

Chapter 20: Liquid Future Verbs

The consonants λ, μ, ν and ρ are called “liquids” because the air flows around the tongue (λ, ρ) or the sound goes through the nose (μ, ν) when pronouncing the letter. (λ and ρ are actually called “nasals” but because they often behave in the same manner, they are usually grouped together under the one heading of “liquid”.)

Verbs whose verbal roots end in a liquid (λ, ρ) or a nasal (μ, ν) are called “liquid verbs”. The phenomena of the liquids affect only the future and aorist tenses.

Liquid Future

Future active tense stem + Tense formative (εσ) + Connecting vowel + Primary active personal endings

κριν + εσ + ο + μεν → κρινοῦμεν

Note that the sigma does not like to stand between two vowels so it drops out, and the epsilon and connecting vowel contract. Liquid verbs are therefore conjugated and accented in the future just as if they were ε contract verbs in the present.

	<i>liquid</i>		<i>definition</i>	<i>present contract</i>	<i>present liquid</i>
1 sg	κρινῶ	(εσο)	I will judge	ποιῶ	κρίνω
2 sg	κρινεῖς	(εσες)	You will judge	ποιεῖς	κρίνεις
3 sg	κρινεῖ	(εσε)	He/she/it will judge	ποιεῖ	κρίνει
1 pl	κρινοῦμεν	(εσομεν)	We will judge	ποιοῦμεν	κρίνομεν
2 pl	κρινεῖτε	(εσετε)	You will judge	ποιεῖτε	κρίνετε
3 pl	κρινοῦσι(ν)	(εσονσι)	They will judge	ποιοῦσι(ν)	κρίνουσι(ν)

Accents are one of the key ways in which you can tell whether the tense of a liquid verb is future rather than present. In addition, some liquid (e.g. βάλλω, βαλῶ, “I throw”, and ἐγείρω, ἐγεῖρω, “I raise up, wake”)

Future, Present, Indicative Worksheet

Change the following into future forms.

βαλ

βαλ

βαλ

βαλ

βαλ

βαλ

έγερ

έγερ

έγερ

έγερ

έγερ

έγερ
