

1. nouns
2. determiners
3. adverbs
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8. pronouns
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NOUNS

introduction

number: singular and plural

gender: masculine and feminine

voilà vs. il y a: devices for introducing nouns

temps, heure, fois: different nouns for 'time'



DETERMINERS

introduction

definite articles

def. articles with physical characteristics, ex. **elle a les cheveux longs**

indefinite articles

partitive articles

possessive determiners: **mon, ma, mes**, etc.

demonstrative determiners: **ce, cet, cette, ces**

expressions of quantity: **beaucoup de, un peu de**, etc.

tout

indefinite determiners



ADVERBS

introduction

formation and placement

placement of adverbs with the passé composé

comparative and superlative of adverbs

il y a 'ago'

bon/meilleur vs. bien/mieux

tôt, tard, en avance, en retard, à l'heure



ADJECTIVES

introduction
formation and placement
adjectives before the noun
irregular adjectives
adjectives whose meaning varies with placement
comparison of adjectives
superlative of adjectives
bon/meilleur (adjectives) vs. bien/mieux (adverbs)
participles as adjectives
↑

VERBS

introduction
regular verbs
-er verbs
-er verbs (regular)
-er verbs (stem changing)
-ir verbs
-ir verbs (regular)
-ir verbs (irreg) like ouvrir 'to open'
-ir verbs (irreg) like partir 'to leave,' sortir 'to go out,' dormir 'to sleep'
-re verbs
-re verbs (regular)
-re verbs (irregular) like prendre 'to take'
-re verbs (irregular) like mettre 'to put, to place'
-re verbs (irregular) like suivre 'to follow', vivre 'to live'
common irregular verbs
être 'to be'
avoir 'to have'
avoir expressions, ex. **il y a, avoir besoin de**, etc.
aller 'to go'
faire 'to do,' 'to make'
faire expressions
venir 'to come'
boire, croire, voir: 'to drink', 'to believe', 'to see'
savoir vs. connaître: two ways of knowing
dire, lire, écrire: 'to say', 'to read', 'to write'
pronominal verbs: **se raser, se lever, se disputer**
modal verbs: vouloir 'to want to,' pouvoir 'to be able to,' devoir 'to have to'
impersonal verbs and expressions: il faut, il est important de ...
quitter, partir, sortir, laisser: different verbs for 'to leave'
infinitive constructions, including past and negative
causative faire (faire+infinitif)
transitive vs. intransitive constructions
present participle
↑

NEGATION

introduction
basic negation: ne ... pas (don't, not)
alternate forms (1):
ne ... jamais (never)
ne ... rien (nothing)
ne ... personne (nobody, no one)

ne ... pas du tout (not at all)

ne ... plus (no more, any longer)

alternate forms (2):

ne ... aucun(e) (not one)

ne ... ni ... ni (neither ... nor)

ne ... que (only)

one word negative responses: **si, jamais, personne, rien**



PREPOSITIONS

introduction

common prepositions

contractions of **à** and **de** with definite article

depuis vs **il y a ... que**

depuis with imperfect

depuis, pendant, pour

prepositions with place names

prepositions with infinitives



PRONOUNS

introduction

subject pronouns: **je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles**

c'est vs. il/elle est

disjunctive pronouns: **moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, elles, eux**

direct object pronouns: **me, te, le, la, nous, vous, les**

indirect object pronouns: **me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur**

pronoun: **y**

pronoun: **en**

relative pronouns: **qui** and **que**

relative pronouns: **ce qui** and **ce que**

relative pronouns: **dont, ce dont, où, lequel**

order of object pronouns

indefinite pronouns: **chacun** and **quelqu'un**

demonstrative pronouns: **celui, celle, ceux, celles**

possessive pronouns: **le mien, la mienne**, etc.



CONJUNCTIONS

introduction

coordinating conjunctions: **et, mais, ou, puis, car**, etc.

subordinating conjunctions: **pendant que, quand, depuis que**, etc.

conjunctions that take the subjunctive



TENSE/ASPECT/MOOD/VOICE

introduction

present tense

past tenses

passé immédiat (venir de+infinitive)

passé composé with avoir

passé composé with être

passé composé of pronominal verbs

imparfait: formation

- imparfait: states of being, habitual actions
- imparfait: idiomatic uses (suggestions, wishes, depuis, venir de)
- narration: passé composé vs. imparfait
- plus-que-parfait
- passé simple (literary tense)
- passé antérieur (literary tense)
- future tenses
 - futur proche (aller+infinitive)
 - simple future (regular)
 - simple future (irregular)
 - future: usage
 - futur antérieur
- imperative mood (regular and pronominal)
- subjunctive mood
 - regular subjunctive formation
 - irregular subjunctive formation
 - usage: obligation
 - usage: doubt
 - usage: will, emotion, desire
 - conjunctions that take the subjunctive
 - past subjunctive
 - summary
 - ways to avoid the subjunctive
- conditional mood
 - conditional
 - past conditional
 - si clauses – summary
- reported speech in present
- reported speech in past
- active voice vs. passive voice

[↑](#)

INTERROGATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

- introduction
- yes/no questions: **est-ce que, n'est-ce pas**
- questions with subject/verb inversion
- interrogative adjective **quel** (with exclamative usage)
- interrogative pronouns: **qui, qui est-ce que, qu'est-ce qui, qu'est-ce que**
- interrogative pronoun **lequel**
- interrogative words

[↑](#)

ETC

- site overview
- cast of characters
- credits
- search this site
- website help

[↑](#)



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- [all pages](#) .zip archive of *Tex's French Grammar* in pdf format: 10.3 MB
- [adj1](#) introduction to adjectives
- [adj2](#) adjectives: formation and placement

adj3	adjectives that precede the noun
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con3	subordinating conjunctions
credits	credits and acknowledgments
det1	introduction to determiners
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det2	determiners: definite articles
det3	definite articles with physical characteristics
det4	determiners: indefinite articles
det5	determiners: partitive articles
det6	possessive determiners
det7	demonstrative determiners
det8	determiners: expressions of quantity
det9	tout
help	help using this website
index	tex's index: la grammaire de l'absurde
int1	introduction to interrogatives
int2	yes/no questions: est-ce que, n'est-ce pas
int3	questions with subject/verb inversion
int4	interrogative and exclamative quel
int5	interrogative pronouns
int6	interrogative pronoun lequel
int7	interrogative words: où, quand, comment ...
neg1	introduction to negation
neg2	basic negation: ne ... pas
neg3	alternate forms (1) ne ... jamais, rien, personne, etc.
neg4	alternate forms (2) ne ... aucun, ni ... ni, que
neg5	one-word negative sentences si, jamais, etc.
no1	introduction to nouns
no2	number: singular, plural
no3	gender: masculine, feminine
no4	voilà vs. il y a
no5	temps, heure, fois
overview	about this site: overview
pre1	introduction to prepositions
pre1a	common prepositions
pre2	contractions of à and de with definite article
pre3	prepositions with places
pre4	prepositions with infinitives
pred1	depuis vs. il y a ... que, ça fait ... que, and voilà ... que
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pro10	indefinite pronouns
pro11	demonstrative pronouns
pro12	possessive pronouns
pro2	subject pronouns
pro3	c'est vs il/elle est
pro4	disjunctive pronouns
pro5	direct object pronouns
pro6	pronoun y
pro7	pronoun en
pro8	indirect object pronouns
pro9	order of object pronouns present tense
pror1	relative pronouns: qui and que
pror2	relative pronouns: ce qui, ce que
pror3	relative pronouns: dont, où, etc. present tense
ta1	intro to tense, aspect, mood, voice
tac1	conditional
tac2	past conditional
tac3	si clauses
tad1	reported speech in the present
tad2	reported speech in the past
taf1	futur proche
taf2	simple future: regular
taf3	simple future: irregular
taf4	future: usage
taf5	futur antérieur
tai1	imperative mood
tap1	recent past (venir de + infinitive)
tap10	passé simple
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tap2	passé composé with avoir
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tap6	imparfait: states of being, habitual actions
tap7	imparfait: idiomatic uses
tap8	narration: passé composé vs. imparfait
tap9	plus-que-parfait
tapr1	present tense
tas1	regular subjunctive
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tas3a	subjunctive usage: obligation
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tas5	conjunctions that take the subjunctive
tas6	past subjunctive
tas7	subjunctive summary
tas8	ways to avoid the subjunctive
tav1	active vs. passive voice
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vre4	re verbs (irregular) like suivre, vivre
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