El Futuro
The Future Tense

To describe events and actions that will occur at some time in the future, the Future Tense is used in Spanish. Note the forms of the verb comprar:

- This is a simple tense. It requires only one verb.
- This tense is formed by taking the infinitive and adding: é, ás, á, emos, án.
- The infinitive acts as the verb stem for most verbs.
- These endings are the same for all verbs in Spanish.

Examples
Tomás nunca hablará inglés en España.
Thomas will never speak English in Spain.
Iremos a Francia este verano.
We will go to France this summer.
Seré millonario algún día.
I will be a millionaire some day.

Formas del futuro irregulares
(Irregular Future Tense Forms)

A few verbs in Spanish have irregular stems when forming their future tense.

decir (to say,tell) dir-
hacer (to make,do) har-
poder (to be able to) podr-
poner (to put) pondr-
salir (to leave,go out) saldr-
tener (to have) tendr-
venir (to come) vendr-
querer (to want) querr-
haber (hay) (there is/are) habr-
saber (to know) sabr-
- These stems use the same endings as regular future tense forms: é, ás, á, emos, án

**Examples**

Yo te diré cuando puedes salir.  
* I will tell you when you can leave.

Haremos las tareas después.  
* We will do the homework later.

Manuel no podrá venir a la fiesta.  
* Manuel will not be able to come to the party.

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El uso del futuro para indicar probabilidad  
*The Use of the Future Tense to Indicate Probability*

When guessing about something that is happening (at the present time) in Spanish, the future tense is used. Note the following examples:

¿Dónde está Juan?  
*Where is Juan?*

No sé. Estará en la escuela.  
*I don't know. He's probably in school.*

¿Cuántos años tiene ella?  
*How old is she?*

No sé. Tendrá unos diecinueve años.  
*I don't know. She's probably around nineteen years old.*