

10

Noun Accent

First and Second Declension Nouns
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 5)

Lesson Ten Overview	
§10.0	Introduction, 10-1
§10.1	Introduction to Accents, 10-2
§10.2	General Rules of Accent, 10-6
§10.3	First and Second Declension Noun Accent, 10-9
§10.4	Accent Nomenclature, 10-21
§10.5	Summary of First and Second Declension Accents, 10-23
§10.6	The Accent and the Article, 10-30
§10.7	Vocabulary Study, 10-31
Study Guide, 10-33	

§10.0 Introduction

Many Greek teachers feel they should not burden their students with Greek accents. Their reasoning is primarily based on that accents were not part of the original NTGreek text. However, do they not realize the Greeks intuitively accented the spoken words because they knew the language? In like manner, where are accents employed in modern printed English texts? Does this therefore imply English words are not properly accented when spoken by native speakers?

Although accents were not *written* as part of any original NTGreek text, they were employed however in conjunction with words whenever read. To believe anything else is preposterous. Proper word accent was not foreign to those who spoke the Greek language. Accents in written texts arose as an aid to preserve the intonated language which was in danger of extinction (*i.e.*, changing from a phonetic pitch to a simple stress).

Ancient Greek grammarians desired to preserve their phonetic language because of the influx of foreigners who needed to learn it because of commerce or conquest. Therefore, a prescriptive system of intonated accents was developed: the acute (rising pitch), the grave (falling pitch) and the circumflex (combination of both). The mass of foreigners who

learned the language during the Hellenistic period were not able to reproduce the pitch. Thus over time, these accents became merely a matter of stress, though still represented by these intonated accents.

The basis of a word's accent is regulated by principles of intonation. Knowledge of accents will consistently help to pronounce a word properly. In other instances, accents aid to distinguish between words or cases. To learn NTGreek effectively, the ear and voice need to carry as much of the burden as possible, and not only the eye.

Do not attempt to master the following rules all at once. Instead, grasp the principles and notice where accents fall in printed material. This will yield a working knowledge of the system over time. Keep in mind the rules presented in this lesson are not arbitrary rules, but an aid in representing actual Greek phonology. Other rules for nominal and verbal accent will follow in subsequent lessons where appropriate.

§10.1 General Introduction to Accents

Introductory information to accents was previously studied in Lesson Five (§§5.2.2-5.3). Some of that information is represented in this lesson for the sake of review and integration into the new material.

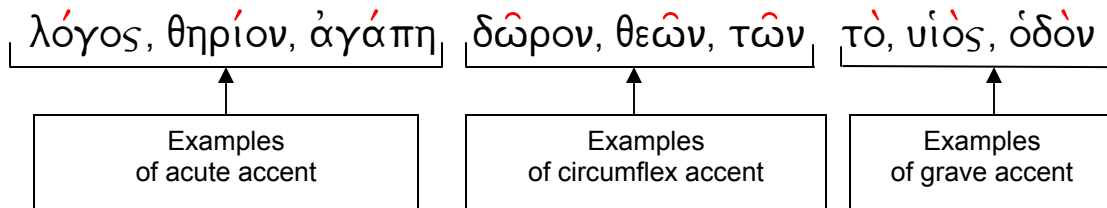
The following general information concerning Greek accents is basic for all nouns, regardless of gender, number, case, or declension.

§10.1.1 Definition. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or the second letter of a diphthong to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress in a word. Stress is indicated by extra loudness on the accented syllable, clearer quality of the vowel, or some slight lengthening.

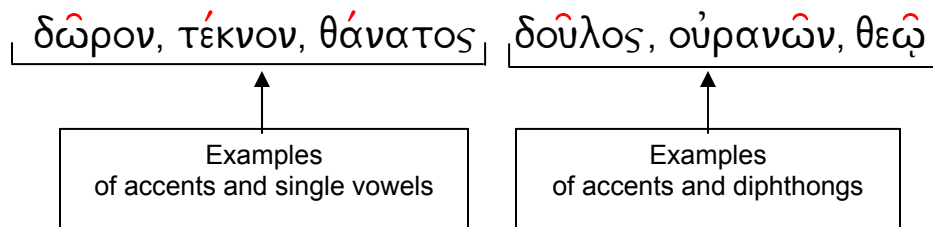


A syllable may begin with a consonant, a vowel, or diphthong. A syllable may end with a consonant, vowel, or diphthong. In fact, a syllable may not have any consonant at all. A word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels or diphthongs, regardless the sum of the consonants.

§10.1.2 Names of the accents. There are three Greek accents: the **acute** (´), **grave** (`), and the **circumflex** (ˆ). Except for a few words when used in running text, a Greek word may not have more than one accent. These accents signify a simple stress on the accented syllable (like the English accent stress) with no intonated difference (unlike ancient pitch sounds).



§10.1.3 Position of accents. As in breathing marks, accents are written over the vowel which forms the nucleus of the stressed syllable. In instances of a diphthong, however, the accent is written over the second vowel, unless the second vowel is an improper diphthong (cf. §5.3.22.1).



When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, then the acute or the grave accent is written just after the breathing mark. The circumflex accent is placed over the breathing.

ἔργον, ἄγγελος, ὄχλος, ᾧ, ἦ, ἄδης



When a vowel begins a word that is also a capital letter, the accent mark cannot go above it because of the letter's size (just like breathing marks). Therefore, the accent is placed before the letter (§5.3.22). Accents, as well as breathing marks, are not normally used with words written entirely in capital letters. Very rarely, however, they may be written over a capital in order to emphasize the position of the accent in the word.

§10.1.4 Designated syllables for accents. Syllables are designated according to their position in a word, beginning with the last and moving to the beginning of the word. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*, the next to the last syllable the *penult*, and the syllable before the penult is the *antepenult* (“before the *penult*”). Because a word may only be accented on one of its last three syllables, these syllables are the only ones labeled. Words with three syllables or more can be designated as having all three types of syllables: ultima, penult, and antepenult.

Polysyllabic ἀλήθεια	Disyllabic λόγος	Monosyllabic τόν							
antepenult ↓ penult ↓ ultima ↓	penult ↓ ultima ↓	ultima ↓							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>ᾶ</td> <td>λή</td> <td>θει</td> <td>α</td> </tr> </table>	ᾶ	λή	θει	α	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>λό</td> <td>γος</td> </tr> </table>	λό	γος	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>τόν</td> </tr> </table>	τόν
ᾶ	λή	θει	α						
λό	γος								
τόν									

§10.1.41 A Greek word with three or more syllables is *polysyllabic*. A *disyllabic* word has two syllables; a word with only one syllable is *monosyllabic*. Whether a word is polysyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic, the last syllable is called the “ultima”. Thus, a monosyllabic word like τόν has an ultima, but it has neither a penult nor an antepenult. The disyllabic word, λόγος, has an ultima and a penult, but no antepenult. A polysyllabic word such as ἀλήθεια has all three, as do longer words.

Monosyllabic words with acute:	τό, καί, δέ, ἦ, ἦ, ὦν
Monosyllabic words with circumflex:	γῆ, τῶν, ᾶ, μᾶ, Κῶς, ταῖς
Monosyllabic words with grave:	τὸ, τὰ, τήν, τὰς, καί, δὲ
Disyllabic words with acute:	θεός, κόσμος, ὕμνος, ἔργον
Disyllabic words with circumflex:	δοῦλος, μῦθος, δῶρον, συκῆ
Disyllabic words with grave:	λεπρὸς, ὁδὸς, ἀρχῆς
Polysyllabic words with acute:	ἀγάπη, Νικόδημος, διάκονος
Polysyllabic words with circumflex:	ἀδελφοῦ, Στεφανᾶς, ταμείου
Polysyllabic words with grave:	μαθητῆς, οὐρανὸς, ἱερὸν

§10.1.42 The acute accent may stand over a long or short ultima, penult, or antepenult syllable; the circumflex may stand only over a long ultima or penult syllable; and the grave may stand over a long or short ultima.

