

DEVOIR

(avoir) du

Je dois

Tu dois

Il doit

Nous devons

Vous devez

Ils doivent

TO HAVE TO

The French verb devoir means "must," "to have to," or "to owe." Essentially, it's used when you "have to" do something. Devoir is used very often in French and it has an extremely irregular conjugation.

- Elles doivent manger.
- They must / need to eat.
- Elle doit être à l'école.
- She must be at school.
- Pierre me doit 10 francs.
- Pierre owes me 10 francs.
- Tu dois étudier ?
- Do you have to study ?



www.online-french-class.com

PERDRE

(avoir) perdu

Je perds

Tu perds

Il perd

Nous perdons

Vous perdez

Ils perdent

TO LOSE

Perdre is a regular "DRE" verb.
It has some different meanings,
for exemple :

To lose in a game or a sport.

- J'ai perdu la partie.
- I lost the game.

To lose something

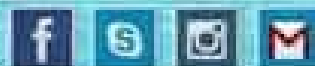
- J'ai perdu mes clés ...
- I lost my keys ...

To waste

- Tu perds ton temps.
- You waste your time.

To get lost

- Je suis perdu.
- I'm lost.



www.online-french-class.com

MONTRER

(avoir) montré

Je montre

Tu montres

Il montre

Nous montrons

Vous montrez

Ils montrent

TO SHOW

Montrer is a regular "ER" verb.
It has different meanings.

to show :

- Je te montre ma nouvelle voiture.
- I show you my new car.

to produce [sth] :

- J'ai montré mon passeport
- I produced my passport

to point [sth] out :

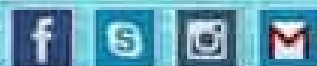
- Le professeur a montré la carte.
- The teacher pointed the map out.

To indicate :

- Un panneau montre la direction
- A sign indicates the direction

To exhibit :

- Il ne montre aucune fatigue
- He exhibited no sign of fatigue.



www.online-french-class.com

FINIR

(avoir) fini

Je finis

Tu finis

Il finit

Nous finissons

Vous finissez

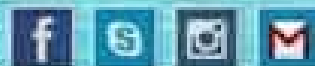
Ils finissent

TO FINISH

FINIR is a regular verb of the 2nd group. It's why it take "ISS" with nous, vous and ils - elles.

It means :
to finish
to end
to conclude.

- Elle a fini son travail.
- She has finished his work.
- On a fini la nuit en boîte
- We finished the night in a club
- Finis ton assiette !
- finish your plate!
- Ça va mal finir...
- It's going to end badly



www.online-french-class.com

REGARDER

(avoir) regardé

Je regarde

Tu regardes

Il regarde

Nous regardons

Vous regardez

Ils regardent

TO WATCH

It can also mean "to look at"
It's a regular -ER verb of the 1st group, using a regular pattern.
E - ES - E - ONS - EZ - ENT
To intentionally fix your visual attention on something or somebody. It's not "VOIR" (to see)

- Il regarde la télévision.
- He is watching TV.
- Je regarde la fille qui écrit.
- I look at the writing girl.
- Regarde ça !
- Look at that !



www.online-french-class.com

MANGER

(avoir) mangé

Je mange

Tu manges

Il mange

Nous mangeons

Vous mangez

Ils mangent

TO EAT

Manger is a regular French -er verb, but it is also a spelling-change verb. This means that it takes all the regular -er endings, but a small spelling change is made to the stem for consistency of pronunciation. Because G followed by A, O or U makes a hard G sound (as in gold), an E has to be added after G to keep a soft G (like the J in je).

