

# **FRENCH**

**Ang balarila ng Pranses.**

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**La grammaire du français.**



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Manila, Philippines

Düsseldorf, Germany

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Published by / Inilimbag ng:

RAINBOW

Publishing House

Philippines

Printed in Germany.

Inimprenta sa Alemanyia.

Other books in this series:

English Tagalog

Spanish Tagalog

Italien Tagalog

German Tagalog

Dutch Tagalog

Danish Tagalog

Korean Tagalog

Edition / Limbag: 1. , Year / Taon: 2019

ISBN: 978-0-400-57780-5

## **Préface / Paunang salita / Preface**

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of French who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of French or Tagalog grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of French grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of French as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the French grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

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French is the official language of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, French Guyana, Polynesien, Newkaledonia, Canada, Monaco, , Haiti and some other, belonging to the Romance group of Indo-European that developed from Latin.. 220 million.

French grammar is the grammar of the French language, which in many respects is quite similar to that of the other Romance languages. There are historical, social, and regional variations of French.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard French, the form of speech found in types of public discourse including broadcasting, education, entertainment, government, and news reporting, including both formal and informal speech.

There are certain differences in grammar between the standard forms of European French, American French, and Caribbean French, although these are inconspicuous compared with the lexical and pronunciation differences.

### **Word classes and phrases**

There are nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in French:

- **substantif**, **nom/nouns/pangngalan**; a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **démonstrative**; démonstratif a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **pronom/pronouns/panghalip**; a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **verbe/verbs/pandiwa**; a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **adjectif/adjectives/pang-uri**; a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **adverbe/adverbs/pang-abay**; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **préposition/prepositions/pang-ukol**; a member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.
- **conjonction/conjunctions/pangatnig**; a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words
- **interjection/pandamdam**; sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

# 1 Nouns/Pangngalan/Substantif

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (*tao*), animal (*hayop*) or living object (*pangbuhay*), place (*lugar*), thing (*gamit*) or quality (*katangian*).

Nouns form the largest French word class. Unlike in many related languages.

Like English, nouns in French may be categorized as common or proper, count or mass, singular or plural.

Common nouns in English, Tagalog and French are the generic term for something.

Common nouns are never spelled with a capital letter unless they begin a sentence.

Proper nouns are specific names and thus begin with capital letters

**Mario et Maria** si Mario at si Maria

Every French noun has a grammatical gender, either masculine or feminine. The grammatical gender of a noun referring to a human usually corresponds to the noun's natural gender.

In English, grammatical gender is based on biology and is only relevant for pronouns (he, she, it) and possessive determiners (his, her, its).

Gender in French, on the other hand, affects all nouns, pronouns, adjectives and articles.

For such nouns, there will very often be one noun of each gender, with the choice of noun being determined by the natural gender of the person described for example:

a male singer is a **chanteur**

a female singer is a **chanteuse**

In some cases, the two nouns are identical in form, with the difference only being marked in neighboring words:

a Catholic man is **un catholique**

a Catholic woman is **une catholique**

Nonetheless, there are some such nouns that retain their grammatical gender regardless of natural gender:

**personne** 'person' is always feminine,  
**professeur** 'teacher' is always masculine

There are a few rules that can help predict the gender of a noun, the following can only ever serve as guidelines; many exceptions will be found.

The safest approach to gender is always to learn each noun with the appropriate definite article.

As a very broad trend, nouns ending in

**-e**

tend to be feminine. However, this is not a universal rule.

The feminine gender is formed by adding **-e** at the masculin form.

<b>masculine</b>		<b>feminine</b>	
cousin	pinsan	cousine <b>e</b>	pinsan
ami	amigo	amie <b>e</b>	amiga
employé	employado	employée <b>e</b>	empleyada

Some endings, such as

**-sion, -tion, -ure,**

occur almost exclusively on feminine nouns.

The following endings indicate that the noun is feminine:

<b>suffix</b>	<b>examples</b>			
<b>-ade</b>	promenade	lakad	ambassade	embahada
<b>-aie</b>	roseraie	hardin ng rosa	monnaie	barya
<b>-aille</b>	tenaille	bokay-pato	médaille	medalya
<b>-aison</b>	maison	bahay	raison	katuwiran
<b>-ance</b>	confiance	tiwala	distance	layo
<b>-ence</b>	différence	dibrensya	conséquence	konsekuwense
<b>-ée</b>	matinée	umaga	pensée	isipan
<b>-eille</b>	corbeille	balde	merveile	milagro
<b>-elle</b>	canelle	kanela	ombrelle	payong
<b>-esse</b>	paresse	katamaran	caresse	masuyong halik
<b>-ette</b>	bicyclette	bisikleta	allumette	posporo

<b>-euse</b>	perceuse	pamutas		
<b>-ie</b>	boulangerie	panaderya	rêverie	bungantulog
<b>-ité</b>	humanité	sangkatauhan	beauté	gandahan
<b>-tion</b>	nation	nasyon	réservation	pagtataan
<b>-ude</b>	certitude	katiyakan	solitude	kalungkutan
<b>-ure</b>	ceinture	sinturo	peinture	pintura

The rest tend to be masculine, such as

### **-eau, -ment, -ail**

occur almost exclusively on masculine ones.

The following endings indicate that the noun is masculine:

suffix	examples			
<b>-age</b>	chantage	huthutan	garage	garahe
<b>-ail</b>	travail	trabaho	vitrai	bintana ng simbahan
<b>-al</b>	hôpital	ospital	journal	diaryo
<b>-as / at</b>	repas	putahe	combat	laban
<b>-eau</b>	manteau	kapote	troupeau	kawan
<b>-eil</b>	soleil	araw	sommeil	tulog
<b>-et</b>	filet	lambat	jouet	laruan
<b>-eu</b>	jeu	laro	milieu	gitna
<b>-euil</b>	fauteuil	silyon	accueil	reseptyon
<b>-ier</b>	levier	pingga	échiquier	tabla ng ahedres
<b>-in</b>	raisin	ubas	magasin	tindahan
<b>-isme</b>	tourisme	turismo		
<b>ment/-ent</b>	appartement	apartamento	accident	aksidente
<b>-oir</b>	miroir	salamin	tiroir	kahon ng mesa
<b>-o / -ot</b>	numéro	numero	haricot	patani
<b>-teur</b>	aspirateur	aspirador	ordinateur	kompyuter

**The following groups of nouns are mostly masculine:**

(a) countries which not ends in -e:

le Canada Kanada le Portugal Portugal

(b) language:

le français Pranses l'anglais Ingles

(c) trees:

le pommier punong mansanas le pin roble

(d) direction:

le nord hilaga le sud timog

(e) Numerals and letters used as noun:

un million milyon un A isang A

(f) Days of the week, month, seasons:

le mai ang Mayo le printemps ang tagsibol

(g) Motorcycles, ships and aeroplanes:

Le bus bus le train tren

(h) Colour:

le bleu bughaw le rouge puti

(i) Chemical elements and metals:

le fer bakal le calcaire kalsiyum

**The following groups of nouns are mostly feminine:**

(a) countries which not ends in -e:

la Suisse Suiso la Hongrie Hungriya

(b) The names of rivers:

la Seine Seine la Moselle Mosel

But note the exceptions:

le gange Ganges le Danube Donau

(c) Sciences:

la biologie      bayolohiya      la médecine      medisina

(d) Makes of cars:

la Renault      Renault      la BMW      BMW

A small number of nouns can be used either in masculine or feminine gender with the same meaning.

**only masculine**

un assassin	isang mamamatay-tao
le témoin	ang testigo
le tyran	ang punong malupit

**only feminine**

la victime	ang biktima
la vedette	ang bituin

Note: Some names of animals have also only one form for both gender.