§10.1.5 Syllable quantity. A syllable's accent is not only dependant on its position (ultima, penult, and antepenult), but also upon the quantity of the accented vowel or diphthong. For the purposes of accentuation, vowels and diphthongs are classified as long or short. A syllable is considered short if it contains a short vowel, and long if it contains a long vowel or diphthong, except for final -οι and -αι which are considered short (*i.e.*, when coming at the end of a word). Therefore:

1. ε and ο are always short.
2. η and ω are always long.
3. α, ι, and υ are sometimes long, sometimes short.
4. All diphthongs are long, including the improper diphthongs (αι, ηι, and ωι). However, for purposes of accent, final οι and αι, are considered short.

οι is final in λόγοι and therefore short.
 οι is not final in λόγοις and therefore long.
 αι is final in φωνάι and therefore short.
 αι is not final in φωνάις and therefore long.

νόμος	short ultima, short penult
λόγοις	long ultima, short penult
λόγοι	short ultima (final οι), short penult
δωρεά	long ultima, short penult, long antepenult
φωνή	long ultima, long penult
ώρα	long ultima, long penult
παραβολή	long ultima, short penult, short antepenult
δούλοι	short ultima (final οι), long penult
φωνάι	short ultima (final αι), long penult

§10.2 General Rules of Accent

Thus far, we have discussed introductory material concerning accents, including what constitutes a short and long syllable, and what syllables may only be accented by which accents. Next, we examine specific details which accents may occur over what length syllable.

§10.2.1 General Rule #1: Accent Sustention. Accent sustention pertains to an accent's ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow in a word. The acute can sustain three syllables; therefore, it may stand over an ultima, a penult or an antepenult. The circumflex can sustain two syllables; therefore, its accent may stand over only an ultima or a penult. The grave accent can sustain only one syllable; therefore, its accent is always over the ultima.

		Accent Sustention		
		Antepenult	Penult	Ultima
A c c e n t	Acute	'	'	'
	Circumflex		˘	˘
	Grave			`

From the above discussion concerning accent sustention, the following words cannot be accented as marked. Do you understand why not?

οἰκόδεσποτης, σοφῖα, παρᾶβολη, δαίμονιον

The words are improperly accented because of the following reasons. In the words οἰκόδεσποτης and δαίμονιον, the acute accent sustention is beyond the antepenult. In the example of σοφῖα, the grave accent cannot be sustained beyond the ultima. Finally, the circumflex accent cannot be sustained beyond the penult syllable in the word παρᾶβολη.

Study the following words and state the reason(s) why each word is improperly accented.

γρα̂φη, ἐκκλη̂σια, σύνᾶγωγη (three reasons), μάργαριται

§10.2.2 General Rule #2: Accent and syllable quantity. Syllable quantity (as long or short) affects accents. Both the acute and grave accents can stand over either a long or a short syllable. These two accents are not restricted by syllable quantity. The circumflex accent, on the other hand, can stand only over long syllables. Therefore,

1. An acute accent may stand over a long or short syllable (but only over the ultima, penult, or antepenult syllables).
2. A circumflex accent may only stand over a long syllable (but only over the ultima and penult syllables).
3. A grave accent may stand over a long or short syllable (but only over the ultima syllable).

Μεσσίας	long ultima, short penult, short antepenult
Θωμάς	long ultima, long penult
δοῦλος	short ultima, long ultima
κόσμος	short ultima, short penult
θεός	short ultima, short penult
ἐντολάς	long ultima, short penult, short antepenult
φωνῶν	long ultima, long penult
δόξης	long ultima, short penult
ἄνθρωπος	short ultima, long penult, short antepenult

§10.2.3 General Rule #3: Length of ultima and accent sustention.

The ultima syllable allows the greatest diversity of accentuation. If it is short, it can take an acute or grave accent; and if it is long, it can take an acute, grave, or circumflex accent. The following three rules directly relate to the vowel length of the ultima (long or short) and accent sustention.

§10.2.31 If the ultima is long (*i.e.*, long vowel or diphthong), an acute accent cannot stand on the antepenult. This rule means that a long ultima prohibits any accent on the antepenult.

Let us use the ἀπόστολος paradigm and observe how the accent shifts from the antepenult (nominative singular) to the penult syllable.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ἄπόστολος	ἄποστολοι
	Genitive	ἄποστόλου	ἄποστόλων
	Dative	ἄποστόλῳ	ἄποστόλοις
	Accusative	ἄπόστολον	ἄποστόλους
	Vocative	ἄπόστολε	ἄπόστολοι

The lexical form designates that the antepenult syllable is accented with an acute accent in the nominative singular. Knowing the position and type of accent in the nominative singular, we can deduce where the acute accent must be in the remaining case-number inflections.

§10.2.32 If the ultima is long (*i.e.*, long vowel or diphthong), a circumflex cannot be placed over the penult (see example under §10.2.33).

§10.2.33 If the ultima is short (short vowel or final αι or οι) and the penult is long and the penult is accented, it **MUST** have the circumflex. Perhaps the best way to illustrate these last two rules is to study the paradigm of δούλος.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	δοῦλος	δοῦλοι
	Genitive	δούλου	δούλων
	Dative	δούλῳ	δούλοις
	Accusative	δοῦλον	δούλους
	Vocative	δοῦλε	δοῦλοι

Once again, the lexical form determines the nominative singular accent (circumflex), and the syllable accented (penult). Knowing the position and type of accent of δοῦλος (the nominative singular), along with the previous rules, it may be deduced when the circumflex must change to an acute accent in the other case-number inflections.

Only one more general rule of accent remains, and it concerns the grave accent.

§10.2.4 General Rule #4: The grave accent. If the ultima has an acute accent, the accent will change to a grave if a word immediately follows without any intervening punctuation. In other words, a grave accent is simply an acute accent on the ultima that has been changed because a word follows (a few exceptions will be explained in a later lesson).

The correct accentuation of the word “son” in the nominative singular is υἰός. However, the acute accent changes to a grave when another word immediately follows without intervening punctuation as in the phrase, υἰὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. This principle will be generally true for all nouns that have an acute accent on the ultimate.



The above general rules do not predict over which syllable an accent must be positioned, or type of accent. Rather, they are concerned with what syllable CANNOT be accented more than what syllable MUST be accented. In order to learn an accent’s position, or which type of accent a noun may have, further rules must be learned.

§10.3 First and Second Declension Noun Accent

There are specific rules pertaining to accenting first and second declension nouns. These rules will help in determining how nouns belonging to these declensions should be accented. Other rules for third declension and other parts of speech will be introduced when applicable.

§10.3.1 NOUN RULE #1: The accent’s initial position (ultima, penult, or antepenult) and type (acute or circumflex) will remain on the same syllable as in the nominative singular unless regulated by a more specific rule. The following two examples illustrate this fundamental rule.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ὄχλος	ὄχλοι
	Genitive	ὄχλου	ὄχλων
	Dative	ὄχλω	ὄχλοις
	Accusative	ὄχλον	ὄχλους
	Vocative	ὄχλε	ὄχλοι

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	λόγος	λόγοι
	Genitive	λόγου	λόγων
	Dative	λόγῳ	λόγοις
	Accusative	λόγον	λόγους
	Vocative	λόγε	λόγοι



A noun's accent must be learned as part of the spelling of the noun, regardless of declension or gender of the noun. An accent's type and position cannot be logically deduced from general rules. If the position and type of accent is not known for the nominative singular, it is impossible to accent with certainty the remaining case-number inflected forms of any noun. All the following rules of accent depend upon knowing the accent of a noun in its lexical form.

A Greek-English lexicon will always cite the position and type of accent for every noun in its nominative singular form.

