

Accent Rules

	short syllable	long syllable	antepenult	penult	ultima	example	example
acute	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
			no	yes	long	ἄγγέλου	
				long then no acute	short	δοῦλος	

circumflex	no	yes	no	yes	yes	δοῦλος	καρποῦ
				no	long	δοῦλος	δούλου
				accented long	short	δοῦλος	

grave	acute on ultima	+	word(s)	ἀδελφός	ἀδελφός δούλου	ἀδελφός δούλου
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1. When α is at the end of a word, how can I determine it is long or short so that I can determine the accent should be the acute or the circumflex?

For example: The plural nominative form of δῶρον is δῶρα, why is it δῶρα instead of δώρα? It seems like α is short here. Another example is singular vocative form of προφήτης, it is προφήτα instead of προφήτα. Second declension Masculine Noun

If a word has an acute accent on the antepenult – follow ἄνθρωπος (it is in the book).

an acute accent on the penult - λόγος.

an acute accent on the ultima - υἱός.

a circumflex on the penult - δούλος

Special rule: An acute accent on the ultima in the Nominative singular of second declension nouns changes to circumflex when the ultima becomes long except in the accusative plural. See υἱός.

Second declension Neuter Noun

Same as Masculine except Nominative singular, plural and Accusative plural.

The plural ending α in second declension neuter nouns is always short. - δῶρον, ἱερόν

First declension Noun

The acute accent on the ultima in the Nominative singular changes to circumflex when the ultima is long except in the Accusative. - γραφή

All first declension nouns receive the circumflex on the ultima in the genitive and ablative plural no matter where the accent started in the nominative singular.

The plural ending α in first declension nouns is always long.

ἀλήθεια however is an exception: α following τ is short in the Nominative singular and plural and Accusative singular, but everywhere else is long.

2. How can I determine if it is long or short for $\alpha\nu$? For example, in βασιλείαν, it is long so that the accent is the acute on the penult; while in γλώσσαν, it is short so that the accent is the circumflex on penult. Is there a rule that the $\alpha\nu$ should follow α in the lexical form? If in the lexical form, α is long like in βασιλεία, then $\alpha\nu$ should be long; while in the lexical form, α is short like in γλώσσα, then $\alpha\nu$ should be short.

Follow the nominative form except in the case of exceptions stated above.

e.g. βασιλεία We know from the Nominative form that α at the end is long. Thus α at the end of ασιλείαν is long. In the word ἀλήθεια, we know that α at the end is short, because of the way it is accented, but the exception rule tells us that it is short only in the Nominative singular and plural and Accusative singular, but everywhere else is long.

3. For the genitive plural form the first declension nouns, should we always move the accent to the last and make it circumflex? For example: βασιλειῶν, γλωσσῶν, γραφῶν, προφητῶν.
4. For the changes of adjectives on page 26. The singular nominative feminine form of δίκαιος is δικαία, and α is long here; while the plural nominative neuter form of it is δίκαια, and α is short here. How to explain that? Maybe it is the same question as the first one.

Second declension Masculine Noun

An **acute** accent on the **antepenult** – follow ἄνθρωπος

N	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	οἱ ἄνθρωποι
G/A	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀνθρώπων
D/L/I	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
Acc	τὸν ἄνθρωπον	τοὺς ἀνθρώπους
V	ἄνθρωπε	ἄνθρωποι

An **acute** accent on the **penult** – follow λόγος

N	ὁ λόγος	οἱ λόγοι
G/A	τοῦ λόγου	τῶν λόγων
D/L/I	τῷ λόγῳ	τοῖς λόγοις
Acc	τὸν λόγον	τοὺς λόγους
V	λόγε	λόγοι

An **acute** accent on the **ultima** – follow υἰός

N	ὁ υἰός	οἱ υἱοί
G/A	τοῦ υἱοῦ	τῶν υἱοῶν
D/L/I	τῷ υἱοῶ	τοῖς υἱοῖς
Acc	τὸν υἱόν	τοὺς υἱοῦς
V	υἱέ	υἱοί

A **circumflex** on the **penult** – follow δοῦλος

N	ὁ δοῦλος	οἱ δοῦλοι
G/A	τοῦ δούλου	τῶν δούλων
D/L/I	τῷ δούλῳ	τοῖς δούλοις
Acc	τὸν δοῦλον	τοὺς δούλους
V	δοῦλε	δοῦλοι

Second declension Neuter Noun

– follow δῶρον

N	τὸ δῶρον	τὰ δῶρα
G/A	τοῦ δώρου	τῶν δώρων
D/L/I	τῷ δώρῳ	τοῖς δώροις
Acc	τὸ δῶρον	τὰ δῶρα
V	δῶρον	δῶρα

N	τὸ ἱερόν	τὰ ἱερά
G/A	τοῦ ἱεροῦ	τῶν ἱερῶν
D/L/I	τῷ ἱερῷ	τοῖς ἱεροῖς
Acc	τὸ ἱερόν	τὰ ἱερά
V	ἱερόν	ἱερά