**only masculine**

le moustique	ang lamok
le crocodile	ang buwaya
le pou	ang kuyumad

**only feminine**

la girafe	ang girape
la fourmi	ang langam
la baleine	ang balyena

Often one gender is preferred over the other. Some (very rare) nouns change gender according to the way they are used.

The words **amour** (love) and **délice** (pleasure) are masculine in singular and feminine in plural.

The word **orgue** (organ) is masculine, but when used emphatically in plural to refer to a church organ it becomes feminine **les grandes orgues**.

The plural noun **gens** (people) changes gender in a very unusual way, being usually masculine but triggering feminine agreement when certain adjectives precede the word.

for example:

feminine		masculine	
l'arrivée	ang dumating	le vent	ang hangin
la moitié	ang kahati	le courrier	ang korero
la santé	ang kalusugan	le travail	ang trabaho
la maladie	ang karamdaman	le citron	ang lemon
la décision	ang pasya	le mouchoir	ang panyo
la jeunesse	ang kabataan	le tourisme	ang turismo
la baguette	ang Baguette	l'aspirateur	ang aspirador
la marchandise	ang paninda	le fromage	ang keso
la solitude	ang panglaw	le Néerlandais	ang holandés
la salade	ang insalada	le privilège	ang pabor

Some nouns become masculine or feminine if the ending change.

feminine	masculine
-euse	-eur
-ère	-er
-trice	-teur
-esse	-e
-ie	-i
-ée	-e
-ine	-in
-ienne	-ien
-aise	-ais

for example:

suffix	masculine	feminine	
<b>ier - ère</b>	un ouvrier	une ouvrière	empleado(a)
<b>ain - aine</b>	un Américain	une Américaine	amerikano(a)
<b>in - ine</b>	un cousin	une cousine	pinsan
<b>teur - trice</b>	un acteur	une actrice	aktor(aktres)
<b>eur - euse</b>	un vendeur	une vendueuse	tindero (a)
<b>er - ère</b>	cuisinier	cuisin ère	kusinero(a)
<b>ien - ienne</b>	musicien	musicienne	musikahero(a)
<b>on - onne</b>	piéton	piétonne	taong naglalakad

The vocabulary of French includes many homophones, i.e. pairs of words with different spellings but same pronunciation.

Grammatical gender, however, may serve to distinguish some of these.

For example:

le pot      kaldero

and

la peau      balat

are both pronounced [po], but disagree in gender.

## 2 Article/ Pantukoy / L'article

Articles are used to clarify if a noun is specific or if a noun is not specific.

They are used before the nouns or adjective.

Articles and determiners agree in gender and number with the noun they determine; and, unlike with nouns, this inflection is made in speech as well as in writing.

French has three articles:

- definite
- indefinite
- partitive

The definite article **la, le, les** (the, ang) is in French (as also in English and Tagalog) used for something well and precisely defined.

The difference between the definite (la, le) and indefinite (un, une) articles is similar to that in English (a, an - the) and Tagalog (ng, sa,- ang).

definite article		
singular masculine	feminine	plural masculine/feminine
le	la	les
<b>contraction of de le</b>		<b>contraction of de les</b>
du	de la	des
<b>contraction of à le</b>		<b>contraction of à les</b>
au	à la	aux

Indefinite, **un, une** (a(n), ng, (isa, una), except that the indefinite article has a plural form.

indefinite article		
singular masculine	feminine	plural masculine/feminine
un	une	des

## 2.1 definite article / L'article défini

A noun's gender is indicated by the article that precedes it. Masculine nouns are preceded by

**le**

feminine nouns by

**la**

plural nouns by

**les.**

The simple forms of the articles always vary according to the gender and number of the noun to which they refer; also, the first letter of the noun affects the form of the article.

The definite article is declined as follows:

singular masculine	<b>le</b>	plural	
singular feminine	<b>la</b>	<b>les</b>	
<b>- before consonant or h aspiré</b>			
le chien	ang aso	les chiens	ang mga aso
le hêtre	ang haya	les hêtres	ang mga haya
<b>- before vowel or mute h</b>			
	<b>l'</b>	<b>les</b>	
l'animal	ang hayob	les animals	ang mga hayob
l' homme	ang lalaki	les hommes	ang mga lalaki
singular feminine	<b>la</b>	plural	
<b>- before consonant or h aspiré</b>			
la souris	ang daga	les souris	ang mga daga
la harpe	ang alpa	les harpes	ang mga alpa
<b>- before vowel or mute h</b>			
	<b>l'</b>	<b>les</b>	
l'école	ang paaralan	les écoles	ang mga paaralan
l'huître	ang talaba	les huître	ang mga

The use of articles in French is more widespread than in English and Tagalog.

<b>le garçon</b>	ang batang lalaki
<b>la fille</b>	ang batang babae

Unlike English and Tagalog, the grammatical concept of gender in French has little to do with biological sex.

Therefore, inanimate objects such as tables and desks are categorized as either masculine or feminine (there is no neuter gender in French grammar).

<b>la</b> table	<i>fem.</i>	ang lamesa
<b>le</b> bureau	<i>mas.</i>	ang pupitre

Remember that gender in French, for the most part, is not about sex, but is simply an arbitrary category.

The terms 'masculine' and 'feminine' really mean nothing more than 'noun class A' and 'noun class B'. Because grammatical gender is fairly arbitrary, it is essential to memorize a noun's gender along with its spelling.

## 2.2 Specialties with nouns that start with a vowel or a mute h

When a word following an article starts with a vowel or a mute 'h', the article is reduced:

**le** turns into **l'** and **la** turns into **l'**. They become the same.

This effect is called liaison.

<b>l'</b> ami	<i>mas.</i>	ang kaibigan
<b>l'</b> étoile	<i>fem.</i>	ang bituin
<b>l'</b> espérance	<i>fem.</i>	ang asa
<b>l'</b> œuvre	<i>mas.</i>	ang trabaho
<b>l'</b> angoisse	<i>fem.</i>	ang takot
<b>l'</b> avion	<i>mas.</i>	ang eroplano

This principle applies also to words that start with an 'h', because most 'h's are mute.

<b>l'</b> homme	<i>mas.</i>	ang lalaki
<b>l'</b> heure	<i>fem.</i>	ang oras
<b>l'</b> hélicoptère	<i>mas.</i>	ang helikoptero
<b>l'</b> histoire	<i>fem.</i>	ang kasaysayan

## 2.3 Specialties with **les**, when the word starts with a vowel or a mute h

Words starting with a vowel or with a mute 'h' have still another specialty with articles. In the plural form the (else mute) -s of the plural-article **les** is pronounced.

### **mute -s is voiced**

les enfants	ang mga bata
les abeilles	ang mga pukyutan
les océans	ang mga dagat
les œuvres	ang mga trabaho

### **mute -s is not voiced**

les jardins	ang mga hardin
les pantalons	ang mga pantalon
les chemins	ang mga daan
les cahiers	ang mga kuwaderno

## 2.4 Use of the definite articles.

The definite article is used in French:

- (a) With materials, chemistrys ang physics substance:

<b>La</b> bière est moins alcoolisée que <b>le</b> vin.	Serbesa ay may mas mababa ng alak kay sa bino.
---	--

- (b) With science:

Je n'aime pas <b>les</b> maths.	Hindi ko gusto ang matematika.
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

- (c) With days of the week:

fermé <b>le</b> lundi	sarado sa Lunes
-----------------------	-----------------

tous <b>les</b> lundis	tuwing (kada) mga Lunes
------------------------	-------------------------

- (d) To describe parts of the body:

Il a <b>les</b> cheveux courts.	Siya ay may maikling buhok.
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

J'ai <b>la</b> tête vide.	Aking ulo ay obus.
---------------------------	--------------------

J'ai mal <b>au</b> ventre.	May sakit akong tiyan.
----------------------------	------------------------

- (e) With directions:

<b>Le</b> nord de la France	Ang hilaga ng Pransiya.
-----------------------------	-------------------------

(f) When giving an amount or a price:

2 euros **le** kilo

2 mga yuro ang kilo

(g) In certain idiomatic expressions:

avoir **le** temps

may oras

apprendre **le** français

matuto ng Pranses

(h) To form the superlative:

**le** jour **le** plus long

ang pinakamahabang araw

**la** ville **la** plus chère

ang pinakamahal na bayan

(i) With of rivers, lakes, islands or oceans:

**le** Rhin

ang Rain

**les** Baléares

ang Baleyardes

(j) With the verb **jouer** (play):

On joue **aux** cartes?

