Latın 2		
3rd/4th	Conjugation	Future

nōmen mihi est	
mea	a hōra est

Future Indicative

The future tense is used to describe any action that has yet to happen in the future.

- Future Active verbs are translated as will
- Future Passive verbs are translated as will be _____ed.

In Latin, the future tense is formed **2** different ways. The way we form the future tense depends on the **conjugation** of the verb.

3rd/4th Conjugation Verbs

In the future tense, 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs look a lot like **present** tense verbs. 3rd/4th conjugation verbs normally use the letter *i* as their thematic vowel for present tense endings, but in the future tense, they switch the vowel to the letter *e*. Any verb whose 1st principal part ends in -iō or -ior will retain the letter *i* before the thematic vowel (just like the imperfect tense).

But when the subject is I, the future tense ends uses a as its thematic vowel.
(-am for active or -ar for passive). N.B. This ending is identical to the present subjunctive (Let's beat that giant)!

Examples:

he will run currō, -ere, cucurrī	curr currere	+	e 3rd	+	t he	= curret
you will drag trahō, -ere, traxī, tractus	trah trahere	+	e 3rd	+	S you	= trahēs
they will kill interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus	interfic interficere	+	ie 3rd -iō	+	ntur they	= interficient
l will come veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus	ven ven īre	+	ia ven iō (4th; I-subject)	+	m 	= veniam

Latin 2		
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The Treacherous E!

If you do not know the conjugation of a verb, be on your guard whenever you see an **e** in the ending of your verbs! Keep in mind:

- If the verb is **2nd** conjugation, then it will be **present** tense.
- If the verb is 3rd/4th conjugation, it will be future tense.

Examples:

2nd Conjugation	3rd/4th Conjugation
(Present)	(Future)
videt	audiet
(he sees)	(he <mark>will</mark> hear)
movēmus	currēmus
(we move)	(we will run)
habent	surgent
(they have)	(they will rise)