

Visual Representation of significance of French Auxiliary Verbs in Passé Composé and in Le Future

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Keywords:

- Role of auxiliary verbs in Past and Future tenses by diagram.
- Use of auxiliary verbs in Past and Future tense through diagram.
- French auxiliary verbs and diagram.
- Importance of French auxiliary verbs in Past and in Future tense and diagram.
- Role of French auxiliary verbs and diagram of Passé Composé and Le Future.

Abstract:

There is huge importance of auxiliary verbs in any language. Auxiliary verbs, or "verbes auxiliaires" in French, are essential components of many verb tenses and moods. The terminations of auxiliary verbs make the radical form of any verb meaningful. These are the most important part by which one can form the sentences. It can be spoken that we cannot imagine meaningful phrases without using the terminations of auxiliary verbs. The two primary auxiliary verbs commonly used in French are "Avoir" (to have) and "Être" (to be). They are used to form compound tenses such as the passé composé, plus-que-parfait, futur antérieur, and others. The objective of this research paper is to simplify the theoretical explanation of "Passé Composé (The Past Tense)" and Le future (The Future Tense) through diagram and to know the importance of French auxiliary verbs in term to make conjugations (forms) of French Past and Future Tenses and to avoid reading of theoretical explanation of the content by making it easily comprehensible. This research paper will be very useful for foreign language (French) learners / scholars to grasp a clear idea of "Passé Composé (The Past Tense)" and Le future (The Future Tense)" through visual representation.

Methodology: Being a presenter, in my knowledge, in approximately all French grammar books, the concepts of "Passé Composé and le future" have explained through theoretical explanation including some invariable steps of Past and Future Tenses which are serially:

Rules to get Past Participle (Past form) of verbs belong to different groups.

1. Category of "Action and Non-Action" verbs.

2. Verbs which are used in their “Transitive and Intransitive” mode.
3. Present conjugations of auxiliary verbs “Avoir and Être”.

While going through the reading of theory based explanation of “Passé Composé” many times the scholar gets stuck / confuse and reads the explanation several times in addition to understand the concept therefore in this research paper, the theoretical part (theory explanation) has been transformed in a diagram to avoid the reading of theory basis explanation several times of the content to understand the concepts (Except invariable steps written above) through visual representation.

To analyse the diagram, one should know the following invariable points in detail:

1. Rules to get Past Participle (Past form) of French verbs belong to different groups:

a. “ER” ending verbs (1st group verbs)

Parler --- Parlé (P.P.)

Chanter--- Chanté etc...

Remove the last “R” and put an acute accent over last “e”.

Formula to get past conjugations of a French none action “er” ending verb:

Subject + present conjugations of “Avoir + past participle of verb

Example of “Parler” verb :

J’ai Parlé.

Tu as Parlé.

Il/Elle/On a Parlé.

Nous avons Parlé.

Vous avez Parlé.

Ils /Elles ont Parlé.

b. “IR” ending verbs(2nd group verbs):

Finir ---- Fini (P.P.)

Remove only last “R”.

Example of “Finir” verb:

Subject + present conjugations of “Avoir + past participle of verb

J’ai fini.

Tu as fini.

Il/Elle/On a fini.

Nous avons fini.

Vous avez fini.

Ils/Elles ont fini.

c. There is no rule to get past participle of 3rd group verbs therefore we have to learn except an idea only for few “re” ending verbs:

Vendre ---- Vendu

Répondre-- Répondu

Entendre-- Entendu

Attendre ---- Attendu.

Example of “Vendre” verb:

Subject + present conjugations of “Avoir + past participle of verb

J’ai vendu.

Tu as vendu.

Il/Elle/On a vendu.

