FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE VERB

FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE VERB

In this lesson we are going to study the FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE and FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE VERB.

FUTURE (tense) - denotes a <u>single act</u> in <u>future</u> time.

It should be noted that the future tense can also express continuous action in future time.

ACTIVE (voice) - denotes the subject in the sentence is <u>doing the action to someone</u>.

MIDDLE (voice) - denotes the subject of the sentence is <u>doing the action to or for himself</u>.

INDICATIVE (mood) - denotes the verb is expressing a <u>factual statement</u>, as opposed to an expression of a possibility, a wish, or a command.

TENSE SUFFIX

The FUTURE ACTIVE and MIDDLE INDICATIVE VERB is formed by adding a sigma (σ) to the stem of the verb. The sigma (σ) is called the TENSE SUFFIX.

EXAMPLE: $\lambda v + \sigma + \omega$

stem tense suffix personal ending

The PERSONAL ENDINGS of the FUTURE ACTIVE and MIDDLE INDICATIVE verb are the same as the present active and middle indicative verb. The only difference between the present active / middle and the future active / middle verb is the TENSE SUFFIX sigma (σ).

ΕΧΑΜΡΙΕ: λύω λύσω

I loose. I will loose.

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE "ENDINGS"

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Person	σω Ι	σομεν we
2nd Person	σεις you (thou)	σєтє you (ye)
3rd Person	σει he, she, it	

NOTE:

Notice the ending for the third person plural. The NU (ν) on the end is called a MOVEABLE NU (ν) . The MOVEABLE NU (ν) is added when: 1) the word following begins with a vowel 2) when the word is at the end of a sentence

However, not all Greek New Testament texts follow this rule. Some texts will not use it.

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	SINGULAR	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσω I will loose	λύσομεν We will loose
2 nd PERSON	λύσεις You (thou) will loose	λύσετε You (ye) will loose
3 rd PERSON	λύσει He, She, It will loose	λύσουσι(ν) They will loose

NOTICE: The third person plural, $\lambda \dot{\nu} \sigma o \nu \sigma \iota(\nu)$.

A Greek text would have the MOVEABLE NU (ν) would read $\lambda \dot{\nu} \sigma o \nu \sigma \iota \nu$ and a Greek text that would not use the MOVEABLE NU (ν) would read $\lambda \dot{\nu} \sigma o \nu \sigma \iota$. You should learn that $\underline{\sigma o \nu \sigma \iota}$ is the third person plural ending for the FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE verb.

FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE "ENDINGS"

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Person	σομαι Ι	σομεθα we
2nd Person	ση you (thou)	σεσθε you (ye)
3rd Person	σεται he, she, it	σονται they

These "ENDINGS" can be applied to the stem of any regular verb. To find the stem of a regular verb, you must drop the OMEGA (ω) ending from the FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE form.

FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	SINGULAR	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσομαι	λυσόμεθα
	I will loose for myself	We will loose for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	λύση	λύσεσθε
	You (thou) will loose for yourself	You (ye) will loose for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	λύσεται	λύσονται
	He will loose for himself	They will loose for themselves

THE TENSE SUFFIX WITH VERB STEMS THAT END IN A CONSONANT

When the tense suffix SIGMA (σ) is added to a stem of a verb that ends with a consonant, two consonants form.

The following changes take place:

1) When the SIGMA (σ) is added to stems that end in PI (π), BETA (β), or PHI (φ), a double consonant PSI (ψ) is formed.

EXAMPLE: γράφω is changed to Γ write I write

2) When the SIGMA (σ) is added to stems that end in GAMMA (γ), KAPPA (κ), or CHI (χ), a double consonant XI (ξ) is formed.

EXAMPLE: $\xi \chi \omega$ is changed to $\xi \psi \omega$ I will have

3) When the SIGMA (σ) is added to stems that end in DELTA (δ), THETA (θ), or TAU (τ), the consonants on the stem drop out.

EXAMPLE: $\pi \in \hat{\iota} \theta \omega$ is changed to θ I will persuade

You should become familiar with the FUTURE ACTIVE and MIDDLE INDICATIVE VERB endings while going on to the pronunciation exercises for this lesson.

LESSON 23

Page 6

EXERCISE ONE

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise we are going to read John 1:1-18. All of the material that we have studied in Lessons 11-22 is now <u>underlined</u> and PARSED in the text. It would be beneficial for you to take the charts on FUTURE ACTIVE/MIDDLE INDICATIVE VERBS, pages 31-32, out of the Charts Section Notebook for reference as we go through this exercise.

