Chapter 26

The Future Tense

26.1 So far we have used verbs in the present tense, with a few examples of past tenses. Now we come to the future tense - and there are no new endings to learn. Regular Greek verbs form the future tense by adding a -σ- between the stem and the personal endings.

English can be confusing in its use of the Future, as either a neutral statement, or an express intention. e.g. "I shall drown - no-one will save me" is a statement. "I will drown - no-one shall save me." is a declaration of intent.

Greek usually does not have this ambiguity. To express the intention that something is to be done, Greek usually uses a Third Person Imperative or verbs such as θέλω - I wish, want, μέλλω - I am about to.

26.2 The Principal Parts of a Verb

In the back of most Greek dictionaries one will find a Table of Verbs, listing the way the stem of the verb changes between various tenses. In many languages, verbs have changed over the centuries, and now form various groups whose changes just have to be learnt.

For example, in English I bring, I brought I see, I saw I sing, I sang I do, I did

Because Greek dictionaries list verbs in the form of the First Person Present Indicative Active, and because the Present Stem is used so frequently in Greek, we tend to think of the Present Stem as being the main stem of the verb. However, historically, the Present Stem is often derived from an earlier form, called the Verb Stem. Similarly, some of the other tenses may be derived from the Verb Stem rather than the Present Stem. The lists of verbs given in dictionaries always list the tenses in a particular order.

There are six columns in the tables, listing various tenses, and if one knows the six forms for a verb one can build any part of that verb.

The first column is the Present stem - used for the Present tense and for one of the past tenses.

The second column gives the Future stem, which in many cases is the same as the Present stem.

Then there are four others, some of which are used much less frequently.

Most of them are recognizably related to the Present Stem, and will cause no difficulties when we meet them.

26.3 The basic pattern for the Future Indicative Active is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>STEM-σ-ω</th>
<th>STEM-σ-οµεν</th>
<th>we</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you (singular)</td>
<td>STEM-σ-εις</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ετε</td>
<td>y'all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ει</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ουσιν</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For λύω, this becomes:

| I shall loose | λύσω | λύσοµεν | we shall loose |
| you will loose | λύσεις | λύσετε | y'all will loose |
| he/she/it will loose | λύσει | λύσουσιν | they will loose |

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. αὕτη ἀκούσει τοὺς λόγους τοῦ προφήτου. She will hear the words of the prophet.
2. ἀκούσοµεν τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς; Shall we hear the voice of the sister?
3. ὁ κύριος ἀπολύσει τοὺς δούλους. The Lord will set the slaves free.
4. ὁ Ἰησοῦς θεραπεύσει τὸν τυφλόν. Jesus will heal the blind man.
5. οἱ μαθηταὶ θεραπεύσουσιν τοὺς παραλυτικοὺς. The disciples will heal the paralytics.
6. πιστεύσοµεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ. We will believe/trust in Jesus.
7. οὐχ ὑπακούσοµεν τοῖς δαµονίοις. We will not obey (be obedient to) the demons.
8. ὁ γεωργὸς λύσει τὸν ὕππον ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ. The farmer will lose the horse in the field.
9. οἱ στρατιώται ἀπολύσουσιν τοὺς δεσµούς; Will the soldiers set the prisoners free?
10. τὰ παιδία ὑπακούσουσιν τῷ διδασκάλῳ. The children will obey the teacher.
26.4 The Future Indicative Active of Contract Verbs

Because the sigma comes between the personal ending and the ending vowel of the verb stem, the two vowels are insulated from one another, and contraction does not take place. However, for almost all contract verbs (except καλέω and its compounds) the ending vowel of the stem is broadened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Future Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α becomes η</td>
<td>ε becomes η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγαπάω - I love</td>
<td>ποιέω - I do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (sing.)</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσεις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσομεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'all</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσετε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>ἀγαπήσουσιν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ἀγαπήσομεν τὸν θεόν μετίσσομεν δὲ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πονηροῦ.
2. οὐκ ἀπαθήσω τῷ κυρίῳ ἄλλα διακονήσω αὐτῷ.
3. ὁ θεὸς δικαιώσει ἡμᾶς δία τὸν Ἰησοῦν.
4. ὁ διδάσκαλος καλέσει τοὺς μαθητάς.
5. ὁ Μεσσίας πληρώσει τοὺς λόγους τῶν προφητῶν.
6. οἱ στρατιώται ζητήσουσιν τὸν λῃστήν.
7. φυλίσσετε τοὺς ἄδελφους;
8. ζητήσομεν τὰ πρόβατα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.
9. ποιήσεις τὰ καλὰ ἢ ἀκολουθήσεις τῷ πονηρῷ;
10. περιπατήσω ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καὶ προσκυνήσω τῷ θεῷ.

