

**Quick  
Study.**

**ACADEMIC**

# French Grammar

## Summary of French Grammar

### NUMERALS CARDINAL

0 zéro	13 treize	32 trente-deux	80 quatre vingts
1 un, une	14 quatorze	40 quarante	81 quatre-vingt-un
2 deux	15 quinze	41 quarante et un	82 quatre-vingt-deux
3 trois	16 seize	42 quarante-deux	90 quatre-vingt-dix
4 quatre	17 dix-sept	50 cinquante	91 quatre-vingt-onze
5 cinq	18 dix-huit	51 cinquante et un	92 quatre-vingt-douze
6 six	19 dix-neuf	52 cinquante-deux	100 cent
7 sept	20 vingt	60 soixante	101 cent un
8 huit	21 vingt et un	61 soixante et un	102 cent deux
9 neuf	22 vingt-deux	62 soixante-deux	200 deux cents
10 dix	23 vingt-trois	70 soixante-dix	201 deux cent un
11 onze	30 trente	71 soixante et onze	300 trois cents
12 douze	31 trente et un	72 soixante-douze	1.000 mille

A. Cent and mille are expressed without an article.

B. The -s of cents is omitted if any other number follows: *cinq cents* but *cinq cent vingt*.

C. In France and in most other countries where the metric system of measurements is used, a comma is used to indicate a decimal while a period is used to indicate thousands, millions, etc. 53.470,50 (instead of 53,470.50)

### ORDINAL

1st premier/première	9th neuvième
2nd deuxième	10th dixième
3rd troisième	11th onzième
4th quatrième	12th douzième
5th cinquième	13th treizième
6th sixième	14th quatorzième
7th septième	20th vingtième
8th huitième	21st vingt et unième

A. When expressing a date or the name of a monarch, only *premier/première* is used. Otherwise, a cardinal number is used: *le premier octobre* but *le onze mai*; *François Premier* but *Charles Cinq*.

B. An ordinal number is written by placing an elevated e next to the number: 3<sup>e</sup> (3<sup>rd</sup>), 15<sup>e</sup> (15<sup>th</sup>).

### PRONUNCIATION

#### RULES OF STRESS

A. Unlike English, which stresses the pronunciation of a specific syllable within a word, French syllables are evenly stressed. The last syllable of a word, however, is slightly emphasized.

B. Diacritical marks consist of three kinds of accent marks (**accent aigu**, **accent grave**, and **accent circonflexe**), the **cédille** and the **tréma**.

1. The **accent aigu** is used to open up the sound of a closed *e* when it is not followed by a final *d*, *f* or *z*: *café*, *répétez*, *vérité*.

2. The **accent grave** is used

a. on an open *e* at the end of a syllable or before a final *s*: *mère*, *très*.

b. to differentiate two homonyms (words spelled alike but which have a different meaning): *où* (*where*) and *ou* (*or*), *à* (*to, in, at*) and *a* (*has*), *là* (*there*) and *la* (*the*).

c. on the vowel *a* in words such as *deçà*, *déjà*, *delà*, *voilà* (not in *cela*).

3. The **accent circonflexe** is used on any of the five vowels

a. to indicate that a formerly used *vowel* or an *s* has been dropped: *bâtir* (*bastir*), *tête* (*teste*), *âge* (*eage*).

b. to elongate the sound of certain vowels: *extrême*, *cône*.

c. to differentiate two homonyms: *dû* (past participle of verb *devoir*) and *du* (contraction of *de + le*); *crû* (past participle of verb *croître*) and *cru* (past participle of verb *croire*); *mûr* (*ripe*) and *mur* (*wall*).

4. The **cédille** is used beneath the letter *c* when it precedes the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* to give it an *s* sound: *façade*, *leçon*, *français*.

5. The **tréma** is placed above the vowels *e*, *i*, *u* to indicate that they are pronounced independently of any preceding or following vowel sound: *Haïti*, *Noël*.