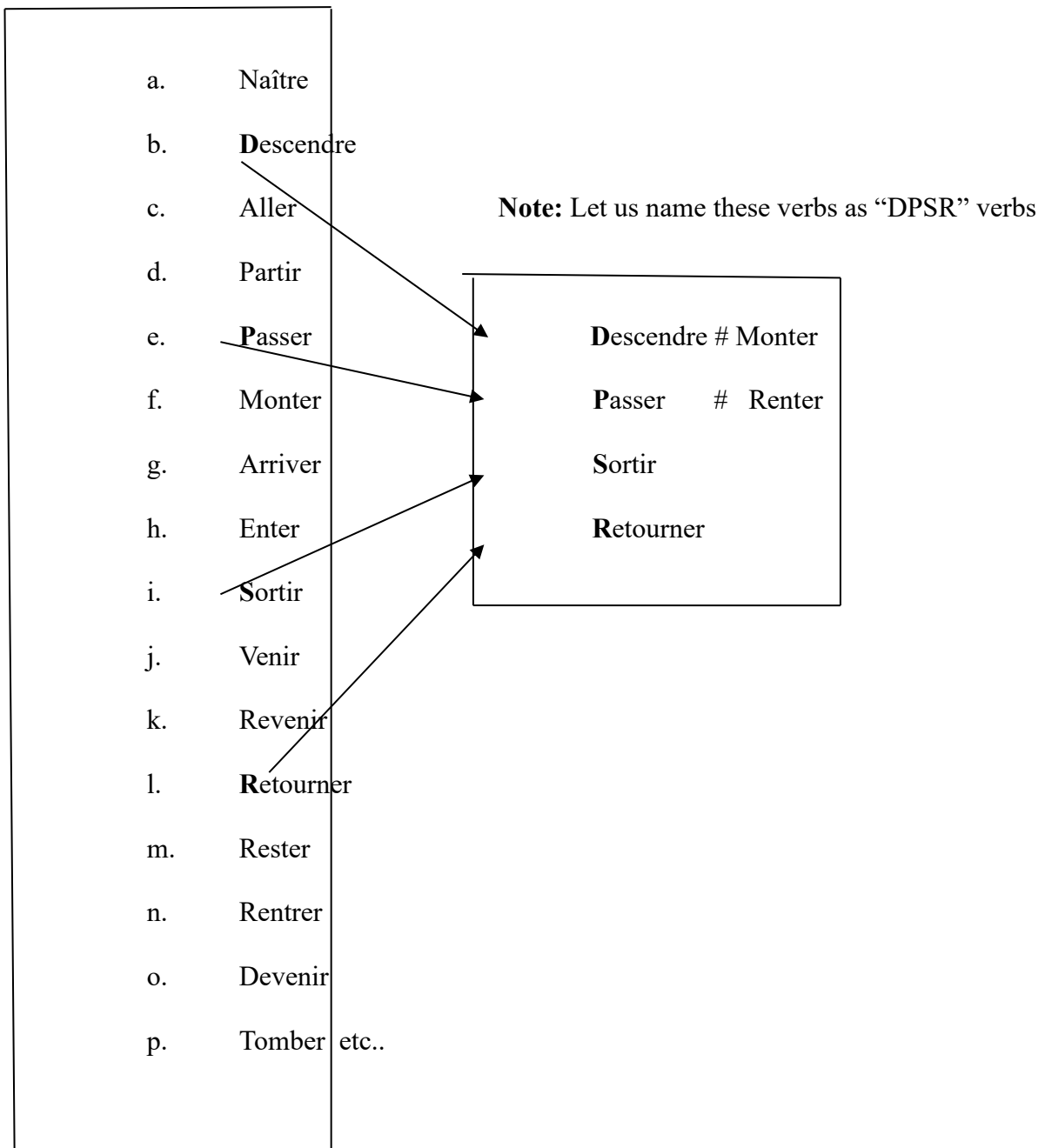
Nous avons vendu.

Vous avez vendu.

Ils/Elles ont vendu.

2. List of “Action Verbs” and the “Action Verbs” which are use in “Transitive and Intransitive” mode.

3. 3. verbs used for Transitive and Intransitive mode



4. Note: Most of the “action verbs” can be memorised by code given below:

“DR. MRS. VANDERTRAMP”

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. | D evenir |
| 2. | R evenir |
| 3. | M ourir |
| 4. | R enter |
| 5. | S ortir |
| 6. | V enir |
| 7. | A rriver |
| 8. | N âître |
| 9. | D escendre |
| 10. | E ntrer |
| 11. | R ester |
| 12. | T omber |
| 13. | R etourner |
| 14. | A ller |
| 15. | M onter |
| 16. | P asser etc... |

To make forms of “Passé Composé in French, two auxiliary verbs are to be used:

Either the auxiliary “Être or Avoir” in the present tense and the past participle of the verb used.

5. Present conjugations of auxiliary verbs “Avoir and Être”

Avoir (To have)	Être (To be)
J’ai	Je suis
Tu as	Tu es
Il/on a	Il est
Elle/on a	Elle est
Nous avons	Nous sommes
Vous avez	Vous êtes
Ils ont	Ils sont
Elles ont	Elles sont.

