



Paul Ostroverhy

2022 Easter Holiday Extended Linguistic Project

French Verbs

French Grammar with the Highest Authority of the French Language,
the Honourable Charlotte of Oxford and most importantly Leicestershire
of whose invaluable help this work could not have been done.

CONTENT OF THE LESSONS:

FRENCH VERBS

The aim of this course was to give Paul under a very attentive and professional guidance
a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French verb conjugations based on a daily 1h lesson.

LINGUISTICS

And Linguistic exercises based on the Oxford entry exams (1h per day)

LITERATURE

The whole course lasted 3h per day so in its frame there was also a study of Beckett major plays (1h per day)

ITALIAN CULTURE

Some Italian civilisation lectures

GENERAL NOTICE BY THE TUTOR::

The aim of this linguistic project is to equip Paul with all the tools he needs to have a strong base in grammatical structures, which he can have at his disposal when writing in French. As well as this, to cover a wider array of general language/linguistic skills, we will be completely past MLAT and LAT papers (language aptitude tests) to explore the building blocks of a language, whether known or otherwise. Culturally-wise, too, we will cover a wide range of both French and Italian literature, to explore important philosophical and cultural movements and ideas in the history of both countries.

GENERAL NOTICE BY THE STUDENT::

There is one central question that is posed before we delve deep and fully immerse myself – how am I to grasp a sufficient proficiency in french grammar? The answer is by following what we will be doing, on the development of linguistic skills through french-english and english-french translations, a look at french literature as well as italian to also know the beauty that is made out of the language, the art through prose, and naturally the following of the Bescherelle Grammar Book of French. I hope, that by the end of those numerous lessons of which I am very much looking forward to, I will be able to say to my french tutor, thank you.

2022/03/29 Tuesday Lesson One: Avoir

GRAMMAR

- We did avoir in the present imperfect and perfect tense.
- We went into detail of the different uses of *l'imparfait*
- Paul struggled with the spelling at first, but quickly developed his accuracy in writing verb endings

LITERATURE

- Samuel Beckett - The mind, body and self in Molloy
- He showed great interest in this subject, and we had a detailed discussion about the structure of essay writing.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- I think that the french grammar has proved to be an inspiring lesson in life of which I am now applying its well-structured sense to my daily way of life so as to have a more organised and a more acute perception of reality. Furthermore, Beckett has proved to be an influential person in my life and has helped me develop a new way of looking at things, particularly enjoying the part where Molloy starts licking rocks in search of meaning and another part when he falls in a ditch and can not come back until somebody helps him out. I visited Beckett's grave in Montparnasse as an *homage* to the Irish man.

2022/03/30 Wednesday Lesson Two: **Avoir pt. 2**

GRAMMAR

- We finished *avoir*, focusing on the futur simple, conditional, past conditional and the plus-que-parfait.
- We studied the grammatical structure of how to construct each tense, constructing equations to more easily remember each construction. I have also been teaching him grammatical language to enable him to be able to use grammar books more easily.
- Paul struggled a bit with the new grammatical terms, such as auxiliary, pronouns etc. but he is quickly coming to grips with them.

LINGUISTICS

- We began to look at the Oxford Language Aptitude Test - an admission test which exercises the student's ability to infer grammatical structures of a made-up language

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- I think that it was a little hard to grasp the connection of grammatical terminology such as the link between the conditional, the present subjunctive and what terms actually are, in the sense that I knew the terms due to my verbal fluency but did not necessarily know that they were in such and such grammatical group.

2022/03/31 Thursday Lesson Three: Être

GRAMMAR

- This time we moved onto être, going through every tense.
- Today, Paul was much faster at going through the verbs. He did really well at remembering complex tenses such as the subjunctive without my help.

