

1. *Proclitics and enclitics*

Proclitics and *enclitics* generally have no accent. Both groups consist of small words that attach themselves so closely to an adjoining word that a separate accent is not felt to be necessary.

Proclitics (προκλίνω, lean forward) are words that attach themselves closely to the following word.

Proclitics: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ (forms of the definite article)
ἐν, ἐκ, εἰς (=εἰς) (prepositions)
εἰ, ὥς (introductory conjunctions)
οὐ (negative adverb, usually introductory)

Enclitics (ἐγκλίνω, lean on, cf. *incline*) are words that attach themselves closely to the preceding word.

Enclitics always change a grave on the preceding word to acute.

Enclitics generally force the addition of a second accent when

- 1/ after acute the combination of a word+enclitic creates more than two unaccented syllables
- 2/ after circumflex the combination creates more than one unaccented syllable.

Enclitics: μου, μοι, με ; σου, σοι, σε (personal pronouns)
εἶμι, κτλ. ; φημι, κτλ. (irregular verbs)
γε, τε, τοι, περ (particles)
τις, τι (indefinite pronouns: “some”)
που, πη, ποι, ποθεν, ποτε, πω, πως (indefinite adverbs)

Examples: ποταμός τις, ποταμοί τινες, κωμῶν τις
ἄνθρωπός τις, ἄνθρωποί τινες
ἀνθρώπου τινός, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν
ἀνθρώπου τινός, πλοῖόν τι

Enclitics worksheet (use the examples above as your model)

ἐγὼ μὲν κτλ	ἐγὼ γε
καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ κτλ	καὶ με καὶ σε
ὁ ἀγρὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ κτλ	ὁ ἀγρὸς τε καὶ ἡ γῆ
τὴν θάλατταν κτλ	θαλατταν τινα
τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ κτλ	ἀνθρωπῳ μοι
τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ κτλ	ἀνθρωπῳ τινι