Chapter 25: Perfect Indicative Paradigm

Perfect Active Indicative

	first aorist pas.	*translation*	*ending*	*imperfect act*
1 sg	λε λύ κα	I was loosed	—	ἔλυσα
2 sg	λε λύ κα ς	You were loosed	ς	ἔλυσας
3 sg	λέ λυ κε [ν][1]	He/she/it was loosed	—	ἔλυσε [ν]
1 pl	λε λύ κα μεν	We were loosed	μεν	ἐλύσαμεν
2 pl	λε λύ κα τε	You were loosed	τε	ἐλύσατε
3 pl	λε λύ κα σι[2]	They were loosed	σι [ν]	ἔλυσαν

[1] The tense formative changes from κα to κε, much like the change in the first aorist from σα to σε.

[2] This is the usual personal ending νσι [ν], but the nu has dropped out because of the sigma. Note: the third plural can also be λέλυκαν, which resembles the first aorist. There are thirty-one perfect active, third persona plural, forms in the New Testament; this "alternate" form occurs nine times.

Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative

	second aorist passive	*translation*	*ending*	*first aorist passive*
1 sg	λέ λυ μαι	I was written	μαι	λύομαι
2 sg	λέ λυ σαι	You were written	σαι[1]	λύη
3 sg	λέ λυ ται	He/she/it was written	ται	λύεται
1 pl	λε λύ μεθα	We were written	μεθα	λυόμεθα
2 pl	λέ λυ σθε	You were written	σθε	λύεσθε
3 pl	λέ λυ νται[2]	They were written	νται	λύονται

[1] This is the only place where the true second person singular, primary passive ending appears without contraction obscuring its form. Elsewhere it is preceded by a vowel, the sigma drops out, and the vowels contract.

[2] The third person plural perfect passive occurs only nine times in the New Testament, six of those being the form ἀφέωνται (ἀφίημι, I let go, leave, permit, forgive).

Reduplication

1. Consonantal reduplication

   If a verb begins with a single consonant that consonant is reduplicated and the two consonants are separated by an epsilon.

   λυ → λελυ → λέλυκα

   If the consonant that was reduplicated is φ, χ, or θ, the reduplicated consonant will change to π, κ, or τ, respectively.

   φανερόω → φεφανερο → πεφανέρωκα

   χαρίζομαι → χεχαριζ → κεχάρισμαι

   θεραπεύω → θεθεραπευ → τεθεράπευμαι

   As you can see form looking at the square of stops, the stop in the right column ("aspirated" stops) is shifting to its corresponding stop in the left column ("voiceless" stops).

voiceless	*voiced*	*aspirates*
π	β	φ
κ	γ	χ
τ	δ	θ

2. **Vocalic reduplication.** *If a verb begins with a vowel or diphthong, the vowel is lengthened.* The vocalic reduplication is identical in form to the augment in the imperfect and aorist. However, the functions of the vocalic reduplication and the augment are significantly different. Reduplication indicates the completion of an action. The augment indicates past times.

   ἀγαπάω → ἠγάπηκα αἰτέω → ᾔτηκα

   If the verb begins with two consonants, the verb will usually undergo vocalic reduplication and not consonantal reduplication.

   γνο (γινώσκο) → ἔγνωκα

   A compound verb reduplicates the verbal part of a compound verb, just like the imperfect and aorist augment the verbal part of a compound.

   ἐκβάλλω → ἐκβέβληκα

Summary of Endings

	primary				*secondary*			
	conn vowel	*end-ing*	*ext*		*conn vowel*	*end-ing*	*ext*	*1st aor*
				active				
1 sg	ο	—	ω	*1 sg*	ο	ν	ον	σα
2 sg	ε	ς	εις	*2 sg*	ε	ς	ες	σας
3 sg	ε	ι	ει	*3 sg*	ε	—	ε	σε
1 pl	ο	μεν	ομεν	*1 pl*	ο	μεν	ομεν	σαμεν
2 pl	ε	τε	ετε	*2 pl*	ε	τε	ετε	σατε
3 pl	ο	νσι	ουσι	*3 pl*	ο	ν	ον	σαν
				middle/passive				
1 sg	ο	μαι	ομαι	*1 sg*	ο	μην	ομην	σαμην
2 sg	ε	σαι	ῃ	*2 sg*	ε	σο	ου	σω[1]
3 sg	ε	ται	εται	*3 sg*	ε	το	ετο	σατο
1 pl	ο	μεθα	ομεθα	*1 pl*	ο	μεθα	ομεθα	σαμεθα
2 pl	ε	σθε	εσθε	*2 pl*	ε	σθε	εσθε	σασθε
3 pl	ο	νται	ονται	*3 pl*	ο	ντο	οντο	σαντο

[1] σα + σο → σα + ο → σω