

d) Relative pronoun

[507]

Instead of the relative, the article may be used:

- ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν ὄρῳ THE MAN THAT I SEE.
 ✧ In Attic, we would say ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃν ὄρῳ.
- ἡρᾶθ' ὁ γεραῖος Ἀπόλλωνι ἀνακτι, τὸν ἡὔκομος τέκε Λητώ THE OLD MAN PRAYED TO THE LORD APOLLO, WHOM FAIR-HAIRED LETO BORE (Iliad I, 36).

The indefinite relative presents some unusual forms. For example:

- ☐ ὅττι = ὅτι
- ☐ ὅττεο = οὔτινος

- ... εἰ δὴ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπέιξομαι ὅττι κεν εἴπῃς ... IF I AM TO YIELD TO YOU IN ANY MATTER, WHATEVER YOU SAY (Iliad I, 294).

e) Interrogative pronoun

Apart from the usual forms, it may also present these ones:

- ☐ Gen. sing.: τεῦ = τίνος
- ☐ Dat. sing.: τέφ = τίνι
- ☐ Gen. pl.: τέων = τίνων

- τίς δὲ σύ ἐσσι φέριστε τέων δ' ἔξεσσι τοκίων; WHO ARE YOU, NOBLE MAN, AND FROM WHICH PARENTS? (Iliad XXIV, 387).

6. Prepositions

[508]

a) The final vowel

The final vowel of a preposition disappears, and the consonant (which is now, after the elision of the final vowel, the last letter of the preposition) experiences a phonetic assimilation to the consonant with which the following word begins:

- ☐ κάλλιπε = κατ(έ)λιπε
- ☐ κάκ κεφαλῆς = κατ(ά) κεφαλῆς
- ☐ κάρ ρόον = κατ(ά) ρόον
- ☐ ἄμ πεδίων = ἀν(ά) πεδίων

- Ἀχαιοὺς κάλλιπες YOU LEFT THE ACHAEANS (Iliad XXI, 414).
- θῦνε γὰρ ἄμ πεδίων FOR HE STORMED ACROSS THE PLAIN (Iliad V, 87).

b) Anastrophe

- ☐ τῆς πόλεως ἄπο instead of ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως

Observe the change in the position of the accent. In fact, this phenomenon also takes place in Attic, but it is much more frequent in the Homeric dialect.

- ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἄπο THEY HURRIED FROM THE SHIPS (Iliad II, 208).