If and only if the position and type of accent is known in the nominative singular, then the next important rule to understand is the long ultima rule.

§10.3.2 NOUN RULE #2: An accent's initial position and type will remain on the same syllable as in the nominative singular *unless* the ultima becomes long because of case-number inflection.

1. If an ultima syllable has a short vowel in the nominative singular and becomes long because of inflection and the accent began as an acute on the antepenult, the accent **MUST CHANGE IN POSITION** (from the antepenult to the penult). This rule corresponds with General Rule # 3 (§10.2.31).
2. If the ultima syllable has a short vowel in the nominative singular and becomes long because of inflection and the accent began as a circumflex on the penult, the accent **MUST CHANGE IN TYPE** (from a circumflex to an acute accent). Again, this rule corresponds with General Rule #3 (§10.2.32).

Let us begin to examine the second noun rule with the paradigm of ἄπόστολος. The paradigm illustrates that when a noun is accented on the antepenult with an acute accent in its lexical form and then its ultima changes from a short vowel to a long vowel (§10.3.2[1]). The acute accent is forced TO MOVE IN POSITION one syllable toward the ultima.

n-2a		Singular	Notes
CASE	Nominative	ἄπόστολος	The lexical form establishes both the position and type of accent. The nominative singular accent must be known to accent properly all inflected forms of ἄπόστολος.
	Genitive	ἄποστόλου	The ultima syllable becomes long; therefore, the accent is forced to move from the antepenult to the penult §10.3.2(1).
	Dative	ἄποστόλῳ	
	Accusative	ἄπόστολον	Both the accusative and vocative singular ultima syllables contain short vowels; therefore, the accent is not forced to move from the antepenult to the penult.
Vocative	ἄπόστολε		


		Plural	Notes
CASE	Nominative	ἄπόστολοι	Final οι is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to move from the antepenult to the penult.
	Genitive	ἄποστόλων	The ultima syllable becomes long; therefore, the accent is forced to move from the antepenult to the penult §10.3.2(1).
	Dative	ἄποστόλῳ	
	Accusative	ἄποστόλους	
	Vocative	ἄπόστολοι	As in the nominative plural, final οι is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to move from the antepenult to the penult.

The second noun rule also dictates that if the accent began as a circumflex on the penult in the nominative singular and the ultima becomes long, the circumflex MUST CHANGE IN TYPE to an acute accent (§10.3.2[2]).

Thus, if the penult syllable is accented with a circumflex in its nominative singular and the ultima becomes long because of inflection, the accent stays on the same syllable. However, the circumflex changes in type to an acute accent. Consider the operation of this rule in the noun δοῦλος.

n-2a		Singular	Notes
CASE	Nominative	δοῦλος	The lexical form establishes both the position and type of accent. The nominative singular accent must be known to accent properly all inflected forms of δοῦλος.
	Genitive	δούλου	The ultima syllable becomes long; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Dative	δούλω	
	Accusative	δοῦλον	Both the accusative and vocative singular ultima syllables contain short vowels; therefore, the accent is not forced to change type from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Vocative	δοῦλε	

		Plural	Notes
CASE	Nominative	δοῦλοι	Final οἱ is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to change type from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Genitive	δούλων	The ultima syllable becomes long; therefore, the accent is forced to CHANGE TYPE from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Dative	δούλω	
	Accusative	δούλους	As in the nominative plural, final οἱ is considered short for accent purposes; therefore, the accent is not forced to change type from the circumflex to the acute accent.
	Vocative	δοῦλοι	

 The circumflex accent **MUST CHANGE IN TYPE** when it begins on the penult (with a short ultima in the nominative singular) and the ultima becomes long. However, the accent does not change in position. The intonation of the once long vowel indicated by the circumflex accent is reduced by half with the acute accent.

§10.3.21 The acute on the penult. A question that might arise is: If an acute accent originates over the penult in the nominative singular and the ultima becomes long, will the acute accent be forced to move to the ultima? The answer is, “No.” The acute over the penult remains on the same syllable and will not change its position as the noun is inflected.

[However, for all first declension nouns, no matter what accent exists in the nominative singular, the genitive plural will be accented with the circumflex accent.]

Consider the following two examples.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ὄχλος	ὄχλοι
	Genitive	ὄχλου	ὄχλων
	Dative	ὄχλω	ὄχλοις
	Accusative	ὄχλον	ὄχλους
	Vocative	ὄχλε	ὄχλοι

n-2c		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	θηρίον	θηρία
	Genitive	θηρίου	θηρίων
	Dative	θηρίῳ	θηρίοις
	Accusative	θηρίον	θηρία
	Vocative	θηρίον	θηρία

Because the acute accent may also be over an ultima syllable, one more possible scenario exists for the accent. This brings us to the next rule.

§10.3.3 NOUN RULE #3: When in the nominative singular an acute accent is over the ultima syllable, the accent changes in type from the acute to the circumflex in the genitive and dative of both numbers.

Of course, this rule only affects all first and second declension nouns that have the acute accent on the ultima—and not the circumflex accent—on the nominative singular form.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ἀδελφός	ἀδελφοί
	Genitive	ἀδελφοῦ	ἀδελφῶν
	Dative	ἀδελφῷ	ἀδελφοῖς
	Accusative	ἀδελφόν	ἀδελφούς
	Vocative	ἀδελφέ	ἀδελφοί

Regardless of gender, the following nouns illustrate further that the accent changes in type from an acute to a circumflex accent in the genitive and dative singular and plural inflected forms.

		Singular	Singular	Singular
CASE	Nominative	ὁδός	μαθητής	θεός
	Genitive	ὁδοῦ	μαθητοῦ	θεοῦ
	Dative	ὁδῶ	μαθητῇ	θεῶ
	Accusative	ὁδόν	μαθητήν	θεόν
	Vocative	ὁδέ	μαθητά	θεέ

		Plural	Plural	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ὁδοί	μαθηταί	θεοί
	Genitive	ὁδῶν	μαθητῶν	θεῶν
	Dative	ὁδοῖς	μαθηταῖς	θεοῖς
	Accusative	ὁδοῦς	μαθητάς	θεοῦς
	Vocative	ὁδοί	μαθηταί	θεοί

§10.3.4 NOUN RULE #4: When the nominative singular is accented over the ultima syllable with a circumflex accent, the circumflex accent will not change in type or position throughout its singular inflected forms.

Nouns with the circumflex accent on the ultimate in the nominative singular are rarely encountered in NTGreek. This rule is more germane to first declension nouns than second declension nouns. The nominative singular case-number endings for masculine—feminine (-ος) and neuter (-ον) nouns are short in the second declension, and therefore preclude a circumflex accent, since the circumflex accent can stand over only long vowels.

However, on the other hand, the final syllable (ultima) of most first declension nominative singular inflection forms is long. Instances where the ultima is accented with the circumflex in the nominative singular, subsequent case-number forms are also accented with a circumflex. This is true for both uncontracted and contracted nouns.

The following first declension nouns exemplify noun rule #4. As studied in Lesson Nine, all of the following forms only occur in the singular.

Uncontracted Nouns		Singular (n-1e)	Singular (n-1g)
CASE	Nominative	Σατανᾶς	Μανασσῆς
	Genitive	Σατανᾶ	Μανασσῆ
	Dative	Σατανᾶ	Μανασσῆ
	Accusative	Σατανᾶν	Μανασσῆ
	Vocative	Σατανᾶ	Μανασσῆ

Contracted Nouns		Singular (n-1h)	Singular (n-1h)	Singular (n-1h)
CASE	Nominative	μνᾶ	γῆ	Ἑρμῆς
	Genitive	μνᾶς	γῆς	Ἑρμοῦ
	Dative	μνᾶ	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ
	Accusative	μνᾶν	γῆν	Ἑρμῆν
	Vocative	μνᾶ	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ

§10.3.5 NOUN RULE #5: First declension genitive plurals always have a circumflex accent on the ultima regardless of the type or position of accent in the nominative singular.

