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Written by Qualified French Expert Aurilie Drouard HKH, Licence d'anglais LLCELast updated: 2023-03-25Le futur procheis used to express actions that are going to happen in the near future. In English, the near future is composed of "to be going to" + verb, while in French le futur procheuses aller+ infinitive. For example On va fairequoi, demain? What are we going to do tomorrow? Tu vas lireYou're going to read See also:French future andAll French tensesif you want to talk about plans in the future in French, you'll need to know how to use le futur simple. This French future tense is the same as the one you use in English when you make will statements.Le futur simple is mostly used to talk about plans, intentions, and occasionally, predictions about the future. You'll also need it as part of a conditional sentence structure, which will take a look at later on in the post.Well start the post off by discussing how to form le futur simple before exploring how and when we use it. Lets jump in by looking at how to conjugate the regular verb forms of le futur simple in French!This article is brought to you by LingooCulture, Where you can get unlimited private French classes via Zoom with native teachers for a flat monthly rate. Its the closest thing to immersion you can get without living in a French-speaking country. Click here to learn more.Le futur simple conjugationLets take a look at how to form this future tense in French.First, you'll need to start with an infinitive. Remember, the French infinitive is the base form of the verb before it gets conjugated to a subject. Whereas in English they always start with to, as in to walk or to eat, in French the infinitive is a single word which ends in er, ir, or e. For more on this verb form, check out our dedicated post on French infinitives.Once youve chosen the infinitive you want to use in the French future tense, you simply add the right ending to it depending on the subject. Thats right: for most regular verbs in French, the futur simple stems the same as the infinitive!These are the futur simple tense endings:SubjectFutur simple endingie-aiu-sil, elle, on-anous-ovnous-ezils, elles-ont Lets see this applied to the most common verb forms through some typical verbs for each type. To see how this looks in practice, well apply these endings to three examples which cover the three main verb families: -er, -ir, and -re verbs.As our example of a regular -er verb, well use the verb manger. Remember, all we need to do is take the infinitive manger and add the endings from above.SubjectManger futur simple conjugationjemangeraitmangerais, elle, onmangeranousmangeronsvousmangeriez, ellesmangeront Here you can see that the futur simple French form is just one word, unlike in English where the equivalent relies on both will+infinitive.Now lets look at a regular -ir verb. Youll see it follows the same pattern as above, of just adding the endings to the original infinitive. Well use finiras our example verb.SubjectFinir futur simple conjugationje-finiraitfinirais, elle, on-finiranous-finironsvous-finiriez, elles-finiront So far this futur simple conjugation has been pretty straightforward, since for regular -er and -ir verbs we just add the ending straight to the infinitive. For regular -re verbs, theres a little twist: we first need to remove that final ebefore adding our new ending.Lets look at attendre to see this in practice.SubjectAttendre futur simple conjugationjattendraisattendrais, elle, onattendranousattendronsvousattendriez, ellesattendront Of course, there are exceptions to these straightforward rules when it comes to many French irregular verbs. The good news is that the endings are always the same. The futur simple French stem is often unique though, so for irregular verbs youll need to memorize the stem rather than always being able to just use the infinitive.While we wont delve into irregular verb conjugations in this post, just to be aware that there are several irregular verb forms in the futur simple which dont follow the patterns were seen above (including the usual suspects of avoirand tre!).When to use le futur simpleNow that you know how to form the future tense in French, lets take a look at when youd want to use it.As you can see, le futur simpleis the same as the will + infinitivefuture tense in English, and we use it in similar situations. If were talking about our future plans, events, or intentions, making predictions about the future, or using a conditional sentence, well want to use le futur simple!n French. Lets see each of these in turn.Future plansThe most obvious time to use le futur simple is when youre talking about future plans or events, whether near or far in advance. Other than that, this usage of le futur simple is as simple as it sounds!Tomorrow, Ill visit le museum. Demain, je visiterai le muse.Next summer, we will builda pool. Lt prochain, nous construironsune piscine.Predictions about