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The French pass compos is a past tense formed by combining the present tense of avoir (to have) or tre (to be) as an auxiliary verb with a past participle. For example, jai parl franais (I spoke French) or je suis all en France (I went to France). The pass compos is used to describe specific past actions that occurred at precise times and are completed. On this page well learn how to form the pass compos for regular as well as irregular verbs. Well also look at how to form the pass compos the 17 verbs of movement which take the auxiliary verb tre. The other major French past tense is called the imperfect (limparfait). On this page we covered the French imperfect tense in detail. On this page we covered the pass compos for reflexive verbs. To form the pass compos, combine an auxiliary or helping verb (verbe auxiliaire) with the past participle of the verb. The following is the pass compos of the verb parler (to speak). The past participle parl is the same for every person and the auxiliary verb avoir (to have) changes in accordance with each subject. In French, every verb has one single past particle. This makes learning the pass compos much easier than the present tense. To negate the pass compos, wrap nepas around the helping (auxiliary) verb. Here are few example sentences. We have bolded the nepas. Nous navons pas mang. We have not eaten. Ils nont pas dans. They didnt dance. Vous navez pas voyag. You have not traveled. To form the past participle for regular -er verbs, remove the -er on the infinitive (to form) of the verb and replace it with . Hence: parler -> parler -> parl Here are the regular -er verbs manger (to eat), travailler (to work) and habiter (to live) in the pass compos. mangerj'ai mangtu as mangil, elle, on a mangnous avons mangvous avez mangils, elles ont mangtravaillerj'ai travailltu as travaillil, elle, on a travaillnous avons travaillvous avez travaillils, elles ont travaillhabiterj'ai habittu as habitil, elle, on a habitnous avons habitvous avez habitils, elles ont habit To form the past participle with regular -ir verbs, drop the -ir on the infinitive and replace it with -i. finir (to finish) -> finir -> fini Here are the regular -ir verbs choisir (to choose), russir (to succeed) and obir (to obey) in the pass compos: choisirj'ai choisitu as choisiil, elle, on a choisinous avons choisivous avez choisiils, elles ont choisirussirj'ai russitu as russiil, elle, on a russinous avons russivous avez russiils, elles ont russiobirj'ai obitu as obiil, elle, on a obinous avons obivous avez obiils, elles ont obi To form the past participle for for regular -re verbs, drop the -re and replace it with -u. vendre (to sell) -> vendre -> vendu Here are some examples of regular -re verbs attendre (to wait), entendre (to hear), rpondre (to reply, answer) in the pass compos . attendrej'ai attendutu as attenduil, elle, on a attendunous avons attenduvous avez attenduils, elles ont attenduentendrej'ai entendutu as entenduil, elle, on a entendunous avons entenduvous avez entenduils, elles ont entendurpondrej'ai rpondutu as rponduil, elle, on a rpondunous avons rponduvous avez rponduils, elles ont rpondu Here are some example sentences with regular verbs in the pass compos. Nous avons mang la pizza. We at the pizza. Marie a fini son repas. Marie finished her meal. Georges a vendu la voiture. Georges sold the car. Irregular verbs have irregular past participles in the pass compos. The following is a list of commonly used irregular verbs and with their past participles. The following example sentences are formed with irregular verbs in the pass compos. Jai lu le livre. I read the book. Pierre a fait un gteau. Pierre made a cake. Martin a bu le caf. Martin drank the coffee. Nous avons vu un film. We saw a movie. Groups of related irregular verbs share related past participles. For every irregular base verb in the following table you will find the past participles of related verbs. Base VerbPast ParticiplesRelated Verbs mettre = to putj'ai miscomprendre (to understand) -> j'ai comprisapprendre (to learn) -> j'ai apprissurprendre (to surprise) -> j'ai surprisentreprendre (to undertake) -> j'ai entrepris conduire = to drivej'ai conduitproduire (to produce) -> j'ai produitconstruire (to build) -> j'ai construitdtruire (to destroy) -> j'ai dtruit connatre = to knowj'ai connureconnaitre (to recognize) -> j'ai reconnuparatre (to seem, appear) -> j'ai parruapparatre (to appear) -> j'ai apparu mettre = to putj'ai mispromettre (to promise) -> j'ai promispermettre (to allow) -> j'ai permiscommetre (to commit) -> j'ai comis