We shall love God, but shall hate the works of the evil one.
I shall not be disobedient to the Lord, but shall serve him.
God will justify us through Jesus.
The teacher will call the students.
The Messiah will fulfill the words of the prophets.
The soldiers will seek the robber.
Will you love the brothers?
We shall seek the sheep in the desert.
Will you do good things.
I shall walk (around) in the temple and shall worship God.

26.5 Verbs whose stems end in a guttural, labial, or dental

Some sounds do not combine easily with a sigma.

Gutturals, formed in the throat are κ, γ, χ
Labials, formed with the lips, are π, β, φ
Dentals, formed with tongue on the teeth, are τ, δ, θ

Gutturals combine with σ to give ζ
Labials combine with σ to give ψ
Dentals drop out when σ is added.

If the sigma is added to a Labial (π, β, φ) the Greeks have the letter ψ for the resulting sound.
On looking at the word, one does not see a sigma - but on saying the word one will hear the "hidden sigma".

e.g. Verb Stem κρυστό (hide) Present Stem κρυστ- Future Stem κρυστ-

Present Stems ending in -σσ ( -ττ in Classical Greek) come from Verb Stems ending in a guttural (κ, γ, χ). When the sigma for the Future is added, the result is a ζ sound - if one reads the word aloud one hears the "hidden sigma" e.g. Verb Stem πραγ- (do) Present Stem πραο- Future Stem πραζ-

Present Stems ending in -ζω usually come from Verb Stems ending in -δ. The δ (or ζ) drops out and is replaced by σ. An exception is κραζζω (I cry out), the Verb Stem is κραγ- - the γ and σ give a ζ sound.

e.g. Verb Stem βαπτίσω (baptize) Present Stem βαπτίζ- Future Stem βαπτίζ-
e.g. Verb Stem κραγ- (cry out) Present Stem κραζ- Future Stem κραζ-
Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ Ἰωάννης βαπτίσει τὸν Ἰησοῦν. John will baptize Jesus.
2. γράψω ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις. I shall write to the Churches.
3. δοξάσοµεν τὸν κύριον. We shall glorify the Lord.
4. οἱ στρατιῶται φυλάξουσι τὸν δέσµιον; Will the soldiers guard the prisoner?
5. ὁ γεωργὸς κρύψει τὸ ἀργύριον ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ. The farmer will hide the money in the field.
6. οἱ µαθηταὶ κηρύξουσιν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. The disciples will preach the Gospel.
7. ἡµεῖς πείσοµεν αὐτόν. We shall persuade him. (Matt. 28:14)
8. πέµψω τὸν υἱὸν µου τὸν ἀγαπητόν. I shall send my beloved son. (Luke 20:13)

NOTE : Sections 26.6, 26.7 and 26.8 may be postponed until later in the course.

26.6 The Prohibition : "thou shalt not"

The Greek of the New Testament reflects the Semitic culture in which it was written. One Hebrew idiom which persisted was the prohibition, translated into English as "Thou shalt not . . ." "You shall not . . ." This uses a Second Person Future Indicative, with the negative οὐ.

e.g.  οὐ φονεύσεις thou shalt not murder
      οὐ μοιχεύσεις thou shalt not commit adultery
      οὐ κλέψεις thou shalt not steal
      οὐ ψευδοµαρτυρήσεις thou shalt not bear false witness
      οὐκ ἐπιορκήσεις thou shalt not break an oath

Similarly, the Second Person Future Indicative is occasionally used without the οὐ to give a command

e.g. ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself

The prohibitions and command given above are from Matthew's Gospel (Matt. 5:21, 27, 33, 43, & 19:18-19) Mark and Luke (Mark 10:19, Luke 18:20), writing to a Roman audience, employ the more usual Greek constructions, which we shall meet later.

There are no Practice sentences for this Section.
Instead - Learn the prohibitions and the command, and attempt to put them into practice.

26.7 The Future Middle of Regular Verbs, and the Future of εἰµί

The Future Middle is made by exactly the same method as the Future Active, and the same rules for Contract Verbs and for gutturals, labials, and dentals apply.

εἰµί builds its Future with a similar set of endings, but NOTE - the Third Person singular is ἔσται.

NOTE - ἔρχοµαι and its derivatives are irregular, and use another stem for the Future tense. (chapter 28)

A sigma is inserted between the Stem and the Personal endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Middle</th>
<th>Future of εἰµί</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I go, travel</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I receive</td>
<td>I deny, disown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I shall</td>
<td>I come/go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you will</td>
<td>you shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we shall</td>
<td>we shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'all will</td>
<td>y'all will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they will</td>
<td>they will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πορεύοµαι</td>
<td>πορεύσοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δέχοµαι</td>
<td>δέχοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καυχάοµαι</td>
<td>καυχάοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀρνέοµαι</td>
<td>ἀρνέοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰµί</td>
<td>εἰµί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔρχοµαι</td>
<td>ἔρχοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐσοµαι</td>
<td>ἐσοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔλευσοµαι</td>
<td>ἔλευσοµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔσται</td>
<td>ἔσται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26.8 The Dinosaur Verbs

In Section 21.6 we met the verbs which retain the ancient -μι ending for the First Person Singular Indicative Active. Although they use different endings in the Present tense, for the Future they use the same endings as the regular -ω verbs.

The -μι verbs use two forms of stem - the older short form, consisting of one or two letters, and a longer form made by duplicating one of the letters or by adding -v to the verb stem.

For the Future tense, the -μι verbs use the short stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Stem</th>
<th>Long Stem</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>ὁλ-</td>
<td>ἀπόλλυμι</td>
<td>ἀπόλέσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>ά-</td>
<td>ἀφίημι</td>
<td>ἀφήσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicate, show</td>
<td>δείκ-</td>
<td>ἔστημι</td>
<td>ἐστίς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>δό-</td>
<td>δίδωµι</td>
<td>δώσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand, cause to stand</td>
<td>στα-</td>
<td>ἵστηµι</td>
<td>ήσσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put, place</td>
<td>θε-</td>
<td>τίθηµι</td>
<td>θήσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>φα-, φη-</td>
<td>φηµί</td>
<td>φήσω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. τί ποιήσει τοῖς γεωργοῖς ἐκεῖνος; λέγουσιν αὐτῷ. Κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπόλέσει αὐτούς. What will he do to those farmers? They say to him, "He will destroy the baddies badly." ("He will utterly destroy those wicked men") (Matt. 21:41) If you do not forgive men, neither will your father forgive you. (see Matt. 6:15)
3. θὴσον τὸ πνεῦμά μου ἐπ' αὐτόν. And God said to Abraham, "Come (in)to the land which I shall show to you. (see Acts 7:3) The devil said to him, "I will give to you this authority. (Luke 4:6) And he will stand (put) the sheep on his right hand. (see Matt. 25:33)
4. καὶ ἐάν αὐτὸς ἀμαρτήσῃ εἰς σέ καὶ ἐπιστρέφῃ πρὸς σέ λέγων, Μετανοῶ, ἀφίσας αὐτῶ. 5. καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεὸς πρὸς Ἀβραὰµ, . . . Ἰὼνὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν ἴνα σοι δείξω. 6. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ διάβολος, Σοὶ δώσω τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην. 7. καὶ στῆσαι τὰ . . . πρόβατα ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ. 8. λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, Κύριε, . . . τὴν ψυχὴν μου ὑπὲρ σοῦ θήσω. Peter says to him, "Lord, . . . I will lay (down) my life for you. (John 13:37)
9. ἀποκρίνεται Ἰησοῦς. Τὴν ψυχὴν σου ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ θήσεις; Jesus answers, "Will you lay (down) your life for me?" (John 13:38)
10. καὶ δώσω σοι τὸν στέφανον τῆς ζωῆς. I will give you the crown of life. (Rev. 2:10)

26.9 Sentences for reading and translation
1. ὁ κύριος ἀγάπαει τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ. (see Acts 15:16)
2. οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύξουσιν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. (see Gal. 6:5)
3. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστρέψω καὶ οἰκοδομήσω τὸν οἶκον Δαυὶδ. (see 1 Cor. 11:34)
4. ἐκαστος γὰρ τὸ ἱδίον σταυρὸν βαστάσαι. (Matt. 12:44)
5. τὰ λοιπά . . . διατάξομαι. (see Matt. 25:31)
6. εἰς τὸν οἶκον μου ἐπιστρέψω. (Matt. 25:31)
7. ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καθίσει ἐπὶ θρόνον δόξης αὐτοῦ. (John 12:25)
8. ὁ μισῶν τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τούτῳ εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον φυλάξει αὐτὴν. (see 2 Thess. 3:3)
9. πιστὸς δὲ ἔστιν ὁ κύριος, δὲ φυλάξει ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ. (John 14:12)
10. ἀμήν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὃς κατέλαβεν θεόν κατέλαβεν. (John 13:38)

26.10 Writing Practice: Write the Greek text, while saying aloud (John 1:1-5)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος. καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. πάντα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χορίς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο σῶς ἐν. (οὐ γέγονεν.) (δὲ γέγονεν) ἐν αὐτῷ ᾧ ἦν, καὶ ᾧ ᾧ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ ὑπὸ κατελαβεῖν. and the darkness did not overcome it (get it down)

In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the helps to translate them.