- Je mange une pomme.
- I'm eating an apple.
- Nous mangeons des pommes
- We are eating apples
- Tu dois manger.
- You have to eat.



www.online-french-class.com

ENTENDRE

(avoir) entendu

J'	entends
Tu	entends
Il	entend
Nous	entendons
Vous	entendez
Ils	entendent

TO HEAR

The most common meaning of the French verb entendre is "to hear," but it can also mean :

- to listen to
- to intend (to do something)
- to mean
- to understand (formal)

- Tu m'entends ?
- Do you hear me ?
- On entend les mouches voler.
- You could hear a pin drop.
- J'entends mal
- I don't hear well
- Fais comme tu l'entends.
- Do what you think is best.
- Qu'entendez-vous par là ?
- What do you mean by that ?



www.online-french-class.com

ACHETER

(avoir) acheté

J' achète

Tu achètes

Il achète

Nous achetons

Vous achetez

Ils achètent

TO BUY

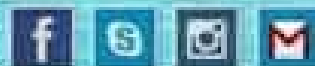
ACHETER is a regular verb, but it has a little complication :

You can see that at the 1st 2nd and 3rd person of the singular and at the 3rd person of the plural.

The 'E' of the root take an accent, to follow the pronunciation

- J'achète une robe
- I'm buying a dress.
- Tu as acheté quelque chose ?
- You bought something ?
- Je vais acheter à manger.
- I will buy something to eat.

- un achat = a purchase



www.online-french-class.com

TRAVAILLER

(avoir) travaillé

Je travaille

Tu travailles

Il travaille

Nous travaillons

Vous travaillez

Ils travaillent

TO WORK

The french verb TRAVAILLER means to work. In France, we are used to say we don't like to work, that's why we are in strike everytime. ;)

'Le travail' come from a latin word : tripalium (a torture instrument)

- Je travaille à la poste.
- I'm working at the post office.
- Bon travail !
- Good job / Well done !
- J'aime bien ce travail.
- I like this job.

Un travail = a job
un travailleur = a worker



www.online-french-class.com

SORTIR

(avoir/être) sorti

Je sors

Tu sors

Il sort

Nous sortons

Vous sortez

Ils sortent

TO GO OUT

You can use SORTIR with **ÊTRE** or **AVOIR** at the compound tenses, for different meanings.

Sortir avec quelqu'un also means to date or to be a couple.

- La sortie est par là.
- The exit is this way
- Tu veux sortir avec moi ?
- Do you want to date with me ?

- Je suis sorti à midi.
- I went out at noon
- J'ai sorti la voiture
- I took out the car

- La sortie = the exit



www.online-french-class.com

DONNER

(avoir) donné

Je donne

Tu donnes

Il donne

Nous donnons

Vous donnez

Ils donnent

TO GIVE

In its most basic form, the French verb donner means "to give." Yet, it can take on a number of different meanings because it is often used in idiomatic French expressions. Donner is a regular -ER verb.

- donner à manger/boire
- to give something to eat/drink
- Cela va te donner des forces
- It will give you strength.
- ne rien donner
- to have no effect
- donner sa place
- to give up one's seat



www.online-french-class.com

METTRE

(avoir) mis

Je mets

Tu mets

Il met

Nous mettons

Vous mettez

Ils mettent

TO PUT

Since this group includes mettre plus all of its derivations, all French verbs that end in -mettre are conjugated the same way as mettre. The following are common mettre derivations:

admettre	to admit
commettre	to commit
compromettre	to compromise
permettre	to permit
promettre	to promise
soumettre	to submit
transmettre	to transmit



www.online-french-class.com

CROIRE

(avoir) cru

Je crois

Tu crois

Il croit

Nous croyons

Vous croyez

Ils croient

TO BELIEVE

Croire, meaning "to believe" and "to think," it's the most frequently used verbs by the analytical French. It is also a highly irregular French -re verb that doesn't follow regular conjugation patterns.

- Il croit en Dieu.
- He believes in God
- Je crois en toi.
- I believe in you.
- Croyez-en mon expérience.
- Take it from me
- Je le crois sur parole.
- I take his word for it.



www.online-french-class.com

ARRIVER

(être) arrivé

J' arrive

Tu arrives

Il arrive

Nous arrivons

Vous arrivez

Ils arrivent

TO ARRIVE

Arriver is one of the most common French verbs. It's a regular -ER verb but takes **être** in the compound tenses. Arriver literally means "to arrive," but is also used in some idiomatic expressions and as an impersonal verb.

