

## ENCLITICS in CLASSICAL GREEK

A few words in Greek lean on the preceding word for their accent. These words are called "enclitics" and ordinarily do not bear any accent.

A. The genitive, dative, and accusative singular forms of the personal pronouns are enclitic, but emphatic forms bear their own accent:

	<u>Unaccented form</u>	<u>Accented form</u>	<u>Emphatic</u>
Gen	μου	μοῦ	ἐμοῦ
	σου	σοῦ	σοῦ
	οὔ	οὔ	οὔ
Dat.	μοι	μοί	ἐμοί
	σοι	σοί	σοί
	οί	οἶ	οἶ
Acc.	με	μέ	ἐμέ
	σε	σέ	σέ
	έ	έ	έ

B. The following indefinite pronouns and adverbs are enclitic, but they bear their own accent when used to ask a question:

<u>Unaccented form</u>	<u>Accented form</u>	<u>Interrogative</u>
τις, τι (someone, something)	τίς τί	τίς τί (who? what?)
τινος or του	τινός or τοῦ	τίνος or τοῦ
τινι or τῷ	τινί or τῷ	τίνι or τῷ
τινα, τι	τινά, τί	τίνα, τί
τινες, τινα	τινές, τινά	τίνες, τίνα
τινων	τινῶν	τίνων
τισι	τισί	τίσι
τινας, τινα	τινάς, τινά	τίνας, τίνα
πῆ (somehow)	πῆ	πῆ (how?)
ποθεν (from somewhere)	ποθέν	πόθεν (where from?)
ποι (to somewhere)	ποί	ποί (where to?)
που or ποθι (somewhere)	πού or ποθί	πού or πόθι (where?)
ποτε (some time)	ποτέ	πότε (when?)
πῶς (somehow)	πῶς	πῶς (how?)

C. The present indicative forms of εἰμί and φημί, except the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, are enclitic:

εἰμί I am, ἐστί s/he/it is, ἐσμέν we are, ἐστέ you are, εἰσί they are  
 φημί I say, φησί s/he says, φαμέν we say, φατέ you say, φασί they say

D. The particles γέ, τέ, πέρ, τοί and -δε are enclitic. By convention, -δε (always) and γέ, τέ, πέρ (sometimes) appear written as suffixes, as in: ὄδε, ἥδε, τόδε; ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε; εἶτε, οὔτε; εἶπερ, ὥσπερ.

Some poetic or dialectical forms of pronouns and particles are also enclitic.