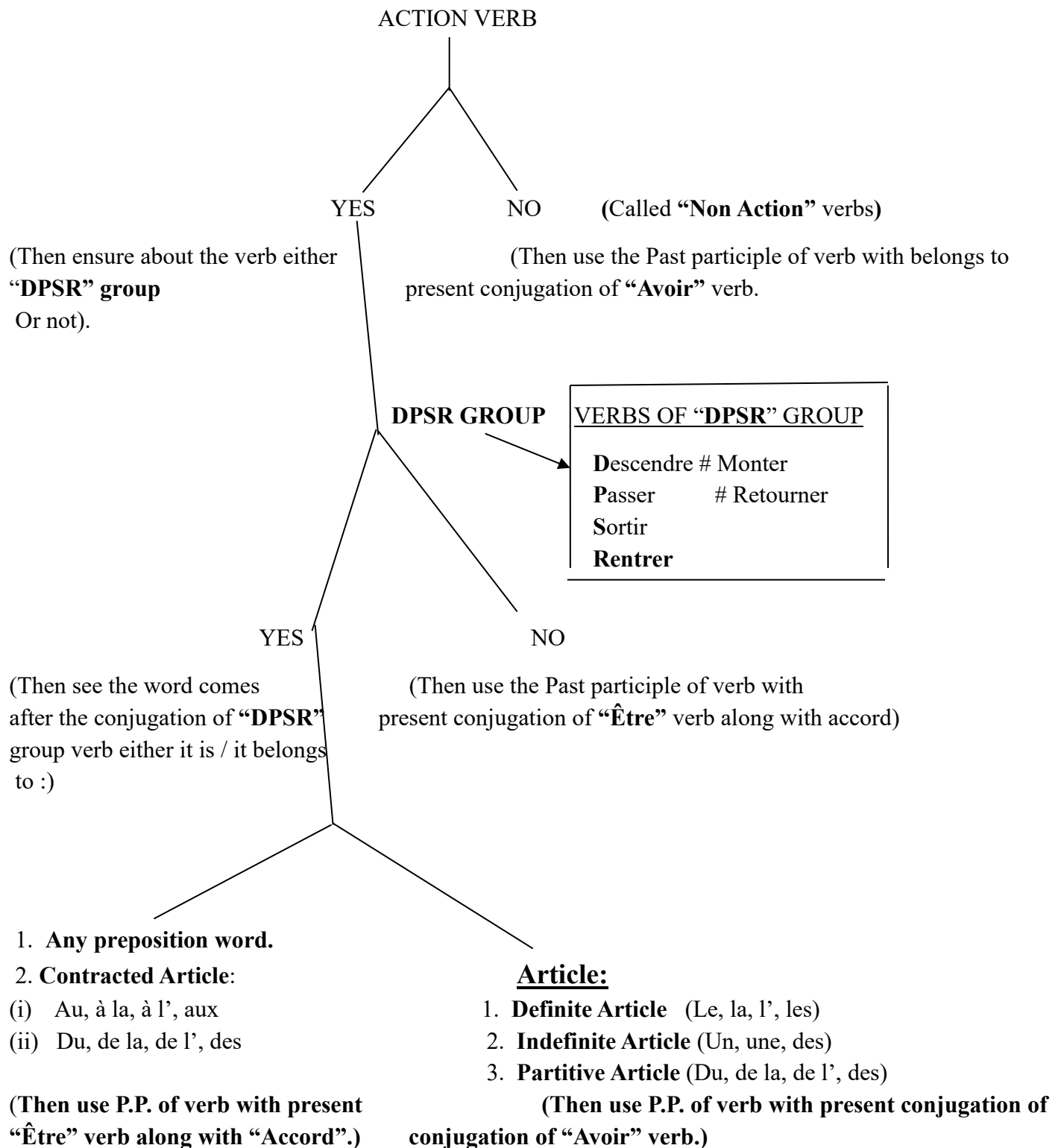
6. Accord (L’accord) in French to apply with past forms of “Action & Intransitive” verbs:

To apply this agreement (L’accord in French), the ending of “past participle” of verb will change, depending on whether the subject of sentence is masculine or feminine and singular or plural. We can get an idea by a table that illustrates the possible ending for the past participle.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-	Past Participle + s
Feminine	Past Participle + e	Past Participle + es

Note: Do not add an extra “s” in the plural masculine if the past participle already ends with an “s”.

