

Le futur antérieur

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DEFINATION

- We use the *futur antérieur* to talk about a future action that will have happened by a certain time in the future. This tense also expresses predictions or suppositions about what may have happened in the past.

FORMATION

To conjugate the *futur antérieur* we use the futur simple form of *avoir* or *être* as an auxiliary, followed by the past participle of the main verb.

SIMPLE FUTUR OF AVOIR / ÊTRE

SIMPLE FUTUR OF AVOIR

J'aurai
Tu auras
Il/elle aura
Nous aurons
Vous aurez
Ils /elles auront

SIMPLE FUTUR OF ÊTRE

Je serai
Tu seras
Il/elle sera
Nous serons
Vous serez
Ils /elles seront

PAST PARTICIPLES

- Er verbs – replace “er” with “e”
- Ir verbs – replace “ir” with “i”
- Re verbs – replace “re” with “u”

- Note :- irregular verbs must be memorized.

LIST OF PAST PARTICIPLE



TABLE 1 Past Participles Ending in - *u*:

Irregular Verb	Past Participle	English Translation
<i>avoir</i>	<i>eu</i>	had
<i>boire</i>	<i>bu</i>	drank
<i>connaître</i>	<i>connu</i>	known, knew
<i>croire</i>	<i>cru</i>	believed
<i>devoir</i>	<i>dû</i>	had to, owed
<i>lire</i>	<i>lu</i>	read
<i>pleuvoir</i>	<i>plu</i>	rained
<i>pouvoir</i>	<i>pu</i>	was able to
<i>recevoir</i>	<i>reçu</i>	received
<i>savoir</i>	<i>su</i>	knew
<i>voir</i>	<i>vu</i>	seen, saw
<i>vouloir</i>	<i>voulu</i>	wanted

TABLE 2 Past Participles Ending in -*is*:

Irregular Verb	Past Participle	English Translation
<i>mettre</i>	<i>mis</i>	put (on)
<i>prendre</i>	<i>pris</i>	took

TABLE 3 Past Participles Ending in - *it*:

Irregular Verb	Past Participle	English Translation
<i>conduire</i>	<i>conduit</i>	driven, drove
<i>dire</i>	<i>dit</i>	said, told
<i>écrire</i>	<i>écrit</i>	written, wrote

TABLE 4 Other Irregular Past Participles

Irregular Verb	Past Participle	English Translation
<i>être</i>	<i>été</i>	been, was
<i>faire</i>	<i>fait</i>	made, done, did
<i>offrir</i>	<i>offert</i>	offered
<i>ouvrir</i>	<i>ouvert</i>	opened

Les verbes conjugués avec "être" **DR. & MRS. VANDERTRAMP**

Infinitif

D_evenir
R_evenir
* M_{on}ter
R_{en}trer
S_ortir

V_enir
A_rriver
N_oître
D_{es}cendre
E_ntrer
R_{et}ourner
T_omber
R_{es}ter
A_{ll}er
M_{ou}rir
P_{ar}tir

Participe Passé

D_evenu(e)(s)
R_evenu(e)(s)
* M_{on}té(e)(s)
R_{en}tré(e)(s)
S_orti(e)(s)

V_enue(s)
A_rrivé(e)(s)
N_é (e)(s)
D_{es}cendu(e)(s)
E_ntré(e)(s)
R_{et}ourné(e)(s)
T_ombé(e)(s)
R_{es}té(e)(s)
A_{ll}é(e)(s)
M_{or}t(e)(s)
P_{ar}ti(e)(s)



FORMATION OF FUTUR ANTÉRIEUR WITH AVOIR AND ÊTRE

- Sub +simple futur of avoir + past participle
- E.g FINIR – fini (past participle)
- J'aurai fini
- Tu auras fini
- Il /elle aura fini
- Nous aurons fini
- Vous aurez fini
- Ils /elles auront fini

- Sub +simple futur of être + past participle
- E.g **partir – parti (past participle)**

Je serai parti(e)

Tu seras parti(e)

Il/elle sera parti(e)

Nous serons parti(e)s

Vous serez parti(e)(s)

Ils /elles seront parti(e)s

- In negative sentences, the past participle comes after the second part of the negation (*pas*).
- *Example:*
- J'aurai rigolé. → Je *n'aurai pas* rigolé.
Je serai parti. → Je *ne serai pas* parti.
- I would have laughed. → I would not have laughed. I'll be gone → I won't be gone.

- For reflexive verbs, the reflexive pronoun and the auxiliary verb come after the first part of the negation (*ne*) and before the past participle.
- *Example:*
- Je *ne me serai pas* trompé dans mon calcul.
- I would not have been wrong in my calculation.

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