

### 12.3.6 The present perfect / Παρακείμενος

The present perfect is the tense that connects the past with the present. The verb in the present perfect expresses an action completed some time in the past with consequences that reach the present. The speaker is not interested in time. The present perfect tense is used to describe:

- an action or event completed in the past, the result of which is detectable in the present  
Έχω γράψει το γράμμα και θα το ταχυδρομήσω. I have written the letter and I am going to post it.
- experiences the speaker has had or has never had in his life  
Έχω πάει πολλές φορές στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες της Αμερικής. I have been many times in the United States of America.  
Δεν έχω πάει ποτέ στην Κίνα. I have never been in China.

The present perfect tense is formed by using the present tense of the auxiliary verb έχω (have) (έχω, έχεις, έχει, έχουμε, έχετε, έχουν) and the infinitive of the past tense of the verb ending in -ει.

Έχει πάει πολλές φορές στην Αθήνα. He/she has been many times in Athens.  
Δεν έχω φάει τίποτα μέχρι τώρα. I have not eaten anything until now.

#### 12.3.6.1 Formation of the present perfect of the active voice

##### Verbs of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation

##### Characteristics

The present perfect of the active voice can be formed by using the simple present of the auxiliary verb έχω (have) (έχω, έχεις, έχει, έχουμε, έχετε, έχουν) and the infinitive of the past tense of the active voice of the verb (in principle with the endings: -σει, -ξει, -ψει).

##### Formation steps

The verbs διαβάζω (read), γράφω (write), αγαπώ (love) εν τηλεφωνώ (telephone) are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem of the active voice of the verb.

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2 |
| διαβάζω - διαβαζ- - διαβασ-          | αγαπώ - αγαπ- - αγαπήσ-                      |
| γράφω - γραφ- - γραψ-                | τηλεφωνώ - τηλεφων- - τηλεφωνήσ-             |

2. Place after the stem the ending -ει and put the stress mark on the second-to-last syllable.

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2 |
| διαβάσ-ει                            | αγαπήσ-ει                                    |
| γράψ-ει                              | τηλεφωνήσ-ει                                 |

3. Use the simple present of the auxiliary verb “έχω” (έχω, έχεις, έχει, έχουμε, έχετε, έχουν) before the verb.

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2 |
| έχω διαβάσει, έχεις διαβάσει, ...    | έχω αγαπήσει, έχεις αγαπήσει, ...            |
| έχω γράψει, έχεις γράψει, ...        | έχω τηλεφωνήσει, έχεις τηλεφωνήσει, ...      |

In the table below one verb of each group is conjugated:

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2 |
| έχω<br>έχεις<br>έχει                 | έχω<br>έχεις<br>έχει                         |
| γράφει                               | αγαπήσει                                     |
| έχουμε<br>έχετε<br>έχουν             | έχουμε<br>έχετε<br>έχουν                     |

### 12.3.6.2 Formation of the present perfect of the medio-passive voice

#### Verbs of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation

##### Characteristics

The present perfect of the medio-passive voice can be formed by using the simple present of the auxiliary verb *έχω* (have) (*έχω, έχεις, έχει, έχουμε, έχετε, έχουν*) and the infinitive of the past tense of the medio-passive voice of the verb (in principle ending in *-θει, -σται* or *(-φτει, -χτει, -φθει, -νθει, -(αυ)τει, -(ευ)τει*)).

##### Formation steps

The verbs *πληρώνομαι, αγοράζομαι, αγαπιέμαι, κοιμάμαι* and *διηγούμαι* are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem of the medio-passive voice of the verb.

| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation  | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation,<br>B1, B2, archaic conjugation   |
|---|--|
| <i>πληρώνομαι</i> - <i>πληρων-</i> - <b><i>πληρωθ-</i></b><br><i>αγοράζομαι</i> - <i>αγοραζ-</i> - <b><i>αγοραστ-</i></b> | <i>αγαπιέμαι</i> - <i>αγαπ-</i> - <b><i>αγαπηθ-</i></b><br><i>κοιμάμαι</i> - <i>κοιμ-</i> - <b><i>κοιμηθ-</i></b><br><i>διηγούμαι</i> - <i>διηγ-</i> - <b><i>διηγηθ-</i></b> |

2. Place after the past stem the ending *-ει* and put the stress mark on the last syllable.

| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation  | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation,<br>B1, B2, archaic conjugation |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>πληρωθ-εί</i><br><i>αγοραστ-εί</i> | <i>αγαπηθ-εί</i><br><i>κοιμηθ-εί</i><br><i>διηγηθ-εί</i>             |

3. Use the simple present of the auxiliary verb “έχω” (*έχω, έχεις, έχει, έχουμε, έχετε, έχουν*) before the verb.

| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation   | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation,<br>B1, B2, archaic conjugation   |
|--|--|
| <i>έχω πληρωθεί, έχεις πληρωθεί, ...</i><br><i>έχω αγοραστεί, έχεις αγοραστεί, ...</i> | <i>έχω αγαπηθεί, έχεις αγαπηθεί, ...</i><br><i>έχω κοιμηθεί, έχεις κοιμηθεί, ...</i><br><i>έχω διηγηθεί, έχεις διηγηθεί, ...</i> |

In the table below one verb of each group is conjugated:

| Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation  | Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation,<br>B1, B2, archaic conjugation   |
|---|--|
| <i>έχω</i> I have been paid<br><i>έχεις</i><br><i>έχει</i><br><b><i>πληρωθεί</i></b><br><i>έχουμε</i><br><i>έχετε</i><br><i>έχουν</i> | <i>έχω</i> I have been loved<br><i>έχεις</i><br><i>έχει</i><br><b><i>αγαπηθεί</i></b><br><i>έχουμε</i><br><i>έχετε</i><br><i>έχουν</i> |