The “Visual Representation” of “Passé Composé (Past Tense)”



Note: If there will be neither any article nor preposition after “DPSR” verb’s conjugation then the past form of verb will be used with present conjugation of “Être” verb along with “Accord”.

Discussion: The analysis of the above diagram can be done in such a way that to change any French phrase from any form (Present, Future, Imperfect etc..) to past form, at first it is necessary to ensure that in the phrase, the given conjugation of verb is either belongs to an “Action verb” or “Non-Action” verb. (List of Action verbs is given above)

Thus, if the conjugation of verb belongs to a “Non-Action” verb then simply use the past participle of that verb with present conjugation of “*Avoir*” verb (Present Conjugations are given above).

In other hand, if that conjugation belongs to an “Action verb” then again need to ensure that does the verb of that conjugation belongs to “DPSR” group verbs or not? and in case the verb does not belongs to “DPSR” verbs then the past participle of that verb will be used with present conjugation of Être verb followed by “Accord System” (explained above) along with past participle of that verb.

In other hand, if the verb of that conjugation belongs to “DPSR” verbs then we enquire about the word which comes just after that conjugation and if that word will belong to either “Definite or Indefinite or Partitive article” then the past participle of that “DPSR” verb will be used with present conjugation of “Avoir” verb. Thus this form of verb is called “Transitive form”.

In other hand, if that word will be any French preposition or any point of Contracted articles, then the past participle of that “DPSR” verb will be used with present conjugation of Être verb followed by “Accord System” along with that past participle. This form of the verb is called “Intransitive” form.

Note: *Sometimes, it has been observed that the word which comes after “DPSR” verb neither belong to any article nor belong to preposition then at that time, past participle of the verb will be used with present conjugations of Être verb followed by “Accord System”.*

Le Futur- The Future Tense

NOTE: 1. To get the future conjugations of any French verb, at first, we must learn the present conjugations of “**Avoir [To have]**” verb.

2. To get the future conjugations (Forms) of 1st group [“er” ending] verbs and 2nd group [“ir” ending] verbs, we first write the infinitive form [full form of verb] after all French pronouns [je, tu, il etc...] and then along with that full form add present terminations [present conjugations/forms] of “Avoir” verb as given in the examples:

Parler-To speak [1st group verb]

	Je parlerai – I shall speak.
<u>Avoir-To have</u>	Tu parleras – you will speak.
J’ai	Il/elle parlera – he/she will speak.
Tu as	Nous parlerons – we shall speak.
Il/Elle a	Vous parlerez – you will speak.
Nous avons	Ils/elles parleront – they will speak. [M.P./F.P.]
Vous avez	
Ils/Elles ont	

Finir-To finish [2nd group verb]

	Je finirai – I shall finish.
<u>Avoir-To have</u>	Tu finiras – you will finish.
J'ai	Il/elle finira – he/she will finish.
Tu as	Nous finirons – we shall finish.
Il/Elle a	Vous finirez – you will finish.
Nous avons	Ils/elles finiront – they will finish. [M.P./F.P.]
Vous avez	
Ils/Elles ont	

3. To write the conjugations of 3rd group verbs [except “re” ending verbs] in Future form, at first we write all French pronouns [je, tu, il etc...] after we write the irregular future form of that verb and along with that irregular future form the present terminations [present conjugations] of “Avoir” verb will be added as given in the example:

Aller-To go [3rd group verb] :- Irregular future form of “Aller” verb is : ir

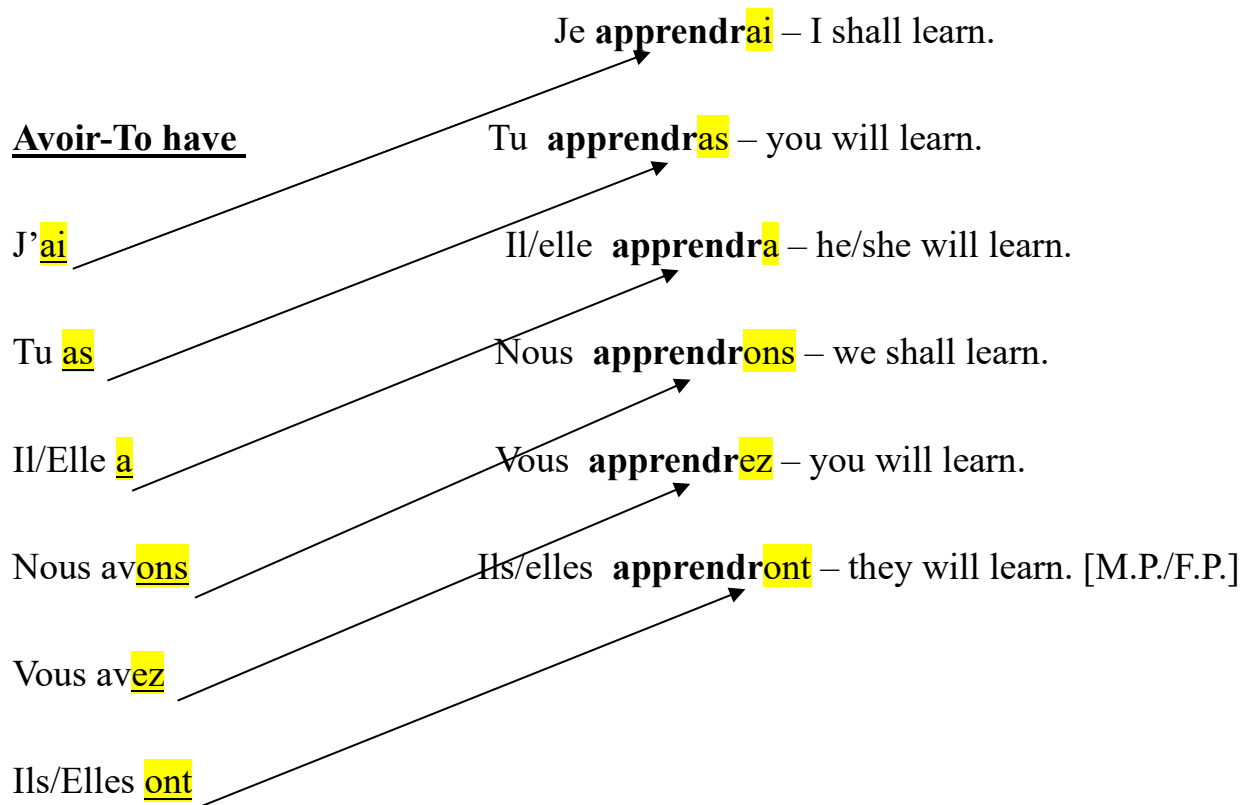
	Je irai – I shall finish.
<u>Avoir-To have</u>	Tu iras – you will finish.
J' ai	Il/elle ira – he/she will finish.
Tu as	Nous irons – we shall finish.
Il/Elle a	Vous irez – you will finish.
Nous av ons	Ils/elles iront – they will finish. [M.P./F.P.]
Vous av ez	
Ils/Elles ont	

Future forms of 3rd group (“re” ending) verbs:

4. To write the future forms of “re” ending verbs [except “faire” ~~fer~~ and être ~~se~~] at first we remove last “e” letter from the verb then we write the remaining form of that verb with all French subject pronouns [with je, tu, il etc..] and along with remaining form the present conjugations of “Avoir” verb will be added as given in example:

Apprendre-To learn [3rd group verb]

After having removed letter “e” at the end of verb the remaining form which is : **apprendr**



Future forms of some other 3rd group French verbs:

1. Être - ser
2. Avoir - aur
3. Savoir - saur
4. Faire - fer
5. Venir - viendr
6. Vouloir - voudr
7. Pouvoir - pourr etc ...

Conclusion : The conclusion of this research paper is to frame the theory analysis of “Passé Composé and Le Futur” tenses within the diagram in addition to collect the important information in the chronological order of “Passé Composé and Le Futur” and to implement /apply over any sentence given in other form (Present, Future, Imperfect form etc.) to change into “Past form in addition to make the scholars/learner aware of the entire concept of changing a phrase from one form to past / future form.

The aim of this research paper is to make reader to grasp directly the relevant and chronological order of the method of past and Future tense of French language as well as to implement the concept (explained in this research paper) of this grammatical content.

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Thank You

My Bio. in short:

My name is Dr. Bal Kishan. I basically belong to Agra city, Uttar Pradesh. I have done Master’s in French from “Jiwaji University Gwalior” and cracked “National Eligibility Test” (NET.) with JRF. and awarded PhD. in French from Dept. Of French Studies, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi.