1. **Proclitics and enclitics**

Proclitics and enclitics generally have no accent. Both groups consist of small words that attach themselves so closely to an adjoining word that a separate accent is not felt to be necessary.

**Proclitics** (προκλίνω, lean forward) are words that attach themselves closely to the following word.

Proclitics: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ (forms of the definite article)
   ἐν, ἐκ, εἰς (=ἐξ) (prepositions)
   εἰ, ὡς (introductory conjunctions)
   οὐ (negative adverb, usually introductory)

**Enclitics** (ἐγκλίνω, lean on, cf. incline) are words that attach themselves closely to the preceding word. Enclitics always change a grave on the preceding word to acute. Enclitics generally force the addition of a second accent when the combination of a word+enclitic creates more than two unaccented syllables after an acute or more than one unaccented syllable after a circumflex.

Enclitics: μου, μοι, με; σου, σοι, σε (personal pronouns)
   εἰμι, κτλ.; φημι, κτλ. (irregular verbs)
   γε, τε, τοι, περ (particles)
   τις, τι (indefinite pronouns: “some”)
   που, πῃ, ποι, ποθεν, ποτε, πο, πως (indefinite adverbs)

Examples: ποταμός τις, ποταμοί τινες, κομβῶν τις
   ἄνθρωπός τις, ἄνθρωποι τινες
   ἄνθρωπου τινός, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν
   ἄνθρώπου τινός, πλοῖον τι

Enclitics worksheet (use the examples above as your model)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>εγώ μὲν κτλ.</th>
<th>εγώ γε</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>καὶ εγὼ καὶ σὺ κτλ.</td>
<td>καὶ με καὶ σε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ ἄγρος κτλ.</td>
<td>ὁ ἄγρος τε καὶ ἡ γῆ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὴν θάλατταν κτλ.</td>
<td>θαλατταν τινα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ κτλ.</td>
<td>ἄνθρωπῳ μοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ κτλ.</td>
<td>ἄνθρωπῳ τινι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>