LITERATURE

- Today we looked at Beckett's plays *Oh les beaux jours* and *Fin de Partie*, focusing on the themes of minimalism, and absurdism. We first looked at an example essay, and picked apart the different themes, then moved on to seeing video clips of each play, to see how they are portrayed visually.
- Paul engaged well with the plays, taking interest especially in the contrast between costuming and themes.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

Interesting and passionate. I find that these post-apocalyptic void fascinating and quite depressing must I admit but that is the point of Beckett, for I see no other point he tries to make that is positive, it is deeply existential.

STRUCTURE

* FR verb conjugations

* Translation Eng → Fr / Fr → Eng

* Ox past papers → linguistics

* Fr / IT literature

passé conditionnel = would have had
pronoun + conditional + past participle
aux (avoir/être)

plus que parfait = had had
pronoun + imperfect + past participle.
aux (avoir/être)

perfect past

pronoun + present aux (avoir/être) + past participle

Present Subjunctive:

je sois
tu sois
il soit
nous soyons
vous soyez
ils soient

Paul:

Être:

Present:

je suis I am
tu es
il est
nous sommes
vous êtes
ils sont

Imperfect:

j'étais I was
tu étais
il était
nous étions
vous étiez
ils étaient

Future Tense:

je serai
tu seras
il sera
nous serons
vous serez
ils seront

Passé Composé:

j'ai été I was
tu as été
il a été
nous avons été
vous avez été
ils ont été

Plus que Parfait:

j'avais été
tu avais été
il avait été
nous avions été
vous aviez été
ils avaient été

Conditional:

je serais
tu serais
il serait
nous serions
vous seriez
ils seraient

Conditional: Pronoun + Future stem + Imperfect Verb Ending



2022/04/01 Friday Lesson Four: Pouvoir

GRAMMAR

- Today we started to cover the modal verbs in French, beginning with pouvoir. We went over the grammatical 'equations' of the tenses again, and Paul is becoming much more confident at using grammatical terminology

ITALIAN LITERATURE/CINEMA

- In literature today we covered Umberto Eco's *Il nome della rosa*, a detective novel that explores the concept of subjective truth, reason and the imagination

- We also looked at the film trailer, to visually show the concept of deduction and reasoning that we first read about

- We continue to look at the structure of university-style essay writing, and use an example essay each day as a springboard into a focused discussion on a specific theme in the book (today was reason and truth.)

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- Did the subjunctive, the past participle and so forth with the verb pouvoir in such a term, and it was rather nice although for the 'vous puissiez' was a little hard to remind me of that.

Modal Verbs:

Pouvoir
Vouloir
Devoir
Savoir

Pouvoir:

je peux
tu peux
il peut
nous pouvons
vous pouvez
ils peuvent

l'imparfait:

je pouvais
tu pouvais
il pouvait
nous pouvions
vous pouviez
ils pouvaient

Conditional:

je pourrais
tu pourrais
il pourrait
nous pourrions
vous pourriez
ils pourraient

passé composé:

j'ai pu
tu as pu
il a pu

nous avons pu
vous avez pu
ils ont pu

I would
be able to.

Plus que Parfait:

I would have been able to

j'aurais pu
tu aurais pu
il aurait pu
nous aurions pu
vous auriez pu
ils auraient pu

Pronoun + present
auxiliary +
past participle
(pour le passé composé)

Simple Future:

je pourrai
tu pourras
il pourra
nous pourrons
vous pourrez
ils pourront

Subjunctive:

je puisse
tu puisses
il puisse
nous puissions
vous puissiez
ils puissent

'l'état c'est moi' Louis XIV

Plus que Parfait: pronoun + imperfect auxiliary + past
participle
Conditional tense: Future tense + Imperfect endings

2022/04/02 Saturday Lesson Five: **Vouloir**

GRAMMAR

- Today we looked at the conjugations of vouloir, again linking them to the tense 'equations'
- Paul is beginning to be able to recite these 'equations' well in order to work out how to form tenses with less help from me.