### WEATHER EXPRESSIONS

Quel temps fait-il?	What's the weather like?
il fait beau	the weather is nice
il fait chaud	it's warm
il fait du brouillard	it is foggy
il fait du soleil	it is sunny
il fait du vent	it is windy
il fait froid	it's cold
il fait mauvais	the weather is bad
il pleut	it rains/is raining
il neige	it snows/is snowing
le temps est nuageux	it is cloudy

### NOUNS

#### GENDER

A. French nouns are either feminine or masculine; in other words, they observe a gender difference. Of course, nouns that refer to males are usually masculine, and those that refer to females are usually feminine:

le garçon	the boy
la jeune fille	the girl
le livre	the book
la chaise	the chair

B. While there is no rule that determines why certain things are feminine and some masculine, some endings give a good indication of the gender of a word. The most common **masculine** noun endings are:

-age	le paysage	-isme	le tourisme
-aire	l'anniversaire	-ment	le changement
-at	le consulat	-oir	le rasoir
-èle	le parallèle	-phone	le microphone
-eur	l'agriculteur	-scope	le magnétoscope
-exe	le complexe		

C. Days of the week, months, numbers, and the letters of the alphabet are masculine.

D. Names of most trees and bushes are masculine: **un rosier**, **un poirier**.

E. Soft drink trade names are masculine: **un Coca**, **un Perrier**, **un Orangina**.

F. Words borrowed from other languages are generally masculine: **le tennis**, **le parking**.

G. The most common **feminine** noun endings are:

-ade	la limonade	-ise	la bêtise
-aine	la laine	-sion	la conversion
-ance	la naissance	-sion	la mission
-ance	la différence	-tion	la nation
-ère	la matière	-té	la fraternité
-esse	la noblesse	-trice	l'actrice
-ette	la serviette	-ude	la solitude
-euse	la danseuse	-ure	la parure
-ie	la boulangerie		

H. Automobile trade names are feminine: **une Ford**, **une Peugeot**.

I. Names of most nuts and fruits are feminine: **une pistache**, **une poire**.

### PLURAL

#### COMMON NOUNS

A. An **-s** is added to most singular nouns to form their plural: **un livre/ des livres**; **une chaise/ des chaises**.

B. If the noun already ends in **-s**, **-z** or **-x**, the plural form remains the same: **un fils/ des fils**; **le nez/ les nez**; **la croix/ les croix**.

C. Most nouns ending in **-al** change to **-aux**: **un canal/ des canaux**; **un cheval/ des chevaux**.

1. Exceptions to this rule are several words which only add an **-s** to form their plural: **bal**, **cal**, **carnaval**, **chacal**, **festival**, **régal**.

D. Most nouns ending in **-au** or **-eu** form their plural by adding an **-x**: **un cheveu/ des cheveux**; **un bureau/ des bureaux**.

1. Exception: **un pneu/ des pneus**.

E. Most nouns ending in **-ail** normally add an **-s** to form their plural: **un sérail/ des séraïls**.

1. Exceptions to this rule are nine nouns which change **-ail** to **-aux** to form their plural: **bail/ baux**, **corail/ coraux**, **émail/émaux**, **soupirail/ soupiraux**, **travail/ travaux**, **vantail/ vantaux**, and **vitrail/ vitraux**.

F. Most nouns ending in **-ou** add an **-s** to form their plural: **un trou/ des trous**.

1. Exceptions are the following seven words which add an **-x**: **bijou/ bijoux**, **caillou/ cailloux**, **chou/ choux**, **genou/ genoux**, **hibou/ hiboux**, **joujou/ joujoux**, and **pou/ poux**.

G. Some nouns have two forms for their plural forms, each form having a different meaning or usage: **aïeul/ aïeuls/ aïeux**.

#### PROPER NOUNS

A. They are expressed in the plural if they are:

1. nouns of nationality or world-renowned names: **les Bonapartes**, **les Russes**.

2. geographical names pertaining to several countries, mountains, etc.: **les Pyrénées**, **les Amériques**.

B. As a rule last names are not pluralized when they refer to:

1. the entire family: **les Dupont**, **les Fortier**.

2. two or more individuals having the same name: **les deux Blanchard**.

# COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS AND NOUNS

## COMPARATIVES

A. Adjectives and adverbs form their comparative of superiority, of inferiority and of equality in the same fashion:

plus  
moins } (adjective/adverb) que  
aussi }

Marie est plus belle que Jeanne (Marie is more beautiful than Jeanne). Robert parle moins vite que Charles (Robert speaks less fast than Charles). Hélène est aussi intelligente que son frère (Helen is as intelligent as her brother).

