

**LE VERBE AVOIR  
PRESENT DE L'INDICATIF**

**THE VERB AVOIR  
PRESENT TENSE**

# AVOIR = TO HAVE

- *Avoir* is one of the most common French verbs. It is irregular in conjugation and literally means **"to have."**



# Subject Pronouns

The subject of a verb is the person or thing which performs the action of that verb.

Subject pronoun is a word that can replace the subject in a sentence .

*French: Jean a.*

*Il a.*

*English: Jean has.*

*He has.*

## FRENCH

- Je
- Tu
- Il
- Elle
- On
- Nous
- Vous
- Ils
- Elles

## ENGLISH

- I
- You (sing. Informal)
- He
- She
- It, we,
- we
- You (Plur. Formal)
- They (mas. Plur.)
- They (fem. Plur.)



**CONJUGATION OF THE VERB  
AVOIR = TO HAVE  
IN THE PRESENT TENSE**

**FRENCH**

- j'ai
- tu as
- il a
- elle a
- Nous avons
- Vous avez
- Ils ont
- Elles ont



**ENGLISH**

- I have
- You have
- he has
- she has
- we have
- you have (Pl.)
- They have (m. Plur.)
- They have (f.plur.)



## Negation

Negation is formed by placing **ne ... pas** around the conjugated verb, which, in this case, is the verb **avoir**.

- Jean **n'a pas** un crayon!.
- Jean **does not have a pencil**

Present tense of the verb avoir in the **negation (ne...pas)**

\*Note **ne** becomes **n'** before a vowel.

- Je **n'ai pas** = I have **not**  
Tu **n'as pas** = you have **not**  
Il **n'a pas** = he has **not**  
Elle **n'a pas** = she has **not**  
Nous **n'avons pas** = we have **not**  
Vous **n'avez pas** = you have **not**  
Ils **n'ont pas** = they have **not** (mas.plur.)  
Elles **n'ont pas** = they have **not** (fem. Plur.)



**LE VERBE ÊTRE  
PRÉSENT DE L'INDICATIF**

**THE VERB ÊTRE  
PRESENT TENSE**

# ÊTRE = TO BE

*Être* is one of the most common French verbs. It is irregular in conjugation and literally means "to be."





# Subject Pronouns

The subject of a verb is the person or thing which performs the action of that verb.

Subject pronoun is a word that can replace the subject in a sentence

*French: Jean est.*

*Il est.*

*English: Jean is.*

*He is.*

## FRENCH

- Je
- Tu
- Il
- Elle
- On
- Nous
- Vous
- Ils
- Elles

## ENGLISH

- I
- You (sing. Informal)
- He
- She
- It, we,
- we
- You (Plur. Formal)
- They (mas. Plur.)
- They (fem. Plur.)



## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

ÊTRE = TO BE

IN THE PRESENT TENSE

- |               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| • Je suis     | I am                          |
| • Tu es       | You are (sing. Informal)      |
| • Elle est    | she is                        |
| • Il est      | he is                         |
| • Nous sommes | we are                        |
| • Vous êtes   | you are (plur. Formal)        |
| • Ils sont    | they are (sing.and fem.Plur.) |
| • Elles sont  | they are (fem./Plur.)         |



## Negation

Negation is formed by placing **ne ... pas** around the conjugated verb, which, in this case, is the verb **Être**.

- Jean **n'est pas** petit!.
- Jean is **not** small.

Present tense of the verb Être in the **negation (ne...pas)**

\*Note **ne** becomes **n'** before a vowel.

Je <b>ne</b> suis <b>pas</b>	= I am <b>not</b>
Tu <b>n'es</b> <b>pas</b>	= you are <b>not</b>
Il <b>n'est</b> <b>pas</b>	= he is <b>not</b>
Elle <b>n'est</b> <b>pas</b>	= she is <b>not</b>
Nous <b>ne</b> sommes <b>pas</b>	= we are <b>not</b>
Vous <b>n'êtes</b> <b>pas</b>	= you are <b>not</b>
Ils <b>ne</b> sont <b>pas</b>	= they are <b>not</b> (sing..plur.)
Elles <b>ne</b> sont <b>pas</b>	= they are <b>not</b> (fem. Plur.)