LITERATURE

- Rabelais - today we studied Gargantua and Pantagruel, focusing on the concepts of paradox and idealism. Again using an example essay to begin with, we discussed idealism, and the impossibility of a Utopian society.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION: Grammar:

- Regarding Grammar, I think that that the verb vouloir passed reasonably well for the present tense, l'imparfait and plus que parfait although a few reminders were need, and the subjunctive was quite strange, although I grasped it after help being most generously given by my tutor.

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THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION: Literature:

For literature, after a good table tennis break which delved into the many depths of style and how one can serve a ball in such and such fashion, we read an essay of Rabelais written by my Oxford tutor, of which I found not only fascinating but its immersion highly beneficial to knowing that Rabelais' language is very archaic.

Passé Composé: Pronoun + Present Auxiliary + Past Participle

Plus que Parfait: Pronoun + l'imparfait auxiliary + Past Participle

Future Simple: Pronoun + Future Stem + Future Endings (avoir)

Conditional: Pronoun + Future Stem + l'imparfait ending

The Subjunctive: verb endings behave like regular present verbs except 'nous' and 'vous' which take on the imparfait form. "Charlotte Subjunctive:

je veuille
tu veuilles
il veuille
nous voulions
vous vouliez
ils veuillent

werden

ich werde
du wirst
es/sie/es wird
wir werden
ihr werdet
sie werden

fahren

ich fahre
du fährst
es/sie/es fährt

sein

ich bin
du bist
es/sie/es ist
wir sind
ihr seid
sie sind

Vouloir:

Present Tense:

je veux
tu veux
il veut
nous voulons
vous voulez
ils veulent

l'imparfait:

je voulais
tu voulais
il voulait
nous voulions
vous vouliez
ils voulaient

Future Simple:

je voudrai
tu voudras
il voudra
nous voudrons
vous voudrez
ils voudront

Passé Composé:

j'ai voulu
tu as voulu
il a voulu
nous avons voulu
vous avez voulu
ils ont voulu

Plus que Parfait:

j'avais voulu
tu avais voulu
il avait voulu
nous avions voulu
vous aviez voulu
ils avaient voulu

Conditional:

je voudrais
tu voudrais
il voudrait
nous voudrions
vous voudriez
ils voudraient

2022/04/04 Monday Lesson Six: Regular ER, IR and RE verbs

GRAMMAR

- Today we looked at the regular patterns of the three types of verbs: ER, IR and RE. I had Paul write out the present, imperfect and perfect tenses, and we compared how the verbs behave differently, and their similarities.
- He did very well at remembering the tenses + their construction with little to no help. The only main issue that still remains is remembering whether the je/tu/il form ends in 's' or 't'

LINGUISTICS

- We looked at another LAT paper today (Language Aptitude Test), and Paul worked hard with the unfamiliar language, forming a list of grammatical rules which we then used to translate the example sentences.

LITERATURE

- I did a quick introduction to Montaigne today, specifically his *Essais*, and his representation of the self. We will continue with this tomorrow more in depth, having only had time to summarise the *Essais* and give a brief summary of Montaigne's intentions.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- We were immersed into the quintessential tenet of the french grammar that renders it a classic, the regular ER, IR and RE of which it was reasonably easy and did not cause any major disturbances on an emotional, physical, intellectual and spiritual scale. We also looked at the made up 'Sobot' language, of which I pronounce à la hongroise thus pronouncing it 'shobot' and an intonation at the first letter. We also had a table tennis break before going into a virtuoso finale of introducing myself to none other than the famed Montaigne and reading another lovely essay written by my Tutor.