- Je suis arrivé à midi
- I arrived at noon
- J'arrive !
- I'm coming!
- Ça arrive...
- things happen...
- Je vais y arriver
- I can do it



www.online-french-class.com

PRENDRE

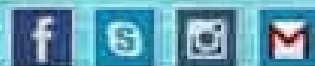
(avoir) pris

Je	prends
Tu	prends
Il	prend
Nous	prenons
Vous	prenez
Ils	prennent

TO TAKE

Prendre, which means "to take," is one of the most common French verbs. It is irregular in conjugation and is found in a number of idiomatic expressions.

- Il me prend par le bras
- He take me by the arm
- Je prends une photo
- I'm taking a picture
- Prenez votre temps
- Take your time
- Passe me prendre à midi
- Come pick me up at noon
- Il se prend pour un expert
- He thinks he's an expert



www.online-french-class.com

VENIR

(être) venu

Je viens

Tu viens

Il vient

Nous venons

Vous venez

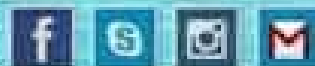
Ils viennent

TO COME

Venir ("to come") is one of the most common verbs.

Venir with **de** and an infinitive expresses the recent past, just as aller plus an infinitive expresses the near future. Its conjugation is very irregular and must be memorized.

- Il vient à midi
- He's coming at noon.
- D'où viens-tu ?
- Where do you come from?
- Je viens de dîner.
- I just had dinner.
- Dans les années à venir...
- In the years to come...



www.online-french-class.com

VOULOIR

(avoir) voulu

Je **veux**

Tu **veux**

Il **veut**

Nous **voulons**

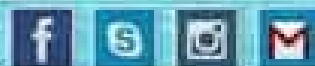
Vous **voulez**

Ils **veulent**

TO WANT

The irregular verb vouloir ("to want" or "to wish") is one of the most common French verbs. It has several different meanings, depending on tense and mood, and it's the driving element in numerous idiomatic expressions.

- Je **veux** le faire.
- I **want** to do it.
- Nous **voulons** savoir.
- We **want** to know.
- Je **veux** danser avec toi.
- I **want** to dance with you.
- Si tu **veux**.
- If you **want**.



www.online-french-class.com

SAVOIR

(avoir) su

Je **sais**

Tu **sais**

Il **sait**

Nous **savons**

Vous **savez**

Ils **savent**

TO KNOW

Savoir is one of the most common French verbs. It is irregular in conjugation and literally means "to know." Savoir has different meanings in certain tenses as well as some other tricky aspects to it.

- Anne **sait** la date
- Anne **knows** the date
- **Sais-tu** ce poème ?
- Do you **know** this poem ?
- Je **ne sais pas** nager
- I **don't know** how to swim
- Il **ne sait pas** ça.
- He **doesn't know** that.



www.online-french-class.com

VOIR

(avoir) vu

Je vois

Tu vois

Il voit

Nous voyons

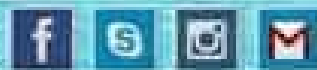
Vous voyez

Ils voient

TO SEE

Voir is one of the most common French verbs. It is irregular in conjugation, it means "to see" in most senses of the word, and is found in a number of idiomatic expressions.

- Je vois Lise samedi.
- I see Lise on Saturdays.
- Je vois deux chiens.
- I see two dogs.
- Ah, je vois !
- Oh, I see!
- Fais voir !
- Let me see!



www.online-french-class.com

POUVOIR

(avoir) pu

Je peux

Tu peux

Il peut

Nous pouvons

Vous pouvez

Ils peuvent

TO CAN

Pouvoir is one of the most common French verbs. It's irregular in conjugation and means primarily "can" or "to be able to." The meaning of pouvoir undergoes nuanced changes according to tense and mood.

- to be able to (ability)
- can (ability)
- could (conjecture)
- may (possibility)
- might (conjecture)
- to be allowed to
- to manage to



www.online-french-class.com