

ER Verbs

The "to do" form ends in ER. For example, aimer means "to like."

To match the ER verb with the pronoun, take off the ER and add the correct ending.

je.....add "e"
tu.....add "es"
il.....add "e"
elle.....add "e"
qui.....add "e"

nous.....add "ons"
vous.....add "ez"
ils.....add "ent"
elles.....add "ent"
Paul et Marie....add "ent"

For example...

danser (to dance)

Je dansee.

I dance.

I do dance.

I am dancing.

Nous dansons.

We dance.

We do dance.

We are dancing.

Tu dansese.

You dance.

You do dance.

You are dancing.

Vous dansez.

You dance.

You do dance.

You are dancing.

Il dansee.

He dances.

He does dance.

He is dancing.

Ils dansente.

They (m) dance.

They do dance.

They are dancing.

Elle dansee.

She dances.

She does dance.

She is dancing.

Elles dansente.

They (f) dance.

They do dance.

They are dancing.

Qui dansee?

Who dances?

Who does dance?

Who is dancing?

Robert et Marie dansente.

Robert and Marie dance.

Robert and Marie do dance.

Robert and Marie are dancing.

Some Common ER Verbs

- aider (to help)
- aimer (to like)
- arriver (to arrive)
- chanter (to sing)
- chasser (to chase)
- chercher (to look for)
- danser (to dance)
- demander (to ask for)
- détester (to hate)
- écouter (to listen to)
- étudier (to study)
- goûter (to taste)
- jouer (to play)
- manger* (to eat)
- nager* (to swim)
- regarder (to watch, to look at)
- travailler (to work)
- trouver (to find)

*Note: When using manger and nager with nous (we), take off the ER and then add an "e" before the "ons". Otherwise, the "g" will have a hard g sound, not a soft g sound. For example, manger becomes mangeons, not mangons!