whatever your reason, learning French words for **colours** is a fun way to increase your essential French vocabulary and get the hang of a few basic grammar concepts. Below is an image containing the basic colours in French.



You are advised to listen closely to the pronunciation of the colourson the links provided below and practice saying these items of colour in French.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld7x0xv72Uk>

3.3.1 Colours: Gender and Agreement(*Les couleurs : genre et accord*)

There are some basic rules governing the gender and agreement of colours.

- All colours in French that end with consonants are considered to be masculine. As such, for their plural form, you just add an “s”.

- However, to make them feminine you must add the letter “e” for feminine singular and “es” for feminine plural. For example:

Vert (green)

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Vert</i>	<i>verts</i>	<i>Verte</i>	<i>vertes</i>
<i>Le pantalon est vert</i>	<i>Les pantalons sont verts</i>	<i>La jupe est verte</i>	<i>Les jupes sont vertes</i>

When an adjective ends in ‘S’ or ‘X’, there is no difference between the masculine singular and masculine plural forms, except with the feminine form. For example:

Gris (grey)

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Gris</i>	<i>gris</i>	<i>grise</i>	<i>grises</i>
<i>Un jean gris</i>	<i>Des jeans gris</i>	<i>Une chemise grise</i>	<i>Des chemises grises</i>

Nevertheless, there are some colours in French that by their nature end with the letter “e”. With such colours there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms. For example:

Rouge (red)

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Rouge</i>	<i>rouges</i>	<i>Rouge</i>	<i>Rouges</i>
<i>Un tee-shirt rouge</i>	<i>Des Tee-shirt rouges</i>	<i>Une veste rouge</i>	<i>Des vestes rouges</i>

3.4 Adjectives and gender (Les adjectifs et les genres)

In the dialogue above, you have met adjectives like “grand” (big), “joli” (pretty), “court” (short), “bon” (good) and “élégant” (elegant). They also follow the same rules governing the use of

colours in terms of gender and agreement. However, adjectives that express beauty, age, number, goodness and size go before the noun they describe. Here are two examples where the adjective goes after the noun:

i. bon

“Bon” is the most common French adjective. The French use "bon" to mean “good” and “well.” Its usage calls for the distinction between its feminine and masculine gender, as well as its plural form. When it describes a singular feminine object or person, it carries “nne”. Its feminine plural carries “nnes”. The table below illustrates this:

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Bon</i>	<i>bons</i>	<i>Bonne</i>	<i>bonnes</i>
<i>Le bon pantalon</i>	<i>Les bons jeans</i>	<i>La bonne jupe</i>	<i>Les bonnes jupes</i>

ii. grand

The adjective "grand", by dictionary definition will give "large; big; tall (in size)"; it will also give "great; large (in stature/importance)". The table below demonstrates the usage of “grand”.

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>grand</i>	<i>grands</i>	<i>Grande</i>	<i>grandes</i>
<i>Le grand pantalon</i>	<i>Les grands jeans</i>	<i>La grande jupe</i>	<i>Les grandes jupes</i>

iii. joli (pretty)

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Joli</i>	<i>jolis</i>	<i>Jolie</i>	<i>jolies</i>
<i>Le joli pantalon</i>	<i>Les jolis jeans</i>	<i>La jolie jupe</i>	<i>Les jolies jupes</i>

iv. *court*(short)

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
<i>Court</i>	<i>courts</i>	<i>Courte</i>	<i>courtes</i>
<i>Le court pantalon</i>	<i>Les courts jeans</i>	<i>La courte jupe</i>	<i>Les courtes jupes</i>

3.5The verb "essayer" (*Le verbe "essayer"*)

The verb "essayer" is very crucial when discussing clothes. In French we talk about “essayer un vêtement”. This means to "try on" a cloth, or put it on in order to see how it looks on you. You "try on" clothes when you are shopping. You can also "try on" your clothes at home when you want to decide what to wear. We must review the conjugation of the verb “essayer” before we can use it in phrases in French.

- *j'essaie/essaye le pantalon bleu*
- *tu essaies/essayes le pantalon bleu*
- *il, elle essaie/essaye le pantalon bleu*
- *nous essayons le pantalon bleu*
- *vous essayez le pantalon bleu*
- *ils, elles essaient/essayent le pantalon bleu*

3.6Expressions related to clothes (*Les expressions à propos des vêtements*)

No matter how much you love the way a dress looks on you while you're standing up, it's equally important to pay attention to the way it fits while you're seated. Does it rise and accentuate your midsection? Does it show your lower back? If your shirt is the right length when you're upright but clearly too short when you sit, it's time to exchange it for something with a longer (taller) fit. Everybody is entirely unique, which is why the same clothing size can look different on you from one store to the next. Instead of sticking with just size tag, go for clothes based on what is your size and actually fits you. Even if you have to go up a few sizes and then adjust certain areas to your specific measurements, it's better than buying something that is

ostensibly your size but isn't actually fitting. Here are some phrases in French to help you express the way you feel about your dress.

