THE PRESENT TENSE OF -IR VERBS: THE SECOND GROUP
Seventh lesson – Septième leçon
1) Introduction

2) Regular –ir verbs

3) Irregular –ir verbs
   - 3.1) Verbs like dormir (to sleep)
   - 3.2) Verbs like ouvrir (to open)
   - 3.3) Completely irregular verbs
1. INTRODUCTION

As discussed in the previous lesson, there are three groups of verbs in French: -er, -ir and -re.
1. INTRODUCTION

- In the previous lesson, you learned about –er verbs.
1. INTRODUCTION

- This lesson covers the –ir verbs, the second group, composed of regular and irregular verbs.
## 2. Regular –ir verbs

To conjugate a regular –ir verb, **remove the infinitive ending** –ir and then to the root **add the appropriate endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
<td>Je</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>-issons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>-issez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
<td>Il/elle/on</td>
<td>-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ils/elles</td>
<td>-issent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Regular –ir verbs**

- For example, to conjugate *finir* (*to finish, to end*), remove the infinitive ending –*ir* to obtain the root *fin-*
  
  *Finir* → *fin-*

  and add the appropriate endings.
2. **Regular –ir verbs**

- **Finir** - *to finish, to end*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je fin<strong>is</strong></td>
<td>Nous fin<strong>issons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu fin<strong>is</strong></td>
<td>Vous fin<strong>issez</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il/elle/on fin<strong>it</strong></td>
<td>Ils/elles fin<strong>issent</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Regular –ir verbs

- Other verbs like finir:
  - Choisir: to choose
  - Réussir: to succeed
  - Réfléchir: to think, to reflect
  - Grossir: to put on weight, to get fat
  - Maigrir: to lose weight, to get thin
2. **Regular –ir verbs**

- Note: these verbs are called « verbs in –issons », as their first person plural ending is always –issons (ex.: nous finissons).
2. Regular –ir verbs

- Do remember this rule as it will help you to distinguish between regular and irregular verbs in –ir.
2. **Regular –ir verbs**

- Note: je *finis*, tu *finis*, il/elle *finit* are pronounced the same.

- In other words, the final *–s and –t are silent*.

- This rule applies to all of the verbs in the previous slides and those similar to them.
There are three kinds of irregular –ir verbs:

1) verbs like dormir (to sleep)

2) verbs like ouvrir (to open)

3) completely irregular verbs like pouvoir (can, to be able to), venir (to come/to come from)
3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR (TO SLEEP)

- The first group of irregular –ir verbs includes:
  - dormir (to sleep)
  - mentir (to lie)
  - partir (to leave)
  - sentir (to feel)
  - sortir (to go out)

- and all of their derivations
  (ex.: partir –to leave → repartir-to leave again).
3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR

- The endings are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>Je -s</td>
<td>Nous -ons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>Tu -s</td>
<td>Vous -ez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>Il/elle/on -t</td>
<td>Ils/elles -ent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR

- To conjugate verbs like dormir, there are two steps.
3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR

- For the three singular persons, remove the last syllable of the infinitive,
  - dormir → dor-
  - and add the appropriate endings.
3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR

- To conjugate the three plural persons,
  - remove the –ir from the infinitive,
    - dormir → dorm-
  - and then add the appropriate endings
## 3.1 VERBS LIKE DORMIR

- **Dormir** – *to sleep*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je dors</td>
<td>Nous dormons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu dors</td>
<td>Vous dormez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il/elle/on dort</td>
<td>Ils/elles dorment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 VERBS LIKE OUVRIR (TO OPEN)

- The second group of irregular –ir verbs includes:
  - **ouvrir** to open
  - **découvrir** to discover
  - **cueillir** to gather/to pick/to pluck
  - **offrir** to offer
  - **souffrir** to suffer

- and their derivations
  (ex.: découvrir → redécouvrir –to rediscover).
3.2 VERBS LIKE OUVRIR

- These verbs are **conjugated as regular –er verbs** (ex.: parler – *to speak/to talk*)
3.2 VERBS LIKE OUVRIR

- The endings of these verbs are as follows:

<table>
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<th>Person</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>Je -e</td>
<td>Nous -ons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>Tu -es</td>
<td>Vous -ez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>Il/elle/on -e</td>
<td>Ils/elles -ent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 VERBS LIKE OUVRIR

To conjugate ouvrir, remove the infinitive ending –ir,

Ouvrir → ouvr-

and then add the appropriate endings:
3.2 VERBS LIKE OUVRIR

- **Ouvrir** – *to open*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J’ouvre</td>
<td>Nous ouvr<strong>ons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu ouvres</td>
<td>Vous ouvrez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il/elle/on ouvre</td>
<td>Ils/elles ouvrent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 COMPLETELY IRREGULAR VERBS

- Completely irregular –ir verbs (ex.: pouvoir (to be able to), venir (to come/to come from))
  do not follow any pattern so you must learn each conjugations separately.
3.3 Completely Irregular Verbs

- Here is a list of some of these verbs:

  - Asseoir (to sit)  recevoir (to receive)
  - Courir (to run)   savoir (to know)
  - Devoir (to have to, to owe)  tenir (to hold)
  - Falloir (to be necessary)  valoir (to be worth)
  - Mourir (to die)   venir (to come)
  - Pleuvoir (to rain) voir (to see) ...
3.3 COMPLETELY IRREGULAR VERBS

- Let’s start by learning **pouvoir** (can, to be able to), **vouloir** (to want) and **valoir** (to be worth) as these are the only verbs ending in `-x` in the first and second person singular of the present tense.
### 3.3 COMPLETELY IRREGULAR VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pouvoir (can...)</th>
<th>Vouloir (to want)</th>
<th>Valoir (to be worth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Je peux</strong></td>
<td><strong>Je veux</strong></td>
<td><strong>Je vaut</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu peux</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tu veux</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tu vaut</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Il/elle/on peut</strong></td>
<td><strong>Il/elle/on veut</strong></td>
<td><strong>Il/elle/on vaut</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nous pouvons</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nous voulons</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nous valons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vous pouvez</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vous voulez</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vous valez</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ils/elles peuvent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ils/elles veulent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ils/elles valent</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C’est tout pour aujourd’hui!

Au revoir!

Merci!