ER:

Donner → donn[er]
Present

je donn-e
tu donn-es
il donn-e
nous donn-ons
vous donn-ez
ils donn-ent

l'imparfait

je donn-ais
tu donn-ais
il donn-ait
nous donn-ions
vous donn-iez
ils donn-aient

Passé Composé ER → e

j'ai donné
tu as donné
il a donné
nous avons donné
vous avez donné
ils ont donné

IR:

Finir → Fin[ir]

present

je fin-is
tu fin-is
il fin-it
nous fin-issons
vous fin-issez
ils fin-issent

l'imparfait

je finiss-ais
tu finiss-ais
il finiss-ait
nous finiss-ions
vous finiss-iez
ils finiss-aient

Passé Composé IR → i

j'ai fini
tu as fini
il a fini
nous avons fini
vous avez fini
ils ont fini

RE:

Vendre → Vend[re]

present

je vend-s
tu vend-s
il vend
nous vend-ons
vous vend-ez
ils vend-ent

l'imparfait

je vend-ais
tu vend-ais
il vend-ait
nous vend-ions
vous vend-iez
ils vend-aient

Passé Composé RE → u

j'ai vendu
tu as vendu
il a vendu
nous avons vendu
vous avez vendu
ils ont vendu

Notes:

"To find the imperfect stem take the 'nous' form of the present and take away the 'ons'."
Unpublished 9/04/22

2022/04/05 Tuesday Lesson Seven: Regular ER, IR and RE verbs pt. 2

GRAMMAR

- Today we finished the regular verb patterns, covering the simple future, conditional, pluperfect and the present subjunctive
- Paul did very well in today's lesson, engaging well and needing little help with the conjugations

LITERATURE

- We finished Montaigne today, looking at the fragmented perception of the self, and the constantly changing idea of identity as it develops through time.

TRANSLATION

- We carried on translation a passage by Annie Ernaux, thinking about the passage from literal to natural sounding translations (French into English)

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- The Pupil's Reflection: We had a continuation of the modal verbs and the subjunctive as well as the conditional and the *futur simple* of which it all went reasonably well, as well as an immersion into the Oxford life and its various particularities such as its garden parties, libraries, gardens, and which college has so and so, which ended in me being more informed into Oxford way of life. We finished to read the tutor's essay on Montaigne, and studied a little of him too, which was nice, as well as doing some linguistics with translation of french literature into english, which was harder than I would think it would be, although the direct translation is fairly easy least to say more than manageable.

ER:

Donner → donn[er]

Conditional

je donner-ais
 tu donner-ais
 il donner-ait
 nous donner-ions
 vous donner-iez
 ils donner-aient

Plus que Parfait

j'avais donné
 tu avais donné
 il avait donné
 nous avions donné
 vous aviez donné
 ils avaient donné

Subjunctive

je donn-e
 tu donn-es
 il donn-e
 nous donn-ions
 vous donn-iez
 ils donn-ent

Future Simple

je donner-ai
 tu donner-as
 il donner-a
 nous donner-ons
 vous donner-ez
 ils donner-ont

IR:

Finir → Fin[ir]

Conditional

je finir-ais
 tu finir-ais
 il finir-ait
 nous finir-ions
 vous finir-iez
 ils finir-aient

Plus que Parfait

j'avais fini
 tu avais fini
 il avait fini
 nous avions fini
 vous aviez fini
 ils avaient fini

Subjunctive

je finiss-e
 tu finiss-es
 il finiss-e
 nous finiss-ions
 vous finiss-iez
 ils finiss-ent

Future Simple

je finir-ai
 tu finir-as
 il finir-a
 nous finir-ons
 vous finir-ez
 ils finir-ont

RE:

Vendre → Vend[re]

Conditional

je vendr-ais
 tu vendr-ais
 il vendr-ait
 nous vendr-ions
 vous vendr-iez
 ils vendr-aient

Plus que Parfait

j'avais vendu
 tu avais vendu
 il avait vendu
 nous avions vendu
 vous aviez vendu
 ils avaient vendu

Subjunctive

je vend-e
 tu vend-es
 il vend-e
 nous vend-ions
 vous vend-iez
 ils vend-ent

Future Simple

je vendr-ai
 tu vendr-as
 il vendr-a
 nous vendr-ons
 vous vendr-ez
 ils vendr-ont

Notes:

"To find the imperfect stem take the 'nous' form of the present and take away the 'ons'."
 Charles 4/04/22

"In the future simple, 're' verbs use the infinitive minus the 'e' as the stem."
 Charles 5/09/2022 Paris.

