

## Lesson 25

The Pluperfect Tense

οὐπω ἐληλύθει ἡ ὥρα αὐτοῦ His hour had not come. John 7:30

189. The Pluperfect. The pluperfect tense is made from the perfect stem (fourth principal part). If the perfect has the κ sign the pluperfect will have it, but second perfects will have a second pluperfects. In addition to the reduplication the pluperfect in Classical Greek had an augment, but this is usually dropped in the New Testament. The formation is thus illustrated by (ε)-λε -λυ -κ -ει -ν (I had loosed).

190. Pluperfect Indicative Active of λύω.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. (ε)λελύκειν <sup>1</sup>	<u>I had loosed</u>	(ε)λελύκειμεν <sup>1</sup>	<u>We had loosed</u>
2. (ε)λελύκεις <sup>1</sup>	<u>You had loosed</u>	(ε)λελύκειτε	<u>You had loosed</u>
3. (ε)λελύκει	<u>He had loosed</u>	(ε)λελύκεισαν	<u>They had loosed</u>

191. The 2nd Pluperfect. The pluperfects build from 2nd perfect stems, like these perfects, lack the κ. Otherwise the conjugation of the 2nd pluperfect of ἐληλυύθειν (I had come). (present stem ἔρχομαι) would be:

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. ἐληλύθειν	<u>I had gone (come)</u>	ἐληλύθειμεν	<u>We had gone (come)</u>
2. ἐληλύθεις	<u>You had gone (come)</u>	ἐληλύθειτε	<u>You had gone (come)</u>
3. ἐληλύθει	<u>He had gone (come)</u>	ἐληλύθεισαν	<u>They had gone (come)</u>

192. The Meaning of the Pluperfect. The pluperfect tense expresses a state or condition following a completed action in the past, the completion being affirmed up to a point in the past. Thus ἀπεληλύθεισαν in John 4:8 affirms that at the time Jesus spoke to the woman the disciples had gone away (to buy food). The pluperfect relates to the perfect as the imperfect does to the present; it is a past perfect.

This tense by nature of its meaning is not as common as the perfect. It is used most often in the New Testament in the Gospel of John.

In indirect discourse where the original tense is kept in Greek, the pluperfect of the English will be represented by the perfect in the Greek.

193. The Intensive Pluperfect. It will be remembered that many perfects accent the durative idea in such a way as to become practically present in meaning. These include such perfects as οἶδα (I know); πέποιθα (I am confident); τέθνηκα (I am dead); ἔστηκα (I stand). The pluperfects of such verbs (as would be expected) are imperfects in meaning.

<sup>1</sup>There are no New Testament examples of these persons and numbers.

Learn the 2nd pluperfect of οἶδα.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἤδειν <u>I knew (was knowing)</u>	ἤδειμεν <u>We knew (were knowing)</u>
2. ἤδεις <u>You knew</u>	ἤδειτε <u>You knew</u>
3. ἤδει <u>He knew</u>	ἤδεισαν <u>They knew</u>

Compare. εἰώθεν (Mark 10:1); εἰστήκεισαν (John 19:25); εγνώκειτε (Matt. 12:7)

#### 194. Vocabulary.

ἀναχωρέω, <u>I depart, withdraw</u>	ναί, <u>yea</u>
ἐπιγινώσκω, <u>I know clearly (fully), recognize</u>	ὀψία, ας, ἡ, <u>evening</u>
εἶρηκα, <u>I have spoken</u>	συντίθημι, <u>I place together (mid., agree)</u>
(perfect of ἐρῶ, <u>I shall speak</u> , λέγω used in pres.)	πέραν, <u>over, beyond, on the other side</u>
ἤδη, (adverb) <u>already</u>	σκοτία, ας, ἡ, <u>darkness</u>
ἤδειν, (Plperf. of οἶδα <u>I knew</u> )	ὡς, <u>when as (as temporal particle); as,</u>
ὄπτασία, ας, ἡ, <u>vision</u>	<u>like as (adverb of comparison); so that</u>
πιάζω, <u>I seize</u>	(as consecutive particle, with infinitive)
	παραπλεύω, <u>I sail by</u>

#### 195. Exercises

##### I. Text A.

ἀνεχώρησεν πάλιν αὐτὸς μόνος. ὡς δὲ ὀψία ἐγένετο κατέβησαν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ θάλασσαν. καὶ ἤρχοντο πέραν τᾶς θαλάσσης εἰς Καφαρναύμ. καὶ σκοτία ἤδη ἐγεγόνει καὶ οὐπω ἐληλύθει πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς.

καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο λέγει αὐτοῖς Λάζαρος ὁ φίλος ἡμῶν κεκοίμηται (is asleep, perfect middle)  
 ...εἰρήκει δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς περὶ τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ.... πολλοὶ δὲ ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐληλύθεισαν πρὸς τὴν Μαρθὰ καὶ Μαρία....Μαρθὰ λέγει αὐτῷ ναί, κύριε, ἐγὼ πεπίστευκα ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ....οὐπω δὲ ἐληλύθει ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν κώμη....ὁ αὐτοῦ εἶπε Ποῦ θεείκατε αὐτόν; .... Ἰησοῦς ἤδει ὅτι ὁ θεὸς παντότε αὐτοῦ ἀκούει ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν ὄχλον εἶπεν ὥστε αὐτοὺς πιστεῦσαι ὅτι θεὸς ἀπέσταλκε αὐτόν.

II. Text B.

1. καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ᾔδειν αὐτὸν
2. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἀπεληλύθεισαν τροφᾶς ἀγορᾶσαι.
3. εἰρήκεισαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐκ συναγωγῆς.
4. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι ἐντολὰς δεδώκεισαν πιᾶσαι αὐτόν
5. κεκρίκει γὰρ ὁ Παῦλος παραπλεῦσαι τὴν Ἔφεσον.
6. ἐπέγνωσαν ὅτι ὄπτασίαν ἑώρακεν ἐν τῷ νυκτὶ.
7. σκοτία γὰρ ᾔδει ἐγγόνει καὶ οὐπω ἐληλύθει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰησοῦς.

III. Translate.

1. His hour had not yet come.
2. When darkness had come, he knew that they had departed beyond the sea.
3. The elders had given commandment to seize him.
4. They had agreed to walk in darkness.
5. We recognized that they had seen a vision at night.
6. And Judas also knew the place because he had spoken about it.
7. The signs had been done (use form of γίνομαι) to a man before the crowd.

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