Naglalaro ba tayo ng mga baraha?

jouer **à la** balle

naglalaro nang bola

jouer **aux** échecs

naglalaro nang ahedres

(k) With country names:

**l'**Europe

Yuropa

**l'**Asie

Asiya

**l'**Italie

Italiya

Definite articles and geographical descriptions. In English and Tagalog only a few countries use an article with their name (The Netherlands). In French articles are used with country names and continents (except for Israël, Cuba, Madagascar).

If the name of the country is used with the preposition en ('to', in Tagalog 'sa') there is no article.

Il habite en Allemagne.

Nakatira siya sa Alemanya.

Elle va en Italie.

Pupunta siya sa Italya.

Further please note that there are no articles with names of cities.

Paris est une belle ville.

Paris ay isang magadang bayan.

With rivers again there are articles.

**Le** Rhin est la frontière entre laFrance et l'Allemagne.

Ang Rain ay ang hangganan nasa pagitan ng Pransiya at Alemanya.

**La** Seine traverse Paris.

Ang Seine kros na Paris.

## 2.5 indefinite articles / L'article indéfini

Indefinite articles **un** **une** are used with things and people that are not clearly defined.

The indefinite article is declined as follow:

singular masculine	feminine	plural masculine/feminine
un	une	des
masculine	feminine	
<b>un</b> cadeau	isang regalo	<b>une</b> cuillière
<b>un</b> gâteau	isang pastel	<b>une</b> fourchette
<b>un</b> cheval	isang kabayo	<b>une</b> tête
<b>un</b> livre	isang aklat	<b>une</b> ville
		isang bayan

Indefinite articles are words that designates a noun referring to something that has not been mentioned before and is simply any one of its kind, e.g. "a" or "an" in English and 'ng, sa, isa' in Tagalog.

Example:

J'ai **un** problème.

May isang problema ako.

Je cherche **une** solution.

Naghahanap ako ng solusyon.

Il a **des** problèmes.

May mga problema siya.

To negate the infinitive form is use **ne ... pas de**:

J' ai une sœur.

May isang kapatid na babae ako.

Je **n'ai pas** de sœur.

Wala akong kapatid na babae.

J'ai des enfants.

Mayroon akong mga anak.

Je **n'ai pas** d'enfants

Wala akong mga anak.

But:

After **c'est** (ito ay) and **ce sont** (ito ay mga) is use the infinitive article.

Ce **n'est pas un** adjectif, c'est un Ito ay hindi isang pang-uri, ito ay adverb.

## 2.6 The liaison with the indefinite article.

There is also a liaison with the masculine, indefinite article **un**. If the following word starts with a vowel or a mute (not-aspirated) h.

<b>n</b> is not voiced	<b>n</b> is voiced
un policier	isang pulisiya
un singe	isang unngoy
un peintre	isang pintuhero
un accident	isang aksidente
un idiot	isang idiyota
un étudiant	isang estudyante

There is no liaison with the feminine, indefinite article **une**. The reason for this is easy: There are not two vowels in a row to pronounce. Une does already have the consonant before the following vowel.

<b>une</b> femme	isang babae
<b>une</b> maison	isang bahay
<b>une</b> abeille	isang pukyutan
<b>une</b> invention	isang paglikha

## 2.7 partitive article / L'article partitif

The Partitive articles **du**, **de la**, **des** are used to introduce mass nouns, that is nouns that are conceived of as a mass of indeterminate quantity.

They are usually translated as 'some' in English and 'ilan' in Tagalog.

<b>masculine</b>	<b>feminine</b>	<b>masculine/feminine</b> with a vowel or a mute 'h'
du	de la	de l'

Example:

Je mange **du** pain Kumain ako ng tinapay.

J'ecoute **de la** musique. Nakikinig ako ng musika.

Elle a **de l'**esprit et de l'humour. Siya ay may pagpapatawa at katatawanan.

J'ai mangé **des** épinards. Kumain ako ng petsay.

masculine:

**du** chocolat tsokolate *singular before consonant*

**de l'**argent pera *singular before vowel + h*

**des** œufs mga itlog *plural*

feminine:

**de** la farine harina *singular before consonant*

**de l'**eau tubig *singular before vowel + h*

**des** bananes mga saging *plural*

Is an adjective used before a noun, is the plural form **des** shorted to **de** or **d'**.

**de** beaux yeux magadang mga mata

But form the adjective and the noun together a unit is used the plural form **des**

**des** petits pois mga tsitsaro

**des** jeunes filles mga inday

## 2.8 Use of the partitive articles.

- (a) The partitive article in the singular is used with uncountable nouns.

Il reste encore **de la soupe**. May sopas pa rin.

J'aime les gens qui ont **de l'humour**. Gusto ko ang mga taong may katatawanan.

- (b) The partitive article in the plural used to state the quantity, amount of something, used with countable nouns.

Il aime manger **des oranges**. Mahilig siyang kumain ng mgadalandan.

- (c) After quantity or amount of something is always used "de' without article.

J'ai acheté une kilo **de** catottes. Bumili ako ng isang kilong karot.

- (d) The partitive article in the singular is used with abstrakts.

C'est **du** sucre. Ito ay asukal.

Elle a **de la** force. May lakas siya.

As-tu **de l'argent** sur toi? May pera ka ba?

## 2.9 The Zero-article.

No article is used in French:

- (a) Before days of the week with time-meaning:

On se voit mardi. Kita mo sa Martes.

Il part dimanche. Umalis siya sa Linggo.

- (b) After the verb **être** (be) by professions or nationality:

Il est informaticien. Siya ay - imformatiko siya.

Je suis allemande. Ako ay - Aleman ako.

- (c) Before names of the month:

en mai ng (sa) Mayo

- (d) With feminine country names in connection with the preposition **en** and **de**:

en Italie sa Italiya de Bavière ng Bawariya

# **3 The plural /Ang pangmarami / Le pluriel**

There are several different ways to form noun plural in French. It is very difficult to predict plural endings with complete certainty and, therefore, once again, learners are strongly advised to learn the plural form when they first encounter the noun.

There are five clear types of plural endings, some of which are typical of certain genders or suffixes. These are listed below.

## **3.1 The regular formation of the plural with -s**

The most common way of forming the plural is with the ending

**-s**

as it is in English and 'mga' in Tagalog.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
le livre	les livres
ang aklat	ang mga aklat
le garçon	les garçons
ang bartang lalaki	ang mga batang lalaki
la maison	les maisons
ang bahay	ang mga bahay
la table	les tables
ang mesa	ang mga mesa

The final -s is only written but not voiced (there are again exceptions to this rule).

To know whether the thing in question is in singular or plural (which is often of some importance) there are several possibilities of differentiation, for instance by pronouns and articles.

Following some examples with articles:

**Je mange une pomme.** Kumain ako isang mansans.

**Je mange des pommes.** Kumain ako mga mansans.

**J' achète une chemise.** Bumili ako isang kamisa.

**J' achète des chemises.** Bumili ako mga kamisa.

As mentioned before the final **-s** is voiced, when a vowel or a mute **h** follows this final **-s**.

