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Romance language from France Not to be confused with Lingua franca. This article should specify the languages, and {{IPA}} for phonetic transcriptions, with an appropriate ISO 639 code. Wikipedia's multilingual support templates may also be used. See why. (September 2024) FrenchfrançaisPronunciation[fxãss]Native toFrance, Belgium, Switzerland, Monaco, Francophone Africa, Canada, and other locations in the Francophone Africa WesternWesternGallo-Iberian[2]Gallo-Romance Old Gallo-Romance Old French Writing systemLatin script (French alphabet)French BrailleSigned formsSigned French(français signé)Official statusOfficial language in 26 countries Belgium Benin Burundi Cameroon Canada Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea France Gabon Guinea Haiti Ivory Coast Luxembourg Madagascar Monaco Rwanda Senegal Seychelles Switzerland Togo Vanuatu 10 subnational Aosta Valley (Italy) French Polynesia Louisiana (United States) Maine (United States) New Caledonia Puducherry (India) Saint Barthélemy Saint Martin Saint Pierre and Miquelon Wallis and Futuna Non-official but administrative/cultural Algeria Burkina Faso Cambodia Laos Lebanon Mali Mauritania organizations Organisation internationale de la Francophonie United Nations International Olympic Committee General Conference on Weights and Measures International Committee General Conference on Weight (French Academy, France) Office québécois de la langue française (Quebec Board of the French Language of the majority[a] (Belgium)Language codesISO 639-1frISO 639-2fre (B) fra (T)ISO 639-2fre (B) fr Countries and regions where French is an official language, not a majority native language but with no official status This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Part of a series on theFrench language Langues d'oïl Dialects Creoles Francophonie History Others of Strasbourg Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts Anglo-Norman Grammar Adverbs Articles and determiners Pronouns (personal) Verbs (conjugationmorphologypassé composépassé simple) Orthography Alphabet Reforms Circumflex Braille Phonology Elision Liaison Aspirated h Help:IPA/French vte French (française [lãg fʁãsɛ:z]]) is a Romance language of the Indo-European family. Like all other Romance languages, it descended from the Vulgar Latin of the Roman Empire. French evolved from Northern Old Gallo-Romance, a descendant of the Latin spoken in Northern France and in southern Belgium, which French (Francien) largely supplanted. It was also influenced by native Celtic languages of Northern Roman Gaul and by the Germanic Frankish language of the post-Roman Frankish invaders. As a result of French and Belgian colonialism from the 16th century onward, it was introduced to new territories in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, and numerous French-based creole languages, most notably Haitian Creole, were established. A French-speaking person or nation may be referred to as Francophone in both English and French. French is an official language in 26 countries and territories having it as a de jure or de facto official, administrative, or cultural language.[4] Most of these countries are members of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), the community of 54 member states which share the official use or teaching of French. It is estimated to have about 310 million are native speakers; [5] it is spoken as a first language (in descending order of the number of speakers) in France, Canada (provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick), Belgium (Wallonia and the Brussels-Capital Region), western Switzerland (Romandy region), parts of the United States (Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont), Monaco, the Aosta Valley region of Italy, and various communities elsewhere.[6] In Francophone Africa it is spoken mainly as a second language or lingua franca, though it has also become a native language among some upper classes of the population alongside the indigenous ones, but only a second one among the general population.[7] In 2015, approximately 40% of the Francophone population (including L2 and partial speakers) lived in Europe, 36% in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, 8% in the Americas, and 1% in Asia and Oceania.[8] French is the second most widely spoken mother tongue in the European Union.[9] Of Europeans who speak other languages natively, approximately one-fifth are able to speak French as a second language along with English, German and Italian; in some institutions, French is the sole working language (e.g. at the Court of Justice of the European Union).[11] French is also the 16th most natively spoken language in the world, the sixth most spoken language of literature and scientific standards and is a primary or second language of many international organisations including the United Nations, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Olympic Committee, the General Conference on Weights and Measures, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Main article: History of French French is a Romance language (meaning that it is descended primarily from Vulgar Latin) that evolved out of the Gallo-Romance dialects spoken in northern France. The language's early forms include Old French and Middle French. Due to Roman rule, Latin was gradually adopted by the inhabitants of Gaul. As the language was learned by the common people, it developed a distinct local character, with grammatical differences from Latin in Gaul was relatives, such as Franco-Provençal. The evolution of Latin in Gaul was shaped by its coexistence for over half a millennium beside the native Celtic Gaulish language, which did not go extinct until the late sixth century, long after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. [15] Because few Latin speakers settled in rural areas during Roman times, Latin there held little or no social value for the peasantry; as a result, 90% of the total population of Gaul remained indigenous in origin. The urban aristocracy, who used Latin for trade, education or official uses, would send their children to Roman schools and administered lands for Rome. In the fifth century, at the time of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, the vast majority of the (predominantly rural) population remained Gaulish speakers. They shifted to Latin as their native speech only one century after the Frankish conquest of Gaul, adopting the prestige language of their urban literate elite. This eventual spread of Latin can be attributed to the social migration from the focus of urban power to village-centred economies and legal serfdom.[16][17][18] The Gaulish language likely survived into the sixth century in France despite considerable Romanization.[15] Coexisting with Latin, Gaulish helped shape the Vulgar Latin dialects that developed into French[18][15] contributing loanwords and calques (including oui,[19] the word for "yes"),[20] sound changes shaped by Gaulish influence,[21][22][23] and influences in conjugation and word order.[20][24][14] Recent computational studies suggest that early gender shifts may have been motivated by the gender of the corresponding word in Gaulish.[25] The estimated number of French words that can be attributed to Gaulish is placed at 154 by the Petit Robert,[26] which is often viewed as representing standardized French, while if non-standard dialects are included, the number increases to 240.[27] Known Gaulish loans are skewed toward certain semantic fields, such as plant life (chêne, bille, etc.), animals (mouton, cheval, etc.), animals boisseau), weapons, [28] and products traded regionally rather than further afield. [29] This semantic distributed to peasants being the last to hold onto Gaulish. [29] [28] Main article: Old French in Gaul was greatly influenced by Germanic invasions into the country. These invasions had the greatest impact on the northern part of the country and on the language there.[30] A language divide began to grow across the country. The population in the south spoke langue d'oïl grew into what is known as Old French. The period of Old French spanned between the late 8th[31] and mid-14th centuries. Old French shared many characteristics with Latin. For example, Old French made use of different possible word orders just as Latin did because it had a case system that retained the difference between nominative subjects.[32] The period is marked by a heavy superstrate influence from the Germanic Frankish language, which non-exhaustively included the use in upper-class speech and higher registers of V2 word order,[33] a large percentage of the vocabulary (now at around 15% of modern French vocabulary (34]) including the impersonal singular pronoun on (a calque of Germanic man), and the name of the language itself. Up until its later stages, Old French, alongside Old Occitan, maintained a relic of the old nominal case system of Latin longer than most other Romance languages (with the notable exception), differentiating between an oblique case and a nominative case. The phonology was characterized by heavy syllabic stress, which led to the emergence of various complicated diphthongs such as -eau which would later be leveled to monophthongs.[citation needed] The earliest evidence of Saint Eulalia, while Old French literature began to be produced in the eleventh century, with major early works often focusing on the lives of saints (such as the Vie de Saint Alexis), or wars and royal courts, notably including the Chanson de Roland, epic cycles focused on William of Orange.[citation needed] During the period of the Crusades French became so dominant in the Mediterranean Sea that it became a lingua franca ("Frankish language"), and because of increased contact with the Arabs during the
Crusades, who referred to them[who?] as Franj, numerous Arabic loanwords entered French, such as amiral (admiral), alcool (alcohol), coton (cotton) and sirop (syrop), as well as scientific terms such as algébre (algebra), alchimie (alchemy) and zéro (zero).[35] Main article: Middle French period of Middle French period of Middle French, noun dialect.[30] Grammatically, during the period of Middle French, noun declensions were lost and there began to be standardized rules. Robert Estienne published the first Latin-French dictionary, which included information about phonetics, etymology, and grammar.[36] Politically, the first government authority to adopt Modern French as official was the Aosta Valley in 1536, while the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts (1539) named French the language of law in the Kingdom of France. During the 17th century, French replaced Latin as the most important language of diplomacy and international relations (lingua franca). It retained this role until approximately the middle of the 20th century, when it was replaced by English as the United States became the dominant global power following the Second World War.[37][38] Stanley Meisler of the Los Angeles Times said that the fact that t Richelieu and Louis XIV, enjoyed a period of prosperity and prominence among European nations. Richelieu established the Académie française to protect the French had become the primary language of the aristocracy in France. Near the beginning of the 19th century, the French government began to pursue policies with the end goal of eradicating the many minorities and regional languages (patois) spoken in France. This began in 1794 with Henri Grégoire's "Report on the necessity and means to annihilate the patois and to universalize the use of the French language".[40] When public education was made compulsory, only French was taught and the use of any other (patois) language was punished. The goals of the public school system were made especially clear to the French-speaking teachers in the department of Finistère, in western Brittany, included the following: "And remember, Gents: you were given your position in order to kill the Breton language ".[41] The prefect of Basses-Pyrénées in the French Basque Country wrote in 1846: "Our schools in the Basque Country wrote in 1846: "Our schools in the French Basque Country wrote in 1846: "Our schools in the French Basque Country wrote in 1846: "Our schools in the Basque Country wrote in 1846: "Our schools in t they should be ashamed of them; this process was known in the Occitan-speaking region as Vergonha.[42] Main articles: Francophonie and Geographical distribution of French speakers in 6 countries[43] Spoken by 19.71% of the European Union's population, French is the third most widely spoken language in the EU, after English.[9][44] Under the Constitution of France, French has been the official language of the Republic since 1992,[45] although the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts made it mandatory for legal documents in 1539. France mandates the use of French in official government publications, public education except in specific cases, and legal contracts; advertisements must bear a translation of foreign words. In Belgium, French is an official language at the federal level along with Dutch and German. At the regional level, French is the sole official language of Wallonia (excluding a part of the East Cantons, which are German-speaking) and one of the four (approx. 80%), often as their primary language. [46] French is one of the four official languages of Switzerland, along with German, Italian, and Romansh, and is spoken in the western part of Switzerland, called Romandy, of which Geneva is the largest city. The language divisions in Switzerland, called Romandy, of which Geneva is the largest city. such as Valais, Fribourg and Bern. French is the native language of about 23% of the Swiss population, and is spoken by 50%[47] of the population. Along with Luxembourgish and German, French is one of the three official languages of Luxembourgish and German, French is one of the different public administrations. It is also the official language of Monaco. At a regional level, French is acknowledged as an official language in the Aosta Valley region of Italy (the first government authority to adopt Modern French as the official language in 1536, three years before France itself),[48] in which is spoken as a first language by 1.25% of the population and as a second one by approximately 50%.[49] French dialects remain spoken by minorities on the Channel Islands; it is also spoken in Andorra and is the main language in the German state of Saarland, with French being taught from pre-school and over 43% of citizens being able to speak French.[50][51] Main article: African French Official status of French in Africa as of 2025: Countries in which is spoken as a native language Countries in which is spoken as a native language Countries of Africa by percentage of French Speakers in 2023 0-10% Francophone 21-30% Francophone 31-40% Francophone 41-50% Francophone The majority of the world's French-speaking population lives in Africa; while it is an official language by the majority, acting mainly as a second one or a lingua franca due to the many indigenous languages spoken in the territories.[52] According to a 2023 estimate from the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, an estimated 167 million African people spread across 35 countries and territories.[53] This number does not include the people living in non-Francophone Africa, the total French as a foreign language. Due to the rise of French in Africa, the total French was the fastest growing language on the continent (in terms of either official or foreign languages).[59][60] While spoken mainly as a second language, French is increasingly being spoken as a native language in Francophone Africa among some communities in urban areas or the elite class. This is especially true in the cities of Abidjan,[61][62] Kinshasa, and Lubumbashi,[63][64][65][66] Douala,[67][68] Libreville,[69][70] Antananarivo, [71] Cotonou, [72] and Brazzaville. [73] However, some African countries such as Algeria intermittently attempted to remove the use of French in favor of native languages, and it was removed as an official language in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger in 2023, 2024, and 2025, respectively. [74][75][76] There is not a single African French, but multiple forms that diverged through contact with various indigenous Africa a growing role in influencing French across the francophone world.[78] Sub-Saharan Africa is the region where the French language is most likely to expand, because of the expansion of education and rapid population growth.[79] It is also where the language has evolved the most in recent years.[80][81] Some vernacular forms of French in Africa can be difficult to understand for French speakers from other countries,[82] but written forms of the language has evolved the most in recent years. rest of the French-speaking world. Further information: Languages of North America, Languages of South America, Languages of the Caribbean, and French is the main language and an official language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language and an official language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and
provincial level Regions where French is the main language at both the federal and provincial level Regions where French is the main lev is an official language at the federal level but not a majority native language or an official language at the provincial levelThe "arrêt" signs (French for "stop") are used in France and other French-speaking countries and regions. French is the second most commonly spoken language in Canada and one of two federal official languages alongside English. As of the population).[83][84] French is the sole official language in the province of Quebec, where some 80% of the population speak it as a native language and 95% are capable of conducting a conversation in it.[83] Quebec is also home to the city of Montreal, which is the world's fourth-largest French-speaking city, by number of first language speakers.[85][86] New Brunswick and Manitoba are the only officially bilingual provinces, though full bilingualism is enacted only in New Brunswick, where about one third of the population is Francophone. French is also an official language of all of the three, Yukon has the most French is not an official language in Ontario, the French Language Services Act ensures that provincial services are available in the language. The Act applies to areas of the province where there are significant Francophone communities, namely Eastern Ontario, the French Language. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Port au Port Peninsula in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the unique Newfoundland French dialect was historically spoken. Smaller pockets of French speakers exist in all other provinces. The Ontarian city of Ottawa, the Canadian capital, is also effectively bilingual, as it has a large population of federal government workers, who are required to offer services in both French and English,[88] and is just across the river from the Quebecois city of Gatineau. French language spread in the United States. Counties marked in lighter pink, over 18%. Frenchbased creole languages are not included. According to the United States Census Bureau (2011), French is the fourth[89] most spoken language in the United States after English, Spanish, and Chinese, when all forms of French are considered together and all dialects of Chinese are similarly combined. French is the second-most spoken language (after English) in the states of Maine and New Hampshire. In Louisiana, it is tied with Spanish for second-most spoken if Louisiana is home to many distinct French dialects, collectively known as Louisiana French, is spoken in Missouri and Illinois (formerly known as Upper Louisiana), but is nearly extinct today.[91] French also survived in isolated pockets along the Gulf Coast of what was previously French Lower Louisiana, such as Mon Louis Island, Alabama and DeLisle, Mississippi (the latter only being discovered by linguists in the 1990s) but these varieties are severely endangered or presumed extinct. French is one of two official languages in Haiti alongside Haitian Creole. It is the principal language of education, administration, business, and public signage and is spoken by all educated Haitians. It is also used for ceremonial events such as weddings, graduations, and church masses. The vast majority of the population speaks Haitian Creole language; the rest language; the rest language; the rest language. [92] As a French Creole language Haitian Creole draws the large majority of its vocabulary from French, with influences from West African languages, as well as several European languages, as well as several European languages, as well as several European that are collectively referred to as the French West Indies, namely Guadeloupe, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, and Martinique. French language of both French Guiana on the South America. See also: French language in Barthélemy, Saint Ba Vietnam, French language in Laos, and French language in Cambodia. It continues to be an administrative language of the colony of French Indochina, comprising modern-day Vietnam, the elitestative language in Laos, and Cambodia. It continues to be an administrative language in Laos, and Cambodia. It continues to be an administrative language of the colony of French Indochina, comprising modern-day Vietnam, the elitestative language in Laos, and Cambodia. primarily spoke French, while many servants who worked in French households spoke a French households spoke a French rule ended, South Vietnam continued to use French in administration, education, and trade.[97] However, since the Fall of Saigon and the opening of a unified Vietnam's economy, French has gradually been effectively displaced as the first foreign language of choice by English in Vietnam. Nevertheless, it continues to be taught as the other main foreign language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language in the Vietnamese educational system and is regarded as a cultural language. French is one of the main languages of Auroville.[101] Puducherry is served by the Alliance française de Pondichéry.[102][103][104] Over 100,000 people of Indian origin, and a growing number of students, live in Metropolitan France and approximately 250,000 live in Reunion.[105][106] Reunion Creole is derived mainly from French but includes terms from Malagasy, Hindi, Portuguese, Gujarati and Tamil.[107] French based Mauritian Creole also has some influence from Indian languages.[108] See also: French language in Lebanon Town sign in Standard Arabic and French at the entrance of Rechmaya in Lebanon A former French mandate, Lebanon designates Arabic as the sole official language, while a special law regulates cases when French language is the official national language, while a special law regulates cases when French language is the sole official national language is the to be used".[109] The French language in Lebanon is a widespread second language among the Lebanese people, and is taught in many schools along with Arabic and English. French is used on Lebanese people, and is taught in many schools along with Arabic and English are secondary languages of Lebanon, with about 40% of the population being Francophone and 40% Anglophone.[110] The use of English is growing in the business and media environment. Out of about 500,000 are enrolled in Francophone schools, public or private, in which the teaching of mathematics and scientific subjects is provided in French.[111] Actual usage of French varies depending on the region and social status. One-third of high school students educated in French go on to pursue higher education, with French being an element of social distinction, chosen for its emotional value.[112] A 500-CFP franc (€4.20; US\$5.00) banknote, used in French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna French is an official language of the Pacific Island nation of Vanuatu, where 31% of the population was estimated to speak it in 2023.[54] It is the sole official language in the French special collectivity of New Caledonia and the overseas Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia.[113] In New Caledonia, 97% of the population can speak, read and write French[114] while in French Polynesia and to a lesser extent Wallis and Futuna, it is 84%.[115] and in Wallis and Futuna, it is 84%.[116] In French Polynesia and to a lesser extent Wallis and Futuna, where oral and written knowledge of the French language has become almost universal, French increasingly tends to displace the native Polynesian language most spoken at home. In French was the language they use the most at home rose from 67% at the 2007 census to 74% at the 2017 census.[117][115] In Wallis and Futuna, the percentage of the population who reported that French was the language they use the most at home rose from 10% at the 2018 census [116][118] According to a demographic projection led by the Université Laval and the Réseau Démographic de la Francophonie, the total number of French speakers will reach approximately 500 million in 2025 and 650 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[19] OIF estimates 700 million French speakers by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[19] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[10] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[11] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[11] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[11] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[11] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[11] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[12] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in
sub-Saharan Africa.[12] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[12] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[13] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa.[13] OIF estimates 700 million by 2050, largely due to become the world's most spoken language by 2050.[120][better source needed] In the European Union, French was the dominant language within all institutions until the 1990s. After several enlargements of the EU (1995, 2004), French significantly lost ground in favour of English, which is more widely spoken and taught in most EU countries. French currently remains one of the three working languages, or "procedural languages", of the EU, along with English, but remains the preferred language of certain institutions or administrations such as the Court of Justice of the European Union, where it is the sole internal working language, or the Directorate-General for Agriculture. Since 2016, Brexit has rekindled discussions on whether or not French African French (North African French) Aostan French Belgian French Cambodian French Canadian French New England French New England French New England French New England French Meridional French New England French Swiss French Vietnamese French West Indian French Varieties of the French language in the world According to the OIF, approximately 321 million people worldwide are "able to speak the language" as of 2022,[122] without specifying the criteria for this estimation or whom it encompasses.[123] A leading world language, French is taught in universities around the world, and is one of the world's most influential languages because of its wide use in the worlds of journalism, jurisprudence, education, and diplomacy, [124] In diplomacy, [124] In diplomacy, [125]), one of twenty official and three procedural languages of the European Union, an official language of NATO, the International Olympic Committee, the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States (alongside Spanish, Portuguese and English), the Eurovision Song Contest, one of eighteen official languages of the European Space Agency, World Trade Organization and the least used of the three official languages in the North American Free Trade Agreement countries. It is also a working language in nonprofit organisations such as the Red Cross (alongside English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Russian), Amnesty International (alongside 32 other languages) of which English is the most used, followed by Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Italian), Médecins sans Frontières (used alongside English).[126] Given the demographic prospects of the French-speaking nations of Africa, researcher Pascal-Emmanuel Gobry wrote in 2014 that French "could be the language of the future".[127] However, some African countries such as Algeria intermittently attempted to eradicate the use of French, and in 2024 and 2025 it was removed as an official language in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.[74][75] Significant as a judicial language, French is one of the official languages of such major international and regional courts, tribunals, and dispute-settlement bodies as the African Court of Justice for the Economic Community of West African States, the Inter-American Court of Justice for the Economic Community of West African States as the Africa for the former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for the Law of the Sea the International Criminal Court of Human Co Rights's two working languages.[128] In 1997, George Weber published, in Language Today, a comprehensive academic study entitled "The World's 10 most influential languages.[129] In the article, Weber ranked French as, after English, the second-most influential languages.[129] In the article, Weber ranked French as, after English, the second-most influential language of the world, a comprehensive academic study entitled "The World's 10 most influential languages.[129] In the article, Weber ranked French as, after English, the second-most influential language of the world. native speakers, the number of secondary speakers (especially high for French among fellow world language), the number of major areas in which the language is used, and the linguistic prestige associated with the mastery of the language (Weber highlighted that French in particular enjoys considerable linguistic prestige).[129] In a 2008 reassessment of his article, Weber concluded that his findings were still correct since "the situation among the top ten remains unchanged."[129] Knowledge of French is often considered to be a useful skill by business owners in the United Kingdom; a 2014 study found that 50% of British managers considered French to be a valuable asset for their business, thus ranking French as the most sought-after foreign language there, ahead of German (49%) and Spanish (44%).[130] MIT economist Albert Saiz calculated a 2.3% premium for those who have French as a foreign language in the workplace.[131] In 2011, Bloomberg Businessweek ranked French the third most useful language for business, after English and Standard Mandarin Chinese.[132] In English-speaking Canada, the United Kingdom, and Ireland, French is the first foreign language taught and in number of pupils is far ahead of other languages. In the United States, French is the second-most commonly taught foreign language in schools and universities, although well behind Spanish. In some areas of the country near French speaking Quebec, however, it is the foreign language more commonly taught. Dental/Alveolar Palatal/Postalveolar Velar/Uvular Nasal m n n (η) Stop voiceless p t k voiced b d g Fricative voiceless f s S w voiced v z 3 Approximant plain l j labial y w Vowel phonemes in French Oral Front Back unrounded rounded Open-mid ε/(ε:) œ 5 Open a (α) Nasal Front Back unrounded rounded Open-mid ε/(ε:) œ 5 Open a (α) Nasal Front Back unrounded rounded Pounded Open-mid ε/(ε:) œ 5 Open a (α) Nasal Front Back unrounded rounded Open-mid ε/(ε:) œ 5 Open a (α) Nasal Front Back unrounded rounded Pounded Poun $(\tilde{\alpha})$ 5 Open $\tilde{\alpha}$ Although there are many French regional accents, foreign learners normally use only one variety of the language. There are a maximum of 17 vowels in French, not all of which are used in every dialect: $|\alpha|$, |e|, |z|, $|\alpha|$, $|\alpha|$, tending to be replaced by /a/, /ɛ/ and /ɛ̃/ in many people's speech, but the distinction of /ɛ̃/ and /œ̃/ is present in Meridional French. In Quebec and Belgian French. In Quebec and Bel occur in final position in borrowed (usually English) words: parking, camping, swing. The palatal nasal /ŋ/, which is written (gn), can occur in word-finally (e.g., montagne). French has three pairs of homorganic fricatives distinguished by voicing, i.e., labiodental /f/~/v/, dental /s/~/z/, and palato-alveolar /ʃ/~/z/. /s/~/z/ are dental, like the plosives /t/~/d/ and the nasal /n/. French has one rhotic whose pronunciation varies considerably among speakers and phonetic contexts. In general, it is described as a voiced uvular fricative, as in [su] roue, "wheel". Vowels are often lengthened before this segment. It can be reduced to an approximant, particularly in final position (e.g., fort), or reduced to zero in some word-final positions. For other speakers, a uvular trill is also common, and an apical trill [r] occurs in some dialects. The cluster /#w/ is generally pronounced as a labialised voiced uvular fricative [#w], such as in [#wa] roi, "king", or [kwwas] croire, "to believe". Lateral and central approximants: The lateral approximant /l/ is unvelarised in both onset (lire) and coda position (il). In the onset, the central approximants [w], [u], and [j] each corresponding vowel contrast but there are also many cases where they are in free variation. Contrasts between /j/ and /i/ occur in final position as in /pɛj/ paye, "pay", vs. /pɛi/ pays, "country". The lateral approximant /l/ can be delateralised, giving (aux) /o/. French pronunciation follows strict rules based on spelling, but French spelling is often based more on history than phonology. The rules are: Final single consonants, in particular s, x, z, t, d, n, p and g, are normally silent. (A consonant is considered "final" when no vowel follows it even if one or more consonants follow it.) The final letters f, k, q, and l, however, are normally pronounced. The final r is usually silent when it follows an e in a word of two or more syllables, but it is pronounced in some words (hiver, super, cancer etc.). When the following word begins with a vowel, however, a silent consonant may once again be pronounced, to provide a liaison or "link" between the two words. Some liaisons are mandatory, for example the s in les amants or vous avez; some are optional, depending on dialect and register, for example, the first s in deux cents euros or euros irlandais; and some are forbidden, for example, the s in beaucoup d'hommes aiment. The t of et is never pronounced and the silent final consonant of a noun is only pronounced and the silent final consonant of a noun is only pronounced. Doubling a final n and adding a silent e at the end of a word (e.g., chien -> chienne) makes it clearly pronounced. Doubling a final n and adding a silent e at the end of a word (e.g., chien -> chienne) makes it clearly pronounced. final l and adding a silent e (e.g., gentil -> gentille) adds a [j] sound if the l is preceded by the letter i. Some monosyllabic function words ending in a or e, such as je and que, drop their final vowel sound (thus avoiding a hiatus). The missing vowel is replaced by an apostrophe. (e.g., *je ai is instead pronounced and spelled j'ai). This gives, for example, the same pronunciation for l'homme qu'il a vu ("the man whom he saw") and l'homme qu'il a vu ("the man who saw him"). However, in Belgian French the sentences
