GREEK GRAMMAR I

Future Active and Middle-Deponent Indicative Tense Dr. Marshall

I. Future Active Indicative

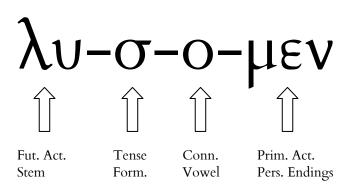
A. Basics:

Stem: The Greek future tense uses the **Future Active Stem** (sometimes the same as the Present Stem, sometimes not—to be discussed in later chapters).

Tense formative: σ is added immediately to the Future Active Stem.

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: o∕ε

Personal Endings: Primary Active Personal Endings



	Tense Formative	Connecting (Thematic) Vowel	<i>Real</i> Endings	<i>Modified</i> Endings (Mounce)	Resultant Endings (tense form. + conn. vowel + pers. endings)
1s	σ	О	μι	_	σω
2s	σ	ε	σι	ς	σεις
3s	σ	ε	ті	1	σει
1p	σ	О	μεν	μεν	σομεν
2p	σ	ε	τε	τε	σετε
3p	σ	0	VT1	νσι	σουσι(ν)

So, here are the forms in a paradigm ("I will loose, you will loose, he/she/it will loose, etc."):

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1s: λύσω
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2s: λύσεις

3s: λύσει

1p: λύσομεν

2p: λύσετε

3p: λύσουσι(ν)

NB. For translations, used the undefined aspect ("I will loose") rather than continuous aspect ("I will be loosing").

B. Variations on a Theme!

1. Stems that end with "Stops" (from the Square of Stops): If you're adding σ to a stem ending with a stop-consonant, you're going to get the resultant consonant that you're accustomed to seeing in the 3rd declension nouns for nom. sing. and dat. pl.

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*βλεπ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow βλέψ\omega (πς \rightarrow \psi) I will see

*γραφ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow γράψ\omega (φς \rightarrow \psi) I will write

*αγ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow ἄξ\omega (γς \rightarrow ξ) I will lead

*διωκ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow διώξ\omega (κς \rightarrow ξ) I will pursue/persecute

*βαπτιδ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow βαπτίσ\omega (δς \rightarrow \sigma) I will baptize

*πειθ + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow πείσ\omega (θς \rightarrow \sigma) I will persuade
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2. Stems ending with Contract Vowels ($-\alpha\omega$, $-\epsilon\omega$, $-\omega$ verbs): Before you add the tense formative (σ), you must lengthen the short contract vowel as follows:

$$\alpha/\epsilon \rightarrow \eta$$
o $\rightarrow \omega$

So, note the following contract verb forms:

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*αγαπα + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow ἀγαπήσω (α/\varepsilon \rightarrow η) I will love
*ποι\varepsilon + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow ποιήσω (α/\varepsilon \rightarrow η) I will do/make
*πληρο + \sigma + \omega \rightarrow πληρώσω (\omega \rightarrow \omega) I will fill
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II. Future Middle-Deponent Indicative

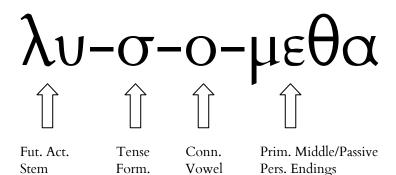
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Tense formative: σ is added immediately to the Future Active Stem.

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: o∕ε

Personal Endings: Primary Middle/Passive Personal Endings



	Tense			Resultant
	Formative	Connecting	<i>Real</i> Endings	Endings (tense
		(Thematic)	(primary	form. + conn.
		Vowel	middle/passive)	vowel + pers.
			_	endings)
1s	σ	0	μαι	σομαι
2s	σ	ε	σαι	ση
3s	σ	ε	ται	σεται
1p	σ	0	μεθα	σομεθα
2p	σ	٤	σθε	σεσθτε
3p	σ	О	νται	σονται

So, here are the forms in a future middle/deponent paradigm:

1s: λύσομαι	πορεύσομαι
2s: λύση	πορεύση
3s: λύσεται	πορεύσεται
1p: λυσόμεθα	πορευσόμεθα
2p: λύσεσθε	πορεύσεσθε
3p: λύσονται	πορεύσονται

III. Future of "to be" εἰμί

1s:	ἔ σομαι	I will be	πορεύσομαι
2s:	έση	you will be	πορεύση
3s:	έσται	he/she/it will be	πορεύσεται
1p:	ἐ σόμεθα	we will be	πορευσόμεθα
2p:	ἔ σεσ θ ε	you will be	πορεύσεσθε
3p:	έσονται	they will be	πορεύσονται

NB. Although the present tense form of εἰμί is active (not deponent), the future tense form of εἰμί is deponent!! This simply highlights that verbs can be deponent in one tense but not in another.

IV. Principal Parts of Verbs

Note: In some Greek tools (grammars, glossaries), authors will provide the "principals parts" of the verb. The six forms given are the 1s indicative forms in the following tenses (in this order):

Present Active

Future Active

Aorist Active

Perfect Active

Perfect Passive

Aorist Passive

For ex., here are the principal parts for two verbs, γινώσκω (to know) and ἀκούω (to hear, listen):



Some questions:

- 1. What is the present stem of ἀκούω?
- 2. What is the future act. stem of ἀκούω?
- 3. What is the present stem of γινώσκω?
- 4. What is the future act. stem of γινώσκω?
- 5. Are either of these verbs deponent in the Present Active?
- 6. Are either of these verbs deponent in the Future Active?
- 7. How would you parse γνώσομαι?