

# GREEK GRAMMAR I

## Future Active and Middle-Deponent Indicative Tense

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### 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: **ο/ε**

Personal Endings: **Primary Active Personal Endings**

λυ-σ-ο-μεν

			
Fut. Act. Stem	Tense Form.	Conn. Vowel	Prim. Act. Pers. Endings

	Tense Formative	Connecting (Thematic) Vowel	Real Endings	Modified Endings (Mounce)	Resultant Endings (tense form. + conn. vowel + pers. endings)
1s	σ	ο	μι	-	σῶ
2s	σ	ε	σι	ς	σεις
3s	σ	ε	τι	ι	σει
1p	σ	ο	μεν	μεν	σομεν
2p	σ	ε	τε	τε	σετε
3p	σ	ο	ντι	ντι	σοουσι(ν)

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

1s: λύσω  
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  $\sigma$  to a stem ending with a stop-consonant, you’re going to get the resultant consonant that you’re accustomed to seeing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns for nom. sing. and dat. pl.

\*βλεπ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → βλέψω (πς → ψ) I will see  
\*γραφ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → γράψω (φς → ψ) I will write  
\*αγ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → ἄξω (γς → ξ) I will lead  
\*διωκ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → διώξω (κς → ξ) I will pursue/persecute  
\*βαπτιδ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → βαπτίσω (δς → σ) I will baptize  
\*πειθ +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → πείσω (θς → σ) I will persuade

2. Stems ending with Contract Vowels (-αω, -εω, -οω verbs): Before you add the tense formative ( $\sigma$ ), you must lengthen the short contract vowel as follows:

α/ε → η  
ο → ω

So, note the following contract verb forms:

\*αγαπα +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → ἀγαπήσω (α/ε → η) I will love  
\*ποιε +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → ποιήσω (α/ε → η) I will do/make  
\*πληρο +  $\sigma$  +  $\omega$  → πληρώσω (ο → ω) I will fill

## II. Future Middle-Deponent 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: **ο/ε**

Personal Endings: **Primary Middle/Passive Personal Endings**

λυ-σ-ο-μεθα



Fut. Act.  
Stem

Tense  
Form.

Conn.  
Vowel

Prim. Middle/Passive  
Pers. Endings

	Tense Formative	Connecting (Thematic) Vowel	Real Endings (primary middle/passive)	<i>Resultant</i> Endings (tense form. + conn. vowel + pers. endings)
1s	σ	ο	μαι	σομαι
2s	σ	ε	σαι	ση
3s	σ	ε	ται	σεται
1p	σ	ο	μεθα	σομεθα
2p	σ	ε	σθε	σεσθε
3p	σ	ο	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” εἶμι

1s: ἔσομαι	I will be	πορεύσομαι
2s: ἔση	you will be	πορεύση
3s: ἔσται	he/she/it will be	πορεύσεται
1p: ἐσόμεθα	we will be	πορευσόμεθα
2p: ἔσεσθε	you will be	πορεύσεσθε
3p: ἔσονται	they will be	πορεύσονται

NB. Although the present tense form of εἶμι is active (not deponent), the future tense form of εἶμι 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):

γινώσκω,	γνώσομαι,	ἔγνων,	ἔγνωνκα,	ἔγνωσμαι,	ἐγνώσθην
ἀκούω,	ἀκούσω,	ἤκουσα,	ἀκήκοα,	--,	ἠκούσθην
					
Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive

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?