

Future Indicative

The future tense is used to describe any action that has yet to happen in the future. They are typically translated as **will** _____.

In Latin, the future tense is formed **2** different ways. The way we form the future tense depends on the **conjugation** of the verb. In Latin I, we will only learn how to use 1st/2nd Conjugation verbs in the future.

1st/2nd Conjugation Futures

1st/2nd Conjugation Verbs have future forms that look very similar to the **imperfect tense**. Like imperfect verbs, they are conjugated off of the present stem of the verb (from the 1st/2nd principal part) and use the imperfect/future thematic vowel. However, instead of adding **ba** to the stem, they typically use the marker **bi**.

Stem + **Thematic Vowel** + **bi** + **personal ending**
(Imperfect/Future Vowel)

Examples:

he will ask <i>rogō, rogāre</i>	rog <i>rogāre</i>	+	ā 1st Conjugation	+	bi	+	t he	= rogābit

you will have <i>habēō, habēre</i>	hab <i>habēre</i>	+	ē 2nd Conjugation	+	bi	+	s you	= habēbīs

Exceptions

There are 2 exceptions to the **bi** marker. These exceptions are:

- **bō** when the subject is **I**.
- **bunt** when the subject is **they**. (since Romans don't like to write **-int**).

This makes the full marker for the future tense **bi/bō/bu** (essentially anything other than **ba**).

Examples:

I will help <i>iuvō, iuvāre</i>	iuv <i>iuvāre</i>	+	ā 1st Conjugation	+	bō I	= iuvābō

they will hide <i>lateō, latēre</i>	lat <i>latēre</i>	+	ē 2nd Conjugation	+	bunt they	= latēbunt

Example Sentences:

*ad templum **ambulābunt**.*

*regem **vidēbō**.*

*Quintus cum militibus **latēbit**.*

*They **will walk** to the temple.*

*I **will see** the king.*

*Quintus **will hide** with the soldiers.*