

Rosa's Radiant Verbs: Mastering French Tenses

Join Rosa the parrot on a linguistic flight—let's conjugate our way to success!

- To conjugate a regular -er verb in the present tense, you first remove the -er to find the stem, then add the correct ending for the pronoun: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, or -ent.
- The 'near future' tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb 'aller' (to go) followed by the infinitive of the main verb. For example: 'Je vais manger' means 'I am going to eat'.
- The pronoun 'Je' (I) always pairs with an ending of -e for regular -er verbs, while 'Nous' (we) always pairs with the ending -ons.
- Tenses help us navigate time; the present tense describes actions happening now, while the near future allows us to plan our upcoming adventures.
- Rosa reminds us that practice is key! Consistent repetition of verb patterns helps your brain lock in new vocabulary for long-term memory.

Did you know? Did you know? In French, the infinitive form of most verbs ends in -er, -ir, or -re. These are known as the three groups of verbs. The -er group is the largest, containing thousands of verbs like 'manger' (to eat) and 'jouer' (to play)!

Key vocabulary: Infinitive · Conjugation · Stem · Ending · Present tense · Near future · Pronoun