This rule is a clear exception to the persistent accent rule (§10.3.1). This rule only applies to nouns in the first declension, both feminine and masculine.

Whereas this rule may not be noticed operating in first declension nouns already accented on the ultima in the nominative singular (ἀρχή), it is clearly apparent with nouns accented on their penult (ῶρα) and antepenult syllables (θάλασσα) in the nominative singular.

Although the acute accent is exemplified in the examples below, the same applies to nouns that are accented with the circumflex of the penult syllable in the nominative singular (γλωσσα → γλωσσῶν).

n-1b	Accent on the ultima in the nominative singular	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
Genitive	ἀρχῆς	ἀρχῶν
Dative	ἀρχῇ	ἀρχαῖς
Accusative	ἀρχήν	ἀρχάς
Vocative	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί

n-1a	Accent on the penult in the nominative singular	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ῶρα	ῶραι
Genitive	ῶρας	ῶρῶν
Dative	ῶρα	ῶραις
Accusative	ῶραν	ῶρας
Vocative	ῶρα	ῶραι

n-1c	Accent on the antepenult in the nominative singular	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	θάλασσα	θάλασσαί
Genitive	θαλάσσης	θαλασσῶν
Dative	θαλάσση	θαλάσσαις
Accusative	θάλασσαν	θάλασσας
Vocative	θάλασσα	θάλασσαί

The next five rules of noun accent pertain to the length of the *alpha* (i.e., long or short) in the case-number forms of first and second declension nouns. All possible ambiguities that may arise because of the length of the *alpha* are resolved with the following rules. Noun Rule Six pertains only to second declension neuter nouns, and the rest of the rules to first declension nouns.

§10.3.6 NOUN RULE #6: The *alpha* in the ultima of neuter nominative, accusative, and vocative plural nouns is always short.

Because there are no neuter nouns in the first declension, this rule does not affect any nouns of that declension, but only those of the second declension. Later, when third declension neuter nouns are studied, this same rule applies to the neuter nouns of that declension as well.

n-2c		Singular	Singular	Singular
CASE	Nominative	δῶρον	ἔργον	ἱερόν
	Genitive	δώρου	ἔργου	ἱεροῦ
	Dative	δώρῳ	ἔργῳ	ἱερόῳ
	Accusative	δῶρον	ἔργον	ἱερόν
	Vocative	δῶρον	ἔργον	ἱερόν

		Plural	Plural	Plural
CASE	Nominative	δῶρα	ἔργα	ἱερά
	Genitive	δώρων	ἔργων	ἱερόων
	Dative	δώροις	ἔργοις	ἱεροῖς
	Accusative	δῶρα	ἔργα	ἱερά
	Vocative	δῶρα	ἔργα	ἱερά

In conjunction with those already articulated, this last rule now enables anyone to accent properly all second declension nouns. However, three more rules are required to know how to accent correctly first declension nouns.

§10.3.7 NOUN RULE #7: The *alpha* in the ultima of all first declension accusative plural nouns is always long.

This rule pertains to feminine and masculine first declension plural nouns. Because first declension plural nouns have identical case-number endings, all first declension plural nouns are included under this rule. However, not all first declension paradigms need to be illustrated, since three paradigms always exhibit a circumflex on its ultima syllable (therefore a long vowel) throughout their paradigm (cf. §10.3.4).

		Plural (n-1a)	Plural (n-1b)	Plural (n-1c)
CASE	Nominative	δωρεαί	φωναί	δόξαι
	Genitive	δωρεῶν	φωνῶν	δοξῶν
	Dative	δωρεαῖς	φωναῖς	δόξαις
	Accusative	δωρεάς	φωναάς	δόξας
	Vocative	δωρεαί	φωναί	δόξαι

		Plural (n-1d)	Plural (n-1f)
CASE	Nominative	νεανία	μαθηταί
	Genitive	νεανιῶν	μαθητῶν
	Dative	νεανίαις	μαθηταῖς
	Accusative	νεανίας	μαθητάς
	Vocative	νεανία	μαθηταί

§10.3.8 NOUN RULE #8: The ultima syllables of genitive and dative singular first declension feminine nouns are long where the vowel *alpha* occurs.

Hybrid feminine nouns such as δόξα (n-1c) are unaffected by this rule since feminine first declension nouns which terminate with *alpha* and whose stems end in a consonant other than *rho* have *ēta* in the genitive and dative singulars.

§10.3.9 NOUN RULE #9: In first declension nouns which terminate with -α or -ας, the vowel length (*i.e.*, long or short) in the ultima of the vocative and accusative singular forms corresponds to its vowel length in the nominative singular form.

This rule simply states that if the *alpha* is long in the nominative singular, then the *alpha* is long in both the vocative and accusative singular forms. On the other hand, if the *alpha* is short in the nominative singular, then the *alpha* is short in both the vocative and accusative singular forms.

This rule neatly resolves the vowel length of the vocative and accusative singular forms in many first declension nouns. However, this rule only pertains to those nouns which terminate with $-\alpha$ or $-\alpha\varsigma$. Therefore, this rule affects only nouns in paradigms n-1a, n-1c, and n-1d. Let us examine this rule using ἀλήθεια.

1. We know from the general rules of accent that the final *alpha* in the ultima syllable must be short because its nominative singular is accented on the antepenult with an acute (§10.2.31).
2. Noun Rule #2 dictates that when the ultima becomes long and the accent was an acute on the antepenult, the accent must change in position from the antepenult to the penult (§10.3.2). This is exactly what we see in the genitive and dative singular.
3. Noun Rule #9 dictates that the vowel length of *alpha* in the vocative and accusative singulars is consistent with the vowel length of the nominative singular. This is the reason the accusative and vocative singulars are accented on the antepenult syllable with an acute.

n-1a		Singular	Notes
CASE	Nominative	ἀλήθεια	The lexical form dictates both the position and type of accent for all nouns. The acute can only stand over the antepenult syllable if the ultima syllable is short.
	Genitive	ἀληθείας	The acute accent must move in position from the antepenult to the penult because the ultima of both the genitive and dative singular syllables are long (Noun Rule #8; cf. §10.3.8). Of course, the dative singular is long by virtue of the improper diphthong, $\alpha\iota$.
	Dative	ἀληθείᾳ	
	Accusative	ἀλήθειαν	Noun Rule #9 dictates that the vowel length of <i>alpha</i> in the ultima syllable of both the accusative and vocative correspond to the vowel length of the <i>alpha</i> in the nominative singular. Therefore, the <i>alpha</i> in both the accusative and vocative ultima syllables is short, allowing the antepenult to be accented with the acute.
	Vocative	ἀλήθεια	

Other first declension feminine nouns that are affected by this rule in the same way as ἀλήθεια are Γέννα and θάλασσα.

§10.3.10 NOUN RULE #10: The *alpha* in the ultima of first declension vocative singular masculine nouns is short *unless* the nominative singular ultima has a long $-\alpha\varsigma$, in which instance the *alpha* is long in the vocative.

		Singular (n-1d)	Singular (n-1e)	Singular (n-1f)*
CASE	Nominative	νεανίας	Σατανᾶς	προφήτης
	Genitive	νεανίου	Σατανᾶ	προφήτου
	Dative	νεανία	Σατανᾶ	προφήτη
	Accusative	νεανίαν	Σατανᾶν	προφήτην
	Vocative	νεανία	Σατανᾶ	προφήτα (short)

		Singular (n-1f)*	Singular (n-1g)	Singular (n-1h)
CASE	Nominative	βαπτιστής	Μανασσῆς	Ἑρμῆς
	Genitive	βαπτιστοῦ	Μανασσῆ	Ἑρμοῦ
	Dative	βαπτιστᾶ	Μανασσῆ	Ἑρμῆ
	Accusative	βαπτιστήν	Μανασσῆ	Ἑρμῆν
	Vocative	βαπτιστά (short)	Μανασσῆ	Ἑρμῆ

*Two nouns from the n-1f paradigm are illustrated for sake of accent.

When we compare the above first declension masculine paradigms, we can observe that:

1. Noun Rule Ten may only be applicable to n-1d, n-1e, and n-1f nouns, since all other first declension masculine nouns end with *ēta* in both the nominative and vocative singulars.
2. Noun Rule Ten specifically targets the n-1f paradigm since the final *alpha* in all nouns in n-1d and n-1e paradigms is ALWAYS long.
3. Προφήτης (n-1f) is accented on the penult in the nominative singular. Noun Rule Ten stipulates that the final *alpha* in the vocative singular is short *unless* the nominative singular ultima has a long -ας. Προφήτης does not have a final long -ας in the nominative singular; therefore, the *alpha* in the vocative singular is short. Furthermore, General Rule #3 stipulates that if the ultima is short and the penult is long and the penult is accented, it MUST have the circumflex (§10.2.33). Therefore, this requires the

circumflex accent over the ultima on the vocative singular of προφήτης (προφήτα).

4. Βαππιστής (n-1f) is accented on the ultima in the nominative singular. Noun Rule Ten stipulates that the final *alpha* in the vocative singular is short *unless* the nominative singular ultima has a long -ας. Βαππιστής does not have a final long -ας in the nominative singular; therefore, the *alpha* in the vocative singular is short. No further general or specific noun rules stipulate that the accent must move from or change type over the ultima. Therefore, the accent of the vocative singular of Βαππιστής remains over the ultima with an acute accent (βαππιστά).

§10.4 Accent Nomenclature

Technical terms were developed to specify which type of accent (acute, circumflex, or grave) and position (ultima, penult, or antepenult) a syllable is accented. These technical terms are a shorten accent nomenclature.

	Syllable Accented		
	Antepenult	Penult	Ultima
Acute	proparoxytone	paroxytone	oxytone
Circumflex		properispomenon	perispomenon
Grave	Only with another word following without intervening punctuation—otherwise acute.		oxytone

The above nomenclature represents all possible accent positions and types for all Greek words. Words are named according to their accent:

1. Oxytone: an acute accent over the ultima syllable.
2. Paroxytone: an acute accent over the penult syllable.
3. Proparoxytone: an acute accent over the antepenult syllable.
4. Perispomenon: a circumflex accent over the ultima syllable.
5. Properispomenon: a circumflex accent over the penult syllable.

Moreover, a word is called **barytone** when the ultima is not accented. All paroxytones, proparoxytones, and properispomenons are also barytones.



The English term, “accent” is actually derived from the Latin, *acentus*. The Greek word for accent is προσωδία (“song accompanying words”). Accented syllables in Ancient Greek had a higher pitch or tone than unaccented syllables; it was this rising and falling of pitch that made Greek a musical language.

Many intermediate and advanced NTGreek grammars use the above nomenclature for accents. The following examples should help in determining what is meant by this nomenclature.

Nomenclature associated with the acute accent:

1. All of the following words are oxytones: τόν, ὁδός, ἀρχαί, μαθητής, and βαπτιστής. These words are oxytones because an acute accent is over the ultima syllable. Moreover, these words are NOT barytones since they all have an accent over the ultima syllable.
2. All of the following words are paroxytones: ἄδης, κλέπτης, καρδία, λόγος, and βίβλος. These words are paroxytones because the acute accent is over the penult syllable. Moreover, all of these words are barytones since none of them has an accent over the ultima syllable.
3. All of the following words are proparoxytones: ἄβυσσος, διάλεκτος, ἀλήθεια, κύριος, and Νικόδημος. These words are proparoxytones because the acute accent is over the antepenult syllable. Moreover, all of these words are barytones since none of them has an accent over the ultima.

Nomenclature associated with the circumflex accent:

4. All of the following words are perispomenons: τῆς, λεπρῶν, μᾶν, Βαρναβᾶς and Μανασσῆ. These words are perispomenons because they have a circumflex accent over the ultima syllable. Moreover, these words are NOT barytones because they have an accent over the ultima.
5. All of the following words are properispomenons: προφήτα, δούλον, γλῶσσα, οἰκῶ and μῦθοι. These nouns are properispomenons

because they have a circumflex over the penult syllable. Moreover, all of these words are barytones since none of them has an accent over the ultima.

Nomenclature associated with the grave accent:

6. A grave accent is simply an acute accent on the ultima syllable that has changed because a word follows without any intervening punctuation. All words with a grave accent are oxytones.

Nomenclature associated with the lack of an accent:

7. All of these words are barytones: λόγος, ὄχλος, ὥραι, and δῶρον. These words are barytone because they lack any accent on the ultima syllable. However, at the same time, the first three nouns are paroxytones, whereas the last noun is properispomenon.



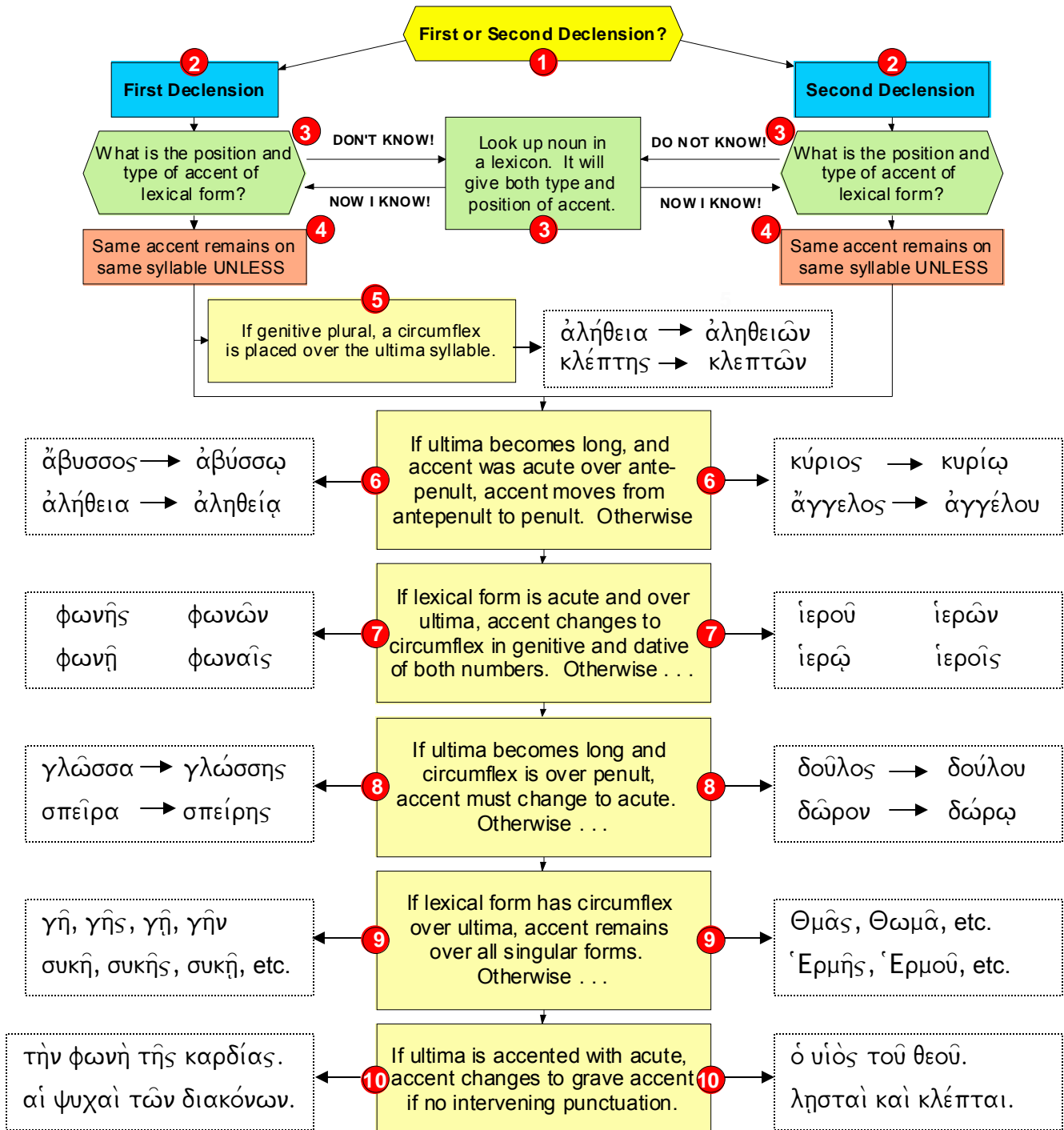
The term, “oxytone”, associated with both the acute and grave accents, is from the Greek, ὀξύς + τόνος (“sharp-toned”). The term, “perispomenon”, is from the Greek word, περισπώμενος (“turned-around”). The term, “paroxytone”, is derived from two Greek words, the preposition, παρά and ὀξύτονος (“besides sharp-toned”); “proparoxytone” is derived from three Greek words, the prepositions, πρό (“before”) + the preposition, παρά + ὀξύτονος. The term, “barytone” is derived from the Greek words, βαρύ + τόνος (“deep-toned”). If the ultima syllable lacked an accent, the intonation of the syllable ended with a lowering or deeper toned pitch.

