



#### **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Coimbatore - 641 107

(An Autonomous Institution)

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

**COURSE NAME: 23GEB205 Additional Language - French** 

II YEAR /III SEMESTER

Unit IV: Conversation about time with friends

Topic 1: Understanding and saying the time in French



## **Telling Time - Lire l'heure**



l'heure time as in telling time

Quelle heure est-il? What time is it?

Only heure is needed for this lesson – when telling time, it's equivalent to "o'clock."

The foundation of telling time is knowing the French numbers 1 through 24. Why not just 12? In French, time is usually based on the 24-hour clock, like military time. Instead of 1 to 11 a.m., followed by 12 to 11 p.m., the clock continues counting up from 12, so that 1 p.m. is 13, 2 p.m. is 14, all the way up to 24.

Midnight itself can be stated as minuit, 24h00, or 0h00, but one minute later, 24 disappears: 0h01, 0h02, etc.

While you definitely need to be able to understand the 24-hour clock, you don't necessarily need to talk about time with it. Instead, you can use the phrases du matin to mean a.m., and then de l'après-midi from noon until around 6 p.m., followed by du soir until midnight.



## **Key Difference**



#### **Key Differences:**

Written vs. Spoken:

In everyday speech, you'll hear the 12-hour format, but for timetables, schedules, and formal contexts, the 24-hour clock is standard.

#### Digital Clocks:

Many digital clocks in public spaces (e.g., trains, airports) and in workplaces use the 24-hour format.



## **Key Notes**



#### **Key Notes:**

- In French, "h" stands for "heure", which means "hour" (e.g., 14h00 means "14 hours").
- The 24-hour format is standard for writing time in French, particularly for schedules, public transportation, and official documents.
- The 12-hour format (AM/PM) is used informally in spoken language, but the 24-hour clock is often used in written contexts.



## Vocabulary to indicate time of the day



When referring to the **time of the day**:

- In the morning du matin
- In the afternoon de l'après-midi
- In the evening du soir
- Noon (12pm) midi
- Midnight (12pm) minuit.

When referring to **minutes** past the hour:

- et quart (quarter past) = 15 minutes past
- et demie (half past) = 30 minutes past
- moins le quart (quarter to) = 15 minutes before the next hour

It is very easy to add in the minutes to the time, just mention the number of minutes after the hour.



### 24-hour clock in French



00h00	00:00 (Midnight)	12h00	12:00 (Noon)
01h00	01:00 (1:00 AM)	13h00	13:00 (1:00 PM)
02h00	02:00 (2:00 AM)	14h00	14:00 (2:00 PM)
03h00	03:00 (3:00 AM)	15h00	15:00 (3:00 PM)
04h00	04:00 (4:00 AM)	16h00	16:00 (4:00 PM)
05h00	05:00 (5:00 AM)	17h00	17:00 (5:00 PM)
06h00	06:00 (6:00 AM)	18h00	18:00 (6:00 PM)
07h00	07:00 (7:00 AM)	19h00	19:00 (7:00 PM)
08h00	08:00 (8:00 AM)	20h00	20:00 (8:00 PM)
09h00	09:00 (9:00 AM)	21h00	21:00 (9:00 PM)
10h00	10:00 (10:00 AM)	22h00	22:00 (10:00 PM)
11h00	11:00 (11:00 AM)	23h00	23:00 (11:00 PM)



# minutes- "minutes" (pronounced: mee-noot)



#### Minutes telling

• 5 minutes = 5 minutes

Eg: Il est 10 heures 5 minutes - It is 10:05 (10:05 AM).

• 15 minutes = 15 minutes

E.g. Il est deux heures et quart - It's a quarter past 2 (2:15pm)

• 30 minutes = 30 minutes

E.g. Il est deux heures et quart - It's a quarter past 2 (2:15pm)

• 45 minutes = 45 minutes

E.g. Il est une heure moins le quart - It is a quarter until 1 (12:45am)



### **Bonus tips**



"Time" has different translations in French depending upon the context:

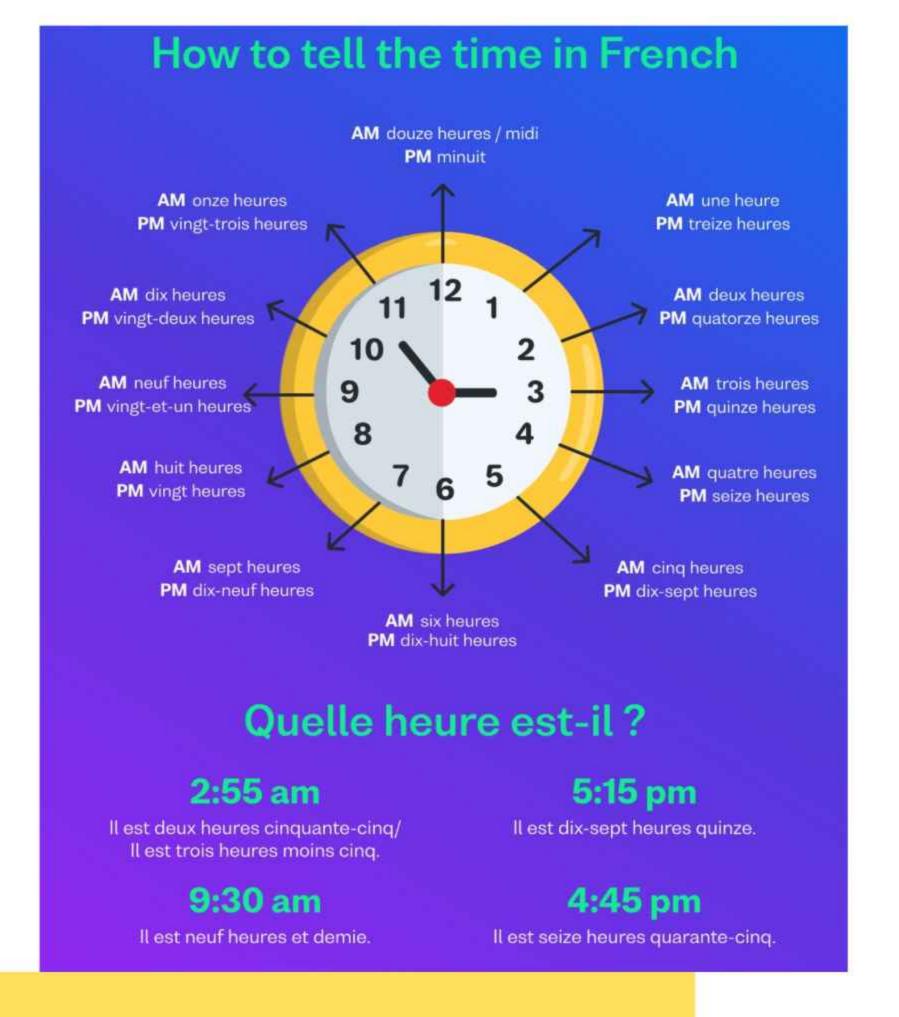
- Time = hours of the day is l'heure.
- Time = duration is le temps.

E.g. Depuis combien de temps apprenez-vous le français? — How long have you been studying French?

• Time = frequency, i.e., the number of times - la fois

E.g. Combien de fois avez-vous visité la France ? — How many times have you visited France?











#### **THANK YOU - Merci!**