

## Further Reading

### LE FUTUR PROCHE

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Le futur proche is a tense that you'll come across in everyday French discussions about future plans. Le futur proche is known in English as the near future tense, while it's also sometimes called le futur immédiat in French. Le futur proche French sentence structure uses a conjugated form of the **verb aller**, meaning to go, **followed by an infinitive**. Aller is conjugated in the present tense to create the futur proche structure.

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Le futur proche is one of the most common ways to talk about the future in French, especially in spoken conversation. In English, we see the near future tense appear in the form of **going to** phrases, and it's exactly the same in French.

- I'm going to pay a visit to my grandma. – Je vais rendre visite à ma grand-mère.
- You're going to learn Spanish. – Tu vas apprendre l'espagnol.

In this post we'll explore how to use le futur proche, and we'll see the situations where you can expect to see it. Let's jump straight in! How to use le futur proche

We mentioned above that in English, you use the phrase going to when using le futur proche. Luckily, it's exactly the same in French!

In fact, le futur proche is not technically a tense at all, but rather a sentence structure that allows us to simply talk about the future.

#### How to conjugate aller

As an irregular verb, aller doesn't follow the normal patterns of [French verb conjugation](#), meaning there's 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 go	Je vais
You are going, You go	Tu vas
He/She/It is going, He/She/It goes	Il/Elle va
We're going, We go	Nous allons
You are going, You go	Vous allez
They are going, They go	Ils vont

As we said, once you've learned how to conjugate *aller*, using le futur proche is simple. All you need to do is choose the conjugation of *aller* that you want to use, and follow it with another verb in the infinitive form. Remember, infinitives are the basic, unconjugated forms of verbs. In English, they always begin with "to," such as "to walk," "to sleep," or "to like." They're simply the unconjugated base form of a verb.

Example of le futur proche structure of **aller + infinitive in action**.

I'm going to read a book. – Je **vais lire** un livre.

He is going to play football. – Il **va jouer** au foot.

They're going to stay at the hotel. – Ils **vont rester** à l'hôtel.

#### Using le futur proche in the negative form

Do you want to say that you aren't going to be doing something? That's also easy to do in **le futur proche**.

Simply add **ne** before your conjugated form of **aller** and **pas** directly after.

She's not going to go to the party. – Elle ne va pas aller à la fête.

You're not going to cook tonight. – Tu ne vas pas cuisiner ce soir.