3.7.1 "être à ...taille". (to be one's size)

You say:

- i. *Le pantalon est à ma taille.*
- ii. *La chemise n'est pas à sa taille.*
- iii. *Les chaussures sont à votre taille.*
- iv. *Les sandales ne sont pas à notre taille.*
- v. *Le jean est à ta taille*

3.7.2 "aller à ravir" (to look good on one)

You can say:

- i. *Cette chemise te va à ravir.*
- ii. *Ce jean me va à ravir.*
- iii. *Ces sandales ne vous vont pas à ravir.*
- iv. *Ces lunettes ne nous vont pas à ravir.*
- v. *Le pagne lui va à ravir.*

4.0 Conclusion

Dressing, looking good is quite an excellent way of celebrating life. As learners of French language, it is particularly an enthralling experience to have the right vocabulary to discuss your taste about dressing. You don't simply know how to wear the right clothes -there's more to it: knowing how to discuss it, calling the clothes by name, knowing the sizes and expressing your opinion about them. It all depends on your language competence. You should learn more about the right French words to use to make your discussion about dressing more lively and interesting.

5.0 Summary

In this unit you have learnt how to discuss dresses in French, making it an enjoyable experience by getting to develop the right language items for this purpose. You listened to and watched a

video that discusses clothes. You have also learnt specific names of clothes in French. You have equally learnt the gender of dresses and how to describe dresses using colours.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Name five dresses of masculine gender in French that you know.

2. Name five dresses of feminine gender in French that you know.

3. Give the feminine gender of the following colours:

- i. gris
- ii. rouge
- iii. blanc
- iv. vert
- v. brun

7.0 References/Further Reading

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X4reKGAoIVU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld7x0xv72Uk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld7x0xv72Uk>

UNIT 10: SHOPPING

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3.1.6 Fruit Shop/Types of Fruits

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3.1.8 Drink Shop/Types of Drinks (Alcoholic)

3.2 Vocabulary (Pricing Items)

4.0 Conclusion

5.0 Summary

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

“Faire les courses” means to shop. One thing is certain: it sounds like you have a predetermined idea of what you will be shopping for, and that all that is left now is to go out and perform the chore of doing the shopping. Whether you are shopping for food, for clothes, or any other necessities, you may notice some differences between the francophone ambiance and your country of origin. You need to arm yourself with authentic French words so that once you find

yourself in a French speaking environment you're already prepared to go out and enjoy all of the great times that environment has to offer.



2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will be able do the following:

- bargain prices in French;
- use good French phrases to talk about shopping deals;
- know types of shops in French
- know the names of items in various types of shops in French.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Dialogue: (Faire des courses pour le repas français)

You are advised to watch the video on this

link:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQvNzRD06PM>

And try to also follow the video transcription below.

La cliente: Bonjour.

Le marchand: Bonjour. Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui?

La cliente : Je suis venue pour acheter des fruits et des légumes pour aujourd'hui. A midi, je vais faire une omelette et une salade, et il me manque un certain nombre de choses

Le marchand: Oui, c'est à vous.... Dites-moi qu'est-ce que vous désirez?

La cliente: Eh bien, je veux un kilo et demi de pommes de terre. Pensez-vous que ce sera assez? Aujourd'hui des enfants viennent à la maison et on sera cinq à manger.

Le marchand: Je pense que oui. Mais pour être sûr vous voulez que je mette deux kilos?

La cliente: D'accord, ça me semble suffisant.

Le marchand: Autre choses?

La cliente: Eh bien, pour faire la salade, un demi kilo de tomatesdeux concombres.

Le marchand: Voilà, rien d'autres ?

La cliente: Je ne crois pas. Ah, si, désolée. J'ai oublié! J'aimerais aussi des fruits pour le dessert. Que me recommandez-vous?

Le marchand: Les fraises apportées aujourd'hui sont très bonnes et savoureuses.

La cliente: Et combien un kilo ?

Le marchand: Le kilo est 3,50€.

La cliente: Elles sont un peu chères, non ?

Le marchand: *Non, c'est le prix habituel.*

La cliente: *Bon, d'accord, je vais juste prendre un demi-kilo pour les goûter.*

Le marchand: *Très bien, autre chose ?*

La cliente: *Non, ce sera tout. Je vais être en retard.*

Le marchand: *Oui, il est déjà midi.*

La cliente: *Eh bien, combien vous dois-je ?*

Le marchand: *Ça fera un total de 14,75€.*

La cliente: *Je n'ai qu'un billet de 50€. Vous avez de la monnaie ?*

Le marchand: *Non, ce matin, j'ai épuisé toute ma monnaie.*

La cliente: *Attendez, j'ai encore un billet de 20.*

Le marchand: *Très bien, merci. Et voilà, 5,25.*

La cliente: *Eh bien, à samedi prochain.*

Le marchand: *A la semaine prochaine. Bonne chance avec les repas.*

3.2 Asking and Paying for the Price of Items Bought

3.2.1 Asking for the price

Once you are in the shop or market and you see the item you want to buy you have to ask for the price. This can be easy. You-the “client(e)”,- can ask in French using the following phrases:

- *Le vin c'est combien?*
- *Le bijou c'est combien?*
- *Ça c'est combien?*
- *Combien ça coûte?*

The answer to all these questions can be very simple. The seller -“vendeur/vendeuse” or “marchand(e)” - can simply say:

- *300FF*
- *Ça coûte 650€*
- *C'est £30 etc.*

3.2.2 Mode of Payment for the Item(s)



In this era of cashless economy, a buyer has the option to pay either cash or electronically/online, using ATM cards. So the buyer can say:

- *Est-ce que je peux payer par carte bancaire ?*
- *Je peux régler par carte/carte bleue/carte de débit ?*
- *Je vais payer en liquide*
- *Je vais payer par Traveller's chèque*

3.2.3 Looking out for « solde » (Sale bonanza)

There are times in a year when shops do « solde », which is the same as sale bonanza. When you are looking out for such opportunities in a shop, you can ask in French:

- *Est-ce qu'il y a des soldes ?* (Are there sale bonanzas?)
- *Est-ce que vous avez des soldes ?* (Do you have sale bonanzas ?)

To ask if an item is on sale bonanza:

- *C'est soldé ?*
- *C'est en solde ?*

3.3 Types of shops

It is a common practice to have shops that specialize in selling specific items and being called by the name of the item. Here are a few French names for such shops that provide essential supplies and services: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5bsBurBUKM>

3.3.1 La boucherie (Meat Shop)



We have the following types/names of meat in French:

- *agneau* (lamb meat)
- *du bœuf* (beef)
- *des fruits de mer* (sea foods)
- *du poulet* (chicken)
- *des saucisses* (saussages)

- du *saucisson* (dry cured sausage)
- du *porc* (pork)
- du *foie* (liver)

For further studies, you can visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D58DuMnlN0I>

3.3.2 Lemagasindes légumes (vegetable shop)



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We have the following types/names of vegetables in French:

- de l'*ail* (garlic)
- le *broccoli* (broccoli)
- la *carotte* (carrot)
- le *champignon* (mushroom) etc.

For further studies on vegetables visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IILcCtIcP8U>

3.3.3 Le magasin de fruits (Fruit Shop)



We have the following types/names of vegetables in French.

- Un *abricot* (an apricot)
- Un *ananas* (a pineapple)
- Une *banane* (a banana)
- Un *citron* (a lemon)
- Une *fraise* (a strawberry) etc

For further studies follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TN0Fb7LeN0A>

3.3.4 Le magasin des boissons (Drink Shop)



We shall categorise the drinks into alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks. They are as follows:

3.3.4.1 Les boissons non-alcoolisées (Non-alcoholic Drinks)

- du *café* (coffee) or du *café au lait* (milky coffee)

- du *cola* (cola)

- du *lait* (Milk)

- du *chocolat* (chocolate)

- de la *limonade* (lemonade)

- du *jus d'orange* (orange juice)

For more studies, follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GeGxAX-aH1o>

3.3.4.2 Les boissons alcoolisées (Alcoholic Drinks)

We have the following types/names of alcoholic drinks in French:

- de la *bière* (beer)

- un *cocktail* (a cocktail)

- du *champagne* (champagne)

- du *vin rouge* (red wine)

- du *vin blanc* (white wine)

For more studies, you can follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WR5L29SFeLM>

3.3.5 La poissonnerie (Fish Shop)



We have the following types/names of fish in French:

- un *requin* (a shark)
- une *étoile de mer* (a star fish)
- une *baleine* (a whale)
- un *dauphin* (a dolphin)
- une *crevette* (a shrimp)
- une *anguille* (an eel)

For more studies, you can follow this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHBxt2XajyU>

4.0 Conclusion

If you are bound to do some shopping in an environment where you have to use French, you'll need to know much of the lingo. You can't just stick with one shop or market, go in, pay and get out. You might need to move from one shop to another, looking for one item or another in your search for the right product and the best bargain. You need to be able to read signs so that you can choose the right shop, get the best quality, ferret out authentic bargains and speak intelligently with the salespersons. Keep in mind that France (and most of Europe) may have megastores, but most people still shop at their local small shops in order to find the freshest, highest-quality products. So don't discount the words for specialty stores; you will need to know them.

5.0 Summary

This unit has been about shopping in a French speaking environment. In the course of the unit you watched a video on a shopping scenario to enable you know how a customer and a seller get into bargaining in a shop. You have learnt some of the basic vocabulary about shopping: asking for the price and the mode of payment. Within the context of the era of cashless economy, you have learnt words that pertain to cash and cashless payment. You also learnt names of specialized stores and the various items you can find in the selected specialized stores.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Name in French three modes of payment you can use to make your payment in a shop.
2. Name three types of shops in French that you know.
3. Name three types of fish in French that you know.
4. Name three types of meat in French that you know.

7.0 References/Further Reading

Cook , E. (2019). “French Shopping Vocabulary: All the Essentials for Shopping in France.”

