

4. When a reflexive verb is used in the infinitive form, the reflexive pronoun always agrees with the subject of the conjugated verb.

-Est-ce que tu vas t'habiller pour aller au restaurant?

Are you going to get dressed to go to the restaurant?

Bien sûr, je vais m'habiller d'une manière élégante.

Of course, I'm going to dress elegantly.

Vous espérez vous coucher tôt.

You hope to go to bed early.

B. VERBS WITH REFLEXIVE AND NON-REFLEXIVE FORMS

Non-Reflexive		Reflexive	
amuser	to amuse	s'amuser	to have a good time
arrêter	to arrest; to stop (s.o. / something)	s'arrêter	to stop (oneself)
dépêcher	to send	se dépêcher	to hurry up
disputer	to contest / to fight	se disputer	to argue
ennuyer	to bore / bother	s'ennuyer	to get bored
entendre	to hear	s'entendre (avec)	to get along with
fâcher	to anger (someone)	se fâcher	to get angry
marier	to marry (off)	se marier (avec)	to get married / marry s.o.
occuper	to occupy	s'occuper (de)	to take care of

Certain verbs exist only in reflexive forms:

se souvenir de	to remember
se moquer de	to make fun of

- C. RECIPROCAL VERBS - Some verbs can be used in the reflexive form to give them a reciprocal sense of people doing something to or for each other. They are used only in the plural.

s'aimer	to love / like each other
se parler	to talk to each other
se poser (questions)	to ask each other (questions)
se regarder	to look at each other
se rencontrer	to meet each other
se téléphoner	to telephone / call each other

WORD ORDER FOR REFLEXIVE VERBS

A. PRESENT TENSE

1. Affirmative Statement

Subject + reflexive + reflexive verb
pronoun (conjugated)

Elles se couchent tard.

2. Negative Statement

Subject + NE + reflexive + reflexive verb + PAS
pronoun (conjugated) JAMAIS
etc...

Elles ne se couchent pas tard.

3a. Inverted Questions - Affirmative

reflexive + reflexive verb - subject
pronoun (conjugated) pronoun

Se couchent-elles tard?

3b. Inverted Questions - Negative

NE + reflexive + reflexive verb - subject + PAS
pronoun (conjugated) pronoun JAMAIS
etc...

Ne se couchent-elles pas tard?

B. PASSÉ COMPOSE

1. Affirmative Statement

Subject + reflexive + ÊTRE + Past Participle
pronoun (conjugated) (agreement)

Elles se sont couchées tard.

2. Negative Statement

Subject + NE + reflexive + ÊTRE + PAS + Past Participle
pronoun (conjugated) JAMAIS (agreement)
etc...

Elles ne se sont pas couchées tard.

3a. Inverted Questions - Affirmative

Reflexive + ÊTRE - subject + Past Participle
pronoun (conjugated) pronoun (agreement)

Se sont-elles couchées tard?

3b. Inverted Questions - Negative

NE + reflexive + ÊTRE - subject + PAS + Past Participle
pronoun (conjugated) pronoun JAMAIS (agreement)
etc...

Ne se sont-elles pas couchées?

C. IMMEDIATE FUTURE

1. Affirmative Statement

Subject + ALLER + reflexive + reflexive verb
(conjugated) pronoun (infinitive)

Je vais me coucher.

2. Negative Statement

Subject	+	NE	+	ALLER (conjugated)	+	PAS JAMAIS etc...	+	reflexive pronoun	+	reflexive verb (infinitive)
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Je ne vais pas me coucher.

3a. Inverted Questions - Affirmative

ALLER (conjugated)	-	subject pronoun	+	reflexive pronoun	+	reflexive verb (infinitive)
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Vas-tu te coucher?

3b. Inverted Questions - Negative

NE	+	ALLER (conjugated)	-	subject pronoun	+	PAS JAMAIS	+	reflexive pronoun	+	reflexive verb (infinitive)
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Ne vas-tu pas te coucher?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns join two clauses into a single sentence. A relative pronoun refers back to a word in the main clause and introduces a subordinate (dependent) clause. The form of the relative pronoun is determined by its grammatical function in the subordinate clause.

A. QUI functions as the *subject* of the second clause and is always followed by a verb. It is equivalent to the English *who*, *which*, or *that* and can refer back to either persons or things

-Connais-tu M. Penaud?
 -C'est un prof qui enseigne l'anglais.



-Est-ce que tu aimes écrire de dissertations?
 -Oui, mais je n'aime pas les dissertations qui prennent trop de temps.



B. QUE is always the object of the second clause and is followed by a subject and a verb. It is equivalent to *whom*, *which*, or *that* and can also refer to both persons and things. The final *-e* of QUE drops when followed by a vowel or vowel sound (*qu'*)

-Est-ce que vous avez aimé ce cours?
 -Oui, mais je n'ai pas aimé les dissertations **que** nous avons ***faites** en classe.

*Do you like this course?
 Yes, but I didn't like the compositions that we did in classe.*

-Comment trouve-t-elle ce prof?
 -C'est un prof **qu'**elle aime..

*What does she think of that teacher?
 He/She's a teacher (whom) she likes.*

	Specified antecedent		Unspecified antecedent
	PERSON	THING	PERSON or THING
Subject	qui	qui	ce qui
Direct Object	que	que	ce que
Object of Preposition	prep + qui	prep + que	prep. + quoi
Object of DE	dont	dont	ce dont

SAVOIR & CONNAITRE

SAVOIR - to know	
je sais	nous savons
tu sais	vous savez
il elle sait on	ils elles savent

Past participle: **su**

CONNAITRE - to know	
je connais	nous connaissons
tu connais	vous connaissez
il elle connaît on	ils elles connaissent

Past participle: **connu**

A. SAVOIR means *to know* with respect to facts, dates, numbers, and other specific information.

-Sais-tu la date du concert? *Do you know the date of the concert?*
-Savaient-ils le nom du group? *Did they know the name of the group?*
-Savez-vous quand ils vont arriver? *Do you know when they're going to arrive?*

1. SAVOIR followed by an infinitive means *to be able to* or *to know how to* do something.

-Vous savez faire du ski? *Do you know how to ski.*
Oui, je sais faire du ski. *Yes, I know how to ski.*

-Est-ce qu'il savait danser la polka? *Did he know how to dance the polka?*

-Pas du tout. Il ne savait rien faire! *Not at all! He didn't know how to do anything.!*

2. In the passé composé, SAVOIR means *learned* or *found out*.

J'ai su que Jacqueline était malade. *I found out/learned that Jacqueline was sick.*

B. CONNAÎTRE means *to know* in the sense: to be familiar with people or things, to have knowledge of something.

-Tu connais ce restaurant? *Are you familiar with this restaurant?*

-Oui, je le connais assez bien. *Yes, I know it rather well.*

Il connaît Sophie longtemps. *He's known Sophie for a longtime.*
Vous connaissez bien la France? *Do you know France well?*

1. In the passé composé, CONNAÎTRE is equivalent to *met*.

Elle a connu son petit ami à une boum. *She met her boyfriend at a party.*

2. A more commonly used expression meaning to meet (for the first time) is FAIRE LA CONNAISSANCE DE

J'ai fait la connaissance de Marie à une boum. *I met Marie at a party.*

SEASONS

le printemps - spring
l'été (m) - summer

l'automne (m) - fall / autumn
l'hiver (m) - winter

To say *in the ...* use:

au printemps
en été
en automne
en hiver

Au printemps, il fait du ski.
En été, il fait très chaud.
En automne, il fait frais.
En hiver, il neige

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Each conjugated form of a verb is accompanied by its appropriate subject pronoun

- A. **JE** (= I) - when followed by a word that begins with a vowel or a mute *h*, *je* becomes *j'*)
- B. **TU** (= You) - SINGULAR form used when expressing *familiarity* or *informality*. Thus, it is used to address family members, small children, close friends, co-workers, classmates, and pets.
- C. **IL / ELLE / ON** - SINGULAR forms used:
 - 1. **IL** - equivalent to the English *He* or *It* (masculine object)
 - 2. **ELLE** - equivalent to the English *She* or *It* (feminine object)
 - 3. **ON** - equivalent the English forms *one*, *you*, *we*, *they*, *people in general* (although ON frequently stands for a plural concept [people, we, they], it always takes a 3rd person singular verb form.)
- D. **NOUS** (= we) - PLURAL form
- E. **VOUS** (= You) -
 - 1. SINGULAR when it is used to address an individual on a *formal* basis such as a stranger, an acquaintance, a superior, etc...
 - 2. PLURAL when addressing more than one person whether on a *formal* or *informal* basis.

F. **ILS / ELLES** - (=they) PLURAL forms used:

1. **ILS** - equivalent to the English *they* referring to a group of masculine or mixed gender (masculine & feminine) people or objects.
2. **ELLES** - equivalent to the English *they* referring to a group of feminine people or objects.

NOTE: The rules governing the choice of *tu* vs. *vous* when addressing an individual are a part of an unwritten cultural code. If you are unsure, use the *vous* form until your friend says, "On peut se tutoyer!".

G. **VOUS vs. TU** - There are formal & informal levels of language that vary according to the person(s) being addressed and how well you know the person & his/her social position. Part of this distinction is found in the *tu/vous* distinction just introduced as well as other variations in vocabulary & form.

Style Formel (Vous)

Bonjour.
Comment allez-vous?
Bien merci.
Et vous?
Au revoir.

Formal Style (Vous)

Hello. / Good morning. / Good afternoon.
How are you?
Fine, thank you.
And you?
Good bye.

NOTE: In the style formel, a person is never addressed by first name but by an appropriate title.

Bonjour, Madame.

Bonjour, Monsieur.

Bonjour, Mademoiselle.

NOTE: The term *Mademoiselle* is used only for very young women; a woman appearing to be over twenty-one is addressed as *Madame*.

Style Familier (Tu)

Salut!
Bonjour.
Ça va?
Ça va bien.
Pas mal.
Comme ci comme ça.
Et toi?
Ciao.
À bientôt
À tout à l'heure.

Familiar Style (Tu)

Hi!
Hello. / Good morning. / Good afternoon.
How's it going?
Okay.
Not bad.
So-so.
And you?
Bye.
See you soon.
See you later.

If someone asks you your name, the following would be appropriate responses:

Je m'appelle *Paul*.

Mon nom est *Annick*.

Georges.

SUBJUNCTIVE

A. FORMATION

1. ENDINGS -To form the subjunctive of regular verbs, drop the -ENT ending of the 3rd person plural form of the present tense and add the following endings:

je	→	-e	nous	→	-ions
tu	→	-es	vous	→	-iez
il			ils	→	-ent
elle	→	-e	elles		
on					

2. IRREGULAR STEMS

- a. The following verbs have two subjunctive stems: one for the nous and vous form and one for the remaining forms.

	<u>NOUS / VOUS</u>	<u>ALL OTHER FORMS</u>
aller	all-	aill-
appeler	appel-	appell-
croire	croy-	croi-
devoir	dev-	doiv-
mourir	mour-	meur-
prendre	pren-	prenn-
recevoir	recev-	reçoiv-
valoir	val-	vaill-
venir	ven-	vienn-
voir	voy-	voi-
vouloir	voul-	veuill-

- b. The following verbs have only one stem:

faire	fais-
pouvoir	puiss-
savoir	sach-

c. The following verbs have both irregular stems and endings:

AVOIR - TO HAVE		ETRE - TO BE	
je aie	nous avons	je sois	nous soyons
tu aies	vous avez	tu sois	vous soyez
il elle ait on	ils elles aient	il elle soit on	ils elles soient

B. USAGE of the Subjunctive

Emotion / Opinion / Judgement	
<i>ETRE</i> +	heureux(-euse) + <i>QUE</i> + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive content(e) triste désolé(e) fâché(e) furieux(-euse) étonné(e) ravi(e) surpris(e) déçu(e)
<i>AVOIR</i> +	peur + <i>QUE</i> + Subject + Verb in subjunctive
Craindre Regretter S'étonner	+ <i>QUE</i> + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS

Il est + bon
 triste
 étonnant
 (in)utile
 curieux
 bizarre
 étrange
 honteux
 surprenant
 important + *QUE* + subject + Verb in Subjunctive
 mauvais
 merveilleux
 pénible
 (in)juste
 naturel
 regrettable
 rare
 normal

C'est + dommage + *QUE* + subject + Verb in Subjunctive
 Ce n'est pas + la peine

Il suffit
 Il vaut mieux + *QUE* + subject + Verb in Subjunctive
 Il convient

Doubt / Possibility / Uncertainty

Douter + *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

Ne pas être sûr
 Ne pas être certain
 Ne pas penser + *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive
 Ne pas croire
 Ne pas espérer

Penser
 Croire (Interrogative) + *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive
 Espérer

IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS

Il est + douteux
possible

+ *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

Il se peut
Il semble

Wishes / Desires

aimer (bien)

désirer

exiger

préférer + *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

souhaiter

vouloir (bien)

Necessity / Obligation

Demander
Insister pour
Empêcher

+ *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS

Il est - nécessaire
 essentiel

- *QUE* + Subject + Verb in Subjunctive

Il faut (absolument)

CONJUNCTIONS THAT TAKE THE SUBJUNCTIVE

CONJUNCTION (+ subjunctive)		PREPOSITION (+ Infinitive)
à moins que (+ ne)	unless	à moins de
sans que	without	sans
à condition que	on the condition	à condition de
afin que	so that	afin de
pour que	in order that	pour
de peur que (+ ne)	for fear that	de peur de
de crainte que (+ ne)	for fear that	de crainte de
avant que (+ ne)	before	avant de
en attendant que	waiting for	en attendant de
jusqu'à ce que	until	-
bien que	although	-
quoique	although	-
pourvu que	provided that	-