

ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS

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Enclitics lean upon the preceding word, and the two words taken together are accented to some extent as if they were one word. Enclitics met in Book I of *Athenaze* include the short forms of the personal pronouns (μου, μοι, με; σου, σοι, σε); the indefinite pronoun and adjective τις, τι; the indefinite adverbs που, πως, ποτέ, ποθέν, and ποι; the particle γε; the conjunction τε; and the forms of ειμί and φημί in the present indicative (except for the 2nd person singular).

- a. An acute accent on the ultima of a word preceding an enclitic does not change to a grave, and the enclitic has no accent, e.g.:

ἀγρός τις

ἀγροί τινες.

- b. If a circumflex stands on the ultima of a word preceding an enclitic, the enclitic has no accent, e.g.:

ἀγρῶν τινῶν

- c. A word with an acute on its penult does not change its accent when followed by an enclitic, but a disyllabic enclitic will require an accent on its ultima (an acute accent if the ultima is short and a circumflex if it is long), e.g.:

πόνος τις

ἀνθρώπου τινός

ἀνθρώπων τινῶν

The acute on the ultima of the enclitic will, of course, change to a grave if the enclitic is followed by another word with no intervening punctuation.

- d. A word with an acute on its antepenult will need to add an acute to its ultima to support an enclitic, e.g.:

ἄνθρωπός τις

ἄνθρωποί τινες

The enclitics need no accents.

- e. If a word has a circumflex on its penult, an acute accent is added to its ultima to support a following enclitic, e.g.:

οἴκός τις

οἴκοί τινες

- f. If an enclitic is followed by another enclitic, the first receives an acute accent but the second does not, e.g.:

δυνατόν ἐστί σοι

If an enclitic is followed by more than one enclitic, all but the last receive acute accents, e.g.:

δυνατόν ἐστί σοί ποτε

- g. The enclitic ἐστί(ν) receives an acute accent on its penult:

1. when it stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause, e.g., ἔστι λύκος ἐκεῖ. *There's a wolf there.*
2. when it follows οὐκ, e.g., οὐκ ἔστι λύκος ἐκεῖ. *There isn't a wolf there.*
3. when it means *it is possible*, e.g., σπεῦδε, ᾧ πάτερ· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἀπελαύνειν τὸν λύκον. *Hurry, father; for it's not possible to drive the wolf away.*

Note: the other enclitic forms of εἰμί retain their accents when they follow οὐκ, and the proclitic has no accent, e.g.: οὐκ εἰμί ἄργός. *I am not lazy.* See next page.

Proclitics

Proclitics are words of a single syllable that normally do not have accents, e.g., οὐ and εἰ. The following words are proclitic: the adverbs οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ; the definite articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, and αἱ; the prepositions ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ, and ἐξ; the conjunctions εἰ and ὡς; and the adverb ὡς. When followed by enclitics, they must be accented, e.g.:

εἶ τις

οὐ τις

ὄ τε

Exceptions: οὐκ followed by an enclitic form of εἰμί, e.g., οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄργός. *I am not lazy.* See the previous page for οὐκ followed by ἐστί(ν). Here is how the six forms of εἰμί are accented with οὐκ:

οὐκ εἰμί οὐκ ἐσμέν

οὐκ εἶ οὐκ ἐστέ

οὐκ ἔστι(ν) οὐκ εἰσί(ν)