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: $\sigma$ is added immediately to the Future Active Stem.

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: $o/e$

Personal Endings: **Primary Active Personal Endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tense Formative</th>
<th>Connecting (Thematic) Vowel</th>
<th>Real Endings</th>
<th>Modified Endings (Mounce)</th>
<th>Resultant Endings (tense form. + conn. vowel + pers. endings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$o$</td>
<td>$\mu1$</td>
<td>$-$</td>
<td>$\sigma\omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>$\sigma1$</td>
<td>$\varsigma$</td>
<td>$\sigma\epsilon\varsigma$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>$\tau1$</td>
<td>$i$</td>
<td>$\sigma\epsilon i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$o$</td>
<td>$\mu\nu\nu$</td>
<td>$\mu\nu\nu$</td>
<td>$\sigma\mu\nu\nu$</td>
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<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>$t\epsilon$</td>
<td>$t\epsilon$</td>
<td>$\sigma\epsilon t\epsilon$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>$o$</td>
<td>$\nu\tau1$</td>
<td>$\nu\sigma1$</td>
<td>$\sigma\nu\sigma1(\nu)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: λύσουσιν

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.

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

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

α/ε → η
ο → ω

So, note the following contract verb forms:

*αγαπα + σ + ω → ἀγαπήσω (α/ε → η) I will love
*ποιε + σ + ω → ποιήσω (α/ε → η) I will do/make
*πληρο + σ + ω → 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: \( \sigma \) is added immediately to the Future Active Stem.

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: \( o/\epsilon \)

Personal Endings: Primary Middle/Passive Personal Endings

\[ \lambda -\sigma -\omega -\mu \varepsilon \theta \alpha \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tense Formative</th>
<th>Connecting (Thematic) Vowel</th>
<th>Real Endings (primary middle/passive)</th>
<th>Resultant Endings (tense form. + conn. vowel + pers. endings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( o )</td>
<td>( \mu \alpha i )</td>
<td>( \sigma \omicron \alpha i )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( \epsilon )</td>
<td>( \sigma \alpha i )</td>
<td>( \sigma \eta )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( \epsilon )</td>
<td>( \tau \alpha i )</td>
<td>( \sigma \epsilon \tau \alpha i )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( o )</td>
<td>( \mu \varepsilon \alpha )</td>
<td>( \sigma \omicron \mu \varepsilon \alpha )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( \epsilon )</td>
<td>( \sigma \theta \epsilon )</td>
<td>( \sigma \omicron \theta \sigma \epsilon )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>( o )</td>
<td>( \nu \tau \alpha i )</td>
<td>( \sigma \omicron \nu \tau \alpha i )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: ἔσομαι  I will be  πορεύσομαι
2s: ἔση  you will be  πορεύση
3s: ἔσται  he/she/it will be  πορεύσεται
1p: ἔσομεθα  we will be  πορευσόμεθα
2p: ἔσεσθε  you will be  πορεύσεσθε
3p: ἔσονται  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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present Active</th>
<th>Future Active</th>
<th>Aorist Active</th>
<th>Perfect Active</th>
<th>Perfect Passive</th>
<th>Aorist Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Γινώσκω</td>
<td>ἐγνων, ἐγνωκα, ἐγνωσμαι, ἐγνωσθην</td>
<td>ἀκουω, ἀκουσω, ἱκουσα, ἢκηκοα, --, ἱκουσθην</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?