Line 1:	(1) $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{v}$	DAT.S.F. 1 DEC.N.(14) ἀρχῆ beginning	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND.(2 <u>ἦ</u> <u>V</u> Was	NOM.S.N ART.(13 <u>o</u> the	2DEC λό γ	1.S.M. 2.N.(12) CONJ (OS, Kai) ord, and
Line 2:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) Output NOM.S.I. 2DEC.N.(Aóyo Word Word	(12) IMPERF	RS.SING. .ACT.IND.(26) <u>ἦ</u> was	PREP. W/ACC.(18) πρὸς with	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Θεόν God,
Line 3:	conj. Nom.s.m. 2 DEC.N.(12) $\underline{\kappa}$ and $\underline{\Theta}$ $\underline{\Theta}$ God	3PERS.SINC IMPERF.ACT.IN <u>୩</u> Was			2)	NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21) OÛTOS this one
Line 4:	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND.(26) <u>ἦ</u> was	PREP. W/DAT.(18) EV in	DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) ἀρχῆ beginning	PREP. W/ACC.(18) πρὸς with	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Θεόν . God.
Line 5:	(3) πάντα all things	PREP. W/GEN.(18) 8t' through	GEN.SING.M. SP.PER.PRO.(20) ŒŮTOÛ him	ἐγένετο , became,	conj. Kal and	PREP. W/GEN.(18) XwplS without
Line 6:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PERS.PRO.(20) <u>avtov</u> him	έγένετο became	οὐδὲ not even on		•	νέγονεν. as become.

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 7:	PREP. W/DAT.(18) (4) Ev in	DAT.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <u>avt</u> him	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) ζωἡ life	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND.(<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> 	NOM.S 26) CONJ. ART.(1 καὶ ἡ and the	13) 1DEC.N.(14) ζωἡ
Line 8:	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND.(<u>ην</u> was	NOM.S 26) ART.(TÒ the	13)	φῶς light	GEN.PL.M. ART.(13) $ \frac{\mathbf{T}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\nu}}{\text{of the}} $	^{GEN.PL.M.} 2DEC.N.(12) ἀνθρώπων, men,
Line 9:	(5) <u>Kal</u> and	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) TÒ the	φ ως light	PREP. W/DAT.(18) ÉV in	DAT.S.F. ART.(13) T the	DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) σκοτί darkness
Line 10:	3 PERS.SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(Φαίνει, shines,	conj. Kal and	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) ἡ the	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) OKOTÍ Q darkness	ACC.S.N. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <u>avtò</u> it	PARTICLE Où not
Line 11:	κατέλαβει overtake.	` '	γένετο Became	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) ἄνθρωπος man		ιλμένος been sent
Line 12:	$ \frac{\text{W/GEN.(18)}}{\pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha}} $ 2DE	N.S.M. C.N.(12) €0Û, ὄνο God, nan	3P.PER μα <u>α</u> 1	R.PRO.(20) ' <u>Ιω</u>	om.s.m. EC.N.(30) άννης. (7) John.	NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21) <u>OŪTOS</u> this one
Line 13:	ἦλθ εν <u>ϵ</u> ἰ	C.(18) 1D LS μαρ	ACC.S.F. DEC.N.(15) Τυρίαν, stimony,		οτυρήση night testify	PREP. W/GEN.(18) περὶ concerning
Line 14:	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) TOÛ the	Φωτός, light,	ἵνα that	πάντες all	πιστεύσωσ might believe	

LESSON 23

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 15:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <u>avtoû</u> . (8	•	3PERS.SI IMPERF.ACT. <u>୩</u> was	IND.(26) DEM	.PRO.(22) AR'	M.S.N. Γ.(13) †ò he light,
Line 16:	ἀλλ' ἵνα but that	μαρτυρ he might to	- •-	PREP. W/GEN.(18) περὶ concerning	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) TOÛ the	φωτός. light.
Line 17:	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND 1 Hv He was	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	φŵs light	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	NOM.S.N. ADJ.(16) ἀληθινό true,	REL.PRO.(62)
Line 18:	3 PERS. SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10) Φωτίζει enlightens	πάντα every	ACC. 2DEC. ἄνθρι ma	^{Ν.(12)} <u>ωπον</u>	ἐρχόμενο coming	PREP. W/ACC.(18) ELS into
Line 19:	ACC.S.M. ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12 Τὸν Κόσμοι the world.) W/D. 2. (10)	AT.(18) AR'	T.S.M. DAT.S. T.(13) 2DEC.N Γῷ Κόσ Ι the worl	.(12) IMPERF	RS.SING. ACT.IND.(26) CONJ. E was, and
Line 20:	<u>δ</u> <u>κόσ</u>	ν.(12) W/G μος <u></u>	REP. St' rough	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20 avtoû him	_. ἐγέ	conj. καὶ came, and
Line 21:	NOM.S.M. NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N o the wor	1.(12) 3P.PEI	.SING.M. R.PRO.(20) ΣΤΟΣ him	PARTICLE OUK not	ἔγνω. (knew.	PREP. W/ACC.(18) Eis into
Line 22:	ACC.PL.N. ART.(13) Tà the things	ACC.PL.N. ADJ.(17) ἴδια his own	ἦλθ€,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NOM.PL.M. ART.(13) ot the ones	NOM.PL.M. ADJ.(17) ἴδιοι his own

