

LET VERBE ET SES GROUPES

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Annotation: This article describes the three groups of French verbs in the present tense, and how the verbs in each group change when they are added.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Fransuz tilidagi uch guruhga bo'lingan fellarning hozirgi zamonda qo'llanishi har bir guruh fellarining qo'shimchalar qo'shilganda o'zgarishi haqida malumot berilgan.

Key words: infinitive, present tense, first group verbs, second group verbs, third group verbs.

Kalit so'zlar: infinitiv, hozirgi zamon, birinchi guruh fe'llari, ikkinchi guruh fe'llari, uchinchi guruh fe'llari.

French has classified regular verbs into three groups, based on the ending of their infinitives : -er (manger to eat), -**ir** (finir to finish), -**re** (attendre to wait). Each verb groups follows a pattern of conjugation for every tense. In this lesson you will learn how to recognize the verb groups using infinitives, and their pattern of conjugation in the present tense.

The first group: -er verbs

More than 80 percent of French verbs are -er verbs. It's great for you, because after you know their pattern of conjugation in the present tense, you can pretty much conjugate 80 percent of French verbs !

To conjugate a regular -er verb, drop the -er of the infinitive to get the stem (le radical in French). Then add the six present tense endings specific to -er verbs : -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent.

Aller (to go) is a very common verb, and it looks like a regular -er verb, but it is not, aller is actually a irregular verb and belongs to the third group (see below).

The “second group” : -ir verbs

The -ir verb group is the second most common verb type. To form the present tense of a regular -ir verb, drop the -ir of the infinitive to get the stem for the present tense conjugation. Then add the present tense endings specific to -ir verbs: -is, -is, -it, -issons, -issez, -issent.

Most of -ir verbs follow this pattern of conjugation but be careful, some -ir verbs actually belong to the third group and follow an other pattern. To make sure that an **-ir** verb belongs to the second group you have to look to its present participle, if it ends with -issant this verb belongs to the second group and follows the pattern you just learned, otherwise it's a third group verb...

examples of present participles :

finissant (finishing) ; **grandissant** (growing); réussissant (succeeding)
; choisissant (choosing)

The “third group” : the irregular verbs

Here are all the verbs that don't belong to the first or second groups because they are actually irregular. This third group can be divided into four sub-categories : irregular verbs in -ir, verbs in -oir, verbs in -re, and the verb aller (to go).

Unfortunately there are no general pattern here so you will have to learn those verbs one by one... However some -dre verbs like attendre (to wait) or vendre (to sell) do follow a certain pattern : for those verbs drop the -dre then add the six endings -ds, -ds, -d, -dons, -dez, -dent. But be careful because some -dre verbs like prendre (to take) or éteindre (to switch off) don't follow this pattern...

Here are some third group verbs conjugations :

<p>Ouvrir (to open) j'ouvre tu ouvres il/elle/on ouvre nous ouvrons vous ouvrez ils/elles ouvrent</p>	<p>Mourir (to die) je meurs tu meurs il/elle/on meurt nous mourons vous mourez ils/elles meurent</p>	<p>Voir (to see) je vois tu vois il/elle/on voit nous voyons vous voyez ils/elles voient</p>
<p>Savoir (to know) je sais tu sais il/elle/on sait nous savons vous savez ils/elles savent</p>	<p>Attendre (to wait) j'attends tu attends il/elle/on attend nous attendons vous attendez ils/elles attendent</p>	<p>Vendre (to sell) je vends tu vends il/elle/on vend nous ven</p>

Appendix:

•Present tense - grammatical tense whose principal function is to locate a situation or event in the present time.[1] The present tense is used for actions which are happening now. In order to explain and understand present tense, it is useful to imagine time as a line on which the past tense, the present and the future tense are positioned. The term present tense is usually used in descriptions of specific languages to refer to a particular grammatical form or set of forms; these may have a variety of uses, not all of which will necessarily refer to present time.

•Infinitive - In traditional descriptions of English the infinitive is the basic dictionary form of a verb when used non-finitely, with or without the particle to. Thus to go is an infinitive, as is go in a sentence like "I must go there" (but not in "I go there", where it is finite verb. The form without to is called the bare infinitive, and the form with to is called the full infinitive or to-infinitive.

- firstst group - verbs ending in -er (except aller, envoyer, and renvoyer).
- second group- verbs ending in -ir, with the gerund ending in -issant
- third group- verbs ending in -re (with the exception of irregular verbs).

Literature:

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