

## Leçon 6: Irregular Verbs & Application

### I. Avoir

As mentioned since the first lesson, French verbs usually end in -er, -re, or -ir. Avoir belongs to the third category.

Avoir: To have [ah-vua]

J'	ai	[jay]	Nous	avons	[Noos ah-von]
Tu	as	[two ah]	Vous	avez	[voos ah-vey]
Il/Elle	a	[ill/L ah]	Ils/elles	ont	[ill/L song]

Translation:

I	have	We	have
You	have	You	have
He/She	has	They	have

### II. Devoir

Devoir: must [duh-vua]

Je	dois	[jeh dwa]	Nous	devons	[noos duh-von]
Tu	dois	[two dwa]	Vous	devez	[voos duh-vay]
Il/Elle	doit	[ill/L dwa]	Ils/Elles	doivent	[ill/L dwa <sup>v</sup> ]

Translation:

I	must	We	must
You	must	You	must
He/She	must	They	must

### III. Aller

Aller: to go [ah-lay]

Je	<b>vais</b>	[jeh vay]	Nous	<b>allons</b>	[noos ah-long]
Tu	<b>vas</b>	[two vah]	Vous	<b>allez</b>	[voos ah-lay]
Il/Elle	<b>va</b>	[ill/L va]	Ils/Elles	<b>vont</b>	[ill/L vont]

Translation:

I	go	We	go
You	go	You	go
He/She	goes	They	go

### IV. Future Tense

For the first time, we are transitioning to verb tenses other than present tense. Great job 😊  
You have come far!

Rule:

#### Aller+ Infinitive

Example:

Je **vais jouer** le piano demain. [jeh vay shoe-aye luh piano dumah]  
I am going to play the piano tomorrow.

Nous **allons faire** du jardinage. [Noos ah-lones faire doo shar-din-nah-ge]  
We are going to garden the lawn.

### V. Q&A

1. Does 4/6 conjugations for devoir have the same pronunciation?  
No. Ils/Elles correspond to dwa**v**, where the v sound is pronounced. For the first three conjugations (je/tu/il), the conjugation is pronounced as [dwa].
2. Why does “aller” make up the future tense?

Aller= to go, when it is combined with an infinitive, it means “going to”.

## VI. Music

In France, classic, folk, and pop music are the most popular music genres. Type “Je Veux” in YouTube and enjoy 😊



Source: <https://images.google.com/>