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RUTGER ALLAN

Voicing

Voicing is a process whereby a → consonant changes from voiceless to voiced (the reverse is called devoicing). In Ancient Greek the change is always due to → assimilation with an adjacent sound, either a → vowel (a, i, u), sonorant (m, l, w), or voiced obstruent (b, d, g, v, z). Greek stop clusters always agree in voicing (Probert 2010:94), so voicing assimilation can be observed whenever two segments, the first of which is voiceless and the second voiced, are adjacent (for one case study see Miller 1976). Thus voiceless /k/ found in the verb *plék-ō* 'entwine' becomes voiced /g/ before another voiced consonant in

the adverb *plég-dên*, 'entwined'. Lupaş (1972:17–19) argues that voicing assimilation took place even between a prefix and verb (e.g. *ek-bállō* 'throw out' > *egbállō*), despite the consistent orthographic representation of the voiceless /k/. On the voicing of /s/, see Miller (1976) and Probert (2010:92–94).

Stops come in three series in Greek: plain (p, t, k), voiced (b, d, g), and aspirated (ph, th, kh). All other sounds are redundantly voiced except for /r/, which is voiceless when it occurs at the beginning of a word and voiced otherwise. See further Lupaş (1972:133–141), Aitchison (1976).

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DAVID GOLDSTEIN

Vowel Changes

The main → vowel developments in the (pre)history of Ancient Greek involved (1) the changes from PIE to the Proto-Greek five-vowel systems; (2) long → diphthongs; (3) issues of vocalization; (4) → assimilation of vowels to neighboring sounds; (5) extension of the long-vowel system; (6) the changes from Proto-Ionic to → Ionic and → Attic; and (7) (post-)Classical development of vowels and diphthongs (→ Indo-European Linguistic Background).

1. The core of the reconstructed PIE vowel system consists of the short vowels *e, *o and the long vowels *ē, *ō. In PIE morphology, apophonic relations (→ Ablaut) between these four vowels and zero played an important role. There were also two short vowels *i, *u; these may be considered allophones of the → semivowels *i and *u (Beekes 2011:119–120; no minimal pairs can be reconstructed for PIE, contrast Class. *astós* 'citizen' < Proto-Gk. **wastwós* < IE **-tu-ó-* with Class. *ikhthúos* 'fish' (gen. sg.) < PIE **dǵʰuH-os*). There is no compelling evidence for PIE long vowels *ī, *ū (cf. Beekes 2011:119–120, 146ff., *pace* Meier-Brügger 2010:213–214). It is traditionally (and still widely) held that separate phonemes *a and *ā