

## LE FUTUR

The future tense in French is one of the easiest tenses to form. There are two types of future tenses

1. Le Futur Proche
2. Le Futur Simple

### LE FUTUR PROCHE:

The futur proche (or the near future) is used when talking about the near future i.e an event is going to happen shortly not next week/next month/next year.

### FORMATION:

Take the present tense of ALLER (to go which is an irregular verb) use the present tense of the verb and the infinitive of the verb you wish to use.

Example 1:

Je vais partir	I am leaving
Tu vas partir	You are leaving
IL/Elle/On va partir	He/she is leaving
Nous allons partir	We are going to leave
Vous allez partir	You are going to leave
Ils/elles vont partir	They are going to leave

See how simple it is you don't have to worry about agreements you always use the present tense of aller(to go) and the infinitive.

Example 2:

Je vais dormir	I am going to bed
Tu vas dormir	You are going to bed
Il/elle/on va dormir	He/she is going to bed
Nous allons dormir	We are going to bed
Vous allez dormir	You are going to bed
ILs/Elles vont dormir	They are going to bed

If you use a reflexive verb you simply say:

Example 3:

Je vais me lever	I am going to get up.....
Tu vas te lever	You are going to get up
IL/elle/on va se lever	He/she is going to get up
Nous allons nous lever	We are going to get up
Vous allez vous lever	You are going to get up
ILs/elles vont se lever	They are going to get up

## LE FUTUR SIMPLE:

Formation:

You use the infinitive of the verb and the following endings

AI  
AS  
A  
ONS  
EZ  
ONT

1. For regular ER and IR verbs you simply use the entire infinitive and add on the endings **ai,as,a,ons,ez,ont**
2. However, for regular RE verbs you drop the E (as two vowels can't come together in French and add on **ai,as,a,ons,ez,ont**
3. Of course there are the irregular verbs and unfortunately you must learn these irregular future tenses off (see below for certain rules to help you)

Example 1: (ER Verbs)

Demain, je <b>parlerai</b> à mes parents	Tomorrow, I shall talk to my parents....
Demain, tu <b>parleras</b> à tes parents	Tomorrow, you will talk to your parents
Demain, il/elle/on <b>parlera</b> à ses parents	Tomorrow, he/she/on will talk to his/her parents
Demain, nous <b>parlerons</b> à nos parents	Tomorrow, we shall talk to our parents
Demain, vous <b>parlerez</b> à vos parents	Tomorrow, you will talk to your parents
Demain, Ils/Elles <b>parleront</b> à leurs parents	Tomorrow, they will talk to their parents

Example of a reflexive verb: (Se laver = To Wash)

Je me <b>laverai</b>	I shall wash....
Tu te <b>laveras</b>	You shall wash
IL/Elle/On se <b>lavera</b>	He/She shall wash
Nous nous <b>laverons</b>	We shall wash
Vous vous <b>laverez</b>	You shall wash
ILs/Elles se <b>laveront</b>	Theys hall wash

Example 2: (IR Verbs)

Je <b>finirai</b> le travail ce soir	I shall finish work this evening
Tu <b>finiras</b> le travail ce soir	You will finish work this evening
IL/Elle/On <b>finira</b> le travail ce soir	He/She/One will finish work this evening
Nous <b>finirons</b> le travail ce soir	We shall finish work this evening
Vous <b>finirez</b> le travail ce soir	You will finish work this evening
ILS/Elles <b>finiront</b> le travail	They finish work this evening

Example 3: (Vendre = To sell and RE verb ending). **Notice how the E is dropped** and you just have the endings ai,as,a,ons,ez,ont.

Je <b>vendrai</b> ma voiture	I shall sell my car
Tu <b>vendras</b> ta voiture	You will see your car
IL/Elle/On <b>vendra</b> sa voiture	He/she/one will sell his/her car
Nous <b>vendrons</b> notre voiture	We shall sell our car
Vous <b>vendrez</b> votre voiture	You will sell your car
ILS/Elles <b>vendront</b> leur voiture	They will sell their car

## IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE FUTURE (11 verbs and compounds)

Verb	Je	Tu	IL	Nous	Vous	ILS
Être (To be)	serai	seras	sera	serons	serez	seront
Avoir (To have)	aurai	auras	aura	aurons	aurez	auront
Aller (To go)	irai	iras	ira	irons	irez	iront
Faire (To do/make)	ferai	feras	fera	ferons	ferez	feront
Voir (To see)	verrai	verras	verra	verrons	verrez	verront
Tenir (To hold)	tiendrai	tiendras	tiendra	tiendrons	tirendrez	tiendront
Pouvoir (To be able)	pourrai	pourras	pourra	pourrons	pourrez	pourront
Vouloir (To want/wish)	voudrai	voudras	voudra	voudrons	voudrez	voudront
Savoir (To know)	saurai	sauras	saura	saurons	saurez	sauront
Devoir (To must)	devrai	devras	devra	devrons	devrez	devront
Venir (To come)	viendrai	viendras	viendra	viendrons	viendrez	viendront

A compound verb and there are many in French are verbs that have a prefix before another verb which then changes the meaning for example :

Venir	=	To come/arrive
Prevenir	=	To warn
Convenir	=	To convene
Maintenir	=	To maintain/keep (conjugated like tenir)

### EXCEPTIONS TO COMPOUND RULE:

Two Important common verbs that are **only conjugated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person** have an irregular future and these are: Pleuvoir (To rain) and Falloir (It is necessary/must).

- 1) Pleuvoir (To rain)
  - Present tense = IL pleut (it rains)
  - Future tense = IL pleuvra (It will rain)
  
- 2) Falloir (To be necessary to do something)
  - Present tense = IL faut changer votre avis = You must change your opinion
  - Future tense = IL faudra changer = You will have to change your opinion

## RULES:

There is what is known as the logical future this simply means that after the following phrases you must always use the future tense in both clauses.

Dès que = As soon as

Quand = When

Lorsque = When

Aussitôt Que = As soon as

- (A) I shall phone him when I get home = Je lui **téléphonerai quand j'arriverai** chez moi.
- (B) As soon as they see you, they will speak to you = Dès qu'ils te verront, ils te parleront.
- (C) As soon as you meet them, let me know = Aussitôt que vous les rencontrerez, faites-moi savoir

SOME SPELLING CHANGES IN ER VERBS BUT THE RULES ARE QUITE SIMPLE FOR VERBS ENDING IN ELER; ETER; YER; AYER; AND FOR VERBS LIKE LEVER (TO RISE), PESER (TO WEIGH), ACHETER (To buy)

**(1)-eler:** The "l" doubles for the entire future tense, verbs such as

***appeler*** - to call

***épeler*** - to spell

***rappeler*** - to call back, recall

***renouveler*** - to renew

## EXAMPLE: FUTURE OF APPELER

j'appell**erai**

tu appell**eras**

il appell**era**

nous appell**erons**

vous appell**erez**

ils appell**eront**

EXCEPTIONS TO ELER VERBS ARE THEY ARE CONJUGATED LIKE  
NORMAL ER VERS IN THE FUTURE

Geler = To Freeze (Nous gelerons = We shall freeze)

Peler = To peel

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## (2) –ETER, DOUBLE THE T FOR THE ENTIRE FUTURE

feuilleter - to leaf through

hoqueter - to hiccup

jeter - to throw

projeter - to project

rejeter - to reject

je jet**terai**  
tu jet**teras**  
il jet**tera**  
nous jet**terons**  
vous jet**terez**  
ils jet**teront**

-YER, AYER, OYER CHANGES THE Y TO I FOR THE ENTIRE FUTURE

*broyer* - to grind

*employer* - to employ

*envoyer* - to send

*nettoyer* - to clean

*se noyer* - to drown

*renvoyer* - to fire

Balayer = to sweep

Payer = to pay

**EXAMPLE:**

je pai**erai**  
tu pai**eras**  
il pai**era**  
nous pai**erons**  
vous pai**erez**  
ils pai**eront**

(3) LEVER (To get up) PESER (To weigh) AND ACHETER (To buy) THE e  
CHANGES TO è for the entire future

EXAMPLE:

j'ach**è**terai  
tu ach**è**teras  
il ach**è**tera  
nous ach**è**terons  
vous ach**è**terez  
ils ach**è**teront

**EXAMPLE :**

je l**è**verai  
tu l**è**veras  
il l**è**vera  
nous l**è**verons  
vous l**è**verez  
ils l**è**veront