- The compared adjective agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.
- Nouns are compared as follows:

plus de  
moins de } (noun) que  
autant de }

J'ai plus de patience que ma cousine (I have more patience than my cousin). Tu as moins d'argent que ta mère (You have less money than your mother). Patrice a autant de cours que moi (Patrice has as many courses as I).

- When numbers are compared, *de* is used instead of *que*: Il a plus de quatre amis (He has more than four friends). Céline a moins de trente francs (Céline has less than thirty francs).

C. The adjective *bon/bonne* and adverb *bien* have irregular comparative and superlative forms. Note that in English they share the same comparative and superlative forms, but not in French:

bon(s), bonne(s)	good
meilleur(s), meilleure(s)	better
le(s) meilleur(s), meilleure(s)	the best
bien	well
mieux	better
le mieux	best

- The regular forms *plus mauvais(e)*, *plus mal*, etc. are also acceptable.

D. The adjective *mauvais/mauvaise* and the adverb *mal* also have optional comparative and superlative forms:

mauvais(e/s)	bad
pire	worse
le, la/les pire(s)	the worst
mal	badly
pis	worse
le pis	worst

E. The indefinite articles *un/une* are used in the comparative; the definite articles *le/la/les* are used in the superlative: *une meilleure voiture* (a better automobile); *la meilleure voiture* (the best automobile)

## SUPERLATIVES

A. The superlative of superiority or inferiority of adjectives is formed by adding the corresponding definite article in front of the comparative form of the adjective if it precedes the noun: *le plus bel enfant* (the most beautiful child), *la plus grande maison* (the biggest house).

B. If the adjective follows the noun, a second definite article is used in front of the noun: *la jeune fille la plus intelligente/le garçon le plus intelligent* (the most intelligent girl/boy); *la leçon la moins intéressante/le roman le moins intéressant* (the least interesting lesson/novel).

- The superlative of superiority or inferiority of adverbs is formed by adding the invariable article *le* in front of the comparative form: *Francine parle le plus vite* (Francine speaks the fastest). *Robert travaille le moins vite* (Robert works the least fast).
- The preposition *de* is used when a specific category is mentioned. It translates as *in*: *C'est la jeune fille la plus intelligente de la classe* (She is the most intelligent girl in the class). *Michèle lit le plus vite de la classe* (Michèle reads the fastest in the class).

## ADVERBS

A. Adverbs modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb: *Elle chante bien* (She sings well). *C'est un livre très intéressant* (That's a very interesting book). *L'instituteur parle très vite* (The teacher speaks very fast).

- Most adverbs immediately follow conjugated (or inflected) verbs but precede adjectives and adverbs: *Tu parles bien* (You speak well). *Tu as bien parlé* (You spoke well).
- Adverbial phrases and adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or at the end of the sentence: *Aujourd'hui nous allons au musée* (Today we are going to the museum). *Elles vont en Europe de temps en temps* (They go to Europe from time to time).

B. While many adverbs do not derive from adjectives, many of them are formed by adding the suffix *-ment* to certain adjectives:

- An adjective ending in *-e* just adds *-ment*: *rarement, probablement*.
- An adjective ending in a consonant in the masculine is changed to its feminine form before adding *ment*: *fortement, certainement, silencieusement*.
- Sometimes an accent aigu is placed on the *-e* before adding the suffix: *énormément, précisément*.
- An adjective ending in *-ant* substitutes *-amment* to form an adverb: *élégant/élégamment; courant/couramment*.
- An adjective ending in *-ent* substitutes *-emment* to form an adverb: *récent/récemment; évident/évidemment*.
- Many adverbs do not derive from adjectives, for example: *bien* (well); *beaucoup* (a lot); *peu* (little); *mal* (bad); *déjà* (already); *assez* (enough); *vite* (fast); *plutôt* (rather); *très* (very).

## ARTICLES

Articles agree in gender and number with the noun they modify.

