

Lesson 16 January 25-30
The Perfect System
The Reflexive Pronoun

1. So far we have dealt exclusively with verbs with an aoristic or imperfective aspect. However, Greek has a third aspect, the perfective, which is the property of verbs in the perfect system. The perfective aspect indicates an action that is complete, either in present time (the **perfect** tense) or in past time (the **pluperfect** tense). The pluperfect is to the perfect what the imperfect is to the present. Because the pluperfect is a past tense, it receives augment just as the imperfect and aorist do in its finite forms. There is also a **future perfect**, but it is very rare and will not be introduced this year.

2. The fourth and fifth principal parts provide the stems for the perfect active and middle/passive. The sign of the perfect system is **reduplication**, a doubling of the initial sound of the verb. Reduplication follows these rules:

A. Verbs that begin with a single, un-aspirated consonant (except ρ) reduplicate by adding the initial consonant + ε as a prefix to the verb. For example:

παιδεύω - πεπαίδευκα

λύω - λέλυκα

νομίζω - νενόμικα

B. Verbs that begin with an aspirated consonant (θ, φ, χ) reduplicate by adding the un-aspirated form of the consonant + ε as a prefix to the verb. For example:

θύω - τέθυκα

φιλέω - πεφίληκα

C. Verbs that begin with a stop (β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ) followed by a liquid or a nasal (λ, μ, ν, ρ) reduplicate by adding the initial consonant + ε as a prefix to the verb. For example:

γράφω - γέγραφα

βλέπω - βέβλεφα

θνήσκω - τέθνηκα

D. Verbs that begin with ρ double the initial ρ and then add epsilon. For example:

ρίπτω - ῥριφα

E. All other verbs - beginning with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, and other combinations) or a vowel reduplicate by lengthening an initial vowel, or adding an ε to an initial consonant. This is identical to augment. For example:

ἄγω - ἤχα

ἐθέλω - ἠθέληκα

ὀνομάζω - ὠνόμακα

ζητέω - ἐζήτηκα

3. The fourth principal part provides the basis for the active forms of the perfect. Verbs generally fall into one of two main groups. The **first perfect** adds the letter κ to the end of the verb stem before adding the personal endings, while the **second perfect** either makes no change to the end of the verb stem, or aspirates a final consonant before adding the endings. The actual personal endings are identical in both classes and are as follows:

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	-α	-η
2nd singular	-ας	-ης
3rd singular	-ε	-ει
1st plural	-αμεν	-εμεν
2nd plural	-ατε	-ετε
3rd plural	-ασι(ν)	-εσαν

Infinitive	-έναι
Participle	-ώς, υῖα, -ός (genitive -ότος, -υίας, -ότος)

παιδεύω (First Perfect)

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	πεπαιδευκα	ἐπεπαιδεύκη
2nd singular	πεπαιδευκας	ἐπεπαιδεύκης
3rd singular	πεπαιδευκε	ἐπεπαιδεύκει
1st plural	πεπαιδεύκαμεν	ἐπεπαιδεύκεμεν
2nd plural	πεπαιδεύκατε	ἐπεπαιδεύκετε
3rd plural	πεπαιδεύκασι(ν)	ἐπεπαιδεύκεσαν

Infinitive	πεπαιδευκέναι
Participle	πεπαιδευκώς, υῖα, -ός (genitive πεπαιδευκότος, -υίας, -ότος)

ἄγω (Second Perfect)

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	ἤχα	ἤχη
2nd singular	ἤχας	ἤχης
3rd singular	ἤχε	ἤχει
1st plural	ἤχαμεν	ἤχεμεν
2nd plural	ἤχατε	ἤχετε
3rd plural	ἤχασι(ν)	ἤχεσαν

Infinitive	ἤχέναι
Participle	ἤχώς, υῖα, -ός (genitive ἤχότος, -υίας, -ότος)

4. The fifth principal part provides the stem for the middle/passive forms of the perfect. Unlike the active (and all other verbs we have seen), the middle/passive adds the basic middle/passive endings directly to the stem of the verb with no intervening vowel. This is easy enough for verbs whose stems end in vowels, but more complicated for verbs with stems ending in consonants. First, a vowel stem:

παιδεύω		
	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	πεπαίδευμαι	ἐπεπαιδεύμην
2nd singular	πεπαίδευσαι	ἐπεπαιδεύσο
3rd singular	πεπαίδευσται	ἐπεπαιδεύτο
1st plural	πεπαιδευόμεθα	ἐπεπαιδευόμεθα
2nd plural	πεπαιδεύσθε	ἐπεπαιδεύσθε
3rd plural	πεπαιδεύνται	ἐπεπαιδεύντο
Infinitive	πεπαιδεῦσθαι	
Participle	πεπαιδευμένος, -η, -ον (declines like ἀγαθός)	

Verbs ending in a consonant undergo various morphological changes in the singular persons, and the first and second person third plural. The third person plural uses a periphrastic form, that is, a combination of the perfect middle/passive participle and the third person plural of εἶμι, present for the perfect, imperfect for the pluperfect.