are pronounced differently; in the first sentence the syllable break is as "qu'il-a", while the second breaks as "qui-l'a". It can also be noted that, in Quebec French, the second example (l'homme qui l'a vu) has more emphasis on l'a vu. Main articles: French alphabet and French braille French is written with the 26 letters of the basic Latin script, with four diacritics appearing in "ç". There are two ligatures, "@" and "æ", but they are often replaced in contemporary French with "oe" and "ae", because the ligatures do not appear on the AZERTY keyboard layout used in French orthography and Reforms of French orthography and Reforms of French orthography and literary texts. French spelling, like English spelling, tends to preserve obsolete pronunciation rules. This is mainly due to extreme phonetic changes since the Old French doit > Interve the Old French French doigt "finger" (Latin digitus) Old French pie > French pied "foot" [Latin pes (stem: ped-)] French orthography is morphophonemic. While it contains 130 graphemes that denote only 36 phonemes, many of its spellings offixes and prefixes.[133] Many given spellings offixes and prefixes. common morphemes usually lead to a predictable sound. In particular, a given vowel combination or diacritic generally leads to one phoneme. However, there is not a one-to-one relation of a phoneme. [134] Additionally, there are many variations in the pronunciation of consonants at the end of words, demonstrated by how the x in paix is not pronounced though at the end of Aix it is. As a result, it can be difficult to predict the spelling of a word based on the sound. Final consonants are generally silent, except when the following word begins with a vowel (see Liaison (French)). For example, the following words end in a vowel sound: pied, aller, les, finit, beaux. The same words followed by a vowel, however, may sound the consonants, as they do in these examples: beaux-arts, les amis, pied-à-terre. French writing, as with any language, is affected by the spoken language. In Old French, the plural for animals was animals. The /als/ sequence was unstable[further explanation needed] and was turned into a diphthong /aus/. This change was then reflected in the orthography: animaus. The us ending, very common in Latin, was then reflected in the orthography: animaus. The us ending / aus/. This change was then reflected in the orthography: animaus. The us ending / aus/. This change was then reflected in the orthography: animaus. The us ending / aus/. This change was then reflected in the orthography: animaus. The us ending / aus/. turned into /o/ so that the u was reestablished in orthography for consistency, resulting in modern French animaux (pronounced first /animos/ before the final /s/ was dropped in contemporary French). The same is true for cheval pluralized as chevaux and many others. In addition, castel pl. castels became château pl. châteaux. Nasal: n and m. When r or m follows a vowel or diphthong, the n or m becomes silent and causes the preceding vowel to become nasalized (i.e., pronounced with the soft palate extended downward so as to allow part of the air to leave through the nostrils). Exceptions are when the n or m is doubled, or immediately followed by a vowel. The prefixes en- and em- are always nasalized. The rules are more complex than this but may vary between dialects. Digraphs: French uses not only diacritics to specify its large range of vowels, sometimes with following consonants, to show which sound is intended. Gemination: Within words, double consonants are generally not pronounced as geminates in modern French (but geminates can be heard in the cinema or TV news from as recently as the 1970s, and in very refined elocution they may still occur). For example, illusion is pronounced [ilyzj5] and not [il:yzj5]. However, gemination does occur between words; for example, une info ("a news item" or "a piece of information") is pronounced [yn: sipronounced [yn: sipron is pronounced /e/ instead of the default /ə/. The grave accent (l'accent grave) è (e.g., élève—pupil) means that the vowel is pronounced /ɛ/ and that an ê is pronounced /ɛ/ instead of the default /ə/. The circumflex (l'accent grave) è (e.g. forêt—forest) shows that an e is pronounced /ɛ/ and that an ô is pronounced /ɛ/ instead of the default /ə/. The circumflex (l'accent grave) è (e.g. forêt—forest) shows that an e is pronounced /ɛ/ and that an ô is pronounced /ɛ/ instead of the default /ə/. the letter â, but this differentiation is disappearing. In the mid-18th century, the circumflex was used in place of s after a vowel, where that letter s was not pronounced. Thus, forest became hôpital, and hostel became hôpital, and hostel became hôpital, and hostel became hôpital became hôpit the preceding one: naïve, Noël. ö [clarification needed] The combination of e with diaeresis following o (Noël [22]) is nasalized in the regular way if followed by n (Samoëns [wɛ̃]) The combination of e with diaeresis following a is either pronounced [ɛ] (Raphaël, Israël [aɛ]) or not pronounced, leaving only the a (Staël [a]) and the a is nasalized in the regular way if aë is followed by n (Saint-Saëns [$\tilde{\alpha}$]) A diaeresis on y only occurs in some proper names and in modern editions of old French texts. Some proper names in which \ddot{y} appears include A \ddot{y} (a commune in Marne, formerly A \ddot{y} -Champagne), Rue des Clo \ddot{y} s (an alley in Paris), Cro \ddot{y} (family name and hotel on the Boulevard Raspail, Paris), Château du Faÿ [fr] (near Pontoise), Ghÿs (name of Flemish origin spelt Ghijs where ij in handwriting looked like ÿ to French clerks), L'Haÿ-les-Roses (commune in Aisne and a family name), and Le Blanc de Nicolaÿ (an insurance company in eastern France). The diaeresis on u appears in the Biblica proper names Archélaüs, Capharnaüm, Emmaüs, Ésaü, and Saül, as well as French names such as Haüy. Nevertheless, since the 1990 orthographic changes, the diaeresis in words containing guë (such as aiguë or ciguë) may be moved onto the u: aigüe, cigüe, and by analogy may be used in verbs such as j'argüe. In addition, words coming from German retain their umlaut (ä, ö and ü) if applicable but use often French pronunciation, such as Kärcher (trademark of a pressure washer). The cedille (a cédille) ç (e.g., garçon—boy) means that the letter ç is pronounced /s/ in front of the front vowels e, i, and y, thus ç is never found in front of front vowels. This letter is used when a front vowel after (c), such as in France or placer, is replaced with a back vowel. To retain the pronunciation of the (c), it is given a cedilla, as in français or placer, is replaced with a back vowel. letters i or u, nor, in most dialects, a. It usually indicates that an s came after it long ago, as in île (from former isle, compare with English word "isle"). The explanation is that some words share the same orthography, so the circumflex is put here to mark the difference between the two words. For example, dites (you said), or even du (of the) / dû (past participle for the verb devoir = must, have to, owe; in this case, the circumflex disappears in the plural and the feminine). All other accents are used only to distinguishing the adverbs là and où ("there", "where") from the article la ("the" feminine singular) and the conjunction ou ("or"), respectively. Some proposals exist to simplify the existing writing system, but they still fail to gather interest. [135][136][137][138] In 1990, a reform accepted some changes to French orthography. At the time the proposed changes were considered to be suggestions. In 2016, schoolbooks in France began to use the newer recommended spellings with instruction to teachers that both old and new spellings be deemed correct.[139] Main article: French grammar French is a moderately inflected language. Nouns and most pronounced the same as the singular even if spelled differently); adjectives, for number and gender (masculine or feminine) of their nouns; personal pronouns, for person, number, gender, and case; and verbs, for tense, aspect, mood, and the person, number of their subjects. Case is primarily marked using word order and prepositions, while certain verb features are marked using auxiliary verbs. According to the French lexicogrammatical system, French has a rank-scale hierarchy with clause as the top rank, which is followed by groups are made up of morphemes. [140] French grammar shares several notable features with most other Romance languages, including the loss of Latin declensions the loss of the neuter gender the development of grammatical articles from Latin tenses and the creation of new tenses from auxiliaries. Every French noun is either masculine or feminine. Because French nouns are not inflected for gender, a noun's form cannot specify its gender. For nouns regarding the living, their grammatical genders often correspond to that which they refer to. For example, a male teacher is an enseignant while a female teacher is an enseignante. However, plural nouns that refer to a group that includes both masculine and feminine entities are always masculine. So a group of two male teachers would be enseignants. A group of two male teachers would still be enseignants. However, a group of two female teachers would still be enseignants. In many situations, including in the case of enseignants. article used for singular nouns is different from that used for plural nouns and the article provides a distinguishing factor between the two in speech. For example, the singular le professeur (e)s because le /la/, and les /le(s)/ are all pronounced differently. With enseignant, however, for both singular forms the le/la becomes l', and so the only difference in pronounced in the feminine. If the word was to be followed by a word starting with a vowel, then liaison would cause the (t) to be pronounced in the feminine. both forms, resulting in identical pronunciation. There
are also some situations where both the feminine and masculine form of a noun are the same and the article provides the only difference. For example, le dentist while la dentist erefers to a fem and masculine form of a noun are the same and the article provides the only difference. For example, le dentist while la dentist example, un livre (masculine) refers to a book, while une livre a (feminine) is a pound. Main article: French language consists of both finite moods include the indicatif), the subjunctive mood (indicatif), the subjunctive mood (indicatif), the subjunctive mood (conditionnel). The finite and non-finite moods include the indicatif), the subjunctive mood (indicatif), the subjunct non-finite moods include the infinitive mood (infinitif), the present participle (participe passé). The indicative mood makes use of eight tense-aspect forms. These include the present (présent), the pluperfect (plus-queparfait), the simple future (futur simple), the future perfect (passé antérieur), and the passé simple is reserved for formal situations or for literary purposes. Similarly, the plus-que-parfait is used for speaking rather than the older passé antérieur seen in literary works. Within the indicative mood, the passé composé, plus-que-parfait, futur antérieur, and passé antérieur, and passé antérieur all use auxiliary verbs in their forms. Indicatif Présent Imparfait Passé composé Passé simple Singular Plural Singular Plural Singular Plural 1st person j'aime nous aimons j'aimais nous aimions j'ai aimé nous avons aimé j'aimai nous aimé 2nd person tu aimes vous aimez tu aimais vous aimiez tu as aimé vous aimet il/elle aimai tis/elles aimet il/elle aimai tis/elles aimèrent Futur antérieur Plus-que-parfait Passé antérieur Singular Plural Singular Plural Singular Plural Singular Plural 1st person j'aimerai nous aimerons j'aurai aimé nous aurons aimé j'avais aimé vous aurez aimé tu avais aimé vous aurez aimé tu eus aimé vous aurez aimé 3rd person il/elle air ils/elles aimeront il/elle aura aimé ils/elles auront aimé il/elle avait aimé ils/elles avaient aimé il/elle eut aimé ils/elles eurent aimé ils/elles avaient aimé ils/elles auront aimé il/elle avait aimé ils/elles avaient aimé ils/elles avaient aimé ils/elles auront aimé ils/elles auront aimé ils/elles avaient aimé ils/e subjunctive mood, the passé composé and plus-que-parfait use auxiliary verbs in their forms. Subjonctif Présent Imparfait Passé composé Plus-que-parfait use auxiliary verbs in their forms. aimes vous aimiez tu aimasses vous aimassez tu aies aimé vous ayez aimé tu eusses aimé vous eussiez aimé il/elle aima il/elle aime il/elle aime il/elle aime il/elle aime il/elle aima il/elle aime the perfect tense). The imperative is used to give commands to you (tu), we/us (nous), and plural you (vous). Imperatif Présent Singular Plural 1st person aimea imez The conditionnal makes use of the present (présent) and the past (passé). The passé uses auxiliary verbs in its forms. Conditionnal Présent Passé Singular Plural Singular Plural 1st person j'aimerais nous aimé nous aimé nous aimé nous aimé nous aimé ils/elles aimeraient il/elle aimerais vous aimé ils/elles aimeraient il/elle aimerais nous aimé is formed by using a form of verb être ("to be") and the past participle. Example of the active voice: "Elle aime le chien." She loves the dog. "Marc a conduit la voiture." Marc drove the car. Example of the passive voice: "Le chien est aimé par elle." The dog is loved by her. "La voiture a été conduite par Marc." The car was driven by Marc. However, unless the subject of the sentence is specified, generally the pronoun on "one" is used: "On aime le chien." The dog is loved. (Literally "one drives the car.") Word order is subject-verb-object although a pronoun object precedes the verb. Some types of sentences allow for or require different word orders, in particular inversion of the subject and verb, as in "Parlez-vous français ?" When asking a question rather than "Vous parlez français ?" Both formulations are used, and carry a rising inflection on the last word. The literal English translations are "Do you speak French?", respectively. To avoid inversion while asking a question, "Est-ce que" (literally "is it that") may be placed at the beginning of the sentence. "Parlez-vous français ?" may become "Est-ce que vous parlez français ?" may become "Est-ce q [32] Root languages of loanwords[141] English (25.1%) Other Germanic languages (20.65%) Italian (16.83%) Other Romance languages (15.26%) Relicie (3.81%) Persian and Sanskrit (2.67%) Native American (2.41%) Other Asian languages (2.12%) Afro-Asiatic (6.45%) Balto-Slavic (1.31%) Basque (0.24%) Other languages (3.43%) The majority of French words derive from Vulgar Latin or were constructed from Latin or Greek roots. In many cases, a single etymological root appears in French in a "popular" or native form, inherited from Vulgar Latin, and a learned adjective: brother: frère / fraternel from Latin frater / fraternalis finger: doigt / digital from Latin oculus / ocularis However, a historical tendency to Gallicise Latin roots can be identified, whereas English conversely leans towards a more direct incorporation of the Latin: rayonnement / radiation from Latin radiatio éteindre / extinguish from Latin exstinguere noyau / nucleus from Latin nucleus ensoleillement / insolation from Latin cause cold: froid / frigide from Latin frigidum It can be difficult to identify the Latin source of native French words because in the evolution from Vulgar Latin, unstressed syllables were severely reduced and the remaining vowels and consonants underwent significant modifications. More recently (1994) the linguistic policy (Toubon Law) of the French language academies of France and Quebec has been to provide French equivalents[142] to (mainly English) imported words, either by using existing vocabulary, extending its meaning or deriving a new word according to French morphological rules. The result is often two (or more) co-existing the same phenomenon. mercatique / marketing finance fantôme / shadow banking bloc-notes / notepad ailière / wingsuit tiers-lieu / coworking It is estimated that 12% (4,200) of common French words found in a typical dictionary such as the Petit Larousse or Micro-Robert Plus (35,000 words) are of foreign words come from English and are fairly recent borrowings. The others are some 707 words from Italian, 550 from ancient Germanic languages, 481 from other Gallo-Romance languages, 159 from Arabic, 164 from Dutch, 112 from Persian and Sanskrit, 101 from Native American languages, 89 from other Asian languages, 56 from other Afro-Asiatic languages, 55 from Balto-Slavic languages, 10 from Basque and 144 (about 3%) from other languages [141] One study analyzing the degree of differentiation of Romance languages in comparison to Latin estimated that among the languages analyzed French has the greatest distance from Latin. [143] The French language's lexical similarity to a selection of other Romance languages is 89% with Italian, 80% with Rhaeto-Romance, and 75% with Romanian, Spanish and Portuguese. [144][1] The numeral system used in the majority of Francophone countries employs both decimal and vigesimal counting. After the use of unique names for the numbers 1-16, those from 17 to 69 are counted by tens, while twenty (vingt) is used as a base number in the names of numbers from 70 to 99. The French word for 80 is quatre-vingts, literally "sixty-fifteen". The vigesimal method of counting is analogous to the archaic English use of score, as in "fourscore and seven" (87), or "threescore and ten" (70). Belgian, Swiss, and Aostan French[145] as well as that used in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi, use different names for 70 and 90, namely septante and nonante. In Switzerland, depending on the local dialect, 80 can be quatre-vingts (Geneva, Neuchâtel, Jura) or huitante (Vaud, Valais, Fribourg). The Aosta Valley similarly uses huitante[145] for 80. Conversely, Belgium and in its former African colonies use quatre-vingts for 80. In Old French (during the Middle Ages), all numbers from 30 to 99 could be said in either base 10 or base 20, e.g. vint et doze (twenty and twelve) for 32, dous vinz et diz (two twenties and ten) for 50, uitante for 80, or nonante for 90.[146] The term octante was historically used in Switzerland for 80, but is now considered archaic.[147] French, like most European languages, uses a space to separate thousands.[148] The comma (French: virgule) is used in French numbers as a decimal point, i.e. "2,5" instead of "2.5". In the case of currencies, the currency markers are substituted for decimal point, i.e. "5\$7" for "5 dollars and 7 cents". Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in French: Tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits. Ils sont doués de raison et de conscience et doivent agir les uns envers les autres dans un esprit de fraternité.[149] Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in English: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. [150] France portal Alliance Francaise AZERTY Francaise fondamental Francization Francophile Francophobia Francophonie French language in the United States French language education List of French origin List of French origin List of French words and phrases used by English speakers List of German words of French origin Official bilingualism in Canada Varieties of French ^ Dots: cities with native transmission, typically a minority. ^ 29 full members of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF): Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Gu Mozambique.One country not member or
observer of the OIF: Algeria. Two French territories in Africa: Réunion and Mayotte. ^ a b c d French at Ethnologue (27th ed., 2024) ^ Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin; Bank, Sebastian (24 May 2022). "Glottolog 4.8 - Shifted Western Romance". Glottolog. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Archived from the original on 27 November 2023. Actived from the original on 27 November 2023. Actived from the original on 27 November 2023. Retrieved 11 November 2023. Retrieved 11 November 2023. November 2023. ^ "The world's languages, in 7 maps and charts". The Washington Post. 18 April 2022. Archived from the original on 16 August 2015. Retrieved 19 April 2022. ^ French at Ethnologue (26th ed., 2023) ^ "Census in Brief: English, French and official languages, in 7 maps and charts". 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Best documented is the CT- > it change which is found in all Western Romania... more reservations have been expressed about... u > [y]..."; :"Summary on page 67: "There can be no doubt that the way French stands out from the other Western Romance languages (Vidos 1956: 363) is largely due to the intensity of its Celtic substratum, compared with lateral areas like Iberia and Venetia..." ^ Guiter, Henri (1995). "Sur le substrat gaulois dans la Romania". In Bochnakowa, Anna, Widlak, Stanislan (eds.). Munus amicitae. Studia linguistica in honorem Witoldi Manczak septuagenarii. Krakow. {{cite book}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) ^ Roegiest 2006, p. 83. ^ Matasovic, Ranko (2007). "Insular Celtic as a Language Area". The Celtic Language Area". The Celtic Languages in Contact: Papers from the Workshop Within the Framework of the XIII International Congress of Celtic Studies. p. 106. ^ Polinsky, Maria; Van Everbroeck, Ezra (2003). 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"...sixty-eight or more Celtic words in standard Latin; not all of these came down into Romance.... did not survive among the people. Vulgar speech in Gaul used many others... at least 361 words fell into more homely types than... borrowings from German: agriculture... household effects... animals... food and drink... trees... body -- 17 (dor < durnu), dress... construction... birds... fish... insects... pièce < *pettia, and the remainder divided among weapons, religion, literature, music, persons, sickness and mineral. It is evident that the peasants were the last to hold to their Celtic. The count on the Celtic element was made by Leslie Moss at the University of North Carolina... based on unanimity of agreement among the best lexicographers... {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ a b Roegiest 2006, p. 82. ^ a b c d "HarvardKey - Login". pin1.harvard.edu. Archived from the original on 13 August 2021. 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En somme, autant les langues africaines sont envahies par les structures et les mots français, autant la langue française se métamorphose en Afrique, donnant naissance à plusieurs variétés." ^ (in French) République centrafricaine Archived 5 April 2007 at the Wayback Machine: Il existe une autre variété de français, beaucoup plus répandue et plus permissive : le français local. C'est un français très influencé par les langues centrafricaines, surtout par le sango. Cette variété est parlée par les classes non-instruites, qui n'ont pu terminer leur scolarité. Ils usent ce qu'ils connaissent du français avec des emprunts massifs aux langues locales. Cette variété peut causer des problèmes de compréhension avec les francophones des autres pays, car les interférences linguistiques, d'ordre lexical et sémantique, sont très importantes. (One example of a variety of African French that is difficult to understand for European French t Statistics Canada. 9 February 2022. 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study English with content that matches their native language, making learning easier and more effective. A sign indicating the Parisian metro. French, just like Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian, is a romance language and a descendant of Vulgar Latin. Romans spoke Vulgar Latin, but after the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, several of the conquered territories became linguistically and culturally isolated. Several different dialects formed from the Vulgar Latin including the romance languages spoken today. Where Is French Spoken? 29 countries speak French as an official language for the European Union as well as a deliberation language for the Court of Justice and the United Nations. How Many People Speak French? About 300 million people speak French across the world. However, this number represents the native, non-native, partial speakers, and those who speak the second most studied foreign language after English with over 120 million students. There are about 80 million native French speakers and 220 million who speak it as a second or third language. About 50% of those who speak it as a second or third language. will rise to about 700 million. French in Europe French is the official language of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Monaco. The largest number of native French is an official language. This is not to say that the entire population in the country speaks French. Of the 85 million people in the DRC, about 30 million speak French compared to more than 60 million in France. Nearly half of the Belgian population and one in every five Swiss speak French as an official language. When these numbers are summed up, French becomes the second most spoken first language in Europe after German. French Speakers Outside of Europe, and North America. There are pockets of French-speaking people in the Middle East, Asia, Oceania, and South America. French Guiana is a French territory in South America. It is home to about 250,000 French-speaking people. It is a member of the European Union and the in countries such as Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. RankCountryPopulation 1 France67,401,0002 Belgium11,358,3573 Switzerland8,510,0004 Luxembourg602,9005 Monaco38,731 Victor Kiprop December 7 2018 in World Facts French Speaking Countries in Europe This page continues the list of most common French words along with their English translation. By now, you should have become familiar with the first 700 most used French words. Please, see the index of most used words at the bottom of this page to jump to any part of the frequency list. Support our free site with a small donation (4 NZD) and PDF version of 1000 French words will be sent to your e-mail address!PDF version is perfectly formatted for printing (21 pages). Most Used French words 601-700 Rank French word English translation Part of speech 601. bateau boat, ship noun 603. sac bag, sack noun 604. impossible impossible adjective 605. seconde second, moment noun 606. bête stupid, silly noun, adjective 607. (sports equipment) noun 618. empêcher to prevent verb 619. maintain verb 620. cheveu a hair noun 621. papier paper noun 622. présent a present; present, current noun, adjective 623. sujet subject, topic, theme noun 624. supposer to suppose, assume verb 625. tranquille quiet, calm adjective 626. neuf nine; new, unused numerical adjective, adjective 627. épouser to marry, to espouse verb 628. blanc white; blank adjective 631. dix ten, tenth numerical adjective 632. clé key; solutioin noun 633. agent officer, oficial, agent noun 634. approcher to approach verb 635. sens direction, way; meaning; sense; senses noun 636. craindre to fear, to be afraid of verb 642. effet effect, impression noun 643. reflechir to reflect, impression noun 643. reflechir to reflect, impression noun 643. reflective 638. message message noun 645. arranger to arrange, to organize verb 646. naître to be born verb 647. allô Hello! (telephone) onomatopoeia 648. bois wood; antlers noun 652. hôtel hotel; french.languagedaily.com noun 653. début beginning noun 654. souffrir to be in pain, suffer verb 655. jambe leg noun 656. remercier to thank verb 657. choix choice, selection noun 668. dépêcher to dispatch verb 661. client customer, client, guest noun 668. vérifier to dispatch verb 661. client customer, client, guest noun 668. vérifier to dispatch verb 661. client customer, client customer check, verify verb 667. abandonner to abandon, leave, desert verb 668. journal newspaper, diary, journal noun 673. fond bottom, back noun 674. gosse kid (colloquial, child, youngster) (see #745) noun 675. fric doug, money, cash noun 676. situation situation; job; location noun 677. euh Er... onomatopoeia 678. sauf except preposition 679. accident noun 682. soldat soldier noun 683. amoureux loving adjective 684. assurer to assure, insure verb 685. preuve proof, evidence noun 686. humain human adjective 687. mer sea, seaside silence silence noun 689. télé TV, telly noun er">690. victime victim, casualty noun 691. complètement completely, fully, in depth adverb 692. pute whore noun 695. groupe group noun 696. crime crime noun 697. traiter to treat; to deal verb 698. doucement gently, softly adverb 699. blesser to injure, wound, hurt verb 700. colonel colonel noun Index of most common French words or simply to revise and improve your French at home. Please contact me if you notice any mistakes! 100 useful adjectives (A to M) 100 useful adverbs in french 100 most common french verbs to know 100 Verbs of movement & action Love & wedding • Trees, plants and gardening Astronomy, space and the universe Crime and criminality Law and Justice The bathroom Describing people Giving directions and situate things School and Education Family members Gestures & positions War and peace History and Past Culture and hobbies Music & musical instruments 1 Sport and fitness Money, banking, finance Around the house Household chores The weather, the climate * Geography and landscape Environment and ecology Natural disasters Materials Religions and beliefs Science Around Town Head and face The human body Journalism, the media Shopping Travel and tourism The five senses Colors & shapes Fruits Vegetables Pets and Farm animals Wildlife and zoo animals Aquatic animals Insects Birds Days of the week, months, seasons Professions Countries of the world and continents Nationalities Computers & Internet Kitchen utensils Cooking verbs Food and Beverages At the beach Politics and transport Time Tools & DIY Clothing and fashion accessories Business Geographical names (capitals, regions & rivers) Airport and airplane + Travelling by boat Trains and railways Opposite words Stages of life Quantities, Weights and Measures BONUS SHEETS INCLUDED IN THE VOCABULARY PACK (DOWNLOAD HERE): Diseases and disabilities Dietetics and nutrition Architecture and construction, real estate Health, medicine and medical care Verbs of health and medicines and medicines and medical equipment Books and writing Language and speech Modern society and social problems 100 communication verbs Car and mechanical job Research Business and the world of business) Myths, legends and heroes Identity / personal info Photography Accounting and taxes Routine & daily life Sexuality Immigration and integration Feelings and emotions Mind and opinion Intelligence, thought Personality, character and behavior Agriculture Industry At the restaurant (catering) Energy and natural resources ©Extralanguages.com TAGS: advanced french vocabulary advanced french vocabulary list basic french words for beginners essential french words for beginners conversation basic french words for beginners essential french words french learning words french vocab french vocabulary pdf french vocabulary for beginners french vocabulary pdf french vocabulary lists teach me french words the basics of french language using french vocabulary is an essential part of learning the French language. Along with French vocabulary is the most important skill to know when you're learning French. After all, you can't actually use a new language without knowing the words, expressions and phrases that make up that language! The more French vocabulary you know, the more you're able to talk about everything in between. The Roots to the weather outside and everything in between. The Roots to your hobbies to your favorite colors and foods to the weather outside and everything in between. The Roots were the transmission of the weather outside and everything in between. The Roots were the transmission of the weather outside and everything in between. The Roots were transmission of the transmission of transmission of the transmission of transmi Of French VocabularyFrench is a Romance language, which means it is a descendant of the Vulgar Latin spoken by the common people of the Roman Empire — just like Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, for example. Though English isn't in the same language family as French (English is a Frenchic language), more than a quarter of English words come from Latin, and roughly the same amount of English words come from the French language (so, indirectly from Latin). And there are thousands of Greek words that have made their way into both English and French, too. That means you're going to find a lot of Latin- and Greek-derived words in French vocabulary you already recognize. When you see the French words artiste, académique, or génération, for example, you'll probably have no trouble guessing their English equivalents. How Can I Improve My French vocabulary? There's no right or wrong way to practice French vocabulary? There's no right or wrong way to practice French vocabulary. when you need them most in conversation, writing or any other context. Many people find it helpful to practice French vocabulary with flashcards. The typical French translation on the other, but you can write anything on either side of the cards — from definitions to example sentences using the word you're learning.Online
learning sites like Quizlet are great for studying French vocabulary. When you use Quizlet French flashcards or the platform's other games and tools, you can boost your memory retention and word recall, hone your spelling skills and practice French vocabulary in interactive, engaging ways. Some people like to practice French vocabulary in more real-world ways. You might have heard of the sticky note method, where learners write the French word for items in their kitchens or living rooms on sticky notes, for example, and post them on those items to help them make the association with the French vocabulary word each time they look at or use that item You can expand the system to label nearly everything in your home and to put notes of words you want to learn where you're sure to see them, like on your shower door or on your ceiling above your bed for extra practice. This can be a really helpful French learning strategy for people who like to learn visually!You can also recruit someone else to help you study French vocabulary. Have a friend, roommate or partner quiz you on word definitions and translations from a list you prepare. If you're both learning French, challenge each other to review one list of vocabulary every day, and if one of you fails or falls behind, that friend owes the other a drink or a coffee, for example. Or point out different objects in your environment to each other and see who can name the most items in French without consulting a dictionary or other resource. There are so many ways to practice French vocabulary with another person, whether they're learning French vocabulary with another person, whether they and practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person, whether they are so many ways to practice french vocabulary with another person of the French vocabulary easy, interactive and fun. Our French learning content is designed by language experts and teachers who know the best methods to build your French vocabulary skills and make sure they stick. A variety of speaking, writing, reading and listening experts and teachers who know the best methods to build your French vocabulary skills and make sure they stick. terms you're learning in different situations. Babbel lessons introduce new words and expressions in stages, focusing on vocabulary that you'll never use. Almost every Babbel French lesson features a simulated dialogue that lets you use what you've learned in real-life contexts. The Review feature brings back French vocabulary words from earlier lessons when you're most at risk of forgetting them, helping you strengthen your word recall skills with interactive flashcard and spelling exercises. Ready to get started learning French vocabulary? Try a free French lesson of every course for free Spelling and punctuation of the French language Part of a series on theFrench language Langues d'oïl Dialects Creoles Francophonie History Phonological history Other Strasbourg Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts Anglo-Norman Grammar Adverbs Articles and determiners Pronouns (personal) Verbs (conjugationmorphologypassé composépassé simple) Orthography Alphabet Reforms Circumflex Braille Phonology Elision Liaison Aspirated h Help:IPA/French vte This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonoetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], / / and (), see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters. French orthography encompasses the spelling and punctuation of the French language. It is based on the pronunciation of Old French c. 1100-1200 AD, and has stayed more or less the same since then, despite enormous changes to the pronunciation of the language in the intervening years. Even in the late 17th century, with the publication of the first French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempts to reform French dictionary by the Académie française, there were attempt many homophones, e.g. saint/sein/sain/seing/ceins/ceint (all pronounced [sc]) and sang/sans/cent (all pronounced [sc]). This is conspicuous in verbs: parles (you speak) all sound like [pax]]. Later attempts to respell some words in accordance with their Latin etymologies further increased the number of silent letters (e.g., temps vs. older tans - compare English "tense", which reflects the original spelling - and vingt vs. older vint). Nevertheless, the rules governing French orthography allow for a reasonable degree of accuracy when pronouncing unfamiliar French words from their written forms. The reverse operation, producing written forms from pronunciation, is much more ambiguous. The French alphabet uses a number of diacritics, including the circumflex, diaeresis, acute, and grave accents, as well as ligatures. A system of braille has been developed for people who are visually impaired. French alphabet for people who are visually impaired. playing this file? See media help. The French alphabet is based on the 26 letters of the Latin alphabet, uppercase and lowercase, with five diacritics and two orthographic ligatures. Letter Name (IPA) Diacritics and lowercase, with five diacritics and lowercase, with five diacritics and ligatures. Letter Name (IPA) Diacritics and lowercase, with five diacritics and ligatures A a /a/ Aà, Aâ, Ææ B bé /be/ C cé /se/ Çc D dé /de/ E e /ə/ Éé, Éè, Éè, Éè, Éè, Ée, Ze/ Qe /ze/ H ache /aʃ/ I i /i/ Îî, Îï J ji /ʒi/ K ka /ka/ L elle /ɛl/ M emme /ɛm/ N enne /ɛn/ O o /o/ Ôô, Œœ P pé /pe/ Q qu /ky/ R erre /ɛʁ/ S esse /ɛs/ T té /te/ U u /y/ Ùù, Üü V vé /ve/ W double vé /dubləve/ X ixe /iks/ Y i grec /igɛɛk/ Ÿÿ Z zède /zɛd/ (w) and (k) are rarely used except in loanwords and regional words. /w/ is usually written (ou); /k/ is usually written (c) anywhere but before (e, i, y), (qu) before (e, i, y), and sometimes (que) at the ends of words. However, (k) is common in the metric prefix kilo- (originally from Greek χίλια khilia "a thousand"), e.g. kilogramme, kilomètre, kil accent circonflexe), the diaeresis ((); tréma), and the cedilla ((); tréma), and the cedilla ((); cédille). Diacritics have no effect on the primary alphabetical order. An acute accent over (a) or (u) is primarily used to distinguish homophones: à ("to") vs. a ("has"); ou ("or") vs. où ("where"; note that (ù) is only used in this word). A grave accent over (e) indicates /ɛ/ in positions where a plain (e) would be pronounced /ə/ (schwa). Many verb conjugations contain regular alternations between (è) and (e); for example, the accent mark in the present tense verb lève /lɛv/ distinguishes the vowel's pronunciation from the schwa in the infinitive, lever /ləve/. A circumflex over (a, e, o) indicates the historical french, (ê) is pronounced [ɛ:]. Most often, it indicates the historical deletion of an adjacent letter (usually (s) or a vowel): château < castel, fête < feste, sûr < seur, dîner < disner (in medieval manuscripts many letters were often written as diacritical marks, e.g. du ("of the") vs. dû (past participle of devoir "to have to do something (pertaining to an act)"); however dû is in fact written thus because of a dropped (e): deu (see Circumflex in French). Since the 1990 orthographic changes, the circumflex on (i) and (u) can be dropped unless it distinguishes homophones, e.g. chaîne because of a dropped (e): deu (see Circumflex in French). sur (on). A diaeresis over (e, i, u, y) indicates a hiatus between the accented vowel and the vowel preceding it, e.g. naïve /nai/. The diaeresis may also indicate a glide/diphthong, as in naïade /najad/. The combination (oë) is pronounced in the regular way if followed by (n) (Samoëns /samwɛ̃/. An exception to this is Citroën /sitroɛn/). The combination (aë) is either pronounced /aɛ/ (Raphaël, Israël) or /a/ (Staël); it represents /ã/ if it precedes (n) (Saint-Saëns [sɛ̃ã(s)]). A diaeresis on (y) only occurs in some proper names and in modern editions of old French texts, e.g. Aÿ /ai/ (commune in Marne, now Aÿ-Champagne), Rue des Cloÿs ? (alley in the 18th arrondissement of Paris), Croÿ /kwwi/ (family name and hotel on the Boulevard Raspail, Paris), Château du Feÿ /dyfei/? (near Joigny), Ghÿs /gis/? (near Joigny), l'Aisne /moidəlɛn/ (commune in Aisne and a family name), and Le Blanc de Nicolaÿ /nikɔlai/ (an insurance company in eastern France). The diaeresis on (u) appears in the Biblical proper names Archélaüs /aʁʃelay/?, Capharnaüm /kafaʁnaɔm/ (with (üm) for /ɔm/ as in words of Latin origin such as album, maximum, or chemical element names such as sodium, aluminium), Emmaüs /ɛmays/, Ésaü /ezay/, and Saül /sayl/, as well as French names such as Haüy /aui/.[WP-fr has as 3 syllables, [ayi]] Nevertheless, since the 1990 orthographic changes, the diaeresis in words
containing (guë) (such as aiguë /egy/ or ciguë /sigy/) can be moved onto the (u): aigüe, cigüe, and by analogy may be used in verbs such as j'argüe. Without a diaeresis, the (ue) would be silent (or a schwa in accents which retain one): Aigues-Mortes /ɛg(ə)mɔʁt(ə)/. In addition, such as Kärcher (/kɛʁʃɛʁ/ or /kaʁʃɛʁ/, trademark of a pressure washer). A cedilla under (c) indicates that it is pronounced /s/ rather than /k/. Thus je lance "I throw" (with (c) for /s/ before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a) without the cedilla). The cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a, o, u), e.g. ca /sa/. A cedilla is not used before (a) without the cedilla). used in French for words and names of Spanish origin that have been incorporated into the language (e.g., El Niño, piñata). Like the other diacritics, the tilde has no impact on the primary alphabetical order. Diacritics are often omitted on capital letters, mainly for technical reasons (not present on AZERTY keyboards). However both the Académie française and the Office québécois de la langue française reject this usage and confirm that "in French, the accent has full orthographic value",[1] except for acronyms but not for abbreviations (e.g., CEE, ALENA, but É.-U.).[2] Nevertheless, diacritics are often ignored in word games, including crosswords, Scrabble, and Des chiffres et des lettres. The ligatures (æ) and (œ) are part of French orthography. For collation, these ligatures are treated like the sequences (ae) and (oe) respectively. (æ) (French: e dans l'a, a-e entrelacé or a, e collés/liés) is rare, appearing only in some words of Latin and Greek origin like tænia, ex æquo, cæcum, æthuse (as named dog's parsley).[3] It generally represents the vowel /e/, like (é). The sequence (ae) appears in loanwords where both sounds are heard, as in maestro and paella.[4] (c) (French: e dans l'o, o-e entrelacé or o et e collés/liés) is a mandatory contraction of (oe) in certain words. Some of these are native French words, with the pronunciation /c/ or /ø/, e.g. chœur "choir" /kœu/, cœur "heart" /kœu/, mœurs "moods (related to moral)" /mœu, mœus/, nœud "knot" /nø/, sœur "sister" /sœu/, œuf "egg" /œf/, œuvre "work (of art)" /œvu/, vœu "vow" /vø/. It usually appears in the combination (œu); œil /œj/ "eye" is an exception. Many of these words were originally written with the digraph (eu); the (o) in the ligature represents a sometimes artificial attempt to imitate the Latin spelling: Latin: bovem > Old French buef/beuf > Modern French bœuf. (œ) is also used in words of Greek origin, as the Latin rendering of the Greek diphthong (oı), e.g. cœlacanthe "coelacanth". These words used to be pronounced with /e/, but in recent years a spelling pronunciation with /ø/ has taken hold, e.g. œsophage /ezofaʒ/ or /øzofaʒ/, Œdipe /edip/ or /ødip/ etc. The pronunciation with /e/ is often seen to be more correct. When (c) is not used when both letters contribute different sounds. For example, when (o) is part of a prefix (coexister), or when (e) is part of a suffix (minoen), or in the word moelle and its derivatives.[5] French digraphs and trigraphs have both historical and phonological origins. In the first case, it is a vestige of the spelling in the word's original language (usually Latin or Greek) maintained in modern French, e.g. the use of (ph) in théorème, or (ch) in chaotique. In the second case, a digraph is due to an archaic pronunciation, such as (eu), (ai), (ai), (ai), (ai), (ai), (ai), (a), (ai), ('he ate'), where the (e) serves to indicate a "soft" (g) inherent in the verb's root, similar to the significance of a cedilla to (c). Some exceptions apply to the rules governing the pronunciation of word-final consonants. See Liaison (French) for details. Consonants and combinations of consonant letters Spelling Major value(IPA) Examples of major value Minor values(IPA) Examples of minor values Exceptions Foreign words -bs, -cs (in the plural of words ending in silent (b), -gs, -ps, -ts Ø plombs, blancs, prends, œufs (also /f/), cerfs, longs, draps, achats /t/ quarts /d/ bavards b, bb elsewhere /b/ ballon, abbé Ø Lefebvre /v/ Habdalah before a voiceless consonant /p/ absolu, observer, subtile Ø (before p) subpolar finally Ø plomb, Colomb /b/ Jacob ç /s/ ça, garçon, reçu c before (e, i, y) /s/ cyclone, loquace, douce, ciel, ceux Ø (after s or x) scene, exception /tʃ/ ciao, ciabatta initially/medially elsewhere /k/ cabas, crasse, cœur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of the cabas) crasse (ceur, sacré /s/ (before æ and œ in scientific terms of terms Latin and Greek origin)Ø cæcum, cœlacanthe bifteck, knickerbockers, knickers (before k) (see also -ct, cqu, -cte) /g/ second finally /k/ lac, donc, parc Ø tabac, blanc, caoutchouc /g/ zinc cc before (e, i, y) /ks/ accès, accent /s/ succion /k/ soccer /tʃ/ fettuccine elsewhere /k/ accord ch /ʃ/ chat, douche /k/ (often in words of Greek origin[6]) chaotique, chlore varech Ø yacht, almanach /tʃ/ check-list, strech, coach -ct /kt/ direct, correct Ø respect, suspect, instinct, succinct /t/ indict d, dd elsewhere /d/ doux, adresse, addition finally Ø pied, accord /d/ David, sud dj /dʒ/ adjectif f, ff /f/ fait, affoler, soif Ø clef, cerf, nerf g before (e, i, y) /ʒ/ gens, manger /dʒ/ gin, adagio, management /g/ burger, gimmick, gyoza initially/medially elsewhere /g/ gain, glacier finally Ø joug, long, sang /g/ erg, zigzag /h/ keg gg /g/ aggraver, jogging, buggy /gʒ/ autosuggestion, suggérer /dʒ/ appoggiature, loggia, taleggio gn /ŋ/ montagne, agneau, gnôle /gn/ gnose, gnou h Ø habite, hiver /j/ (intervocalic) Sahara /h/ ahaner, hit /x/ Rahel/ʃ/ sinh, atanh j /ʒ/ joue, jeter /dʒ/ jean, jazz /j/ halelujah, fjord/x/ jota, marijuana k /k/ alkyler, kilomètre, bifteck Ø knock-out, knickerbockers /x/ Bakhmout, Khadija l, ll /l/ lait, allier, il, royal, matériel, village /j/ (after i)Ø (occasionally finally) soleil, Meilhac, grillagecul, fusil, saoul Ø fils, aulne, aulx(see also -il) m, mm /m/ mou, pomme Ø automne, condamner n, nn /n/ nouvel, panne Ø monsieur (see also -ent) -ng (without nasal n) /ŋ/ parking, camping /ng/ gang p, pp elsewhere /p/ pain, appel Ø baptême, sept, apfel, pfefferoni finally Ø coup, trop /p/ cap, cep ph /f/ téléphone, photo pt /pt/ ptérodactyle, adapter, excepter, ptôse, concept /t/ baptême, compter, sept Ø prompt (also pt) q (see qu) /k/ coq, cinq, piqûre (in new orthography, piqure), Qatar r, rr, rrr /ʁ/ rat, barre, brrr Ø monsieur, gars(see also -er) s initiallymedially next to a consonantor after a nasal vowel /s/ sacre, estime, penser, instituer /z/ Alsace, transat, transiter Ø Island, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, Descartes (also /j/), messieurs (not considered double s), messeigneurs (not considered double s), Debusclin (see also sch) elsewhere between two vowels /z/ rose, paysage /s/ antisèche, parasol, vraisemblable finally Ø dans, repas /s/ fils, sens (noun), os (singular), ours /j/ bos sc before (e, i, y) /s/ science /(/ fasciste elsewhere /sk/ script sch /(/ fasciste elsew baisser, passer -st /st/ est (direction), ouest, podcast Ø est (verb), Jésus-Christ (also /st/) t, tt elsewhere /t/ tout, attente /s/ nation (see ti + vowel) Ø hautbois, asthme /ʃ/ minutia (see ti + vowel) /s/ thread finally Ø tant, raffut /t/ dot, brut, yaourt tch /tʃ/ tchat, match, Tchad th /t/ thème, thermique, aneth Ø asthme, bizuth, goth /s/ thread v /v/ ville, vanne v /w/ kiwi, taekwondo, week-end (in new orthography, weekend), whisky /v/ edelweiss, wagon, wrap, interviewer x initiallynext to a voiceless consonantphonologically finally /ks/ axe, expansion, connexe /gz/ xénophobie, Xavier, xylophone /k/ xhosa /ʁ/ xénès (also /ks, gz/) Ø auxquelles medially elsewhere /ks/ galaxie, maximum /s//z//gz/ soixante Bruxellesdeuxièmeexigence finally Ø paix, deux /ks/ index, pharynx /s/ six, dix, coccyx xc before (e, i, y) /ks/ exciter elsewhere /ksk/ excavation z, zz elsewhere /ksk/ excavation z, zz elsewhere /z/ zain, gazette, blizzard /s/ tzar/dz/ Zeus, canzonetta, pizza, mezzanine finally Ø chez /z/ jazz (and any other word with double z), gaz, fez, merguez /s/ quartz /ts/ kronprinz Vowels and combinations of vowel letters Spelling Major value (IPA) Examples of major value Minor value S(IPA) Examples of minor value Exceptions Foreign words a, à /a/ patte, arable, là, déjà /α/Ø araser, base, condamnersaoul, curacao, reggae /ɔ/ yacht (also /α/), parlâmes, liâtes, menât (simple past and imperfect subjunctive verb endings -âmes, -âtes, and -ât) aa /a/ graal, Baal, maastrichtois /a.a/ aa æ /e/ ex-æquo, cæcum ae /e/ reggae /a/ groenendael, maelstrom, Portaels /a.ɛ/ Raphaël, Israël /a/ Staël ai /ɛ/(/e/) vrai, faiteai, aiguille, baisser, gai, quai /e/ lançai,
mangerai (future and simple past verb forms ending in -ai or -rai) /a/ faisan, faisons,[7] (and all other conjugated forms of faire which are spelt fais- and followed by a pronounced vowel) aî (in new orthography, maitre, chaine) aï before a consonant /a.i/ naïf, haïr before a vowel /aj/ aïe, aïeul, haïe, païen aie /ɛ/ baie, monnaie /ɛj/ paie (also paye) ao, aô phonologically closed syllable /a.o/ aorte, extraordinaire (also /ɔ/) /a/ faonne/o/ Saône phonologically open syllable /a.o/ cacao, chaos, baobab /a/ paonneau /o/ curaçao aou, août (in new orthography, aoutien), yaourt /u/ saoul, août (in new orthography, aoutien), yaourt /u/ saout (in new orthography, aoutien), yaout (in new orthography, aoutien Laurent (also /o/) ay elsewhere /ɛ// ayons, essayer (also /ej/) /aj/ mayonnaise, papaye, ayoye /ɛ.i/ pays (also /ɛ.i/), abbaye/a.i/ Defays finally /ɛ/ Gamay, margay, railway /e/ okay -aye /ɛ.i/ abbaye /ɛ]/ paye /ɛ.i/ abbaye /ai/ baye e elsewhere /ə/ Ø (in a position where it can be easily elided) repeser, genoux franchement, acheter (also /ə/), eu, eû, eussions eümes (see eu and eü) /ɛ/ reine /e/ revolver (in new orthography, révolver), Clemenceau /i/ bewarer in closed syllables (before multiple consonants, (x), or a final spoken consonant) or before double consonants, (x), or a final spoken consonant) or before double consonants /ɛ/ est, estival, voyelle, examiner, exécuter, quel /e/ (before multiple consonants, (x), or a final spoken consonant) or before double consonants, (x), or a final spoken consonants, (x), or a fina ending in (consonant other than t)+s)/a/ femme, solennel, fréquemment, (and other adverbs ending in -emment)[8]/æ/ Gennevilliers (see also ae) /i/ forester Ø cokes in open syllables (before a silent consonant other than (t) or cons.+(t) /e/ les nez, clef, mangez, (and any form of a verb in the second person plural that ends in -ez), assez (see also -er, -es), mesdames, mesdemoiselles (also /ɛ/), Descartes (also /ɛ/), penhite /ɛ/ before silent (t) chalet /ɛ/ Lebesgue (see also -er, -es), mesdames, mesdemoiselles (also /ɛ/), penhite /ɛ/ before silent (t) chalet /ɛ/ before sil syntagme (after two or more consonants of which the last is r, l, m or n), presque, puisque, quelque (the compound adjective pronouns ending in -que)(see also ae) é, ée /e/ clé, échapper, idée /ɛ/ (in closed syllables) événement, cèderai, vènerie (in new orthography, évènement, cèderai, vènerie) è /ɛ/ relève, zèle ê phonologically finally orin closed syllables /ɛ:/ tête, crêpe, forêt, prêt in open syllables /ɛ:, e/ bêtise ea (except after (g)) /i/ dealer, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, leadeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new orthography, dealeur, speakeur) ee /i/ week-end (in new ort orthography, reitre) eoi /wa/ asseoir (in new orthography, assoir) eu initially orphonologically finally orphonologically eûmes, eût, (and any conjugated forms of avoir spelt with eû-) ey before vowel /ɛj/ gouleyant, volleyer finally /ɛ/ hockey, trolley i elsewhere /i/ ici, proscrire Ø business before l(l) /i/Ø million, tilter, grillageMeilhac, travail, bouteille before vowel /ɛj/ fief, ionique, rien /i.j//i/ (in compound words or before final e) cabriolet antioxydant, régie after e Ø reine after o /a, α/ mademoiselle, trois î /i/ gîte, épître (in new orthography, gitre, epitre) ï (initially or between vowels) /j/ ïambe (also iambe), aïeul, païen /i/ ouïe -ie /i/ régie, vie o phonologically finally, next to vowel orbefore /z/ /o/ pro, mot, chose, déposes /ɔ/Ø/w/ sosietournir (see ou), paonneaumoi, oiseaux, moyen (see oi and oy) /e/ roïne /a/ out, knock-out elsewhere /ɔ/ carotte, offre /o/ cyclone, fosse, tome /ə/ monsieur /u/ Wolfenstein ô /o/ tôt, cône /ɔ/ hôpital (also /o/) œ /œ/ œil /e//ɛ/ œsophage, fœtusœstrogène /ø/ lœss oe /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ moelle, moellon, moelleux (obsolete spellings: moëlle, moellon, moelleux) /ø/ foehn oê /wa, wɛ/ moelle, moellon, moelleux (obsolete spellings: moelle, moellon, moelleux) /ø/ foehn oê /wa, wɛ/ moelle /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ moelle, moellon, moelleux (obsolete spellings: moelle, moelleux) /ø/ foehn oê /wa, wɛ/ moelle /ɔ.e/ coefficient /wa, wɛ/ moelle / boende / bo œu phonologically finally /ø/ nœud, œufs, bœufs, vœu elsewhere /œ/ sœur, cœur, œuf, bœuf oi, oie /wa/ roi, oiseau, foie, quoi (also /wa/ for these latter words) /wa/ second content of /oiseau, foie, quoi (also /wa/ for these latter words) /wa/ for /u/ bazooka, cool, football/ɔ/ alcool, Boskoop, rooibos/o/ spéculoos, mooré, zoo/w/ shampooing ou, où elsewhere /u/ ouvrir, sous, où /o.y/ pseudouridimycine /a.u/ out, knock-out before vowel or h+vowel /w/ ouest, couiner, oui, souhait (also /u/) oû (in new orthography (ou)) /u/ coût, goût (in new orthography, cout, gout) -oue /u/ roue oy /waj/ moyen, royaume /wa, wa/ Fourcroy /ɔj/ oyez (and any conjugated form of our spelt with oy-), goyave, cow-boy (in new orthography cowboy), ayoye/ɔ.i/ Moyse u elsewhere /y/ tu, juge /œ/ club, puzzle /u/ tofu, pudding/ɔ/ rhumerie (see also um) /i/ business/a/ buggy/ju/ tuner before vowel /u/Ø huit, tuerqui, guarde, equilibre /y/ pollueur /w/ cacahuète (also /u/) after o /u/ tournir /w/ gouache û (in new orthography, algue (in new orthography, flute) ue, uë elsewhere /uɛ/ actuel, ruelle /e//ɛ//ue//y.e//ə//œ/ (see below) guéguerretuerarguer (in new orthography, algue) ui, uï /ui/ linguistique, équilateral ambiguité (in new orthography, ambiguité) /i/ équilibre uy /ui/ bruyant, ennuyé, fuyons, Guyenne /y.j/ gruyère, thuya /ui/ puy y elsewhere /i/ cyclone, style elsewhere /i/ cyclone, style elsewhere /i/ cyclone, style elsewhere /i/ cyclone, style elsewhere /i/ gruyère, thuya /ui/ bruyant, ennuyé, fuyons, Guyenne /y.j/ gruyère, thuya ennuyé, fuyons, Guyenne /j/ gruyère, thuya /i/ puy after e /j/ gouleyant Ø (finally) trolley ÿ (used only in proper nouns) /i/ L'Haÿ-les-Roses, Freÿr Combinations of vowel and consonant letters Spelling Major value (IPA) Examples of major value (lampe /a/ damné finally /am/ Vietnam, tam-tam, macadam /a/ Adam an, aan before consonant or finally /a/ France, an, bilan, plan, afrikaans /an/ brahman, chaman, dan, gentleman, tennisman, naan aen, aën before consonant or finally /a/ France, an, bilan, plan, afrikaans /an/ brahman, chaman, dan, gentleman, tennisman, naan aen, aën before consonant or finally /a/ paon, faon /a.3/ pharaon aw /o/ crawl, yawl /as/ in the 18th century and still traditional French approximation of Laws, the colloquial Scottish form of adjectives ending in silent (ct) (see above) /t/ succincte em, en before consonant or finally elsewhere /a/ embaucher, vent /ɛ̃/ examen, ben, pensum, pentagone /ɛn/ week-end (in new orthography, weekend), lichen/ɛm/ indemne, totem before consonant or finally /ɛ̃/ plein, sein, Reims -ent 3rd person plural verb ending Ø finissaient /ə/ parlent -er /e/ aller, transporter, premier /ɛʁ/ hiver, super, éther, fier, mer, enfer, Niger /œʁ/ leader (also ɛʁ), speaker -es Ø Nantes, faites /ə/ sacres, parles /e/ les, des, ces/ɛ/ es /ɛs/ tames/s/ cokes eun before (a, o, u) /ʒ/ geai, mangea gu before (e, i, y) /g/ guerre, dingue /gy, gu/ arguër (in new orthography, argüer), aiguille, linguistique, ambiguité (in new orthography, ambiguité) -il after vowels /i/ il, fil /i/ outil, fils, fusil -ilh- after (u)[11] /ij/ Guilhem after other vowels[11] /i/ Meilhac, Devieilhe (some families don't use the traditional pronunciation /j/ of ilh) -ill- after some vowels1 /j/ paille, nouille not after vowel /il/ mille, million, ville, village, tranquille[12] /ij/ grillage, bille im, in, în before consonant or finally /x/ besoin, point, Samoens /oɛn/ Citroen om, on before consonant or finally /3/ ombre, bon / . on/ canyon/a/ monsieur/s/ automne ow /o/ cow-boy (also [aw]. In new orthography, cowboy), show /u/ clown/o.w/ Koweït qu /k/ quand, pourquoi, loquace /ku/ /kw/ équilatéral aquarium, loquace, quatuor /ky/ piqûre (in new orthography, piqure) ti + vowel initially or after /s/ /tj/, /ti/, fonctionnaire, initiation, Croatie, haïtien /tj/, /ti/, /ti/ album, maximum /5/ nuncupation, punch (in new orthography, ponch), secundo ym, yn before consonant or finally /ɛ̃/ sympa, syndrome /im/ gymnase, hymne ^1 These combinations are pronounced /j/ after (a, e, eu, œ, ou, ue), all but the last of which are pronounced normally and are not influenced by the (i). For example, in rail, (a) is pronounced /a/; in mouiller, (ou) is pronounced /u/. (ue), however, which only occurs in such combinations after (c) and (g), is pronounced /i/ after (o, u), except - (uill)- (/uij/), e.g. aiguille /aguij/, juillet /3uijz/, where the vowel + (i) + (ll) sequence is pronounced normally, although as usual, the pronunciation of (u) after (g) and (q) is somewhat unpredictable: poil, huile, equilibre [ekilibre] but equilateral], etc. The spelling of French words of Greek origin is complicated by a number of digraphs (ph, th, ch) normally represent /f, t, k/, respectively, in Greek loanwords; and the ligatures (æ) and (œ) in Greek loanwords represent the same vowel as (é) (/e/). Further, many words in the international scientific vocabulary were constructed in French from Greek roots and have kept their digraphs (e.g. stratosphère, photographie). This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (June 2008) The Oaths of Strasbourg from 842 is the earliest text written in the early form of French called Romance or Gallo-Romance. The Celtic Gaulish language of the inhabitants of Gaul disappeared progressively over the course of Roman rule as the Latin language began to replace it. Vulgar Latin, a generally lower register of Classical Latin spoken by the Roman soldiers, merchants and even by patricians in quotidian speech, was adopted by
the natives and evolved slowly, taking the forms of Vulgar Latin in what is now France evolved into three branches in the Gallo-Romance language sub-family, the langues d'oïl north of the Loire, the languages in part of the south, and the Franco-Provençal languages found in the manuscripts dating from the 9th century to the 13th century form what is known as Old French (ancien français). With consolidation of royal power, beginning in the 12th century, the Francien vernacular, the langue d'oil variety then in usage in the Île-de-France (region around Paris), took, little by little, over the other languages and evolved toward Classic French. These languages continued to evolve until Middle French (moyen français) emerged, in the 14th century. [13] Romant de la Rose, 14th century to the 16th century. [13] Romant de la Rose, 14th century to the 16th century. of printers. The overall trend was towards continuity with Old French spelling, although some changes were made under the influence of changed pronunciation habits; for example, the Old French distinction between the diphthongs (eu) and (ue) was eliminated in favor of consistent (eu),[a] as both diphthongs had come to be pronounced /ø/ or /œ/ (depending on the surrounding sounds). However, many other distinctions that had become equally superfluous were maintained, e.g. between (a) and (ei). It is likely that etymology was the quiding factor here: the distinctions (s/c) and (ai/ei) reflect corresponding distinctions in the spelling of the underlying Latin words, whereas no such distinction exists in the case of (eu/ue). This period also saw the development of some explicitly etymologizing was sloppy or occasionally completely incorrect; vingt reflects Latin viginti, with the (g) in the wrong place, and poids actually comes from Latin pensum, with no (d) at all; the spelling poids is due to an incorrect derivation from Latin pondus). The trend towards etymologizing sometimes produced absurd (and generally rejected) spellings such as scapvoir for normal savoir ("to know"), which attempted to combine Latin sapere ("to be wise", the correct origin of savoir) with scire ("to know"). Main article: Reforms of French orthography Modern French spelling was codified in the late 17th century by the Académie française, based largely on previously established spelling conventions. Some reforms have occurred since then, but most have been fairly minor. The most significant changes have been: Adoption of (j) and (v) to represent consonants, in place of former (i) and (u). Addition of a circumflex accent to reflect historical vowel length. During the Middle French period, a distinction developed between long and short vowels, with long vowels largely stemming from a lost /s/ before a consonant, as in même (cf. Spanish mismo), but sometimes from the coalescence of similar vowels, as in âge from earlier aage, eage (early Old French *edage < Vulgar Latin *aetaticum, cf. Spanish edad < aetate(m)). Prior to this, such words continued to be spelled historically, by the time this convention was adopted in the 19th century, the former distinction between short and long vowels had largely disappeared in all but the most conservative pronounced long or short depending on the phonology). Use of (ai) in place of (oi) where pronounced long or short depending on the phonology). Use of (ai) in place of (oi) where pronounced long or short depending on the phonology. (formerly spelled -(ois), -(oit), -(oient)), as well as the name of the language, from françois to français. Main article: Reforms of French orthography § The rectifications of 1990 In October 1989, Michel Rocard, then-Prime Minister of France, established the High Council of the French Language (Conseil supérieur de la langue française) in Paris. He designated experts - among them linguists, representatives of the Académie française and lexicographers - to propose standardizing several points, a few of those points being: The uniting hyphen in all compound numerals e.g. trente-et-un The plural of compound words, the second element of which always takes the plural s e.g. un après-midi, des après-midis The circumflex ($^$) disappears on (u) and (i) except for when it is needed to differentiate homophones e.g. coût (cost) \rightarrow cout, abîme (abyss) \rightarrow abime but sûr (sure) because of sur (on) The past participle of laisser followed by an infinitive verb is invariable (now works the same way as the verb faire) elle s'est laissée mourir -> elle s'est laissé mourir Quickly, the experts set to work. Their conclusions were submitted to Belgian and Québécois linguistic political organizations. They were likewise submitted to the Académie française, which endorsed them unanimously, saying: "Current orthography remains that of usage, and the 'recommendations' of the High Council of the French language only enter into play with words that may be written in a different manner without being considered as incorrect or as faults."[citation needed] The changes were considered to be suggestions. In 2016, schoolbooks in France began to use the newer recommended spellings, with instruction to teachers that both old and new spellings be deemed correct. [14] See also: Punctuation § Other languages In France and Belgium, the exclamation mark, guestion mark space between the punctuation mark and the material it adjoins. Outside of France and Belgium, this rule is often ignored. Computer software may aid or hinder the application of this rule, depending on the degree of localisation, as it is marked differently from most other Western punctuation. The hyphen in French has a particular use in geographic names that is not found in English. Traditionally, the "specific" part of placenames, and organization names are hyphenated (usually namesakes).[15][16] For instance, la place de la Bataille-de-Stalingrad (Square of the Battle of Stalingrad]); and l'université Blaise-Pascal (named after Blaise Pascal). Likewise, Pas-de-Calais is a French department; the eponymous pas (strait) is le pas de Calais. This rule is not uniformly observed in official names, e.g., either la Côte d'Ivoire, and usually la Côte d'Ivoire, and usually la Côte d'Ivoire or la Côte d'Ivoire ignore this rule. (For more examples, see Trait d'union.) Elision (French phonology French braille French manual alphabet Circumflex in French heteronyms, words spelled the same but pronounced differently ^ Except in a few words such as accueil, where (ue) was necessary to mark the hard pronunciation of (c) as /k/. ^ Académie française, accentuation Archived 2011-05-14 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Banque de dépannage linguistique - Accents sur les majuscules". 66.46.185.79. Archived 10 October 2017. ^ Didier, Dominique. "La ligature æ". Monsu.desiderio.free.fr. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ wikt:fr:Catégorie:ae non ligaturé en français ^ See wikt:fr:Catégorie:oe non ligaturé en français ^ See Ch (digraph)#French ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I -LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds I -LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide". LanguageGuide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ "French Pronuncation: Vowel Sounds II -LanguageGuide". 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2017. ^ a b Translation of Évolution de la langue française du Ve au XVe siècle. See also Langue romane (French) and Romance languages (English). ^ "End of the circumflex? Changes in French spelling cause uproar". BBC News. 2016-02-05. Retrieved 2017-07-30. ^ "Charte ortho-typographique du Journal officiel [Orthotypography Style Guide for the Journal Officiel]" (PDF). Légifrance (in French). 2016. p. 19. On le met dans le nom donné à des voies (rue, place, pont...), une agglomération, un département... Exemples : boulevard Victor-Hugo, rue du Général-de-Gaulle, ville de Nogent-le-Rotrou. Summary ranslation: "Hyphenate name in roadways (streets, squares, bridges), towns, départements". See also "orthotypography". ^ "Établissements d'enseignement ou organismes scolaires [Educational institutes or school-related bodies]". Banque de dépannage linguistique (in French). Les parties d'un spécifique qui comporte plus d'un élément sont liées par un trait d'union [...] Exemples : l'école Calixa-Lavallée, l'école John-F. Kennedy. Summary ranslation: "Multi-word "specifics" are hyphenated.". Dictionnaire de l'Académie française Fouché, Pierre (1956). Traité de prononciation française. Paris: Klincksieck. Tranel, Bernard (1987). The Sounds of French: An Introduction. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-31510-7. Alternate French spelling (in French) Recording of 3 different voices pronouncing the French alphabet French alphabet pronounced by a native speaker (Youtube) Retrieved from " This post contains affiliate links and I may receive a commission for purchases made through these links. As an Amazon Associate I earn from qualifying purchases. [Learn more] In this blog post, I went over how to find the vocabulary list for Duolingo and how to turn those into PDFs and online flashcards! However, if you're in a hurry and don't feel like doing all of that yourself, I've done it for you! Below you can download the French Duolingo French Vocabulary list in PDF and Flashcard form. Here you can download the Duolingo French Vocabulary list in PDF and Flashcard form. List in PDF form, which comes out to be about 1700 words and 45 pages. The best part about this list is that it is organized in order of the subjects on your Duolingo, which is just in order of the words you need to review more often. This makes it a lot easier to study since the words you are learning all have to do with each other, instead of being totally random. I put this together by scraping a Memrise course for the vocabulary list, then organizing it so that it looked clean and easier to study. Also, it was just a list of words with the translation right next to them (like in a Word Document) but this document is organized like an Excel sheet, making it much easier to study. The best way to use this PDF to study would be to add it to your own flashcards or have a friend quiz you as you go down the list. Since it's 45 pages long, you probably won't want to print the whole thing, but you can choose which subjects are most difficult for you and then print only those pages to study on your own! I seriously would not be able to learn languages without italki (I'm taking 3 classes per week right now) try out a class and you'll thank me later. They're usually \$9 or less! The absolute BEST way to study these Duolingo French Vocabulary Words is by putting them into an online Flashcard Deck. There are a bunch of steps that you can follow here that can teach you how to do it yourself, but luckily I've done it for you! (: All you need to do is download the app for free from Anki is a free flashcard-making app that is considered the best spaced-repetition flashcard app out there. It's used by a ton offer a free flashcard-making app that is considered the best spaced-repetition flashcard app out there. It's used by a ton offer a free flashcard-making app that is considered the best spaced-repetition flashcard app out there. famous language learners, like the author behind "Fluent Forever: How to Learn a Language Fast and Never Forget it" and the famous polyglot Benny Lewis of "Fluent in 3 Months" The main downside to Anki (which I think is still definitely worth it, and I'm super frugal with my money) is that if you want to use it on an iPhone, you'll have to pay a one-time fee of \$25. However, you can still use the app completely for free on your laptop/computer or any Android phone. Now, head to Anki Web and download the correct versions for Android and iPhone. you're going to need to use the computer version to upload the vocabulary list to Anki. After you've downloaded Anki and made an account, click "Import", a new deck will appear in your Anki app called "Duo French Vocab List" (which you can rename if you want to!) with over 1700 words from Duolingo. If you've never used Anki before, it's super easy to use. Basically, it will show you each card at varying intervals until you've really learned it. Below is a sample card from my Duolingo French Vocab deck. The card will first show you the word that you need to learn, in this case, "girl." If you know it you can click on the card and choose how easy it was for you. Based on what button you choose, that is how long it will take for Anki to show you that card again. If the card was way too easy and you don't want to see it again, you can click "Browse" then right-click on the card and press "delete." This card is from my personal French Anki Deck, not my Duolingo one! (: The delete button is at the bottom when you right-click. Also, since you are adding 1700+ words at once, that can be quite overwhelming. You can set a limit on Anki to show you only "10 new cards per day" so that you aren't having to learn so many new words per day. You can set a limit on Anki to show you only "10 new cards per day" so that you aren't having to learn so many new words per day. bottom and changing the "New cards/day" to whatever number you feel comfortable with (I recommend staying around 10-20 per day!) Dayna Brockbank is a travel and language-learning blogger who has lived around the world but has now settled in Nice, France. She speaks 3 languages at varying levels of fluency: Spanish, Italian, and French, and graduated with a Bachelor's in Spanish Education. She and her husband focus on making travel part of life by living cheaply and traveling on a budget. French language spoken in Africa. For immigrants to France from Africa and Haiti, see Algerians in France. For Black people in France, see Haitians in France. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "African French" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) You can help expand this article with text translated from the corresponding article in French. (August 2019) Click [show] for important translation, like DeepL or Google Translate, is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must revise errors as necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copy-pasting machine-translated text into the English Wikipedia. Consider adding a topic to this template: there are already 2,154 articles in the main category, and specifying|topic= will aid in categorization. Do not translate text that appears unreliable or low-quality. If possible, verify the text with references provided in the foreign-language article. You must provide copyright attribution in the edit summary accompanying your translation. A model attribution in the edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing French Wikipedia article at [[:fr:Français d'Afrique]]; see its history for attribution. You may also add the template {{Translated|fr|Français africainA private pharmacy in Abidjan, Ivory CoastRegionAfricaSpeakersL1: 1.2 million(2021)[1]L1 and L2: 320 million(2024)[2] [3][4]Language familyIndo-European ItalicLatino-FaliscanLatinRomanceGallo-Romance Eastern African French Writing systemLatin (French alphabet)French BrailleOfficial statusOfficial language in Countries and territories Benin Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti DR Congo
Equatorial Guinea Gabon Guinea Madagascar Mayotte Réunion Rwanda Senegal Seychelles Togo Language codesISO 639-3-IETFfr-002Status of French in Africa in 2025 Part of a series on theFrench language Langues d'oïl Dialects Creoles Francophonie History Phonological history Phonological history Oaths of Strasbourg Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts Anglo-Norman Grammar Adverbs Articles and determiners Pronouns (personal) Verbs (conjugationmorphologypassé composépassé simple) Orthography Alphabet Reforms Circumflex Braille Phonology Elision Liaison Aspirated h Help:IPA/French vte A man from Labé, Guinea, speaking Pular and West African French (French: français africain) is the umbrella grouping of varieties of the French language spoken throughout Francophone Africa. Used mainly as a secondary language or lingua franca, it is spoken by an estimated 320 million people across 34 countries and territories, [Note 1] some of which are not Francophone, but merely members or observers of the Organisation internationale de la an official de jure language, though it is not the majority.[2] According to Ethnologue, only 1,2 million people spoke it as a first language.[1] Africa French speakers in the world. In Africa, French is often spoken as a second language alongside the Indigenous ones, but in a small number of urban areas (in particular in Central Africa and in the ports located on the Gulf of Guinea) it has become a first language, such as in the region of Abidjan, Ivory Coast,[5] the Democratic Republic of Congo,[6] in the urban areas of Douala, Yaoundé in Cameroon, in Libreville, Gabon, and Antananarivo[7]. In some countries, though not having official de jure status, it is a first language among a small social classes of the population, such as in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania, where French is a first language among the upper classes of the population. Arabic/French), but only a second language among the general population. In each of the Francophone African countries, French is spoken with local variations in pronunciation and vocabulary. French proficiency in African countries, French is spoken with local variations in pronunciation and vocabulary. speaking population Percentage of the population that speaks French Year Algeria 47,435,000 15,589,00 32.86% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 5,499,000 22.84% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 8.68% 2025 Cabo Verde 527,00 52.000 10.83% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 5,499,000 22.84% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 1,250,000 8.68% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 5,499,000 22.84% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 5,499,000 22.84\% 2025 Burkina Faso 24,075,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5,498,000 5 Cameroon 29,879,000 12,267,000 41.06% 2025 Central African Republic 5,513,000 1,345,000 24.39% 2025 Chad 21,004,000 2,693,000 12.82% 2025 Congo 6,484,000 3,981,000 61.4% 2025 Côte d'Ivoire 32,712,000 11,913,000 36.42% 2025 Di Bouti 1,184,000 592,000 50% 2025 DR Congo 112,832,000 12,82% 2025 Congo 6,484,000 3,981,000 61.4% 2025 Côte d'Ivoire 32,712,000 11,913,000 36.42% 2025 Di Bouti 1,184,000 592,000 50% 2025 DR Congo 112,832,000 12,82% 2025 Congo 6,484,000 3,981,000 61.4% 2025 Côte d'Ivoire 32,712,000 11,913,000 36.42% 2025 DI Bouti 1,184,000 592,000 50% 2025 DR Congo 112,832,000 12,82% 2025 Congo 6,484,000 3,981,000 61.4% 2025 Côte d'Ivoire 32,712,000 11,913,000 36.42% 2025 DI Bouti 1,184,000 592,000 50% 2025 DI Bouti 1,184,000 592,000 50 57,196,000 50.69% 2025 Egypt 118,366,000 3,573,000 3.02% 2025 Gabon 2,593,000 1,719,000 66.3% 2025 Gabon 2,593,000 1,719,000 66.3\% 2025 Gabon 2,593,000 1,719,0 25,199,000 5,028,000 19.95% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 689,000 12.96% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 689,000 12.96% 2025 Morocco 38,431,000 13,912,000 36.2% 2025 Rwanda 14,569,000 748,000 5.14% 2025 Senegal 18,932,000 5,250,000 27.73% 2025 Senegal 18,932,000 5,250,000 27.73% 2025 Senegal 18,932,000 5,250,000 27.73% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 689,000 12.96% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 13,912,000 36.2% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 13,912,000 36.2% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 13,912,000 36.2% 2025 Mauritania 5,315,000 13,912 9,722,000 3,998,000 41.12% 2025 Tunisia 12,349,000 6,558,000 53.11% 2025 Countries of Africa by percentage of French speakers in 2023,[11][12] also including non-official de jure status: 0-10% Francophone 11-20% Francophone 21-30% Francophone 31-40% Francophon different varieties of African French, but they can be broadly grouped into five categories:[13] The French variety spoken in Central Africa and West Africa including Angola with French residents who speak French variety spoken in Central Africa and West Africa including Angola with French variety spoken in Central Africa and West Africa including Angola with French variety spoken in Central The French variety spoken by Berbers and Maghrebis in North-west Africa (see Maghreb French), which has about 33 million first and second language speakers in 2018.[14] The French variety spoken in the Comoro Islands (the Comoro Islands (the Comoro Islands (the Comoro Islands (the Comoro Islands), which have 5.6 million first and second language speakers in 2018.[14] The French variety spoken in the Comoro Islands (the Comoro Islands), which have 5.6 million first and second language speakers in 2018.[14] The French variety spoken by Creoles in the Mascarene Islands (Mauritius and Réunion) and Seychelles, which has around 1.75 million first and second languages, which are also spoken in the area. The French variety spoken in Djibouti in the Horn of Africa, which has about 0.5 million first and second language speakers in 2018.[14] All the African French used in education, media and legal documents is based on standard French vocabulary. Alcohol seller in Kara, Togo with sign in French; she uses the phrase Soyez les bienvenus ("Be welcome"), considered an archaic phrase in Metropolitan France; some terms and words persist in use in Africa after falling out of use in France. In the colonial period, a vernacular form of creole French known as Petit nègre ("little negro") was also present in West Africa. The term has since, however, become a pejorative term for "poorly spoken" African French is spoken in Angola, French is understood and spoken, especially among the Kongo people in the north and by Angolans with French ancestry. It's also one of the foreign languages taught in schools with 90% speak French from neighboring DR Congo as a legacy of Belgian colonial rule which established as Belgium's private colony of Francophone Africa until its independence on 30 June 1960. Code-switching, or the alternation of languages within a single conversation, takes place in both DR Congo and Senegal, the former having four "national" languages - Ciluba, Kikongo, Lingala, and Swahili - which are in a permanent opposition to French in 1968, located in Dakar, Senegal, already spoke of the creolization[inconsistent] of French in 1968, naming the result "franlof": a mix of French and Wolof (the language most spoken in Senegal) which spreads by its use in urban areas and through schools, where teachers often speak Wolof in the classroom despite official instructions.[15] The omnipresence of local languages in Francophone African countries – along with insufficiencies in education - has given birth to a new linguistic concept: le petit français.[16] Le petit français is the result of a superposition of the structure of a local language with a narrowed lexical knowledge of French. The specific structure of a local language with a narrowed lexical knowledge of French. intermittently attempted to remove the use of French; it was removed as an official language in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger in 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively.[17][18][19] In the urban areas of Francophone Africa, another type of French has emerged: Francais populaire africain ("Popular African French") or FPA. It is used in the entirety of Sub Saharan Africa, but especially in cities such as Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Cotonou, Benin; Dakar, Senegal; Lomé, Togo; and Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. At its emergence, it was marginalized and associated with the ghetto; Angèle Bassolé-Ouedraogo describes the reaction of the scholars: Administration and professors do not want to hear that funny sounding and barbarian language that seems to despise articles and distorts the sense of words. They see in it a harmful influence to the mastery of good French.[20] However, FPA has begun to emerge as a second language among the upper class. It has also become a symbol of social acceptance.[citation needed] FPA can be seen
as a progressive evolution of Ivorian French. After diffusing out of Ivory Coast, it became Africanized under the influence of young Africans (often students) and cinema, drama, and dance.[citation needed] FPA has its own grammatical rules and lexicon. For example, "Il ou elle peut me tuer!" or "Il ou elle peut me dia!" can either mean "This person annoys me very much (literally he or she is annoying me to death)" or "I'm dying (out of love) for him/her" depending on the circumstances. "Il ou elle commence à me plaire" signifies a feeling of exasperation (whereupon it actually means "he or she starts to appeal to me"), and friendship can be expressed with "c'est mon bramôgo."[20] FPA is mainly composed of metaphors and images taken from African languages. For example, the upper social class is called "les en-haut" (the above from above) or "les môgôs puissants" (the powerful môgôs). Pronunciation in the many varieties of African French can be quite varied. There are nonetheless some trends among African French speakers; for instance, (r) tends to be pronounced as the historic alveolar trill of pre-20th Century French instead of the now standard uvular trill or 'guttural R.' The voiced velar fricative, the sound represented by (غ) in the Arabic word, and (l) may also vary, and intonation may differ from standard French. [citation needed] You can help expand this section with text translated from the corresponding article in French article. Machine translation, like DeepL or Google Translate, is a useful starting point for translations, but translated text into the English Wikipedia. Consider adding a topic to this template: there are already 2,154 articles in the main category, and specifying|topic= will aid in categorization. Do not translate text that appears unreliable or low-quality. If possible, verify the text with references provided in the foreign-language link to the source of your translation. A model attribution edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing French Wikipedia article at [[:fr:Nouchi (langue)]]; see its history for attribution. You may also add the template {{Translated|fr|Nouchi (langue)}} to the talk page. For more guidance, see Wikipedia:Translation. According to some estimates, French is spoken by 75 to 99 percent of Abidjan's population,[21] either alone or alongside indigenous African languages. There are three sorts of French known as français de Treichville (after a working-class district of Abidjan) or français de Moussa (after a character in chronicles published by the magazine Ivoire Dimanche which are written in this colloquial Abidjan French). Finally, an Abidjan French slang called Nouchi has evolved from an ethnically neutral lingua franca among uneducated youth into a creole language with a distinct grammar.[22] New words often appear in Nouchi and then make their way into colloquial Abidjan French after some time.[23] As of 2012, a crowdsourced dictionary of Nouchi was being written using mobile phones.[24] Here are some examples of words used in the African French variety spoken in Abidjan (the spelling used here conforms to French orthography, except ô which is pronounced [2]):[25] une go is a slang word meaning a girl or a girlfriend. It is a loanword either from the Mandinka language or from English ("girl"). It is also French hip-hop slang for a girl.[26] un maquis is a colloquial word meaning a street-side eatery, a working-class restaurant serving African food (likely from French "marquise"). un bra-môgô is a slang word equivalent to "bloke" or "dude" in English. It is a loanword from the Mandinka language. chicotter is a word meaning to whip, to beat, or to chastise (children). It is a loanword from Portuguese where it meant "to whip". It has now entered the formal language of the educated classes. le pia is a slang word meaning money. It comes perhaps from the standard French word pièce ("coin") or pierre ("stone"), or perhaps piastre (dollar, buck). When speaking in a formal context, or when meeting French standard words une fille, un restaurant or une cantine, un copain, battre and l'argent respectively. Note that some local words are used across several African countries. For example, chicotter is attested not only in Côte d'Ivoire but also in Senegal, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic, Benin, Togo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[23] As already mentioned, these local words range from slang to formal usage, and their use therefore varies depending on the context. In Abidjan, this is how the sentence "The girl stole my money." is constructed depending on the register:[23] formal Abidjan French (français de Moussa): Fille-là a prend mon l'argent. (in standard French, the grammatically correct sentence should be Cette fille (là) m'a pris de l'argent) Abidjan French slang (Nouchi): La go a momo mon pia. (Momo is an Abidjan slang word meaning "to steal") Another unique, identifiable feature of Ivorian French is the use of the phrase is often used in linguistic contexts of expressing a wish or creating hypotheticals. This original Ivorian phrase is generally used across the Ivory Coast's population; children, uneducated adults, and educated adults, and educated adults, and educated adults all using the phrase relatively equally. voir.[27] French is used as a language of communication, especially among the literate population in Cabinda, and it's also a language spoken in Angolan population, which includes Angolans with French ancestry and French people who live or have lived in Angola, many people, including a large percentage of the literate population, speak French fluently from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo as a legacy of Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo as a legacy of Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule from Belgian colonial rule from Brussels that declared its independence from Belgian colonial rule f political relationships with other countries including Francophone Africa which had been colonized as former French colonies from "standard" French found in France. Many of the linguistic evolutions are from the influences of native African languages spoken within the Ivory Coast and make Abidjan French a distinct dialect of French. Some of the major phonetic and phonological variations of Abidjan French, as compared to a more "typical" French, include substituting the nasal low vowel [$\tilde{\alpha}$] for a non-nasal [a], especially when the sound occurs at the beginning of a word, and some difficulty with the full production of the phonemesat [a] for a non-nasal [a], especially when the sound occurs at the beginning of a word, and some difficulty with the full production of the phonemesat [a] for a non-nasal [a [3] and [].[28] There are also, to a certain degree, rhythmic speaking patterns in Ivorian French that are influenced by native languages.[28] Ivorian French is also unique in its grammatical differences present in spoken speech such as these:[28] omission of articles in some contexts (tu veux poisson instead of the French tu veux du poisson) omission of prepositions in some contexts (Il parti Yamoussoukro) interchangeable usage of indirect and direct objects (using lui instead of le and vice versa) more flexible grammatical formation. French is the default language for work in several sectors. In a 2007 study set in the city of Mostaganem, it was shown that French and Arabic. The usage of banking. Technical analysis, management) is also frequently done in French. Documents, forms, and posters are often in both French and Arabic. The usage of French among the Algerian population is different depending on social situations. One can find: direct borrowings, where the lexical unit experiences phonetic transformation: gendarme (police force), cinéma (cinema) code switching, where another language is spoken in addition to French in a single oration (ex: Berber/French, Arabic/French) French is the sole official language in Benin. In 2014, over 4 million Beninese citizens spoke French (around 40% of the population). Fongbe is the other widely spoken language of Benin. It is natural to hear both languages blending, either through loan words or code-switching. Few academic sources exist surrounding the particularisms of Beninese French. Nevertheless, it is evident that Beninese French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms over time, such as: seconder (to have relations with a second woman, from the French terms
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French is the language of administration, education, and business in Burkina Faso and was the de jure official language until a constitutional change in 2024. While spoken fluently only by about a guarter of the population, French has progressively become a native language among urban populations since the late 20th century notably in the cities of Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, and Banfora. By 2010, about 10% of Ouagadougou residents spoke French in the country called français populaire burkinabe which is influenced by local languages such as Mooré and is used as a a franca in commerce.[30] It is largely used as a spoken language whereas speakers continue to use standard French is a variety of French spoken in Cameroonian French.[edit] Cameroonian French is a variety of French spoken in Cameroon. As a former French colony, the country's history has shaped its language resulting in a distinct variant of French that reflects the country's diverse cultural, linguistic, and historical background. Boulevard du 30 Juin in the world, surpassing Paris in population. It is the capital of the most populous francophone country in the world, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where an estimated 43 million people (51% of the total population) can speak French is the first language of a large part of the population, in Kinshasa French is only a second language, and its status of lingua franca is shared with Lingala. Kinshasa French also differs from other African French is the language of businesses, due to colonization. People of different African mother tongues living in Kinshasa usually speak Lingala to communicate with each other in the street, but French is the language of businesses, administrations, schools, newspapers and televisions. French is also the predominant written language. Due to its widespread presence in Kinshasa, French has become a local language with its own pronunciation and some local words borrowed for the most part from Lingala. Depending on their social status, some people may mix French and Lingala, or code switch between the two depending on the context. Here are examples of words particular to Kinshasa French. As in Abidjan, there exist various registers and the most educated people may frown upon the standard French. word cadavre whose meaning in standard French is "corpse". The word cadavéré has now spread to other African countries due to the popularity of Congolese music in Africa. makasi means strong, resistant. It is a loanword from Lingala. anti-nuit are sunglasses worn by partiers at night. It is a word coined locally and whose literal meaning in standard French is "anti-night". It is one of the many Kinshasa slang words related to nightlife and partying. A reveler is known locally "to break the Bic", means to stop going to school. Bic is colloquially used to refer to a ballpoint pen in Belgian French and Kinshasa French, but not in standard French. merci mingi means "thank you very much". It comes from the Lingala verb kozibola which means "to open something that is blocked up or bottled", to which was added the standard French suffix -ateur. un tétanos is a rickety old taxi. In standard French tétanos means "tetanus". moyen tê ("there's no way"), itself made up of standard French moyen tê ("there's no way"), itself made up of standard French tetanus". to have a mistress. Il a deux bureaux doesn't mean "He has two offices", but "He has two mistresses". article 15 means "fend for yourself" or "find what you", it can offend some French speakers who are not aware of its special meaning in Kinshasa. For example, if one offers a present to a person, they will often reply can be anyone: Elle me complique, "She is givingme a tough time". une tracasserie is something someone does to make another person's life harder, and often refers to policemen or soldiers. A fine is often called a tracasserie, especially because the policemen or soldiers that occur in Kinshasa French that make it a distinct dialect of French. Similarly to many other African languages and the French languages. It is also essential to note that grammatical differences between local Congolese languages and the French languages. such as the lack of gendered nouns in the former, result in linguistic changes when speakers of the phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[33] Here are some of the phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[34] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French, more specifically, the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[34] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French.[34] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[34] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French.[35] Here are some of the phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[36] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French.[37] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French.[38] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[38] the posteriorization of anterior labial vowels in French.[38] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[38] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization of the common French phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization phonetic characteristics of Kinshasa French.[39] the posteriorization phonetic characteristics o of the French word cuisine [kuwizin]) the delabialization of the phoneme [y] for the phoneme [i] (ex: pronunciation of the French phoneme [c] (ex: pronunciation of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French phoneme [c] (ex: pronunciation of the French phoneme [a] (ex: pronunciation of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French phoneme [c] (ex: pronunciation of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [byso] as biro [biso]) the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the French term bureau [biso] the vocalic opening of the vocalic opening of the vocalic opening of the vocalic opening of the voc cases, the denasalization of French vowels (ex: pronunciation of the French term bande [bad] as ba-nde [bad] or as ban-nde with a slightly nasalized [d] as ba-nde [bad] or as ban-nde with a slightly nasalized [d]. the palatalization of French apico-dental consonants that are followed by [i] and/or [y] (ex: pronounced as partsi) As briefly mentioned above, many Congolese languages are ungendered languages and so there is often some mixing of the French word dix [dis] is pronounced as partsi). French masculine and feminine articles in speakers of Kinshasa French, such as the phrase Je veux du banane rather than the "correct" French Je veux du banane rather than the "correct" French Je veux du banane rather than the "correct" French Je veux du banane. France Belgian Congo Maghreb French Francophonie French-based creole languages in Laos French
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LE FRANÇAIS EN AFRIQUE - Revue du Réseau des Observatoires du Français contemporain en Afrique (in French) Links for Afrique français populaire Africain: partenariat, cohabitation ou défiance? FPA, appartenance sociale, diversité linguistique (in French) La mondialisation, une chance pour la francophonie (in French) RFI - L'avenir du français passe par l'Afrique (in French) Retrieved from " On this page you will find 200 printable French vocabulary lists, a comprehensive resource available for free for learners at all stages. From beginners setting out on their linguistic adventure to advanced speakers aiming to refine their proficiency, these printable vocabulary lists cater to every need. Freely downloadable, they offer the convenience of enhancing your vocabulary wherever you may be. Our wide-ranging topics ensure you're well-equipped with the necessary words for any situation. Begin your journey towards for any situation and the second print to be advented by a second print by the second print by a second prin by a second print by a second French fluency today by accessing our meticulously compiled lists, designed to support your language learning goals on our user-friendly website. >How to save the lessons as PDFs? < Have fun ! At the beach Furnitures Money and finance Buildings Drinks & Beverages Covid / Coronavirus Gardening Describing words Weather and climate Head and face Trees Plants and flowers Daily routine Family Kitchen utensils Days of the week Accounting Opposites/ Antonyms At school Traveling Relationships Question words Road travel Life and death Minerals and metals Length and shapes Reptiles and amphibians Sports Nature At the train station Air travel At work Farm animals Wild animals Marine animals and fishes French clothing vocabulary French house vocabulary French house vocabulary French house vocabulary food vocabulary food vocabulary in French kernel adverbs in French kernel adve for a person The 100 most common French adjectives that start with D French adjectives that start with B French adjectives that start with B French adjectives that start with G French adjectives that start with G French adjectives that start with B French adjectives that start with adjectives that start with K French adjectives that start with P French adjectives that start with N French adjectives that start with R Describing people Tools & DIY Hobbies and interests Vegetables Fruits Feelings and emotions Agriculture Food preparation History and Past Journalism, press & the media The bathroom Language
