The Perfect Tense is used when describing an action which took place in the past, but whose results are still effective at the time of writing/speaking.

The Pluperfect is used when describing an action which took place in the past, and whose results were still effective at some time in the past.

The Perfect Active Indicative is formed with the augment (for past tense) preceded by the first consonant of the verb stem. The personal endings are similar to the First Aorist, but with a Κ in place of a Σ.

There are also a few verbs which miss out the Κ, - they still have the same endings and the reduplication; they are called Second Perfects.

The Perfect Passive/Middle Indicative (Passive and Middle have the same form) has endings similar to the Present Middle/Passive.

The Pluperfect may, or may not, have a second augment in front of the reduplicated letter.

Perfect Active
2nd Perfect
Perfect Passive/Middle
Pluperfect Active
Pluperfect Passive/Middle

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<tr>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>2nd Perfect</th>
<th>Passive/Middle</th>
<th>Pluperfect Active</th>
<th>Pluperfect Passive/Middle</th>
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(λέλυκαν)

Perfect Active Infinitive : λέλυκεναι

Perfect Passive/Middle Infinitive : λέλυσθαι

If the verb stem begins with a vowel, the vowel is simply broadened by contraction with the augment.
If the verb stem begins with 2 consonants, only the augment may be used, but not the reduplication
σ, ζ, ξ often do not reduplicate - only the augment is used. Reduplication of φ, θ, χ gives π, τ, κ
If the verb stem ends in a vowel, the vowel is usually lengthened before the Κ
If the verb stem ends with τ, δ, θ they usually drop out before the Κ
For examples of the Pluperfect : Mark 16:9, Acts 14:23