

## Lesson 18

The Future Tense

ὁ νικῶν ποιήσω αὐτὸν στῦλον ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ θεοῦ μου

The one who overcomes, I shall make him a pillar in the temple of my God. Revelation 3:12

130. The Future Tense. The future is the second of the six principal parts of the Greek verb. The future stem may or may not be the same root as that of the present. Many regular, short vowel stems (except αω, οω, εω) and diphthongs stems do exhibit the same stem; e.g., λύω (I loose), λύσω (I shall loose). However other stems, like φέρω I bear), take a future off a different verb stem: οἶσω (I shall bear).

The futures of some verbs are deponent, as ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι (I shall hear).

The future of any stem must be checked as to its principal parts by consulting a word list or lexicon, just as in English. Cf. am, was, been, and the future I shall be.

131. The Future Indicative Active of λύω. The sign of the future is the letter σ added just before the connecting vowel. The future is a primary tense and uses the same primary active and middle endings as the present.

λύω, I loose (Future stem λυσ ο/e-)

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. λύσω	<u>I shall loose</u>	λύσομεν	<u>We shall loose</u>
2. λύσεις	<u>you will lose</u>	λύσετε	<u>You “all” will loose</u>
3. λύσει	<u>He (she, it) will loose</u>	λύσουσι	<u>They will loose</u>

Future Active Infinitive λύσειν<sup>1</sup>

132. The Future Indicative Middle of λύω.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. λύσομαι	<u>I shall loose for myself</u>	λυσόμεθα	<u>We shall loose for ourselves</u>
2. λύση	<u>You will loose for yourself</u>	λύσεσθε	<u>You will “all” loose for yourselves</u>
3. λύσεται	<u>He will loose for himself</u>	λύσονται	<u>They will loose for themselves</u>

Infinitive λύσεσθαι (Not in New Testament)

133. The Future Indicative Passive. The middle conjugation is the middle only. The future passive is different from the middle. It is built on another stem and will be given later.

<sup>1</sup>The future active infinitive occurs only six times in the New Testament and usually expresses purpose.

134. The Future Indicative of εἰμί, I am.

(Stem εσ-)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἔσομαι <u>I shall be</u>	ἐσόμεθα <u>We shall be</u>
2. ἔσῃ <u>You will be</u>	ἔσεσθε <u>You “all” will be</u>
3. ἔσται <u>He will be</u>	ἔσονται <u>They will be</u>

Infinitive ἔσεσθαι

Note Carefully. The future of εἰμί is deponent, and the accent is not (like the present) enclitic.

135. Future of Contract Verbs. Short vowel stems (εω, αω, οω) lengthen the short vowel with which their stems end to form all tenses other than present and imperfect. The lengthening is as follows.

α > η	e.g.	ἀγαπάω	>	ἀγαπήσω	<u>I shall love</u>
ε > η	e.g.	ποιέω	>	ποιήσω	<u>I shall do</u>
ο > ω	e.g.	πληρώω	>	πληρώσω	<u>I shall fulfill</u>

The full conjugation is then exactly like that of λύω. Write out the future of these verbs in full.

136. The Meaning of the Future. The future indicative expresses what is to take place. It is akin to the English simple future, I shall go, You will go, He will go, etc. The action in the future is usually point action in future time, though it may linear.

Beside expressing simple futurity, the future has other functions:

Prohibitions: οὐ φονεύσεις, Thou shall not kill. Exodus 20:13; Matthew 5: 21

Commands: ἀγαπήσεις τὸν κύριον τὸν θεόν σου...

Thou shall love the Lord thy God. Mark 12:30

Emphatic Negatives: οὐ μή with the future indicative is at times used to express future denial. (Here the subjunctive, however, is more common.)

οὐ μή ἔσται σοι τοῦτο, This shall never happen to you Matthew 16:22

137. The Reciprocal Pronoun. The reciprocal idea “one another” is expressed in the New Testament by the pronoun ἀλλήλων (Of one another). It occurs only in the masculine form plural.

ἀλλήλων, of one another  
 ἀλλήλοις, to one another  
 ἀλλήλους, one another

κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ’ ἀλλήλων, We have fellowship with one another. I John 1:7

138. Vocabulary.

ἀκούσομαι, deponent fut. of ἀκούω	μελλήσω,	<u>I shall be about to</u>
ἀκοή, ἥς ἢ, <u>hearing, report, rumor</u>	μοιχεύω,	<u>I commit adultery</u>
ἀλλήλων, <u>of one another</u> (reciprocal pron.)	νηστεύω,	<u>I fast</u>
αὔριον, <u>tomorrow</u> (adverb)	οἰκουμένη, ἡς, ἢ	<u>Inhabited earth, civilized world</u>
δουλεύω, <u>I serve</u> (with dative)	ὅτε,	<u>when, a conjunction</u>
ἔτι, Adverb, <u>yet, still</u>	πλανάω,	<u>I deceive, lead astray</u>
ἐρῶ, <u>I shall say</u> (used as future of λέγω)	πόλεμος, ου, ό,	<u>war</u>
εὑρήσω, <u>I shall find</u> (future of εὑρίσκω)	σαλεύω,	<u>I shake</u>
καταλύω, <u>I destroy</u>	σεισμός, ου, ό,	<u>earthquake</u> (seismograph)
λατρεύω, <u>I serve</u> (temple priest), <u>worship</u> (w. dat.)	φημί,	<u>I say</u> (pres. form enclitic)
λιμός, ου, ό, <u>famine</u>	χωλός, ἡ, όν	<u>lame</u>

139. Exercises.I. Text A.

ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὄρους τῶν ἐλαιῶν. οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ ποτὲ ἔσται ταῦτα; ὁ δὲ ἀποκρίνεται αὐτοῖς· πολλοὶ λέγουσιν ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ χριστὸς καὶ πλανήσουσι. μελλήσετε ἀκούειν πολέμους καὶ ἀκοὰς πολέμων. δεῖ γὰρ ταῦτα γίνεσθαι. ἔσονται λιμοὶ καὶ σεισμοὶ κατὰ τόπους (See Section 30). πολλοὶ μισήσουσιν ἀλλήλους. δεῖ κηρύσσεσθαι τοῦτο τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ οἰκουμένῃ εἰς μαρτύριον.

II. Text B.

1. πιστεύομεν, ἐπιστεύομεν, πιστεύσομεν· πιστευόμεθα, ἐπιστευόμεν, πιστευσόμεθα.
2. καταλύσετε, πλανήσετε, οὐ μοιχεύσετε, ποιήσετε, πληρώσετε τὸν νόμον.
3. οὐκ ἔσονται σοὶ θεοὶ ἕτεροι
4. ἀκούση ἀκοὰς πολέμων, σεισμῶν, καὶ λιμῶν.
5. καὶ λατρεύσουσι τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν ἑτέρῳ τόπῳ.
6. ἐγὼ θεραπεύσω ὑμᾶς καὶ δουλεύσετε ἀλλήλοις.
7. οἱ μαθηταὶ μου νηστεύσουσιν ἐν ἐκείναις ἡμέραις.
8. ὁ κύριος ἐτι σαλεύσει τὴν γῆν καὶ καταλύσει τὸν τόπον τοῦτον.
9. οὐκ ἔσεσθε ὡσπὲρ (as) οἱ ὑποκριταί.

III. Translate.

1. You (plural) serve; you are served; you were serving; you were being served; you will serve for yourself; will you serve the Lord?
2. The land is good; it is the people's (dative) land.
3. The days will be when my disciples will fast.
4. You shall not serve another god.
5. The physician will heal the lame man.
6. The Lord will shake the earth to destroy it.
7. They will hear the Lord and believe.
8. He will destroy the evil ones. (See Section 75)

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