



La Gazette



de l'Alliance Française de la Côte Centrale

ISSUE WINTER 2018

RENDEZVOUS DATES 2018

8th Sep, 13th Oct, 10th Nov, 8th Dec.

SECOND FRENCH FILM FESTIVAL- Jeanne Moreau-A Retrospective-Norton street, Leichhardt, Hayden Orpheum from 6th to 9th of September.

EXHIBITION- Australian impressionist John Russell at the Art Gallery of NSW until November 11th.

FRENCH LANGUAGE RESOURCES

- SBS-French news-8.40am daily
- TV5monde.com
- Culturethèque-Online website which has magazines, papers, books, music and study material in French.

Important message!

Please confirm on the Meetup site (Central Coast French Conversation Meetup Group) when attending the 'Meetups' on the 4th Saturday of every month.

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT -WINTER 2018

There are several aspects to learning a foreign language, such as French.

First of all you need to know its basic structure, such as grammar and its many facets. Then simply learning words and the context in which these are used.

It is at the beginners stage that professional guidance is not only the most critical, but absolutely a must.

Regular exposure is also vitally important, but by taking classes you are provided with a structure, which accelerates your learning, impossible to achieve in any other way.

Whilst we accept that this is so in the early learning stages, it also applies at later stages of language study.

In our monthly “get-togethers” AFCC offers some practice sessions, which are useful, but these do not offer the possibility of fast progress by themselves.

As in the early learning stages, professional help at the intermediate stages allows you to progress much faster than you could achieve otherwise.

After all, the reason you join AF is to learn to speak French. The quicker you can achieve that objective the more enjoyable the experience.

Our club is fortunate to have two outstanding language teachers in Patricia and Félix. They run classes for small groups of people in a home environment; Patricia in Bateau Bay and Félix in East Gosford. The cost of their assistance is only \$15 per hour - fantastic value.

Why not have a chat with either one to see how they can help you to accelerate your level of proficiency? You will find that the Alliance Française method, perfected for over 130 years, leads to outstanding results.

Patricia and Félix are usually present at every monthly meeting.

Your Committee does its best to offer a pleasant and congenial environment to practice, however, if you have any suggestions, please let us know.

Meanwhile, I wish everyone many opportunities to “French-Up” your life”!

Ary Kleiberg.

OUT AND ABOUT ON BASTILLE DAY 2018



Bastille Day in Sydney was a plethora of artifacts and tastes (food) on display at Circular Quay. The publicity was well done and among the dishes available were Alsatian hot dogs and Rostbratwurst as well as various types of Pate and tinned beans for making the traditional dish of “cassoulet”.

Wine tasting was popular and wine from various regions of France was for sale. Most of the stall holders were very helpful explaining the qualities of the food and wine available. There was even a film about cheese and the making of fondues.



On the Central Coast there was a very animated get-together at the restaurant Cheeky Charlie's where people were able to order their own lunches from a varied and tasty menu. This event gave a chance for volunteers and teachers and friends to get together in an informal setting.

AUSTRALIAN ARTIST-JOHN PETER RUSSELL

John Russell was born in Sydney in 1858 and contrary to his father's expectation of continuing the family-run engineering business, John Peter Russell left Sydney for London to pursue a new career after his father's death. With a considerable inheritance, he was able to concentrate on his artistic interests and in 1881 he enrolled at the Slade School of Art. Russell later furthered his studies at Cormon's atelier in Paris training alongside **Emile Bernard, Toulouse Lautrec, and Vincent van Gogh.**

Van Gogh, who arrived at the atelier in 1886 would become a close friend of Russell's, and the two artists met up and corresponded until van Gogh's death in 1890. At this time, Russell sketched and subsequently painted an oil portrait of his friend, which now hangs in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam.

Russell loved the sea and was eager to escape the distractions of Paris life. In 1886, he discovered Belle-Ile, a small island off the south coast of Brittany. In 1888, following his marriage to Marianna Mattiocco, Russell and his family made Belle-Ile their permanent home.

