

There are three major groups of regular verbs in French: verbs with infinitives ending in **-er**, verbs with infinitives ending in **-ir**, and verbs with infinitives ending in **-re**. Since **-er** verbs are the most numerous, they are considered the first conjugation. To conjugate these verbs, drop the **-er** from the infinitive to form the stem. Next, add the **-er** endings to the stem. Different tenses have different endings.

The endings given below (**-e**, **-es**, **-e**, **-ons**, **-ez**, **-ent**) are for forming the present tense. The endings (**-e**, **-es**, **-e**, and **-ent**) are all silent. The only endings that are pronounced are the **nous** (**-ons**) and the **vous** (**-ez**) endings. The four silent endings form a boot shape in the verb conjugation.



parler 'to speak'	
je <b>parle</b>	nous <b>parlons</b>
tu <b>parles</b>	vous <b>parlez</b>
il/elle/on <b>parle</b>	ils/elles <b>parlent</b>
past participle: <b>parlé</b>	

Listen carefully to the following sentences. Note that the pronunciation of each of the verbs is the same even though the conjugations are spelled differently.

Tex, il **parle** français? Mais c'est un tatou.

Tex speaks French? But he's an armadillo.

Tex: Bien sûr je**parle** français et Tammy, elle aussi, elle **parle** français.

Tex: Of course, I speak French and Tammy, too, she speaks French.

Eh bien dis donc, même les tatous**parlent** français au Texas?

Well, I'll be, even the armadillos speak French in Texas?

Here is a list of common **-er** verbs:

**adorer**, to adore

**habiter**, to live

**aimer**, to like

**jouer**, to play

**aimermieux**, to prefer

**montrer**, to show

**chanter**, to sing

**présenter**, to introduce

**chercher**, to look for

**regarder**, to watch

**danser**, to dance

**rencontrer**, to meet (by chance)

**demander**, to ask

**rester**, to stay, remain

**détester**, to hate, to detest

**téléphoner**, to telephone

**donner**, to give

**travailler**, to work

**écouter**, to listen to

**trouver**, to find

**étudier**, to study

**Je** changes to **j'** before a verb starting with a vowel or a silent **h** (ex.**j'adore**, **j'habite**). This phenomenon is known as **élision**. Listen to the following sentences. Can you hear the **élision** in the first two examples?

Tex: **J'adore** la musique rap et **j'écoute** souvent de la musique dans les clubs.

I love rap music and I often listen to music in clubs.



Je chante et je danse aussi.

I sing and I dance, too.

## LA MUSIQUE RAP

Note also that the **s** in plural pronouns (**nous**, **vous**, and **ils/elles**) is usually silent except when it is followed by a verb that begins with a vowel sound. In such a case the silent **s** is pronounced as a /z/ and links the pronoun to the verb. This phenomenon is called **liaison** ('linking') and is very characteristic of French. Listen carefully to the sentences below. Which sentences contain examples of **liaison**?



Tex et Tammy, ils **écoutent** de la musique cadienne avec Paw-Paw!

Tammy: Nous **adorons** danser.

Tex: Oui, oui, c'est vrai. Nous **dansons** beaucoup.

Tex and Tammy, they listen to Cajun music with Paw-Paw!

Tammy: We love to dance.

Tex: Yes, yes, that's true. We dance a lot.



exercices

### fill in the blanks

Give the correct form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. Tex et Tammy, ils \_\_\_\_\_ à Austin. (habiter)
2. Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ le français. (étudier)
3. Je \_\_\_\_\_ un peu. (chanter)
4. J'\_\_\_\_\_ la musique française. (adorer)
5. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ au foot. (jouer)
6. Vous \_\_\_\_\_ la musique texane? (aimer)
7. Quelle sorte de musique est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_? (aimer)
8. Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ les sports. (détester)
9. Joe-Bob \_\_\_\_\_ de la guitare. (jouer)
10. Est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_ du piano? (jouer)
11. Joe-Bob \_\_\_\_\_ son ami Corey. (chercher)
12. Tammy et Bette \_\_\_\_\_ la télévision. (regarder)

### listening comprehension

Listen to the following sentences and decide if they refer to Tex (singular), Tex and Tammy (plural) -- or if it's impossible to tell. Hint: Pay close attention to liaison between subject pronoun and verb.

1. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
2. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
3. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
4. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
5. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
6. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer
7. \_\_\_ Tex \_\_\_ Tex et Tammy \_\_\_ impossible à distinguer

-  8. \_\_\_Tex \_\_\_Tex et Tammy \_\_\_impossible à distinguer
-  9. \_\_\_Tex \_\_\_Tex et Tammy \_\_\_impossible à distinguer
-  10. \_\_\_Tex \_\_\_Tex et Tammy \_\_\_impossible à distinguer
-  11. \_\_\_Tex \_\_\_Tex et Tammy \_\_\_impossible à distinguer
-  12. \_\_\_Tex \_\_\_Tex et Tammy \_\_\_impossible à distinguer