

BEGINNER1. LESSON #14. CHEZ GRAND-MÈRE

Chez Grand-mère :

- Bonjour Jean, mon fils.
- Bonjour maman, comment vas-tu ?
- Bien, et toi ?
- Très bien. J'amène Suzanne.
- Coucou. Donne-moi un bisou.
- Tout est dans son petit sac rouge.
- J'ouvre le sac. Voici son doudou... voici sa poupée...
- Et voici ses bonbons.

TRANSLATION

At Grandma's :

- Hello Jean, my son.
- Hello Mom. How are you doing ?
- Fine, and you ?
- Great. I bring Suzanne.
- Hi ! Give me a kiss.
- Everything is in her small red bag.
- I open the bag. Here's her *doudou*... here's her doll...
- And here are her candies.



Coucou is a very casual way to say *Hello*, preferably to a child or maybe a lover.



Comment : how.
Amener : to bring.
Coucou : Hi.
Donner : to give.
Bisou (masc.) : kiss.

Tout : everything.

Red : rouge

Sac (masc.) : bag.



Now let's see how to translate *her* and *his*. It works exactly the same way as *mon* or *ton*.

We use :

- *son* with a masculine and singular noun.
son sac, son doudou
- *ta* with a feminine and singular noun.
Sa poupée
- *tes* with a plural noun
ses bonbons

Attention !

There's a big difference between French and English.

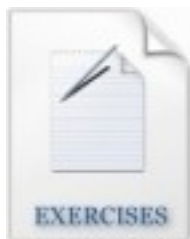
In English, it's the gender of the owner that determines the form of the possessive.

In French, it's only the gender of the noun that determines the form of the possessive.

It will be the same form if the owner is a guy or a girl.

*Suzanne aime **son** doudou / Victor aime **son** doudou*

In this lesson's dialogue, if Grandma would have spoken to a boy, she would have used the same possessive forms as for Suzanne's things : *son sac, son doudou, sa poupée, ses bonbons*.



Translate in French :

1. Her doll is very pretty.
2. She likes her red candies.
3. He likes his toys.
4. Grandma opens her bag.

Translate in English :

1. Victor aime sa maman.
2. Je prends ses bonbons.
3. Son camion est petit. (Victor's truck)
4. Sa maîtresse est intelligente. (Suzanne's teacher)