

LESSON OBJECTIVES

To learn to conjugate aller (to go) in the present tense.

INTRODUCTION

aller is a 3rd group verb. It is highly irregular.

It is conjugated with the auxiliary être (to be) in the compound tenses.

The past participle is allé (gone).

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

je = I

tu = you (informal/singular)

il = he

elle = she

on = one/we (informal)

vous = you (formal or plural)

ils = they (masculine or mixed masculine & feminine)

elles = they (feminine)

ALLER

PRESENT TENSE

Note: there is no continuous tense in French. So, je vais is both I go and I am going.

je vais - I go/I am going

tu vas - you go/you are going

il va - he goes/he is going

elle va - she goes/she is going

on va - we go/we are going

nous allons - we go/we are going

vous allez - you go/you are going

ils vont - they go/they are going

elles vont - they go/they are going

EXAMPLES

Elle va à la bibliothèque.

She goes to the library.

Je vais au cinéma.

I go to the cinema.

Nous allons au parc avec mes parents.

We are going to the park with my parents.

"ALLER" AND THE NEAR FUTURE

Aller is used to form the near future or futur proche.

The futur proche is usually translated into English as going + infinitive.

The futur proche is mostly used in spoken French but may be used in informal writing.

EXAMPLES

Nous allons regarder la télévision.

We are going to watch TV.

Ils vont regarder la télévision.

They are going to watch TV.

Je vais acheter une paire de chaussures.