"To form the subjunctive, take the 'ils' form minus the 'ent' plus the subjunctive ending."
 Charles 5/04/2022

2022/04/06 Wednesday Lesson Eight: **Passé Composé**

GRAMMAR

- Today we focused on a detailed deconstruction of the passé composé. We looked at which verbs use the auxiliary avoir, and which use être. We made a list of verbs that use être, using an acronym to help Paul more easily remember them. We also covered how reflexive verbs behave in the past tense, which triggers the past participle endings to need an agreement.

ITALIAN LITERATURE

- D'Annunzio - today we looked at the Italian novelist D'Annunzio, and discussed his exploration of decadentism, aestheticism and self-creation to become a work of art. We looked at the trilogy *Il Ciclo della Rosa*, and how he employs the Nietzschean philosophy of the *Übermensch*

- Paul was very engaged in conversation, and we discussed D'Annunzio in comparison to *The Picture of Dorian Grey*, which is a book that he read, and is written in a similar style with similar themes.

TRANSLATION

- We did more of the translation a passage by Annie Ernaux, thinking about the passage from literal to natural sounding translations (French into English)

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- We did some passé composé which is the classic of the french grammar, and it was reasonably understandable, and there was a quick, deep dive into d'Annunzio of which his striving for the perfect ideal of himself was quite a failure I dare say. The translation continued, and some parts do get one's mind to properly think on language.

Pronoun + Present Tense Auxiliary + Past Participle = Passé Composé

Verbs with avoir:

manger

j'ai mangé
tu as mangé
il a mangé
nous avons mangé
vous avez mangé
ils ont mangé

Verbs with être:

aller

je suis allé(e)
tu es allé(e)
il est allé(e)
vous êtes allé(e)s
ils sont allé(e)s

Devenir
Renevier

Monter
Retourner
Sortir

Venir
Aller
Vainre

Descendre
Entrer
Rentner

Tomber
Rester
Arriver
Mourir
Partir

être

Note:

"All reflexive verbs take 'être' in the passé composé."
C.M. 6/04/22



Reflexive verbs:

se lever

Present:

je me lève
tu te lèves
il se lève
nous nous levons
vous vous levez
ils se lèvent

Past:

je me suis levé(e)
tu t'es levé(e)
il s'est levé(e)
nous nous sommes levé(e)s
vous vous êtes levé(e)s
ils se sont levé(e)s

2022/04/07 Thursday Lesson Nine: **Aller + Direct/Indirect pronouns**

GRAMMAR

- Today in grammar we looked at the verb aller, taking care to take note of the irregular future form, and the subjunctive
- We also started to cover direct/indirect object pronouns - what they are, when they are used, and when they agree with the past participle. Paul struggled with this a bit at first, but quickly grasped the concept and was able to come up with examples on his own.

ITALIAN LITERATURE

- Today we looked at Pirandello, a modern Italian playwright. I briefly summarised the three plays *Sei personaggi in cerca di un autore*, *Enrico IV*, and *Così è (se vi pare)*, and we then proceeded to discuss the overlapping themes and ideas.
- The essay topic we looked at covered the concept of identity, and external/internal masks - and what the medium of theatre adds to these ideas, rather than the previous novels that we have been studying.

TRANSLATION

- We finished the Annie Ernaux translation, and Paul did well at finding idiomatic ways to express French ideas in English.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- I really much liked our lesson, for french grammar went forward, and we went forward and as such my knowledge of this language grew in proficiency, and after a steady heavy full on work in a deep immersion of french grammar with the verb aller in all its forms (conditional, imperfect, present, and indirect and direct) We had a lovely italian immersion of Pirandello of whose *Enrico IV* was a fascinating play, whose film adaption with Marcello Mastroianni is definitely the one to watch. We read another immaculate, if I may permit to say such a term, essay from Mlle Charlotte my dear tutor and it was lovely to read, amongst another form of loveliness that reposed in table tennis, although I am planning to introduce pétanque.

