

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #1 (for Units 1-10) - Basics (Accents, Breathings, etc.) (key)

- 1). Write out the Greek alphabet in both capitals and lowercase (in alphabetical order, of course):

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

- 2). Explain the difference between rough and smooth breathings. When do we use them? Where do they go?

rough breathings - over initial vowels - indicate an aspirated initial vowel (they make an "h" sound)

smooth breathings - also over initial vowels - indicate no aspiration (they do not effect the pronunciation of the vowel)

- 3). List the five short vowels and the five long vowels one encounters in Greek:

short: α ε ι ο υ

long: ᾱ ῆ ῖ ῳ ῤ

- 4). What is a diphthong? List the eight diphthongs one encounters in Greek:

A diphthong consists of two vowels pronounced together as one syllable; it counts as a long vowel

αι αυ ει ευ ηυ οι ου υι

- 5). When does an *iota* subscript occur? Where does one stick it?

Iota subscript occurs when an *iota* is combined with a long *alpha*, *eta* or *omega*; it is written beneath the long vowel and is not pronounced

- 6). What sorts of punctuation marks occur in written Greek? Identify them and give their functions:

Greek has periods (.) which mark the end of sentences or thoughts, semicolons (;) which mark momentary pauses or introduce lists, commas (,) that are used just as in English and question marks (?).

- 7). How does capitalization work in Greek? (*I.e.*, Where and when does it occur? Where and when DOESN'T it?)

Greek capitalizes proper names and the first words of paragraphs and quotations. Capitalization does not occur elsewhere.

- 8). Name the three syllables of a Greek word that can take an accent and explain where they are located:

ultima: last syllable; penult: second-to-last syllable; antepenult: third-to-last syllable

- 9). Name the three types of accents that occur in written Greek, and describe some of the restrictions that bind them:

acute (/): can occur over all three accented syllables; grave (\): only occurs over the ultima when it's accented with an acute and another word follows without a pause; circumflex (~): occurs on the ultima and penult, only over long syllables, MUST appear when penult is accented, is long, and ultima is short

- 10). What type of accentuation do most Greek verb forms have? Briefly explain how it works:

Most Greek verbs have recessive accent - the accent goes as far back as it can, as dictated by the rules of accent.

- 11). What type of accentuation do most Greek non-verb forms have? Briefly explain how it works:

Most Greek non-verbs have persistent accent - the accent's position is established by an initial form & then moves based upon the rules of accent.

- 12). Accent the following verb forms:

ἔδοξα ἐσπόμην ἤυρον ἐδυνάμεθα ἠλάυνετε θῦε ἦλθον βουλέσθω ἐβλάβην τάττε

13). Accent the following noun and adjective forms, based on the accent of the first form given:

θάλαττα θαλάττης θάλατταν θαλάτταις θαλάττη
αἶξ αἶγας αἶγες αἶγα ἡμέτερος ἡμέτερα ἡμετέρᾱ ἡμετέρους

14). What part of the dictionary entry provides the starting accent position for nouns? for adjectives? How does the rule for finding the accent on participles differ from the latter?

nouns: Nominative singular adjectives: neuter Nominative singular participles: masculine Nominative singular

15). Name two diphthongs that typically count as short for purposes of accentuation (when at the end of words).

Where do these diphthongs (when final) count as long?

οι and αι typically count as short for purposes of accentuation when final. They count as long when employed as endings for the present optative active, 3rd person singular (οι) and the aorist optative active, 3rd person singular (αι).

16). What major exception to the accent rules occurs in nouns (but not adjectives) of the first declension?

All first declension nouns have Genitive plurals with the accented ending -ῶν

17). What exception occurs in first and second declension nouns (and first/second declension adjectives) with acute accents on the ultimas of their Nominative singulars?

They have circumflex accents on their ultimas in the Genitive and Dative, singular and plural.

18). Give the rule(s) for accenting third declension nouns with monosyllabic stems:

They accent their ultimas in the Genitive and Dative, singular and plural, and the Genitive plural has a circumflex.

19). Which four (or eight, depending on your interpretation) participles do NOT accent the feminine genitive plural with a circumflex on the ultima?

present middle/passive participle; future middle/passive participle; first and second aorist middle participle; perfect middle/passive participle

20). Name the six infinitives that do NOT have recessive accent, and be specific about precisely HOW said forms are accented:

aorist infinitive active (accented on penult); perfect infinitive active (accented on penult); aorist infinitive passive (accented on penult); perfect infinitive passive (accented on penult); 2nd aorist infinitive active (accented on ultima) and middle (accented on penult)

21). Explain how accent works for most contracted verb forms:

Place the accent on the uncontracted form using the rules for recessive accent, then make alterations. If the original accent fell on one of the contracted vowels, the accent must be on this syllable in the contracted form. If the ultima is accented, it takes a circumflex. Other syllables are governed by the rules for accent.

22). Name two contracted verb forms that do NOT appear to follow the predictable rules for contraction, and show how they seem to violate the rules (*though they actually do follow the rules!*):

present infinitive active of *alpha*-contracts (-ᾶν instead of -ᾷν) and *omicron*-contracts (-οῦν instead of -οῖν)

23). What does one call a word without an accent? a word that throws an accent onto the preceding word?

Most unaccented Greek words are called proclitics; enclitics often toss their accents onto the words that immediately precede them.