

Lesson 23

Perfect Indicative Active

ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ἕτερον νόμον πεπλήρωκεν

The one loving the other has fulfilled the law. Rom. 13:9

174. The Perfect Tense. The fourth principal part of the Greek verb is the perfect active. From this stem the perfect and pluperfect active forms are made. The first four principal parts of λύω are: λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα.

The perfect, like the aorist, has both a first and second formation. The second perfect, however, does not have a different conjugation from the first. The difference is that the 1st perfect has a κ as a stem sign which is lacking in the 2nd perfect. The 1st perfect is more numerous.

175. The First or κ –Perfect. The characteristics of the 1st perfect are:

(1) A reduplication. Most verbs beginning with consonants take an extra syllable as a prefix, which consist of that consonant plus the vowel ε called reduplication; e.g., λύω (I loose); λέλυκα (I have loosed). An aspirated stop (φ, χ, θ) becomes voiceless; e.g., πεφίληκα (I have loosed).

When the verb begins with a double consonant (ξ, ζ, ψ), or ρ (which is doubled), two consonants except a stop and a liquid (e.g., στέλλω ἔσταλκα I have sent), or a vowel or diphthong, the verb is merely augmented like the imperfect and aorist indicatives.

(2) The tense suffix κα (Cf, σα of the 1st aorist). The third plural ending is primary, but the singular endings are like the 1st aorist.

176. Perfect Indicative Active of λύω.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. λέλυκα	λελύκαμεν
2. λέλυκας	λελύκατε
3. λέλυκε	λελύκασι (καν) ¹

Infinitive λελλυκέναι

Like λέλυκα are formed most vowel and diphthong stems; e.g., πεπίστευκα (I have believed), etc.

177. Perfect of Short Vowel Stems. Contract verbs (-εω, -αω, -οω) lengthen the short vowel before the tense sign in forming the perfect, just as they do in, the formation of the future and aorist. The first four principal parts of ποιέω (I do) are ποιῶ, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα. The endings of the conjugation are the same as for λύω.

¹ Forty times in the New Testament

Give the perfect active of ζητέω (I seek); γεννάω (I beget); and πληρόω (I fulfill).

178. Perfect of Liquid Stems. The κ is not dropped after the liquid as the σ is in the liquid aorist (Sec. 166). The κα is added directly to the reduplicated verb stem. The perfect of these verbs often converts a short vowel of the stem to an α, and there is often a metathesis (change of vowel and liquid; e.g., στέλλω (I send) ἔσταλκα, (I have sent; καλέω). καλ- or κλη-) The liquid at times is dropped: κρίνω (I judge), κέκρικα.

179. Mute Stems. Some mute stems undergo euphonic changes.

Linguals (dentals) τ, δ, ζ, θ, drop the dental before κ. (Cf. 1st Aorist); e.g., σώζω (I save) σέσωκα (I have saved).

Aspirates of all classes appear as 2nd perfects. (Next lesson)

180. Perfect of μι – Verbs. The conjugation of μι – verbs is regular after the stem is obtained. The perfect form of τίθημι is τέθεικα; of δίδωμι is δέδωκα; and of ἵστημι is ἔστηκα.

181. The Meaning of the Perfect. The perfect tense denotes the present results of a past action. (a) It denotes an act completed or done in past time which is still true. ἔπαυσα (I ceased), aorist, does not guarantee that the speaker has not begun again, but πέπαυκα (I have ceased) means I stopped and I am now stopped. This is the cumulative use of the perfect.

(b) The perfect also often emphasizes the lasting effects of the action with little reference to the completion. This is called the intensive use of the perfect. It is usually translated by the perfect tense.

ἔστηκα, I stand, have placed myself.
τέθνηκα, I am dead, have passed away.

182. Vocabulary.

ἐλπίζω,	I <u>hope</u>	κηρύσσω,	I <u>preach</u>
θεωρέω,	I <u>see</u> , <u>behold</u>	μέχρι,	<u>unto</u> , <u>until</u>
κοινόω,	I <u>defile</u> , <u>make unclean</u>	τελειόω,	I <u>complete</u> , <u>finish</u> ,
κρούω,	<u>knock</u>	φανερόω,	I <u>make manifest</u> , <u>disclose</u>
κύκλω,	<u>in a circle</u> (adverb)		

183. Exercises.I. Text A.

ὁ θεὸς δέδωκε ἐξουσίαν τῷ υἱῷ. ὁ θεὸς ἀπέσταλκε τὸν υἱὸν εἰς τὸν κόσμον. ὁ υἱὸς δεδόξακεν αὐτὸν καὶ τετέλειωκε τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ. ὁ υἱὸς πεφανέρωκε τὸν λόγον τοῖς μαθηταῖς. ὁ θεὸς δέδωκε τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτῷ. ὁ υἱὸς λέγει ὅτι σοὶ ἦσαν καμοὶ (καὶ ἐμοί - Crasis) αὐτοὺς ἔδωκας καὶ τὸν λόγον σου τετήρηκαν. νῦν ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ὅσα (how many things) δέδωκας μοὶ παρὰ (from) σοῦ εἰσιν. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἔλαβον τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πεπίστευκαν ὅτι ὁ θεὸς ἀπέσταλκε τὸν υἱόν. πεπλήρωκε τὴν χαρὰν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς. ὁ Ἰησοῦς θέλει τοὺς μαθητὰς εἶναι μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θεωρεῖν τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ. λέγει ὅτι ὁ κόσμος σε οὐκ ἔγνω, ἐγὼ δέ σε ἔγνω, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔγνωσαν ὅτι σύ με ἀπέστειλας.

II. Text B.

1. πιστεύει, πιστεύεται, ἐπίστευον, ἐπιστευόμεν, πιστεύσει, πιστεύσεται, ἐπιστευσεν, ἐπιστεύσατο, πεπίστευκε.
2. λαλεῖν, λαλεῖσθαι, λαλήσειν, λαλήσαι, λαλάσασθαι, λαληκέναι.
3. Ἕλληνας (Greeks, accusative plural) εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν καὶ κεκοίνωκεν τὸν ἅγιον τόπον τοῦτον.
4. ἀπέσταλκέ με κηρῦξαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον.
5. ἠλπίκατε εἰς Μωϋσῆς.
6. ἦδε κέκρικα αὐτόν.
7. ὥστε με ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλήμ κύκλω μέχρι τοῦ Ἰλλυρικοῦ πεπληρωκέναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ χριστοῦ.
8. γινώσκετε τί (what) πεποίηκα ὑμῖν;
9. ἴδου (behold) ἔστηκα ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν καὶ κρούω.
10. ἦραν τὸν κύριον καὶ οὐκ οἶδαμεν (from οἶδα, I know) ποῦ ἔθηκαν αὐτόν.

III. Translate.

1. We have believed in (εἰς) God and have kept His word.
2. The Lord has sent the disciples and they have glorified the son.
3. You have fulfilled his joy in yourselves and have manifested his works.
4. We brought him in and have defiled the holy place.
5. I have given my life so that the apostles may preach the word.