**Uses of the passé composé and imperfect**

**Unit 8BPP**

Generally speaking, the imperfect describes past situations, while the passé composé narrates specific events. In addition, the imperfect can set the stage for an event expressed with the passé composé. Compare the uses of these two tenses:

**1. Incomplete vs Complete**

The imperfect describes an ongoing action with no specified completion:

 J'allais en France. - I was going to France.

 Je visitais des monuments et prenais des photos.

- I was visiting monuments and taking pictures

The passé composé expresses one or more events or actions that began and ended in the past:

 Je suis allé en France. - I went to France.

 J'ai visité des monuments et pris des photos. - I visited some monuments and took some pictures.

**2. Habitual vs Occasional**

The imperfect is used for habitual or repeated actions, something that happened an uncounted number of times:

 Je voyageais en France tous les ans. - I traveled (used to travel) to France every year.

 Je visitais souvent le Louvre. - I often visited the Louvre.

The passé composé talks about a single event, or an event that happened a specific number of times:

 J'ai voyagé en France l'année dernière. - I traveled in France last year.

 J'ai visité le Louvre trois fois. - I've visited the Louvre three times.

**3. Ongoing vs New**

The imperfect describes a general physical or mental state of being:

 J'avais peur des chiens.

- I was afraid of dogs.

 J'aimais les épinards. - I used to like spinach.

The passé composé indicates a change in physical or mental state at a precise moment or for an isolated cause:

 J'ai eu peur quand le chien a aboyé. - I was scared when the dog barked.

 Pour la première fois, j'ai aimé les épinards.

- For the first time, I liked spinach.

**4. Background + Interruption**

The imperfect and passé composé sometimes work together - the imperfect provides a description/background info, to set the scene of how things were or what was happening (past tense of "be" + verb with -ing usually indicates this) when something (expressed with the passé composé) interrupted.

 J'étais à la banque quand Chirac est arrivé. - I was at the bank when Chirac arrived.

 Je vivais en Espagne quand je l'ai trouvé. - I was living in Spain when I found it.

Imperfect

Quand j'avais 15 ans, je voulais être psychiatre. Je m'intéressais à la psychologie parce que je connaissais beaucoup de gens très bizarres. Le week-end, j'allais à la bibliothèque et j'étudiais pendant toute la journée.

When I was 15, I wanted to be a psychiatrist. I was interested in psychology because I knew a lot of really weird people. On the weekends, I used to go to the library and study all day.

Passé composé

Un jour, je suis tombé malade et j'ai découvert les miracles de la médecine. J'ai fait la connaissance d'un médecin et j'ai commencé à étudier avec lui. Quand la faculté de médecine m'a accepté, je n'ai plus pensé à la psychologie.

One day, I got sick and discovered the wonders of medicine. I met a doctor and started studying with him. After the medical school accepted me, I didn't think about psychology any more.

**Indicators/Context clues**

The following key words and phrases tend to be used with either the imperfect or the passé composé, so when you see any of them, you know which tense you need:

**Imperfect Passé composé**

chaque semaine, mois, année = une semaine, un mois, un an =

**every week, month, year** **one week, month, year**

le week-end **on the weekends** un week-end **one weekend**

le lundi, le mardi... **on Mondays, on Tuesdays...** lundi, mardi...**on Monday, on Tuesday**

tous les jours **every day** un jour **one day**

le soir **in the evenings**  un soir **one evening**

toujours **always**  soudainement **suddenly**

normalement **usually**  tout à coup, tout d'un coup

 **all of sudden**

d'habitude **usually** une fois, deux fois... **once, twice...**

en général, généralement = **in general, generally** enfin **finally**

souvent **often**  finalement **in the end**

parfois, quelquefois **sometimes** plusieurs fois **several times**

de temps en temps **from time to time**

rarement **rarely**

autrefois **formerly**

**Savoir versus connaître**

 French has two verbs which can be translated by the English verb "to know": savoir and connaître. This can be confusing to English speakers, but in fact there are distinct differences in meaning and usage for the two verbs.

**Savoir** has two possible uses:

1) to know how to do something - savoir is followed by an infinitive (note that the word "how" is not translated into French):

 Savez-vous conduire ? = Do you know how to drive?

 Je ne sais pas nager.= I don't know how to swim.

2) "to know" plus a subordinate clause:

 Je sais qu'il l'a fait. = I know he did it.

 Je sais où il est. = I know where he is.

In the passé composé, savoir means "to learn" or "to find out":

 J'ai su qu'il l'a fait. = I found out that he did it.

**Connaître** also has two meanings:

1) to know a person

 Je connais Pierrette. = I know Pierrette.

2) to be familiar with a person or thing (music, art)

 Je connais bien Toulouse. = I know / am familiar with Toulouse.

 Je connais cette nouvelle - je l'ai lue l'année dernière. = I know / am familiar with this short story - I read it last year.

Je connais la musique de Beethoven. = I know Beethoven’s music.

In the passé composé, connaître means "to meet (for the first time) / become acquainted with":

 J'ai connu Pierrette à Lyon. = I met Pierrette in Lyon.

Note that connaître always needs a direct object; it cannot be followed by a clause or infinitive:

 Je connais son poème. = I am familiar with his poem.

 Je connais bien ton père. = I know your father well.

 Nous connaissons Paris. = We know/are familiar with Paris.

 Il la connaît. = He knows her.

**SAVOIR OR CONNAÎTRE**

For some meanings, either verb can be used.

1) to know (have) a piece of information ;

 Je sais / connais son nom. = I know his name.

 Nous savons / connaissons déjà sa réponse. = We already know his response.

2) to know by heart (have memorized):

 Elle sait / connaît cette chanson par cœur. = She knows this song by heart.

 Sais-tu / Connais-tu ton discours par cœur ? = Do you know your speech by heart?