craindre = to fearpeidnre = to paintj'ai crointj'ai peintpleindre (to pity) -> j'ai plaintfeindre (to pretend) -> j'ai feintteindre (to dye) -> j'ai teint To form the past pariciples for verbs ending in -rir, remove the -rir from the infintive and replace with -ert. For example: Ouvrir (to open) -> jai ouvert I opened Couvrir (to cover) -> jai couvert I covered Dcouvrir (to discover) -> jai dcouvert I discovered Souffrir (to suffer) -> jai souffert I suffered In French, there is a list of seventeen verbs which take the auxiliary verb tre (to be) in the pass compos. These tend to be verbs of movement. In the previous section, all of there verbs which took the auxiliary verb avoir were transitive. This means that the action of a verb is carried out onto an object. For example, I eat pizza becomes I ate the the pizza (jai mang la pizza). However, the following tre verbs are intransitive, meaning that the action of the verb is not carried out onto any particular object. In essence, the subject and object are the same. Detailed explanation: Im staying home. -> Im not carrying out the action of staying onto anything else. I am both the subject and the object. Im not doing anything to anything else. Hence, Je reste chez moi (I stay home) becomes Je suis rest chez moi (I stayed home). The following is aller (to go) in the pass compos. The past participle of a a verb that uses tre as an auxiliary verb in the pass compos must agree in gender and number with the subject. There is an extra -e or -s is added to the past participle if the subject is feminine or plural. A fun mnemonic device for memorizing the group of French verbs that are conjugated with tre in the pass compos is called Dr. & Mrs. Vandertramp. These letters are the first letters of the list of verbs. The following example sentences are verbs which require tre as an auxiliary verb in the pass compos. Je suis rentr chez moi 11h00. I returned home at 11 oclock. Il est devenu trs riche. He became very rich. Martin est mont la montagne. Martin climbed up the mountain. Some verbs take both tre and avoir as auxiliary verbs. The difference is whether the verb is transitive (has a direct object and takes avoir) or intransitive (doesnt have a direct object an thus takes tre). Passer = to pass by, spend time Je suis pass par la poste. I went by the post office. Jai pass trois ans en France. I spent three years in France. Sortir = to leave, to take out Je suis sorti de la maison. I left the house. Jai sorti la poubelle. I took the trash out. Monter = to climb, to take up Je suis mont la montagne. I climbed the mountain. Jai mont la bote dans le grenier. I brought the box up to the attic. Descendre = to go down, take down Je suis descendu dans la cave. I went down to the basement. Jai descendu la bote dans la cave. I brought the box down to the basement. My good friend, Camille, at Frenchtoday.com also provides an excellent post on the pass compos. In her post, Camille, provides crystal-clear grammatical explanations with lots super helpful example sentences. Pass Compos (Wikipedia) French grammar | Lessons by David Issokson Im a French woman (Paris-born, now living in the Alps) with a passion for sharing my love for French language and culture! I started Comme une Francaise in 2012 and have since helped more than 6,700 alumni learn to confidently understand and speak real, modern French through my paid programs not to mention taught more than 8 million French learners through my weekly YouTube lessons.Born to a French father and Mexican mother, I know the challenges and desire to blend into life in a foreign country. After two years of living in the UK, I knew that going beyond just grammar is essential to fitting in and feeling at home wherever you are.If you love France and French life, Im here to guide you, answering questions you wouldnt dare ask about anything and everything French, so join me for learning and fun. 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The past tense in French will come up often and what can be difficult for French learners is that there are different tenses to talk about the past and each tense describes a certain kind of action that happened.Below well show you what you need to know about Frenchs two main past tenses: the imparfait (imperfect tense) andpass compos (perfect tense).Youll seehow to form them and when to use them with examples.ContentsThe ImparfaitTheimparfait, or imperfect past, is used to describe conditions and continual/repeated actions, which well explain in greater depth later on.First, lets look at how to form theimparfait.Conjugating (Most) VerbsTheimparfaitisntdifficult