French articles

DEFINITE ARTICLES: LE, LA, L', LES

INDEFINITE ARTICLES: UN, UNE, DES

Vocabulaire

les articles

DEFINITE		·le	>the (m.sing.)
		· la	>the (f.sing.)
		• '	>the (m/f + voyelle)
		· les	>the (m/f pl.)
INDEFINITE		• un	>a/an (m.sing.)
	$\left\{ \right.$	• une	>a/an (f.sing.)
		• des	>some (m/f pl.)

le, la, l', les (definite articles)

What do these words mean?

*These words ALL mean THE.

· So how do you know which one to use??????

When to use which one?

- * Well, first of all, if the noun is <u>plural</u>, there is only <u>one</u> definite article you *can* use: les
- Example → to say the teachers you would say:
- · les professeurs.
- ❖ (If a noun is plural, you don't really need to know if it's masculine or feminine in order to choose the correct article- because there is only ONE plural article to choose from: les)

- ❖ If your noun is <u>singular</u> (that means you're talking about only <u>one</u> thing), then you have to choose from *le, la, l*
- *Your choice of definite article depends on the gender of the noun that follows (is the word masculine? <u>or</u> feminine?)
- In French, every noun has a gender—it is either masculine or feminine.
- In order to choose between le or la, you have to know the gender of the noun.

Use LA with feminine nouns

- Since the noun table (table) is feminine if you want to say the table you would say:
- la table
- Since carte (map) is feminine, how would you say the map?
- la carte
- Magnifique!

Use LE with masculine nouns

- Since the noun crayon (pencil) is masculine if you want to say the pencil you would say:
- · le crayon

- Since stylo (pen) is masculine, how would you say the pen?
- le stylo
- · Fantastique!

· So when do we use /'?

- · See if you can figure out the rule:
- · l'oignon (m) = the onion
- · l'agrafeuse (f) = the stapler
- l'école (f) = the school
- · What do these FRENCH words have in common?

That's right!!!

They all:

- ·Start with a vowel
- ·AND are singular.

Use L' with singular masculine or feminine nouns that start with a VOWEL

/ is used to mean the in front of a masculine or feminine noun starting with a vowel.

• Example: I' ordinateur

Révision

- 1. <u>le</u> livre (m) = the book
- 2. <u>le</u> <u>prix (m) = the price</u>
- 3. <u>la</u> coupe glacée (f) = the ice cream sundae
- 4. <u>les</u> boisson<u>s</u> (f) = the drinks
- 5. <u>les</u> oignon<u>s</u> (m) = the onions
- 6. ____<u>l'</u> ordinateur (m) = the computer

Vous êtes très intelligents!

· So let's move on to indefinite articles...

un, une, des (indefinite articles)

- * un, une & des are indefinite articles.
- (They don't refer to any specific item—any one will do.)
- $\frac{\text{un}}{\text{une}} = a \text{ (or } an)$
- ❖ Des = some

Examples

- ·un livre = a book
- •une portion = a serving
- ·des frites = some fries

- un oignon = an onionune pomme=an apple

un, une, des

❖In front of a masculine singular noun use...
un

❖In front of a feminine singular noun use...
une

❖ In front of a masculine or feminine plural noun use...

des