



Futuro Semplice

The future simple in Italian is used to indicate any action that is programmed or that has the possibility to happen in the future. This is perhaps the aspect of the future that agrees the most in all languages.

Example: *domani andro alla Roma.*

It can also be used epistemically. The epistemic future expresses doubt. The Spanish uses this form quite commonly as well.

Example: *Sarà Monica all'università?*

There is yet another use called the concessive use and it acknowledges a fact to be truth but not worthy of importance. An aspect of the future that the Spanish also uses to denote or emphasize disregard for a factual claim.

Example: *Queste scarpe saranno di moda, ma non mi piacciono affatto.*

As opposed to the other tenses, the conjugation of future tense does not begin from the stem of the verb, but rather from the very last vowel of each of the three endings.

Example: **Partire** is not conjugated from the stem **part**, but from **partir**

This is quite nice because it allows the conjugations to share the same inflections for all three endings (are, ere, ire).

Conjugation

- Singular: -o, ai, à
- Plural: -emo, -ete, -anno

However, for the verbs ending in -are, the **A** must be replaced for an **E**, therefore, in reality, it is left with only two endings, **-ere** and **-ire**.

Conjugation Table

PERSON	ARE (1st ending)	ERE (2nd ending)	IRE (3rd ending)
1S	parler <u>ò</u>	metter <u>ò</u>	dormir <u>ò</u>
2S	parler <u>ai</u>	metter <u>ai</u>	dormir <u>ai</u>
3S	parler <u>à</u>	metter <u>à</u>	dormir <u>à</u>
1P	parler <u>emo</u>	metter <u>emo</u>	dormire <u>emo</u>
2P	parler <u>ete</u>	metter <u>ete</u>	dormire <u>ete</u>
3P	parler <u>anno</u>	metter <u>anno</u>	dormir <u>anno</u>