§10.5 Summary of First and Second Declension Accents

It is helpful to restate technical information in other ways. This is certainly true concerning Greek accents. The following information concerning accents is reorganized beginning with a flow chart.

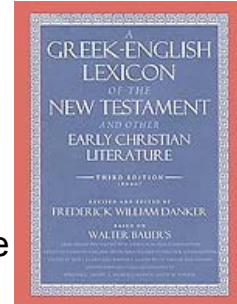
It is recognized most will not grasp the implications of first and second declension noun accents in one lesson. Rather, it is hoped that the underlying principles are understood sufficiently to know why nouns are accented in the manner in which they are in the NTGreek text. Only after practice, will one master first and second declension noun accents.

§10.5.1 First and Second Declension Noun Accent Flow Chart (Accent according to Declension)



Notes about the flow chart:

1. STEP ONE: The first decision is whether the noun is a first or second declension noun. A Greek-English lexicon does not explicitly furnish the declension-paradigm. However, it does cite the nominative singular, genitive singular, and the gender of the noun by the accompanying definite article. From these three pieces of information, the declension-paradigm may be determined.
2. STEP TWO: If the noun is a first declension noun (feminine and masculine nouns), the flow goes to the left. If the noun is a second declension noun (masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns), the flow goes to the right. Of course, this step relies on knowing the correct declension of a noun.
3. STEP THREE: Whether first or second declension noun, if the type and position of accent of the lexical form is not known, this information must be ascertained before proceeding. The authoritative source for an accent's type and position for any noun is a Greek-English lexicon, such as *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature*, revised and edited by F. W. Danker (The University of Chicago: 2000, 3rd Edition). In addition, the vocabulary studies throughout these lessons always cite the lexical form of a noun. The type and position of a noun's accent must be learned for each noun separately. When a noun's accent for the lexical form is known, the following rules of accent may be applied for first and second declension nouns.
4. STEP FOUR: Regardless the flow from first or second declension (Step Three), the position and type of accent remains on the same syllable of the nominative singular as far as the general rules (§10.2) and first and second declension noun rules permit (§10.3). The subsequent noun rules (Steps 5-10) take precedence. Therefore, until noun accent rules are learned, continue to proceed with the remaining steps to determine whether a specific noun rule changes the lexical form accent either in position or in type.



5. STEP FIVE: If a word is a first declension (feminine or masculine) noun genitive plural, a circumflex is placed over the ultima syllable, regardless of the lexical accent. Two examples to the right of this rule exemplify this rule (ἀλήθεια → ἀληθειῶν [feminine noun]; κλέπτῃς → κλεπτῶν [masculine noun]). Of course, ALL first declension feminine and masculine genitive plural nouns are affected by this rule, since all genitive plurals, as well as all plural case endings, are identical.

Note: The rules for both first and second declension nouns merge, and therefore applicable for both beginning with Step Six.

6. STEP SIX: If the ultima syllable becomes long because of change of case-number inflection, and the acute accent was over the antepenult syllable in the nominative singular, then the accent MUST MOVE from the antepenult to penult syllable. This rule affects ALL first and second declension nouns, regardless of gender.

Of course, this rule affects only nouns whose nominative singular has an acute accent on the antepenult. The accent changes syllable only when it begins on the antepenult with a short ultima, and the ultima turns long when inflected.

Four examples for this noun rule are cited. Two feminine examples are cited on the left and two masculine examples on the right.

Note: Because the acute accent is on the antepenult in the nominative singular of ἀλήθεια, this clearly indicates that the ultima is short! Why? General rule #3 states that if the ultima is long, an acute accent cannot stand on the antepenult (§10.2.31). A long ultima ALWAYS prohibits any accent over the antepenult!

If this rule is not applicable, continue to Step Seven.

7. STEP SEVEN: If the nominal singular has an acute accent over its ultima, the acute MUST change in type to a circumflex accent over the singular and plural inflectional forms of the genitive and dative.

This rule affects all oxytone nouns (acute over the ultima) of the first and second declensions. Two examples are cited, on the left a

feminine noun, and on the right a masculine noun. In both instances, only the genitive and dative of both numbers are cited.

If this rule is not applicable, continue to Step Eight.

8. STEP EIGHT: If a circumflex accent is over the penult in the nominative singular, and the ultima becomes long due to case-number inflection, the circumflex MUST change in type to an acute accent.

This rule affects all properispomenon (circumflex over the penult) first and second declension nouns. Four examples are cited, on the left two feminine nouns, and on the right two masculine nouns.

If this rule is not applicable, continue to Step Nine.

9. STEP NINE: If the nominative singular (the lexical form) has a circumflex over the ultima syllable, the circumflex accent remains over all singular forms.

This rule affects all perispomenon (circumflex accent over the ultima) first and second declension nouns. Four examples are cited, on the left two feminine nouns (σπεῖρα, -ης, ἡ has not been introduced in the vocabulary studies [n-1c feminine noun, meaning “cohort”, a tenth part of a legion with approximately 600 soldiers]), and on the right two masculine nouns.

If this rule is not applicable, continue to Step Ten.

10. STEP TEN: If the ultima is accented with an acute accent, the acute changes to a grave accent when a word follows. However, it should be noted that an acute accent will not change at the end of a clause.

This rule affects all oxytone (acute accent over the ultima syllable) nouns. Therefore, this change does not occur when an acute is over the penult or antepenult syllables.

If this rule is not applicable, then the accent does not change either its position or type from its nominative singular form.

The steps above covered almost every instance where an accent **MUST** change in either type or position because specific noun rules. If these steps are mastered, the proper accent is resolved for almost 97% of all first and second declension nouns as they undergo changes due to case-number inflection in their respective declensions.

§10.5.2 Accents according to Type and Position

Another method of approaching accents is according to type and position. By type of accent, it is meant either the acute, circumflex, or the grave accent. By position of accent, it is meant whether the ultima, penult, or antepenult is accented. Whereas this approach is not as comprehensive as the formal rules for noun accent (§10.3), it does indicate all instances when an accent will change either in position or type for first and second declension nouns.

As will become evidently clear, both type and position of accents are largely influenced by the vowel length of the ultima as they undergo different case-number inflections.