Labial (β, π, φ) - γράφω			
	<i>Consonant Combination</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	+ μ = μμ	γέγραμμαι	ἐγέγραμμην
2nd singular	+ σ = ψ	γέγραψαι	ἐγέγραψο
3rd singular	+ τ = πτ	γέγραπται	ἐγέγραπτο
1st plural	+ μ = μμ	γεγράμμεθα	ἐγεγράμμεθα
2nd plural	+ σθ = φθ	γέγραφθε	ἐγέγραφθε
3rd plural		γεγραμμένοι εἰσί	γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν
Infinitive	+ σθ = φθ	γεγράφθαι	
Participle	+ μ = μμ	γεγραμμένος, -η, -ον	

Palatal (γ, κ, χ, ττ) - ἄγω			
	<i>Consonant Combination</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	+ μ = γμ	ἤγμαι	ἤγμην
2nd singular	+ σ = ξ	ἤξαι	ἤξο
3rd singular	+ τ = κτ	ἤκται	ἤκτο
1st plural	+ μ = γμ	ἤγμεθα	ἤγμεθα
2nd plural	+ σθ = χθ	ἤχθε	ἤχθε
3rd plural		ἤγμένοι εἰσί	ἤγμένοι ἦσαν
Infinitive	+ σθ = χθ	ἤχθαι	
Participle	+ μ = γμ	ἤγμένος, -η, -ον	

Dental (δ, ζ, θ, τ) - πείθω

	<i>Consonant Combination</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	+ μ = σμ	πέπεισμαι	ἐπεπέισμην
2nd singular	+ σ = σ	πέπεισαι	ἐπέπεισο
3rd singular	+ τ = στ	πέπεισται	ἐπέπειστο
1st plural	+ μ = σμ	πεπέισμεθα	ἐπεπέισμεθα
2nd plural	+ σθ = σθ	πέπεισθε	ἐπέπεισθε
3rd plural		πεπεισμένοι εισί	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν
Infinitive	+ σθ = σθ	πέπεισθαι	
Participle	+ μ = σμ	πεπεισμένος, -η, -ον	

5. While the personal agent in the perfect passive system can be expressed with ὑπό + genitive, it is more common to use a dative without a preposition (the dative of agent).

6. The perfect is normally best translated into English with the helping verbs “have” or “has” while the pluperfect requires “had.”

πεπαιδεύκαμεν τὸν παῖδα

We have taught the child

ἐγεγράφεσαν τοὺς λόγους

They had written the speeches

ὁ παῖς πεπαιδευταὶ ἡμῖν

The child has been taught by us

οἱ λόγοι γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς

The speeches had been written by them

7. When the subject of a verb is repeated in the sentence in an oblique (genitive, dative, accusative) case, Greek uses the reflexive pronoun. These are compounds of the personal pronouns and αὐτός. Note that in the second person singular, and the entire third person, there are alternate forms where the ε and the α contract to just α:

	<i>1st Person</i>	<i>Singular</i> <i>2nd Person</i>	<i>3rd Person</i>
Genitive	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς <i>or</i> σαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ <i>or</i> αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ
Dative	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῆ	σεαυτῷ, -ῆ <i>or</i> σαυτῷ, -ῆ	ἐαυτῷ, -ῆ, -ῷ <i>or</i> αὐτῷ, -ῆ, -ῷ
Accusative	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν <i>or</i> σαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό <i>or</i> αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό
		<i>Plural</i>	
Genitive	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, -ῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν, -ῶν	ἐαυτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν <i>or</i> αὐτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν
Dative	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς <i>or</i> αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς
Accusative	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ἐαυτούς, -άς, -ά <i>or</i> αὐτούς, -άς, -ά

Examples:

παιδεύω ἑμαυτόν

I teach myself

πέμπεις τὸ δῶρον σαυτῷ

You send the gift to yourself

πιστεύουσιν ἑαυτοῖς

They trust themselves

λύω τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ πόλιν*

I destroy my own city

*(The possessive genitive of the reflexive pronoun is always in the attributive position)

For the 1st and 2nd persons, the regular pronoun takes on a reflexive sense if the subject of the sentence is the same person:

παιδεύω ἐμέ

I teach myself

πέμπεις τὸ δῶρον σοί

You send the gift to yourself

Vocabulary

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, ἠδίκησα, ἠδίκηκα, ἠδίκημαι, ἠδικήθην (intr.) to do wrong; (trans.) to wrong
αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθόμην, ἤσθημαι to perceive, understand; (+ gen.) take notice of
διαφθείρω, διαφθερῶ, διέφθαιρα, διέφθαγκα & διέφθορα, διέφθαμαι, διεφθάρην to destroy
utterly; corrupt, ruin (in a moral sense)

ζητέω, ζητήσω, ἐζήτησα, ἐζήτηκα, ἐζήτημαι, ἐζητήθην to seek, search for; (+ inf.) to seek to do
λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην to take, seize; receive; (mid. + gen.) to
take hold of

λείπω, λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην to leave behind, abandon; (intr.) to begone,
depart

προσβάλλω, προσβαλῶ, προσέβαλον, προσβέβληκα, προσβέβλημαι, προσεβλήθην (+ dat.) to
attack

φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα to flee, escape; (trans.) to flee, avoid, escape

φυλάττω, φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, ἐφυλάχθην to keep guard or watch; (trans.)
to watch, guard, lie in wait for

χαίρω, χαίρήσω, ἐχαίρησα, κεχάρηκα to rejoice, be happy; (+ dat.) to rejoice in, take pleasure in

ἄδηλος, -ον unseen, invisible; unknown, secret

ἄσμενος, -η, -ον happy, glad

ἐρήμιος, -ον lonely, desolate; (+ gen.) destitute of, bereft of

ἴσος, -η, ον (+ dat.) like, equal to; fair, impartial

αἰσχύνη, -ης ἢ shame, dishonor

μάρτυς, -υρος ὁ ἢ witness

οἰκία, -ας ἢ house, home

τέχνη, -ης ἢ art, skill, craft

τιμωρία, -ας, ἢ retribution, revenge; (+ dat.) revenge for; help, succor

διά (*prep.*) (+ gen.) through (of both space and duration), by means of; (+ acc.) on account of, because of

εἶτα (*adv.*) then, next; and so, therefore

ἔτι (*adv.*) yet, still

παρά (*prep.*) (+ gen.) from the side of, from; (+ dat.) beside (with verbs of resting), in the presence of; (+ acc.) beside (with verbs of motion), towards, beyond, against

σύν (*prep.*) (+ dat.) with (instrumental); along with, together with

Greek to English Sentences

1. εἰς τὴν πόλιν σοῦ ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ οὐκ ἴασιν, οὐ γὰρ λελειμμένοι εἰσὶ ἔτι τὴν ἑαυτῶν οἰκίαν.
2. παρὰ τῷ ἱερῷ καίπερ ἡμῶν πεφυλαχότων ἔτος ἐρήμῃ τῶν χρυσῶν ἐπεφεύγετε διὰ τοῦ πεδίου.
3. οἱ μὲν μάρτυρες ζητοῦσιν κατατίθεναι τὴν μοναρχίαν αὐτοῖς, οἱ δὲ ἴσοι ἐθέλουσι ποιῆσαι τὴν πολιτείαν μακαρίαν πᾶσι.
4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἥσθηοντο τοὺς Πέρσας τὰς οἰκίας διεφθαρκότας· τῇ οὖν τιμωρίᾳ μεγάλως ἔχαιρον.
5. ἐπεὶ ἡδίκημαι πολλοῖς, φεύγων ἄλλοις νεανίας παρὰ τῆς στρατίας εἰς τὸ ἄδηλον.
6. νενικήκαμεν μὲν τοῖς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἔγχεσι τοὺς πολεμίους, πεφεύγασι δὲ ἔτι τὸ λέλυσθαι ὑμῖν.
7. πειθόμενοι τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν κελευομένοις ἀσμένως προσεβάλον τοῖς κακίστοις οἷς ἡ γυνή μου εἴληπτο.
8. πρῶτον δεῖ ἐμὲ ἐνήνεχθαι τὴν νίκην τέχνῃ καὶ σοφίᾳ ἑμαυτοῦ, εἶτα οἷος τ' ἔσομαι ὑπὸ παντῶν ὧν τῶν ἀρίστων ὁ κῆρυξ ὠνόμακε τιμᾶσθαι.

English to Greek Sentences

1. They have been corrupted by the cunning priests, and so they do not know how to take pleasure in a good life.
2. Having taken hold of our horses, we began to prepare our soldiers as the hateful citizens sought us.
3. You have, at any rate, escaped the enemy, but you are not able to escape yourself, for you badly wronged both yourself and your friends.
4. They attacked the rather wicked adulterer, but he had already been destroyed by the gods themselves.