

## I. Verb Review

- A. **Payer** and other **–ayer** verbs can be conjugated either with a **y** throughout, or the **y** changes to an **i** before unpronounced verb endings (-e, -es, -ent) and in all forms of the future and conditional
- B. **S’ennuyer** and other **–uyer** verbs always change the **y** to **i** before unpronounced verb endings (-e, -es, -ent) and in all forms of the future and conditional

## II. Present Indicative

- A. Present tense of indicative is used to:

- Tell about what is happening now
- Make generalizations or speak about habitual actions
- Indicate what is going to happen in the near future
- Indicate what is going to happen in the near future using **aller + inf.**
- Indicate what has just happened using **venir de + inf.**
- Indicate an action which started in the past is continuing into the present, when used with the preposition **depuis**

## B. Formation

- Three major groups of regular verbs

a. **-er** verbs

- verbs whose stem ends in **–g** add an **e** before the **–ons** ending in **nous** form
- verbs whose stem ends in **–c** change the **c** to **ç** in the **nous** form
- verbs like **appeler** and **jeter** double the **l** or **t** in the stem for all but the **nous** and **vous** forms
- verbs like **acheter** and **modeler** change the **e** to **è** in the stem for all but the **nous** and **vous** forms
- verbs like **préférer** and **sécher** change the **é** to **è** in the stem for all but the **nous** and **vous** forms

b. **-ir** verbs

- to conjugate, drop the **–r** and add **–s, –s, –t, –ssons, –ssez, –ssent**
- to conjugate **dormir, partir, sentir** and **sortir**, drop the last three letters, and add **–s, –s, –t, –ons, –ez, –ent**

c. **-re** verbs

- to conjugate, drop the **–re** and add **–s, –s, –, –ons, –ez, –ent**
- Pronominal verbs
  - a. Pronominal verbs that express the idea that the subject and the object are doing something to each other are called *reciprocal verbs*

- b. Pronominal verbs that express the idea that the subject is doing something to himself are called *reflexive verbs*
- c. Some verbs are only used reflexively, and with these the reflexive pronoun is often untranslatable
- d. A reflexive construction is frequently used in French to avoid passive construction

### III. Infinitives

- When one verb follows another, with no conjunction (like **que**) between them, the first verb is conjugated and the second verb remains an infinitive
- When pronominal (reflexive) verbs are used as infinitives following a conjugated verb, the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject of the main verb
- A verb appears in its infinitive form following a preposition (except **en**)
- After the preposition **après**, the past infinitive must be used
- An infinitive can be the subject of a sentence

### IV. Imperative

- Used to give commands, orders, or to respond to invitations
- You can soften a command with the use of **s'il te plaît** or **s'il vous plaît**
- You can also be less direct, and phrase it as a question

### V. Faire causative

- Used with *faire* + *inf.* to indicate that the subject is having something done (and not doing it himself)