



# VERBS ENDING IN -GER & -CER

## Conjugating French Verbs Ending in -GER

Verbs that end in -GER, such as “manger” (to eat) and “voyager” (to travel), require an additional ‘e’ in the first person plural form (nous) in the present tense to maintain the soft ‘g’ sound [ʒ].

**Rule:** Insert an ‘e’ after the ‘g’ in the ‘nous’ form to preserve the pronunciation.

**Examples:** Nous mangeons (We eat) Nous voyageons (We travel)

## List of Common -GER

- abrégér (to abbreviate)
- allonger (to extend)
- aménager (to arrange)
- arranger (to arrange)
- avantager (to favor)
- bouger (to move)
- changer (to change)
- corriger (to correct)
- décharger (to unload)
- décourager (to discourage)
- déranger (to disturb)
- diriger (to direct)
- échanger (to exchange)
- éponger (to mop up)
- juger (to judge)
- longer (to go along)
- manger (to eat)
- mélanger (to mix)
- nager (to swim)
- obliger (to oblige)
- partager (to share)
- plonger (to dive)
- protéger (to protect)
- ranger (to arrange)
- recharger (to recharge)
- ronger (to gnaw)
- venger (to avenge)
- voyager (to travel)

## Conjugating Verbs Ending in -CER

For -CER verbs, a cédille (ç) is added under the ‘c’ in the ‘nous’ form in the present tense to maintain the soft ‘c’ sound [s].

**Rule:** Add a cédille (ç) to the ‘c’ in the ‘nous’ form to preserve the pronunciation.

**Examples:** Nous plaçons (We place) Nous avançons (We advance)

## List of Common -CER Verbs and Translations:

- avancer (to advance)
- coincer (to wedge)
- commencer (to begin)
- enfoncer (to sink)
- financer (to finance)
- foncer (to darken/to rush)
- forcer (to force)
- grimacer (to grimace)
- lancer (to throw)
- percer (to pierce)
- prononcer (to pronounce)
- saucer (to dip in sauce)
- tracer (to trace)