to conjugate. All verbs follow the same pattern, with the sole exception of tre(to be), which well cover separately below.That means that whether the ending of the verbs infinitive is -re, -ir or -er, the endings are the same.You can check out this video to learn how to conjugate -er verbs in French:All we have to do is simply:Identify the verbs nous form.Remove the -onsending from thenous form.Add the ending for the appropriate subject, following the pattern below.Je(I):-aisTu(You):-aisIl/Elle/On(He/She/One):-aitNous (We):-ionsVous (You):-iezIls/Elles (They):-aientNot quite sure what we mean?Lets say you want to describe one of your hobbies from high schoolplaying violin. The verb you need here isjouer (to play), as in,je joue du violin (I play violin).Following the steps above, we would get:The nousform for the verbjouer isjouons(we play).Removing the-ons ending from that form, we come up withjou.Since youre talking about yourself, the subject isje. That means we must add the ending -ais.Thus, the verb form we get isjouaisand our new sentence is: Au lyce, jejouaisdu violin. (In high school, I played the violin.)Starting to get the idea? Lets take a look at what theimparfait for other common verbs would be.Forregarder(to watch), all the forms would be:Je regardaisI watchedTu regardaisYou watchedIl/Elle/On regardaitHe/She/One watchedNous regardionsWe watchedVous regardiezYou watchedIls/Elles regardaientThey watchedSimilarly, the fullimparfait conjugation fordevenir (to become) is:Je devenaisI becameTu devenaisYou becameIl/Elle/On devenaitHe/She/One becameNous devenionsWe becameVous deveniezYou becameIls/Elles devenaientThey becameNow youre well on your way to smoothly forming the imparfait. You may need to think about it at first, but as you practice, itll become more natural.Conjugating treTo conjugate the exception verb tre (to be), instead of modifying the nous form (sommes),we modify the stem t-.Then, you can use the same endings as above.The full conjugation would look like:J'taisI wasTu taisYou wereIl/Elle/On taitHe/She/One wasNous tionsWe wereVous tiezYou wereIls/Elles taientThey wereWhen to Use theImparfaitSo, now we know how to form the imparfait, but how do we know when to use it? There are four main situations in which well use theimparfait:Actions taking place over a period of timeConditionsRepeated/habitual actionsPhysical descriptionsActions taking place over a period of timeIf a certain action covers a significant period of time, well use theimparfait because its a continuous action. This contrasts with thepass compos, which as youll see later in this post, describes a single, completed action.Lets look at a couple of examples of what were talking about.We use the imparfait form oftrebecause the Reign of Terror, unfortunately, lasted almost a year (September 1793 to July 1794) and claimed many lives.Here, we use theimparfait for both of the verbs because both of these events took place over a period of time. The Nazis occupied France for four years (1940 to 1944)and the black market flourished throughout this period.ConditionsWe use theimparfait to describe conditions or the backdrop to the main action. This is one reason why the imparfait andpass compos are often used in the same passage or phrasetheimparfait sets up the main action by giving the background, while the pass compos is used for the primary, completed action.The biggest example of a condition is weather, but could include other kinds of conditions, such as age. Il neigeait beaucoup hier soir. (It snowed a lot last night.)This ones pretty straightforward. Since snow describes the weather, we use the imparfait.We use theimparfait because the fact that she was eight years old is a condition that sets up the rest of the sentence. We putvisiter in theimparfait because its a habitual/repeated action (which well talk about next). She visited her grandmother, not just once, but on a regular basis.Repeated/habitual actionsThis might be the most common use of theimparfait. When were describing a routine we used to practice, a habit we used to have or anything else that was repeated, well use theimparfait.Since they lived in France over a period of time,habiter is in theimparfait, and since the action of going to the park was part of a routine,visiter must also be put in theimparfait.Because you went to the beach every weekend (living the dream!) we use theimparfait.Physical descriptionsThis ones also rather simple. Whether its hair color, height or clothing, we use theimparfait when we describe how a person or thing was. Elle avait les cheveux boucls. (She had curly hair.)Hair