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/french/french-shopping-vocabulary-words-phrases-list/>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TN0Fb7LeN0A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GeGxAX-aH1o>

UNIT 11: COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

Whether you love it or hate it, now is the time to update your French vocabulary for life in the 21st century. We live in the digital age(*ère numérique*), so to express opinions about the new technologies, you're definitely going to need some tech-related terminologies. When it comes to technical terms, France is caught in a conundrum. On the one hand, there is a strong desire to keep the French language 'pure' and a rejection of too many English words (Anglicism) but on the other hand the adoption of English computer and tech terms is inevitable since we operate in a globally connected world where English (like it or not) is the standard language of communication. Sometimes even the hardcore French language conservatives get stomped. For this reason, most of the time, the French equivalent of computer terms is just a literal translation of the English term.

2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- develop a broad based vocabulary of this modern technology;
- name computer parts in French;
- pronounce correctly French words relating to the computer and information and communication technology in general;
- use internet terms in discussing in French about the information and communication technology.

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Listening Activity

Before you proceed, take some time to watch and listen to the videos on YouTube on the following links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XmQsrNmCPiE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5q2zxTHqxXs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8kOw9fXRLsg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NGvdlkDCUo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beoFPLa4SVA>

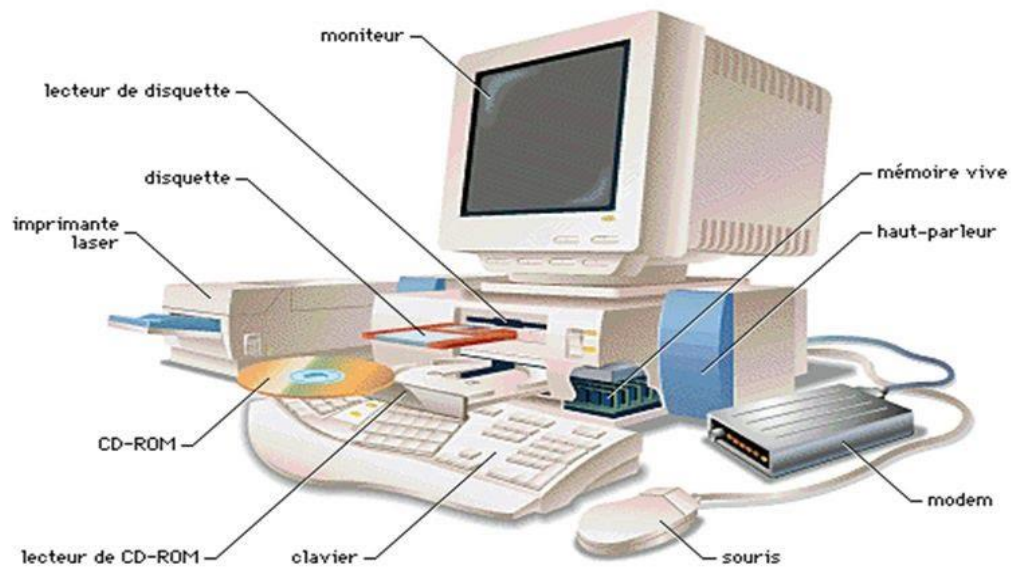
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjLr7CcrAsU>

3.2 Types of Computers

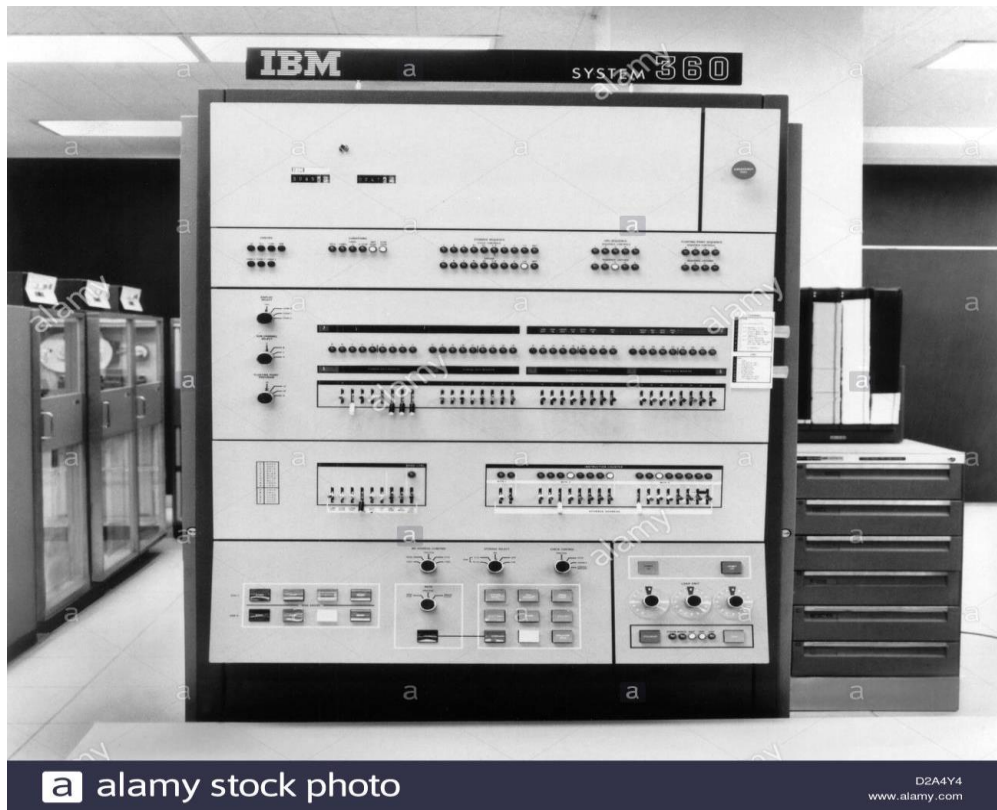
One of the primary terminologies you need to know when discussing the computer in French language is the types of computers. Generally, there are four types of computers and in French they are known as:



unmini-ordinateur (Mini computer)



Un micro- ordinateur (Micro computer)



Un ordinateur central (Mainframe computer)



Un super-ordinateur (Super computer)

Much emphasis is placed on your ability to pronounce these terminologies correctly. Many high-tech words have the same spelling in French and English; however, the pronunciation often changes because of the tonic accent on the vowels. For you to get their correct pronunciation, you are advised to easily consult Google for pronunciation drills.

3.3 Computer Hardware and Gender

As an Anglophone person, there is no doubt that at this age you might have known almost all the names of the computer hardware in English. However, if you happen to find yourself in a French speaking environment and you need to buy any of the hardware in French, you will be in a pitiable situation because of your inability to know the exact French word for the particular hardware you need. Of course, you might succeed in describing the item to the seller (through gesticulations) and he might understand you. Nevertheless, it is particularly important that you know the names of computer hardware in French. Thus, you need to know that in French computer hardware are generally called “matériel informatique”. In addition to knowing the general word for the hardware in French language, you also need to know the various types of hardware in French, and also know that the hardware are distinguished by the feminine and masculine gender. Below are the names of the hardware and their gender:



Un clavier (akeyboard)



Un moniteur/un écran (a monitor/screen)



Une souris (a mouse)



Une unité de traitement informatique (a Computer Processing Unit)

3.4 The Computer Software and Gender

The French word for computer software is “logiciel”. In actual fact, the distinction between one software and another is arbitrary, and often blurred. Practically, computer system software are divided into three major classes: system software, programming software and application software. The French words for them are:

- **Logiciel de système** (system software).

The *logiciel de système* is designed to run a computer's hardware and application programs. If we think of the computer *system* as a layered model, the *logiciel de système* creates the interface between the hardware and user applications.

- **Logiciel de programmation** (programming software)

The *logiciel de programmation* helps a programmer in developing other software.

- **Logiciel d'application** (application software)

The *logiciel d'application* (also called end-user programs) includes such things as database programs, word processors, Web browsers and spreadsheets.

3.5 Computer Accessories

Une clé USB (The USB)



USB stands for “Universal Serial Bus,” which in French translates to *Bus universel en série*. Because the Anglophone world seems to dictate tech-lingo, we say *clé USB* (USB stick) instead of the “more French” *clé BUS*.

Un disque dur (Hard disk)



If you want to be more specific you can refer to either *un disque dur interne* (internal hard drive) or *un disque dur externe* (external hard drive).

Une imprimante (Printer)



Un modem (Modem)



Un modem is an abbreviation for **modulator-demodulator**, a device that makes it possible for computers to communicate with one another without being directly connected to each other. An example of a modem is the device used for a computer to communicate with a satellite.

Une alimentation sans coupure (Surge Protectors/UPS)



UPS stands for “Uninterruptible Power Supply” which in French translates to *alimentation sans coupure*. Again, because the Anglophone world seems to dictate tech-lingo, we say *UPS* instead of the “more French” *alimentation sans coupure*.

3.6 Computer Terminologies

As earlier stated, even *l'Académie française* (The French Academy, a national institution which is the authority on issues related to the French language) has been forced to accept the fact that terms for the new technologies cannot easily be translated into French. In response to an onslaught of computer terminologies, *l'Académie française* has adapted and adopted new words (neologism) and English words (Anglicism), allowing for the French language to keep up with the times. So, by learning the vocabulary for the new technologies, you'll not only come across a fair amount of English loan words, you'll also come across essentially French ones as well.

