**Prepositions à & en**

**What is a preposition:** a word governing, and usually preceding, a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause, as in “the man *on* the platform,” “she arrived *after* dinner”.

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **French preposition** | **English Equivalent** | **Extra** | | **à** | at, in, to | **à**+**le**>**au**; **à**+**les**>**aux** | | **en** | at, in | *Used mainly with feminine countries and certain figurative expressions* |   \*\*If a country is pluralized, then the ‘les’ turns to ‘aux’  Je vais aux États-Unis  Je vais aux Maldives  Je vais aux Pays-Bas  Je vais ce weekend aux Philippines  \*\*If a country is masculin, the article ‘le’ is replaced with ‘au’  Nous vivons au Canada  Je veut manger du sushi au Japon  le Portugal, le Burundi, le Luxembourg,  ~~le~~  auTexas  \*\*When a place ends in an E, it’s usually feminine. When a place is feminine, starting with ‘la’, we replace it with ‘en’  Je suis en France  Je vais en Angleterre  la Suisse, la Chine, l’Inde, la Californie, l’Asie  \*\*Cities are not usually introduced by any article (le,la,les). Because of this, it’s hard to tell if the city is masculine or feminine. Both genders are possible for cities. So, you could say ‘Paris est beau’ or ‘Paris est belle’.  À Paris, À Tokyo, À New-York, À Toronto |  |  |