

FRENCH ARTICLES

Articles are words you use before nouns (as *a, an, the* in English).

There are three types of French articles and they all agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

FRENCH DEFINITE ARTICLE

French definite articles are used similarly to their English counterpart, "*the*" to talk about **specific, identified nouns**.

	Singular	Plural	
<b>masculine</b>	le	les	
<b>masc + vowel</b>	l'	les	le ami → l'ami ( <i>the friend</i> )
<b>+ mute h</b>			le homme → l' <u>h</u> omme ( <i>the man</i> )
<b>feminine</b>	la	les	
<b>fem. + vowel</b>	l'	les	la école → l' école ( <i>the school</i> )
<b>+ mute h</b>			la héroïne → l' <u>h</u> éroïne ( <i>the heroine</i> )

EXAMPLE :

	Singular	Plural
<b>Masculine noun</b>	le livre <i>the book</i>	les livres <i>the books</i>
<b>Feminine noun</b>	la table <i>the table</i>	les tables <i>the tables</i>
<b>Before a vowel or mute h</b>	l'orange <i>the orange</i>	les oranges <i>the oranges</i>

**PRONUNCIATION:**

- l'orange
- les oranges

## FRENCH & FRANCE

### INDEFINITE ARTICLE

The indefinite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecified noun or to one/some of something. You can use indefinite articles in front of unnamed, unidentified, or unspecified nouns, as long as they are **countable**.

	Singular	Plural
masculine	un	des
feminine	une	des

### EXAMPLE :

	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	un livre	<i>a book</i>	des livres	<i>some books</i>
	un ami	<i>a friend</i>	des amis	<i>some friends</i>
Feminine	une table	<i>a table</i>	des tables	<i>some tables</i>
	une école	<i>a school</i>	des écoles	<i>some schools</i>

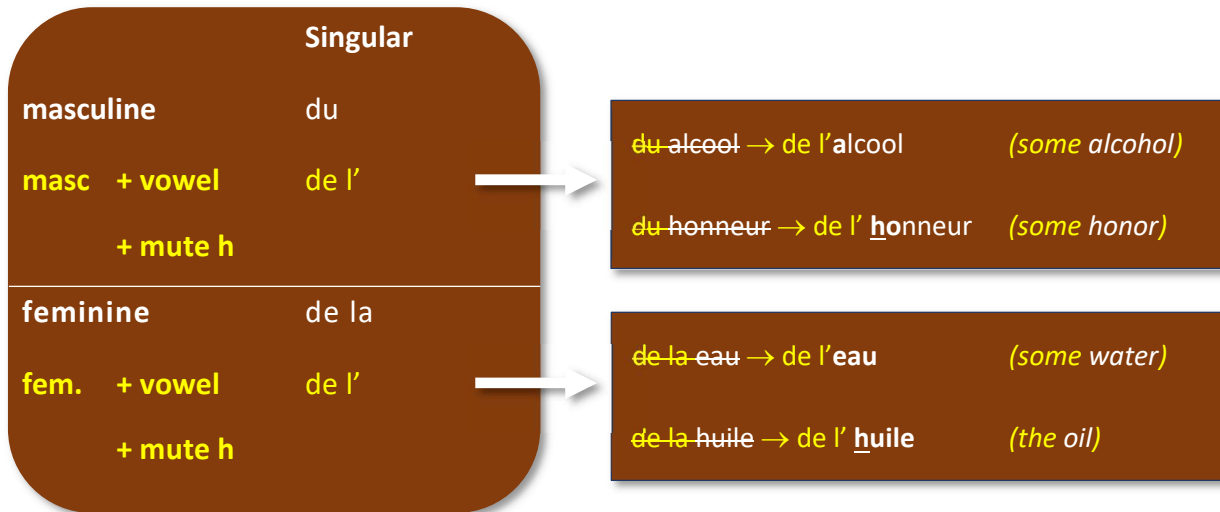
### PRONUNCIATION:

3. un ami      des amis
4. une école      des écoles

## FRENCH PARTITIVE ARTICLE

The partitive article indicates that the speaker is referring to only a portion or some of an **uncountable** noun, often food or drink.

The partitive article is needed when talking about an unknown or unspecified quantity of something **uncountable**.



## EXAMPLE:

