

### 7.2: Future Indicative of the verb to be

The Imperfect of εἰμί resists analysis. All you can do is practice with the drills until you can master them. I list the forms of the Imperfect in classical Greek, and add in another column a few different forms that became standard in *koinê* Greek.

<i>present indicative</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
εἰμί	ἦν or ἦ̃ ( <i>koinê</i> ἦμην)
εἶ	ἦσθα ( <i>koinê</i> ἦς)
ἐστίν	ἦν
ἐσμέν	ἦμεν
ἐστέ	ἦτε
εἰσίν	ἦσαν
<i>Present Infinitive: εἶναι</i>	

The Greek verb εἰμί poses a challenge in the *Future Indicative*. Even though you can recognize its stem, ἔσ-, and even a thematic vowel in all persons but one (3rd. singular), can also be identified, you will need to learn *a new set of endings*. The silver lining, however, is that these endings will be found, as we continue studying, in a great number of other verbal forms. When we tackle them in Lesson 8 you will have mastered them. I highlight these endings ("middle" endings, a term that will remain unexplained for the moment) in **red**.

<i>future indicative</i>
ἔσ-ο- <b>μαι</b>
ἔσ-η <i>or</i> ἔσ-ει
ἔσ- <b>ται</b>
ἔσ-ό- <b>μεθα</b>
ἔσ-ε- <b>σθε</b>
ἔσ-ο- <b>νται</b>
<i>future infinitive</i> ἔσ-ε-σ <b>θαι</b>