aller:

Présent

je vais
tu vas
il va
nous allons
vous allez
ils vont

L'imparfait

j'allais
tu allais
il allait
nous allions
vous alliez
ils allaient

Futur Simple

j'irai
tu iras
il ira
nous irons
vous irez
ils iront

Passé Composé

je suis allé(e)
tu es allé(e)
il est allé(e)
nous sommes allé(e)s
vous êtes allé(e)s
ils ont allé(e)s

Plus que Parfait

j'étais allé(e)
tu étais allé(e)
il était allé(e)
nous étions allé(e)s
vous étiez allé(e)s
ils étaient allé(e)s

Conditionnel

j'irais
tu irais
il irait
nous irions
vous iriez
ils iraient

Subjunctive

qu'elle aille
qu'elle ailles
qu'il aille
qu'ils aillent
qu'elle aillent
qu'ils aillent

je l'ai aimé
I loved him
je l'ai aimée
I loved her
je les ai aimés
I loved them

Direct

je me
tu te
il/elle le/la
nous nous
vous vous
ils les

Verbs which take direct objects.

Indirect

je me
tu te
il lui
nous nous
vous vous
ils leur

Verbs which take indirect object.



"For the imperfect tense take the nous form of the present tense, take away the nous and add the imperfect endings." MacLennan 11/09/2022 Paris.

"write il, tu and that." Ullrich 07/04/2022 Paris.

Verbs with preceding direct object pronouns: in the past the past participle agrees with the direct object pronoun

Pronoun + Future Stem + imperfect endings
Conditional

2022/04/08 Friday Lesson Ten: **Faire + Plus-que-parfait**

GRAMMAR

- Today we looked at the conjugations of *faire*, taking care to make note of the irregular forms of the futur simple, and subjunctive.
- We also looked in detail at the plus-que-parfait, making sure to clearly establish in which circumstances it can be used.
- Paul did well at tackling the irregularities of this verb, and with some help came up with a few examples of the plus-que-parfait in both French and English.

ITALIAN CULTURE

- We had a discussion about the man-made micronation Rose Island, an island artificially created just outside of the Italian province Rimini which tried to gain independence in the 1970s. We looked into the official flag, the way they engineered the structure, and the eventual destruction of the island.

FRENCH LITERATURE

- Today we covered the topic of 'travel writing' - specifically Montaigne's *Des cannibales*, and Diderot's *Supplément au voyage de Bougainville*. We discussed their views on cannibalism, and the allegorical aspect linking to criticism of the Catholic church and transubstantiation.
- Paul seemed to find this topic very interesting, and engaged well in our discussion.

LINGUISTICS

- We took a lot for the first time today at the French grammar section of the MLAT (the modern language admissions test at Oxford) - which places great importance on grammatical accuracy. Paul did well, but did fall into some grammar traps, which we went through as we marked his work. We will continue with this tomorrow.

THE PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- With an ice bath I felt full of energy and my being was very much in a state of attention and productivity which manifested itself through my determined quickness of writing the *present*, *l'imparfait*, *passé composé*, *plus que parfait*, *futur simple*, *conditionnel*, and *subjunctive* of *faire*, of which passed quite nicely, and we had a look at Montaigne's view on cannibalism, which was rather, how should I say, interesting, and Diderot in his views on going back to nature, on the peculiarity of the *Desert de Retz* and some look at Oxford past papers on French that included translations where I could apply my knowledge of french grammar.