the futureIt might sound strange, but you can also use le futur simple in French to predict the future! Youll use this when youre talking about things in the future that youre pretty confident will happen, but theres no guarantee. As with future plans, this is very similar to English, so theres not a lot to wrap our heads around here.Youwill finishthis project by Friday. Vous finirez ce projet avant vendredi.She plays well. She will winthis weekend.Elle joue bien. Elle gagnera week-end.Note that theres another way to talk about the future in French which can also often be used in these two contexts of future plans and predictions about the future, which essentially translates as going to rather than will. Check out our related post on le futur prochefor more details on using that construction for talking about the future in French.Conditional clausesConditional clausesare a slightly trickier grammar concept, but as theyre one of the most common ways youll hear le futur simple being used, theyre worth learning.A conditional sentenceis built around an if statement, where we talk about something that is very likely to happen in the future ifsomething else happens. The two parts of the sentence are called clauses, with one relying on the other. This may sound complicated, but you probably use conditional clauses every day without even noticing!n English, you call these if/then sentences: ifone thing happens, thensomething else will happen. Youll see that the combination is the present tense in the if clause, and the simple future tense in the then clause. In French, we use this in an almost identical way, although we dont need to explicitly use the word then like you generally do in English.Ifyou do your homework, then I willplay with you after. Situ fais tes devoirs, je joueraiavec toi.Ifwe miss the bus, then we will walk. Sinous ratons le bus, nous marcherons.Note that it doesnt matter which way around the clauses appear. The present tense will remain in the if or si clause, and the future tense before or after.He will cookdinnerifwe buy the ingredients. Il cuisineraledner sinous achetons les ingredients.She will waitfor us if we are late. Ellenous attendra sinous sommes en retard.Conclusion!n this post were explored futur simple French. We started by looking at how to conjugate le futur simple, with a straightforward list of endings added to the verbs infinitives. Then we covered the different situations where we use le futur simple, complete with plenty of examples to get you comfortable with it.Of course, le futur simple isnt the only way to talk about the future in French: for talking about the immediate future we usually opt for le futur proche. Finally, to see an overview of all the French tenses, well leave you with a link to our big post on French verb conjugation. GRAMMAR FOR DUMMIES!E FUTUR PROCHE In French there are two tenses for the future tense, just like in English (you can say im going to go and i will go they both express a notion of future.Futur proche is like i am going to go. The good news is that its the easiest tense the French have, as there is NO exception! French there is a rule that says that when there are two verbs in a row, the second one is always infinitive. The structure: In a positive tense: ALLER (present tense) + a verb (infinitive) Je vais aller. (I am going to go)Tu vas aller. (youre going to go)Il/elle va aller. (he / she is going to go)Nous allons aller. (we are going to go)Vous allez aller. (you are going to go)Ils/elles vont aller. (they are going to go)Other examples Je vais manger chez mes grands parents.Elle va dormir chez ses amies.On va faire du vlo ce week end. I am going to the cinema.Je vais aller chez le dentiste demain. I am going to the dentist tomorrow.Quest-ce que tu vas manger ? We are going to eat?Elle va lire un livre. She is going to read a book.Nous allons voir un film. Are we going to watch a film?Vous allez rire. You are going to laugh.Ils vont voter. They are going to vote. Quiz Yourself on When to use Le Futur ProcheAt the end of every lesson you can do a small quiz.You will see the sentences of the previous chapter. You will either need to fill in the blanks, choose the correct multiple choice option, or both. Once you are done the correct answer will be shown.You can redo the quiz as many times as you want. Using flashcards is an absolute necessity when it comes to learning a language!It is the best way to memorize what you learn, you can personalize your progression because it adapts to your actions, and all flashcards have audio to improve your hearing and pronunciation.Please read our article on how to learn a new language for more information on flashcards and the best way to learn a new language.There are two ways to practice with Flashcards for this lesson.Anki!The Flashcards in our CoursesAnki is a free software with which you can create and practice flashcards.After you have downloaded Anki for free, you can get our French A1 Anki Deck.This Anki