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 23:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <u>autòu</u> him	PARTICLE <u>OÙ</u> not	παρέλαβον. they received.	(12)	ὃ σοι as many as	conj. <u>δè</u> but	ἒλαβον received
Line 24:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) αὐτόν, him,	ἔδωκεν He gave	DAT.PL.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <u>avtols</u> to them	ACC IDEC: ¿ξου autho	^{Ν.(15)} <u>σίαν</u> το	έ κνα ildren	GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) $ \underline{\Theta \in O\hat{V}} $ of God
Line 25:	γενέσθαι, to become,	DAT.PL.M ART.(13) TOLS to the on	PRES.ACT.! πιστ∈ύ	IND.(10) Ουσιν	PREP. W/ACC.(18) E LS into	ACC.S.N. ART.(13) TÒ the	ὄνομα name
Line 26:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) avrov of him;	(-)	PARTICLE D Ù <u>OŮK</u> vho not	PREP. W/GEN.(18) ¿ξ out of	α ἱμά bloo		<u>οὐδὲ</u> neither
Line 27:	PREP. W/GEN.(18) ČK out of	ελήματος will	σαρκός, of flesh,	<u>οὐδὲ</u> nor	PREP. W/GEN.(18) ČK out of		ήματος will
Line 28:		PRE W/GEN but out	\mathbf{C} 2DEC.N.(12) \mathbf{C} $\mathbf{\Theta} \in \mathbf{O} \hat{\mathbf{U}}$	•	ννήθησαι vere born.	ν. (14) <u>Kai</u> And
Line 29:	ART.(13) 2	NOM.S.M. DEC.N.(12) λόγος word	-	τ ν∈το, came,	conj. Kal and		νωσ∈ν nacled
Line 30:	PREP. W/DAT.(18) ÉV among	DAT.PL. 1P.PER.PRO.(19) ἡμῖν, us,		θεασάμε we behel	ε θ α <u>τ</u>	CC.S.F. CT.(13) Thu the	ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) <u>Sóξαν</u> glory

LESSON 23

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 31:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) avtov, of him,		•	LΟνογεν (an only beg		PREP. W/GEN.(18) παρὰ from	Πατρός,
Line 32:	πλήρης full	χάριτος of grace	conj. Kal and	GEN.SI IDEC.N ἀληθε trut	ι.(15) ίας .	(15) ']	NOM.S.M. 1DEC.N.(30) Ιωάννης John
Line 33:	3 PERS.SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10) μαρτυρεῖ testifies	PREP. W/GEN.(18 _ περὶ concernin	8) 3P.I	EN.SING.M. PER.PRO.(20) LŮTOÛ, him,	conj. <u>Kat</u> and	κέκραγε has cried	λέγων, saying,
Line 34:	NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21) IMPE OûTOS This One	PERS.SING. RF.ACT.IND.(26) <u>ἦ</u> Was	ὃν whom	εἶπον, I said,	NOM.SM. ART.(13) O the One	ὀπίσω after	GEN.SING. 1P.PER.PRO.(19) HOU of me
Line 35:	ἐρχόμενος coming	PRI W/GE ἔμπρι bef	^{N.(18)} οσθέν	GEN.SIN 1P.PER.PRO µ01 me	O.(19)	γέγονεν· has become	
Line 36:	NOM.S.M. ADJ.(16) 1F πρῶτός first	GEN.SING. P.PER.PRO.(19) <u>µov</u> of me	IMPERF. A	S.SING. ACT.IND.(26) ענ. Was.	(16) <u>k</u>	PREJ CONJ. W/GEN Caù <u>É</u> K and out o	.(18) ART.(13) TOÛ
Line 37:	πληρώματο fullness	GEN.SI 3P.PER.F avt of h	PRO.(20)	NOM.PL. 1P.PER.PRO.(1 ἡμεῖς ourselves	πάι	_	Λάβομεν, re received,
Line 38:	conj. <u>καὶ</u> χάριν and grace	PREP. W/GEN.(1) <u>ἀντὶ</u> succeedi		χάριτος. grace.	(17)	ὅτι because	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the
Line 39:	νόμος	PREP. W/GEN.(18) διὰ through	Μωσέω Moses		δόθη, as given,	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) n the	χάρις grace

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 40:	conj. Ar <u>kaì</u>	T.(13) 1DEC ἡ ἀλή	Λ.S.F. .N.(15) θεια uth	PREP. W/GEN.(18) διὰ through	' Ιησοῦ Jesus		στοῦ hrist
Line 41:	ἐγένετ became.	o. (18)	ACC.S.M. DEC.N.(12) Θεόν God	οὐδεὶς no one	ἑώρακε has seen		ποτε · ny time;
Line 42:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	μονογενής only begotten	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) viós , son,	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the one	ὢν being	PREP. W/ACC.(18) ELS into	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the
Line 43:	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) κόλπον bosom	GEN.S.M. ART.(13) TOÛ of the	Πατρός, Father,	NOM. DEM.PF EKEÛ that	RO.(22) POS	ἐξηγήσ declared (

You should review this exercise <u>while going on</u> to Lesson 24 and the study of AORIST ACTIVE and MIDDLE INDICATIVE verbs.