**les gouvernements européens** ang mga gobernyo ng europa

**les femmes belles** ang magadang mga babae

Singular nouns ending already in **-s**, **-x**, or **-z** no additional **-s** is added.

Ending	Singular	Plural
<b>-s</b>	le dos	ang likod
<b>-x</b>	un prix	isang presiyo
<b>-z</b>	un nez	isang ilong

A very large number of nouns ends in the following endings form the plural f with **-s**.

Ending	Example			
<b>-ail ► ails</b>	éventail	abaniko	éventails	mga abaniko
	portail	tarangkahan	portails	tarangkahan
But:	corail		corailaux	
	travail	trabaho	travailaux	mga trabaho
<b>-ou ► aux</b>	tabou	tabu	tabous	mga tabu
	clou	kuko	clous	mga kuko
But:	bijou	alahas	bijoux	mga alahas
	caillou	bato	cailloux	mga bato
	genou	tuhod	genoux	mga tuhod

### 3.2 Plural morphemes **-eux**, **-aux**

When a noun ends on following endings the plural is forms with **-x**:

Ending	Example			
<b>-eau ► eaux</b>	château	palasiyo	châteaux	mga palasiyo
	rideau	tabing	rideaux	mga tabing
<b>-au ► aux</b>	tuyau	tubo	tuyaux	mga tubo
	noyau	buto	noyaux	mga buto
But:	landau	kostesito	landaus	mga kostesito
<b>-eu ► eux</b>	cheveu	buhok	cheveux	mga buhok
But:	pneu	gulong	pneus	mga gulong
<b>-al► aux</b>	cheval	kabayo	chevaux	mga kabayo
	hôspital	ospital	hôspitaux	mga ospital
But:	bal, carnaval, festival, chacal, récital, cérémonial	form the plural in <b>-s</b> .		

<b>le gâteau</b>	ang pastel
<b>les gâteaux</b>	ang mga pastel
<b>le cadeau</b>	ang regalo
<b>les cadeaux</b>	ang mga regalo
<b>le cheval</b>	ang kabayo
<b>les chevaux</b>	ang mga kabayo
<b>le feu</b>	ang apoy
<b>les feux</b>	ang mga apoy
<b>le lieu</b>	ang lugar
<b>les lieux</b>	ang mga lugar

Also nouns ending on 'ail' or 'al' change in plural forms to -aux.

<b>l' animal</b>	ang hayop
<b>les animaux</b>	ang mga hayop
<b>le journal</b>	ang diyaryo
<b>les journaux</b>	ang mga diyaryo

In summary one can say that nouns ending on 'ail, al, eau or au' form their plural with -(e) aux.

Nouns ending on eu change in plural to eux.

And, no rules without exception:

<b>le festival</b>	ang piyesta
<b>les festivals</b>	ang mga piyesta

Nouns ending on -s or -x have a plural form identical to the singular.

<b>la souris</b>	ang daga
<b>les souris</b>	ang mga daga
<b>le prix</b>	ang presiyo
<b>les prix</b>	ang mga presiyo

Names, abbreviations and many loanwords borrowed from another language take a plural mostly in -s.

agenda	sangay	agendas	mga sangay
spaghetti	ispageti	spaghettis	mga ispageti

### 3.3 Overview of the plural forms:

		<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Plural	<b>-s</b>	le voyage	<b>les voyages</b>
		ang biyahe	ang mga biyahe
Singular	<b>-al</b>	un animal	<b>des animaux</b>
		isang hayop	ang mga hayop
Plural	<b>-aux</b>	un journal	<b>des journaux</b>
		isang diyaryo	ang mga diyaryo
But:		<b>un festival</b>	<b>des festivals</b>
		isang pestibal	ang mga pestibal
Singular	<b>-ail</b>	un détail	<b>des détails</b>
Plural	<b>-ails</b>	isang detalye	ang mga detalye
But:		un travail	<b>des travaux</b>
		isang trabaho	ang mga trabaho
Singular	<b>-au</b> <b>-eau</b> <b>-eu</b>	un tuyau	<b>des tuyaux</b>
Plural	<b>-x</b>	isang tubo	ang mga tubo
But:		un vaisseau	<b>des vaisseaux</b>
		isang bapor	ang mga bapor
		un vœu	<b>des vœux</b>
		isang hiling	ang mga hiling
But:		un landau	<b>des landaus</b>
		isang kostesito	ang mga kostesito
Singular	<b>-ou</b>	le cou	les cou
Plural	<b>-ous</b>	ang leeg	ang mga leeg
But:		un caillou	<b>des cailloux</b>
		isang gaba	ang mga gaba

Essentially, these combinations need to be committed to memory as vocabulary items.

# 4 Adjectives/Pang-uri/Adjectif

The adjective gives a more detailed description to a noun. An adjective must agree in gender and number with the noun it modifies.

In French there is a differentiation also in the adjective regarding the gender and the number of the noun.

French adjectives therefore have four forms:

- masculine singular
- feminine singular
- masculine plural
- feminine plural

## 4.1 the gender of adjectives

The French adjectives distinguish between masculine and feminine form. Other forms are derived.

masculine	feminine
un vélo <b>vert</b>	isang lunting bisikleta
un homme <b>poli</b>	isang magalang lalaki

ma maison est **blanche** aking bahay ay puti /puti ang bahay ko

j'ai une petite maison **verte** Mayroon akong maliit na berdeng  
bahay

## 4.2 the numerus of adjectives

The feminine singular is normally formed by adding

**-e**

to the basic form.

grand → grande malaki

joli → jolie maitsora

This -e is mute, which makes many masculine and feminine forms homophonous.

The plural is normally formed by adding

-s

to the singular (masculine and feminine respectively).

singular	plural
un vélo <b>neuf</b>	isang bagong bisikleta
	des vélos <b>neufs</b>

This -s is usually mute, but pronounced [z] in liaison with a following noun that begins with a vowel.

un petit garçon      isang maliit na batang lalaki

des petits garçons      mga maliit na batang lalaki

elle a trois petits chiens      may siya tatlong maliliit na aso

Unlike with nouns, this liaison is common and even obligatory in standard usage. If the basic form ends in -s, -x or -z, an adjective is left unchanged in the masculine plural.

joli (maitsora)			
Singular	Plural		
masculine	joli	masculine	jolis
feminine	jolie	feminine	jolies

A few adjectives take the (also mute) ending

-x

in the masculine plural.

ouveau (bago)			
Singular	Plural		
masculine	nouveau	masculine	nouveaux
feminine	nouvelle	feminine	nouvelles

Singular	Plural
masculine.	feminine
grand (laki)	grand <b>e</b>
joli (ganda)	joli <b>e</b>
blanc (puti)	blanche <b>e</b>
visible (tanaw)	visible
intelligent	intelligent <b>e</b>

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
grand (laki)	grand <b>s</b>	grand <b>es</b>	grand <b>es</b>
joli (ganda)	joli <b>s</b>	joli <b>es</b>	joli <b>es</b>
blanc (puti)	blanc <b>s</b>	blanc <b>es</b>	blanc <b>es</b>
visible (tanaw)	visible	visible	visible
intelligent	intelligent <b>s</b>	intelligent <b>es</b>	intelligent <b>es</b>

Plural forms that are distinguishable from the singular outside of liaison environments occur only with adjectives ending in **-al**.

These normally have **-aux** in the masculine plural. By contrast, the feminine plural is formed according to the general rule.

Due to the aforementioned rules, French adjectives might have four distinguished written forms which are all pronounced the same.

This is the case if an adjective's masculine and feminine forms are homophonous and if there is no liaison between the adjective and a following noun.

