

ENCLITICS

Some little words in Greek will attach to the end of more important words. This is not done by writing the two together, but by pronouncing them together. This is expressed, unfortunately, by the presence or absence of an accent on the little word. The term enclitic means a word that "hangs onto" the end of another. These enclitics may be either 1 or 2 syllable words, but are said to be "enclitic" only if they actually do "hang on". The following words may be enclitics (but are shown here with their accents):

1. The personal pronouns *μου, μοι, με; σου, σοι, σε; οὐ, οἶ*, and (in poetry) *σφισί*.
2. The indefinite pronoun *τις, τι*. The indefinite adverbs *που (ποθί), πη, ποι, ποθέν, ποτέ, πω, πως*. (When used as interrogative adverbs, these are not enclitic).
3. All dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of *εἶμί* "to be" and *φημί* "to say" (i.e., all forms except the 2nd pers. singular.)
4. The particles *γε, τε, τοι, περ*.

Rules governing the accent of enclitics:

You will need to refer back to the names of word accents on your accent sheet.

1. When the enclitic is a one syllable word:
 - a. An oxytonon will not change to a grave, enclitic loses its accent.
 - b. A paroxytonon remains the same, enclitic loses its accent.
 - c. A proparoxytonon adds an additional accent on the last, enclitic loses its accent.
 - d. A perispomenon remains the same, enclitic loses its accent.
 - e. A properispomenon adds an additional acute on the last, enclitic loses its accent.
2. When the enclitic is a two syllable word:
 - f. The same rules apply as in 1., but with a paroxytonon, the enclitic retains its accent.

Examples:	<u>Words alone</u>	<u>1 syllable encl.</u>	<u>2 syllable encl.</u>
a.	<i>ἀρετή, ἀρετήν</i>	<i>ἀρετή τις</i>	<i>ἀρετήν τινα</i>
b.	<i>φίλος</i>	<i>φίλος τις</i>	
c.	<i>ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον</i>	<i>ἄνθρωπός τις</i>	<i>ἄνθρωπόν τινα</i>
d.	<i>παῖς, ἀρετῆς</i>	<i>παῖς τις</i>	<i>ἀρετῆς τινος</i>
e.	<i>δούλος, δούλον</i>	<i>δούλός τις</i>	<i>δούλόν τινα</i>
f.	<i>φίλον</i>		<i>φίλον τινά</i>

PROCLITICS

Proclitics also "hang on", but at the beginning of the word. I have separated these from the complex portion above, because there is nothing very complicated about proclitics. They simply never have an accent unless an enclitic is dependent upon them. The proclitics are: the forms of the article that begin with a vowel (*ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*); the prepositions *ἐν, εἰς, (ἐς), ἐκ (ἐξ)*, the negative *οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ*, and the conjunctions *εἰ* and *ὥς*.