In 1897 and 1898 Henri Matisse visited Belle Ile, and Russell is said to have introduced the artist to the work of his friend, Vincent van Gogh. Matisse's style changed visibly after his time on the island and he is said to have credited Russell with his new understanding of colour theory. Russell went on to paint numerous "paysages maritimes" during the 20 years he lived on the Breton isle and many of Russell's most celebrated works from Belle-Ile were painted from a spot on the clifftops just beyond Port Goulphar. In 1908, Russell's beloved wife Marianna died and was so overcome with grief that he destroyed 400 of his oils and watercolours.

In a letter to his friend, **Rodin** wrote, 'Your works will live, I am certain. One day you will be placed on the same level with our friends **Monet, Renoir, and Van Gogh.**'



John-Peter Russell est né en 1858 en Australie. Après des études de peinture, d'abord en Angleterre, à Londres, puis en 1885, à Paris, il se lie avec de nombreux artistes : Guillaumin, Toulouse-Lautrec et en particulier Van Gogh et Henry Moret. Dès 1883, Russell est à la recherche de lieu susceptible de lui offrir la lumière tant convoitée... Et c'est ainsi qu'il voyage pour la première fois en Bretagne. L'engouement s'opère en 1886, lors d'un long séjour à Belle-Ile-en-Mer en compagnie de Claude Monet. Cette rencontre sera décisive dans les recherches de l'artiste australien sur les effets de lumière.

Belle-Ile-en-Mer par tous les temps

Avec sa première épouse, Marianna Mattiocco, belle Italienne et modèle de Rodin, il choisit de s'y installer en construisant une vaste demeure en baie de Goulphar. qui feront de cette période belliloise, d'une qualité et d'une modernité indéniables, la plus féconde de son oeuvre. Datant de 1900, « La voile rouge-Port de Goulphar », huile sur toile, s'inscrit dans la mouvance post-impressionniste. Russel est très attaché à la couleur, souvent exacerbée. L'influence de Monet y est peu ressentie, si ce n'est dans la touche large et animée. A la différence de ce dernier, qui effectua un court séjour sur l'île en 1886, marqué par la tempête et le temps d'hiver, Russel avait pu saisir ses impressions par tous les temps et tous les éclairages.

REGIONAL LANGUAGES OF FRANCE



Salü bisàmmè ! Demat ! Egun on ! Bonjour ! Bònjorn !

Ou tout simplement *Bonjour* !

Nous adorons tous la langue française qui est la langue officielle de la France mais connaissez-vous quelles sont les **langues régionales** du pays ?

Tout d'abord, les **langues régionales**, autrement dites minoritaires, sont les langues parlées sur le territoire français. Elles sont appelées aussi dialectes ou patois, quand on veut insister sur leur caractère local.

Nous pouvons alors discerner: L'**occitan** autrement dit, **langue d'oc** est parlée dans le tiers sud de la France, les Vallées occitanes et Guardia Piemontese en Italie, le Val d'Aran en Espagne et à Monaco. Les troubadours du XI^e siècle ont contribué à faire connaître l'occitan en Europe qui a vite reconnu sa valeur littéraire. Plus tard, pendant le Moyen Age, l'occitan fut une langue administrative et juridique. Aujourd'hui, il n'existe pas vraiment de langue standard à cause de la variabilité de l'occitan.

Le **breton** est une langue celtique qui est parlée en Bretagne par des locuteurs qui sont appelés des bretonnants ou des brittophones. Selon l'UNESCO, il est classé comme langue sérieusement en danger.

La **langue corse** est une langue romane et très proche des dialectes de l'Italie centrale. La langue corse est parlée en France et en Italie (Corse, nord de la Sardaigne et diaspora corse). Elle a des caractéristiques communes avec le sarde et la langue sicilienne.

Le **catalan** est une langue romane qui est parlée en Catalogne, dans la Communauté valencienne aux Îles Baléares, dans une petite partie de l'Aragon en Andorre, dans la majeure partie des Pyrénées-Orientales et à Alghero en Sardaigne.

Le **basque** (*euskara*) est une langue parlée au Pays basque. Le basque est la plus ancienne langue d'Europe de l'Ouest.

L'**alsacien** est la langue parlée en Alsace. L'alsacien est la deuxième langue autochtone parlée en France en nombre de locuteurs.

CLICHES



What do they mean in French and in English?

I invite you all to log in for a smile if not a good laugh by following this link below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OCIAyHEFTrQ>