

French Verbs SparkCharts

* French Verbs

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VERB TENSES

INDICATIVE MOOD

Indicative verbs are used to give information.

PRESENT TENSE

- Regular verbs:** Most verbs in French are regular verbs. To conjugate a regular verb, you simply add the appropriate ending to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *parler* (to speak) becomes *je parle* (I speak), *tu parles* (you speak), *il parle* (he speaks), *elle parle* (she speaks), *ils parlent* (they speak), *elles parlent* (they speak).
- Irregular verbs:** Some verbs in French are irregular. These verbs do not follow the regular pattern of adding endings to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *être* (to be) becomes *je suis* (I am), *tu es* (you are), *il est* (he is), *elle est* (she is), *ils sont* (they are), *elles sont* (they are).
- Reflexive verbs:** Reflexive verbs are verbs that are used with a reflexive pronoun. For example, *je me lave* (I wash myself), *tu te laves* (you wash yourself), *il se lave* (he washes himself), *elle se lave* (she washes herself), *ils se lavent* (they wash themselves), *elles se lavent* (they wash themselves).

PAST TENSE

- Present perfect:** The present perfect is used to describe an action that has been completed in the past. For example, *je suis allé* (I went), *tu es allé* (you went), *il est allé* (he went), *elle est allée* (she went), *ils sont allés* (they went), *elles sont allées* (they went).
- Imperfect:** The imperfect is used to describe an action that was in progress in the past. For example, *je parlais* (I was speaking), *tu parlais* (you were speaking), *il parlait* (he was speaking), *elle parlait* (she was speaking), *ils parlaient* (they were speaking), *elles parlaient* (they were speaking).
- Pluperfect:** The pluperfect is used to describe an action that had been completed before another action in the past. For example, *je m'étais levé* (I had gotten up), *tu m'étais levé* (you had gotten up), *il s'était levé* (he had gotten up), *elle s'était levée* (she had gotten up), *ils s'étaient levés* (they had gotten up), *elles s'étaient levées* (they had gotten up).

FUTURE TENSE

- Simple future:** The simple future is used to describe an action that will be completed in the future. For example, *je parlerai* (I will speak), *tu parleras* (you will speak), *il parlera* (he will speak), *elle parlera* (she will speak), *ils parleront* (they will speak), *elles parleront* (they will speak).
- Conditional:** The conditional is used to describe an action that would be completed in the future. For example, *je parlerais* (I would speak), *tu parlerais* (you would speak), *il parlerait* (he would speak), *elle parlerait* (she would speak), *ils parleraient* (they would speak), *elles parleraient* (they would speak).
- Future perfect:** The future perfect is used to describe an action that will have been completed in the future. For example, *je m'aurai levé* (I will have gotten up), *tu m'auras levé* (you will have gotten up), *il s'aura levé* (he will have gotten up), *elle s'aura levée* (she will have gotten up), *ils s'auront levés* (they will have gotten up), *elles s'auront levées* (they will have gotten up).

AUXILIARY

- Être:** The auxiliary *être* is used with reflexive verbs and verbs that indicate a change of state. For example, *je suis allé* (I went), *tu es allé* (you went), *il est allé* (he went), *elle est allée* (she went), *ils sont allés* (they went), *elles sont allées* (they went).
- Avoir:** The auxiliary *avoir* is used with most other verbs. For example, *je parle* (I speak), *tu parles* (you speak), *il parle* (he speaks), *elle parle* (she speaks), *ils parlent* (they speak), *elles parlent* (they speak).

CONJUGATION

- Regular verbs:** Most verbs in French are regular verbs. To conjugate a regular verb, you simply add the appropriate ending to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *parler* (to speak) becomes *je parle* (I speak), *tu parles* (you speak), *il parle* (he speaks), *elle parle* (she speaks), *ils parlent* (they speak), *elles parlent* (they speak).
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Subjunctive verbs are used to express a wish, a possibility, or a condition.

PRESENT TENSE

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- Irregular verbs:** Some verbs in French are irregular. These verbs do not follow the regular pattern of adding endings to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *être* (to be) becomes *je suis* (I am), *tu es* (you are), *il est* (he is), *elle est* (she is), *ils sont* (they are), *elles sont* (they are).
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PAST TENSE

- Imperfect:** The imperfect is used to describe an action that was in progress in the past. For example, *je parlais* (I was speaking), *tu parlais* (you were speaking), *il parlait* (he was speaking), *elle parlait* (she was speaking), *ils parlaient* (they were speaking), *elles parlaient* (they were speaking).
- Pluperfect:** The pluperfect is used to describe an action that had been completed before another action in the past. For example, *je m'étais levé* (I had gotten up), *tu m'étais levé* (you had gotten up), *il s'était levé* (he had gotten up), *elle s'était levée* (she had gotten up), *ils s'étaient levés* (they had gotten up), *elles s'étaient levées* (they had gotten up).

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Imperative verbs are used to give a command or a request.

- Regular verbs:** Most verbs in French are regular verbs. To conjugate a regular verb, you simply add the appropriate ending to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *parler* (to speak) becomes *parle* (speak), *parles* (speak), *parle* (speak), *parle* (speak), *parlez* (speak), *parlez* (speak).
- Irregular verbs:** Some verbs in French are irregular. These verbs do not follow the regular pattern of adding endings to the infinitive. For example, the infinitive *être* (to be) becomes *sois* (be), *sois* (be), *sois* (be), *sois* (be), *soyez* (be), *soyez* (be).
- Reflexive verbs:** Reflexive verbs are verbs that are used with a reflexive pronoun. For example, *me lave* (wash myself), *te laves* (wash yourself), *se lave* (wash himself), *se lave* (wash herself), *se lavent* (wash themselves), *se lavent* (wash themselves).

REGULAR VERBS

Regular verbs are verbs that follow a regular pattern of conjugation.

Regular verbs are used to give information.

FIRST CONJUGATION (-ER VERBS)

Verb	je	tu	il	elle	ils	elles

SECOND CONJUGATION (-IR VERBS)

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Reviews

Extremely helpful to any or all category of individuals. It really is rally fascinating through studying time period. I am just quickly could possibly get a pleasure of reading a composed ebook.
(Lawrence Keeling)

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