Deck contains 3,764 flashcards with which you can practice absolutely everything for French A1. All the flashcards have text, images, explanations, and audio.You can also use our courses that have flashcards integrated alongside lessons with audio, quizzes and much more!However, I am sure you are wondering, what are your courses, and why should I take them? Have you ever wondered what the best way is to learn a new language?I have been learning languages for over 20+ years and I was always frustrated with books, courses, and classes that I had tried.It never really seemed to work for me.I wanted to learn a language in the most effective and efficient way, and there was nothing out there for me.So I thought, why not make something myself? Using my experience and by doing research I created Language Atlas, a platform where people can learn French and Spanish in the most effective and efficient way.I created free lessons and quizzes so that there would always be a easy and accessible way for people to learn or brush up on their language skills.However, I also created courses that are much more comprehensive and in-depth.These courses are easy to follow, clear, and allow you to become fluent in the most effective and efficient way.The courses of Language Atlas have:800+ Lessons with audioand800+ Quizzes10,000 Flashcards with explanations, images, and audioA gamified way of learning a new languageA vibrant community (including support from me)You can register for free and try the French A0/A1 and Spanish A0/A1 Courses for free!This includes over 60 lessons and quizzes, 500 flashcards that adapt to how you learn, and access to the community (including support from me).All you have to do is study 30 minutes a day and you will be fluent in no time!Dont miss out register for free and start learning! Negation is an important tool in every language, and negation in French is no exception. At its core, negation expresses the opposite of a positive or affirmative statement. This fundamental piece of language allows speakers to say that something didnt or wont happen, to convey absence, or to deny or refuse something. For example, the expression I read can be negatedby stating I do not read.Basic negation in French relies on the words ne and pas, which together are equal to the basic English negation word not. In this post, well explain how to use ne pas to express negation in French. Lets dive in!This article is brought to you by LingooCulture, Where you can get unlimited private French classes via Zoom with native teachers for a flat monthly rate. Its the closest thing you can get without living in a French-speaking country. Click here to learn more.Basicsentence structure with nepasBecause French negation is expressed using two words, its imperative to apply the right word order in a negative sentence when using ne pas. You may see this expression written as nepas, in which the ellipses (the three dots) indicates that another word is placed between neand pas.Generally speaking, the word between ne and pas will be a conjugated verb: this verb expresses the action that is being negated. The verbs subject is placed before the word ne. Thus, the order of words in a negative sentence will be subject + ne + conjugated verb + pas.Il parle. Elle ne parle pas. He speaks. She does notspeak.When the verb begins with a vowel or a silent h, ne is abbreviated to n to avoid vowel clash and maintain a smooth rhythm of spoken French.Nous essayons ces chandails. Nous nessayons pasles maillots. We are trying on these shirts. We are nottrying on the swimsuits.Intermediate sentence structure with nepasSo far we just looked at straightforward verb conjugations with nepas, in which the conjugated verb is placed on its own between neand pas. But how do we use nepas statements with multiple verbs?Ne Pas with compound tensesThe first example of an intermediate sentence structure using nepas is in the case of compound tenses, which are constructed of an auxiliary verb and a past participle. The best-known of the compound tenses in French is le pass compos, but there are six more that function similarly: the auxiliary verb is always conjugated in a simple tense, and followed by the verbs past participle.In these cases, negation in French follows the same syntax rule we saw above, with the conjugated auxiliary verbplaced between ne and pas. The past participlethen comes after the negation.Les enfants ont mangleur dessert, mais ils nont pas mangleur repas. The children have eatentheir dessert, but they have not eatenthe meal.Je suis parti midi, mais je ne suis pas parti temps. I leftat noon, but I did not leaveat ten.Ne Pas with multiple verbsThis same concept we saw with compound verb conjugations applies in sentence structures where we have a conjugated verb followed by another verb in the infinitive form. This could be when we express wishesor obligations, using vouloir + infinitiveor devoir + infinitive, or in other constructions such as the near future