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**Step by Step
Simplified FRENCH
GRAMMAR Booklet 11**

**La Préposition.
Qu'est-Ce que C'est?
Sample**

By

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Grammar Booklet

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published by myFrench.ie

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Introduction: A Word about Grammar

Grammar. Just saying or reading the word makes most of the learners panic! People have a negative feeling about French grammar. They have heard about irregular verbs, weird tenses, nouns and gender...

That's why this booklet concentrates only on one grammar subject and is compiled with only very simplified grammatical points.

You will be guided step by step and all the points are defined and explained.

At the end of each mini lesson, you will be able to test your knowledge and learn new vocabulary by working with cultural and authentic literary texts.

Grammar, which knows how to control even kings." **Molière**

What is a French preposition?

- 1. Une préposition** is a word used to indicate position and placement.
- 2.** It describes when one thing is on top of another, next to it, etc.
- 3.** It describes relations between things or people.
- 4.** It describes movement to and from places.

Where do we find the preposition in a French sentence?

Like in English they usually precede the noun they act upon.

What are the different types of preposition?

1. Prepositions of position

➔ Le chien est sous la table. *The dog is under the table*

<u>FRENCH PREPOSITION</u>	<u>ENGLISH PREPOSITION</u>
à	to
à coté de	next to
au-dessus	above
au-dessous	below
autour de	around
de	from
devant	in front of
derrière	behind
loin de	far from
en face de	in front of
vers	toward
sur	on
sous	under

2. Prepositions of relation (incomplete list)

They indicate a relation between people or things.

➡ Je sors **avec** mes copains tous les samedis soirs. *I go out **with** my friends every Saturday night.*

➡ RELATION	
<u>FRENCH PREPOSITION</u>	<u>ENGLISH PREPOSITION</u>
à	to
avec	with
pour	to, for
grâce	thanks to
parmi	among

3. Prepositions of place

1. Before names of cities, **à** or **de** is used to indicate movement toward or away ➡ Je vais **à** Paris. *I am going to Paris.*

➡ Je viens **de** Toulouse. *I am coming from Toulouse.*

2. Before countries with a name that ends in E like Espagne (feminine), **en** indicates movement toward or within, **de** movement from.

➡ Je vais **en** Belgique. *I am going to Belgium.*

➡ Je pars **de** France demain matin. *I leave France tomorrow morning.*

3. Before other countries (that do not end with E) **au** (**aux**) is used to indicate movement toward or within, **du** (**des**) movement from.

➡ Je déménage **au** Portugal. *I am moving to Portugal.*

➡ Je vais **aux** Etats-Unis. *I'm going to the USA.*

➡ Il a fui **du** Danemark. *He ran away from Denmark.*

4. For states or counties, **dans le** is also used to indicate movement toward or within.

➡ Je vis **dans le** comté de Clare. *I live in County Clare.*

➡ Je vais **dans le** Connemara. *I'm going to the Connemara.*