§10.5.21 The Acute accent. The following rules govern the acute accent.

1. The acute may be over the ultima, penult, or antepenult syllable. However, as the vowel length changes in the ultima from the nominative singular form because of inflection, so may the acute.
2. If the ultima becomes long, the acute cannot stand over the antepenult. A long ultima **ALWAYS** prohibits any accent over the antepenult. Moreover, if the penult, if accented at all, must have an acute accent.

ἄβυσσος, ἄβύσσω; κύριος, κυρίω; ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπω

The acute accent changes in position only when it begins on the antepenult in the nominative singular (short ultima) and the ultima becomes long. In this instance, the acute accent **MUST** move one syllable to the right and remains as an acute accent.

3. If the ultima becomes short from the nominative singular, the acute accent cannot stand over a long penult.

4. If the acute accent is on the ultima and a word follows without intervening punctuation, the acute changes to a grave accent.

§10.5.212 The Circumflex accent. The following rules govern the circumflex accent.

1. A circumflex accent can stand only over a long ultima or long penult syllable. Conversely, the circumflex accent cannot stand over a short ultima or short penult syllable.
2. Regardless of accent on the nominative singular, first declension nouns in the genitive plural always have a circumflex accent over the long ultima syllable (-ῶν).

ἀλήθεια, ἀληθειῶν; κλέπτῃς, κλεπτῶν

3. If the ultima becomes short from its nominative singular form and the penult is long, if the penult syllable is accented, it **MUST** have the circumflex accent.

This rule does not require that a long penult be accented if the ultima becomes short; rather if the ultima is short and the penult is long, then the penult **IF IT IS ACCENTED** must have the circumflex accent.

For example, the nominative singular form of δούλος is δούλος. Therefore, as δούλος is declined, if the ultima

4. If the nominative singular has a circumflex over the penult, and the ultima becomes long due to case-number inflection, the circumflex **MUST** change in type to acute.

δούλος, δούλους; γλώσσα, γλώσσης; δῶρον, δώρω

The above rule works in junction with another rule. If the ultima is short and a long penult, if the penult is accented, it must have a circumflex accent. Conversely, the penult may not have a circumflex accent if the ultima is long.

5. If the acute accent is over the ultima in the nominative singular, it will change to a circumflex in the genitive and dative in both numbers.

ἀδελφός, ἀδελφοῦ, ἀδελφῶν, ἀδελφῶ, ἀδελφοῖς

§10.5.213 The grave accent. The following rule governs the grave accent.

If a first or second declension noun has an acute accent over the ultima, the acute accent will become a grave accent when a word immediately follows.

τὴν φωνὴ τῆς καρδίας; ληστὰ καὶ κλέπται.

However, an acute accent does not change to a grave if there is intervening punctuation (*i.e.*, period, comma, colon or semi-colon [the question mark]) before another noun.

ἀδελφὴ καὶ ἀδελφός.

§10.6 The Accent and the Article

There are not any new rules about accenting the article. The feminine and masculine articles are essentially the same forms as first and second declension noun endings respectively, except for the initial *tau* in the genitive, dative, and accusative forms in both numbers.

The nominative singular and plural for both genders, however, do not have the initial *tau*. These forms of the article are NOT usually accented. These unaccented forms are called **proclitics**. A proclitic (from the Greek, πρό + κλίνω, “lean forward”) is a word which goes so closely with the following word that it normally has no accent of its own. There are twelve proclitic words in NTGreek, four of which are the masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of the article (*i.e.*, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ). In a later lesson, we will learn that these proclitic words are accented only when followed by an enclitic.

§10.7 Vocabulary Study

The following words are more first and second declension nouns. Keep reviewing all your vocabulary words! Add these new words to your vocabulary cards and review them before you begin a new lesson.

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
ἄγρός, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: ἄγρο	open country, field	noun
	ἄγ-ρός (ag-ros) n-2a cf. <i>agrarian</i>	
ἁμαρτωλός, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: ἁμαρτωλο	sinner	noun
	ἁ-μαρ-τω-λός (ha-mar-tō-los) n-2a cf. <i>hamartiology</i> – study of sin	
ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ Stem: ἄρτο	bread, food	noun
	ἄρ-τος (ar-tos) n-2a	
διαθήκη, -ης, ἡ Stem: διαθηκη	covenant, contract	noun
	δι-α-θή-κη (di-a-thē-kē) n-1b Noun could also be divided as δια-θή-κη.	
διδασχί, -ης, ἡ Stem: διδασχη	teaching, instruction	noun
	δι-δα-χή (di-da-chē) n-1b cf. <i>Didache</i> , an early Christian writing	
δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ Stem: δικαιοσυνη	righteousness	noun
	δι-κai-ο-σύ-νη (di-kai-o-su-nē) n-1b	
ἔξοδος, -ου, ἡ Stem: ἔξοδο	departure	noun
	ἔ-ξο-δος (e-xo-dos) n-2b cf. <i>exodus</i>	
ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ἡ Stem: ἐπιθυμια	strong desire, lust	noun
	ἐ-πι-θυ-μί-α (e-pi-thy-mi-a) n-1a	
ἐπιστολή, -ης, ἡ Stem: ἐπιστολη	letter, epistle	noun
	ἐ-πι-στο-λή (e-pi-sto-lē) n-1b cf. <i>epistle</i>	
ἔρημος, -ου, ἡ Stem: ἔρημο	wilderness, desert	noun
	ἔ-ρη-μος (e-rē-mos) n-2b cf. <i>hermit</i>	

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
Ἰησοῦς , -οῦ, ὁ Stem: Ἰησου	Jesus, Joshua	proper noun
	Ἰ-η-σοῦς (I-ē-sous) n-3g(1) Some words are irregularly declined. Ἰησοῦς is one such example. Although the proper name appropriately belongs to third declension nouns (as indicated), it is introduced here because of two reasons: (1) the proper name occurs frequently in NTGreek; and (2) the circumflex accent pattern follows like the first declension contract masculine nouns. Nominative Singular: ὁ Ἰησοῦς Genitive Singular: τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Dative Singular: τῷ Ἰησοῦ Accusative Singular: τὸν Ἰησοῦν The genitive and dative singular forms are identical. The <i>iota</i> is not present in the dative singular. If the definite article precedes the proper name, it differentiates between the two cases. However, in most cases, the context will distinguish between the two.	
λίθος , -ου, ὁ Stem: λιθο	stone	noun
	λί-θος (li-thos) n-2a cf. <i>lithography</i>	
ὀργή , -ῆς, ἡ Stem: ὀργη	anger, wrath	noun
	ὀρ-γή (or-gē) n-1b	
προσευχή , -ῆς, ἡ Stem: προσευχη	prayer	noun
	προ-σευ-χή (pro-seu-chē) n-1b	
σωτηρία , -ας, ἡ Stem: σωτηρια	salvation	noun
	σω-τη-ρί-α (sō-tē-ri-a) n-1a	

If you wish to see all the above vocabulary words declined, go [here](#).

10

Study Guide

First and Second Declension Noun Accent The Nominal System (Part 5)

The following exercises will guide the student in grasping the essential elements in this lesson. If you cannot answer a question, take the time now and restudy the material from the lesson. Remember that there are not any time limits in answering these questions.

Exercise One. Fill in the blank.

1. Supply the appropriate form of the article.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						

2. Supply the correct article and lexical form for the following inflected words.

	Article	Inflected Form	Lexical Form
1.		δοῦλοι	
2.		ἀβύσσῳ	
3.		Ἰωάννου	
4.		χαρᾶς	
5.		μαθητήν	
6.		λόγος	
7.		ἀποστόλοις	
8.		ἀδελφῶν	

Exercise Two: True or False. Circle the correct answer.

1. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or consonant to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress. True False
2. A disyllabic word has two or more syllables. True False
3. The circumflex may stand only over a long vowel. True False
4. The last syllable of a word is called the penult. True False
5. A word may be accented on any of its syllables. True False
6. A syllable's accent is not only dependant on its position, but also upon the quantity of the accented vowel or diphthong. True False
7. The ultima syllable allows the greatest diversity of accentuation. True False
8. If the ultima is long (either a long vowel or diphthong), a circumflex cannot stand over the penult. True False
9. Once the accent of the genitive singular is known, all other inflected forms of the word may be determined. True False
10. If a word is a first declension noun genitive plural, a circumflex is placed over the ultima syllable, regardless of the lexical accent. True False
11. If the ultima syllable becomes long because of change of case-number inflection, and the acute accent was over the antepenult syllable in the nominative singular, then the accent **MUST MOVE** from the antepenult to the penult syllable. This rule affects **ALL** second declension nouns, regardless of gender. True False
12. If the nominal singular has an acute accent over its ultima, the acute **MUST CHANGE** in type to a circumflex accent over the singular and plural inflectional forms of the genitive and dative. This rule affects **ALL** second declension nouns, regardless of gender. As far as this rule is stated, this affects all second declension nouns. True False

13. If a circumflex is over the penult in the nominative singular and the ultima becomes long due to case-number inflection, the circumflex **MUST CHANGE** in type to an acute accent. True False
14. The circumflex accent may stand over the antepenult. True False
15. A Greek-English lexicon cites the position and type of accent for every noun in its nominative singular form. True False
16. The *alpha* in the ultima of neuter nominative, genitive, and vocative plural nouns is always short. True False
17. Nouns with the circumflex accent over the ultima in the nominative singular are rarely encountered in NTGreek. True False

Exercise Three: Accented words. Circle the improperly accented words.

θεός	ἀδελφῆ	ώρα	ἀρχή	ῶρων
λογός	ὄχλω	ἄρχων	μαθήται	θάλασσα
κόσμος	κύριος	ἄποστολος	φωνῶν	μνᾶ
ὄδοῦ	γῆν	δοῦλω	θῆριον	ἀδελφοί
ἱερόν	δόξας	ἄληθεια	βαπτιστοῦ	νεανία

Exercise Four: Multiple choice. Circle the correct answer.

1. The acute accent may stand over which syllables?
 - a. monosyllabic
 - b. ultima, penult, antepenult
 - c. disyllabic
 - d. polysyllabic
2. The grave accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
 - a. ultima
 - b. ultima and penult
 - c. penult
 - d. antepenult

3. What is the basis for a word's accent?
 - a. a lucky guess
 - b. how you feel in the morning
 - c. principles of intonation
 - d. if the ultima is long

4. Stress on a syllable is indicated by which of the following?
 - a. extra loudness on the accented syllable
 - b. clearer quality of the vowel or diphthong
 - c. some slight lengthening of the vowel
 - d. all of the above

5. An accent is written over which vowel of a proper diphthong?
 - a. the first vowel
 - b. the second vowel
 - c. third vowel
 - d. diphthongs are not accented

6. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, which comes first?
 - a. the accent
 - b. if acute, accent first
 - c. the breathing
 - d. if smooth, breathing first

7. Which of the following diphthongs are considered short for the purposes of accent when they appear at the end of a word?
 - a. $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\omega$
 - b. $\omicron\iota$, $\alpha\iota$
 - c. $\omicron\upsilon$, $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$
 - d. $\omicron\iota$, $\eta\upsilon$

-
8. If the ultima is long, an acute accent cannot stand over the antepenult syllable. What does this imply?
- Fourth of July is coming earlier this year.
 - a long ultima prohibits the acute to stand over the antepenult
 - the acute must shift to a circumflex accent on the penult syllable
 - the lexical form is incorrect
9. The lexical form of any noun cites what important information?
- the article (thus the gender of the noun)
 - the type and position of the accent
 - the genitive singular form
 - all of the above
10. If the position and type of accent is not known for the nominative singular, what is impossible to know how to do?
- decline the noun
 - accent other case-number forms of the same noun
 - spell properly the nominative singular
 - determine the gender of the noun
11. Which of the following nouns is accented properly?
- ἀδελφός, ἀδελφού, ἀδελφῶ, ἀδελφόν
 - όδός, ὄδοῦ, ὄδῳ, ὄδόν, ὀδέ
 - κόσμος, κοσμού, κοσμῶ, κόσμόν, κοσμέ
 - δῶρον, δωροῦ, δωρῶ, δωρὸν, δωρῶν

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		κύριος	κυριοι
	Genitive		κυριου	κυριων
	Dative		κυριω	κυριοις
	Accusative		κυριον	κυριους
	Vocative		κυριε	κυριοι

		n-2b	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		ἄβυσσος	ἄβυσσοι
	Genitive		ἄβυσσου	ἄβυσσων
	Dative		ἄβυσσω	ἄβυσσοις
	Accusative		ἄβυσσον	ἄβυσσους
	Vocative		ἄβυσσε	ἄβυσσοι

		n-1c	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		θάλασσα	θαλασσαι
	Genitive		θαλασσης	θαλασσων
	Dative		θαλασση	θαλασσαις
	Accusative		θαλασσαν	θαλασσας
	Vocative		θαλασσα	θαλασσαι

b. Review §10.3.2(2) before accenting the following words.

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		δοῦλος	δουλοι
	Genitive		δουλου	δουλων
	Dative		δουλω	δουλοις
	Accusative		δουλον	δουλους
	Vocative		δουλε	δουλοι

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		δῶρον	δωρα
	Genitive		δωρου	δωρων
	Dative		δωρω	δωροις
	Accusative		δωρον	δωρα
	Vocative		δωρον	δωρα

		n-1c	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		γλῶσσα	γλωσσαι
	Genitive		γλωσσης	γλωσσων
	Dative		γλωσση	γλωσσαις
	Accusative		γλωσσαν	γλωσσας
	Vocative		γλωσσα	γλωσσαι

c. Review §10.3.21 before accenting the following words.

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		ὄχλος	ὄχλοι
	Genitive		ὄχλου	ὄχλων
	Dative		ὄχλω	ὄχλοις
	Accusative		ὄχλον	ὄχλους
	Vocative		ὄχλε	ὄχλοι

		n-2c	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		θηρίον	θηρια
	Genitive		θηριου	θηριων
	Dative		θηριω	θηριοις
	Accusative		θηριον	θηρια
	Vocative		θηριον	θηρια

d. Review §10.3.3 before accenting the following words.

		n-1b	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		ἀρχή	ἀρχαι
	Genitive		ἀρχης	ἀρχων
	Dative		ἀρχῃ	ἀρχαῖς
	Accusative		ἀρχην	ἀρχάς
	Vocative		ἀρχη	ἀρχαι

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative		ψαλμός	ψαλμοι
	Genitive		ψαλμου	ψαλμων
	Dative		ψαλμῷ	ψαλμοῖς
	Accusative		ψαλμον	ψαλμους
	Vocative		ψαλμε	ψαλμοι

e. Review §10.3.4 before accenting the following words.

		n-1h	Singular	Singular
CASE	Nominative		γῆ	Ἑρμῆς
	Genitive		γῆς	Ἑρμου
	Dative		γῆι	Ἑρμῃ
	Accusative		γῆν	Ἑρμην
	Vocative		γῆ	Ἑρμη

Exercise Six: Grammatical parsing. Parse the following words.

Word	Case	Gender	Num	Decl	Lexical Form	Definition
τήν						
ἀλήθειαν						
Ἰωάννου						
θάλασσαι						
ἄδης						
κριτοῦ						
τῷ Ἰησοῦ						
ὀργῆς						
σωτηρίας						
διαθηκῶν						
ἔρημος						
ὁδοί						
φωνῶν						
ψεύστη						
γῆν						
δόξαν						
μαθητοῦ						
θηρίον						