is obviously a physical trait, so we use theimparfait. Vous portiez une robe rouge. (You wore a red dress.)Similarly, clothing falls under physical description.How to Form and Use thePass ComposThepass compos has two parts and does have a greater variety of forms than the imparfait.However, we dont need to list and explain each of the uses for this tense, as its essentially used whenever theimparfait is not.In other words, if the action in question doesnt fall under one of theimparfait categories listed above, itll be in thepass compos.Conjugating (Most) VerbsPass compositerally means compound past. This is because the tense is made up of two parts.Heres how you do it for the majority of verbs (as always, there are exceptions, which well get to):1. Identify the appropriate form of the verb avoir (to have) depending on your subject.In case you need a quick review, heres theavoirpresent conjugation:J'aiI haveTuasYou havelI/Elle/OnaHe/She hasNousavonsWe haveVousavezYou havells/EllesontThey have2. Add the participe pass(pastparticiple).Heres the tricky part. The past participle is different for different kinds of verbs. Memorizing them will take practice, but well walk you through the most common patterns and show you how to use them.Forregular verbs ending in -er, we simply remove the -rfrom the infinitive and add an accent to the e. For example, the past participle formanger (to eat) ismang. The past participle forjouer(to play) isjou.Forregular verbs ending in -re, we remove the whole -re ending from the infinitive and replace it with -u. Thus,attendre(to wait for/expect) becomesattenduandentendre (to hear) becomesentendu.Foregular -ir verbs, all we have to do is remove the -r from the infinitive.So,finir (to finish) becomesfiniandchoisir (to choose) becomeschoisi.Of course, some verbs just have to be special, and their past participles dont follow any particular pattern. The main three include:tre (to be) becomes t.Avoir (to have) becomeseu.Faire(to do/to make) becomesfait.If you come across other irregular verbs that dont seem to fall into any of these categories, or just want to double-check, try out Reversos conjugation tool. You can type in a verb and theyll show you every possible conjugated form, including the participe pass.Conjugating Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp VerbsThere are always those few rogue verbs that just feel like breaking the rules. For this small group, known among many French teachers and students as Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp verbs, we use the conjugated form oftre instead ofavoir like above.Why this strange name? Its a mnemonic to help you remember the verbs in this group:Devenir (To become)Revenir (To come back)Monter (To go up)Retourner (To return)Sortir (To go out)Venir (To come)Aller (To go)Natre (To be born)Descendre (To go down)Entrer (To enter)Rentrer (To go home/to return)Tomber (To fall)Rester (To remain)Arriver (To arrive)Mourir (To die)Partir (To leave)Okay, one more!Passer par (to pass) also takestre in thepass compos.So for example, heres how you would use these verbs in context with thepass compos: Je suis rentr(e) chez moi 2 heures du matin. (I went home at 2:00 in the morning.)Note that when using verbs that take tre in the pass compos, the past participle must agree with the gender of the subject.When to Use thePass ComposGood news! The function for thepass compos is so much simpler than theimparfait.While theimparfait is used for specific situations, thepass compos, as mentioned earlier, simply describes a completed action. Its essentially used to form the past tense whenever theimparfait isnt employed.A few simple examples include: Jai pris un examen lcole aujourdhui. (I took a test at school today.) Ils ont achet une pizza pour le dner. (They bought a pizza for dinner.) Avant le djeuner, vous avez pratiqu le violin. (You practiced the violin before lunch.)What if you want to say that something didnt happen?The proper word order is:ne + conjugated form ofavoir (ortre) + pas + past participleLets try a couple examples: Je nai pas assist au match. (I didnt attend the match.) Pourquoi tu nas pas fait tes devoirs? (Why didnt you do your homework?)How to Use theImparfait andPass ComposTogetherAs we mentioned above,these two tenses are regularly used together, in the same passage or even the same sentence. If you read a short story in French or listen closely to a conversation, youll notice both tenses being juggled.Perfectly natural for native speakersoften a struggle for learners. But well explain some examples.Generally speaking, theimparfaitwill set up a certain