

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 1st and the 2nd 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 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2
διαβάζω - διαβαζ- - διαβασ- γράφω - γραφ- - γραψ-	αγαπώ - αγαπ- - αγαπήσ- 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 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2
διαβά σ-ει γρά ψ-ει	αγαπ ήσ-ει τηλεφων ήσ-ει

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

Group A, 1 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2
έχω διαβά σει , έχεις διαβά σει , ... έχω γρά ψει , έχεις γρά ψει , ...	έχω αγαπ ήσει , έχεις αγαπ ήσει , ... έχω τηλεφων ήσει , έχεις τηλεφων ήσει , ...

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

Group A, 1 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2
έχω I have written έχεις ... έχει γράψει έχουμε έχετε έχουν	έχω I have loved έχεις ... έχει αγαπήσει έχουμε έχετε έχουν

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

Verbs of the 1st and the 2nd 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 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2, archaic conjugation
<i>πληρώνομαι</i> - <i>πληρων-</i> - <i>πληρωθ-</i> <i>αγοράζομαι</i> - <i>αγοραζ-</i> - <i>αγοραστ-</i>	<i>αγαπιέμαι</i> - <i>αγαπ-</i> - <i>αγαπηθ-</i> <i>κοιμάμαι</i> - <i>κοιμ-</i> - <i>κοιμηθ-</i> <i>διηγούμαι</i> - <i>διηγ-</i> - <i>διηγηθ-</i>

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

Group A, 1 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2, archaic conjugation
<i>πληρωθ-εί</i> <i>αγοραστ-εί</i>	<i>αγαπηθ-εί</i> <i>κοιμηθ-εί</i> <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 st conjugation	Group B, 2 nd conjugation, B1, B2, archaic conjugation
<i>έχω πληρωθεί, έχεις πληρωθεί, ...</i> <i>έχω αγοραστεί, έχεις αγοραστεί, ...</i>	<i>έχω αγαπηθεί, έχεις αγαπηθεί, ...</i> <i>έχω κοιμηθεί, έχεις κοιμηθεί, ...</i> <i>έχω διηγηθεί, έχεις διηγηθεί, ...</i>

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

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