using aller + infinitive. Here again, its always the conjugated verbthat goes between ne and pas, with the other verb forms following the negation.Ils vont offrirdes entrees gratuites pour des lves, mais ils ne vont pas offrirassez dentrees pour tout le monde. They will offerfree entries for the schoolskids, but they will not offerenough entries for everyone.Nous voulons partir en vacances en juillet. Nous ne voulons pas partiren mars! We want to goon vacation in July. We dont want to goin March!Tu dois ajouterbeaucoup deau, mais tu ne dois pas ajouterbeaucoup dhuille dolive. You need to adda lot of water, but you dont need to addmuch olive oil.Using Ne Pas together with no verb between them is a subtle difference between the structure weve just seen, and this next one where we actually put ne pas togetherpreceded by the conjugated verband followed by the other verb in infinitive.Using ne pas togetherreally makes it emphatic, whereas the normal structure we saw above is simply a negative version.Tu dois ne pas ajouterbeaucoup dhuille dolive. You must not addmuch olive oil.Je souhaite ne pas retarda visite la prochaine fois. I hope to not missyour visit next time.Si le propriétaire ne rpare pas ta toilette, tu peux ne pas payerton loyer en guise de pression. If the landlord doesnt fix your toilet, you can not payyour rent as a form of pressure.Advanced sentence structure with nepas: Additional pronounsAs you become more comfortable with the various verb tensesin French, as well as more advanced grammatical structures, youll notice that sometimes there is more than one wordbetween ne and pas.In short, pronouns can appear inside the ne pas negation, including reflexive pronouns, indirect object pronouns, and direct object pronouns(including the direct object pronouns yand en). In any one phrase, up to two pronouns may appear between ne and pasalongside the conjugated verb.In these cases, the word order of the French negative phrase is: subject + ne+ reflexive pronoun / indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + conjugated verb + pas+ any additional verb forms.Tu ne levois pas? You dontsee it?Pourquoi vous nemevez pasdonn ? Why didntyou give me any?Je ne le luia pasprsent. I did notpresent her to you.Dont worry, in our specific lessons on the various French pronouns, we make a point of explaining sentence structure within this ne pas negation!Omitting the Ne in informal speech!Although its grammatically incorrect, in informal spoken French the word ne is often omitted entirely. If you want to sound like a native speaker, especially in certain areas of France or Quebec, just drop the word ne when expressing negation out loud.Je saispas. I dontknow [at pasman]. I haventseen.Remember that this rule is only for informal spoken contexts! When speaking formally or when writing, its always best to default to the standard negationstructure.Other instances of Ne in French!The focus of this post has been entirely on simple negation in Frenchusing ne pas. Still, we should also mention that this same ne sometimes seen in other contexts. These uses constitute lessons on their own, but well nonetheless mention them here so youre aware of their existence and dont confuse them with negation using nepas.The first is with other French negative adverbsbesides the standard ne pasweve seen here. These ne expressionsfollow a similar sentence structure to what weve introduced here with nepas, but they have specific meanings:Je nepeuple franais, mme si je lutilise tous les jours. I rarelyspeak French, even though I study it every day.Ma sur nepeuple quelanglais, mme si elle habite Montral. My sister onlyspeaks English, even though she lives in Montral.The other common appearance of ne called the ne explifit. This use of ne is used for emphasis and to accentuate the negative implication of something else in the sentence. Its generally used in certain subjunctive phrases,although its not grammatically necessary:Je tacherai un croissant, moins que la boulangerie nesoit ferm. Ill buy you a croissant, unless the bakery is closed.Conclusion: French negation with Ne Pas!n this post, weve covered the essentials of using ne pas to express negation in French. In particular, we introduced a variety of negative sentence structures, from basic to advanced, to ensure you always know which words to include between ne and pas, and which go outside of these negation words.The most important rule to remember is that the conjugated verbthat were putting in negative is always between the ne and pas.We saw the only exception, when ne pas can follow the conjugated verb in a multi-verb phrase in order to really emphasize a negative intent.W rounded out the post with a section on omitting the ne in informal speech, as well as a quick overview of other sentence structureswhere you may encounter neused a bit differently.In short, this post has provided a straightforward introduction to the essential use of ne pas for expressing negation in French. Now