ER Verbs

1. We have learned how to say different things in French:
   1. Ensiegner: to teach
   2. Étudier: to study
   3. Écouter: to listen
   4. Lever la main: To raise your hand
2. But how do you use these expressions?
   1. In French, we always use a *pronoun* to describe what we are talking about. They are:
      1. Je: “I” Nous: “We” (royal)
      2. Tu: “you (singular)” Vous: “You (plural)”
      3. Il: “he” Ils: “They (for ‘le’ words)
      4. Elle: “she” Elles: “They (for ‘la’ words)
      5. On: “One”
         1. “one” is a general saying, such as “one might do the dishes” or “one must learn to speak French.”
   2. You replace what you are talking about by one of these
      1. Le crayon
         1. It’s a ‘le’ word, there’s only one, so it’s replaced by
            1. Il
      2. La porte
         1. It’s a ‘la’ word and there’s only one, so it’s replaced by
            1. Elle
      3. Les crayons
         1. It’s a ‘le’ word, but there’s more than one, so it’s replaced by ‘ils’
      4. Les portes
         1. It’s a la word, but there’s more than one, so it’s replaced by ‘elles’
   3. What happens if you are talking about a ‘le’ word and a ‘la’ word together?
      1. Such as: Le crayon et la porte
         1. It is replaced by ils as well.
            1. So ‘ils’ replaces a plural (more than one) le word OR a ‘le’ word and a ‘la’ word put together

‘le pupitre et la fenêtre’ is replaced by ils

‘le stylo et la chaise’ is replaced by ils

1. Using verbs with these pronouns
   1. In english, we use infinitives (the “to” form) of verbs rarely.
      1. To be or not to be
   2. Usually, we use a process known as *conjugation*, which matches a pronoun (what we just looked at) with a form of the verb.
      1. In other words, we don’t say “I to be,” but “I am.”
   3. In French, there are several kinds of verbs. For now, we will discuss verbs that end in –er.
      1. We know a few of these: étudier, manger, écouter
         1. Step one in conjugation- write out the pronouns
            1. Je Nous
            2. Tu Vous
            3. Il ils
            4. Elle elles
            5. On
         2. Step two: Take the verb, chop off the –er ending. We’ll use étudier as an example.
            1. Étudier ---) étudi-
         3. Step three: add these endings
            1. Je étudi**e**  Nous étudi**ons**
            2. Tu étudi**es** Vous étudi**ez**
            3. Il étudi**e** ils étudi**ent**
            4. Elle étudi**e** elles étudi**ent**
            5. On étudi**e**

The endings are ***e,es,e, ons, ez, ent***

* + - 1. THE ENDING FOR ils, elles is SILENT
         1. Étudient- pronounced “ay too dee”
      2. Examples
         1. Écouter- to listen

J’écoute nous écoutons

Tu écoutes vous écoutez

Il écoute ils écoutent

Elle écoute elles écoutent

On écoute

* + - * 1. Arriver- to arrive, to happen

J’arrive nous arrivons

Tu arrives vous arrivez

Il arrive ils arrivent

Elle arrive elles arrivent

On arrive

* + - * 1. Enseigner- to teach

J’enseigne nous enseignons

Tu enseignes vous enseignez

Il enseigne ils enseignent

Elle enseigne elles enseignent

On enseigne