

Accent Chart				
Accent is on:	Acc'd Syl. is:	Accent is:		
Ultima	Long	Not accus. & Not adj/noun in N/V	Circumflex <sup>eE</sup>	
		otherwise acute <sup>e</sup>		
	Short	No punctuation mark follows	Not followed by enclitic	Grave
		otherwise acute <sup>e</sup>		
Penult	Long	with short ultima	circumflex	If followed by enclitic, additional acute on ultima*
	otherwise acute <sup>E</sup>			
Antepenult	acute	Long ultima	acute on penult	If followed by enclitic, additional acute on ultima*
		otherwise no change		

<sup>e</sup> If followed by enclitic, a 1-syllable enclitic loses accent

<sup>E</sup> If followed by enclitic, a 2-syllable enclitic keeps accent

\* and 1-syllable enclitic loses accent.

**Nouns/Adjectives:** accent remains where it occurs in relation to the root form as often as permitted.

**Verbs:** accent moves as far left as the ultima allows.

### Enclitic Accenting:

#### General:

Enclitic tends to lose its accent in favor of the preceding word.

Acute can sustain syllable for 3 syllables, circumflex for 2

Enclitic and preceding word are regarded as one word with respect to accent and pronunciation

Enclitics consisting of long syllables are considered short when they are accented with a preceding word.

#### Other Rules:

Begins sentence - keep accent

If proclitic or enclitic precede an enclitic, they receive an acute on ultima

Short/Long		
	Vowels	Diphthongs
Always Short:	ε,ο	final αι or οι
Mostly Short:	ι,υ,α	(for fem. Noun & Adj., α is short when stem does not end in ε ι ρ)
Always Long:	η,ω	αι*, οι*, ει, υι, αυ, ευ, ου

\* when not final