ское (a simple past of ἄκοψα - I heard)
ериθή (it has been said)
γυναῖκα (Accusative of ἡ γυνὴ - woman)
πρὸς τὸν ἐπιθυμήσαι (in order to desire) (from ἐπιθυμέω - I desire, lust, covet)
ἐμοίχουσεν (he) committed adultery (simple past of ἐμοίχομαι - I commit adultery)
ἐξέλε (pick it) out (an Imperative of ἐξαρέω - I pull out)
βάλε (an Imperative of βάλλω - I throw)
ἀπόλληται (it) might/should be destroyed (a Subjunctive of ἀπόλλυμι - I destroy)
ἐν one (Nominative singular neuter of εἷς, μία, ἕν - one)
τῶν μελῶν σου of your limbs (τὸ μέλος - a part of the body, limb)
βληθῆ (it) might/should be thrown (a Subjunctive of βάλλω - I throw)
γένεναι Gehenna, Hell (Accusative of ἡ γένεναι - Gehenna, the garbage dump of Jerusalem)
ἐκκοψον cut (it) off (an Imperative of ἐκκόπτω - I cut off)
ἀπέλθη (it) might/should go away to
εἷς
one  ( Nominative singular masculine of εἷς, μία, ἕν - one)
προσελθὼν
having come to(wards)
σχῶ
I may have  ( a subjunctive of ἔχω - I have)
εἰσελθεῖν
to enter into
τήρησον
keep  ( an Imperative of τηρέω - I keep)
ποίας ;
which? ( Feminine Accusative plural of ποῖος -α -ov ; - of what sort?)
tὸν πατέρα
father  ( Accusative of ὁ πατήρ - father)
tὴν µητέρα
mother  ( Accusative of ἡ µήτηρ - mother)
πάντα
tαῦτα
all these things  ( Neut. Nom./Acc. plural of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν - each, all)
ἐφύλαξα
I kept  ( simple past of φυλάσσω - I keep, guard)
ἦν
for he was having = for he had
κτήµατα πολλὰ
many possessions  ( τὸ κτήµα - possession, property)

26.12 Vocabulary to learn.  This list includes some verbs which were in previous vocabularies, so that you may see how verbs fit into families.
Do not try to learn all the verbs at once. Sort them into groups and learn a few at a time.

ἀγιάζω
I sanctify
βαστάζω
I carry, endure, bear
δοξάζω
I praise, honor, glorify
ἐκκόπτω
I cut off
ἐλπίζω
I hope, expect
ἐξαιρεω
I pull out
ἐπιθυµέω
I desire, lust for, covet
ἐπιορκέω
I break an oath
ἑτοιµάζω
I prepare
καθίζω
I sit down
καυχάοµαι
I boast
κόπτω
I cut
κράζω
I cry out
κρύπτω
I hide  ( hence crypt, cryptic)
µοιχεύω
I commit adultery
πείθω
I persuade  Passive  I obey, pay attention to
ἀπειθέω
I disobey, am an unbeliever
πέµπω
I send
σκανδαλίζω
I cause someone to lose faith  Passive  I give up my faith, fall into sin
στρέφω
I turn, turn around
ἀναστρέφω
I return  Passive  I conduct myself, live, stay
ἐπιστρέφω
I turn back, turn around
ὑποστρέφω
I return, turn back
συµφέρω
(I am better, I profit)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>συμφέρει</td>
<td>it is better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σώζω</td>
<td>I save, cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τάσσω</td>
<td>I appoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διατάσσω</td>
<td>I command, order, arrange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπιτάσσω</td>
<td>I give a command (to someone, to do something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(takes Dative for the person commanded, and Infinitive for the action to be done)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑποτάσσω</td>
<td>I put into subjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑστερέω</td>
<td>I lack, am in need of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φονεύω</td>
<td>I murder, put to death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φυλάσσω</td>
<td>I guard, keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ἡ φυλακή - prison)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φωτίζω</td>
<td>I give light to, enlighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψευδομαρτυρέω</td>
<td>I give false testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ νεανίσκος</td>
<td>young man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέλειος, -α, -ον</td>
<td>complete, perfect, mature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κακῶς</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Adverb, from κακός)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί</td>
<td>what? why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποίος, -α, -ον;</td>
<td>what? which? what kind of?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡδή</td>
<td>already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πλησίον</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(takes Genitive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἕττο</td>
<td>still, yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεῦρο</td>
<td>come, come here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(do not attempt to use other cases of the following words yet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἡ γυνή</td>
<td>woman, wife, lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὸ κτήμα</td>
<td>possession, property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὸ μέλος</td>
<td>part of the body, limb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡ μήτηρ</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ πλησίον</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὸ σῶμα</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡ χείρ</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hence chiropractor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἷς, µία, ἕν</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν</td>
<td>each, every</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>