

# Synthèse de grammaire

## 1. Describing What Will Happen/What You Will Do (I): *le futur simple des verbes irréguliers*

When you want to describe events that will happen in the future, especially if those events are weeks, months, or even years away, use **le futur simple**:

Je **ferai** un stage de journalisme.      *I will do a journalism internship.*

Nous **irons** en Espagne.      *We will go to Spain*

To say what someone *will have*, start your verb with the stem **aur-**. For *will be*, use **ser-**. For *will do/make*, use **fer-**. For *will go*, use **ir-**, and for *will see*, use **verr-**. The expressions **il y a** and **c'est** become **il y aura** and **ce sera** in the future.

Then, you just need to add to appropriate **futur simple** ending to the stem:

je <b>ferai</b>	nous <b>ferons</b>
tu <b>feras</b>	vous <b>ferez</b>
il/elle/on <b>fera</b>	ils/elles <b>feront</b>

## 2. Avoiding Repetition Using *le, la, and les: les pronoms "le," "la," "les"*

When having a conversation or writing several sentences in a row, you may find that you keep referring back to the same person or object. Once you have introduced a specific person or thing, you can later avoid repetition by replacing the specific noun with a direct object pronoun:

**Tu vois mon passeport? Oui, je le vois.**

*Do you see my passport? Yes, I see it.*

The typical placement of the pronouns **le, la, les** is just before the relevant verb.

When referring back to something that is masculine, singular, use **le**:

Je **le** prends. (**mon sac de voyage**)

When referring back to something that is feminine, singular, use **la**:

Tu **la** mets dans la valise? (**ta brosse à dents**)

When referring back to something that is plural, whether masculine or feminine, use **les**:

Mon père **les** oublie tout le temps! (**les billets**)

Other notes;

- **Le** and **la** change to **l'** if they occur before a vowel sound:  
Je **l'**utilise souvent.
- When the pronouns **le**, **la**, or **les** occur in a negative sentence, they stay inside the **ne...pas**:

Tu vois mon passeport? Non, je **ne le** vois **pas**.

### 3. Describing What Will Happen/What You Will Do (II): *le futur simple des verbes réguliers*

For most verbs, the stem for the **futur simple** is simply the infinitive of the verb—in other words, the whole verb. For example, if you wanted to say that someone *will travel*, simply add the **futur simple** endings to the stem **voyager-**:

je voyager <u>ai</u>	nous voyager <u>ons</u>
tu voyager <u>as</u>	vous voyager <u>ez</u>
il/elle/on voyager <u>a</u>	ils/elles voyager <u>ont</u>

Many other verbs just need one small change in order to have that distinctive look and sound of the **futur simple**. There must always be a letter “R” just before the ending, so if you have a verb that ends in an “e” (other than those listed in **Découvrons 1**) you will need to remove the “e.” For example, for “will take,” the verb **prendre** looks like this in the **futur simple**:

je prendr <u>ai</u>	nous prendr <u>ons</u>
tu prendr <u>as</u>	vous prendr <u>ez</u>
il/elle/on prendr <u>a</u>	ils/elles prendr <u>ont</u>