French 1
Chapter 8.2 Grammar Review

-IR Verbs (2nd Class)

1. Class 2 –IR verbs conjugate differently than Regular Class 1 –IR verbs. Drop the [-ir] from the verb to create the stem. The **verb stem drops the final consonant ONLY** in **singular conjugations**. Then add the following endings:

DORMIR			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	dor**s**	nous	dorm**ons**
tu	dor**s**	vous	dorm**ez**
il / elle / on	dor**t**	ils / elles	dorm**ent**

2. This is a small group and the verbs must be memorized. Common –IR Verbs in Class 2 are:

    Partier (*to leave*)   Dormir(*to sleep*)   Sentir (*to smell*)

    Sortir (*to go out*)   Servir (*to serve*)   Mentir (*to lie*)

Passé Composé with *Être*

1. Most verbs use *Avoir* as their helping verb when constructing the Passé Composé. However there are certain verbs that use *Être* as the helping verb in the Passé Composé instead. These verbs are:

Verb	Past Participle	Translation	Verb	Past Participle	Translation
arriver	arrivé	*to arrive*	monter	monté	*to go up*
descendre	descendu	*to go down*	partir	parti	*to leave*
entrer	entré	*to enter*	rester	resté	*to stay*
sortir	sorti	*to go out*	tomber	tombé	*to fall*
retourner	retourné	*to return*	rentrer	rentré	*to go back*
mourir	mort (*irreg*)	*to die*	naitre	né (*irreg*)	*to be born*
venir*	venu (*irreg*)	*to come(from/to)*			

* <u>re</u>venir and <u>de</u>venir act the same.

2. When using *Être* as the helping verb, your past participle **<u>MUST</u>** agree in **gender** and **number** with the **subject**. For example:

ALLER					
SINGULAR			**PLURAL**		
Subject	*Être*	*Past Participle*	*Subject*	*Être*	*Past Participle*
je (j')	*suis*	all**é**(*e*)	nous	*sommes*	all**é**(*e*)**s**
tu	*es*	all**é**(*e*)	vous	*êtes*	all**é**(*e*)(*s*)
il / elle / on	*est*	all**é**(*e*)	ils / elles	*sont*	all**é**(*e*)**s**

3. **DON'T FORGET**: Feminine subjects add an [**-e**] and plural subjects add an [**-s**].

      Ex: Je *suis* **allé** à la plage (*male*)   vs.   Je *suis* **allée** à la plage (*female*)

      Ex: Tu *est* **allé** à la plage? (*male*)   vs.   Tu *est* **allée** à la plage? (*female*)

      Ex: Nous *sommes* **partis** (*male/pl.*)   vs.   Nous *sommes* **parties** (*female/pl.*)

      Ex: Ils *sont* **sortis** (*male/pl.*)   vs.   Elles *sont* **sorties** (*female/pl.*)

4. **ATTENTION**: Past Participle with the subjects "**Vous**" and "**On**" agree with the *understood* subject, since these subjects can refer both to singular or plural people that are either masculine or feminine:

      Ex: (Monsieur) Vous *êtes* **allé**?   vs.   (Madame)   Vous *êtes* **allée**?

          (Messieurs) Vous *êtes* **allés**?   vs.   (Mesdames) Vous *êtes* **allées**?

      Ex: (Ils/Nous) On *est* **allés** au jardin. vs.   (Elles/Nous) On *est* **allées** au jardin.

-YER Verbs

1. Verbs ending in –YER have a slightly different conjugation than regular –ER verbs. Verbs ending in –YER, change the [**y**] → [**i**] before all **silent endings**:

NETTOYER			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	netto**i**e	nous	nettoyons
tu	netto**i**es	vous	nettoyez
il/elle/on	netto**i**e	ils / elles	netto**i**ent

      Ex: Je netto**i**e la cuisine après le repas →   *The verb has a silent ending*: [**y**] → [**i**]

      Ex: Vous netto**y**ez la cuisine aussi?   →   *The verb ending is pronounced*: **no change**

2. **Past Participles!**: All –YER verbs have normal past participle formations: [**-er**] → [**é**]

      Ex: Ils ont nettoy**é** la cuisine après le repas →   They cleaned the kitchen after the meal.

3. **Optional Changes**: With –YER verbs that end in -AYER, the change is optional:

      Ex: Je pa**y**e / pa**i**e les factures!   →   I pay the bills!