Base de données(f) - Database

Curseur (m) - Cursor

Bureau(m) - [Computer] desktop

Donnée(s) (f) - data

Dossier(m) - Folder

Mot de passe (m) - Password

Fichier(m)- File or document

Traitement de texte(m) - Word processing

Mémoire (f) - Memory

Écran tactile (m) - Touch screen

3.7 The Internet and its Terminologies

The internet has seen the introduction of many new terms and phrases to our shared vocabularies. While some of them are self-explanatory, many can be somewhat obscure if you are unfamiliar with them or the context in which they are used. The technological domain, like the business world, is a subculture with its own lingo. No need to be intimidated. Learn the equivalence of these lingoes in French and you'll find that your reading and listening comprehension will also improve. The following glossary includes many common internet terms along with a brief definition and links to further reading:

- **Site web**(m) - Web site: is a collection of related World Wide Web (www) files and network resources. Examples of *site web* are **wikipedia.org**; **google.com**; and **amazon.com**.

App(f) - App: Short for application, an “app” is a program designed to operate within a mobile system.

Blog(m) - **Blog**- A blog is a website consisting of articles, or “posts,” typically associated with a single person or organization.

Navigateur(m) - **Browser**: is a software application that allows users to access and browse the website. Some of the most popular include **Chrome**, **Firefox**, and **Internet Explorer**. Below are the logos of these *Navigateurs*:

Chrome

Firefox

Internet Explorer



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3.8 The Social Media

The French language seems to be having a hard time keeping up with all the new English technology-related terms. This is more conspicuous in the social media network. As such, in most cases the terms remain as they are originally in English. However, sometimes the French translation of the social media jargon appears to be more accurate than the original English term and conveys the real meaning behind a word. In this section of the unit, we shall take a look at some of the French social media terms.

Facebook(m) - Facebook

Compte (m) - Account

Messenger Facebook (m) - Facebook Messenger

Page d'accueil (f) - Home page

Twitter(m) - Twitter

Profil (m) - Profile

Télégramme (m) - Telegram

Photo de profil (f) - Profile picture

WhatsApp(m) - WhatsApp

Piratage (m) - hacking (illegal)

Réseau social (m) — Social network

3.9 Verbs associated with the Computer and Internet

There are some specific verbs that are commonly associated with the operations of the computer and the internet. Below are some of them:

Enregistrer- to save

In other contexts, *enregistrer* can also mean “to record.”

J'enregistre le fichier tout de suite- I am saving the file right away

Saisir - to enter or to input

In other contexts, the verb *saisir* can also mean “to grasp,” both literally and figuratively, as in “to understand (a concept or idea).”

Je saisis les informations dans la base de données - I’m entering the information into the database

Sauvegarder - to backup

Je sauvegarde mon travail toutes les deux heures - I back up my work every two hours

Supprimer - to delete

J’ai supprimé quelques fichiers - I deleted some files

Partager - to share

Carine a partagé un article intéressant sur Facebook - Carine shared an interesting article on Facebook

Se connecter - to log in

Je me connecte sur Facebook tous les jours - I log on to Facebook every day

S’inscrire — to register or to sign up

Alexandre ne veut pas s’inscrire sur Facebook - Alexandre does not want to sign up for Facebook

Suivre — to follow

Je suis Leonardo DiCaprio sur Twitter - I follow Leonardo DiCaprio on Twitter

Taguer - to tag, as in to identify someone in a picture

Marc m’a tagué(e) dans une photo - Marc tagged me in a picture

Télécharger -to download/upload

J’ai téléchargé le nouvel album de Christine and the Queens - I downloaded Christine and the Queens’ new album

Twitter - to tweet

Caroline *twitte* souvent- Caroline tweets often

4.0 Conclusion

As you're upgrading your French vocabulary to help you speak about the computer technology, you may as well upgrade your capacity to use this technology to help you speak French! Do not limit yourself to just what is contained in the study material. Use the YouTube videos to actively practice all the vocabulary in any video with vocabulary lists, flashcards, quizzes and fun activities.

5.0 Summary

In this unit you have learnt much about the language of information and communication technologies. In specific terms, you learnt the names of types of computers in the French language. You also learnt the French equivalent of computer software and hardware, as well as their gender. Furthermore, you learnt the French words for various computer accessories and several other essential computer terminologies. In addition, you learnt the French words that are very commonly used in discussing the internet.

Most importantly, we have come to understand that even *l'Académie française* (the French Academy, a national institution which is the authority on issues related to the French language) has been forced to accept the fact that terms for the new technology cannot easily be translated into French, thus the need for the French language to adopt new words (neologism) and adapt English words (Anglicism), allowing for the French language to keep up with the times.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Name in French the types of computers you know.
2. Name in French three computer accessories.
3. Give the French equivalents of the following:
 - application software
 - programming software
 - system software

4. *Translate the following in French:* Database, desktop, Folder, Password, Word processing.

7.0 References/Further Reading

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NGvdlkDCUo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beoFPLa4SVA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjLr7CcrAsU>

UNIT 12 : BANK TRANSACTIONS

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3.8 Banking Equipment

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5.0 Summary

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

If you live or work in a French-speaking country, you will most likely want to open a bank account. This way you can deposit money or withdraw money, as the need arises. If you wish, you could also ask for bank checks, or cashier's checks. An account will also allow you to cash a check. Going to the bank to open an account might not be the same in France as it is in the country you live. You will have to go to the reception desk to make an appointment with a banker. Once you have an account, you will be able to go to the counter, after greeting the receptionist. Just be sure the bank is open before you go. Many banks are closed on Saturday and many others are closed on Monday. It is crucial to have a good understanding of French phrases for finance and banking. While in a French-speaking country, the best way to ensure that you get the most for your money is to be familiar with these common banking terms.