### DEFINITE

le	(masc. sing.)
la	(fem. sing.)
l'	(f/m sing. before a vowel sound)
les	(f/m plural)

A. All forms of the definite article mean *the*.

### INDEFINITE

un	(masc. sing.)
une	(fem. sing.)
des	(f/m plural)

A. The English indefinite articles *a, an* do not have a true plural form. French does have the plural *des*, which has the meaning of *some*.

### PARTITIVE

du	(masc. sing.)
de la	(fem. sing.)
de l'	(f/m sing. before a vowel sound)
des	(f/m plural)

- Partitive articles are used to indicate a part or portion of a given quantity which is measurable but cannot be counted. They can be translated as *some* or *any*.
- Indefinite and partitive articles *un, une, des, du, de la, de l'* change to *de* when they modify the direct object of a negative sentence: *Je mange des pommes / Je ne mange pas de pommes*.

## PRONOUNS

### SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
je (j')	nous (we)
tu (you, familiar)	vous (you)
il (he, it)	ils (they, masc.)
elle (she, it)	elles (they, fem.)
on (one, you, we, they)	

- The plural form *vous* is also used as a singular form to address an older person, someone in authority, or a stranger.
- Tu* is used for close friends, classmates and family.
- On* is an impersonal subject pronoun, and it is used very frequently in informal conversation: *On travaille beaucoup ici* (One works a lot here). *On parle anglais aux États-Unis* (They speak English in the United States). *Qu'est-ce qu'on fait ce soir?* (What are we doing this evening?).

### DISJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS (STRESSED PRONOUNS)

Singular	Plural
moi (I, me)	nous (us)
toi (you)	vous (you)
lui (him)	eux (them, masc.)
elle (her)	elles (them, fem.)

- Disjunctive pronouns are used:
  - after a preposition: *pour moi* (for me), *avec lui* (with him), *après elle* (after her).
  - to emphasize a subject: *Moi, j'habite à Miami* (I live in Miami).
  - after *C'est* or *Ce sont*: *C'est moi qui parle français* (It is I who speak French).
  - as part of a compound subject: *Michèle et lui sortent demain* (Michèle and he are going out tomorrow).
  - in comparisons after *que*: *Ma soeur est plus jeune que moi* (My sister is younger than I).

### DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
me (m')	nous (us)
te (t')	vous (you, pl. or sing. formal)
le (l')	les (them)
la (l')	

### INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Singular	Plural
me (m')	nous (to us)
te (t')	vous (to you, pl. or sing. formal)
lui (to him, to her)	leur (to them)

### PLACEMENT OF OBJECT PRONOUNS

- A direct or an indirect object pronoun is placed:
  - before a conjugated verb: *Je mange la pomme* (I eat the apple). *Je la mange* (I eat it).
  - before the infinitive, when it is its object: *Il va étudier la leçon* (He's going to study the lesson). *Il va l'étudier* (He is going to study it).
  - after an affirmative command, linked to it by a hyphen: *Parlez-lui!* (Speak to him!).
    - me* and *te* become *moi* and *toi* when they follow an affirmative command.
  - before a negative command: *Ne la donne pas à Paul!* (Don't give it to Paul).
- When more than one object pronoun precedes the verb, the order of placement is:

me (m')	la (l')	lui	y	en
te (t')	le (l')	leur		
nous	les			
vous				

C. When they follow the verb, the order of placement is:

le (l')	moi (m')	nous	y	en
la (l')	toi (t')	vous		
les	lui	leur		

### ADVERBIAL PRONOUNS Y AND EN

- The pronoun *y* is used to replace:
  - a prepositional phrase, having the meaning of *at* or *to* a place; it is equivalent to the adverb *là*: *Je vais à la bibliothèque* (I'm going to the library). *J'y vais*

(I'm going there). Elles habitent à Avignon (They live in Avignon). Elles y habitent (They live there).

2. a phrase consisting of à plus a noun, usually after verbs such as réussir à, penser à, répondre à, jouer à: Il répond à ma lettre (He answers my letter). Il y répond (He answers it).

a. It is not used to replace a person, in which case an indirect object pronoun is used: Elle répond au professeur (She answers the teacher). Elle lui répond (She answers him).

b. The pronoun en is used to replace

1. a noun after the preposition de: Nous arrivons de Madrid (We are arriving from Madrid). Nous en arrivons (We are arriving from there).

