

Mounce 30 Handout: “Perfect-stem” PTCs
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1. 1st Perfect Active PTC formations:

- a. Use Perfect Active stem, WITH reduplication
- b. Tense formative: -κ-
- c. Participle morpheme: -οτ- (active)
- d. Case endings (Active follows 3-1-3 declension patterns)

1st Perfect-stem Active PTC

sg.	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λελυ-κώς	λελυ-κυῖ-α	λελυ-κός
gen.	λελυ-κότ-ος	λελυ-κυί-ας	λελυ-κότ-ος
dat.	λελυ-κότ-ι	λελυ-κυί-ᾳ	λελυ-κότ-ι
acc.	λελυ-κότ-α	λελυ-κυῖ-αν	λελυ- κός

pl.			
nom.	λελυ-κότ-ες	λελυ-κυῖ-αι	λελυ-κότ-α
gen.	λελυ-κότ-ων	λελυ-κυι-ῶν	λελυ-κότ-ων
dat.	λελυ-κό-σι(ν)	λελυ-κυί-αις	λελυ-κό-σι(ν)
acc.	λελυ-κότ-ας	λελυ-κυί-ας	λελυ-κότ-α

Note: the 2nd Perfect Active PTC will be just like the 1st, except the κ TF will be missing:

γεγονώς
 γεγονότος
 etc.

2. Perfect Middle–Passive PTC formations:

- a. Use Perfect Middle–Passive stem, WITH reduplication
- b. Tense formative: none (Pft M/P uses NO TF! Remember λέλυμαι!)

c. Participle morpheme: -μενο/η-

d. Case endings (Middle-Passives follow 2-1-2 declension patterns)

Perfect-stem Middle-Passive PTC

<u>sg.</u>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λελυ-μένος	λελυ-μένη	λελυ-μένον
gen.	λελυ-μένου	λελυ-μένης	λελυ-μένου
dat.	λελυ-μένῳ	λελυ-μένῃ	λελυ-μένῳ
acc.	λελυ-μένον	λελυ-μένην	λελυ-μένον

<u>pl.</u>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λελυ-μένοι	λελυ-μέναι	λελυ-μένα
gen.	λελυ-μένων	λελυ-μένων	λελυ-μένων
dat.	λελυ-μένοις	λελυ-μέναις	λελυ-μένοις
acc.	λελυ-μένους	λελυ-μένας	λελυ-μένα

3. The “Six-forms” to memorize: Since some of the PTCs adopt a 3rd declension pattern (where the nom sing form obscures the stem), you would do well to memorize the gen sing form of PTC endings as well. The genitive forms will always help you to know what the stem is to which case endings are applied, and what the declension pattern is.

ACT

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	3	1	3
nom. sg.	-κως	-κυια	-κος
gen. sg.	-κοτος	-κυιας	-κοτος

MID/PASS

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	2	1	2
nom. sg.	-μενος	-μενη	-μενον
gen. sg.	-μενου	-μενης	-μενου