and speech Video games Architecture and design Cinema and movies Books and writing Christmas Music and instruments Marketing and advertising Crime and criminality Technology and gadgets Politics and governments Clothing and fashion terms Computers & Internet French words for kids Love & wedding Geographical locations and landmarks / Geography and landscape Advertising Airport Animals and pets Arts and entertainment (museums, theaters, movies, etc.) Astronomy, space and the universe / The solar system and astronomy At home At sea At the restaurant Banking Beauty and make-up Birds Business words Cars and automobile Character Traits Communication and media (phone, email, TV, etc.) Connecting used in English Descriptive words French folktales and legends Geopolitics and International Relations Gestures & positions Giving directions and situate things Globalization Health and nutrition Holiday Household chores Identity / personal info Illnesses Industry Intelligence, thought Job search Jobs and professions Connectors words Literature and poetry Little and big appliances Logistic Masculine and feminine countries in French Materials Medical words Medicines and medical problems Months of the year Nationalities Natural disasters Personal hygiene Personality, character and behavior Photography Physics and mecanics Professions Qualities and defects Quantities, Weights and Measures Real estate Sales School and Education Science & scientific words Shapes Shops and shopping Society Stages of life The bedroom The human body and anatomy Tourism Town and cities Transports and logistics Useful conjunctions Useful prepositions Vehicles and transport Verbs of communication Verbs of health and medicine Verbs with se War and peace Words that end with ment in French 100 Verbs of movement & action French slang words Simple French words for beginners The Middle Age & Medieval Life Climate change Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license as the original. Nce additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The decision to learn French can be an exciting one. But, if you are at the very beginning of your learning journey, you might be feeling a little overwhelmed about the amount of things you'll need to study.Not to worry—in this article, you'll get a step-by-step French study plan of your path to success, including a schedule of what you'll need to study across a three month period.Contents Find Your Motivation to Learn FrenchOne of the best ways to build French learning momentum at every stage is to remember why you're studying it in the first place. For starters, consider the fact that French is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world—and its popularity is only growing. As such, it opens you up to many different careers and makes you a competitive candidate in the workforce. Learning French also prepares you for going abroad and lets you communicate with people from many different cultures, not just in Europe but also in Africa, where a large portion of the population speaks French. Weeks 1 and 2: Learn the BasicsPurpose:Learn the fundamentals of French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn the fundamentals of French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn the fundamentals of French sentence constructionLearn the fundamentals of French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn the fundamentals of French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in FrenchStart building a French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence sentence constructionLearn how to spell and count in French sentence sentence sentence sentence sentence sentence sentence sentence sentenc AlphabetAs you can imagine, the first step to learning any language is to learn its alphabet. You really can't do anything else until you get this down pat. For many learners, myself included, the easiest way to do so is to memorize it through song. Personally, I find YouTuber Kylie Hicken's letter pronunciation and song video a great way to master the French alphabet. Numbers 1 to 100When you teach a child their native language, what do you teach them right after the alphabet? Most of you would answer the same way: numbers. It's the same for foreign language learners and you'll need to study French numbers. It's the same way: nu week, and reinforcing that info during the second week. If you have time during your second week, try to get up to 100. This guide to counting in French will help you master those basic numbers. Fortunately, the formula for saying numbers above 20 is pretty easy to remember. As for numbers higher than 100, save them for later, after you've mastered this three-month curriculum. Those won't be as necessary in everyday French life as the other topics in this curriculum are. Subject Pronouns. They shouldn't take long to learn. They're as follows: Je (I) Tu (You, singular) Il / Elle (He/She) Nous (We) Vous (You, plural) Ils / Elles (They, masculine/They, feminine)Simple, right? Common GreetingsIf you want to speak French with actual people, then learning the basic hellos and goodbyes are pretty essential. It's best to practice these now before you add more vocabulary to your repertoire, as you'll need them to start any conversation. It's also smart to get in the habit of speaking conversational French early on, so real conversations aren't as intimidating later. FluentU is one possible source to start learning how to communicate in real-world French. Conjugate the Two Most Important Verbs: Etre and AvoirI bet you can guess what these two words mean just by thinking of the two most important English verbs. That's right— être means "to be" and avoir means "to have." These two little verbs will be your best friends throughout the whole French process, as you'll use them to form almost every common expression and to construct past tenses in French. Reverso Conjugation is a great online tool that shows you how to conjugate any verb. including these ones. For weeks one and two, learn only the present-tense forms of être and avoir (the forms in the upper left box after you type a verb into Reverso Conjugation). These are the first two represents to end the first two after you type a verb into Reverso Conjugation). weeks, and you'll certainly need it before learning any nouns or basic sentences. While definite and indefinite and indefinite and les for masculine nouns, la for feminine nouns and les for masculine nouns and les for plural nouns. Le bureau, la chaise et les crayons (The desk, the chair and the pencils) Un / une / des (a): Use un for masculine nouns, une for feminine nouns, une for feminine nouns and des for plural nouns. Un bureau, une chaise et des crayons (A desk, a chair and pencils) These small, simple words may seem unimportant but you'll use them more than just about anything else when speaking French. Weeks 3 and 4: Learn Key Vocabulary Purpose: Learn key Vocabulary for the day-to-dayStart conjugating regular French verbs Days of the week are some of the simplest vocabulary you'll need to know, and you can start practicing by visiting the BBC, a site filled with vocabulary, songs and audio clips of all languages. Their days of the week guide gives you everything you need to know, going far beyond just the names of the days to include sonuses like how to talk about your birthday and how to say which month you're going on vacation. As a bonus, each word is accompanied by an audio clip so you know exactly how to pronounce it. How to Tell TimeWeeks three and four in this curriculum are really all about how to get by with day-to-day vocabulary, and telling time is one of the most important things you'll want to know from the moment you wake up!Whether it's asking someone for the time or reading your French train ticket, you're going to need to master this concept.Since you learned French numbers in weeks one and two, putting them together now to tell
time should be easy. You just need this phrase: Il est heure(s) . (Literally: It is hour(s) .)To learn more about how to express the time in French, you can check out this guide here. How to Talk About the Weather Continuing with the day-to-day theme, you'll need to study-up on weather is bad."Try memorizing three words a day from this guide to French weather vocabulary, and you'll have a stockpile of new weather words by the end of week four. Family VocabularyNow is a great time to change up your study method (so you don't get bored) and head over to Quizlet, a website that boasts loads of great study sets and games. Their page on French family vocabulary is fantastic, complete with flashcards, writing and spelling tests and several fun games. Many of these family words are similar to their counterparts in English, so with just a few hours of play, you'll have these words down pat. Present Tense Conjugations of -Er VerbsEssentially, there are three main groups of verbs in the French language and -er verbs are good to start with since they'ready and several fun games. Many of these family words are similar to their counterparts in English, so with just a few hours of play, you'll have these words down pat. arguably the most intuitive (we'll get to the others later). In fact, verbs that have the -er ending are by far the most useful regular verbs in the French language. That is because some 90% of all French verbs have the -er verb ending. That means that if you master this group of verbs and the associated tenses, you should be well on your way to French verb mastery!In order to learn how to conjugate these, I recommend Tex's French Grammar, which has an excellent guide to regular -er verbs with explanations, examples and audio clips. Weeks 5 and 6: Develop Grammar KnowledgePurpose:Warm up with the last of the day-to-day vocabularyAdd more complex types of sentences to your grammar ColorsAfter learning some rich vocabulary and starting to conjugate verbs, you might be ready for a bit of a break. Relax and enjoy learning these easy color words using some more of Quizlet's games and quizzes—their study set for colors is full of all the same fun tools you used to learn family vocabulary. House VocabularyNow that you're warmed up, it's time for some more hefty vocabulary: house words. Have no fear! As it's no fun to just memorize huge lists one after another, I recommend ProProfs Flashcards, a platform that lets anyone create study flashcards. Their French household flashcards are a fun way to learn and once you've practiced enough, there's an option to keep score of how many you get correct each round. They've also got some games like matching French words with their English definitions so you have plenty to keep you occupied while you learn. How to Ask QuestionsIt's time to learn French questions so that you can continue on your way to fleshing out nice sentences and changing up your speech patterns. You now have some great vocabulary at your disposal, so let's learn another way to use it. This guide to asking questions is useful for learning this crucial part of the language. Present Tense Conjugations of -Ir VerbsHere's the second verb group I alluded to before: verbs ending in -ir. Again, I recommend Tex's French Grammar, as I really find their -ir verbs guide to be quite simple and complete. It contains many examples of these types of verbs and how to conjugate them. Forming Negatives covers basic negatives, negative adverbs, negative adverb anything. That guide even has a section that explains n'importe (no matter/whichever/any), which happens to mean many different things depending on the situations. Weeks 7 and 8: Prepare for Common SituationsCongratulations if you've made it this far you're now past the halfway mark!Purpose:Learn how to navigate basic situations in a French-speaking regionFinish memorizing regular conjugation rules Food Vocabulary. BBC Bitesize guide to food has all the essentials plus an amazing extra list of French recipespecific terms—it'll be like talking with Julia Child and you're well on your way to devouring some delicious French cuisine. Money and Shopping PhrasesIn order to shop and purchase items in a French-speaking region, you need to know some essential phrases. Start by visiting Quizlet's money flashcards and games to learn basic shopping expressions like, "How much does it cost?" Next, head over to YouLearnFrench's shopping dialogue video, which will help you apply the vocabulary that you learned with Quizlet. Listen to and repeat the words and phrases that you hear until you're confident in your French shopping skills. As a bonus, check out these fun, simple online games that teach you clothing vocabulary while you're already ou're already ou're already ou're already so ink in, it's time to learn the final one. Stick with Tex's French Grammar because you're already ou're already ou're already ou're already ou clothing vocabulary while you play. used to the way in which this website presents the verb groups and start reading up and listening to audio clips on their guide to conjugating regular -re verbs. Weeks 9 and 10: Study Adjectives and Reflexive VerbsPurpose: Start constructing descriptive and more complex sentences Adjectives Continuing towards creating good sentences, let's add some interesting adjectives. For Dummies has a short and sweet guide to adjectives and where to grammatically place them. Don't get bogged down by the particularities at this point, but rather verse yourself in the most commonly used adjectives and their basic usage. Reflexive Verbs The French language is in love with reflexive verbs, ones where the subject performs the action on itself. You're ready for this topic now because you're comfortable with subject pronouns and French verb conjugation rules. A little complicated at first, you'll use them constantly once you get the hang of them, like when saying se laver (to wash) or se reveiller (to wake up). The first thing you need to do is memorize the French reflexive pronouns. Try to learn these during the first day or two of this study stage. After that, you can spend the next two weeks practicing creating sentences with reflexive verbs. This guide shows you the different types of French reflexive verbs. weeks, try your hand at memorizing some vocabulary having to do with places. You have plenty of options here, and chances are you've already found your favorite French-learning sites from this list of resources. Try out some town vocabulary with games at Quizlet or keep it short and sweet with travel words at For Dummies. Weeks 11 and 12: Start SpeakingPurpose:Add more complex descriptions to your sentences with adverbsWrap up vocabulary essentialsStart speaking in French! AdverbsYou've made it to the last two weeks of the course!It's almost time to celebrate, but first we must perfect our adverbs. This helps you add even more description to your French sentences by describing how something happened. Fortunately, they can be quite simple to master since you already know French adjectives. Similar to how you tack on the suffix -ment. Here are some examples from this in-depth guide to forming and using French adverbs: confortable (comfortable) confortablement (comfortably)malheureuse (unfortunate) — malheureusement (unfortunately) Parts of the Body and Medical VocabularyFor the last piece of the vocabularyFor the v check out our guide to 140+ medical terms in French, complete with audio to help you get the pronunciation right. Start CommunicatingYou've successfully completed a beginner's French whenever you can. Use resources like Linguee, an online French dictionary, to help you construct diverse sentences and add new vocabulary to your repertoire. Use BonPatron, an excellent, free French spelling and grammar checker, to catch any errors. It's also time to start thinking about bettering with real French speakers on the popular tutoring platform italki. Here you'll be able to find a tutor that you can practice and improve your skills with Congratulations—if you've successfully stuck with this French study plan then chances are. you're a francophone now. Take a moment to bask in your success, and when the time comes—dare I say it—start your intermediate level course! If you like learning French at your own pace and from the comfort of your device, I have to tell you about FluentU. FluentU makes it easier (and way more fun) to learn French by making real content like movies and series accessible to learners. You can check out FluentU's curated video library, or bring our learning tools directly to Netflix or YouTube with the FluentU Chrome extension. One of the features I find most helpful is the interactive captions—you can tap on any word to see its meaning, an image, pronunciation, and other examples from different contexts. It's a great way to pick up French vocab without having to pause and look things up separately. FluentU also helps reinforce what you've learned with personalized quizzes. You can swipe through extra examples and complete engaging exercises that adapt to your progress. You'll get extra practice with the words you find more challenging and even be reminded you when it's time to review! You can use FluentU on your computer, tablet, or phone with our app for Apple or Android devices. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) French is one of the most popular and fastest-growing languages in the world. Outside of Europe, you can also hear the language on nearly every continent, including Africa, North America and even the Caribbean. It is the official language in 29 countries, the procedural language for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of
Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for the European Uni numerous French dialects. Where is French spoken? France Belgium Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Canada Chad Ivory Coast Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Haiti Luxembourg Madagascar Mali Monaco Niger Rwanda Senegal Seychelles Switzerland Togo Vanuatu How French Became the Official Language of France While millions of people speak French around the world, you'll find many differences among the various countries. To understand why, you need to be familiar with the history of the language. French as we know it was once the exclusive language of the elites in Paris, where only three million of the 25 million French people spoke Parisian French as their native tongue. Most other regions of France had their own languages and dialects, making communication almost impossible. It wasn't until after the French kings decide to implement French as the official language. French soon spread to neighboring European countries, including Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg. French Dialects in Europe European French can be broken up into two main dialects: 1. Langue d'o i l is spoken in the northern and central regions, including Belgium. One of the langue d'o i l dialects was francien, which was spoken in the northern and central regions, including Belgium. d'oc is spoken mostly in the southern regions, including Switzerland. French Travels to North America At the beginning of the 16th century, French traveled across the Atlantic to Eastern Canada. Of course, France once owned land in the United States that comprised 827,000 square miles west of the Mississippi River which was sold as part of the Louisiana Purchase for \$15 million. You'll still find a population of French and Creole speakers in Louisiana to this day in this region. French and Haitian Creole. The Differences Between Canadian French and European French is also spoken by about 7.3 million Canadians today, with nearly 85% of them living in Québec. However, there are differences in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar between the language spoken in Canada and Europe. The original French settlers arrived in Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries. Time and distance meant there was a natural isolation between the two countries. Changes in the language that occurred in Europe after that time didn't always travel across the Atlantic. As a result, Canadian French has many older pronunciations and a noticeably different accent. In many cases, the feminine and masculine variants are switched. In Quèbec, they say une job versus un job in France. Canadian French also tends to be more informal, using "tu" in the place of the more formal "yous". The order of words in a sentence may also be different. Regional French Dialects in Africa. In fact, an estimated 80% of Francophones will reside on the continent by the year 2050. There are many differences in French pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar from region to region as the speakers borrow heavily from the their own native African cultures. Many countries in northern Africa also borrow heavily from the their own native African cultures. sentences and vice-versa. In central Africa, primarily the Democratic Republic of Congo, there is another type of French that was brought over by Belgium. While French is the official language in Congo, it coexists with some 242 other local languages. Translating French for Audiences Around the World Translating a document to or from French for audiences across the globe is not always a simple matter. It takes professionals who understand the unique differences and regional influences that make up the French language in each country. At ALTA, our network of native-speaking French linguists can help communicate your message and services, while keeping the integrity of your brand intact no matter where it's seen. We provide French translations for a wide array of industries and projects, including business, healthcare, legal, marketing, advertising, human resources, and technical fields. About Author Kristin Wallace is a USA Today Bestselling fiction author and advertising copywriter who is addicted to learning and writing about language, culture and art around the world. She lives and works in sunny Miami, Florida. Explore the beauty of French language enthusiast or planning a trip to France, this collection will enhance your skills. You can download theses phrases as a free PDF. Just click here! Let's make learning French a breeze! Check also: French expressions and phrases Salutations et Présentations / Greetings and Introductions 1. Bonjour, comment tu t'appelles ?
→ What's your name? 4. Je m'appelle Sophie.
→ My name is Sophie. 5. Ça fait longtemps, non ? - Long time no see, right? 6. Comment se passe ta journée ? - How is your day going? 7. Bienvenue ! Comment s'est passée votre journée ? - How as your day? 8. Ça va bien, merci. Et toi ? - I'm good, thank you. How about you? 9. Salut, comment vont les choses ? - Hey, how are things? 10. Enchanté(e), je suis Marie. -> Nice to meet you, I'm Marie. 11. Salut, ça fait plaisir de te revoir. -> Hi, it's nice to see you again. 12. Comment va ta famille ? -> How is your family doing? 13. Bonsoir, comment s'est passée ta journée ? -> Good evening, how was your day? 14. Salut, tu te souviens de moi ? -> Hi, do you remember me? 15. Je te présente mon ami, Paul. \rightarrow Let me introduce you to my friend, Paul. 16. Comment s'appelle-t-il/elle ? \rightarrow What's his/her name? 17. Salut, comment se sont déroulées tes vacances ? \rightarrow Hi, how were your holidays? 18. Bienvenue à la fête, comment se sont déroulées tes vacances ? \rightarrow Hi, how were you? 19. Salut, c'est un plaisir de te voir. \rightarrow Hi, it's a pleasure to see you. 20. Comment s'est passée ta semaine ? \rightarrow How was your week? Expressions Courantes / Common expressions 1. Ça va bien, merci. \rightarrow I'm fine, thank you. 2. C'est la vie ! \rightarrow That works! 5. Je ne sais pas. \rightarrow I don't know. 6. Bien sûr ! \rightarrow Of course! 7. Pas de problème. \rightarrow No problem. 8. Quoi de neuf ? \rightarrow What's new? 9. C'est parti ! \rightarrow Here we go! 10. Fais attention ! \rightarrow Be careful! 11. Ça m'est égal. \rightarrow I don't mind. 12. De rien. \rightarrow You're welcome. 13. Joyeux anniversaire ! \rightarrow Happy birthday! 14. Bonne chance ! \rightarrow Good luck! 15. Pas mal ! \rightarrow Not bad! 16. Ça va mieux. \rightarrow I'm feeling better. 17. On verra. \rightarrow We'll see. 18. Ça suffit ! \rightarrow That's enough! 19. Tu as raison. -> You're right. 20. Je suis désolé(e). -> I'm sorry. Vie Quotidienne / Daily Life 1. Je me lève tôt tous les jours. -> I wake up early every day. 2. J'aime prendre un café le matin. -> I like to have coffee in the morning. 3. Je vais au travail en voiture. -> I go to work by car. 4. Je prends le métro pour me rendre en ville. -> I take the subway to go downtown. 5. Le soir, je regarde la télévision pour me détendre. - In the evening, I watch TV to relax. 6. Je fais les courses une fois par semaine. - I go grocery shopping once a week. 7. Je cuisine souvent des repas simples. - I often cook simple meals. 8. Je passe du temps avec ma famille le week-end. - I go grocery shopping once a week. 7. Je cuisine souvent des repas simples. - I often cook simple meals. 8. Je passe du temps avec ma famille le week-end. - I go grocery shopping once a week. 7. Je cuisine souvent des repas simples. - I often cook simple meals. 8. Je passe du temps avec ma famille le week-end. 9. Je fais du sport pour rester en forme. \rightarrow I exercise to stay in shape. 10. Je lis un livre avant de m'endormir. \rightarrow I read a book before going to sleep. 11. Je prends une douche le matin. \rightarrow I take a shower in the morning. 12. Je travaille sur mon ordinateur toute la journée. \rightarrow I work on my computer all day. 13. Je sors avec des amis le samedi soir. \rightarrow I go out with friends on Saturday night. 14. Je fais le ménage dans ma maison régulièrement. \rightarrow I do gardening in my small garden. 17. Je prends le bus pour aller à l'université. \rightarrow I take the bus to go to university. 18. Je m'occupe de mes animaux de compagnie. - I take care of my pets. 19. Je fais du vélo pour me déplacer en ville. - I take a lunch break around noon. Questions utiles / useful questions 1. Comment ça va ? - How are you? 2. Où habites-tu ? - Where do you live? 3. Quel est ton prénom ? \rightarrow What is your first name? 4. Quel âge as-tu ? \rightarrow How old are you? 5. Qu'est-ce que tu fais dans la vie ? \rightarrow What is your favorite color? 7. As-tu des frères et sœurs ? \rightarrow Do you have any siblings? 8. Quel est ton plat préféré ? \rightarrow What is your favorite dish? 9. De quelle nationalité es-tu ? -> What is your nationality? 10. Comment as-tu appris cette language? 11. Où travailles-tu ? -> What do you like to do in your free time? 13. Quel est ton film préféré ? -> What is your favorite movie? 14. Quel genre de musique aimes-tu ? \rightarrow What kind of music do you like? 15. Es-tu déjà allé(e) à l'étranger ? \rightarrow Have you ever been abroad? 16. Quelle est ta saison préférée ? \rightarrow What is your favorite season? 17. Quelle est ta saison préférée ? \rightarrow What is your favorite season? 17. Quelle est ta saison préférée ? \rightarrow What is your favorite season? 17. Quelle est ta saison préférée ? \rightarrow What is your favorite season? 17. 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destination de rêve pour les vacances ? \rightarrow What is your dream vacation destination? 20. As-tu des animaux de compagnie ? \rightarrow Do you have any pets? La Family 1. Ma famille est originaire de Paris. \rightarrow My father's name is Jean. 4. Ma mere travaille dans l'éducation. \rightarrow My mother works in education. 5. Nous aimons passer du temps ensemble le week-end. \rightarrow We like to spend time together on the weekends. 6. Ma sœur aînée est médecin. \rightarrow My older sister is a doctor. 7. Mon frère cadet est étudiant. \rightarrow My mother works in education. 5. Nous aimons passer du temps ensemble le week-end. \rightarrow We like to spend time together on the weekends. 6. Ma sœur aînée est médecin. \rightarrow My older sister is a doctor. 7. Mon frère cadet est étudiant. lives in Spain. 9. Mon oncle est ingénieur. -> My uncle is an engineer. 10. Mes grands-parents sont décédés l'année dernière. -> My grandparents passed away last year. 11. Ma cousine est artiste. -> My grandparents passed away last year. 11. Ma cousine est artiste. -> My grandparents passed away last year. 12. Mon neveu vient de naître. -> My grandparents passed away last year. 13. Ma nièce adore les animaux. -> My nièce loves animals. 14. Mon cousin germain est mon meilleur ami. \rightarrow My first cousin is my best friend. 15. Mon mari travaille dans l'informatique. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. Ma femme est enseignante. \rightarrow My husband works in IT. 16. 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Il est grand et mince. -> He is tall and slim. 2. Elle a les cheveux courts et blonds. -> She has short, blonde hair. 3. Il porte des lunettes et a l'air intelligent. -> We are a very close-knit family. He wears glasses and looks intelligent. 4. Elle a un sourire chaleureux. -> She has a warm smile. 5. Il est sportif et a des muscles bien définis. -> He is athletic and has well-defined muscles. 6. Elle est élégante avec un style classique. → She is elegant with a classic style. 9. Il a un visage amical et accueillant. → He has a friendly and welcoming face. 10. Elle est toujours bien habillée. → She has a contagious laugh. 13. Il a des cheveux bruns et bouclés. \rightarrow He has brown, curly hair. 14. Elle a une démarche gracieuse. \rightarrow She has a graceful walk. 15. Il a une voix calme et apaisante. \rightarrow He has a piercing gaze. 16. Elle a une démarche gracieuse. \rightarrow She has a delicate definition de la contraction de l nose. 19. Il a une allure décontractée. -> He has a laid-back appearance. 20. Elle a un teint lumineux et radieux. -> It's sucré. -> It's rich. 6. C'est frais. -> It's sucré. -> It's suc It's fresh. 7. C'est acidulé. \rightarrow It's tangy. 8. C'est creamy. 9. C'est juicy. 10. C'est foudant. \rightarrow It's melting. 18. C'est foudant. \rightarrow It's tender. 14. C'est foudant. \rightarrow It's nelting. 18. C'est rafraîchissant. \rightarrow It's refreshing. 19. C'est aromatique. \rightarrow It's aromatic. 20. C'est agréable. \rightarrow To faint. 4. Se mettre dans la peau de $quelqu'un \rightarrow To put oneself in someone else's shoes. 5.$ Avoir le cœur sur la main $\rightarrow To be generous. 6.$ Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin $\rightarrow To be over the moon. 8.$ Appeler un chat un chat $\rightarrow To call a spade a spade. 9.$ Avoir le coup de foudre $\rightarrow To have love at first sight. 10.$ Avaler des couleuvres \rightarrow To swallow one's pride. 11. Être comme un poisson dans l'eau \rightarrow To be in one's element. 12. Casser les pieds à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be the metal. 15. Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's element. 12. Casser les pieds à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's pride. 11. Être dans la lune \rightarrow To be daydreaming. 14. Appuyer sur le champignon \rightarrow To put the pedal to the metal. 15. Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's element. 12. Casser les pieds à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's pride. 14. Appuyer sur le champignon \rightarrow To put the pedal to the metal. 15. Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's element. 12. Casser les pieds à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's element. 14. Appuyer sur le champignon \rightarrow To put the pedal to the metal. 15. Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un \rightarrow To be in one's element. 14. Appuyer sur le champignon \rightarrow To put the pedal to the metal. 15. 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Mettre de l'eau dans son vin - To water down one's wine. 9. Faire la sourde oreille - To turn a deaf ear. 10. C'est la goutte d'eau qui fait déborder le vase - It's the straw that breaks the camel's back. 11. Mettre les bouchées doubles - To double one's efforts. 12. Être comme un poisson hors de l'eau - To feel like a fish out of water. 13. Avoir un poil dans la main \rightarrow To be lazy. 14. Tomber sur un os \rightarrow To run into a snag. 15. Avoir le cul entre deux chaises \rightarrow To have one's head in the clouds. 18. Mettre la main à la pâte \rightarrow To get one's hands dirty. 19. Manger sur le pouce \rightarrow To eat on the go. 20. C'est du gâteau - It's a piece of cake. Expressions idiomatiques #3 / Idiomatic expressions #3 1. Battre le fer tant qu'il est chaud - To be taken aback. 3. Avoir un poil dans la main - To be taken aback. 4. Faire d'une pierre deux coups - To kill two birds with one stone. 5. Avoir les yeux plus gros que le ventre \rightarrow To bite off more than one can chew. 6. Mettre tous les œufs dans le même panier \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the basket. 7. Faire la pluie et le beau temps \rightarrow To call the shots. 8. Tourner autour du pot \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. Avoir un cœur d'artichaut \rightarrow To beat around the bush. 9. 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Avoir la moutarde qui monte au nez \rightarrow To be getting angry. 17. Avoir un coup de foudre amical \rightarrow To have a platonic crush. 18. Mettre de l'huile sur le feu \rightarrow To add fuel to the fire. 19. Courir sur le haricot de quelqu'un \rightarrow To annoy someone. 20. Donner sa langue au chat \rightarrow To give up trying to guess. Au Travail / At work 1. Je travaille dans une entreprise de technologie. \rightarrow I work in a technology company. 2. Mon bureau est au centre-ville. \rightarrow My office is downtown. 3. Nous avons une réunion important meeting this afternoon. 4. Mon patron est très exigeant. \rightarrow My boss is very demanding. 5. J'ai une charge de travail élevée en ce moment. \rightarrow I have a high workload right now. 6. Nous collaborons avec des clients internationaux. -> We collaborate with international clients. -> My job involves a lot of travel. 8. Je suis responsable du département des ventes. -> I am in charge of the sales department. 9. Nous sommes en train de finaliser un projet crucial. → We are finalizing a crucial project. 10. Mes collègues sont très compétents. → My colleagues are very competent. 11. Je dois préparer un rapport pour la réunion. → I have to prepare a report for the meeting. 12. Nous avons une pause déjeuner d'une heure. → We have a one-hour lunch break. 13. Mon emploi du temps est chargé cette semaine. \rightarrow My schedule is busy this week. 14. Nous avons une politique de flexibilité des horaires. \rightarrow We have a flexible work schedule policy. 15. Mon entreprise encourage le développement professional development. 16. Nous utilisons des outils de collaboration tools 17. Mon bureau est situé au troisième étage. -> My office is located on the third floor. 18. Je travaille en étroite collaboration avec l'équipe de développement. -> I work closely with the development team. 19. Nous avons une réunion hebdomadaire le lundi matin. -> We have a weekly meeting on Monday mornings. 20. Mon emploi me passionne vraiment. \rightarrow I am truly passionate about my job. Les voyages / Travels 1. Où est la gare ? \rightarrow Where is the train station? 2. Je voudrais une chambre pour deux nuits. \rightarrow I would like a room for two nights. 3. Combien coûte ce produit ? \rightarrow How much does this item cost? 4. Où puis-je trouver un restaurant près d'ici ? \rightarrow Where can I find a restaurant nearby? 5. Pouvez-vous m'aider s'il vous plaît ? → Can you help me, please? 6. Où sont les toilettes ? → Where are the bathrooms? 7. Excuse z-moi, je ne parle pas bien français. → Excuse me, I don't speak French very well. 8. Pouvez-vous me donner l'addition, s'il vous plaît ? → Can you help me, please? 9. Où puis-je acheter des billets pour le musée ? → Where can I buy tickets for the museum? 10. Quel est le chemin pour aller à la plage ? -> What is the way to the beach? 11. Je cherche la pharmacie la plus proche. -> I am looking for the nearest pharmacy. 12. Pouvez-vous me recommander un bon restaurant? -> Can you recommander un bon restaurant? -> Can you recommend a good restaurant? -> Can you recommander un bon restaurant? -> Can you recommend a good restaurant? rent a car? 14. À quelle heure est le prochain train pour Paris? -> What time is the next train to Paris? 15. Où puis-je trouver un distributeur automatique ? -> Do you have a map of the city? 17. Pouvez-vous me dire comment aller à l'aéroport ? -> Can you tell me how to get to the airport? 18. Quelle est la spécialité culinaire de cette région ? -> What is the culinary specialty of this region? 19. Y a-t-il un bureau de change près d'ici ? -> Is there a taxi? La Nourriture / Food 1. J'adore cuisiner des plats traditionnels. -> I love cooking traditional dishes. 2. La cuisine française est réputée dans le monde entier. -> French cuisine is renowned worldwide. 3. Les pâtisseries françaises sont délicieuses. -> For dinner, we made fresh pasta. 5. Les fruits de mer sont ma spécialité. -> Seafood is my specialty. 6. Nous avons commandé une pizza pour le déjeuner.