2. a phrase consisting of de plus a noun, usually after verbs such as avoir besoin de, parler de, avoir envie de: Il a envie d'une limonade (He feels like [having] a lemonade). Il en a envie (He feels like [having] it). Isabelle a besoin d'argent (Isabelle needs money). Isabelle en a besoin (Isabelle needs it)

3. a phrase consisting of an indefinite or a partitive article: Hervé a du chocolat (Hervé has some chocolate). Hervé en a (Hervé has some of it).

4. a phrase with a quantity expression or a number: J'ai quatre livres de philosophie (I have four philosophy books). J'en ai quatre (I have four of them). Combien de bouteilles est-ce que vous voulez? (How many bottles do you want?) J'en veux cinq (I want five of them).

C. Y and en are placed in a sentence following the placement rules for the direct and indirect object pronouns.

D. When y or en follow an affirmative command of an -er ending verb in the tu person, the final -s is not omitted, as is the case otherwise: Va au laboratoire! (Go to the lab!). Vas-y! (Go there!). Parle de ton voyage! (Talk about your trip!). Parles-en! (Talk about it!).

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

me (m')	nous
te (t')	vous
se (s')	se (s')

A. Reflexive pronouns are used with pronominal verbs in addition to the subject pronoun and agree with the subject of the verb: Je me lave (I wash [myself]). Il se réveille (He wakes [himself] up).

B. Me, te, se become m', t', s' before a vowel or non-aspirate h: Tu t'arrêtes toujours devant la pâtisserie (You always stop in front of the pastry shop).

C. Te becomes toi when used in the affirmative imperative: Dépêche-toi! (Hurry up!).

D. Their position in relation to the verb is the same as indirect and direct object pronouns: Je me demande (I wonder). Je me suis rappelé (I remembered). Je vais m'excuser (I am going to excuse myself).

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
celui (singular)	celle	ce (this one, that one, the one)
ceux (plural)	celles	ce (these, those, the ones)

A. Demonstrative pronouns are used in one of three instances:

1. with the suffix -ci or -là: Je préfère celle-ci et ceux-là (I prefer this one [fem.] and those [masc.])

2. followed by a clause beginning by a relative pronoun: Ceux qui étudient beaucoup vont avoir de bonnes notes (Those who study hard are going to have good grades). Ce que je vais te dire n'est pas très agréable (That which I am going to tell you is not very nice).

3. followed by a prepositional phrase which usually begins with de: Celles de mes étudiantes qui vont en France ont fait leurs devoirs tout de suite. (Those of my students who are going to France did their homework right away).

B. There are three indefinite demonstrative pronouns: ceci, cela and ça: Ceci est très important (This is very important). Ça, c'est formidable! (That's great!)

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	
Masculine	Feminine
le mien	la mienne
le tien	la tienne
le sien	la sienne
le nôtre	la nôtre
le vôtre	la vôtre
le leur	la leur

C'est ma mère ici (It's my mother here).

Où est la tienne? (Where is yours?)

Mes étudiants sont plus intelligents que les vôtres (My students are more intelligent than yours).

Plural	
Masculine	Feminine
les miens	les miennes (mine)
les tiens	les tiennes (yours, sing. fam.)
les siens	les siennes (his, hers)
les nôtres	(ours)
les vôtres	(yours, pl. or sing. form.)
les leurs	(theirs)

## ADJECTIVES

Describe a noun or pronoun

A. Must agree in gender and number with the noun or pronoun modified.

B. Most masculine adjectives may be changed to the feminine by adding an -e: intelligent/intelligente; américain/américaine; grand/grande.

C. Some adjectives have the same form for both masculine and feminine: calme, optimiste, pessimiste, avare, riche, excentrique, sociable, etc.

D. Irregular adjective feminine endings include: -el to -elle (mutuel/mutuelle); -eur, -eux to -euse (paresseux/paresseuse); -er to -ère (cher/chère); -ien to -ienne (canadien/canadienne); -if to -ive (destructif/destructive); -il to -ille (pareil/pareille).

E. Most adjectives of color have a masculine and a feminine form: blanc/blanche, bleu/bleue, gris/grise, vert/verte, violet/violette; those that end in a mute e have a single form shared by both masculine and feminine nouns: jaune, rose, rouge.

