

Aller. Venir

INTRO

Almost as important as avoir / être, these two verbs are very common, irregulars and semi-auxiliaries i.e. important to master.

DETAILS

Aller (à) = to go (to)

Je vais

Tu vas

Il, elle, on va

Nous allons

Vous allez

Ils vont

Venir (de)= to come (from)

Je viens

Tu viens

Il, elle, on vient

Nous venons

Vous venez

Ils, elles viennent

=> most irregular verbs suddenly become regular with nous / vous

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The forms in “vien-” and the last “viennent” have a slightly different pronunciation (due to the double consonant “n”). Make sure to check the recording.

You can learn other tenses (start with Futur Proche / Passé Récent, then Passé composé) only once you know the conjugation of regular verbs 1st / second groups, and the full conjugations of the main irregular verbs.

Until then, hang on!

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USE IT

➡ ALLER + À / AU / EN / AUX + COMPLEMENT

The preposition will change depending on the nature of the complement that follows. The cheatsheet **aller + structures** should help you.

Examples :

Je vais à la plage le matin. = I go to the beach on mornings.

Nous allons au restaurant le lundi. = We go to the restaurant on Mondays.

➡ VENIR DE + COMPLEMENT

Venir doesn't necessarily need "de" only when indicating an origin.

Examples:

Je viens de Paris. = I come from Paris.

Je viens de la boulangerie. = I come (back) from the bakery.

Quick note: when using "come back" you might prefer using "revenir de". In French, it is common to find verbs with an extra - or -re to imply "again" or a repetition of the action.

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Here I want to quickly introduce both verbs. Like mentioned earlier, they can be used as semi-auxiliaries to form tenses. Check the lessons on "Futur Proche" and "Passé Récent" when you're ready.