condition or context, while thepass compos will complete the thought by supplying the main, finished action. Lets take a look:Theimparfait, in describing the weather (a condition), sets up the completed action of cancelling the picnic. Because it was raining, it was necessary to cancel the picnic. Il devenait fch et ma frapp. (He became angry and hit me.)Theimparfaitdescribes how someone was and tells us that his anger was building up (taking place over a period of time). Thepass compostells us what that anger led to. In this case, unfortunately, it was violence.In this case, the main completed action comes first: her aunt died. Then we get details about the condition surrounding the aunts deathit happened when the girl was ten years old.Where to Practice theImparfait andPass ComposAs with learning anything new about language, the key to mastery is practice. Here are some fun and useful options for applying the rules you just learned:Reading:When you read French text in the past tense, youre sure to see a smooth mixture ofimparfait andpass compos. As you see more and more when each is used and how they work together, your brain will begin to make connections and using them yourself will become much more natural.For example, check out this cute and simple story, which seamlessly blends tenses. The page also shows you how certain adverbs often accompany a certain tense. For instance,tous les joursoften signals theimparfait because it indicates a habit.Flicitations!(Congratulations!) Youre well on your way to speaking comfortably about the past in French. It does take practice, but weve given you the tools you need to build up your skills. Now you need simply to use them.Bonne chance!(Good luck!)If you like learning French at your own pace and from the comfort of your device, I have to tell you about FluentU.FluentU makes it easier (and way more fun) to learn French by making real content like movies and series accessible to learners. You can check out FluentU's curated video library, or bring our learning tools directly to Netflix or YouTube with the FluentU Chrome extension.One of the features I find most helpful is the interactive captionsyou can tap on any word to see its meaning, an image, pronunciation, and other examples from different contexts. Its a great way to pick up French vocab without having to pause and look things up separately.FluentU also helps reinforce what youve learned with personalized quizzes. You can swipe through extra examples and complete engaging exercises that adapt to your progress. You'll get extra practice with the words you find more challenging and even be reminded you when its time to review!You can use FluentU on your computer, tablet, or phone with our app for Apple or Android devices. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.)Le verbe tre au pass, tel que nous lentendons en franais, se traduit gnralement par le Prtrit.Il convient alors de choisir WAS ou WERE selon le pronom personnel concern, sil sagit dune forme affirmative.I was strong when I went to the gym every week. = Jtais fort quand jallais chaque semaine la salle de sport. Rappel le verbe treEn anglais, linfinitif du verbe tre est TO BE. Sil fait partie des verbes irrguliers, son Prtrit, le pass vritablement rvolu, nest pas difficile apprendre comme vous allez pouvoir en juger.Il convient de distinguer lusage du verbe tre en tant que tel et de lauxiliaire tre, qui lui permet de former des temps continus, limage du Past Continuous.They were sleeping in front of the lac. = Ils dormaient devant le lac. Le Prtrit : le pass rvolu en anglaisI was = je fusYou were = tu fusHe / she was = il futWe were = nous fmesYou were = vous ftesThey were = ils furentYou were particularly enthusiastic on the last salsa night. = Tu fus particulirement enthousiaste lors de la dernire soire salsa.Rappelons que pour qualifier un objet, un animal ou encore dcrire une situation, on emploie le pronom personnel IT.It was = il futWembley Stadium was packed last night, it was wonderful to watch. = Le stade Wembley fut rempli hier soir, il tait magnifique observer. La forme affirmativeWe French, we were so happy after the victory in the final of the 2018 World Cup. = Nous franais, nous tions tellement contents aprs la victoire en finale de la coupe du Monde 2018.It was cloudy this Tuesday afternoon. = Il faisait nuageux ce mardi aprs-midi. La forme ngativeThey were not sure of themselves last night. = Ils ntaient pas srs deux hier soir.I was in no condition to go have fun when I heard the terrible news. = Je ntais pas en tat daller mamuser quand jai appris la terrible nouvelle. La