→ We ordered pizza for lunch. 7. Les plats épicés sont mes préférés.

→ Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. 9. J'aime expérimenter de nouvelles recettes.

→ I enjoy experimenting with new recipes. 10. Les repas en famille sont toujours spéciaux. -> Family meals are always special. 11. Les sushis japonais sont délicieux. -> Japanese sushi is delicious. 12. Le fromage français est incomparable. 13. Nous avons goûté des plats exotiques en voyage. -> We tried exotic dishes while traveling. 14. Les légumes frais sont essentials dans ma cuisine. \rightarrow Fresh vegetables are essential in my cooking. 15. Le café français est célèbre dans le monde entier. \rightarrow French coffee is famous worldwide. 16. Nous avons commandé des tapas pour partager. \rightarrow We ordered tapas to share. 17. Les desserts italiens sont divins. \rightarrow Italian desserts are divine. 18. Le vin rouge accompagnet dans le monde entier. parfaitement un bon repas.

→ Red wine perfectly complements a good meal. 19. Les plats équilibrés sont importants pour la santé.

→ Balanced meals are important for health. 20. Nous avons savouré un repas gastronomique dans un restaurant étoilé.

→ We enjoyed a gourmet meal at a Michelin-starred restaurant. Les Loisirs / Leisure activities 1] J'aime lire des romans pendant mon temps libre. -> I enjoy reading novels in my free time. 2. Regarder des films est l'un de mes passe-temps préférés. -> Watching movies is one of my favorite hobbies. 3. Pendant le week-end, je fais souvent du jardinage. -> On the weekends, I often do gardening. 4. Les jeux de société sont une excellente façon de passer du temps en famille. -> Board games are a great way to spend time with family. 5. Je pratique le yoga pour me détendre. -> I practice yoga to relax. 6. Faire du vélo est une activity I enjoy a lot. 7. Écouter de la musique me met de bonne humeur. -> Listening to music puts me in a good mood. 8 Les promenades dans la nature sont apaisantes. \rightarrow Nature walks are soothing. 9. Je suis passionné(e) de photographie. \rightarrow I am passionate about photography. 10. Les arts créatifs, comme la peinture, sont une source d'inspiration for me. 11. Les sorties au musée sont enrichissantes. Museum outings are enriching. 12. Jouer d'un instrument de musique est une belle expérience. → Playing a musical instrument is a beautiful experience. 13. J'aime faire de l'exercice physique pour rester en forme. → I enjoy exercising to stay fit. 14. Le camping est une aventure que j'apprécie. → Camping is an adventure I appreciate. 15. Les jeux vidéo sont une manière divertissante de passer du temps. -> Video games are an entertaining way to spend time. 16. Participer à des cours de danse me permet de m'amuser. -> Taking dance classes allows me to have fun. 17. Je fais partie d'un club de lecture. -> I am part of a book club. 18. La cuisine est à la fois un loisir et une passion. -> Cooking is both a hobby and a passion. 19. Les concerts live sont toujours une expérience mémorable.

— Live concerts are always a memorable experience. 20. Collectionner des objets vintage est un passe-temps que j'ai depuis longtemps.

— Collecting vintage items is a hobby I've had for a long time. Exprimer la curiosité / Expressing curiosity 1. Qu'est-ce que c'est ? → What is it? 2. Pourquoi cela fonctionne-t-il ainsi ? → Why does it work like this? 3. Je ne comprends pas, peux-tu m'expliquer ? → I don't understand, can you explain to me? 4. Comment cela a-t-il été fait ? → How was this done? 5. Où puis-je en apprendre davantage à ce sujet ? → Where can I learn more about it? 6. Est-ce que quelqu'un sait comment cela marche ? \rightarrow Does anyone know how this works? 7. Peux-tu me montrer comment faire cela ? \rightarrow Can you tell me more? 9. Y a-t-il guelgue chose de nouveau aujourd'hui ? \rightarrow Is there anything new today? 10. J'aimerais en savoir plus sur cette culture. \rightarrow I would like to know more about this culture. 11. Pourquoi cela se produit-il de cette manière? \rightarrow Why does it happen this way? 12. As-tu des informations sur ce sujet? \rightarrow Do you have informations supplémentaires? → Where can I find additional information? 15. Est-ce que quelqu'un peut répondre à ma question? 16. Pourquoi cela a-t-il été choisi comme solution? 17. Peux-tu expliquer le fonctionnement de cela ? → Can you explain how this works? 18. Je me demande comment cela a commencé. \rightarrow I wonder how this started. 19. Quels sont les détails que je devrais connaître ? \rightarrow What are the details I should know? 20. Est-ce que ça te dérange si je te pose quelques questions? Santé et Bien-être 1. Il est important to eat a balanced diet. 2. Je fais de l'exercice régulièrement pour rester en forme. - I exercise regularly to stay fit. 3. Il faut boire beaucoup d'eau pour rester hydraté. - You should drink plenty of water to stay hydrated. 4. Prendre des pauses pendant le travail est bénéfique pour la santé. - You should drink plenty of water to stay hydrated. 4. Prendre des pauses pendant le travail est bénéfique pour la santé. stress.

Meditation can help reduce stress. 6. Dormir suffisamment est essential for good health. 7. La marche quotidienne a des avantages pour le cœur.
Avoiding sugary foods is good health. 7. La marche quotidienne a des avantages pour le cœur.
Avoiding sugary foods is good health. for dental health. 9. La relaxation favorise le bien-être mental. \rightarrow Relaxation promotes mental well-being. 10. Il est important de contrôler sa tension artérielle. \rightarrow It's important to monitor your blood pressure. 11. La vaccination contrôler sa tension artérielle. regularly helps prevent infections. 16. Il est conseillé de faire des examens de santé annuels. → It's advisable to have annual health check-ups. 17. L'utilisation excessive d'écrans peut affecter la santé oculaire. → Excessive screen time can affect eye health. 18. La modération dans la consommation d'alcool est recommandée. → Moderation in alcohol consumption is recommended. 19. Pratiquer des activités relaxantes comme le yoga peut aider à soulager le stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging in relaxing activities like yoga can help relieve stress. -> Engaging activities like yoga can help le week-end. -> I love shopping on the weekends. 2. Où puis-je trouver un magasin de vêtements près d'ici ? -> Where can I find a clothing store nearby? 3. Ces chaussures sont en solde. -> I'm looking for a dress for a special occasion. 5. Le centre commercial est ouvert jusqu'à 21 heures. -> The shopping mall is open until 9 PM. 6. Combien coûte ce sac à main ? -> How much does this handbag cost? 7. Les soldes d'été commencent demain. -> The summer sales start tomorrow. 8. J'aime parcourir les boutiques de créateurs. -> I enjoy browsing designer shops. 9. Pouvez-vous me montrer où se trouvent les cabines d'essayage ? -> Can you show me where the fitting rooms are? 10. Cet article est en rupture de stock. -> This item is out of stock. 11. Où est le rayon des produits d'épicerie. -> I need to buy groceries. 13. Avez-vous des cartes-cadeaux disponibles ? -> Do you have gift cards available? 14. Je voudrais retourner cet article. → I would like to return this item. 15. Pouvez-vous m'indiquer où se trouve la caisse ? → Can you tell me where the checkout is? 16. Les promotions du Black Friday promotions du Black Friday attirent beaucoup de clients. → Black Friday attirent beaucoup de clients. → I would like to return this item. 15. Pouvez-vous m'indiquer où se trouve la caisse ? → Can you tell me where the checkout is? 16. Les promotions du Black Friday attirent beaucoup de clients. → Black Friday attirent beaucoup de cli These jeans are half price on promotion. 18. Je vais payer en espèces. \rightarrow I will pay in cash. 19. Puis-je obtenir un sac pour mes achats ? \rightarrow Can I get a bag for my purchases? 20. Le service clientèle est situé au deuxième étage. \rightarrow Customer service is located on the second floor. Événements et Célébrations 1. Nous organisons une fête d'anniversaire ce week-end. -> We are hosting a birthday party this weekend. 2. Quel est le thème de la célébration de ce soir ? -> What is the theme of tonight's celebration? 3. Les préparatifs du mariage avancent bien. -> Wedding preparations are going well. 4. Mon diplôme sera remis lors de la cérémonie de remise des diplômes. -> My diploma will be awarded at the graduation ceremony. 5. Nous avons décoré la maison pour les festivités de Noël. -> The new year will be welcomed with a big celebration. 7. Le défilé du carnaval attire de nombreux spectateurs. -> The carnival parade attracts many spectators. 8. Nous célébrons la fête nationale avec un feu d'artifice. -> We celebrate the national holiday with a fireworks display. 9. La baby shower aura lieu dans quelques semaines. -> The baby shower will take place in a few weeks. 10. Joyeuses Pâques ! Comment allez-vous célébrer ? -> Happy Easter! How will you celebrate? 11. Les festivités du Nous avons organisé une surprise pour son anniversaire.

→ We organized a surprise for his/her birthday. 15. La fête des mères est l'occasion de montrer notre amour.

→ Mother's Day is an opportunity to show our love. 16. La soirée costumée sera inoubliable.

→ The costume party will be unforgettable.

17. La célébration de l'Indépendance est nombreux artistes locaux. \rightarrow The music festival brings together many local artists. Parler du temps / Talk about the weather 1. Il fait beau aujourd'hui. \rightarrow The weather like? 4. Il fait froid en hiver. \rightarrow It's cold in winter. 5. Il fait chaud en été. \rightarrow It's hot in summer. 6. Il y a du brouillard ce matin. \rightarrow It's foggy this morning. 7. Il y a du vent dans l'après-midi. \rightarrow It's snowing in the mountains. 9. Le soleil brille fort. \rightarrow The sun is shining brightly. 10. Il y a des nuages dans le ciel. \rightarrow There are clouds in the sky. 11. Il fait doux au printemps. \rightarrow It's mild in spring. 12. Le temps est variable aujourd'hui. \rightarrow The weather is changeable today. 13. Il y a des éclairs pendant l'orage. \rightarrow There is lightning during the storm. 14. Il fait frais le soir. \rightarrow There is lightning during the storm. 17. Il y a un arc-en-ciel après la pluie. → There is a rainbow after the rain. 18. Il fait sombre quand il pleut. → It's dark when it rains. 19. Le temps est humid today. 20. Il y a du soleil et des nuages. → There is sun and clouds. Sports 1. Je pratique le football depuis mon enfance. → I have been playing soccer since my childhood. 2. Les Jeux Olympiques attirent des athlètes du monde entier. -> The Olympic Games attract athletes from around the world. 3. Le tennis est un sport individuel très compétitif. -> Tennis is a highly competitive individuel très compétitif. watch. 5. Mon équipe préférée a remporté le championnat. -> My favorite team won the championship. 6. Le ski alpin est populaire dans les régions. 7. J'apprécie les séances d'entraînement en salle de sport. -> I enjoy workouts at the gym. 8. La natation est un excellent exercice cardiovasculaire.