### 4.3 the attributive and predicative adjectives

There are two different ways of using an adjective, in an attributive or a predicative way. In praxis this means that the adjective is used together with (attributive) or without (predicative) a noun.

attributive		predicative	
un ciel <b>bleu</b>	isang asul na langit	Le ciel est <b>bleu.</b>	Ang langit ay asul.
une mer <b>bleue</b>	isang asul na dagat	La mer est <b>bleue.</b>	Ang dagat ay asul.
des yeux <b>bleus</b>	mga asul na mata	Mes yeux sont <b>bleus.</b>	Aking mga mata ay asul.
des vestes <b>bleues</b>	mga asul na yaket	Les vestes sont <b>bleues.</b>	Ang mga yaket ay asul.

#### predicative adjectives

If used predicatively they are placed after the finite verb.

Predicative use: noun + verb + adjective

La maison est **grande.** Ang bahay ay lalaki. / Malaki ang bahay.

Les voitures sont **chères.** Ang mga kotse ay mahal. / Mahal lang kotse

Le temps est **mauvais.** Ang panahon ay masama. / Masama ang panahon

## attributive adjectives

If they used attributively i.e. before the noun they they describe, adjectives are declined.

Attributive use: adjective + noun

Le <b>jeune</b> homme dort.	Ang binata ay natutulog. / Natutulog ang binata.
-----------------------------	--

### 4.4 parallel declension of adjectives

When several equivalent attributive adjectives are strung, they are declined in parallel. That is sharing of the same ending.

Singular /masculine:

Mon ami français est grand et <b>blond</b> .
Aking Pranses na kaibigan ay matangkad at rubiyo. <i>Matangkad at rubiyo ang kaibigan kong prances.</i>

Singular /feminine:

Mon amie française est grande et <b>blonde</b> .
--

Plural / masculine:

Mes amis français sont grands et <b>blonds</b> .
--

Plural / feminine:

Mes amies française sont grandes et <b>blondes</b> .
--

### 4.5 Prefixed adjectives

The following adjectives are usually put before the noun that is described in detail. These adjectives are called prefixed adjectives.

un <b>jeune</b> homme	isang batang lalaki
-----------------------	---------------------

un <b>vieil</b> homme	isang matandang lalaki
-----------------------	------------------------

un <b>petit</b> jardin	isang maliit na hardin
------------------------	------------------------

un <b>grand</b> jardin	isang malaking hardin
------------------------	-----------------------

un <b>bref</b> moment	isang maiksing momento
-----------------------	------------------------

un <b>long</b> moment	isang mahabang momento
-----------------------	------------------------

une **belle** maison

isang magandang bahay

BUT: laide (ugly, pangit) is put after!

une maison **laide**

isang bahay na pangit

Besides the adjectives on the previous page, the basic rule is:  
The adjective is put after the noun.

une femme **intelligente**

isang babaing talino

un homme **fort**

isang lalaking malakas

un gâteau **doux**

isang pastel na matamis

#### 4.6 Specialties with adjectives

Some of the adjectives can be also used in the position after the noun, then they change their meaning.

grand prefixed:

Il était un **grand** homme.

Siya ay isang mahusay na tao.

grand suffixed:

Il était un homme **grand**.

Siya ay isang taong mahusay.

This does also the other way round. Again the meaning differs from the original meaning when a suffixed adjectives is used in the position before the noun.

une femme **forte**

isang babaeng lakas

but

une forte inflation

isang malakas na pagpintog

As mentioned before the adjectives adjust to the gender and the number of the nouns. This means that for (almost) every adjective there is a masculine form and a feminine form.

Does an adjective end on

**d, t, s, z, eux, er, l, n**

the feminine form receives the suffix **-e** and thus the final consonant is voiced.

**d - de**

un vin allemand	une pomme allemand <b>e</b>
isang binong Aleman	isang mansanas ng Aleman

un camion lourd	une voiture lourde
isang trak na mabigat	isang kotseng mabigat

but:

un homme malade	une femme malade
isang lalaking sakit	isang babaeng sakit

This is a basic rule with some variations.

**t - te**

un petit livre	une petite cuillère
isang maliit na aklat	isang maliit na kutsarita

**t - tte**

un homme sot	une femme sotte
isang lalaking bingi	isang babaeng bingi

**s - se**

Il est assis.	Elle est assise.
Siya ay naupo mas.	Siya ay naupo fem.

**s - sse**

un gros chat	une grosse vache
isang malaking pusa	isang malaking baka

**et - ète**

un homme discret	une femme discrète
isang lalaking maingat	isang babaeng maingat

but:

un homme bête	une femme bête
isang lalaking pipi	isang babaeng pipi

**x - ce**

un vin doux	une boisson douce
isang binong matamis	isang inum na matamis

**(i)er - (i)ère**

le premier homme	la première femme
ang unang lalaki	ang unang babae

Adjectives that have a masculine form ending on a nasal sound.

**ain - aine**

un cheval <b>sain</b>	une nourriture <b>saine</b>
isang kabayong kalusugang	isang pagkain na kalusugang

**ien - ienne**

un homme <b>italien</b>	une femme <b>italienne</b>
isang lalaking italyano	isang babaeng italyana

**in - ine**

un enfant <b>câlin</b>	une fille <b>câline</b>
isang anak na yakap	isang batang babaeng yakap

**in - igne**

un article <b>bénin</b>	une <b>bénigne</b> opération
isang kawanggawang artikulo	isa pakipakinabang operasyon

**un - une**

un pantalon <b>brun</b>	une chemise <b>brune</b>
isang pantalang kayumanggi	isang kamisang kayumanggi

**on - onne**

un <b>bon</b> livre	une <b>bonne</b> occasion
isang mabuting aklat	isang mabuting posibilidad

**eux - euse**

un homme <b>heureux</b>	une femme <b>heureuse</b>
isang lalaking masaya	isang babaeng masya

# 5 Adverbs/Pangabay/Adverbe

An adverb is a word that qualifies the action of the verb, that is, it specifies how or when the action is performed.

As in English and Tagalog, adverbs in French are used to modify adjectives, other adverbs and verbs or clauses.

Adverbs are almost all invariable, that is, unlike nouns, verbs, and adjectives, they are not inflected in any way, with the exception of certain uses 'tout'.

There are several categories of adverbs.

Most adverbs are derived from an adjective by adding the suffix

**-ment**

to its feminine form (-ment is analogous to the English suffix -ly), though some adverbs are derived irregularly, and many do not derive from adjectives at all.

adjective	adverb
difficile	hirap
lente	dahan

Some adjectives ending in **-e**, change in **-é**.

adjective	adverb
énorme	laki
profonde	lalim

Adjectives ending in **-ant** and **-ent**, form the adverb by adding **-amment** or **-emment**.

adjective	adverb
courant	agos
évident	halata

And of course adverbs with irregular forms.

adjective	adverb
gai	saya
gentil	bait
bref	iksi

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

Following a list with the most important temporal adverbs in French.

### 5.1 adverbs of time / adverbes de temps

Adverbs of time are two identical events occurring at the same point in space to be distinguished, measured by the interval between the events or a limited period during which an action, process, or condition exists or takes place.

hier	kahapon
aujourd'hui	ngayon
demain	bukas
tard	huli
maintenant	ngayon
longtemps	mahabang panahon
bientôt	madali; sa lalong
parfois	minsan
toujours	lagi, palagi

à demain!	bukas!
maintenant que	Ngayon na
Nous partons aujourd'hui.	Aalis na tayo ngayon.

### 5.2 adverbs of place / adverbes de lieu

This group of adverbs describe a geographic locality, e.g. a town, country, or region or the way in which somebody or something goes, points, or faces.

à droite	kanan
à gauche	kaliwa
en bas	sa ibaba; sa ilalim
derrière	likod, sa likod ng
ice	dito, ito
là	dito
là-bas	doon, iyan
partout	sa lahat ng dako

par ici	daan na ito
par là	daan na iyan
Ne va pas là-bas.	Huwag kang pumunta doon.