1. Two adjectives of color do not change, regardless of gender or number: marron and orange.

F. Most descriptive adjectives, including those of nationality and color, are placed after the noun. Exceptions are autre, beau/belle, bon(ne), chaque, faux/fausse, gentil(le), grand(e), gros(se), jeune, joli(e), long(ue), nouveau/nouvelle, mauvais(e), pauvre, petit(e), vieux/vieille, vrai(e): un garçon intelligent/un jeune garçon.

G. Before a word beginning with a vowel sound, beau changes to bel, nouveau to nouvel, vieux to vieil: un nouveau restaurant / un bel hôtel.

H. The descriptive adjectives ancien(ne), grand(e), pauvre, and cher/chère may be used either before or after the noun they modify, but their meaning changes according to their position: une maison ancienne (an old house) / un ancien professeur (a former professor); une grande actrice (a great actress) / une actrice grande (a tall actress); le pauvre homme (the poor [unfortunate] man) / l'homme pauvre (the poor [without money] man); ma chère mère (my dear mother) / une voiture chère (an expensive car).

I. If a plural noun used in the partitive is preceded by an adjective, the partitive article des changes to de: Nous avons des livres français (We have French books). J'ai acheté de belles pommes (I bought beautiful apples).

K. When a noun is modified by more than one adjective, the above rules are observed for each particular adjective: C'est une petite maison blanche et bleue (It's a little white and blue house).

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Point out a person, object, idea, or point in time.

ce	masc. sing. before a consonant:	ce restaurant (this restaurant)
cet	masc. sing. before a vowel or mute h:	cet étudiant (this student)
cette	fem. sing.:	cette étudiante (this student), cette chaise (this chair)
ces	masc./fem. plural:	ces hôtels (these hotels), ces livres (these books), ces robes (these dresses)

A. To indicate the relative distance between the speaker and what is spoken of, the suffixes -ci (for something close) and -là (for something further away) are added to the noun: cette bouteille-ci (this bottle); ces crayons-ci (these pencils); cette chaise-là (that chair), ces magasins-là (those stores).

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Masc. sing.	Fem. sing.	M/F Plural
mon	ma	mes (my)
ton	ta	tes (your)
son	sa	ses (his, her)
	notre	nos (our)
	votre	vos (your)
	leur	leurs (their)

A. Agree in gender and number with the noun modified—not with the possessor, but with what is possessed: sa mère (his/her mother); mon livre (my book); ses étudiantes (his/her students [f.]); nos ordinateurs (our computers); son fils (his/her son).

B. Ma, ta, sa change to the masculine forms mon, ton, son when the following word begins with a vowel sound: mon amie, ton étudiante, son église

## INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to ask questions or get more precise information about a noun

quel	masc. sing.
quelle	fem. sing.
quels	masc. plural
quelles	fem. plural

A. They are followed by the noun they modify or by the verb être and the noun it modifies: Quelle est la nationalité de ton professeur? (What is your teacher's nationality?)

B. They are translated as which? but also as what? in certain expressions such as: Quelle heure est-il? (What time is it?) Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? (What is the date today?) Quelle est l'adresse de notre professeur? (What is our teacher's address) Quel jour sommes-nous? (What day is it?)

## VERBS

### MAIN VERB FORMS

#### A. INFINITIVE

Form of a verb which shows no subject or number. It is usually preceded in English by the preposition "to". In French, infinitives have four possible endings: -er, -ir, -oir, and -re: parler (to speak), finir (to finish), voir (to see), prendre (to take).

#### B. PAST PARTICIPLE

Form of a verb used either as an adjective or together with an auxiliary verb (être or avoir) to form the compound tenses. Their formation is given below, under Le Passé Composé.

#### C. PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Form of a verb corresponding to the English form ending in -ing. Present participles are formed in French by taking the nous form of the present indicative tense, dropping the -ons ending, and adding -ant: parlant, finissant, perdant. The two most commonly used irregular present participles are avoir/ayant, savoir/sachant.

Conjugated verbs in this chart correspond to the following subject pronouns:

je (j')	nous
tu	vous
il, elle, on	ils, elles