
More on Greek Accentuation

1. *Verbs: see handout #1*

2. *Nouns and adjectives*

The accent of *nouns* and *adjectives* is in general *persistent*, that is, the other cases will accent the same syllable as the nominative wherever possible. When the final syllable is long, the accent will often be forced to shift. (The position of the accent in the nominative form must be memorized).

Thus:	ἄνθρωπος	
	ἄνθρώπου	} Acute can fall only on the final two syllables
	ἄνθρώπῳ	} due to long final syllable: thus the accent shifts right
	ἄνθρωπον	
	οἶκος	
	οἴκου	} Circumflex cannot stand due to final long syllable, thus changes to acute
	σῶμα	
	σώματος	} Circumflex can be used only on final two syllables, thus changes to acute

Important exceptions are:

- (1) Nouns and adjectives of the first (α) and second (ο) declensions with an acute on the final syllable will have a circumflex in the genitive and dative: σκιά, σκιάς, σκιάῃ, σκιῶν, σκιάϊς ; θεός, θεοῦ, θεῷ, θεῶν, θεοῖς.
- (2) Nouns of the first declension regularly have a circumflex on the last syllable of the genitive plural: νίκη, νικῶν ; θάλαττα, θαλαττῶν.
- (3) Final -αι, and -οι are regarded as short: thus ἄνθρωποι (NOT ἄνθρώποι!).

Nouns worksheet (complete on a separate sheet of paper):

For each of the following nouns, write out the full paradigm —nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative singular and plural. The forms should by now come easily, so be sure to concentrate on getting the accents right. DO NOT look up the charts in your textbook.

ὁ ἀγρός

ὁ λίθος

ὁ ἥλιος

ὁ δοῦλος

τὸ ἄροτρον

τὸ δεῖπνον