## 5.3 adverbs of way / adverbes de mani  re

They are adverbs to describe the way to do something.

bien	mabuti, masyadong
mal	masama, hindi maayos na
exprès	sadyang, sa layunin
ensemble	sasama, magkasama
vite	mabilis

**bien** des fois maraming beses

**mal** fait masamang naqawa

Il court **vite**. Mabilis siyang tumatakbo.

#### **5.4 adverbs of interrogation/adverbes d'interrogation**

Adverbs answer questions about the action such as How?

combien	magkano, ilan
comment	paano, gaano
où	saan, nasaan, asan
pourquoi	bakit
quand	kalian, kapag

**Quand** partez-vous? Kailan ka aalis?

**Où** sont les clés? Nasaan ang mga susi?

## **5.5 adverbs of negation / adverbes de négation**

Adverbs they denying, disproving, or nullifying something.

non	hindi, wala
ne ... jamais	kahitkayan; hindi kailanman
ne ... rien	wala

## 5.6 adverbs of quantity and degree / adverbes de quantité/de degré

beaucoup	marami
trop	masyadong marami
peu	hindi marami, hindi masyadong
très	sobra, napaka-

**beaucoup** de gens

maraming mga tao

Il est **très** malade.

Sobrang sakit siya.

## 5.7 Special forms of adjectives

The following adverbs are very common. They need to be committed to memory as vocabulary items.

adjective	adverb
bon/ -ne	bien Ici, le vin est <b>bon</b> , et on mange <b>bien</b> . Narito ang bino ay mabuti, at masarap na pagkain.
mauvais/-e	mal Là-bas, le vin est <b>mauvais</b> et on mange <b>mal</b> . Doon, ang bino ay masama at ang pagkain ay masama.

## 5.8 Adverb vs. Adjective

It is common in non-standard English for speakers to use adjectives in place of adverbs.

Mario écrit **bien**.

*adverb modifies verb*

Si Mario ay nagsulat ng maayos.

While this alternation is common in English, it is not common in French where adjectives are rarely used in place of the adverb.

Remember that adverbs modify verbs (as well as other adverbs and adjectives) and adjectives modify nouns.

Ce film est très **bien**.

Napakaganda ng pelikulang ito.

Ce livre n'est pas **mal**.

Ang aklat na ito ay hindi masama.

While most adverbs in French and English modify verbs, they can also modify other adverbs as well as adjectives.

ecoute **attentivement**

*verb modified by adverb*

makinig nang mabuti

trop **lentement**

*adverb modified by adverb*

masyadong mabagal

**extrêmement** silencieux

*adjective modified by adverb*

sobrang tahimik

# **Word order / Pangungusap / 6 Tuwirang Anyo / Le ordre des mots**

Noun phrases are phrases that function grammatically as nouns within sentences, for example as the subject or object of a verb.

In declarative sentences, the main verb is always in the second position (but not necessarily the second word!).

Although French certainly has several strict rules on word order, the order in which words appear in a sentence does not by itself determine meaning.

The components of a declarative clause are typically arranged in the following order (though not all components are always present).

1. Adverb(s)
2. Subject
3. ne (usually a marker for negation, though it has some other uses)
4. First- and second-person object pronoun, or the third-person reflexive pronoun (any of *me*, *te*, *nous*, *vous*, *se*)
5. Third-person human direct-object pronoun (any of *le*, *la*, *les*)
6. Third-person human indirect-object pronoun (either *lui* or *leur*)
7. The pronoun *y*
8. The pronoun *en*
9. Finite verb (may be an auxiliary)
10. Adverb(s)
11. The pronoun *rien* (if not subject)
12. Main verb (if the finite verb is an auxiliary)
13. Adverb(s) and object(s)

French basic word order is thus subject–verb–object.

## **6.1 Simple sentence and two main clauses.**

A simple sentence is a statement that contains no questions or direct commands.

The basic rule to remember about word order in simple sentence or main clauses is that the finite verb is always the ‘second idea’.

The finite verb is the one verb that can be either singular or plural, in the present or past tense.

J'ai travaillé dans le jardin.

Nagtatrabaho ako sa hardin.

Here **travaillé** is the infinitive verb.

In a sentence with two or more main clauses linked by the co-ordinating conjunctions the finite verb is always the second element in each clause.

La porte est ouverte, mais il n'y a      Bukas ang pintuan, ngunit wala doon personne.

## 6.2 sentence with direct object

The direct object, the thing which is directly receiving the action, or the object of certain prepositions.

subject	predicate	direct object
---------	-----------	---------------

subject	predicate
Marianne	écrit.
Maria ay	nagsusulat.
<i>Nagsusulat si Maria.</i>	

subject	predicate	direct object
Marianne	écrit	une lettre.
Maria ay	nagsusulat	isang liham.
<i>Nagsusulat si Marianne isang liham.</i>		

subject	predicate	direct object
Je	lisais	un livre.
Ako ay	nagbabasa	isang aklat.
<i>Nagbabasa ako isang libro.</i>		

although if the object is a pronoun, it precedes the verb

subject	predicate
Je le	lisais
Ako	nagbasa ito.
<i>Nagbasa ko ito.</i>	

Some types of sentences allow for or require different word orders, in particular inversion of the subject and verb. For example, some adverbial expressions placed at the beginning of a sentence trigger inversion of pronominal subjects:

### 6.3 sentence with indirect object

The indirect object, as in when an object is given to someone, or the object of certain prepositions – mostly **à** or **de**.

subject	predicate	direct object	indirect object
Marianne	écrit	une lettre	à Paul.
Maria ay	sumulat	isang liham	Kay Pablo
<i>Sumulat si Marianne isang liham kay Paul.</i>			

### 6.4 sentence with direct object, indirect object +addition

subject	predicate	direct object	indirect object
Marianne	prend	le stylo	de Pierre pour écrire.
Maria	kinuha	ang panulat	kayPierre upang magsulat.
<i>Kinuha ni Mario ang panulat upang isulat kay Pierre.</i>			

Word order can be an indicator of stylistic register. For instance, inversion of nominal subjects is possible in many relative clauses:

Object	subject	verb
C'est le livre	que mon cousin lui	a donné
Ito ang aklat na ang aking pinsan ay inibigay sa kanya.		
Object	verb	subject
C'est le livre	que lui a donné	mon cousin
Ito ang libro	inibigay sa kanya	aking pinsan
<i>Itog ang librong binigay sa kanya ng pinsan ko.</i>		

The second version of the sentence, with inversion, is more formal.

### 6.5 subordinate clauses

A subordinate clause is one that requires another, main, clause to make it fully meaningful.

main clause	subordinate clauses
Elle est heureuse,	parce qu'elle a gagné au loto.
Siya ay masaya,	dahil siya nanalo sa loteriya.
<i>Masaya siya dahil nanalo siya sa lottery.</i>	

Subordinate clauses start with conjunctions or relative pronouns.

# 7

# Conjunction / Pangatnig / Conjonction

A conjunction is a word used to link or 'conjoin' words or phrases into a coherent whole like *at, o, dahil, kapag, kung* etc.

There are two classes of conjunctions:

- coordinate
- subordinate.

## 7.1 coordinating conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction coordinates two equivalent elements in a sentence, that is, words belonging to the same grammatical category (nouns + nouns, verbs + verbs, independent clause + independent clause, etc.).

Je connais son père <b>et</b> sa mère.	Kilala ko ang kanyang ama at ang kanyang ina.
--	---

The most commonly used coordinating conjunctions in French are:

mais	pero, ngunit, kundi
ou	o
et	at
donc	kaya
or	ngayon
ni ... ni	alinmay ... ni, ni hindi, ni ... ni, wala ni, hindi ... hindi rin
car	para sa, para kay
puis	noon, pagkatapos, kung gayon

## 7.2 subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction links an independent clause to a dependent clause. A subordinating conjunction joins two unequivalent clauses:

- independent
- dependent

An independent clause is any clause that can stand alone to form a grammatical sentence.