2.0 Objectives

At the end of this unit you will be able to:

- use correct phrases in banking needs while in a French-speaking country;
- use the correct French names of bank documents;
- name types of bank accounts in French;
- list the French names of the jobs in a bank

3.0 Main Content

3.1 Dialogue

Below are three dialogues that are centered on discussions about banking in French language.

You are advised to carefully read through the three dialogues and try to understand them before we start treating matters related to banking terminologies in French. You are encouraged to work with a classmate to dramatize the dialogues, as each of you would assume the role of the persons in the dialogues.

3.1.1 Dialogue 1: Un nouvel étudiant étranger se présente à la banque. Il veut ouvrir un compte bancaire.



Un directeur d'une banque

Employé de banque: *Bonjour, je peux vous aider ?*

Client: *Bonjour. J'aimerais ouvrir un compte bancaire avec vous.*

Employé de banque: *Certainement. Veuillez me suivre et je vous conduirai au directeur de la banque.*

Directeur de la banque: *Bonjour.*

Client: *Bonjour. Puis-je ouvrir un compte bancaire auprès de votre banque, s'il vous plaît ?*

Directeur de la banque: *Bien sûr. Veuillez remplir ces formulaires et me montrer une pièce d'identité, votre passeport ou votre permis de conduire.*

Client: *Voici mon passeport. Puis-je verser de l'argent sur mon nouveau compte aujourd'hui ?*

Directeur de la banque: *Oui, quand le compte est ouvert, vous pouvez déposer de l'argent immédiatement. Cela ne prendra que cinq minutes pour que je puisse traiter l'information.*

Client: *Super, merci.*

Directeur de la banque: *Vous voilà, tout est prêt. Veuillez-vous rendre à l'un des caissiers à l'avant de la banque pour déposer votre argent.*

Le client: *Merci, je le ferai.*

3.1.2 Dialogue 2 : Anita est à la banque. Elle parle à la caissière.



Caissière : *Je peux vous aider ?*

Anita : *Oui, s'il vous plaît. Je veux déposer cet argent sur mon compte.*

Caissière : *C'est un compte d'épargne ou un compte chèque ?*

Anita : *Je veux le déposer dans mon compte d'épargne.*

Caissière : *Il suffit de remplir ce bordereau de dépôt.*

Anita : *Ok, merci. Voilà.*

Caissière : *N'oubliez pas votre numéro de compte.*

Anita : *Oh, merci. J'ai failli oublier.*

Caissière : *C'est tout ? Vous avez besoin d'autre chose ?*

Anita : *Non, merci. C'est tout. Merci pour toute votre aide.*

3.1.3 Dialogue 3: Lucy va faire un versement à la banque

Caissier : *Suivant s'il vous plaît ?*

Lucy : *Bonjour. J'aimerais verser ce chèque sur mon compte.*

Caissier: *Bonjour. Puis-je avoir les détails de votre compte ?*

Lucy : *Oui, voici ma carte de crédit. Il y a le numéro de compte.*

Caissier: *Merci. Cela ne prendra qu'un instant.*

Lucy : *Ok.*

Caissier: *Voici votre carte. L'argent devrait être sur votre compte dans trois jours ouvrables. Y a-t-il autre chose que je puisse faire pour vous aider ?*

Lucy : *Non merci. C'est tout. Au revoir.*

3.2 Bank Job Titles

There are various job positions within bank institutions. Positions range from customer service positions (bank teller) to mid-management positions (internal auditor, data processing officer) to executive-level positions (loan officer, branch manager). These key positions can be found in any bank's organizational structure. How we call these positions in French is what matters to you here. Here is a set of the most common bank job titles in France along with their English equivalents. You are advised to carefully look at them.

Le personnel de la banque - Bank Staff

Caissier de banque - Bank Teller

Commis de banque - Bank Clerk

Auditeur interne - Internal Auditor

Responsable du traitement des données -Data Processing Officer

Agent de crédit - Loan Officer

Courtier: Broker

Distributeur automatique de billets – Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)

Coordonnateur du distributeur automatique de billets : ATM Coordinator

Spécialiste du distributeur automatique de billets (DAB)- ATM Specialist

Responsable des opérations cartes - Card Operations Manager

Agent de crédit - Loan Officer

Conseiller d'un compte - Account Manager

Gestionnaire des cartes de crédit- Credit Card Manager

Responsable de la détection des fraudes - Fraud Detection Manager:

Directeur d'agence - Branch Manager

Directeur de zone - Zonal Manager

Directeur général - General Manager

Directeur général/président du groupe - Chief Executive Officer/Group Chairman

3.3 Banking Vocabulary and Phrases

Here is a set of the most common terms used in banking/finance in France along with their English equivalents to form a French-English banking glossary.