Faire:

Present
je fais
tu fais
il fait
nous faisons
vous faites
ils font

L'imparfait
je faisais
tu faisais
il faisait
nous faisions
vous faisiez
ils faisaient

Passé Composé
j'ai fait
tu as fait
il a fait
nous avons fait
vous avez fait
ils ont fait

Plus que Parfait
j'avais fait
tu avais fait
il avait fait
nous avions fait
vous aviez fait
ils avaient fait

Futur Simple
je ferai
tu feras
il fera
nous ferons
vous ferez
ils feront

Conditionnel
je ferais
tu ferais
il ferait
nous ferions
vous feriez
ils feraient

Subjunctive
je fasse
tu fasses
il fasse
nous fassions
vous fassiez
ils fassent

Plus que Parfait

"Plus que Parfait refers to an event that happens in the past BEFORE another past event."
Mlle Michèle 08/09/22
Paris

I had already eaten when she arrived.
J'avais déjà mangé quand elle est arrivée.



"For the imperfect tense, take the nous form of the present tense, take away the 'ons' and add the imperfect endings." "Mademoiselle M 10/09/2022 Paris.

"Write il, tu and that." Mlle Michèle 07/09/2022 Paris.

Verbs with preceding direct object pronouns: in the past the past participle agrees with the direct object pronoun.

2022/04/08 Saturday Lesson Eleven: Devoir

GRAMMAR

- Today we looked at the conjugations of *devoir*, exploring the semi-irregular patterns which allowed him to practice both the regular patterns, and not be caught out in the various irregulars.
- He did well today, but still mixes up the futur simple and the conditional constructions without prompts from me - we will drill this in the next lesson.

LINGUISTICS/GRAMMAR ADMISSIONS TEST

- Paul finished the MLAT french grammar test today, and proved to be much better at the French-English translation than the other sections. He needs to make sure he is very careful in his choices, as it at first seemed very simple - but we went through all the intended traps and solved each grammar task with success.

FRENCH LITERATURE

- Today we continued with travel writing, this time looking at Léry, Thevet and Cartier. We explored what it means to represent another culture from an external perspective - and how this perspective can be biased, or intentionally skew meaning to provide an account that best fitted their interests and expectations at the time.

The Pupil's Reflection:

- We had a lesson of french grammar on *devoir*, and I was feeling full of force and passion, and we had Claude our new blue pen whom as mentioned was named Claude and then was taken away although he was able to leave a trace of his existence behind through a quote of myself, two formulas and writing of the *futur simple*, *conditionnel* and *subjunctive* the others having been written in the fading black pen whom we had a moment of silence for his death that was inevitable. We looked at some MLAT Oxford past papers on french translation, of which went better than the last time although work is need to improve absolutely quite trivial mistakes. And a final virtuoso grande finale on looking at Léry, Thevet and Cartier and their travel writings and how the first two hated each other through rivalry and constantly denounced the other as completely irrelevant, wrong and mistaken, and I showed my tutor the beauty of Lully's music: *Le Roi Danse*.

Devoir:

Present

je dois - I must
 tu dois
 il doit
 nous devons
 vous devez
 ils doivent

l'imparfait

je devais - I had to
 tu devais
 il devait
 nous devions
 vous deviez
 ils devaient

Passé Composé

j'ai dû - I had to
 tu as dû
 il a dû
 nous avons dû
 vous avez dû
 ils ont dû

Plus que Parfait

j'avais dû - I had had to
 tu avais dû
 il avait dû
 nous avions dû
 vous aviez dû
 ils avaient dû

Futur Simple

je devrai - I will have to
 tu devras
 il devra
 nous devrons
 vous devrez
 ils devront

Conditionnel

je devrais
 tu devrais
 il devrait
 nous devrions
 vous devriez
 ils devraient

Subjunctive

je doive
 tu doives
 il doive
 nous devions
 vous deviez
 ils doivent

Futur Simple:

Pronoun + (Future Stem + Future Ending)

Conditionnel:

Pronoun + (Future Stem + Imperfect Ending)



"For the imperfect tense, take the nous form of the present tense, take away the 'ons' and add the 'imperfect ending'."
 - 11/09/2022 Paris.

