Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

Grammar

The Perfect and Pluperfect
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The **Perfect Tense** is used when describing an action which took place in the past, but whose results are still effective at the time of writing/speaking.

The **Pluperfect** is used when describing an action which took place in the past, and whose results were still effective at some time in the past.

The **Perfect Active Indicative** is formed with the augment (for past tense) preceded by the first consonant of the verb stem. The personal endings are similar to the First Aorist, but with a κ in place of a σ

There are also a few verbs which miss out the κ, - they still have the same endings and the reduplication; they are called Second Perfects.

The **Perfect Passive/Middle Indicative** (Passive and Middle have the same form) has endings similar to the Present Middle/Passive.

The **Pluperfect** may, or may not, have a second augment in front of the reduplicated letter,

Perfect Active	2nd Perfect Active	Perfect Passive/Middle	Pluperfect Active	Pluperfect Passive/Middle
λελυκα	γεγραφα	λελυμαι	λελυκειν	λελυμην
λελυκας	γεγραφας	λελυσαι	λελυκεις	λελυσο
λελυκεν	γεγραφεν	λελυται	λελυκει	λελυτο
λελυκαμεν	γεγραφαμεν	λελυμεθα	λελυκειμεν	λελυμεθα
λελυκατε	γεγραφατε	λελυσθε	λελυκειτε	λελυσθε
λελυκασιν (λελυκαν)	γεγραφασιν	λελυνται	λελυκεισιν	λελυντο

Perfect Active Infinitive : λελυκεναι   **Perfect Passive/Middle Infinite** : λελυσθαι

	Perfect Active Participle			Perfect Passive/Middle Participle		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	λελυκος	λελυηυια	λελυκος	λελυμενος	λελυμενη	λελυμενον
A	λελυκοτα	λελυκυιαν	λελυκος	λελυμενον	λελυμενην	λελυμενον
G	λελυκοτος	λελυκυιας	λελυκοτος	λελυμενου	λελυμενης	λελυμενου
D	λελυκοτι	λελυκοτα	λελυκοτι	λελυμενω	λελυμενη	λελυμενω
N	λελυκοτες	λελυκυιαι	λελυκοτα	λελυμενοι	λελυμεναι	λελυμενα
A	λελυκοτας	λελυκυιας	λελυκοτα	λελυμενους	λελυμενας	λελυμενα
G	λελυκοτων	λελυκυιων	λελυκοτων	λελυμενων	λελυμενων	λελυμενων
D	λελυκοσιν	λελυκυιαις	λελυκοσιν	λελυμενοις	λελυμεναις	λελυμενοις

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If the verb stem begins with a vowel, the vowel is simply broadened by contraction with the augment,

If the verb stem begins with 2 consonants, only the augment may be used, but not the reduplication

σ, ζ, ξ often do not reduplicate - only the augment is used.   Reduplication of φ, θ, χ gives π, τ, κ

If the verb stem ends in a vowel, the vowel is usually lengthened before the κ

If the verb stem ends with τ, δ, θ they usually drop out before the κ

For examples of the Pluperfect : Mark 16:9, Acts 14:23