

## Perfect Tense

	Active		Mid/pass.	
1	λέλυκα	΄αμεν	λέλυμαι	΄μεθα
2	-ας	΄ατε	-σαι	-σθε
3	-ε(ν)	΄ασι(ν)/αν	-ται	-νται

- ✓ Perfect act. ind. endings are identical with those of the aor. act. ind. except 3p. The primary passive endings (μαι, σαι, ται, μεθα, σθε, νται) are directly attached to the perfect stem with no connecting vowels.
- ✓ Many perfect tense stems are formed with a reduplication of the initial consonant followed by epsilon.
- ✓ Perf. act. inf is -έναι; perf. pass. inf. is ΄σθαι.
- ✓ Consonant changes due to heavy clusters of consonants in perfect passive.
 

μμαί (labial π, β, φ plus μαι);	γέγραμμαι (<γέγραφμαι)	γεγράμμεθα (<γεγράφμεθα)
	γέγραψαι (<γέγραψαι)	γέγραψθε (<γέγραψθε)
	γέγραπται (<γέγραπται)	γεγραμμένοι εἰσί(ν) <sup>1</sup> (γέγραφνται)

γμαί (palatal κ, γ, χ plus μαι); δεδιδάγμαί (<διδάσκω)  
 σμαί (dental τ, δ, θ plus μαι); πεπεισμαί (<πείθω)

## Forms of Reduplication

- ✓ Vowel or diphthong =>lengthening (same as augment)
 

ἀγαπάω	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπησα	<b>ἠγάπηκα</b>	ἠγάπημαι	ἠγαπήθην
--------	---------	---------	----------------	----------	----------
- ✓ Aspirated consonants=> unaspirated consonants
 

φαίνω	φάνω	ἔφηνα	<b>πέφαγκα/πέφηνα</b>	πέφασμαι	ἐφάνθην
-------	------	-------	-----------------------	----------	---------
- ✓ Double consonants (& 2<sup>nd</sup> consonant is not ν or ρ)=> epsilon (same as augment)
 

κτίζω	κτίσω	ἔκτισα	<b>ἔκτισμαι</b>	ἐκτίσθην
-------	-------	--------	-----------------	----------

Cf. κρίνω    κρινῶ    ἔκρινα    κέκρικα    κέκριμαι    ἐκρίθην

## Pluperfect Active Indicative<sup>2</sup>

	Biblical Greek		Classical Greek	
1	ἔλελύκειν	΄εμεν	ἔλελύκη	΄εμεν
2	-εις	΄ειτε	-ης	΄ετε
3	-ει	΄εισαν	-ει	΄εσαν

<sup>1</sup> For periphrastic perfect passive form, see Herbert Weir Smyth, *Greek Grammar* (revised by Gordon M. Messing; Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1956), § 405. Periphrasis (περιφρασις <περιφράσσω "fence around") is the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea. For our purpose, a passive form is replaced by the verb εἶμι plus passive participles. This periphrastic form became increasingly popular in the New Testament Greek and was frequently used in the present indicative.

<sup>2</sup> For Pluperfect pass. ind., add secondary tense mid/pass endings: -μην, -σο, -το, -μεθα, -στε, -ντο.