

# FUTUR SIMPLE & FUTUR PROCHE

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## FUTUR SIMPLE

In French, the term "**Futur simple**" refers to the simple future tense. It is one of the verb tenses used to talk about events or actions that will occur in the future. The Futur simple tense is typically used to express predictions, intentions, or actions that will take place at a specific time in the future.

In the French language, the futur simple tense is used to express actions or events that will occur in the future. You can use the futur simple in the following situations:

- **To Express Future Actions:** The most common use of the futur simple is to describe actions or events that will happen in the future. For example:

Je mangerai demain. (I will eat tomorrow.)

Il viendra à la fête. (He will come to the party.)

- **To Make Predictions or Speculations:** You can use the futur simple to make predictions or express speculation about the future. For example:

Il fera beau demain. (The weather will be nice tomorrow.)

Qui sera le gagnant du match ? (Who will be the winner of the game?)

- **To Express Future Intentions or Plans:** The futur simple can also be used to convey intentions or plans for the future. For example:

J'étudierai l'année prochaine. (I will study next year.)

Nous partirons en vacances cet été. (We will go on vacation this summer.)

- **In Conditional Sentences (Si Clauses):** The futur simple can appear in the "si" clauses of conditional sentences (conditional type 1) to express a future condition and its potential consequence. For example:

Si tu viens, je serai heureux. (If you come, I will be happy.)

• **In Literary or Formal Writing:** In formal writing or literature, the futur simple is often used more frequently than in everyday spoken language. For example:

**Le héros de l'histoire triomphera finalement de tous les obstacles.** (The hero of the story will ultimately overcome all obstacles.)

In the Futur simple tense, the endings you add to the verb depend on the subject pronoun (je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/elles) that the verb agrees with. Here are the endings for regular verbs in the Futur simple tense:

- For the first conjugation (-er verbs):
  - Je **-ai**
  - Tu **-as**
  - Il/elle/on **-a**
  - Nous **-ons**
  - Vous **-ez**
  - Ils/elles **-ont**

To form the Futur simple tense, you generally take the infinitive form of the verb and add the appropriate endings. Here is a general breakdown of the endings for regular verbs:

- For the first conjugation (-er verbs):

**Parler:**

  - Je parlerai (I will speak)
  - Tu parleras (You will speak)
  - Il/elle/on parlera (He/she/one will speak)
  - Nous parlerons (We will speak)
  - Vous parlerez (You will speak)
  - Ils/elles parleront (They will speak)
- For the second conjugation (-ir verbs):

**Finir:**

  - Je finirai (I will finish)
  - Tu finiras (You will finish)
  - Il/elle/on finira (He/she/one will finish)
  - Nous finirons (We will finish)
  - Vous finirez (You will finish)
  - Ils/elles finiront (They will finish)

- For the third conjugation (-re verbs):

**Vendre:**

- Je vendrai (I will sell)
- Tu vendras (You will sell)
- Il/elle/on vendra (He/she/one will sell)
- Nous vendrons (We will sell)
- Vous vendrez (You will sell)
- Ils/elles vendront (They will sell)

The Futur simple tense is an essential component of the French language, allowing speakers to express future actions and intentions with ease. Here are some examples of sentences using the Futur simple tense in French:

- J'**irai** au cinéma ce soir. (I will go to the cinema tonight.)
- Elle **finira** son travail à 18 heures. (She will finish her work at 6 p.m.)
- Ils **visiteront** Paris l'été prochain. (They will visit Paris next summer.)
- Demain, il **fera** très chaud. (Tomorrow, it will be very hot.)
- Qui **gagnera** le match de football ? (Who will win the soccer game?)
- Dans dix ans, les voitures **voleront** peut-être. (In ten years, cars might fly.)
- Nous **partirons** en vacances en juillet. (We will go on vacation in July.)
- Il **étudiera** la médecine à l'université. (He will study medicine at the university.)
- Elle **achètera** une nouvelle maison l'année prochaine. (She will buy a new house next year.)
- Si tu m'accompagnes, je **serai** moins stressé. (If you come with me, I will be less stressed.)
- S'il pleut demain, nous **resterons** à la maison. (If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.)

In these examples, the Futur simple tense is used to express future actions or events. The subject pronouns (je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/elles) are followed by the corresponding conjugated form of the verb. Additionally, remember that there are irregular verbs in the Futur simple tense, and their conjugations do not follow the regular pattern. For example:

- **Être (to be) :**
  - Je serai (I will be)
  - Tu seras (You will be)
  - Il/elle/on sera (He/she/one will be)
  - Nous serons (We will be)
  - Vous serez (You will be)
  - Ils/elles seront (They will be)
  
- **Avoir (to have) :**
  - J'aurai (I will have)
  - Tu auras (You will have)
  - Il/elle/on aura (He/she/one will have)
  - Nous aurons (We will have)

- Vous aurez (You will have)
- Ils/elles auront (They will have)

These examples illustrate how the Futur simple tense is used in French to express future actions or events, providing you with a better understanding of its usage.



## FUTUR PROCHE

In French, the "**Futur proche**" (near future) is a verb tense used to express actions or events that are going to happen in the near or immediate future. It is formed by using the present tense of the verb "aller" (to go) followed by an infinitive verb. The futur proche is commonly used in everyday speech and is appropriate for a wide range of situations. Here's how it's formed and when you can use it:

### Formation of Futur Proche

Conjugate "**aller**" in the present tense according to the subject pronoun:

Je **vais** (I am going)

Tu **vas** (You are going)

Il/elle/on **va** (He/she/one is going)

Nous **allons** (We are going)

Vous **allez** (You are going)

Ils/elles **vont** (They are going)

Add the infinitive form of the main verb after "aller." This infinitive verb represents the action that will take place in the near future. It is not conjugated.

Examples of Futur Proche Usage:

- **Expressing Immediate Actions:** Use the futur proche to talk about actions or events that are about to happen very soon.

Je **vais manger**. (I am going to eat.)

Nous **allons partir**. (We are going to leave.)

- **Making Plans:** It's often used to discuss future plans, arrangements, or intentions.

Ils **vont voyager en Europe cet été**. (They are going to travel to Europe this summer.)

Tu **vas étudier pour ton examen demain**. (You are going to study for your exam tomorrow.)

• **Spontaneous Decisions:** It can be used to indicate spontaneous decisions or actions made on the spot.

**J'ai faim, je vais cuisiner quelque chose.** (I'm hungry; I'm going to cook something.)

• **Predicting Immediate Future:** It's suitable for predicting immediate future events based on present circumstances.

**Regarde le ciel, il va pleuvoir.** (Look at the sky; it's going to rain.)

• **Expressing Intentions:** When you want to express your intentions for the near future.

**Elle va apprendre à jouer de la guitare.** (She is going to learn to play the guitar.)

The futur proche is a convenient tense for discussing actions or plans in the near future, and it's commonly used in both spoken and informal written French. It offers a sense of immediacy and is a versatile way to communicate about upcoming events. Here are some detailed examples of how to use the futur proche (near future) tense in French:

- Je **vais partir** au travail dans quelques minutes. (I'm going to leave for work in a few minutes.)
- Elle **va téléphoner** à sa mère tout de suite. (She's going to call her mother right away.)
- Les nuages sont très sombres, il **va y avoir** un orage. (The clouds are very dark; there's going to be a thunderstorm.)
- Il neige depuis des heures, les routes **vont être** glissantes. (It has been snowing for hours; the roads are going to be slippery.)
- On **va se retrouver** au café cet après-midi. (We're going to meet at the café this afternoon.)
- Tu as faim ? On **va commander** de la pizza. (Are you hungry? We're going to order pizza.)
- Je **vais étudier** toute la soirée pour mon examen demain. (I'm going to study all evening for my exam tomorrow.)
- Nous **allons rendre** visite à nos amis ce week-end. (We're going to visit our friends this weekend.)
- Nous **allons prendre** le train pour Paris demain matin. (We're taking the train to Paris tomorrow morning.)
- J'ai oublié mon parapluie, je **vais être** trempé. (I forgot my umbrella; I'm going to get soaked.)
- Elle est en retard, elle **va bientôt arriver**. (She's running late; she's going to arrive soon.)
- Nous **allons organiser** une réunion la semaine prochaine. (We're going to organize a meeting next week.)
- Elles **vont déménager** dans quelques mois. (They're going to move in a few months.)

These examples illustrate how the Futur proche tense is used in French to express future actions or events, providing you with a better understanding of its usage.

Here's a concise explanation of the key differences between the futur simple and futur proche tenses in French:

### **Futur Simple (Simple Future):**

- Used for future actions or events.
- Often used for more distant future events.
- Common in formal and written language.

Examples: Je mangerai demain. (I will eat tomorrow.), Il viendra à la fête. (He will come to the party.)

### **Futur Proche (Near Future):**

- Used for immediate or very near future actions.
- Common in informal spoken language.
- Formed by combining "aller" with an infinitive verb.

Examples: Je vais manger. (I'm going to eat.), On va se retrouver au café cet après-midi. (We're going to meet at the café this afternoon.)

In summary, the futur simple is for more distant future events and is often used in formal contexts, while the futur proche is for actions happening in the very near future and is commonly used in informal speech.

