

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANCIENT GREEK LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Volume 1
A–F

General Editor
Georgios K. Giannakis

Associate Editors
Vit Bubenik
Emilio Crespo
Chris Golston
Alexandra Lianeri
Silvia Luraghi
Stephanos Matthaios



BRILL

LEIDEN • BOSTON
2014

Table of Contents

VOLUME ONE

Introduction	vii
List of Contributors	xi
Table of Contents Ordered by Thematic Category	xv
Transcription, Abbreviations, Bibliography	xxi
List of Illustrations	xxiii
Articles A–F	1

VOLUME TWO

Transcription, Abbreviations, Bibliography	vii
Articles G–O	1

VOLUME THREE

Transcription, Abbreviations, Bibliography	vii
Articles P–Z	1
Index	547

- Jurafsky, Dan. 1996. "Universal tendencies in the semantics of the diminutive", *Language* 72.3:533–578.
- Magni, Elisabetta. 2001. "I derivati valutativi in greco: semantica del diminutivo ed espressione delle relazioni di appartenenza". In: *Norma e variazione nel diasistema greco*, ed. by Carlo Consani and Luisa Muccianta, 221–243. Alessandria.
- Matisoff, James A. 1991. "The mother of all morphemes: augmentatives and diminutives in areal and universal perspectives". In: *Papers from the first annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society*, ed. by Martha Ratliff and Eric Schiller, 293–349. Tempe.
- Petersen, Walter. 1910. *Greek diminutives in -ION. A study in semantics*. Weimar.
- Scalise, Sergio et al. 1983. "Sulla nozione di Blocking in morfologia derivazionale", *L&S* 2:243–269.
- Stump, Gregory T. 1993. "How peculiar is evaluative morphology?", *Journal of Linguistics* 29:1–36.

NICOLA GRANDI

Diphthongization

Diphthongization is the process by which a monophthong becomes a → diphthong. There are two processes of diphthongization in Ancient Greek, both of which are diachronic (for a general discussion of the phenomenon, see Andersen 1972). The first results from the intervocalic loss of *w*, *y*, or *s*, which results in → hiatus, i.e., two adjacent → vowels in distinct syllables. They then fuse together to form one syllable, as illustrated by the word for 'child,' *páis* > *país* (see further Smyth 1956:§8D). Technically, this involves two monophthongs (*a*, *i*) becoming a diphthong (*ai*), but the term diphthongization is still used.

The second source of diphthongization in Greek is the second → compensatory lengthening, according to which the vowel in the sequence /*Vns*/ becomes a diphthong; it is thought to have taken place at some point in the late second or early first millennium BCE. This outcome is restricted to → Lesbian (see e.g. Voigt 1957, Blümel 1982) and → Elean; in → Attic, by contrast, the outcome is a lengthened monophthong. The diphthongization takes place in the feminine singular present active participle, e.g. *phéroisa* vs. *phérousa* < **phéronsa*; the third person plural active indicative singular morpheme *-oisi* < **-onsi* < **-onti* (Att.-Ion. *-ousi*); the accusative plural of the *o*- and *ā*-stem nouns, where we find *-ais* instead of *-ās*; and lexical items such as *paísa* 'all' < *pánsa* < **péh₂ntih₂* (cf. Att.-Ion. *pása*) and *moísa* 'muse' < **monsa* (Att.-Ion. *moúsa*).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andersen, Henning. 1972. "Diphthongization", *Language* 48:11–50.
- Blümel, Wolfgang. 1982. *Die aiolischen Dialekte. Phonologie und Morphologie der inschriftlichen Texte aus generativer Sicht*. Göttingen.
- Smyth, Herbert W. 1956. *Greek grammar*. Cambridge, MA.
- Voigt, Eva-Maria. 1957. *Grammatik zu Sappho und Alkaios*. Berlin.
- Wyatt, William F. 1994. "Homeric loss of /w/ and vowels in contact", *Glotta* 72:119–150.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a pair of → vowels that occupy the same → syllable. Thus two-syllable *diá* 'through' does not have a diphthong but one-syllable *país* 'child (nom.)' does. Classical Attic has an inventory of eleven diphthongs (see generally Allen 1987:79–88; for a diachronic overview see Rix 1992:46–49, 51–52):

"Short"		"Long"	
Diphthongs		Diphthongs	
/yi/ <υι>		/εi/ <ηι>	/ε:u/ <ηυ>
/oi/ <οι>	/εu/ <ευ>	/ɔ:i/ <ωι>	/ɔ:u/ <ωυ>
/ai/ <αι>	/au/ <αυ>	/a:i/ <αι>	/a:u/ <αυ>

Most of the inventory is comprised of falling diphthongs, so called because their sonority drops, e.g., from high-sonority /a/ to low sonority /i/; since the mouth closes somewhat during falling diphthongs, they are sometimes called closing diphthongs as well. The exception to this in Greek is /y(:)i/, which contains two high vowels; this diphthong only occurs pre-vocalically in Attic, pre-consonantal /y(:)i/ being lost prehistorically. Beginning in the sixth century, however, the sequence begins to monophthongize to /u:/, as witnessed by e.g. *huós* 'son' for *huiós* (see further Allen 1987:81 n.54). The /u/ diphthongs preserve a genuine back /u/ and not /y/ (Allen 1987:80). At some point the offglide of the back diphthongs (*au*, *eu*, *ēu*) becomes a fricative; thus Modern Greek /av/, /ev/, /iv/ (→ Developments in Medieval and Modern Greek). Allen (1987:81–83) suggests that pre-vocalic diphthongs were articulated with a geminate offglide, e.g. <οι ο> as [oyo].

The long diphthongs are in part inherited and in part the result of → contraction (see Sihler