

## Athenaze 1β

### Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 1β
- principles of Greek accentuation
- the accentuation of enclitics

### Grammatical Terms and Items of Particular Importance for You to Learn

- acute, grave, and circumflex accent
- [contonation]
- [ultima, penult, antepenult]
- [recessive vs. persistent accent]
- enclitic
- [proclitic]

### Notes

- study my sheets on Greek Accentuation and Enclitics: we will be examining these subjects in more detail than the textbook does at this point. (See, however, *Athenaze* pp. 329-33.)
- most Greek verb forms have a recessive accent — that is, the accent will recede back toward the beginning of the verb so far as the rules of contonation allow. (We will deal with the exceptions as they come up; one that we have already met: the enclitic ἐστίν.)
  - this practice accounts for the difference between the accentuation of λύει and φιλεῖ — in the latter, the accent would originally have been on the -ε- of the stem (φιλ-έ-ει). When the -ε- is contracted, the accent remains in the same position, rising and then falling on final syllable (φιλ-έ-ει → φιλεῖ).
- with some exceptions, nouns and adjectives have a persistent accent: the accent will attempt to remain on the same syllable on which it appears in the nominative singular (in the case of adjectives, the masculine nominative singular).
- as we will see in the next unit, words like οὐ, ὄ, and ἦ have no accent because they “lean onto” the word that follows them. These are called proclitics.