

## Accenting Ancient Greek Finite Verbs: Four Simple Rules, with Applications for Nouns and Adjectives<sup>1</sup>

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As Aristophanes of Byzantium and his successors do not transmit a simple method of accentuation, modern Classicists have had to deduce the principles through observation.<sup>2</sup> This is not as easy as it sounds, for the seven major English textbooks for instructing elementary ancient Attic Greek have just as many explanations of accents. For years I have been using a simple method of accenting verbs that I devised, and I have never seen anything like it available in print or on the web.<sup>3</sup> So, in the interest of keeping Greek accessible, here are the four Rules for accenting finite verbs.<sup>4</sup> Apply them in order and you can accent all the verbs whose accents are not fixed:<sup>5</sup>

1. if the Ultima is LONG, accent Acute on the Penult.

1 Many thanks to my students who critiqued this article and tested out my worksheets and handouts: Jeffrey Chu, Steven Cruikshank, John Haberstroh, David Kaufmann, Manuel Mendoza, and Angela Robinson.

2 The methodology the ancients (e.g., Herodian, Johannes Philoponus) used, and which serves as the model for the work of Chandler (1983, xiii-xiv), was to group words according to ending and make generalizations about the accentuation of each group. My method was instead to enumerate the possible configurations of accent and discern the patterns within each configuration.

3 My idea is an optimization and expansion of Groton's approach (2001, 11).

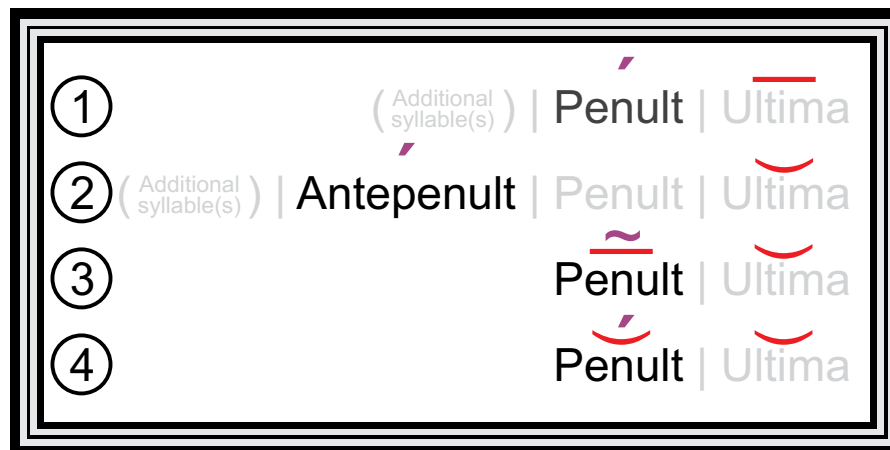
4 To my mind, this set of Rules is more elegant than and superior to other approaches which are full of prohibitions (Hansen and Quinn 1992, 7-9; Chandler 1983, 1-6), a list of rules that cannot be broken, rather than a list to follow (Chase and Phillips 1961, 5), rules that depend on which syllable "is accented" without rules for determining that (Balme and Lawall 2003, 284, and Smyth 1974, 39), rules that depend upon whether the syllable "wants" an accent (Groton 2001, 11), "hints" instead of rules (Joint Association of Classical Teachers 1978, 266-267), or rules that are descriptive rather than prescriptive (Betts and Henry 2003, 283-284, and Keller and Russell 2012, 12).

5 These are the 1st aorist active infinitive (accents the Penult, e.g., τιμῆσαι); the 2nd aorist active infinitive (accents the Penult [έ + εν = εἶν], e.g., βαλεῖν) and middle infinitive (accents the Penult, e.g., βαλέσθαι), the 2nd aorist active participle (accents the principal vowel of the ending, e.g., ἐλόν, ἐλοῦσα, ἐλόν); the aorist passive infinitive (accents the Penult, e.g., διωχθῆναι) and participle (accents the principal vowel of the ending, e.g., πεμφοθεῖς, πεμφοθεῖσα, πεμφοθέν); the perfect active infinitive (accents the principal vowel of the ending, e.g., γεγραφέναι), middle/passive infinitive (accents the Penult, e.g., βεβλάσθαι) and middle/passive participle (accents the Penult, e.g., πεπαυμένος); some 2nd aorist imperatives (see Smyth 424b, 426b, e.g., ἐλθέ); and enclitic verbs (εἰμί and φημί; see Smyth 424a, 426e).

2. if the Ultima is SHORT and the word is 3+ syllables, accent Acute on the Antepenult.

3. if the Ultima is SHORT, the word is 2 syllables, and the Penult is LONG, accent Circumflex on the Penult.

4. if the Ultima is SHORT, the word is 2 syllables, and the Penult is SHORT, accent Acute on the Penult.



For example, a long Ultima trumps everything else (Rule 1): thus ἔχεις, κινδυνεύει, τυγχάνω, and γιγνώσκει. If the Ultima is short, the number of syllables in the word comes into play, with words of three or more syllables accenting the Antepenult (Rule 2): thus παραγίγνεται, εἴληφεν, καταμέμοφομαι, and περιέστηκεν. For two syllable words with a short Ultima, the length of the Penult determines the accent. A long Penult receives a Circumflex accent (Rule 3), as in ἦσαν, εἶπον, οἶσθα, and οἶμαι, while a short Penult receives an Acute accent (Rule 4), as in φέρε, λέγε, σκέψαι, and ἴσμεν. All examples have been taken from Plato's *Meno*.

Verbal accents are thus said to be *recessive* because they want to fall as close to the Antepenult as they can; that is, they recede from the last syllable of the word, the Ultima. These Rules of course rely upon the standard methods of both denoting syllables and of determining long and short syllables, as referenced below. There is one *exception* to these Rules: that the accent cannot recede further than the augment or reduplication: e.g., ἦλθον (Rule 3) and ἀφίγμεθα (Rule 2) but προσῆλθον and ἀφῆμαι.

### THE NAMES OF SYLLABLES AND SYLLABIFICATION

As the Greek accent always falls on one of the last three syllables of a word, those syllables are named, from right to left: the Ultima (the “last” syllable), the Penult (short for *Paenultima*, meaning “the almost last”), and Antepenult (short for *Antepaenultima*, meaning “the one before the almost last”). To revisit some above examples, *καταμέφομαι*, *κινδυνεύει*, *τυγχάνω*, and *οἶμαι* can be thus described:

	<u>Antepenult</u>	<u>Penult</u>	<u>Ultima</u>
κατα	μέμ	φο	μαι
κιν	δυ	νεύ	ει
	τυγ	χά	νω
		οἶ	μαι

*καταμέφομαι* accents on the Antepenult, and *κινδυνεύει*, *τυγχάνω*, and *οἶμαι* all accent on the Penult.<sup>6</sup>

As for syllabification, in general, Greek syllables usually divide after the vowel or diphthong, unless that creates a consonant cluster in the following syllable that is unpronounceable, in which case, the consonant cluster is divided in order to produce a pronounceable syllable. The test for pronounceability is: can any Greek word start with these letters? In *καταμέφομαι* the Antepenult cannot divide after the *έ* because the resulting consonant cluster *μφ* cannot begin a Greek word and needs to be split between syllables. So too must the unpronounceable *νδ* be divided in *κινδυνεύει* and the *γχ* in *τυγχάνω*. Note that syllables always have a vowel or diphthong but some syllables may not have a consonant.

Furthermore, certain accents are restricted to certain syllables, the *basic rule for accenting syllables*, as shown below:

<u>Antepenult</u>	<u>Penult</u>	<u>Ultima</u>
Acute	Acute	Acute
	Circumflex	Circumflex
		Grave

Acute accents can fall on any of the possible accent positions, and on long or short syllables (see below). As a heavier accent, the Circumflex can only occur toward the end of the word, and only on long syllables (see below). Grave accents are found in composition, when a word that accents Acute on the Ultima is followed by a non-

<sup>6</sup> Words can be described according to their accent: Oxytone (Acute on Ultima, e.g., *ἀγών*), Paroxytone (Acute on Penult, e.g., *βαδίζοι*), Proparoxytone (Acute on Antepenult, e.g., *καταμέφομαι*), Perispomenon (Circumflex on Ultima, e.g., *δοκεῖ*), Properispomenon (Circumflex on Penult, e.g., *κῆρυξ*), Barytone (no accent on Ultima). As both Smyth 158 and Chandler 10 point out, contra Betts and Henry 2003, 281, Paroxytones, Proparoxytones, and Perispomena are also Barytones.

enclitic word, and the Acute accent becomes Grave. E.g. (Plato, *Meno*, 74d4; vowels with Grave accents are underlined): Ἀεὶ εἰς πολλὰ ἀφικνούμεθα, ἀλλὰ μὴ μοι οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ ταῦτα ἐνὶ τινὶ προσαγορεύεις ὀνόματι, καὶ φῆς οὐδὲν αὐτῶν . . . Note the two examples of Acute accents followed by enclitic words, which allows them to keep their Acute accent: μὴ μοι and ἐνὶ τινι.

### DETERMINING THE LENGTH OF SYLLABLES

The length of a syllable is determined by the quantity of its vowel or diphthong. Diphthongs are long (αι, ει, οι, υι, αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου), with two exceptions: αι and οι at the very ends of words (nouns and verbs) are short. For instance in καταμέφομαι (Rule 2), the Ultima is short, but in ἀκολουθήσαις (Rule 1), the Ultima is long because αι are not the very last letters of the word. There is a sub-exception to this αι/οι rule: that these diphthongs are long when they are at the ends of Optative verbs: such as βαδίζοι, τυχάνοι, and δοξάζοι (Rule 1).

As for non-diphthong vowels, some are short by nature: ε and ο, as well as short α, ι, and υ. The other vowels are long by nature: η/η, ω/ω, and α, and ā, ī, and ū. Note that α, ι, and υ can either be short or long. In general, when these vowels appear in verbal endings, they are short: e.g., -α, -οιμι/-αιμι, all endings in -μεθα, -ας, -ητι, -ουσιν/ωσιν, -αν, -ασι, -εσαν.

### CONTRACT VERBS

For accenting contract verbs, apply the above Rules to the uncontracted verb form. The contract vowel (α, ε, ο) always contracts with the verbal ending.<sup>7</sup> If the accent falls on the first syllable to be contracted, then the contracted syllable receives a Circumflex, if on the second syllable, then the contraction receives an Acute. E.g.: (syllables for contraction are underlined)

δοκεῖ = δοκέ <u>ει</u>	(Rule 1)
δοκῶ = δοκέ <u>ω</u>	(Rule 1)
σκόπει = σκό <u>πεε</u>	(Rule 2)
ἐποίεις = ἐ <u>ποίηε</u> ς	(Rule 2)
ζητοῦντες = ζη <u>τέον</u> τες	(Rule 2)

<sup>7</sup> There is a hierarchy that determines how the contracted syllables combine: ο > α > ε. That is, the resulting vowel/diphthong reflects the flavor of the dominant vowel. Thus ο plus any other vowel produces some kind of ο: ω, φ, ου, οι. And α plus any kind of α or ε (including η) yields some kind of α: α, α. And ε plus any kind of ε yields some kind of ε: ει, η, η. If a contraction involves an iota, the iota shows up, either as a subscript (α, η, φ) or diphthong (ει, οι).

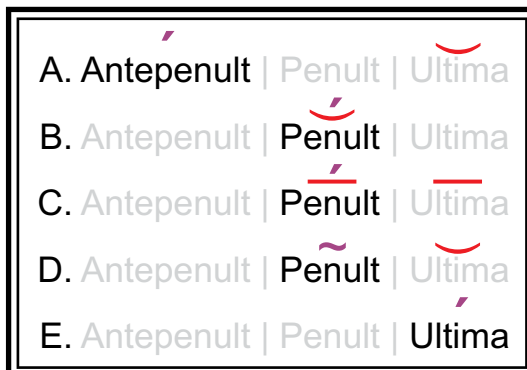
ζητούντων = ζη <u>τε</u> όντων	(Rule 1; NB: the long Ultima precludes a Circumflex)
όρᾶν = ό <u>ρά</u> εεν	(Rule 2; NB: the “spurious diphthong” of ε + ε = ει in the infinitival ending, not reflected in the α/ο contract verbs)
άφικνούμεθα = άφικνε <u>όμε</u> θα	(Rule 2; NB: the Antepenult cannot have a Circumflex)
τιμώης = τι <u>μα</u> οίης	(Rule 1; NB: the long Ultima precludes a Circumflex)

### ACCENTING NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Unlike verbal accents, noun and adjective accents are said to be *persistent* because they tend to stay on the same vowel/diphthong within the word, as determined by the Nominative form.<sup>8</sup> They may move or change only if the quantity of the Ultima changes and/or the stem of the word lengthens, as in most third declension forms. The position of the accent in the Nominative form is one that cannot always be predicted and needs to be learned. The above Rules can be adjusted to apply to nouns as well, with the standard exceptions.<sup>9</sup> A thorough grasp of the Rules for accenting verbs is required before you can accent nouns and adjectives.

### FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION OBSERVATIONS

There are five initial accent possibilities for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension words: (A.) Acute on

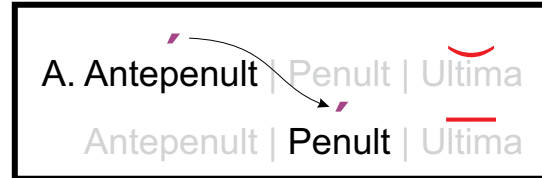


<sup>8</sup> Note that while some nouns and adjectives appear to follow the Rules for accenting their Nominative forms (e.g., άνθρωπος, δούλος, λόγος), many do not (e.g., άγρός, άγορά, έλπίς).

<sup>9</sup> These are 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns that accent Acute on the Ultima, but Circumflex in the Genitive/Dative singular and plural; the Circumflex Genitive plural of 1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns (άων → ὤν); and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns with monosyllabic stems, which accent on the Ultima in the Genitive/Dative singular and plural, but otherwise on the Penult (for exceptions, see Smyth 252a). γυνή also follows the accent pattern of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension monosyllabic stems, as do the singular forms of πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, άνήρ, and πᾶς/πᾶν. Additionally, note that 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns whose forms are affected by quantitative metathesis retain the original accent before the metathesis; e.g., πόλις (Rule 2) → πόλεως (Smyth 271).

Antepenult, (B.) Acute on short Penult, (C.) Acute on long Penult, (D.) Circumflex on Penult, and (E.) Acute on Ultima. These will be discussed in order.

A. If the noun accents Acute on the Antepenult, it stays Acute as long as the Ultima remains SHORT; if the Ultima becomes LONG, then the accent becomes Acute on the Penult.



For example, ἄνθρωπος. The accent stays Acute on the Antepenult in the short Ultima forms (Rule 2): ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωποι. The long Ultima forms follow Rule 1: ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπων, ἀνθρώπων, ἀνθρώπων.

B. If the noun accents Acute on the Penult, and the Penult is SHORT, the accent stays Acute on the Penult.<sup>10</sup>



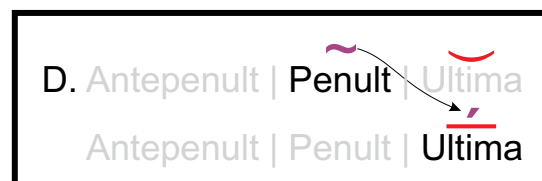
For example, λόγος, with its short Ultima forms (Rule 4): λόγον, λόγοι. Its long Ultima forms also accent the Penult (Rule 1): λόγου, λόγῳ, λόγων, λόγους, λόγοις.

C. If the noun accents Acute on the Penult, and the Penult is LONG, then it stays Acute as long as the Ultima remains LONG; if the Ultima becomes SHORT, the accent is Circumflex on the Penult.



For example, κρήνη. A long Ultima allows the accent to stay Acute on the Penult (Rule 1): κρήνης, κρήνη, κρήνην, κρήνας, κρήναις. In the short Ultima form the accent changes to a Circumflex (Rule 3): κρήναι.

D. If the noun accents Circumflex on the Penult, it stays Circumflex as long as the Ultima remains SHORT; if the Ultima becomes LONG, then the accent is Acute on the Penult.



For example, δοῦλος. A short Ultima allows the accent to stay Circumflex (Rule 3): δοῦλον, δοῦλοι. In the long Ultima forms the accent becomes Acute (Rule 1): δούλου, δούλω, δούλων, δούλους, δούλοις.

<sup>10</sup> The notable exception to this is δέσποτα (Voc.) from δεσπότης (Nom.).

E. If the noun accents Acute on the Ultima, aside from its exceptional forms (Genitive/Dative singular/plural; see note 8), the accent stays Acute on the Ultima.

For example, θεός: θεόν, θεοί, θεούς, and ἀγορά: ἀγοράν, ἀγοραί, ἀγοράς.

E. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

(But see note 8)

### THIRD DECLENSION OBSERVATIONS

There are six initial accent possibilities for 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension words: (F.) Acute on Antepenult, (G.) Acute on Penult, (H.) Circumflex on Penult, (I.) Acute on short Ultima, (J.) Acute on long Ultima, and (K.) Acute on monosyllabic stem. The accent remains the same kind and on the same vowel/diphthong as it is in the Nominative form, unless that position violates a Rule or the basic rule for accenting syllables (see above). In addition, the accent cannot recede farther than its position in the Nominative singular (see I and J below). Note that 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension case endings are short except for the Genitive plural.

F. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

G. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

H. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

I. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

J. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

K. Stem

F. Acute on Antepenult. For example, ὄνομα (Rule 2). The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively pushes the accented syllable ὄ beyond the syllables that can receive an accent (the basic rule for accenting syllables): e.g., ὄνοματος. In the short Ultima forms, the Acute moves to the Antepenult

F. Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

Original Antepenult | Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

Additional syllable(s) | Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

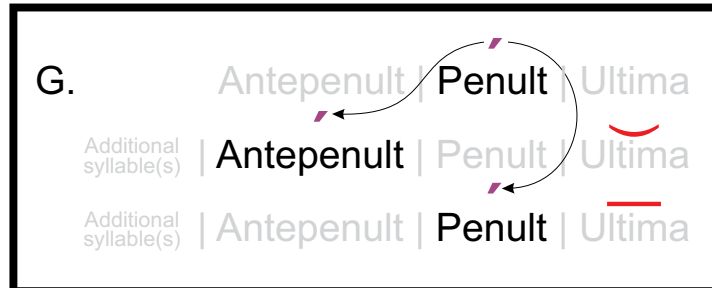
Original Antepenult | Antepenult | Penult | Ultima

(Rule 2): ὄνοματος, ὄνοματι, ὄνοματα, ὄνομασιν. The long Ultima form follows Rule 1: ὄνομάτων.

G. Acute on Penult.

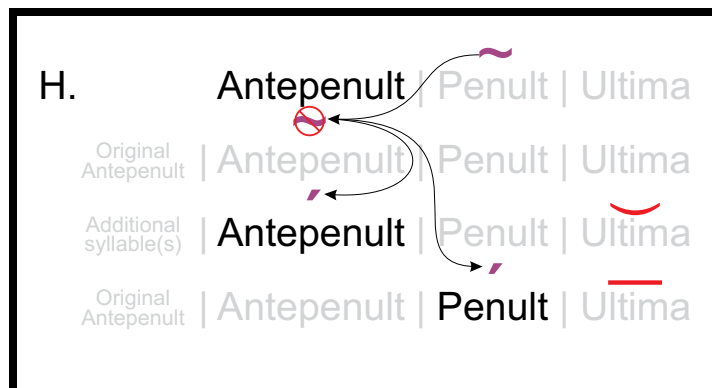
For example, δαίμων (Rule 1) or γράμμα (Rule 4).<sup>11</sup> The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively moves the accented syllable to the Antepenult in the short Ultima forms

(Rule 2): δαίμονος, δαίμονι, δαίμονα, δαίμονες, δαίμονας, δαίμοσιν, γράμματος, γράμματι, γράμματα, γράμμασιν. The long Ultima forms follow Rule 1: δαιμόνων and γραμμάτων.

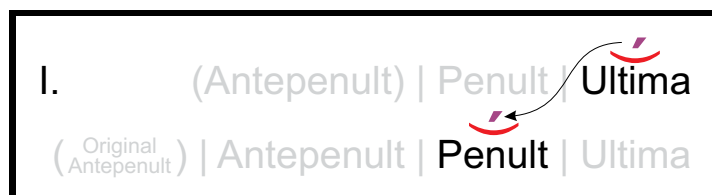


H. Circumflex on Penult. For example, κῆρυξ (Rule 3). The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively moves the accented syllable κῆ to the Antepenult (e.g., κηρυκος), which cannot receive a Circumflex (the basic rule for accenting syllables). Thus the accent becomes Acute in the short Ultima forms

(Rule 2): κήρυκος, κήρυκι, κήρυκα, κήρυκες, κήρυκας, κήρυξιν. The long Ultima form follows Rule 1: κηρύκων.



I. Acute on short Ultima. For example, ἐλπίς. The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively moves the accented syllable πί to the Penult, which is kept throughout the declension because this violates no Rule (see B. above). The short Ultima forms



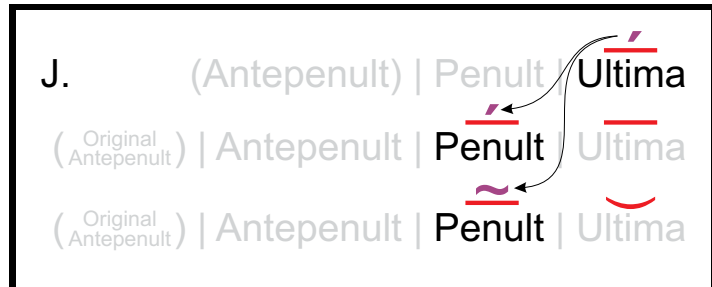
<sup>11</sup> This pattern also applies to the -εσ- stems like τριήρης and γένος (Smyth 264) and the ι or υ stems like πόλις or ἄστυ (Smyth 268).



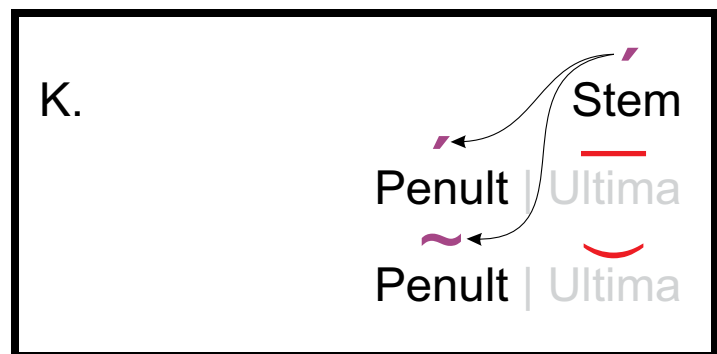
behave as if following Rule 4: ἐλπίδος, ἐλπίδι, ἐλπίδες, ἐλπίσιν.<sup>12</sup> The long Ultima form follows Rule 1: ἐπίδων.

J. Acute on long Ultima.

For example, ἀγών. The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively moves the accented syllable ῶν to the Penult, where it stays throughout the declension because this violates no Rule (see B. and I. above). In the short Ultima forms the accent becomes Circumflex, as if following Rule 3: ἀγῶνος, ἀγῶνι, ἀγῶνα, ἀγῶνες, ἀγῶνας, ἀγῶσιν (see note 11). The long Ultima form follows Rule 1: ἀγώνων.



K. Acute on monosyllabic stem. For example, αἶξ and νύξ. The additional syllable in the oblique cases effectively moves the accented syllable to the Penult, where it stays because this violates no Rule (see B., I., and J. above). Aside from their exceptional forms (Genitive/Dative singular/plural; see note 8), the long-vowel αἶξ follows Rule 3: αἶγα, αἶγες, αἶγας, while the short-vowel νύξ follows Rule 4: νύκτα, νύκτες, νύκτας.



### SUMMARY

The accent of finite verbs can be calculated according to the Rules. Nouns and adjectives keep the same accents on the same vowel/diphthong as they are in the Nominative form, but adjust their accents to accommodate the Rules as well as the basic rule for accenting syllables.

<sup>12</sup> Because the accent cannot recede farther than its position in the Nominative singular form, nouns and adjectives that follow the patterns in I. and J. effectively behave like disyllabic words. Hence their short Ultima forms follow respectively either Rule 4 or Rule 3.

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## Accenting Ancient Greek Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives

## Appendix 1

NAMES of the last three syllables in Greek words:

	ANTEPENULT	PENULT	ULTIMA
καταμέφομαι →	κατα	μέμ	φο μαι
κινδυνεύει →	κιν	δυ	νεύ ει
τυγχάνω →		τυγ	χά νω

Possible ACCENTS for each syllable:

ANTEPENULT	PENULT	ULTIMA
Acute	Acute	Acute
	Circumflex	Circumflex
		Grave

LONG and SHORT syllables are determined by the length of their vowels / diphthongs:

LONG

ᾱ ἠ/ῆ ὦ/ῶ  
 ᾱ ῖ ῦ  
 αι ει οι υι αυ ευ ηυ ου

SHORT

ε ο  
 α ι υ  
 αι οι at the *very* ends of words (except Optatives)

Rules for VERBS:

- ultima is LONG: accent acute on penult χαίρει λαμβάνεις
- ultima is SHORT & word is 3 or more syllables: accent acute on antepenult λάμβανε
- ultima is SHORT & word is 2 syllables & penult is LONG: accent circumflex on penult χαίρε
- ultima is SHORT & word is 2 syllables & penult is SHORT: accent acute on penult φέρε

Guidelines for CONTRACT VERBS (-έω, -άω, -όω):

- accent the uncontracted form φιλέ-εις (Rule 1) τίμα-ε (Rule 2) φιλέ-ετε (Rule 2) φιλέ-ομεθα (Rule 2)
- make the contraction φιλεις τιμα φιλειτε φιλουμεθα
- if the accent in A. falls on the first contracted syllable, then this syllable gets a circumflex φιλεις φιλειτε
- if the accent in A. falls on the second contracted syllable, then this syllable gets an acute φιλούμεθα
- if not, the accent stays where it is in A. τίμα

NAMES of the last three syllables in Greek words:

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κινδυνεύει →	κιν	δυ	νεύ ει
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Acute	Acute	Acute
	Circumflex	Circumflex
		Grave

LONG and SHORT syllables are determined by the length of their vowels / diphthongs:

LONG

ᾱ ἠ/ῆ ὦ/ῶ  
 ᾱ ῖ ῦ  
 αι ει οι υι αυ ευ ηυ ου

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ε ο  
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 αι οι at the *very* ends of words (except Optatives)

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- if not, the accent stays where it is in A. τίμα

## Verb Accent Practice

## Appendix 2

Accent the following verbs according to the Rules, marking the number of the Rule used in the blank. \* = contract verb, \*\* = exception

1 ___ αίρησουσιν	22 ___ ἔγνω	43 ___ νοσοῦμεν*
2 ___ ἄκουε	23 ___ ἔγραφον	44 ___ οἴκεις*
3 ___ ἀνηλθον**	24 ___ εἶποιμι	45 ___ ὀρατε*
4 ___ ἀφικετο	25 ___ εἰρηκας	46 ___ παυε
5 ___ βαινε	26 ___ ἔμαθον	47 ___ πειθε
6 ___ βασιλευει	27 ___ ἐπαυοντο	48 ___ πεποηκασιν
7 ___ βεβλαπται	28 ___ ἐφευγομεν	49 ___ πιπτε
8 ___ βλαψειν	29 ___ ἐφευγου	50 ___ ποιουμαι*
9 ___ βλεπε	30 ___ ἐφυγομεν	51 ___ σπευδε
10 ___ βοα*	31 ___ ἔχε	52 ___ τιμα*
11 ___ γεγραμμαι	32 ___ ἦλθον	53 ___ τιμα*
12 ___ γιγνεται	33 ___ ἦχθην	54 ___ τιμωμεν*
13 ___ γραφε	34 ___ θῦε	55 ___ τρεψετε
14 ___ δεχομεθα	35 ___ θῦσουσιν	56 ___ φευγε
15 ___ διωκεις	36 ___ κελευετε	57 ___ φευξομαι
16 ___ διωξομεν	37 ___ λεγε	58 ___ φευξη
17 ___ δουλευει	38 ___ λειπε	59 ___ φιλειν*
18 ___ δουλευσουσιν	39 ___ λεξεις	60 ___ φοβουμεθα*
19 ___ ἐβεβουλευτο	40 ___ μελλησω	61 ___ φυλαξουσιν
20 ___ ἐβλαφθην	41 ___ μενε	62 ___ φυλαττομεν
21 ___ ἐβουλευμην	42 ___ μενειν	63 ___ χαιρε

## Verb Accent Practice Answers

## Appendix 3

Accent the following verbs according to the Rules, marking the number of the Rule used in the blank. \* = contract verb, \*\* = exception

2 αἰρήσουσιν	1 ἔγνων	2 νοσοῦμεν*
2 ἄκουε	2 ἔγραφον	1 οἰκεῖς*
2 ἀνῆλθον**	2 εἴποιμι	2 ὀράτε*
2 ἀφίκετο	2 εἶρηκας	3 παῦε
3 βαῖνε	2 ἔμαθον	3 πείθε
1 βασιλεύει	2 ἐπαύοντο	2 πεποιήκασιν
2 βέβλαπται	2 ἐφεύγομεν	3 πίπτε
1 βλάψειν	1 ἐφεύγου	2 ποιοῦμαι*
4 βλέπε	2 ἐφύγομεν	3 σπεῦδε
1 βοᾶ*	4 ἔχε	2 τίμα*
2 γέγραμμαι	3 ἦλθον	1 τιμᾶ*
2 γίγνεται	1 ἦχθην	2 τιμῶμεν*
4 γράφε	3 θῦε	2 τρέψετε
2 δεχόμεθα	2 θύσουσιν	3 φεῦγε
1 διώκεις	2 κελεύετε	2 φεύξομαι
2 διώξομεν	4 λέγε	1 φεύξη
1 δουλεύει	3 λείπε	1 φιλεῖν*
2 δουλεύσουσιν	1 λέξεις	2 φοβούμεθα*
2 ἐβεβούλευτο	1 μελλήσω	2 φυλάξουσιν
1 ἐβλάφθην	4 μένε	2 φυλάττομεν
1 ἐβουλεύμην	1 μένειν	3 χαῖρε

## Verb Accent Practice 2

## Appendix 4

Accent the following verbs according to the Rules, marking the number of the Rule used in the blank.

- |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 ___ πεπονθατε | 6 ___ θαυμαζειν | 11 ___ έχω     |
| 2 ___ ειρηκασιν | 7 ___ τιμησατω  | 12 ___ γεγονεν |
| 3 ___ έλκε      | 8 ___ άκουσεσθε | 13 ___ μειναι  |
| 4 ___ βουλοιμην | 9 ___ ειη       | 14 ___ ήκε     |
| 5 ___ παριεμαι  | 10 ___ κτεινε   | 15 ___ βαλλε   |

Accent the following contract verbs according to the Rules, showing the accented uncontracted form and marking the number of the Rule used in the blank.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 ___ φιλοιην = _____   | 15 ___ έφιλουμην = _____ |
| 2 ___ φοβουμαι = _____  | 16 ___ κινοιντο = _____  |
| 3 ___ τιμαται = _____   | 17 ___ κινουσιν = _____  |
| 4 ___ ήγουνται = _____  | 18 ___ κινουμεθα = _____ |
| 5 ___ ποιουντες = _____ | 19 ___ ένικας = _____    |
| 6 ___ άξιω = _____      | 20 ___ ένικωντο = _____  |
| 7 ___ έωρων = _____     | 21 ___ πληρωτο = _____   |
| 8 ___ έωρατε = _____    | 22 ___ ήξιουτε = _____   |
| 9 ___ έτιμωμεθα = _____ | 23 ___ ήξιουν = _____    |
| 10 ___ τιμωμεν = _____  | 24 ___ άξιουσθε = _____  |
| 11 ___ δηλοι = _____    | 25 ___ πονεις = _____    |
| 12 ___ έδηλους = _____  | 26 ___ έπονει = _____    |
| 13 ___ δηλουν = _____   | 27 ___ πονου = _____     |
| 14 ___ τιμαν = _____    | 28 ___ πονουμεν = _____  |

## Verb Accent Practice 2

## Appendix 5

Accent the following verbs according to the Rules, marking the number of the Rule used in the blank.

2 πεπόνθατε	1 θαυμάζειν	1 ἔχω
2 εἰρήκασιν	1 τιμησάτω	2 γέγονεν
4 ἔλκε	2 ἀκούσεσθε	3 μείναι
1 βουλοίμην	1 εἴη	3 ἦκε
2 παρίεμαι	3 κτεῖνε	4 βάλλε

Accent the following contract verbs according to the Rules, showing the accented uncontracted form and marking the number of the Rule used in the blank.

1 φιλοῖην = φιλέ <u>ο</u> ίην	1 ἐφιλούμην = ἐφιλέ <u>ο</u> μην
2 φοβοῦμαι = φοβέ <u>ο</u> μαι	2 κινούντο = κινέ <u>ο</u> ιντο
2 τιμάται = τιμά <u>ε</u> ται	2 κινούσιν = κινέ <u>ο</u> ουσιν
2 ἡγούνται = ἡγέ <u>ο</u> νται	2 κινούμεθα = κινέ <u>ο</u> μεθα
2 ποιοῦντες = ποιέ <u>ο</u> ντες	2 ἐνίκας = ἐνικά <u>ε</u> ς
1 ἀξιῶ = ἀξιό <u>ω</u>	2 ἐνικῶντο = ἐνικά <u>ο</u> ντο
2 ἐώρων = ἐώρα <u>ο</u> ν	2 πληρῶτο = πληρό <u>ο</u> ιτο
2 ἐωράτε = ἐωρά <u>ε</u> τε	2 ἤξιοῦτε = ἤξιό <u>ε</u> τε
2 ἐτιμώμεθα = ἐτιμα <u>ο</u> μεθα	2 ἤξιουν = ἤξιό <u>ο</u> ν
2 τιμῶμεν = τιμά <u>ο</u> ιμεν	2 ἀξιοῦσθε = ἀξιό <u>ε</u> σθε
1 δηλοῖ = δηλό <u>ε</u> ι	1 πονεῖς = πονέ <u>ε</u> ις
2 ἐδήλους = ἐδήλο <u>ε</u> ς	2 ἐπόνει = ἐπόνε <u>ε</u>
2 δηλοῦν = δηλό <u>ε</u> εν	1 πονοῦ = πονέ <u>ο</u> υ
2 τιμᾶν = τιμά <u>ε</u> εν	2 πονοῦμεν = πονέ <u>ο</u> μεν

## Noun and Adjective Accent Practice

## Appendix 6

Given the Nominative form of the following nouns, accent their oblique forms:

1. ἄγγελος	ἄγγελω	ἄγγελοι	ἄγγελους	ἄγγελοις	ἄγγελον
2. ἀγορά	ἀγοραν	ἀγορας (gen)	ἀγοραι	ἀγορων	ἀγοραις
3. ἀγρός	ἀγρου	ἀγρων	ἀγρον	ἀγρω	ἀγροι
4. ἀδελφός	ἀδελφον	ἀδελφους	ἀδελφοι	ἀδελφοις	ἀδελφων
5. αἰτία	αἰτία	αἰτίας (gen)	αἰτίαι	αἰτίων	αἰτίαν
6. ἄνεμος	ἄνεμοι	ἄνεμους	ἄνεμοις	ἄνεμον	ἄνεμου
7. ἀρετή	ἀρετης	ἀρετας	ἀρετη	ἀρετην	ἀρεταις
8. βάρβαρος	βαρβαροι	βαρβαρον	βαρβαρω	βαρβαρων	βαρβαρου
9. βίος	βιω	βιου	βιον	βιοι	βιοις
10. γέρων	γεροντα	γεροντος	γεροντι	γεροντες	γεροντων
11. γράμμα	γραμματι	γραμματα	γραμμασι	γραμματος	γραμματων
12. δαίμων	δαιμονες	δαιμονων	δαιμοσιν	δαιμονα	δαιμονι
13. δεῖπνον	δειπνω	δειπνου	δειπνα	δειπνοις	δειπνων
14. δεσπότης	δεσποτου	δεσποτην	δεσποται	δεσποτων	δεσποτας
15. δῆμος	δημον	δημοις	δημου	δημοι	δημους
16. διδάσκαλος	διδασκαλον	διδασκαλω	διδασκαλοι	διδασκαλων	διδασκαλοις
17. δίκη	δικην	δικης	δικας	δικων	δικαι
18. δοῦλος	δουλου	δουλω	δουλοι	δουλον	δουλων
19. δῶρον	δωρα	δωρου	δωρω	δωρων	δωροις
20. ἕξοδος	ἕξοδοι	ἕξοδον	ἕξοδους	ἕξοδω	ἕξοδων
21. ἔργον	ἐργω	ἐργα	ἐργου	ἐργων	ἐργοις
22. ἑσπέρα	ἑσπερας(gen)	ἑσπερα	ἑσπεραι	ἑσπεραις	ἑσπερων
23. ἑταῖρος	ἑταιρον	ἑταιροι	ἑταιρους	ἑταιροις	ἑταιρου
24. ἥλιος	ἥλιου	ἥλιους	ἥλιους	ἥλιον	ἥλιοι
25. θάλαττα	θαλαττης	θαλατται	θαλατταν	θαλαττη	θαλαττας
26. θεράπων	θεραποντας	θεραποντων	θεραποντι	θεραποντες	θεραπουσιν
27. κῦμα	κυματι	κυματα	κυματων	κυμασιν	κυματος
28. κύων	κυνος	κυνα	κυνες	κυνι	κυνας
29. λιμήν	λιμενα	λιμενες	λιμενων	λιμενος	λιμεσιν
30. νύξ	νυκτος	νυκτα	νυκτες	νυξιν	νυκτος
31. σῶμα	σωματα	σωματος	σωμασιν	σωματων	σωματι
32. τεκών	τεκοντες	τεκοντα	τεκοντων	τεκουσιν	τεκοντας
33. φύλαξ	φυλακα	φυλακος	φυλακες	φυλακας	φυλακων



## Noun and Adjective Accent Practice Answers

## Appendix 7

Given the Nominative form of the following nouns, accent their oblique forms:

1. ἄγγελος	ἄγγέλῳ	ἄγγελοι	ἄγγέλους	ἄγγέλοις	ἄγγελον
2. ἀγορά	ἀγοράν	ἀγορᾶς (gen)	ἀγοραί	ἀγορῶν	ἀγοραῖς
3. ἀγρός	ἀγροῦ	ἀγρῶν	ἀγρόν	ἀγρῶ	ἀγροί
4. ἀδελφός	ἀδελφόν	ἀδελφούς	ἀδελφοί	ἀδελφοῖς	ἀδελφῶν
5. αἰτία	αἰτίᾳ	αἰτίας (gen)	αἰτίαι	αἰτιῶν	αἰτίαν
6. ἄνεμος	ἄνεμοι	ἀνέμους	ἀνέμοις	ἄνεμον	ἀνέμου
7. ἀρετή	ἀρετῆς	ἀρετάς	ἀρετῆ	ἀρετήν	ἀρεταῖς
8. βάρβαρος	βάρβαροι	βάρβαρον	βαρβάρῳ	βαρβάρων	βαρβάρου
9. βίος	βίῳ	βίου	βίον	βίοι	βίοις
10. γέρον	γέροντα	γέροντος	γέροντι	γέροντες	γερόντων
11. γράμμα	γράμματι	γράμματα	γράμμασι	γράμματος	γραμμάτων
12. δαίμων	δαίμονες	δαιμόνων	δαίμοσιν	δαίμονα	δαίμονι
13. δεῖπνον	δεῖπνῳ	δεῖπνου	δεῖπνα	δεῖπνοις	δεῖπνων
14. δεσπότης	δεσπότηου	δεσπότην	δεσπόται	δεσποτῶν	δεσπότης
15. δῆμος	δῆμον	δήμοις	δήμου	δῆμοι	δήμους
16. διδάσκαλος	διδάσκαλον	διδασκάλῳ	διδάσκαλοι	διδασκάλων	διδασκάλους
17. δίκη	δίκην	δίκης	δίκας	δικῶν	δίκαι
18. δοῦλος	δούλου	δούλῳ	δοῦλοι	δοῦλον	δούλων
19. δῶρον	δῶρα	δώρου	δώρῳ	δώρων	δώροις
20. ἔξοδος	ἔξοδοι	ἔξοδον	ἔξόδους	ἔξοδῳ	ἔξοδῶν
21. ἔργον	ἔργῳ	ἔργα	ἔργου	ἔργων	ἔργοις
22. ἑσπέρα	ἑσπέρας (gen)	ἑσπέρα	ἑσπέραι	ἑσπέραις	ἑσπερῶν
23. ἑταῖρος	ἑταῖρον	ἑταῖροι	ἑταίρους	ἑταίροις	ἑταίρου
24. ἥλιος	ἡλίου	ἡλίους	ἡλίους	ἥλιον	ἥλιοι
25. θάλαττα	θαλάττης	θάλατται	θάλατταν	θαλάττη	θαλάττας
26. θεράπων	θεράποντας	θεραπόντων	θεράποντι	θεράποντες	θεράπουσιν
27. κύμα	κύματι	κύματα	κυμάτων	κύμασιν	κύματος
28. κύων	κυνός	κύνα	κύνες	κυνί	κύνας
29. λιμήν	λιμένα	λιμένες	λιμένων	λιμένος	λιμέσιν
30. νύξ	νυκτός	νύκτα	νύκτες	νυξίν	νυκτός
31. σῶμα	σώματα	σώματος	σώμασιν	σωμάτων	σώματι
32. τεκόν	τεκόντες	τεκόντα	τεκόντων	τεκοῦσιν	τεκόντας
33. φύλαξ	φύλακα	φύλακος	φύλακες	φύλακας	φυλάκων