

Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

Grammar

The Future Indicative Active of the Regular Verb

The **Future Tense** is used for

1. An action which is yet to happen - it is expected that it will happen sometime in the future. This is referred to as the "Punctilinear Future"
2. An action which is expected to continue into the future. This is referred to as the "Linear Future"
3. Aphorisms, such as proverbs, eg. "What a man sows, that he will reap". This is referred to as the "Aphoristic Future"
4. An intention, or command, or wish for an action to be performed. This is referred to as the "Volitional Future". It is used often in the Septuagint, and so is found in some of the quotations from the OT given in the NT.

The **Future Active** may be formed in one of three ways :

1. by adding a σ to the stem, followed by the same endings that are used for the Present Tense.
2. by using a shorter stem
3. by using a different stem

1.A Addition of a sigma to the present stem :

I will loose	λυσω	λυσομεν	we will loose
you will loose	λυσεις	λυσετε	you will loose
he will loose	λυσει	λυσουσιν	they will loose

1.B Contract Verbs (whose stem ends in a vowel) :

The vowel appears, as it is separated from the personal endings by the sigma.

The vowel is usually broadened : α to η , ϵ to ι , \omicron to ω ($\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$ and derivatives are exceptions)

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ I love	$\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\omega$ I do, make	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$ I call	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega$ I fill, fulfil
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\omega$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\omega$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\omega$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\eta\iota$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\eta\iota\varsigma$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\eta\iota\varsigma$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\eta\iota\varsigma$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\eta\iota\varsigma$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\eta\iota$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\eta\iota$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\eta\iota$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\eta\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$	$\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$

1C. Stems ending in Gutturals (κ , γ , χ), Labials (π , β , ϕ), Dentals (τ , δ , θ) :

κ , γ , χ with σ give ξ π , β , ϕ with σ give ψ τ , δ , θ with σ give σ

1D. Liquid Stems (ending in λ , μ , ν or ρ) do not have the sigma.

Their Future tenses have the same or similar spelling as the Present, but the accent usually shifts from the stem to the personal ending.

2. Shorter Stems are usually the same as, or similar to, the Aorist Stem.

3. Different Stems just have to be learnt.