A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand alone and thus 'depends' on the main clause in order to form a complete thought.

Il ne vient pas <b>parce qu'il est</b> malade.	Hindi siya dumarating dahil may sakit siya.
---	--

The most commonly used subordinate conjunctions are:

que	ito, iyon
pendant que	habang, samantalang
quand	Kalian, kapag
lorsque	nang noon
depuis que	mula noon; buhat noon
tandis que	habang, samantalang
puisque	ito, iyon
parce que	habang, samantalang
puisque	mula noon; buhat noon
parce que	kasi; sapagkat; dahil

### 7.3 Conjunctions expressing cause (reason)

#### 13.3.1 **parce que/comme/puisque** (dahil sa, kasi; sapagkat)

This the most common and most direct way of expressing cause.

J'apprends le français <b>parce que</b> j'aime cette langue.	Nag-aaral ako ng Prances dahil gusto ko ang wikang ito.
---	--

'Parce' in a subordinating conjunction links an independent clause to a dependent clause.

Je reste à la maison <b>parce que</b> je suis enrhumée.	Nanatili ako sa bahay dahil may sipon ako.
---	--

#### 13.3.2 **puisque** (dahil sa)

*Sous prétexte que/étant donné que*, these translate the Tagalog **dahil sa** in its causal sense. They are much less forceful than because, and are usually used for things which the listener is already aware of.

<b>Puisque</b> tu ne veux pas m'accopagner, j'irai seul.	Dahil hindi mo samahan ako, pupunta ako mag-isa.
--	--

### 7.4 Conjunctions expressing time relations

A point of importance with all time conjunctions is a special rule applying to contexts where they have future reference.

#### 13.4.1 **quand / losque** (Kailan at kahit kailan /noon/kapag)

'Quand / losque' expresses Tagalog *noon* (and *kailan* in its time sense). As a general 'time locator' it is equivalent to the preposition *at*.

J'aime sortir **quand** il pleut. Gusto kong lumabas kapag umuulan.

**lorsque** j'étais enfant Noong bata pa ako.

#### 13.4. 2 **pendant que** (samantalang / habang)

'pendant que' refers to lengthy processes expresses at some point or moment within a period or event.

Va jouer **pendant** que je travaille. Pumunta maglaro habang nagtatrabaho ako.

#### 13.4. 3 **en attendant que** (samantala; hanggang)

'en attendant que' as conjunction expresses up to a time or event, but not afterward

Je vais faire un tour **en attendant que** tu sois prêt. Maglalakad ako hanggang sa matapos ka na.

**en attendant qu'il arrive** hanggang sa dumating siya

#### 13.4. 5 **avant que** (bago/muna)

The conjunction 'avant que' is often used in the 'deadline' sense of the preposition *avant*, or more particularly, by:

**avant que** cela ne se rompe bago ito masira

Partons vite **avant qu'il ne** pleuve! Mabilis tayo bago umuulan!

J'habite à Nice, **avant** j'habitais à Cannes. Nakatira ako sa Nice, bago ako nakatira sa Cannes.

### 7.5 Conjunctions expressing conditions

These introduce a type of clause generally known as a conditional clause. The major representative is 'si' (kung).

#### 13.5. 1 **si** (kung)

This means two things together: firstly that something is being imagined as a possibility and secondly, that it is causally linked to another action or state that is either also imagined, or intended.

Viens **si** tu peux. Halika kung kaya mo.

**S'il** pleut, nous resterons à la Kung umuulan, mananatili kami sa bahay.  
masion.

Ecris-moi **si** tu as le temps. Isulat mo sa akin kung may oras ka.

Note: Before **il** and **ils** **si** is formed to **s'**. Before **elle** or **elles**, **si** add no apostrophe.

<b>si + il → s'il</b>	<b>si + elle → si elle</b>
s'il vient <i>mas.</i>	kung siya ay darating
s'ils viennent	kung sila aydarating

## 7.6 Conjunctions expressing addition

These are 'et (at)', 'mais' (pero, ngunit) and 'ou' (o). They count grammatically as co-ordinating conjunctions. With co-ordinating conjunctions the conjunction can not be placed first. The free clause must always precede it.

### 13.6. 1 **et** (at)

In its basic meaning 'et' (**at**) simply adds clauses together.

L'appartement est grand **et** clair. Malaki at malinaw ang apartment.

Le frère **et** la sœur. Ang kapatiid na lalaki at kapatiid na babae.

### 13.6. 2 **ou** (o)

'ou (o) adds alternative possibilities.

Vous êtes marié **ou** célibataire? May asawa ka ba o walang asawa?

As we have already seen, *ou* can join phrases.

Tu veux un thé **ou** café? Gusto mo ba ng tsaa o kape?

'Ou' is often supported and emphasized by *soit ... soit* (alinma'y, sinuma'y). An adverb used to stress the alternatives.

Je viendrai **soit** avant **soit** après Darating ako bago o pagkatapos ng le film. sine.

### 13.6. 3 **mais** (pero, ngunit, kundi)

'Mais' used to introduce a clause or a new sentence that adds information such as background or reasoning.

Il pleut, **mais** il y a du soleil. Umuulan, ngunit may araw.

With 'mais' (pero) contrasts with the free clause.

Ils sont là, **mais** ils sont déjà couché. Nariyan sila, ngunit nasa kama na sila.

'Mais' can express an opposition.

Je ne veux pas du thé, **mais** du café. Ayaw ko ng tsaa, ngunit kape.

These are all subordinate conjunctions. Here the conjunction clause, semantically, has a content relation to the verb in the free clause.

## 7.7 The conjunction 'que'

### 13.7. 1 **que** ( )

'Que' is the most important conjunction in French. Que-clauses express the content of verbs like, for instance, say think, know, hope etc.

Je pense **qu'elle** arrive demain. Sa tingin ko darating siya bukas.

Que -clauses also postmodify abstract nouns of this type.

J'espére **que** vous allez bien. Ako ay sana maayos ka.

Que -clauses follow adjectives of feeling and thinking.

Je pense **qu'il** est déjà arrivé. Sa palagay ko nakarating na siya.

After a vowel **Que** becomes **qu'**:

Je sais **qu'il** viendra. Alam kong darating siya.

Elle dit **qu'elle** arrive demain. Sabi niya darating siya bukas.

# 8 Prepositions / Pang-ukol / Préposition

## 8.1 What is a prepositions?

Prepositions are member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.

Prepositions define the relation between objects, in means of space, time or also in metaphoric meaning.

French prepositions link two related parts of a sentence. In word order, they are placed in front of a noun in order to specify the relationship between the noun and the verb, adjective, or other noun that precedes it.

Prepositions in French can be difficult for Filipino speakers to master.

The simple reason is that prepositions are designed to give some direction, location, intensity, etc. to a sentence.

The way an Filipino speaker would indicate such things may be totally different than the way a French speaker would.

### **There are basically 5 types of prepositions.**

**Time Prepositions** - Time prepositions are used to clarify the time of that something or someone of an action. An example of time prepositions are at, on, in, while, during etc.

**Place Propositions** - specify the place someone or somebody. Example of place prepositions are: at, on, in etc.

**Direction Prepositions** - Direction prepositions are used to clarify the direction of someone or something. Examples of direction prepositions are: under, over, right, left etc.

**Modal prepositions** - used to describe verbs and auxiliary verbs expressing a grammatical mood such as possibility or necessity.

**Causal prepositions** - involving or being the cause of something else or the relationship of cause and effect.

Place Proposition:

Nous habitons **en** France.

Nakatira kami sa Pransiya.

Nous habitons à Paris.

Nakatira kami sa Paris.