forme interrogativeWere you at your cousins party last week ? = Etais-tu la fte de ton cousin la semaine dernire ?Werent they disappointed that they couldnt get into the nightclub because of the crowds ? = Ntaient-ils pas dus de ne pas pouvoir entrer dans la discothque cause du monde ? TO BE aux autres temps du pass en anglaisLe Present Perfect : un lien avec le prsentI have been = jai tYou have been = tu as tHe / she / it has been = il / elle / (neutre) a tWe have been = nous avons tYou have been = vous avez tThey have been = ils ont tYou have been particularly impressive since the start of the tournament. = Vous avez t particulirement impressionnants depuis le dbut du tournoi.For the past few weeks, it has been difficult to find parking spaces on my street. = Depuis quelques semaines, il a t difficile de trouver des places de stationnement dans ma rue. Le Past Perfect : le pass dans le passI had been = javais tYou had been = tu avais tHe / she / it had been = il / elle / (neutre) avait tWe had been = nous avions tYou had been = vous aviez tThey had been = ils avaient tI had been strong but i began to eat bad snacking. = Javais t fort, mais jai commenc manger de mauvais grignotages.Margot said she had never been so stressed. = Margot raconta quelle navait jamais t aussi stresse. Dautres phrases avec le verbe tre conjugu au pass rvoluHe was happy to have overcome this delicate ordeal. = Il tait heureux davoir surmont cette preuve dlicate.You were not much at the party told me my sister. = Vous ntiez pas beaucoup la soire ma racont ma sur.Was I too naive at that time? Without a doubt = tais-je trop naf cette poque ? Sans aucun douteIt was great watching this game, our teams midfielders were exceptional. = Ctait super de regarder ce match, les milieux de notre quipe taient exceptionnels. Exercices 1) After we searched everything, we were sure that his lost ring was not in the garden (nous tions) 2) He ... a big rock fan, that's for sure. (il ntait pas) 3) he that ready before the competition ? (tait-il) 4) When I ... young, I dreamed of being a firefighter. (jtais) 5) You ... both awesome carrying those heavy plates ! (vous tiez) Conjuguer le verbe tre au pass en anglais Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. (For the extra-extra-mile, as a simple French curiosity, theres one last use of limparfait: limparfait hypocoristique = using limparfait in place of the present tense, to sound like youre talking like a child, for endearment.) Quelle est lorthographe de il fut? Faut-il mettre un accent circonflexe sur le u? crit-on fut ou ft? Les deux sont possibles, les deux existent! Dans les deux cas, cest le verbe tre, mais il nest pas conjugu de la mme faon. Disons-le tout de suite: si vous cherchez crire il fut, il y a de trs fortes chances que vous deviez lcrire sans accent circonflexe. Cette forme correspond au pass simple du verbe tre: je fus, tu fus, il fut. On utilise ce temps pour parler dune poque rvolue, dune personne disparue. On dit par exemple il fut un temps o, il fut prsident dans les annes 1970, il fut enterr Brest. Ou bien aussi, avec un autre sujet: ce fut un plaisir de travailler avec vous . Il sagit cette fois dune forme trs rare de la conjugaison du verbe tre, limparfait du subjonctif. Ce temps a presque disparu aujourdhui. Il ne semploie plus que dans les uvres littraires ou bien, parfois, pour plaisanter. Ce temps du subjonctif sutilise derrire des tournures comme bien que, pour que. Exemple: Aussi Charlemagne eut-il peine fond son empire, quil fallut le diviser; soit que les gouverneurs des provinces nobissent pas; soit que, pour les faire mieux obir, il ft ncessaire de partager lempire en plusieurs royaumes (Montesquieu, De lesprit des lois). Lerreur quon rencontre, cest dcrire le pass simple il fut avec un accent circonflexe. Attention ne pas confondre les conjugaisons qui se prononcent pareil. De plus, attention la proximit entre il fut et il fit. Le second correspond au verbe faire conjugu au pass simple: je fis, tu fis, il fit. Camille Martinez Publi le 23/04/2021 Dernire modification le 01/03/2023 Rdig par des humains, pour des humains adsorber - apparier - attribuer - boxer - cadencer - cafter - carcailler - curer - embidonner - emboucaner - enfermer - enlacer - feindre - filmer - foutre - frter - harper - improuver - manifester - masquer - massifier - mdiatiser - museler - mystifier - nipper - offrir - persiller - redonder - s'entendre - s'riger - s'triper - se barber - se clochardiser - se composer - se couvrir - se dsunir - se louer - se masquer - suborner - subvertir

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