→ Swimming is an excellent cardiovascular exercise. 9. Le golf est un sport relaxant pour certains.

→ Golf is a relaxing sport for some. 10. Les courses de marathon demandent une préparation intensive.

→ Marathon races require intensive preparation.

11. Les sports d'équipe favorisent le travail collaboratif.

→ Team sports promote est un sport emblématique aux États-Unis. -> Baseball is an iconic sport in the United States. 16. La course à pied est accessible à tous les niveaux. -> Running is accessible à tous les niveaux. -> Rugby is an intense contact sport. 19. Le volleyball de plage est souvent pratiqué en vacances.

→ Beach volleyball is often played on holidays. 20. Le patinage artistique demande une grande maîtrise technique.
→ Figure skating requires great technique demande une grande maîtrise technique.
→ Beach volleyball is often played on holidays. 20. Le patinage artistique demande une grande maîtrise technique.
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40. Le patinage artistique demande une grande maîtrise tech phone fell, and the screen is broken. 2. J'ai besoin de charger mon téléphone avant de partir. -> I need to charge my phone before leaving. 3. Les smartphones offrent de nombreuses fonctionnalités pratiques. -> I just received a new message on my phone. 5. L'application de navigation app helped me find the address. -> The navigation ap téléphone a une excellente qualité de caméra. -> My phone has excellent camera quality. 9. Je dois mettre à jour le système d'exploitation de mon téléphone. -> I need to update the operating system on my phone. 10. Les téléphone a une grande capacité de stockage. \rightarrow My phone has a large storage capacity. 12. Les applications de fitness sont utiles pour suivre ses activités. \rightarrow Fitness apps are useful for tracking activités. \rightarrow Fitness apps are useful for tracking activités. \rightarrow Fitness apps are useful for tracking activités. My phone is ringing; I'll answer. 15. Les smartphones modernes sont dotés de la reconnaissance faciale. → Modern smartphones have facial recognition. 16. J'utilise mon téléphone se décharge rapidement. → My phone battery is draining quickly. 18. Mon téléphone est étanche, ce qui est pratique. -> My phone is waterproof, which is convenient. 19. Les notifications on my phone keep me informed. 20. Mon téléphone a une fonction de charge rapide. -> My phone has a fast-charging feature. Oublier les choses / Forgetting things 1. J'ai oublié mes clés à la maison. - I forgot my keys at home. 2. Elle oublie toujours ses rendez-vous. - She always forgets her appointments. 3. Tu as oublié d'acheter du lait au supermarché. - He forgot to buy milk at the supermarket. 5. Nous avons oublié de er notre ami. \rightarrow We forgot to call our friend back. 6. Vous avez oublié de répondre à son message. \rightarrow You forgot to reply to his message. 7. Elles ont oublié toujours le nom de cette personne. \rightarrow I always forget the name of that person. 9. Elle a oublié de mettre → She forgot to set her alarm this morning. 10. Nous avons oublié de programmer la machine à laver. → We forgot to turn off the lights when leaving. 12. Il a oublié son parapluie à la maison. → He forgot his umbrella at home. 13. Elles ont oublié de programmer la machine à laver. confirmer leur présence à la fête. -> They forgot to confirm their attendance at the party. 14. Tu as oublié de prendre ton sac à dos. -> You forgot to take your backpack. 15. J'ai oublié l'anniversaire de ma sœur. -> I forgot my sister's birthday. 16. Elle oublie souvent où elle a mis ses lunettes. -> She often forgets where she put her glasses. 17. Il a oublié de charger son téléphone. → He forgot to charge his phone. 18. Nous avons oublié d'acheter du pain à la boulangerie. → We forgot to buy bread at the bakery. 19. Vous avez oublié de signer le formulaire. → You forgot to sign the form. 20. Ils ont oublié de prendre leur parapluie, et maintenant il pleut. → They forgot to take their umbrella, and now it's raining. Médias et Divertissement / Media & Entertainment 1. Je regarde souvent les informations à la télévision. -> I often watch the news on television. -> I often watch the news on television. -> I recently read an interesting article in a magazine. 4. Les émissions de télé-réalité sont très populaires en ce moment. -> Podcasts are a great way to learn by listening. 7. J'aime regarder des films en streaming sur Internet. ightarrow I enjoy watching streaming movies on the internet. 8. La presse écrite reste une source d'information fiable. ightarrow Print media remains a reliable source of information. 9. Mon livre préféré a été adapté en film récemment. ightarrow My favorite book has been adapted into a movie recently. 10. La musique joue un rôle important dans ma vie quotidienne. → Music plays an important role in my daily life. 11. Les jeux vidéo sont une forme de divertissement populaire. → Video games are a popular form of entertainment. 12. Je suis abonné(e) à plusieurs chaînes YouTube pour les tutoriels. → I subscribe to several YouTube channels for tutorials. 13. Les bandes dessinées sont une façon amusante de lire des histoires. -> Comics are a fun way to read stories. 14. J'ai assisté à un concert live le week-end dernier. -> I attended a live concert last weekend. 15. Les applications de streaming de musique sont très pratiques. font toujours rire. -> Comedy shows always make me laugh. 17. Les jeux de société sont parfaits pour les actualités sportives à la radio. -> I like following sports news on the radio. 20. Les événements sportifs en direct sont passionnants à regarder. -> Live sports events are exciting to watch. La Ville et la Campagne offre un calme et une tranquillité uniques. -> The countryside offers unique calm and tranquility. 3. Les rues de la ville sont toujours animées. -> The city streets are always bustling. 4. La campagne est idéale pour les amoureux de la nature. -> The countryside is ideal for nature lovers. 5. Les transports en ville sont très pratiques. -> City transportation is very convenient. 6. Le bruit constant en ville peut être dérangeant. -> The constant noise in the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne offre un ciel étoilé magnifique la nuit. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city, there are many shops and restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne offre un ciel étoilé magnifique la nuit. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city, there are many shops and restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne offre un ciel étoilé magnifique la nuit. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne permet de profiter de l'air pur. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne permet de profiter de l'air pur. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. 7. La campagne permet de profiter de l'air pur. -> The countryside provides a beautiful starry sky at night. 8. En ville, il y a de nombreux magasins et restaurants. -> In the city can be disturbing. -> In the city can be disturbing. -> In the city can be disturbed at the city can be dis can see. 13. La vie nocturne en ville est très animée. → Nightlife in the city is very lively. 14. La campagne offre une proximité avec la faune et la flore. → The countryside provides proximity to wildlife and flora. 15. Les musées et les théâtres sont abondants en ville. stressante. \rightarrow City traffic can be stressful. 17. La campagne offre une atmosphère paisible et relaxante. \rightarrow The countryside offers a peaceful and relaxing atmosphere. 18. En ville, on trouve de nombreuses opportunités professionnelles. \rightarrow In the city, there are many job opportunities. 19. La campagne permet de faire de longues promenades en plein air. → The countryside allows for long outdoor walks. 20. Les quartiers résidentiels en ville sont souvent diversifiés. → Residential neighborhoods in the city are often diverse. Les transports 1. Je prends le bus pour aller travailler tous les jours. → I take the bus to go to work every day. 2. Les trains sont un moyen de transports rapide entre les villes. \rightarrow Trains are a fast means of transportation between cities. 3. La circulation. \rightarrow It's important les heures de pointe. \rightarrow Traffic is heavy during rush hours. 4. Le métro est un moyen efficace de se déplacer en ville. \rightarrow Traffic is heavy during rush hours. 4. Le métro est un moyen efficace de se déplacer en ville. to obey traffic lights. 6. Les taxis sont disponibles à toute heure dans le centre-ville. -> Taxis are available at any time in the city center. 7. Les vélos sont une option for transportation. 8. La voiture électrique gagne en popularité pour son aspect durable. -> Electric cars are gaining popularity for their sustainability. 9. Les autoroutes permettent un déplacement rapide entre les régions.

→ Airplanes provide a fast way to travel internationally. 11. Il est recommandé de porter une ceinture de sécurité en voiture. → It is recommended to wear a seatbelt in the car. 12. Les ferries sont utilisés pour traverser les étendues d'eau. → Ferries are used to cross bodies of water. 13. Les transports en commun sont plus économiques que les voitures individuelles. → Public transportation is more cost-effective than individual cars. 14. Les piétons doivent faire attention aux passages pour piétons. -> Pedestrians must pay attention to crosswalks. 15. Le covoiturage est une option pour partager les frais de déplacement. -> Carpooling is an option to share travel expenses. 16. Les scooters électriques sont devenus populaires en ville. -> Electric scooters have become popular in the city. 17. Les camions de livraison sont entre les zones.

→ Shuttles are used for short trips between areas. Les animaux de compagnie indépendants.

→ Cats are independent pets. 3. Mon poisson rouge est dans un bocal.

→ My goldfish is in a bowl. 4. Les oiseaux peuvent être des compagnons très bavards. → Birds can be very talkative companions. 5. Les lapins sont des animaux doux et câlins. → Rabbits are gentle and cuddly animals. 6. Mon hamster likes to run on his wheel. 7. Les reptiles, comme les lézards, sont des animaux fascinants. → Reptiles, like lizards, are fascinating animals. 8. Les chiens sont fidèles et loyaux envers leurs propriétaires. → Dogs are faithful and loyal to their owners. 9. Mon chat aime se prélasser au soleil. → My cat likes to lounge in the sun. 10. Les cochons d'Inde sont des animaux de compagnie intrigants. -> Snakes can be intriguing pets. 12. Les perroquets sont connus pour imiter les voix humaines. -> Parrots are known for mimicking human voices. 13. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petits. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petites. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petites. -> Puppies are adorables quand ils sont petites. -> Puppies are adorable when they are small. 14. Les chiots sont adorables quand ils sont petites. -> Puppies are adora companions. 15. Les furets sont curieux et énergiques. -> Ferrets are curious and energetic. 16. Mon chat a une fourrure douce et soyeuse. -> My cat has soft and silky fur. 17. Les tortues ont une longue espérance de vie. -> Turtles have a long lifespan. 18. Les animaux de compagnie apportent de la joie à nos vies. -> Pets bring joy to our lives. 19. Les rats domestiques sont intelligents et affectueux. -> Pet rats are intelligent and affectueux. -> Pet rats are mode en ce moment.

→ Ripped jeans are trendy right now. 3. Où as-tu acheté ces chaussures ? Elles sont super !
→ Where did you buy those shoes? They're great! 4. Les couleurs pastel sont à la mode ce printemps.
→ Pastel colors are in style this spring. 5. Les vêtements décontractés sont parfaits pour les jours relax.
→ Casual clothes are perfect for laid-back days. 6. Les bijoux peuvent rendre une tenue plus belle. → Jewelry can make an outfit look better. 7. Les vestes en cuir donnent un style cool. → Leather jackets give a cool style. 8. Les motifs avec des fleurs sont parfaits pour l'été. → Floral patterns are perfect for summer. 9. Les lunettes de soleil sont essentielles en été. → Sunglasses are are coming back in style. 14. Les sacs à dos sont pratiques et à la mode. -> Backpacks are practical and stylish. 15. Les talons hauts peuvent rendre une tenue chic. -> High heels can make an outfit look elegant. 16. Les vêtements rétro sont à la mode. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 17. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 15. Les vêtements rétro sont à la mode. -> Backpacks are practical and stylish. 15. Les vêtements rétro sont à la mode. -> Backpacks are practical and stylish. 15. Les vêtements rétro sont à la mode. -> Wintage clothes are in style. 17. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements rétro sont à la mode. -> Backpacks are practical and stylish. 15. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortables sont populaires. -> Comfortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortable clothes are in style. 15. Les vêtements confortable clothes are in style. 14. Les vêtements confortable clothes are in styl J'ai rencontré mon meilleur ami à l'école primaire. -> I met my best friend in elementary school. 2. Les amis sont comme une deuxième famille. -> We've shared so many good times together. 4. Etre là l'un pour l'autre est important dans une amitié. -> Being there to support in tough times. 8. Organiser une soirée entre amis est toujours amusant. -> Organizing a get-together with friends is always fun. 9. Les amis peuvent partager des secrets en toute confiance. -> Friends can share secrets with trust. 10. Les petits gestes comptent beaucoup dans une amitié. -> Small gestures mean a lot in a friendship. 11 Les amis sont présents pour célébrer les réussites. -> Friends are there to celebrate successes. 12. Les amitiés sincères durent au fil du temps. -> Genuine friendships last over time. 13. Les amis se comprennent même quand ils sont loin. -> Friends understand each other even when they're far away. 14. Les amis sont comme des étoiles qui brillent dans notre vie. \rightarrow Friends are like shining stars in our lives. 15. Les différences renforcent souvent les amis sont la pour lives. \rightarrow Friends share laughter and tears. 17. Les différences often valuable. 18. Les amis sont là pour rendre les journées plus lumineuses. -> Friends are there to make days brighter. 19. Les amitiés virtuelles peuvent être aussi fortes que les amitiés réelles. -> Virtual friendships can be as strong as real-life friendships. 20. La véritable amitié résiste aux épreuves du temps. -> True friendship withstands the test of time. Environnement et Écologie / Environment and Ecology 1. Il est important de recycler les déchets. -> It is important to recycle waste. 2. Économiser l'énergie contribue à protéger la planète. -> Solar panels are a source of renewable energy. 4. Planter des arbres aide à lutter contre le changement climatique. -> Planting trees helps fight climate change. 5. Réduire la consommation d'eau est essentiel. -> Air pollution has harmful effects on health. 8. Préserver la biodiversité est crucial pour l'équilibre écologique. -> Preserving biodiversity is crucial for ecologique. -> Preserving biodiversité est crucial pour l'équilibre écologique. -> Preserving biodiversity is crucial for ecological balance. essential for marine life. 11. Éviter le gaspillage alimentaire contribue à réduire l'impact environnemental. - Avoiding food waste helps reduce environnemental. - Electric vehicles are more environnementally friendly. 13. La déforestation menace les habitats naturels. - Electric vehicles are more environnemental impact. 12. Les véhicules électriques sont plus respectueux de l'environnemental. Deforestation threatens natural habitats. 14. L'effet de serre contribues au réchauffement climatique.

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→ Biodegradable packaging is preferable to plastics. 17. La surconsommation a un impact négatif sur l'environnement.
→ Overconsumption has a negative impact on the environnement.
18. Les émissions de CO2 doivent être réduites pour lutter contre le changement climatique.
→ CO2 emissions must be reduced to combat climate change. pour leur qualité cinématographique. → French films are known for their cinematic quality. 5. La littérature classique a une valeur intemporelle. → Classical literature has timeless value. 6. La musique peut influencer nos émotions de manière puissante. → Music can influence our emotions powerfully. 7. Les arts visuels englobent la photographie, la sculpture et la gravure. → Visual arts encompass photography, sculpture, and engraving. 8. La comédie musicale est une fusion de musique, de danse et de théâtre. → Musical theater is a fusion of music, dance, and theater. 9. Les festivals culturels célèbrent la diversité artistique. → Cultural festivals celebrate artistic diversity. 10. Les artistes contemporains repoussent les limites de la créativité. -> Contemporary artists push the boundaries of creativity. 11. La mode est un moyen d'exprimer son individualité. -> Fashion is a way to express individuality. 12. Les arts du spectacle incluent le théâtre, la danse et le cirque. -> Performing arts include theater, dance, and circus. 13. Les expositions d'art moderne suscitent souvent des débats. -> Modern art exhibitions often spark debates. 14. La poésie est une forme artistique qui joue avec les mots. -> Poetry is an art form that plays with words. 15. Les documentaires offrent un regard authentique sur la réalité. -> Documentaires provide an authentic look at reality. 16. Les écrivains célèbres sont Are to be a source of inspiration. -> Famous writers are often a source of inspiration. 17. Les festivals de musique attirent des foules enthousiastes. -> Music festivals attract enthusiastic crowds. 18. Les arts traditionnels sont ancrés dans l'histoire culturelle. -> Traditional arts are rooted in cultural history. 19. Les galeries d'art exposent une variété d'œuvres visuelles. -> Art galleries exhibit a variety of visual works. 20. Les expressions artistiques varient d'une culture à l'autre. -> Artistic expressions / Hobbies and passions 1. J'aime lire des livres le week-end. -> I like to read books on the weekends. 2. Mon passe-temps préféré est la photographie. \rightarrow My favorite hobby is photography. 3. Je collectionne des timbres depuis plusieurs années. \rightarrow I have been collecting stamps for several years. 4. Regarder des films est une de mes passions. \rightarrow I have been collecting stamps for several years. 4. Regarder des films est une de mes passions. \rightarrow I have been collecting stamps for several years. après une journée chargée. → Playing the guitar relaxes me after a busy day. 7. Les jeux vidéo sont un moyen amusant de se divertir. → Video games are a fun way to entertain oneself. 8. Je fais du jardinage pour me détendre en plein air. → I do gardening to relax outdoors. 9. La randonnée en montagne est mon hobby préféré. → Mountain hiking is my weekends. 13. Les puzzles sont un moyen relaxant de passer du temps. -> Puzzles are a relaxing way to spend time. 14. La pêche est un hobby que je pratique en été. -> Fishing is a hobby I engage in during my travels. 16. La danse est une passion qui me fait que j'apprécie. -> DIY is a creative activity that I enjoy. 20. Observer les étoiles est un passe-temps relaxant. -> Stargazing is a relaxing pastime. Projects and objectifs / Projects and objecti compétence.

My main goal is to learn a new skill. 3. Nous planifions un événement spécial pour le mois prochain.

We're planning a special event for next month. 4. Je veux améliorer mes compétences en communication.

I want to improve my communication skills. 5. Mon projet à long terme est de voyager à travers le monde.

My long-terme est de voyager à travers le monde.

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My long-terme est de voyager est de voya project is to travel around the world. 6. Je me fixe des objectifs réalisables chaque semaine. - I set achievable goals for myself every week. 7. Mon rêve est de démarrer ma propre entreprise un jour. - My dream is to start my own business one day. 8. J'espère atteindre mes objectifs professionnels cette année. - I hope to achieve my professional goals this year. 9. Mon projet actuel demande beaucoup de créativité.

 My current project requires a lot of creativity. 10. Je travaille dur pour réussir mes études.

 I plan to read at least one book per month. 12. Mon but est de rester en forme et en bonn
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 I plan to read at least one book per month. santé.
I want to learn a new language this year. 14. Je suis en train de créer un blog pour partager mes expériences.
I want to learn a new language this year. 14. Je suis en train de créer un blog pour partager mes expériences.
I want to learn a new language this year. 14. Je suis en train de créer un blog pour partager mes expériences. redecorate my room. 16. Je m'efforce d'être plus organisé au quotidien. → I'm striving to be more organized in my daily life. 17. Mon objectif à court terme est de trouver un nouvel emploi. → My short-term goal is to find a new job. 18. Je souhaite participer à une course de bienfaisance. → I want to participate in a charity run. 19. Mon projet créatif implique de peindre un tableau.

My creative project involves painting a picture. 20. J'ai l'intention de prendre des cours en ligne pour développer mes compétences.

I intend to take online courses to develop my skills. La Technologie de l'Information / Information / Information / Information de prendre des cours en ligne pour développer mes compétences. Les smartphones sont devenus indispensables. \rightarrow Smartphones have become indispensables. \rightarrow I send messages à mes amis via les réseaux sociaux. \rightarrow I send messages to my friends through social media. Les tablettes sont pratiques pour la lecture numérique. \rightarrow Tablets are convenient for digital reading. J'aime regarder des vidéos en streaming en ligne. ightarrow I enjoy watching streaming videos online. Mon navigateur internet préféré est Google Chrome. Les applications mobiles rendent la vie plus facile. ightarrow My favorite web browser is Google Chrome. Les applications mobiles rendent la vie plus facile. applications utiles. \rightarrow I often download useful apps. Mon mot de passe doit être sécurisé. \rightarrow My password needs to be secure. La technology is impressive. J'utilise la messagerie électronique pour communiquer au travail. \rightarrow I use email to communicate at work. Les logiciels antivirus protègent mon ordinateur. \rightarrow Antivirus software protects my computer. J'ai une sauvegarde régulière de mes fichiers important files. Les smartphones ont de nombreuses fonctionnalités. \rightarrow Smartphones have many features. Les réunions en ligne facilitent la collaboration à distance. \rightarrow Online meetings make remote collaboration easier. Je fais des achats en ligne pour gagner du temps. - I shop online to save time. Les clés USB sont pratiques pour le stockage portable. - USB drives are convenient for portable storage. Je mets à jour mon logiciel régulièrement. - I update my software regularly. Les notifications sur mon téléphone decorate the Christmas tree together. 4. A Pâques, nous cachons des œufs en chocolat. \rightarrow At Easter, we hide chocolate eggs. 5. La Saint-Valentine's Day is dedicated to love and friendship. 6. Nous faisons une grande fête pour le Nouvel An. \rightarrow We have a big party for New Year's. 7. Halloween est une fête amusante avec des déguisements.

→ Halloween is a fun holiday with costumes. 8. La fête nationale est célébrée avec des feux d'artifice.

→ The tradition du réveillon du 24 décembre est importante.