Time Preposition:

Je pars **dans** une heure.

Aalis ako sa isang oras.

Il arrive à trois heures.

Dumating siya nang alas tres.

Modal preposition:

C'est écrit à la main.

Ito ay nakasulat sa pamamagitan ng kamay.

Je porte une robe **en** laine.

Nakasuot ako ng yari na may lana.

Causal preposition:

Ils sont morts **de** faim.

Sila ay namatay ng gutom.

## 8.2 How to use a prepositions?

The prepositions usually comes before the noun.

Prepositions can be used with all forms of nouns (e.g. collective nouns, pronouns etc).

Prepositions are always used.

Prepositions can't come after a verb, but can be used before a gerund or verb in noun form.

The rules above do not change and there are no exceptions to the rules.

Prepositions are invariable, that is, they have one form with the exception of à and 'de' which contract with the definite articles (le, la, les).

Translating prepositions is notoriously tricky. Never assume that French will use the same preposition as English or Tagalog to express a particular meaning.

In fact, there are many cases where one language requires a preposition where the other does not. This is particularly problematic with infinitives followed by prepositions.

In general, it is best to treat prepositions as vocabulary items requiring memorization.

Following a classification of prepositions in meaning.

## 8.3 Place Prepositions

Prepositions of place are used to clarify a specific place.

- Place prepositions are used with all nouns.
- The preposition usually comes before the noun or the pronoun.
- The preposition never comes before a verb.

<b>chez</b> to, sa	Je vais <b>chez</b> le dentiste. Nagpupunta ako sa dentista.
<b>sur</b> on, nasa, sa	Le vase est <b>sur</b> la table. Ang plorera ay nasa mesa.
<b>sous</b> under, ilalim	Le chien est couché <b>sous</b> la table. Ang aso ay nakahiga sa ilalim ng mesa.
<b>devant</b> in front, harap	Je suis gare <b>devant</b> la poste. Nakatigil ako sa harap ng kawanihan ng koreo.
<b>entre</b> between, pagitna	Le cinéma est <b>entre</b> la poste et le théâtre. Ang sinehan ay sa pagitan ng kawanihan ng koreo at teatro.

## 8.4 Time Prepositions

Time prepositions are used to clarity what time an event happened or will happen.

- Time prepositions are used nouns and pronouns.
- Prepositions usually come before nouns or pronouns.

<b>depuis</b> since, buhat noon, mula noon, mula sa	J'habite ici <b>depuis</b> trois ans. Tatlong taon na akong nanirahan dito.
<b>entre</b> between, pagitna	Je suis libre <b>entre</b> midi et deux heures. Libre ako sa pagitan ng tanghali at alas-dos.
<b>durant</b> during, habang	<b>durant</b> la nuit habang ng gabi
<b>pendant</b> during, samantalang	Qu'est-ce que tu fais <b>pendant</b> les vacances? Ano ang ginagawa mo samantalang sa bakasyon?

## 8.5 modal- and causal prepositions

Used to describe verbs and auxiliary verbs expressing a grammatical mood such as possibility, necessity, involving or being the cause of something else or the relationship of cause and effect.

<b>sans</b> without, wala	Je prends mon café <b>sans</b> sucre. Kinukuha ko ang aking kape nang walang asukal.
<b>malgré</b> despite, kahit na, kabilang	<b>malgré</b> la pluie sa kabilang ng ulan
<b>sauf</b> except, maliban	Tout le monde riait, <b>sauf</b> moi. Nagtawanan ang lahat maliban sa akin.
<b>selon</b> in accordance, ayon sa	<b>selon</b> moi ayon sa aking opinyon
<b>contre</b> against, laban	Il est toujours <b>contre</b> moi. Palagi siyang laban sa akin.

## 8.6 the preposition 'de'

One of the most important prepositions is **de**. We have already seen it in two different uses, the partitive article (which is unknown in English and Tagalog) and to form the Genitive.

**De** is use

(a) With modal expressions:

un cœur **de** pierre      isang puso ng bato

le pâte **de** foie      i-paste ng atay

(b) Amounts or quantitys with positive meaning

un kilo **de** pommes      isang kilo ng mansanas

beaucoup **de** temps      maraming oras

(c) To introduce the genitive object:

La fille **de** mon ami s'appelle Anne.      Ang pangalan ng anak na babae ng kaibigan ko ay Anne.

## 8.7 the preposition 'à'

This preposition is the mostly used preposition in French and has many different meanings.

**À** is use

(a) With time, days of holiday s and primeval times:

à Noël sa Pasko

à une heure sa alas-una

(b) With modal expressions:

une robe à fleurs isang mabulak na bestido

à vélo sa pamamagitan ng bisikleta

(c) With numerals and prices:

un kilo de pommes à 1,40 € isang kilo ng mga mansanas para sa 1,40 €

(d) to form the indirect object:

Je le donne à mon frère. Ibinibigay ko ito sa aking kapatid na lalaki.

Il a vendu sa maison à son ami. Ibinenta niya ang kanyang bahay sa kanyang kaibigan.

**à = sa, in**

Il habite à Berlin. Nakatira siya sa Berlin.

**à = ng, at**

Il vient à six heures. Dumating siya ng alas-siyete.

**à = to (spacial meaning) sa**

Il va au théâtre. Nagpupunta siya sa teatro.

Il va à la gare. Nagpupunta siya sa istasyon.

Il va au jardin. Nagpupunta siya sa hardin.

## 8.8 the preposition 'en'

En is use

- (a) With modal expressions:

en voiture sa pamamagitan ng kotse

en avion sa pamamagitan ng eroplano

- (b) With materials:

une table en bois isang kahoy na mesa

- (c) Expressing a condition:

Je suis en retard. Nahuli ako.

- (d) To form the gérondif:

Je suis parti en courant. Tumakbo ako palayo.

## 8.9 the preposition 'pour'

Another important preposition is pour.

Pour is use

- (a) To give information about directions:

le train pour Paris ang tren papunta sa Paris

Nous partons pour les USA demain. Naglalakbay kami sa US bukas.

- (b) A cause for something:

pour excès de vitesse para sa bilis

## 8.10 the preposition 'par'

Par is use

- (a) With modal expressions:

par mail sa pamamagitan ng koreo

- (b) To describe a causal reason:

par habitude sa pamamagitan ng ugali

par hasard sa pamamagitan ng pagkakataon

## 8.11 overview of prepositions

Some common French prepositions are:

loob	intérieur	sa/nasa loob ng	à l'intérieur de
labas	extérieur	sa/nasa labas ng	à l'extérieur de
harap harapan	devant	sa/nasa harap ng sa/nasa harapan ng	à l'avant de
tapat	devant	sa/nasa tapat ng	à l'avant de
likod likuran	derrière	sa/nasa likod ngsa/nasa likuran ng	à l'arrière
tabi gilid	côté	sa/nasa tabi ng sa/nasa gilid ng	à côté de
kanan	droit	sa/nasa kanan ng	à droite de
kaliwa'	gauche	sa/nasa kaliwa' ng	à gauche de
kabila'	face	sa/nasa kabila' ng	en face de
ibabaw	sur	sa/nasa ibabaw ng	au-dessus de
ilalim	sous	sa/nasa ilalim ng	sous de
itaas taas	sur	sa/nasa itaas ng sa/nasa taas ng	au-dessus de
ibaba' baba'	sous	sa/nasa ibaba' ng sa/nasa baba' ng	sous de
gitna'	milieu	sa/nasa gitna' ng	au milieu de
pagitan	entre	sa/nasa pagitan ng	entre de
dulo	fin	sa/nasa dulo ng	la fin de
kanto	coin, angle	sa/nasa kanto ng	au coin, à l'angle

So, don't obsess about it, use what makes most sense, read a lot of French so you can get a feel for the use of prepositions and they will eventually just come.