keep on practicing and observing ne pasused in different contexts, and youll quickly master this fundamental tool of French negation! Le futur proche, also known as le futur compos, is used to talk about actions in the near future. It corresponds to the English structure going to + infinitive, and emphasizes that there is already an intention behind the action.Learn all about the futur proche in French grammar with Lingolias quick and easy examples, then test your knowledge in the exercises. We use the futur proche in the following cases:to talk about an action that will take place shortlyExample:Christine va partir dans deux secondes.Christine is going to leave in two seconds.to talk about a planned action in the near futureExample:Elle va aller au supermarch.Shes going to go to the supermarket.The futur simple and the futur proche are used in different contexts, sometimes comparable to the English will vs. going to:Use the futur simple to express events in the more distant future (signal words: dans une semaine, lanne prochaine)Example:jhabiterai en France.Paris dans deux ans.In two years I will still be living in Paris.in sentences that contain a subordinate clause introduced by quand, lorsque or ds que.Exemple:Nous sortirons quand la pluie sarrtera.Well go out when the rain stops.in writing!Use the futur proche for the immediate future (signal words: dans une minute, dans une heure, ce soir)Example:Je vais dner avec Jacques et Estelle ce soir.Im going to have dinner with Jacques and Estelle tonight.in spoken French!To conjugate the futur proche, we use the present tense of the verb aller as an auxiliary verb, followed by the infinitive of the main verb. Improve your French with Lingolia. Each grammar topic comes with one free exercise where you can review the basics, as well as many more Lingolia Plus exercises where you can practise according to your level. Check your understanding by hovering over the info bubbles for simple explanations and handy tips. Le futur proche free exerciseLe futur proche futur proche ou verb aller seul ? (1)A1Le futur proche aller (1)A1Le futur proche aller (2)A1Le futur proche manger (1)A1Le futur proche present / futur procheA2Le futur proche futur simple / futur procheA2Le futur proche manger (2)A2Le futur proche nigation (1)A2Le futur proche nigation (2)A2Le futur proche introduction (verbes pronominaux)A2 Capfill Multiple choice Drag-and-drop Mixed!Written by Qualified French Expert Aurilie Drouard HKH, Licence d'anglais LLCELast updated: 2023-03-25Le futur procheis used to express actions that are going to happen in the near future. In English, the near future is composed of "to be going to" + verb, while in French le futur procheuses aller+ infinitive. For example On va fairequoi, demain? What are we going to do tomorrow? Tu vas lireYou're going to read See also:French future andAll French tenses French Grammar Lesson: Le Futur Proche (The Near Future)Introduction:My First Week of French Class in Saint-Malo!This week marks the beginning of an exciting chapter, my very first week of French class at CLPS in Saint-Malo. The charming coastal town, with its sea breeze and cobblestone streets, already feels like the perfect place to begin learning a new language.In our first few lessons, we dove into something surprisingly useful and easy to grasp: le futur proche (the near future tense). I was thrilled because this tense helps you talk about things you're going to do, which means you can start expressing your plans and intentions in French right away!Let me walk you through what I learned, so you can start using it too.What Is Le Futur Proche?Le futur proche is used to talk about things that are going to happen soon. It's the French equivalent of saying I am going to in English.For example: Je vais manger. = Im going to eat.Its perfect for expressing:Immediate plansPredictionsIntentionsEvents that are likely to happen soonIts super simple! You only need two parts:The verb aller (to go), conjugated in the present tenseThe infinitive (base form) of the main verb Formula:Subject + aller (present tense) + infinitive Conjugation of aller:SubjectAller (present)JevaisTuvasIl/EllevaNousallonsVousallezIls/EllesvontExamples in Action:Je vais tudier ce soir.- Im going to study tonight.Nous allons voyager en France.-We are going to travel to France.Tu vas adorer ce film.-Youre going to love this movie.Ils vont cuisiner ensemble.-Theyre going to cook together.Il va retirer de l'argent.Qu'est-ce que vous allez manger ce soir ?Je vais manger une salade.Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire demain ?Je vais aller la piscine.En gnral, je commence 8 heures. Demain, je vais commencer 9 heures.En gnral, j'emange la cantine.Demain, je vais manger au restaurant.En gnral, jetravaille Paris.Demain, je vais travailler Versailles.D'habitude, jedjumeavec La Demain, je vaisdjuneravec Paul.D'habitude, jedne 20 heures.Demain, je vaisdner 21 heures.Est-ce que va faire beau demain ?Qu'est-ce que Marine va faire ?Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire demain ?Je vais aller la plage.Il va cotiser un concerto.Nous allons faire du tennis.Ils vontdner au restaurant.Vous allez tudier le franais. Common Mistakes to AvoidIts easy to confuse futur proche with other tenses, especially for beginners. Heres a quick tip: Wrong: Je suis manger. Correct: Je vais manger. Remember: aller is the helping verb here, not tre (to be).Futur Proche vs. Futur SimpleWant to go further? Heres a quick comparison:TenseExampleMeaningFutur procheJe vais partir demain.Im going to leave tomorrow.Futur simpleJe partirai un jour.I will leave someday.Futur proche for near or certain events, and futur simple for more distant or uncertain future events.Practice Time! Mini Quiz SubjectAller (present)Example SentenceEnglish TranslationJevaisJe vais lire un livre.Im going to read a book.TuvasTu vas dormir tu.Youre going to sleep early.IL/Elle/Elle va tudier ce soir.Shes going to study tonight.Nous allonsNous allons partir midi.Were going to leave at noon.Vous allezVous allez visiter Paris ?Are you going to visit Paris?Ils/EllesvontIls vont jouer au foot.Theyre going to play football.Real-Life Dialogue ExampleMarie: Tu fais quoi ce week-end ?Luc: Je vais visiter mes grands-parents.(Translation: Marie: What are you doing this weekend? / Luc: Im going to visit my grandparents.)Final ThoughtsLearning le futur proche during my first week in Saint-Malo has made me feel more confident about speaking in everyday situations. Whether its telling someone your plans for the weekend or just saying what youre about to eat, this tense is one of the first tools that helps you express yourself in French.Try using it the next time you plan your day, en franais, bien sr ! The "futur proche" describes events that will happen soon using the verb "aller" and an infinitive.Its important to correctly spell the present tense of "aller" to use "futur proche" correctly.Practice "futur proche" by combining the correct present tense of "aller" with various infinitives.The French nearfuturefutur procheis a verb construction that is used to express something that is going to happen soon, an upcoming event that will occur in the near future. Note that in French, this verb tense is calledfutur proche; to avoid misspelling this term, notice that the French spelling of futur does not have an eon the end, unlike "future" in English. The near future in French, as in English, illustrates the fluidity of time. There is the straightforward future "I will eat," or "Je mangerand there is the near future "I am going to eat," or "Je vais mangerwhich assumes a time a little earlier than the future. Likewise, in constructions involving the present, there is the straightforward present "I eat," or "Je mangeand the continuous present, which assumes a continuous process completed in the present "I am eating," or "Je suis en train de manger, meaning "Im in the process of eating." The fact that the continuous present action begins in the present prevents any point on the timeline of that continuous action from being considered the near future or future. The futurproche, or near future, is formed by combining the present of aller, which means "to go," with the infinitive of the action verb, a single wordthats the basic, unconjugated form of the verb. This makesite futur proche one of the easiest tenses to construct in the French language, and, as such, fairly foolproof. That said, it does require the user to correctly spell the present tense of aller. Before forming futurproche, familiarize yourself with the spellings of the present tense conjugations of aller:Jevais > You gollva > He goesNousallons > We goVousallez > You (plural) gollsvont > They go Note thatnouns common mistake French language beginners make isincorrectly sayingje instead ofje vais. To indicate that you will do something, that someone else will do something, or that something will occur in the near future, combine the present tense ofallerwith an infinitive. Note that you are not using the infinitive ofaller,which is simply "aller."Instead, use the correct present-tense use ofaller,which is determined by the pronouns that follow it(je (I), tu (you), il (he), nous (we), vous(you plural), and ils (they)), as demonstrated in the examples. Je vais voir Luc. >I'm going to see Luc.II va arriver. >He's going to arrive.Nous allons manger. >We're going to eat.Je vais tudier. >I am going to study.Vas-tu nous aider? >Are you going to help us?Nous allons partir dans cinq minutes. >We're going to leave in five minutes. As you brush up on futureproche, take a few minutes to review the rules for Frenchfuture tense,infinitives,verb times,andpresent tense.Le futur procheis a tense that youll come across in everyday French discussions about future plans. Le futur procheis known in English as the near futuretense, while its also sometimes called le futur immdiatin French. Its sometimes mistakenly spelled by combining the