"To form the subjunctive form you take the 'is' form of the present, take away the 'ent' and add the subjunctive ending."
 Paul

2022/04/09 Monday Lesson Twelve: **Dire + the Passé simple**

GRAMMAR:

- Today we looked at 'dire', and all of its conjugations. Paul has shown clear improvement over these past lessons and filled in each tense with ease and little need for prompts
- I also introduced the 'passé simple', or 'past historic' tense to Paul - a tense only found in French literature. This will hopefully now allow him to spot the conjugations of the notoriously difficult tense when reading French literature. Dire was the focus of this introduction, as it is commonly found in the passé simple in books. To show this, we looked through the book he's currently reading *Vingt ans après* by Dumas and found examples of the new tense.

LINGUISTICS:

- We had another go at a LAT paper today, using the tools I have taught him of identifying grammatical structures - even ones he has not seen before. He was very enthusiastic and was perseverant when trying to find the correct answers.

FRENCH LITERATURE:

- For our final literature session we covered Proust - specifically 'Combray', the first section of *Du côté de chez Swann*, the first book of *À la recherche du temps perdu*. We discussed the passage of time, and how the past and present merge in the famous madeleine episode, as well as looking at the importance of dreams to provide relief to a fragmented self.

PUPIL'S REFLECTION:

- We had a lesson of which I was in full enthusiasm due to the warmth that has gone over the métropole and of which I was very grateful and it was so warm that I had to take off two layers off as I was starting to feel a little dizzy from heat and thought that if it continued I might as well 'tomber dans les pommes'. We had a lovely lesson of grammar on the verb 'dire' of which quite truthfully I was 'skimming through' if one excuses my colloquial term, and we even had a little dive at the *passé simple* of which I very much liked its peculiarity such as '*nous vendîmes*' and as my french tutor reassured me that such grammar was only used in literature, we even went to the book that I was reading '*Vingt ans Après*' by Alexandre Dumas and found some passages with the *passé simple*. We tried to work out a mad up language from the Oxford Language Past Paper. Furthermore, we read an essay of my dear tutor that was on Proust, which with the warmth of the sun and its beams streaming through to bathe the place in sunshine, it was a very nice way of ending the lesson, talking about '*À la recherche du temps perdu*'.

Dire:

Present

je dis
tu dis
il dit
nous disons
vous dites
ils disent

L'imparfait

je disais
tu disais
il disait
nous disions
vous disiez
ils disaient

Passé Composé

j'ai dit
tu as dit
il a dit
nous avons dit
vous avez dit
ils ont dit

Plus que Parfait

j'avais dit
tu avais dit
il avait dit
nous avions dit
vous aviez dit
ils avaient dit

Future Simple

je dirai
tu diras
il dira
nous dirons
vous direz
ils diront

Conditionnel

je dirais
tu dirais
il dirait
nous dirions
vous diriez
ils diraient

Subjunctive

je dise
tu dises
il dise
nous disions
vous disiez
ils disent

Passé Simple

je dis
tu dis
il dit
nous dismes
vous dites
ils dirent

Passé Simple (Past Historic)

"The Simple Past, refers to completed events in the past which has no relevance in the present. Only found in writing in literature" Willie Michelle

er
donner
je donn-ai
tu donn-as
il donn-a
nous donn-âmes
vous donn-âtes
ils donn-èrent

re/ir
vendre
je vend-is
tu vend-is
il vend-it
nous vend-îmes
vous vend-îtes
ils vend-irent

oir
recevoir
je reç-us
tu reç-us
il reç-ut
nous reç-ûmes
vous reç-ûtes
ils reç-urent



"For the imperfect tense, take the nous form of the present tense, take away the 'ons' and add the imperfect endings." Willie Michelle 11/16/2022 Paris.

"To form the subjunctive form you take the 'is' form of the present, take away the 'ent' and add subjunctive ending" Paul

"In the passé simple, to form the stem: er - take 'ous' of the present tense minus the 'ous' then add passé simple endings. re/ir - take the past participle and then take off the final vowel and add the passé simple endings." Willie Michelle 11/16/2022 Paris

FIN