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→ The tradition du réveill share a hearty meal at Thanksgiving. 11. Le carnaval est une fête colorée et festive. -> Carnival is a colorful and festive celebration. 12. Nous faisons une chasse aux œufs à Pâques. -> We have an Easter egg hunt at Easter. 13. La fête des mères est l'occasion de montrer notre amour. -> Mother's Day is a time to show our love. 14. Nous allons à la messe de minuit à Noël. -> We go to the midnight mass at Christmas. 15. La galette des rois est dégustée en janvier. -> The King's cake is enjoyed in January. 16. Les feux d'artifice illuminent le ciel à la Saint-Sylvestre. -> Fireworks light up the sky on New Year's Eve. 17. La fête de l'Indépendance est marguée par des défilés. -> Independence Day is marked by parades. 18. Nous faisons un grand repas en famille à Pâques. -> We have a big family meal at Easter. 19. La tradition du calendrier de l'Avent est populaire. -> The tradition of the Advent calendar is popular. 20. La fête des pères est l'occasion de rendre hommage à nos papas. -> Father's Day is a time to honor our dads. Émotions et Sentiments 1. Je suis content(e) de te voir. \rightarrow I'm happy to see you. 2. Elle est triste à cause de la mauvaise nouvelle. \rightarrow She is sad because of the bad news. 3. J'ai peur des araignées. \rightarrow I'm happy to see you. 2. Elle est triste à cause de la mauvaise nouvelle. \rightarrow She is sad because of the bad news. 3. J'ai peur des araignées. \rightarrow I'm happy to see you. 2. Elle est triste à cause de la mauvaise nouvelle. \rightarrow She is sad because of the bad news. 3. J'ai peur des araignées. \rightarrow I'm happy to see you. 2. Elle est triste à cause de la mauvaise nouvelle. nice surprise. 6. Elle est en colère après la dispute. -> She is angry after the argument. 7. Ils sont décus de ne pas pouvoir venir. -> They are disappointed they can't come. 8. J'éprouve de l'amour pour ma famille. -> I feel love for my family. 9. Nous ressentons de la gratitude pour votre aide. -> We feel gratitude for your help. 10. Elle est anxieuse avant l'examen.
I She is anxious before the exam. 11. Il est fier de son accomplissement.
He is proud of his achievement. 12. Ils sont étonnés par la performance. 13. J'ai de l'espoir pour l'avenir.
I have hope for the future. 14. Elle est embarrassée par la situation.
She is anxious before the exam. 11. Il est fier de son accomplissement.
He is proud of his achievement.
I have hope for the future.
I have hope for the embarrassed by the situation. 15. Nous sommes soulages que tout se soit bien passe. \rightarrow We are relieved that everything went well. 16. Il est amoureux de sa nouvelle petite amie. \rightarrow He is in love with his new girlfriend. 17. Elle est frustre par les problèmes techniques. \rightarrow She is frustrated by technical issues. 18. Ils sont émerveillés par la beauté du → Actions speak louder than words. 2. Mieux vaut tard que jamais. → Better late than never. 3. L'habit ne fait pas le moine. → Don't judge a book by its cover. 4. Qui sème le vent récolte la tempête. → You reap what you sow. 5. C'est la goutte d'eau qui fait déborder le vase. → It's the last straw. 6. Loin des yeux, loin du cœur. sight, out of mind. 7. Il ne faut pas mettre tous ses œufs dans le même panier. -> Don't put all your eggs in one basket. 8. Rira bien qui rira le dernier. -> He who laughs bast, laughs best. 9. Après la pluie, le beau temps. -> Every cloud has a silver lining. 10. Les chiens aboient, la caravane passe. -> Let the dogs bark, the caravan moves on. 11. Ce n'est pas la mer à boire. \rightarrow It's not the end of the world. 12. Chassez le naturel, il revient au galop. \rightarrow You can't change someone's nature. 13. Qui veut noyer son chien l'accuse de la rage. \rightarrow Give a dog a bad name and hang him. 14. Les conseilleurs ne sont pas les payeurs. \rightarrow Those who can, do; those who can't, teach. 15. Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir. \rightarrow An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. 16. Chacun voit midi à sa porte. -> To each his own. 17. Ce n'est pas la mer à boire. -> It's not rocket science. 18. L'union fait la force. -> Unity is strength. 19. On n'a rien sans rien. -> You don't get something for nothing. 20. La vérité sort de la bouche des enfants. -> Out of the mouths of babes Événements Sportifs / Sports Events 1. Je regarde souvent des matchs de football à la télévision. - I often watch football matches on TV. 2. Les Jeux olympiques sont un événement mondial. - The Olympic Games are a global event. 3. Mon équipe préférée a remporté la compétition. - My favorite team won the competition. 4. Nous avons assisté à un match de basketball en direct. -> We attended a live basketball game. 5. Le Super Bowl est suivi par des millions de personnes. -> The Paralympiques mettent en avant le talent extraordinaire. -> The Paralympiques mettent en avant le talent extraordinaire. -> The Paralympic Games showcase extraordinary talent. 7. Les supporters sont passionnés pendant les finales. → Fans are passionate during the finals. 8. Le Tour de France est une course cycliste célèbre. → The Tour de France is a famous cycling race. 9. Les jeux de la Coupe du Monde créent une atmosphère excitante. → World Cup games create an exciting atmosphere. 10. J'ai participé à une compétition de course à pied. → I participated in a running competition. 11. Les athlètes s'entraînent intensively for competitions. -> Athletes train intensively for competitions. 12. Les Jeux d'hiver présentent des sports comme le ski et le patinage. -> Winter Games feature sports like skiing and skating. 13. La cérémonie d'ouverture est toujours spectaculaire. -> The opening ceremony is always spectacular. 14. Nous avons célébré la victoire de notre équipe favorite. -> We celebrated the victory of our favorite team. 15. Les athlètes recoivent des médailles pour leurs performances exceptionnelles. \rightarrow Athletes receive medals for their outstanding performances. 18. La finale était très tendue jusqu'à la dernière minute. \rightarrow The final was very tense until the last minute. 19. Les supporters chantent et encouragent leur équipe. \rightarrow Fans sing and cheer for their team. 20. Les Jeux asiatiques attirent des talents sportifs variés. -> Asian Games attract diverse sporting talents. -> It's important to read books to children. Les jeux éducatifs sont amusants et instructifs. -> Educational games are fun and informative. Les enfants apprennent beaucoup en jouant. -> Children learn a lot through play. La patience est essentielle lors de l'éducation des enfants. -> Patience is essentielle lors de l'éducation des essents. -> Pati routine aide les enfants à se sentir en sécurité. -> A routine helps children feel secure. Les activités artistiques stimulent la créativité. -> Artistic activities stimulate creativity. Apprendre à partager est une compétence sociale importante. -> Outdoor outings are beneficial for health. Les enfants aiment poser des questions pour apprendre. -> Children enjoy asking questions to learn. L'apprentissage par le jeu est efficace à un jeune âge. -> Play-based learning is effective at a young age. Les enseignants jouent un rôle clé dans l'éducation. -> Teachers play a key role in education. La curiosité → Active listening promotes healthy communication. Les routines du matin facilitent le départ pour l'école. → Morning routines make going to school easier. Les activités sportives encouragent la discipline. → Sports activités sportives encouragent la discipline. skills. Dire comment vous vous sentez / talking about how you feel 1. Je suis heureux(se) aujourd'hui. \rightarrow I am happy today. 2. Je me sens fatiqué(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 2. Je me sens fatiqué(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 2. Je me sens fatiqué(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 2. Je me sens fatiqué(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 3. Je me sens fatiqué(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 4. Je suis un peu stressé(e) après le travail. \rightarrow I m happy today. 5. J'ai hâte de commencer le week-end. → I am looking forward to the weekend. 6. Je me sens excité(e) pour ce projet. → I feel excited about this project. 7. Je suis triste d'avoir raté cette opportunité. → I am sad to have missed this opportunity. 8. Je me sens détendu(e) après une journée calme. → I feel relaxed after a calm day. 9. Aujourd'hui, je me sens motivé(e) à réussir. → Today, I feel motivated to succeed. 10. Je suis un peu anxieux/anxieuse avant l'examen. \rightarrow I am a bit anxious before the exam. 11. Je me sens reconnaissant(e) pour le soutien de mes amis. \rightarrow I feel grateful for the support of my friends. 12. J'ai un peu de nostalgie en repensant au passé. \rightarrow I feel grateful for the support of my friends. 12. J'ai un peu de nostalgie en repensant au passé. compétences, \rightarrow I am confident in my abilities. 14. Je me sens inspiré(e) par de nouveaux défis, \rightarrow I feel inspired by new challenges. 15. Je suis soulagé(e) d'avoir terminé ce projet, \rightarrow I am relieved to have finished this project. 16. Je me sens productif/ productive. \rightarrow Today, I feel productive. 18. Je suis un peu préoccupé(e) par l'avenir. \rightarrow I am a bit concerned about the future. 19. Je me sens reconnaissant(e) pour ma famille. \rightarrow I feel grateful for my family. 20. Je suis excité(e) de rencontrer de nouvelles personnes. \rightarrow I am excited to meet new people. Faire des comparaisons / Make comparisons 1. Mon appartement est plus petit que le tien. -> My apartment is smaller than yours. 2. Cette pizza est aussi délicieuse que celle d'hier. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> The mountains are higher than the hills. 4. Cette voiture est moins chère que celle-là. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> The mountains are higher than the hills. 4. Cette voiture est moins chère que celle-là. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. 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Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes sont plus hautes que les collines. -> This pizza is as delicious as yesterday's. 3. Les montagnes so one. 5. Mon frère est plus jeune que ma sœur. -> My brother is younger than my sister. 6. Les plages ici sont aussi belles que celles à l'étranger. -> The beaches here are as beautiful as the ones abroad. 7. Ce livre est plus intéressant que le précédent. -> This book is more interesting than the previous one. 8. L'hiver est aussi froid que l'automne est doux. \rightarrow Winter is as cold as autumn is mild. 9. Ce film est moins long que celui que nous avons vu hier. \rightarrow This movie is less long than the one we watched yesterday. 10. Cette journée est aussi ensoleillée que la précédente. \rightarrow This day is as sunny as the previous one. 11. Mon chat est plus petit que le tien. \rightarrow My cat is smaller than yours. 12. Ce restaurant est moins cher que celui du coin. \rightarrow This restaurant is less expensive than the one around the corner. 13. Mon cours de francais est plus facile que mon cours de francais est plus animée que celle ci. → This city is more lively than this one. 16. Ma sœur est moins grande que moi. → My sister is less tall than I am. 17. Ces fleurs sont aussi belles que celles du jardin. → These flowers are as beautiful as the ones in the garden. 18. Mon chien est moins cher que le modèle au cinéma ce soir. \rightarrow We could go to the cinema tonight. 4. Comment serait-il de prendre des vacances cet été? \rightarrow How about taking a vacation this summer? 5. Pourquoi ne pas commencer ce projet dès maintenant? \rightarrow Why not start this project right now? 6. Que dirais-tu de faire une pause café? \rightarrow How about taking a coffee break? 7. Pourquoi ne pas commencer ce projet dès maintenant? pas étudier ensemble pour l'examen ? \rightarrow Why not study together for the exam? 8. On pourrait organiser une fête d'anniversaire surprise. \rightarrow We could organize a surprise. \rightarrow tickets? 11. On pourrait faire une randonnée ce week-end. \rightarrow We could go hiking this weekend. 12. Que dirais-tu de prendre un cours de cuisine ensemble ? \rightarrow How about taking a cooking class together? 13. Pourquoi ne pas changer de restaurant ce soir ? \rightarrow Why not try a different restaurant tonight? 14. On pourrait essayer ce nouveau parc d'attractions.

We could try this new amusement park. 15. Que dirais-tu de faire du shopping cet après-midi ?

Why not invite our friends for dinner this weekend? 17. On pourrait visiter ce musée intéressant.

We could visit this interesting museum. 18. Que dirais-tu de faire du bénévolat ensemble ? \rightarrow How about volunteering together? 19. Pourquoi ne pas apprendre une journée à la plage. \rightarrow We could plan a day at the beach. Expressing embarrassment 1. Je suis désolé(e), j'ai oublié ton prénom. -> I'm sorry, I forgot your name. 2. Excuse-moi, j'ai fait une erreur. -> Excuse me, I made a mistake. 3. Oh non, j'ai perdu mes clés. -> Oh no, j'ai perdu mes clés. -Désolé(e), je n'ai pas entendu ce que tu as dit. -> Sorry, I didn't hear what you said. 8. Excusez-moi, pourriez-vous répéter cela ? -> Excuse me, could you repeat that? 9. Je suis gêné(e), je ne me souviens pas de son nom. -> I'm embarrassed, I can't remember his name. 10. Oh, j'ai oublié de souhaiter ton anniversaire. -> Oh, I forgot to wish you a happy birthday. 11. Pardon, je n'avais pas l'intention de te bousculer. -> Sorry, I didn't mean to bump into you. 12. Excuse-moi, je suis perdu(e). -> Excuse me, I'm lost. 13. Oh, je n'ai pas apporté le cadeau. -> Oh, I didn't bring the gift. 14. Désolé(e), je n'ai pas compris la question. -> I'm sorry, I didn't understand the question. 15. Excusez-moi, est-ce que je savais pas que c'était occupé. \rightarrow Excuse me. I didn't know it was occupied. 20. Oh. je suis confus(e), je pensais que c'était demain. \rightarrow Oh. I'm confused. I thought it was tomorrow. Demander son chemin / Asking for directions 1. Excusez-moi, pouvez-vous me dire comment aller à la gare ? \rightarrow Excuse me, can vou tell me how to get to the train station? 2. Où se trouve la bibliothèque, s'il vous plaît ? -> Where is the library, please? 3. Pardon, pourriez-vous m'indiquer le chemin vers le musée ? -> Sorry, could you direct me to the main square? 5. Excusez-moi, est-ce que vous savez où se trouve l'office de tourisme ? -> Excuse me, do you know where the tourist office is? 6. Pourriez-vous me dire comment aller à l'hôpital ? -> Could you tell me how to get to the hospital? 7. Où est la station de métro la plus proche ? -> Where is the nearest metro station? 8. Excusez-moi, pourriez-vous me dire comment aller à l'hôpital ? -> Could you tell me how to get to the hospital? 7. Où est la station de métro la plus proche ? -> Where is the nearest metro station? 8. Excusez-moi, pourriez-vous me dire comment aller à l'hôpital ? -> Could you tell me how to get to the hospital? direct me to the way to the city center? 9. Comment puis-je me rendre à l'aéroport depuis ici ? → How can I get to the airport from here? 10. Où puis-je trouver un arrêt de bus ? → Where can I find a bus stop? 11. Excusez-moi, pourriez-vous me montrer le chemin vers le supermarché ? → Excuse me, could you show me the way to the supermarket? 12 Comment puis-je me rendre à la plage ? \rightarrow How can I get to the beach? 13. Où est le parc le plus proche ? \rightarrow Where is the nearest park? 14. Excusez-moi, pouvez-vous me dire comment aller à la cathédrale ? \rightarrow Sorry, could you direct me to the way to the bus station? 16. Comment puis-je me rendre à l'hôtel XYZ ? -> How can I get to the XYZ hotel? 17. Où puis-je trouver un taxi? -> Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the post office? 19. Où est le bureau de poste le plus proche ? \rightarrow Where is the nearest post office? 20. Comment puis-je me rendre à la place du marché ? \rightarrow How can I get to the market square? Exprimer l'envie / Expressing envy 1. J'ai envie d'une glace. \rightarrow I feel like having ice cream. 2. J'aimerais boire un café. \rightarrow I would like to have a coffee. 3. Je meurs d'envie de partir en vacances. \rightarrow I'm dying to go on vacation. 4. Ça me tente d'essayer ce nouveau restaurant. \rightarrow I'm tempted to try this new restaurant. 5. J'ai une folle envie de chocolat. \rightarrow I have a crazy craving for chocolate. 6. J'aurais bien envie d'aller au cinéma ce soir. \rightarrow I have a crazy craving for chocolate. 6. J'aurais bien envie de chocolat. \rightarrow I have a crazy craving for chocolate. 6. J'aurais bien envie d'aller au cinéma ce soir. \rightarrow I have a crazy craving for chocolate. 6. J'aurais bien envie d'aller au cinéma ce soir. me plairait d'apprendre à jouer d'un instrument. \rightarrow I would like to learn to play a musical instrument. \rightarrow I feel like changing my hairstyle. 10. J'aimerais visiter un nouveau pays. \rightarrow I would like to visit a new country. 11. Ca me tente de faire du shopping. \rightarrow I feel like going shopping. \rightarrow I feel like changing my hairstyle. 10. J'aimerais visiter un nouveau pays. \rightarrow I would like to visit a new country. 11. Ca me tente de faire du shopping. \rightarrow I feel like going shopping. \rightarrow I feel like going shopping. une pause. \rightarrow I would really like to take a break. 13. J'ai une soudaine envie de lire un bon livre. \rightarrow I have a sudden desire to read a good book. 14. Ça me plairait de passer du temps en plein air. \rightarrow I would like to spend time outdoors. 15. J'ai envie de manger quelque chose de léger. \rightarrow I feel like eating something light. 16. J'aimerais bien rencontrer de nouvelles personnes. \rightarrow I would like to meet new people. 17. Ça me tente de faire de l'exercise aujourd'hui. \rightarrow I feel like exercising today. 18. J'aurais bien envie d'apprendre une nouvelle langue. \rightarrow I would like to learn a new language. 19. Ça me plairait de cuisiner un nouveau plat. \rightarrow I would like to cook a new dish. 20. J'ai une forte envie de prendre une douche. \rightarrow I have a strong desire to take a shower. Exprimer l'excitation / Expressing excitement 1. Je suis tellement excité(e) pour la fête ce soir ! \rightarrow I'm so excited for the party tonight! 2. Ça me rend vraiment enthousiaste d'aller en vacances. \rightarrow It really excites me to go on vacation. 3. Je suis super content(e) de te voir. \rightarrow I'm super excited to see you. 4. Ça m'emballe de commencer ce nouveau projet. → I'm thrilled to start this new project. 5. Je suis vraiment impatient(e) de découvrir cette nouvelles. → It delights me to hear good news. 7. Je suis aux anges à l'idée de rencontrer de nouvelles personnes. - I'm over the moon about meeting new people. 8. Ça me rend euphorique de penser à l'avenir. - It makes me euphoric to think about trying this restaurant. 10. Ça me rend vraiment heureux(se) de réussir dans mes projets. \rightarrow It really makes me happy to succeed in my projects. 11. Je suis vraiment excité(e) à l'idée de partir en voyage. \rightarrow I'm really excited to see my friends this weekend. 13. Je suis plein(e) d'enthousiasme pour cette nouvelle opportunité. \rightarrow I'm full of enthusiasm for this new opportunity. 14. Ça me donne des frissons de penser à la soirée. \rightarrow It gives me shivers to think about the evening. 15. Je suis ravi(e) de découvrir de nouvelles expériences. \rightarrow It delights me to share this good news with you 17. Je suis aux anges à l'idée de voir ce spectacle. - I'm over the moon about seeing this show. 18. Ça me rend vraiment heureux(se) de réussir ce défi. - It really makes me happy to succeed in this challenge. 19. Je suis excité(e) comme un enfant à Noël. - I'm as excited as a child on Christmas. 20. Ça m'emballe de participer à cet événement. - I'm

thrilled to participate in this event. Exprimer l'épuisement / Expressing exhaustion 1. Je suis épuisé(e), j'ai besoin de me reposer. - I'm exhausted, I need to rest. 2. Je me sens fatigué(e) après cette longue journée de travail. - I feel tired after this long day of work. 4. J'ai du mal à rester éveillé(e). - I'm struggling to stay awake. 5. Je suis exténué(e), le travail a été intense. - I'm worn out, the work has been intense. 6. Je suis crevé(e) après cette séance d'entraînement. - I'm exhausted after this workout. 7. Je me sens complètement épuisé(e) mentalement. - I'm exhausted. 8. Je n'ai plus d'énergie pour faire quoi que ce soit. → I have no more energy to do anything. 9. J'ai besoin d'une pause, je suis épuisé(e) physiquement. → My legs are heavy, I'm physically exhausted. 11. Je suis épuisé(e) de courir partout toute la journée. → I'm exhausted from running around all day. 12. Je ressens une grande fatigue après cette semaine chargée.
I feel a great fatigue after this busy week. 13. Mes yeux se ferment tout seuls, je suis à bout.
My eyes are closing on their own, I'm at the end of my rope. 14. J'ai du mal à me concentrer, je suis épuisé(e).
I'm having trouble concentrating, I'm at the end of my rope. 14. J'ai du mal à me concentrer, je suis à bout. exhausted. 15. Je me sens vidé(e) après avoir accompli toutes ces tâches. - I feel drained after completing all these tasks. 16. J'ai besoin d'une bonne nuit de sommeil, je suis épuisé(e). - I need a good night's sleep, I'm exhausted. 17. Mes épaules sont tendues, je suis épuisé(e) physiquement. - My shoulders are tense, I'm physically exhausted. 18. Je suis à bout de force après cette journée chargée. \rightarrow I'm at the end of my strength after this busy day. 19. Je suis fatiqué(e) jusqu'au bout des ongles. \rightarrow I'm tired to the tips of my nails. Exprimer la peur / Expressing fear 1. J'ai peur du noir. \rightarrow I'm afraid of the dark. 2. Les films d'horreur me font toujours peur. -> Horror movies always scare me. 3. J'ai un peu peur des araignées. -> I'm a bit scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm afraid of heights. 6. Les orages me font peur. -> Loud noises make me jump, it scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm a bit scared of spiders. 4. Les bruits forts me font peur. -> Loud noises make me jump, it scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm a bit scared of spiders. 4. Les bruits forts me font peur. -> Loud noises make me jump, it scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm a bit scared of spiders. 4. Les bruits forts me font peur. -> Loud noises make me jump, it scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm a bit scared of spiders. 4. Les bruits forts me font peur. -> Loud noises make me jump, it scares me. 5. J'ai peur des hauteurs. -> I'm a bit scares Thunderstorms scare me. 7. Je suis inquiet(te) de l'avenir. - I'm worried about the future. 8. Les serpents me font peur. - Snakes scare me. 9. J'ai toujours peur de rater le bus. - I'm always afraid of missing the bus. 10. Les situations inconnues me rendent anxieux(se). - Unknown situations make me anxious. 11. J'ai un peu peur de parler en public. → I'm a bit scared of speaking in public. 12. Les histoires de fantômes me donnent des frissons, ça fait peur. → Ghost stories give me chills, it's scary. 13. J'ai peur de me perdre dans une grande ville. → I'm afraid of getting lost in a big city. 14. Les chiens enragés me font peur. → Rabid dogs scare me. 15. Les clowns me mettent mal à l'aise, ils me font peur. \rightarrow Clowns make me uncomfortable, they scare me. 16. I'ai peur des avions, j'ai le vertige. \rightarrow I'm afraid of planes, I get vertigo. 17. Les endroits sombres me out, it scares me. 18. I'ai peur des attentes. \rightarrow I'm afraid of not meeting expectations. 19. Les endroits sombres me rendent nerveux(se), ca me fait peur. \rightarrow Dark places make me nervous, it scares me. 20. J'ai peur de prendre l'ascenseur. \rightarrow I'm afraid of taking the elevator. Exprimer la frustration 1. Je suis vraiment agacé(e) par cette situation. \rightarrow I'm really frustrated with this situation. 2. Ca m'énerve quand les choses ne se passent pas comme prévu. -> It annoys me when things don't go as planned. 3. J'ai du mal à contenir ma frustration en ce moment. -> It's exasperating to have to wait so long. 5. Ca me frustre de ne pas comprendre ce problème. -> It frustrates me not to understand this issue. 6. Je suis contrarié(e) par ce retard inattendu. \rightarrow I'm upset about this unexpected delay. 7. C'est vraiment agaçant quand les gens ne respectent pas les règles. \rightarrow I'm frustrated that I can't find my keys. 9. Ça m'irrite quand les choses ne se déroulent pas comme je le souhaite. - It irritates me when things don't go the way I want. 10. Je ressens de la frustration face à cette incompréhension. \rightarrow I feel frustration in the face of this misunderstanding. 13. Ca m'énerve quand les plans sont annulés au dernier moment. \rightarrow I tannoys me when plans are canceled at the last minute. 14. Je suis contrarié(e) par cette panne soudaine. \rightarrow I'm upset about this sudden breakdown. 15. C'est vraiment frustrant de ne pas pouvoir résoudre ce problème. \rightarrow It's really frustrating not to be able to solve this problem. 16. Je suis agacé(e) par ces interruptions. 17. Ça m'énerve quand les gens ne font pas leur part du travail. \rightarrow It annoys me when people don't do their fair share of the work. 18. Je ressens de la frustration devant tant d'obstacles. \rightarrow I feel frustration in the face of so many obstacles. 19. C'est exaspérant de ne pas être compris(e) malgré mes explications. \rightarrow It's exasperating not to be understood despite my explanations. 20. Je suis vraiment frustré(e) par cette situation inattendue. \rightarrow I'm really frustrated by this unexpected situation. Exprimer de la gratitude / Expressing gratitude 1. Merci beaucoup pour ton aide. → Thank you very much for your kindness. 3. Merci infiniment pour ce cadeau. → Thank you so much for this gift. 4. Je tiens à te remercier pour ton soutien. → I want to thank you for your support. 5. Merci d'être là quand j'en ai besoin. -> Thank you for being there when I need it. 6. Je suis reconnaissant(e) de toutes les opportunités que tu m'offres. -> I'm grateful for all the opportunités want to express my gratitude for your friendship. 9. Merci pour cette délicieuse surprise. \rightarrow Thank you for this delightful surprise. 10. Je suis reconnaissant(e) de pouvoir compter sur toi. \rightarrow I'm grateful to be able to count on you. 11. Merci d'avoir pensé à moi. \rightarrow Thank you for thinking of me. 12. Je tiens à te remercier pour ta générosité. \rightarrow I want to thank you for your generosity. 13. Merci de rendre ma vie plus belle. -> Thank you for making my life more beautiful. 14. Je suis reconnaissant(e) de tes conseils précieux. -> I'm grateful for your valuable advice. 15. Merci pour ton sourire qui éclaire mes journées. -> Thank you for your smile that brightens my days. 16. Je tiens à exprimer ma reconnaissance pour ton travail acharné. - I want to express my gratitude for your hard work. 17. Merci pour cette agréable soirée. - Thank you for this pleasant evening. 18. Je suis reconnaissant(e) de pouvoir partager ces moments avec toi. - I'm grateful to share these moments with you. 19. Merci pour ta patience. - Thank you for your patience. 20. Je tiens à te remercier pour ta compréhension. - I want to thank you for your understanding. Exprimer l'obligation / Expressing obligation / Expressing obligation 1. Il faut finir tes devoirs avant le dîner. - You must finish your homework before dinner. 2. Tu dois étudier pour réussir tes examens. - You have to study to pass your exams. 3. Il est nécessaire de ranger sa chambre régulièrement. - It is necessary to tidy up your room regularly. 4. Il te faut prendre rendez-vous pour voir le médecin. - You must wear your seatbelt in the car. 7. Il est obligatoire de rendre ce livre à la bibliothèque. -> It is mandatory to return this book to the library. 8. Elle doit finir son project by the end of the week. 9. Il faut prendre soin de ses affaires. -> You must take care of your belongings. 10. Tu dois rendre visite à tes grands-parents ce week-end. \rightarrow You have to visit your grandparents this weekend. 11. Il est nécessaire de payer la facture avant la date limite. \rightarrow It is necessary to pay the bill before the due date. 12. Vous devez apporter une pièce d'identité pour entrer. \rightarrow You must bring an ID to enter. 13. Il faut respecter les horaires de travail. \rightarrow You must respect the working hours. 14. Elle doit se lever tôt pour aller à l'école. -> She has to get up early to go to school. 15. Il est obligatoire d'éteindre les lumières en quittant la pièce. -> It is mandatory to turn off the lights when leaving the room. 16. Il te faut prendre ton parapluie, il va pleuvoir. -> You need to take your umbrella, it's going to rain. 17. Nous devons rendre visite à nos voisins ce soir. \rightarrow We must visit our neighbors tonight. 18. Vous devez terminer ce projet avant la réunion. \rightarrow You must finish this project before the meeting. 20. Elle doit être à l'aéroport deux heures avant le départ. -> She has to be at the airport two hours before departure. Exprimer la nécessité / Expressing necessity 1. Il faut manger pour rester en bonne santé. -> You must drink enough water every day. 3. Il est nécessaire de dormir au moins huit heures par nuit. -> It is necessary to sleep at least eight hours per night. 4. Il te faut étudier pour réussir à l'école. -> You need to study to succeed in school. 5. Nous devez faire de l'exercice régulièrement. -> We must take care of the environnement. -> We must take care of take care of the environnement. -> We must take care of the environnement. -> We must take care of take ca autres. → It is essential to respect others. 8. Elle doit prendre des pauses pendant le travail. → She needs to take breaks during work. 9. Il faut économiser de l'argent pour l'avenir. → You need to save money for the future. 10. Tu dois être responsable de tes actions. → You must be responsible for your actions. 11. Il est nécessaire de comprendre les consignes. \rightarrow It is necessary to understand the instructions. 12. Vous devez être ponctuel aux rendez-vous. \rightarrow You need to be punctual for appointments. 13. Il faut être attentif en classe. \rightarrow You need to pay attention in class. 14. Elle doit se reposer après une longue journée. \rightarrow She needs to rest after a long day. 15. Il est indispensable d'avoir une alimentation équilibrée. - It is essential to have a balanced diet. 16. Il te faut être prêt à affronter les défis. - You need to be ready to face challenges. 17. Nous devons recycler nos déchets. - We must recycle our waste. 18. Vous devons recycler nos déchets. - We must recycle our waste. 19. Il est nécessaire de prendre soin de sa santé mentale. → It is necessary to take care of your mental health. 20. Elle doit prendre des pauses pour prévenir la fatigue. → She needs to take breaks to prevent fatigue.