English and French names as le future proche.Le futur procheis one of the most common ways to talk about the future in French, especially in spoken conversation. Its actually easier than the simple future tense in French, which we cover in our other post on le futur simple.This article is brought to you by LingooCulture, Where you can get unlimited private French classes via Zoom with native teachers for a flat monthly rate. Its the closest thing to immersion you can get without living in a French-speaking country. Click here to learn more.In English, we see the near futuretense appear in the form of going tophrases, and its exactly the same in French.Im going to pay a visitto my grandma.Je vaisrendre visite ma grand-mre.Youre going to learn Spanish. Tuvas apprendrelespagnol.In this post well explore how to use le futur proche, and well see the situations where you can expect to see it. Lets jump straight in!How to use le futur procheWe mentioned above that in English, you use the phrase going to when using le futur proche. Luckily, its exactly the same in French!n fact, le futur proche is not technically a tenseat all, but rather a sentence structure that allows us to simply talk about the future.Le futur proche French sentence structure uses a conjugated form of the verb aller,meaning to go, followed by an infinitive. Alleris conjugated in the present tense to create the futur proche structure.How to conjugate allerAs an irregular verb, aller doesnt follow the normal patterns of French verb conjugation, meaning theres no way to escape learning this one off by heart. However, part of what makes le futur proche such an easy tense to use is that you only need to learn the present tense conjugation of aller to put it into practice.Take a moment to familiarize yourself with the different present tense aller conjugations in the table below.I am going. I goJe vaisYou are going. You goTu vasHe/She/It is going. He/She/It goesIl/Elle vaWere going. We goNous allonsYou are going. You goVous allezThey are going. They goIls/Elles vont As we said, once youve learned how to conjugate aller, including any other tenses of aller, using le futur procheis simple. All you need to do is choose the conjugation ofallerthat you want to use, and follow it with another verb in the infinitive form.Remember, infinitivesare the basic, unconjugated forms of verbs. In English, they always begin with to, such as to walk, to sleep, or to like. Although French infinitivesare a little trickier to spot, as theyre just one word that usually ends in -er, -ir, or -re, the principle remains the same. Theres simply the unconjugated base form of a verb.Lets look at an example of this le futur proche French sentence structure of aller + infinitive in action.Im going to reada book. Je vais lireun livre.Hes going to play football. Il va jouerau foot.Theyre going to stayat the hotel. Ils vont rester lhtel.Using le futur proche in the negative formDo you want to say that you arent going to be doingsomething? Thats also easy to do in le futur proche. Simply add nebefore your conjugated form of aller and passdirectly after.Shesnot going to geto the party. Elle ne va pas aller la ft.Youre not going to cooktonight. Tu ne vas pas cuisiner ce soir.When to use le futur procheLe futur procheis a very common way of talking about the future in French, but as its name suggests, its usually used when talking about the near futureas opposed to the distant future. Lets see when to use le futur prochein French.Immediate futureOur primary use of the futur proche is for talking about actions that are happening in the near future in French. If youre talking about something youre going to doin the next few minutes, hours, or even days, youll likely want to use le futur proche.Im going to go to the library. Je vais aller la bibliothque.Weregoing to watcha film tonight. Nous allons regarder un film ce soir.Making plansLe futur proche can also be used more fluidly to describe actions that youre planning on taking at some point in the future. You can use it for plans that youre not sure will go ahead, but that youre going to try to do. In these scenarios, we can look beyond the immediate future and include plans that might be a year or more away or without a specified time frame.Im going to geta new job. Je vais trouverun nouvel emplot.Hes going to learnSpanish. Il va apprendrelespagnol.ConclusionThere you have it! Le futur proche is one of the simplest ways to talk about the future in French. With just the straightforward formula of aller +infinitive, its much easier to wrap your head around than theslightly trickier futur simple tense.Now that you know how to use le futur proche French structure, youre going to be able to make plans!n French like a pro! vous allez pouvoir faire des planscomme un pro!

What is futur proche in english. Difference between le futur simple and le futur proche. Futur proche explained in english. Futur proche en francais. Le future proche et le future simple.