encaisser un chèque - to cash a check

payer en espèce/en liquid - to pay cash

Chèque sans provision - A 'bounced' cheque, colloquially in French this is said "*chèque en bois*"

Code personnel/confidential- PIN number

Agence bancaire - Bank branch office

Crédit hypothécaire - Mortgage

faire une demande de prêt - to apply for a loan

Cryptogramme: Security code on a credit card (last 3 digits on back side)

Une économie - Savings = *faire des économies* -To save money

un prêt/emprunt - a loan = *emprunter de l'argent*- to borrow money

solder un compte: to close an account

3.4 Types of Bank Accounts

Compte d'épargne - savings account

Compte courant - current account

Compte destinataire - Account receiving money

Compte joint - Joint account

Compte titres - Account grouping stocks and shares and where the account holder can buy and sell

3.5 Bank Books

Carnet de chèques/Chéquier - Checkbook

Chèque de banque - Bank check/draft

Compte débiteur - Debit account

Relevé de compte - Bank statement

3.6 Bank Transactions

While you are at the bank, you will no doubt make some sort of transaction. The following bank transactions and associated verbs are essential to ensuring that you do your bank transactions in French with ease.

Un dépôt - deposit = *déposer de l'argent*(to deposit money)

Un virement- Transfer = *virer de l'argent*(to transfer/wire money)

Un retrait - Withdrawal = *retirer de l'argent*(to make a withdrawal)

3.7 Bank Cards

There are two basic types of bank cards. These are:

- *La carte de retrait* - debit card (it is attached to a bank account and allows you to spend existing funds. It is the type you use for ATM withdrawal).



Carte de retrait

- *La carte de paiement* - Credit card (provides the same services just like a *carte de retrait*. However, it enables you to pay for purchases at physical points of sale or online, as well as spend on credit that you can pay back at a later date).



Carte de paiement

3.8 Banking Equipment

- Trieuse de caisse* - Cash Sorter

A cash sorter is a machine used for sorting banknotes. Cash Sorters can file through a number of banknotes, and sort them into denominations. Many Cash Sorters also function as banknote counters, and can count money as well as split them into groups.



Trieuse de caisse(Cash Sorter)

ii. *Distributeur automatique de billets (DAB)* - Automated Teller Machine (ATM)

It is an electronic telecommunications device that enables customers of financial institutions to perform financial transactions, such as cash withdrawals, deposits, transfer of funds, or obtain account information at any time and without the need for direct interaction with bank staff.



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Distributeur automatique de billets (DAB)

iii. *Coffre de banque* - Bank Vault

It is a secure space where money, valuables, records, and documents are stored. It is intended to protect their contents from theft, unauthorized use, fire, natural disasters, and other threats, much like a safe. Unlike safes, vaults are an integral part of the building within which they are built, using armored walls and a tightly fashioned door closed with a complex lock.



Coffre de banque

iv. *Compteur des billets* - Bill Counter

It is a machine combining cutting-edge sensor technology and compact design, which enables cash centers, banks and casinos to meet extremely rigorous requirements for counting, sorting and the authentication of banknotes.



Compteur de billets

Before we round up this unit, you are advised to follow the links provided below and watch the YouTube videos available which have to do with banking in French language:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MrMyEE_2CY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6vjWVV_V7s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HJeIQsiotgI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YGosC6-ST6A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iX-uLJ7K4AM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PupMhb83AaY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKBeevssHnU>

4.0 Conclusion

As you travel around the world, including the French speaking countries, you need to do bank transactions. This means you need to know how to go about it in French. While in a French-

speaking country, the best way to ensure that you get the most in their banking system is to be familiar with these common banking terms. Thus, you need to expand your French vocabulary by learning these words and phrases related to finance and banking.

5.0 Summary

In this unit you have learnt the essential French vocabulary that would enable you conduct bank transactions in French language. These include, first, the various job positions within banking institutions. You also learnt the most common terms used in banking/finance in France along with their English equivalents to form a French-English banking glossary.

In addition, you were introduced to types of accounts that you can find in a typical French banking system, as well as the essential bank books that exist. You equally learnt bank transactions and the associated verbs that are essential to ensure that you do your bank transactions in French. Furthermore, you were introduced to varieties of bank cards and the essential equipment that you can find in a French bank that enable bankers to work with ease.

6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment

1. Name 10 bank job titles in French that you know.
2. Give the French equivalents of the following terminologies and phrases:
 - to cash a check
 - to pay in cash
 - A 'bounced' check
 - Bank branch office
3. List 5 types of bank accounts in French that you know.
4. Enumerate 5 banking equipment that you know.

7.0 References/Further Reading

Erotopoulos, Z. (2007). “Money and Banking Phrases in French”.<https://www.dummies.com/languages/french/money-and-banking-phrases-in-french/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MrMyEE_2CY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6vjWVV_V7s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HJeIQsiotgI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YGosC6-ST6A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iX-uLJ7K4AM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PupMhb83AaY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKBeevssHnU>