Homer's Meter

As an Instrument of Indo-European Etymology & Reconstruction



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Latent Position: A Teaser

Od. 11.607

γυμνὸν τόξον ἔχων καὶ ἐπὶ νευρῇφιν ὀιστόν

holding a bare bow and with an arrow on the string

Latent Position: A Teaser

Od. 11.607

γυμνὸν τόξον ἔχων καὶ ἐπὶ hνευρῆφιν ὀιστόν

holding a bare bow and with an arrow on the string

Gk. ἐπὶ hνευρῆφιν < PIE *$h_1$epi *s*nh_1-ur-eh_2-bhi*; cf. Av. *aipi snāuuar-*

νευρά [f.] ‘string of a bow, sinew’ (Il., X., Arist.). ◂IE *$sneh_1$-*ur/n*- ‘band, sinew’▸

•VAR Ion. -ή.

•COMP Many compounds, e.g. νευρό-σπαστος ‘drawn by strings’, substantivized [n.pl.] ‘puppets’ (Hdt., X.), with derivatives νευροσπάστ-ης, -ικός, -ία, -έω (Arist., Hell.).

•DER Diminutive νευρίον [n.] (*AP*). Lengthened form νευρειή (Theoc. 25, 213; verse-initial), cf. ἐγχείη : ἔγχος, etc.; oxytone accent after νευρή.

Also νεῦρον [n.] ‘sinew, string (of a bow, of an instrument), cord, penis’, in plur. ‘strength, power’ (Il.).

Derivatives: 1. diminutive νευρίον (Hp.). 2. Plant name νευράς, -άδος [f.] = ποτίρριον (Dsc., Plin.), δορύκνιον (Plin.). 3. Adjective νευρ-ώδης ‘sinewy’ (IA), -ινος ‘made from sinews’ (Pl., Arist.), -ικός ‘suffering from contraction of the sinews, concerning the sinews, etc.’ (medic.). 4. Verb νευρόομαι, -όω ‘to be provided with sinews’ (Ar., Ph., Gal.), also with prefix ἀπο-, ἐκ-, whence ἀπονεύρωσις [f.] ‘end of the muscle, where it becomes tendinous’ (Gal.).

•ETYM Greek νεῦρον and Lat. *nervus* ‘sinew, muscle, nerve’ < **(s)neuro-* display a thematic enlargement of the *r*-stem seen in Av. *snāuuarə* [n.] ‘sinew’, ToB *ṣñaura* ‘sinews, nerves’, Arm. *neard* ‘sinew, fiber’ (with QIE **-t*). An alternating *n*-stem is found in Skt. *snāvan-* [n.] ‘band, sinew’. The Greek and Latin thematizations probably originated in the collective (neuter plural).

We have to depart from IE *$sneh_1$-ur/n-*, a derivative in *-uer/n-* from a root *$sneh_1$-* ‘to twist together (threads)’, found in ▸νέω 2 ‘to spin’. For the reconstruction, see Schrijver 1991: 269. Hitt. *išḫunauar* [n.] ‘sinew’ is unrelated, but derives from *išḫunau̯-* ‘upper arm’ (cf. Kloekhorst 2008 s.v.).

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Section 1

How Does a Hexameter Work?



What is a Hexameter?

— ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏓

Gk. ἑξάμετρος, Lat. *hexameter*

First Mention

— ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏓

Gk. ἑξάμετρος, Lat. *hexameter*

ἐν ἑξαμέτρῳ τόνῳ	Her. 1.47.2, 64.4, 5.6
ἐν ἕπεσι ἑξαμέτροισι	Her. 7.220.3

Constituent Units

— ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑

Gk. πούς, Lat. *pēs*

Types of Feet



Gk. δάκτυλος, Lat. *dactylus*

Gk. σπονδεῖος, Lat. *spondaeus*



Gk. τροχαῖος, Lat. *trochaeus*

Upbeat of a Foot

— ◡◡

Gk. δάκτυλος, Lat. *dactylus*

— —

Gk. σπονδεῖος, Lat. *spondaeus*

— ◡

Gk. τροχαῖος, Lat. *trochaeus*

Gk. θέσις, Lat. *arsis*

Downbeat of a Foot

— ◡◡

Gk. δάκτυλος, Lat. *dactylus*

— —

Gk. σπονδεῖος, Lat. *spondaeus*

— ◡

Gk. τροχαῖος, Lat. *trochaeus*

Gk. ἄρσις, Lat. *thesis*

Metrical Stress



Gk. δάκτυλος, Lat. *dactylus*

Gk. σπονδεῖος, Lat. *spondaeus*



Gk. τροχαῖος, Lat. *trochaeus*

Lat. *ictus*

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

But when we reached the ship and the sea

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

Step 1. Divide the Verse into Syllables (in Continuō)

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏓

Step 2. Find Heavy Syllables

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑

Syllables Heavy by Nature

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑

Syllables Heavy by Position

(ζ, ξ, ψ = 2 Consonants; ‘, ’ = 0 Consonants)

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏓

Syllables Heavy by both Nautre and Position

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑

Step 3. Find Which Heavy Syllables Carry Ictuses

Metrical Analysis

Od. 11.1

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ᾽ ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλθομεν ἠδὲ θάλασσαν

αυ-τᾰ́-ρε-πει-ρε-πῐ́-νη-ᾰ́-κᾰ́-τηλ-θο-με-νη-δε-θᾰ́-λασ-σᾰ́ν

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑

Step 4. Read the hexameter!

Isochronous Substitutions

Od. 11.84

ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ μητρὸς κατατεθνηυίης

Then came the spirit of my dead mother

Isochronous Substitutions

Od. 11.84

ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ μητρὸς κατατεθνηυίης

ηλ-θε-δε-πῐ̆π-σῡ̄-χη-μη-τρος-κᾰ̆-τᾰ̆-τε-θνη-υι-ης

— ◡◡ | — — | — — | — ◡◡ | — — | — —

Isochronous Substitutions

Od. 11.84

ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ μητρὸς κατατεθνηυίης

ηλ-θε-δε-πῐ̆π-σῡ-χη-μη-τρος-κᾰ̆-τᾰ̆-τε-θνη-υι-ης

— ◡◡ | — — | — — | — ◡◡ | — — | — —

Gk. στίχος σπονδειάζων, Lat. *versus spondiacus*

Isochronous Substitutions

Il. 23.221

ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο

calling upon the spirit of hapless Patroclus

Isochronous Substitutions

Il. 23.221

ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο

ψυ-χην-κικ-λησ-κων-Πατ-ροκ-λη-ος-δει-λοι-ο

— — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — ◡

Permutations of Hexameter

1	DDDDDX	Od. 11.598	αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής
2	SDDDDX	Il. 8.1	ἠὼς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ᾽ αἶαν
3	DSDDDX	Il. 3.1	αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἅμ᾽ ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕκαστοι
4	DDSDDX	Il. 5.121	ὣς ἔφατ᾽ εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ᾽ ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
5	DDDSDX	Il. 1.34	βῆ δ᾽ ἀκέων παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
6	DDDDSX	Il. 11.414	ὡς δ᾽ ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κύνες θαλεροί τ᾽ αἰζηοὶ
7	SSSSSX	Il. 11.130	Ἀτρείδης· τὼ δ᾽ αὖτ᾽ ἐκ δίφρου γουνάζεσθην
8	DSSSSX	Il. 23.65	ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο
9	SDSSSX	Il. 13.428	ἥρω᾽ Ἀλκάθοον, γαμβρὸς δ᾽ ἦν Ἀγχίσαο
10	SSDSSX	Il. 18.588	ἐν καλῇ βήσῃ μέγαν οἰῶν ἀργεννάων

D = Dactyle, S = Spondee, X = Spondee or Trochee

Permutations of Hexameter

11	SSSDSX	Il. 18.534	βάλλον δ᾽ ἀλλήλους χαλκήρεσιν ἐγχείῃσιν
12	SSSSDX	Il. 7.155	τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα
13	DDSSSX	Il. 17.255	ἄστυδε νῦν ἰέναι, μὴ μίμνειν ἠῶ δῖαν
14	SDDSSX	Il. 5.638	ἀλλ᾽ οἷόν τινά φασι βίην Ἡρακληείην
15	SSDDSX	Il. 18.418	χρύσειαι ζωῇσι νεήνισιν εἰοικυῖαι
16	SSSDDX	Od. 24.1	Ἑρμῆς δὲ ψυχὰς Κυλλήνιος ἐξεκαλεῖτο
17	DSDSSX	Il. 2.335	μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο
18	DSSDSX	Od. 11.84	ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπὶ ψυχὴ μητρὸς κατατεθνηυίης
19	DSSSDX	Il. 13.126	ἀμφὶ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Αἴαντας δοιοὺς ἵσταντο φάλαγγες
20	SDSDSX	Il. 2.104	Ἑρμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκεν Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ
21	SDSSDX	Il. 1.7	Ἀτρείδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς

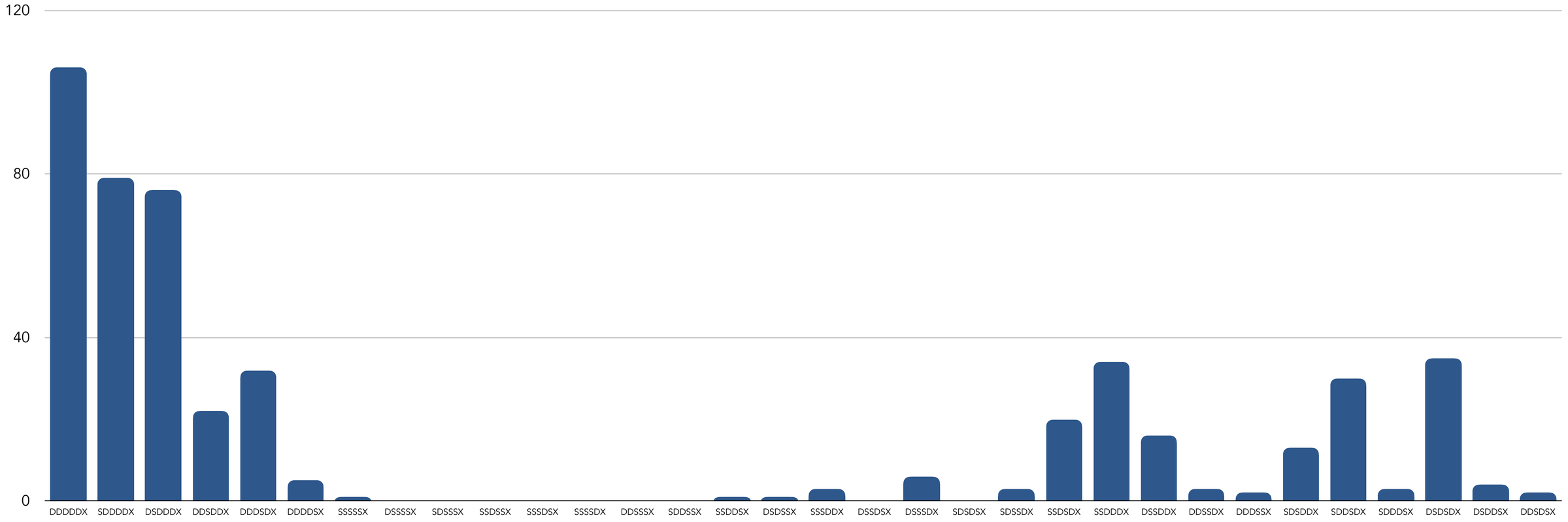
D = Dactyle, S = Spondee, X = Spondee or Trochee

Permutations of Hexameter

22	SSDSDX	Il. 6.3	ἀλλήλων ἰθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα
23	SSDDDX	Il. 9.1	Ὣς οἳ μὲν Τρῶες φυλακὰς ἔχον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
24	DSSDDX	Il. 1.111	οὔνεκ᾽ ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηΐδος ἀγλά᾽ ἄποινα
25	DDSSDX	Il. 9.429	στῆ δὲ μάλ᾽ ἐγγὺς ἰὼν καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν
26	DDDSSX	Il. 11.423	Χερσιδάμαντα δ᾽ ἔπειτα καθ᾽ ἵππων ἀΐξαντα
27	SDSDDS	Il. 7.1	Ὣς εἰπὼν πυλέων ἐξέσσυτο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ
28	SDDSDX	Od. 11.38	νύμφαι τ᾽ ἠΐθεοί τε πολύτλητοί τε γέροντες
29	SDDDSX	Il. 3.9	ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν
30	DSDSDX	Il. 1.2	οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί᾽ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε᾽ ἔθηκε
31	DSDDSX	Il. 1.152	οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἕνεκ᾽ ἦλυθον αἰχμητάων
32	DDSDSX	Il. 10.4	ὕπνος ἔχε γλυκερὸς πολλὰ φρεσὶν ὀρμαίνοντα

D = Dactyle, S = Spondee, X = Spondee or Trochee

Types of Hexameters in Od. 23 (vv. 372)



Section 2

What Can Go ‘Wrong’ with a Hexameter?



Two Types of Anomalies

A syllable which is apparently heavy must be scanned as light

- Epic Correption
- Attic Correption
- Prevocalic Correption
- Synizesis

Two Types of Anomalies

A syllable which is apparently light must be scanned as heavy

- Metrical Lengthening
- Lengthening Before a Break
- Latent Position

Metrical Lengthening

Od. 11.92

διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν᾽ Ὀδυσσεῦ

Son of Laertes, sprung from Zeus, Odysseus of many devices

Metrical Lengthening

Od. 11.92

διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν᾽ Ὀδυσσεῦ

δῐ̆-ο-γε-νες-λᾱ-ερ-τῐ̆-ᾰ̆-δη-πο-λῠ̆-μη-χᾰ̆-νŏ̆-δῠ̆σ-σευ

◡̆ ◡◡ | ◟ — | ◟ ◡◡ | ◟ ◡◡ | ◟ ◡◡ | ◟ —

Gk. διογενές < PIE *di-u-o-$ĝenh_1$-es-ø

Lengthening Before a Break

Od. 11.602

εἴδωλον· αὐτὸς δὲ μετ᾽ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι

spectre; for he himself among immortal gods

Lengthening Before a Break

Od. 11.602

εἴδωλον· αὐτὸς δὲ μετ᾽ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι

ει-δω-λο-ναυ-τοσ-δε-με-τᾱ-θᾰ-νᾰ-τοι-σῐ̆-θε-οι-σῐ̆

— — | ◡́ ‖ — | — ‖ ◡ ◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡

Gk. -ον αὐτός < PIE *-*om* *h*$_2$*eu+t-o-s* (= *autos*)

Epic Correption

Od. 11.4

ἐν δὲ τὰ μῆλα λαβόντες ἐβήσαμεν, ἂν δὲ καὶ αὐτοί

took the sheep aboard, and ourselves

Epic Correption

Od. 11.4

ἐν δὲ τὰ μῆλα λαβόντες ἐβήσαμεν, ἂν δὲ καὶ αὐτοί

εν-δε-τă-μη-λă-λă-βον-τες-ε-βη-să-με-năν-δε-και-αυ-τοι

— ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — —

Not -και-αυ-, but -κα-jαυ-.

Attic Correption

Od. 11.56

καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδων

and I spoke and addressed him with winged words

Attic Correption

Od. 11.56

καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδων

και-μῐ́ν-φω-νη-σᾱ́-σε-πε-ἄπ-τε-ρο-εν-τᾰ́π-ρο-ση-δων

— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑

Not -εν-ταπ-ρο-, but -εν-τᾰ́-προ-.

Prevocalic Correption

Od. 4.71

φράζεο, Νεστορίδη, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,

Son of Nestor, dear to this heart of mine, mark

Prevocalic Correption

Od. 4.71

φράζεο, Νεστορίδη, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,

φρᾰ́σ-δε-ο-νεσ-το-ρῐ́-δη-τῷ-ε-μῳ-κε-χα-ρῐ́σ-με-νε-θῡ-μῳ

—́ ◡◡ |—́ ◡◡ |—́ ◡◡ |—́ ◡◡ | —́ — ◡ |—́ ◡

Not -τῷ-ε-, but -το-(j)ε-.

Synizesis

Il. 1.1

Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος

The wrath sing, goddess, of Peleus' son, Achilles

Synizesis

Il. 1.1

Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος

μη-νῐ̆-νᾰ̆-ει-δε-θε-ᾱ-πη-λη-ῐ̆-ᾰ̆-δε-ω-ᾰ̆-χῐ̆-λη-ος

— ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — — | — ◡◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡

Not πη-λη-ῐ̆-ᾰ̆-δε-ω, but πη-λη-ῐ̆-ᾰ̆-δj-ω.

Latent Position

Od. 11.607

γυμνὸν τόξον ἔχων καὶ ἐπὶ νευρῇφιν ὀιστόν

holding a bare bow and with an arrow on the string

Latent Position

Od. 11.607

γυμνὸν τόξον ἔχων καὶ ἐπὶ νευρῆφιν ὀιστόν

γŭμ-νον-τόκ-σον-εχ-ων-κă-je-πĭ-νευ-ρη-φĭ-νο-ĭσ-τον

— — | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | ⏑ ⏑⏑ | — ⏑⏑ | — ⏑

Not -πĭ-νευ-, but -πĭh-νευ-.

Gk. ἐπὶ **h**νευρῆφιν < PIE *h_1e*p*i ***s***nh_1-ur-eh_2-bhi*; cf. Av. *aip*i ***s***nāuuar-.

Section 3

Latent Position in Inherited Lexicon



Latent ϝ

Od. 2.431

στήσαντο κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,

they set forth bowls brim full of wine

Latent ϝ

Od. 2.431

στήσαντο κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,

στη-σαν-τοκ-ρη-τη-ρᾰ́-σε-πῐ́σ-τε-φε-ᾰ́-σοι-νοι-ο,

—́ —|—́ —|—́ ◡◡|—́ ◡◡|◡́ —|—́ ◡

Not -ᾰ́-σοι-, but -ᾰ́σ-ϝοι-.

Gk. -έας ϝοίνοιο < PIE *-es-*ns* ***u****oh₁-i-n-o-sio*; cf. dial. ϝοῖνος.

οἶνος [m.] ‘wine’ (Il.). ◂IE **uoh₁i-no-* ‘wine’, **ueh₁-i-* ‘turn, twist’▸

•VAR Dial. ϝοῖνος.

•COMP Very many compounds, e.g. οἰνο-χόος [m.] ‘cupbearer’, together with -χοέω [v.], aor. -χοῆσαι ‘to be a cupbearer, pour wine’ (Il.), epic also -χοεύω (only present), metrically conditioned (Chantraine 1942: 368); οἰν-άνθη [f.] ‘fruit-bearing bud, blossom of the vine’, also metaph. of the grape (since Pi., Thphr.), also name of a plant, ‘meadowsweet, Spiraea flipendula’, because of its smell (Cratin., Arist.), name of an unknown bird (Arist.); ἄ-οινος ‘without wine’ (IA), ἔξ-οινος ‘drunk’ (Alex., Plb.), back-formation from ἐξ-οινόομαι ‘to get drunk’ (E.). On Οἰνόη cf. ▸οἴη 2.

•DER A. Substantives: 1. Diminutives, mostly belittling: οἰν-άριον (D., Hell.), not from οἴναρον because of the mg. (cf. Chantraine 1933: 74); -ίσκος (Cratin., Eub.), -ίδιον (Apollod.). 2. οἴνη [f.] ‘vine’ (Hes.), like ἐλαία : ἔλαιον, etc.; οἰνάς [f.] ‘id.’ (*AP*, Nic.), also ‘rock dove, Columba livia’, after the color (Arist.); also adjectival ‘belonging to the wine’ (*AP*, *APl.*). 3. οἴν-αρον [n.] ‘vineleaf, grapevine’ (X., Thphr.) with -αρίς, -αρία, -άρεος, -αρίζω (Ibyc., Ar., Hp., Thphr.). 4. οἰνοῦττα [f.] ‘wine cake’ (Ar.), also name of a plant with intoxicating effect (Arist.). 5. οἰνών, -ῶνος [m.] ‘wine cellar’ (X., Hell.). 6. ϝοινώα [f.] ‘vineyard?’ (Thespiae), cf. προθυρῴα etc. in Hdn. Gr. 1, 303. 7. Some glosses in H.: οἴνωτρον· χάρακα, ᾗ τὴν ἄμπελον ἱστᾶσι ‘pole by which the grapevine is held upright’, γοίνακες (= ϝ-)· βλαστοί ‘sprouts’, γοινέες· κόρακες ‘ravens’, cf. οἰνάς.

•ETYM Greek (ϝ)οῖνος looks similar to other words for ‘wine’ in Soutern European languages: Lat. *vīnum* < **uih₁no-*, U *vinu*, etc., Arm. *gini* < **u̯oin-iu̯o-*, Alb. Gheg *vênë* < **u̯oinā-*.
The IE word for ‘wine’ may be reconstructed from these forms; together with related ►ἴτυς ‘willow’, Lat. *vītis* ‘vine’, and various other words, it may be derived from the root **ueh₁-i-* ‘turn, bend’. As the wild vine was indigenous in southern Russia and in certain parts of central Europe, this assumption is acceptable from a historical point of view. However, as the cultivation of the vine started in the Mediterranean region, in the Pontus area and in the south of the Caucasus, most scholars are inclined to look for the origin of the word in these countries. This would point to non-IE origin. However, if we put the homeland of viticulture in the Pontus and the northern Balkans, the word for ‘wine’ might come from there. In this case, not only would the words mentioned from Greek, Lat., Arm., and Alb. derive from this IE source, but also Hitt. *u̯iu̯an(a)-*, HLuw. *wiu̯an(i)-*, and the relevant Semitic words, like Arab. *wain*, Hebr. *jajin*. In Beekes *MSS* 48 (1987): 21-26, it was pointed out that the Hitt. form requires **u̯ih₁-on-o-; this is now accepted by Kloekhorst 2008 s.v. (with the modification that the Hittite form is not thematic).
The Celtic and Germanic words were borrowed from Lat. *vīnum*, and from Germanic or Latin again the Slavic and Baltic words for ‘wine’. From Arm. *gini* comes e.g. Georg. *ɣvino*.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.343

Νέστωρ δ᾽ αὖ κατέρυκε καθαπτόμενος ἐπέεσσιν·

Nestor sought to stay them and spoke to them saying:

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.343

Νέστωρ δ᾽ αὖ κατέρυκε καθαπτόμενος ἐπέεσσιν·

νεσ-τωρ-δαυ-κᾰ-τε-ρῡ-κε-κᾰ-θᾰπ-το-με-νο-σε-πε-εσ-σῐ́ν

— — | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑

Not -νο-σε-, but -νοσ-ϝε-.

Gk. -ος ϝεπέεσσιν < PIE *-o-s ***u***ek^{w}-es-es-su; cf. El. Cypr. ϝέπος.

Latent ϝ

Od. 5.313

ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντ᾽ ἔλασεν μέγα κῦμα κατ᾽ ἄκρης

Even as thus he spoke the great wave smote him from on high

Latent ϝ

Od. 5.313

ὣς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντ᾽ ἔλασεν μέγα κῦμα κατ᾽ ἄκρης

ω-σᾰ-ρᾰ-μῐ-νει-πον-τε-λᾰ-σεν-με-γᾰ-κῡ-μᾰ-κᾰ-τᾰκ-ρης

— ◡◡ | ◡ — | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡

Not -μῐ-νει-, but -μῐν-ϝει-.

Gk. μιν ϝειπόντ᾽ < PIE *-*i*-*m* ***u***e-*uk*^{w}-*ont*-*m*.

ἔπος [n.] ‘word, speech’ (Il.). ◂IE **uek*^{w}- ‘speak’▸

•VAR Plur. also ‘song, epic poem’ (Pi., Hdt.; on meaning and use Fournier 1946: 212ff.).

•DIAL El. Cypr. ϝέπος.

•COMP As a first member in ►ἐπεσβόλος, ἐπο-ποιός (with analogical compositional vowel); as a second member e.g. in ►ἀπτοεπής.

•DER ἐπύλλιον ‘small song, small verse’ (Ar.; after this other diminutives in -ύλλιον, Leumann *Glotta* 32 (1953): 214 and 225); ἐπικός ‘belonging to epic poetry’ (D. H.).

•ETYM El. and Cypr. ϝέπος is identical with Skt. *vácas-*, Av. *vacah-* ‘word’; IE **uék*^{w}*-os-* [n.]. Greek further has the root noun **ὄψ* (in ►ὄπ-α [acc.], etc.), in addition to ►ὄσσα and probably ►ἐν-οπή, as well as the aorist ►εἶπον. A primary athematic verb is preserved in Skt. *vák-ti* ‘he speaks’.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.39

πάρ τε κασιγνήτῳ Θρασυμήδεϊ καὶ πατέρι ᾧ:

beside his brother Thrasymedes and his father.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.39

πάρ τε κασιγνήτῳ Θρασυμήδεϊ καὶ πατέρι ᾧ·

πᾰρ-τε-κᾰ-σῐ̆γ-νη-τῳ-θρᾰ-σῠ̆-μη-δε-ῐ̆-και-πᾰ-τε-ρῐ̆-ῳ

— ◡◡ | — — | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | ◡ —

Not -ρῐ̆-ῳ, but -ρῐ̆h-ϝῳ.

Gk. πατέρι **h**ϝῳ < PIE *ph_2-ter-i **su**-ōi; cf. Skt. *pitari* ***sv***e.

ἕ, ἑ [refl. pron.] ‘se’, epic also ‘eum, eam, id’, 3sg. accus. of the reflective (and enclitic) anaphoric pronoun (Il.). ◂IE **se, sue* ‘himself’▸

•VAR Lesb. ϝε, Pamph. ϝhε, epic also ἑέ; gen. οὗ (οὑ), epic ἕο (εἷο), εὗ (ἑο, εὑ), ἕθεν, Lesb. ϝέθεν, Locr. ϝέος; dat. (and gen.; Schwyzer 1950: 189 with lit.; cf. Latte *Glotta* 35 (1956): 296) οἷ (οἱ), epic also ἑοῖ, Lesb., etc. ϝοῖ, Cret. (Gortyn), etc. ϝιν, Boeot. (Corinna) ἑίν. For the plur. see ►σφεῖς.

•DER Hence the possessive ὅς, epic also ἑός, Dor., etc. ϝός ‘suus, one’s own’ (also referring to the first and second person), ‘eius’.

•ETYM The epic forms ἑ, εὑ, ἕθεν, οἱ, where we find no trace of a digamma (Chantraine 1942: 146ff.), have been supposed to derive from an IE reflexive stem **se-*, as seen in Lat. *sē*, OCS *sę* ‘se’, and Go. *si-k*. Additionally, it was thought that οἱ < **soi* corresponds to OP *-šaiy*, Av. *hē*, Prakr. *se*; on the other hand, ἑο would be from **se-so* (cf. τέο < **kʷe-so* to ►τίς).

However, it is now maintained that IE had only **su̯e*; see Petit 1999: 126-8. In Greek, we find ϝhε, ϝοῖ < **sue*, **suoi* = Skt. *sva-* ‘himself’ (only in derivations and in compounds, e.g. *sva-já-* ‘born from himself’). A disyllabic full-grade variant seems to be found in ἑέ < **seue*. Adjectivized **sue*, **seue* gave rise to the possessive **su-o-*, **seu-o-*, which yielded ϝός, ἑός = Skt. *svá-* ‘suus’, OLat. *sovos* > Lat. *suus*.

Further details are in Schwyzer: 600ff. Cf. ►ἑαυτοῦ, ►ἑκάς, ►ἕκαστος, ►σφεῖς and ►σύ.

Latent ϝ

Od. 5.121

ὡς μὲν ὅτ᾽ Ὠρίων᾽ ἕλετο ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς,

Thus, when rosy-fingered Dawn took to herself Orion,

Latent ϝ

Od. 5.121

ὡς μὲν ὅτ᾽ Ὠρίων᾽ ἕλετο ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς,

ως-με-νοτ-ω-ρῑ-ω-νε-λε-το-ρο-δο-δᾰκ-τῠ̆-λο-ση-ως,

—́ ◡◡ | —́ — | —́ ◡◡ | ◡́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ —

Not -το-ρο-, but -τοϝ-ρο-.

Gk. -ετο ϝροδο-δάκτυλος < PGk. *-*eto* [***u****rd*-o-]; cf. Myc. ***w****ordon*, Aeol. βρόδον.

ῥόδον [n.] ‘rose’ (*h. Cer.*). ◂LW Iran.?▸

•VAR Aeol. βρόδον.

•DIAL Myc. *wo-do-we* /wordo-wen/, epithet of oil (Chadwick and Baumbach *Glotta* 41 (1963): 243; Lejeune 1958-1963: 26).

•COMP E.g. ῥοδο-δάκτυλος ‘rosy-fingered’, epithet of Ἠώς (Hom.), βροδο-δάκτυλος of the moon (Sapph.), cf. Leumann 1950: 18[9]; κυνό-ρροδον [n.] ‘dog rose, Rosa canina’ (Thphr.), see Strömberg 1940: 30 and 98.

•DER 1. ῥοδ-έα, -έη, -ῆ [f.] ‘rose tree’ (Archil.); 2. -(ε)ών, -(ε)ῶνος [m.] ‘bed of roses’ (*AP*, pap.) with -ωνιά [f.] ‘bed of roses, rose garden, rose tree’ (Hecat.); 3. -ιη [f.] ‘bed of roses’ (Mycale IV[a]); 4. -όεις ‘of roses’ (Ψ 186, B., E. [lyr.]), -εος ‘id, roselike’ (poet. *h. Cer.*), -ινος ‘of roses’ (Anacr.); on the adjectives see S. Schmid 1950: 47[1], Zumbach 1955: 14, and Forderer *Gnomon* 30 (1958): 96; 5. -άριον [n.] ‘rose ornament’ (pap.), -ίς, -ίδος [f.] ‘rose pastille’ (Dsc.); 6. -ίτης [m.] ‘rose wine’ (Dsc.), -ῖτις [f.] name of a stone, because of the color (Plin.); 7. -ουντία [f.] ‘dish flavoured with roses’ (Ath.), as if from *ῥοδοῦς; 8. -ίζω [v.] ‘to cover with roses’, of a tomb, with -ισμός, -ίσια [pl.] = Lat. *Rosalia* (Asia Minor), also ‘to make smell like roses’ (Thphr., Alex. Aphr.), intr. ‘to resemble a rose’ (Dsc.); 9. Perhaps also the name of the island Ῥόδος (Georgacas *Beitr. z. Namenforsch.* 6 (1955): 155)?

•ETYM On the basis of Aeol. βρόδον, we can reconstruct PGr. ϝρόδον. The word is certainly borrowed from the East, probably like Arm. *vard* ‘rose’ from OIran. **u̯r̥da-* (cf. MoP *gul* ‘id.’; Schwyzer: 344[2]; on Aram. *wardā*’ and Arab. *ward* ‘id.’, Arab. *warada* ‘bloom’, *waruda* ‘be red’, cf. Mayrhofer *Arch. Orbis* 18 (1950): 74; Mayrhofer *Sprache* 7 (1961): 185). Lat. *rosa* was probably borrowed from Greek, but the details are unlear (see WH s.v.).

Latent h

Od. 5.366

ὦρσε δ᾽ ἐπὶ μέγα κῦμα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,

Poseidon, the earth-shaker, made to rise up a great wave,

Latent h

Od. 5.366

ὦρσε δ᾽ ἐπὶ μέγα κῦμα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,

ωρ-σε-δε-πῐ̆-με-γᾰ́-κῡ-μᾰ́-Πο-σει-δᾱ́-ω-νε-νο-σῑ́χ-θων

— ◡◡ | ◡́ ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — — | — ◡◡ | — —

Not -πῐ̆-με-, but -πῐ̆h-με-.

Gk. ἐπὶ **h**μέγα < PIE *h_1e*p*i ***s***meĝ-h_2-ø.

μέγας [adj.] ‘great, big, large’ (Il.). ◂IE **meǵ-h₂-* ‘much, many’▸

•VAR μεγάλη [f.], μέγα [n.]; compar. μέζων, superl. μέγιστος (Il.).

•DIAL Att. compar. μείζων, lengthened after κρείττων, ἀμείνων, etc. (Schwyzer: 538), Myc. compar. *me-zo*.

•COMP μεγά-θυμος ‘with great mind’ (Hom.), μεγαλ-ήτωρ ‘magnanimous’ (Il.), μεγαλό-φρων ‘magnanimous’ (Att.), cf. Hom. μέγα φρονέων; μεγιστό-τιμος ‘with highest honour’ (A.).

•DER 1. From μεγα-: μέγεθος [n.] ‘greatness, sublimity’ (Il.), Hdt. v.l. μέγαθος; cf. πλῆ-θος; -ε- by vowel assimilation according to Schwyzer: 255, but this is improbable as such assimilations were irregular; thence μεγεθ-ικός ‘quantitative’ (comm. Arist.), -ύνω [v.] ‘to magnify’, pass. ‘to get exalted’ (late), after μεγαλύνω; -όομαι = μεγαλύνομαι (medic., S. E.); PN Μέγης with patronymic Μεγάδης (Il.).

2. From μεγαλο-: μεγαλ-εῖος ‘grand(iose)’ (Pl., X., Plb.), enlarged after ἀνδρεῖος, with -ειότης ‘highness, majesty’ (LXX); μεγάλ-ωμα [n.] ‘greatness, power’ (LXX), -ωσύνη ‘id.’ (LXX, Aristeas), -ω- analogical; -ωστί [adv.] ‘magnificently’.

3. From μέγιστος: μεγιστᾶνες [m.pl.] (rarely -άν sg.) ‘great lords, magnates’ (Men., LXX, NT), after the PNs in -ᾶνες, Björck 1950: 55, 278ff.; PN Μεγιστ-ώ [f.] (Emp., pap.), -ίας, -εύς; μεγιστεύω [v.] ‘to be(come) very great’ (App.).

•ETYM A form corresponding to μέγα, μέγας is found in Arm. *mec* ‘great’, *meca-w* [instr.] (*a*-stem); Skt. *máhi* [n.] ‘great’ (with *h* from **-gh₂-*) can also be subsumed under IE **mégh₂-*. We find PGm. **meku* with secondary **-u* after **felu* > Go. *filu* ‘many’, see ►πολύς: ON *mjǫk* ‘very’. Further, Hitt. *mekk-* ‘much, many’ (Old Script) was reshaped into an *i*-stem *mekki-*.

The final -α from *-h₂* is the zero grade of *-ā* in Skt. *mahā-* ‘great’ (as a first member), *mahā-nt-* ‘id.’; the effect of a laryngeal after *g* was aspiration in Skt., with **gh* > *h*. The masculine μέγας, -αν is immediately understandable as an innovation from μέγα; the other forms have an enlargement **-l-*, the origin of which is unlear. This enlargement is also found in Go. *mikils* ‘great’ < PGm. **mekila-* and in synonymous Lith. *dìdelis* ‘great’ (from *dìdis* ‘id.’). See ►ἀγα-, ►μεγαίρω.

Latent h

Od. 2.4

ποσσὶ δ᾽ ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,

and beneath his shining feet bound his fair sandals,

Latent h

Od. 2.4

ποσσὶ δ᾽ ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,

ποσ-σῐ̆-δῠ̆-πο-λῐ̆-πᾰ̆-ροι-σῐ̆-νε-δη-σᾰ̆-το-κᾱ-λᾰ̆-πε-δῑ-λᾰ̆

— ◡◡ | ◡́ ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡

Not -πο-λῐ̆-, but -ποh-λι-.

Gk. ὑπὸ **h**λιπαροῖσιν < PIE *upo **s**lip-r-.

λίπα [adv.] ‘fat, gleaming’ (Il.). ◂IE **leip-* ‘stick’▸

•VAR In Hom. in elided form only: (ἀλείψασθαι) λίπ’ ἐλαίῳ, etc.; unelided λίπα in Hp., Th. (cf. Leumann 1950: 309f.).

•DER λιπαρός ‘fat, gleaming (of oil or unguent), fruitful’ (Il.), together with λιπαρία ‘fatness’ (Dsc.) and λιπαίνω ‘to make fat, anoint’ (IA) with λίπανσις ‘anointing’ (med.), λιπαντικός ‘good for anointing’ (sch.), λιπασμός ‘anointing’ (Dsc.), λίπασμα ‘fat substance’ (Hp., Hell.). Other verbs: λιπάω ‘to be sleek from unguents’ (τ 72, Hell.), trans. ‘to anoint’ (Nic.), λιπάζω ‘id.’ (Nic.). Innovated *s*-stem: λίπος [n.] ‘fat’ (A., S., Arist.) with λιπώδης ‘fatty, oily’ (Thphr.); also λίπας [n.] ‘id.’ (Aret.), after κρέας?

•ETYM A formal correspondence to λίπ-α, probably a derivative from a root noun, is found in Skt. *rip-* [f.] ‘defilement, deceit’; λιπαρός looks like Skt. *rip-rá-* [n.] ‘defilement, dirt’, and λίπος like Skt. *répas-* [n.] ‘stain, dirt’, but both could be independent formations. Appurtenance of Alb. *laparós* ‘to defile’ is doubtful.

The other languages show different formations: nasal present Skt. *li-m-p-áti* [3sg.pres.] ‘to smear’, with 3pl. aor. med. *alipsata*, Lith. *lìpti*, 1sg. *limpù* ‘to stick, be sticky’; *yod*-present in OCS *pri-lьpljǫ*, inf. *pri-lьpěti* ‘to stick’. A deviant meaning is found in the Gm. group of OHG *bi-līban* ‘to stay, remain’. Unrelated is ▸ἀλείφω ‘to anoint’, which requires **h₂leibʰ-*. The comparison with Hitt. *lip(p)-^{zi}* ‘to lick’ should be discarded, because it is an onomatopoeia (Kloekhorst 2008 s.v.). See ▸λίπτω.

Latent h

Od. 5.293

παντοίων ἀνέμων, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσι κάλυψε

of all manner of winds, and hid with clouds

Latent h

Od. 5.293

παντοίων ἀνέμων, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσι κάλυψε

πᾰν-τοι-ω-νᾰ́-νε-μων-σῠ́ν-δε-νε-φε-εσ-σῐ́-κᾰ́-λῠ́π-σε

—́ — | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | ◡́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡

Not -δε-νε-, but -δεh-νε-.

Gk. δὲ **h**νεφέεσσι < PIE *de **s**neb^{h}-es-es-su.

νεφέλη [f.] ‘cloud, mass of clouds’ (epic poet. since Il., X., Arist.) also a cloud in urine and in the eye (medic.), metaph. ‘fine bird-net’ (Ar., Call., *AP*). ◂IE *neb^h-l- ‘cloud’▸

•COMP νεφελ-ηγερέτα ‘cloud-gatherer’, epithet of Zeus, with voc. for nom., ἐπι-νέφελος ‘clouded’ (Hdt., Hp., Arist.).

•DER 1. Diminutive νεφέλιον [n.] (Arist., Thphr., medic.). 2. Adjectives: νεφελ-ώδης ‘cloudy’ (Arist.), -ωτός ‘covered with clouds, consisting of clouds’ (Luc.). 3. Verbs: νεφελ-όομαι (Eust.), -ίζομαι (sch.) ‘to be(come) covered with clouds’.

•ETYM Both νέφος and νεφέλη are old inherited words with exact counterparts in several languages. The word νεφέλη corresponds to Lat. *nebula*, MW *nyfel* ‘cloud’, IE *neb^h-el-h_2-. Germanic has the same element *-l-*, but the ending and the medial vowel vary: e.g., ON *njól* [f.] ‘darkness’ < PGm. **nebulā*, OHG *nebul* [m.] ‘mist’ < PGm. **neb(V)la-*. Celtic forms like OIr. *nél* [m.] ‘cloud, mist’, gen. *nivil* are ambiguous. Beside this *l*-stem, we find a neuter *s*-stem *neb^h-s- in ▸νέφος = Skt. *nábhas-* [n.] ‘cloud, mist, haze’, Hitt. *nepiš*, OCS *nebo*, gen. *nebese* ‘heaven’. The word ▸ὄμβρος is unrelated.

Latent h

Od. 5.327

τὴν δ᾽ ἐφόρει μέγα κῦμα κατὰ ῥόον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.

and a great wave bore it this way and that along its course.

Latent h

Od. 5.327

τὴν δ᾽ ἐφόρει μέγα κῦμα κατὰ ῥόον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.

την-δε-φο-ρει-με-γᾰ-κῡ-μᾰ-κᾰ-τᾰ-ρο-ο-νεν-θᾰ-κᾰ-jεν-θᾰ.

— ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | ◡ ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — ◡

Not -τᾰ-ρο-, but -τᾰh-ρο-.

Gk. κατὰ **h**ῥόον < PIE *-h_2 ***s***rou-o-m; cf. Skt. ***s***ravam.

•ETYM The thematic present ῥέω (< *ῥέϝω; cf. ῥόϝος, etc. above) agrees with Skt. *srávati* 'flow' < IE **sréu-e-ti*. There are other exact morphological matches as well, but their age is uncertain because of the strong productivity of the relevant categories. Examples are: ῥόος = Skt. *srava-* [m.] 'flowing' (cf. OCS *o-strovъ*, Ru. *óstrov* 'island', from *'surrounded by stream[s]'); ῥοή = Lith. *sravà* [f.] 'flowing, flow of blood, menstruation' (cf. Skt. *giri-sravā-* [f.] 'mountain brook'); ῥύσις = Skt. *srutí-* [f.] 'way, street'; ῥυτός = Skt. *srutá-* 'flowing' (cf. Lith. *srùtos* [f.pl.] (dial. *-tà* [sg.]) 'liquid manure, [animal] urine'); (ἐϋ)-ρρεής, related to Skt. (*madhu*)-*sravas-* [m.] 'dripping of honey', plant name (lex.). The neuter ῥεῦμα (IE **sreu-mn*) is mirrored by a corresponding masculine in Balto-Slavic, e.g. Lith. *sraumuõ*, gen. *-meñs* 'rapid' (IE **srou-mon-*). An *m*-suffix is also found in Germanic, e.g. ON *straumr* 'stream' (IE **srou-mo-*), in Celtic, e.g. OIr. *sruaim* 'stream', and in Alb. *rrymë* 'stream' (Mann *Lang.* 28 (1952): 37).

Genetic connection between the Dor. aor. ἐ-ρρύᾱ and the Lith. pret. *pa-srùvo* 'flowed' < **-āt* (Schwyzer: 743) seems unlikely. Also formally identical are the futures ῥεύσομαι (-σω) and Skt. *sroṣyati*. Apart from that, the Greek and Sanskrit, as well as the Baltic verbal systems go different ways. Cf. ►ῥώομαι.

Section 4

Latent Position in Loanwords, etc.



Latent ϝ

Od. 5.426

ἔνθα κ᾽ ἀπὸ ῥινοὺς δρύφθη, σὺν δ᾽ ὀστέ᾽ ἀράχθη,

There would his skin have been stripped off and his bones broken,

Latent ϝ

Od. 5.426

ἔνθα κ᾽ ἀπὸ ῥινοὺς δρύφθη, σὺν δ᾽ ὀστέ᾽ ἀράχθη,

εν-θᾰ-κᾰ-πο-ρῑ-νουσ-δρῡ-φθη-σῠν-δοσ-τε-ᾰρ-ᾰχ-θη,

— ◡◡ | ⏑ — | — — | — — | — ◡◡ | — —

Not -πο-ρῑ-, but -ποϝ-ρῑ-.

Gk. ἀπὸ ϝῥίνοὺς < PIE *h_2epo [**u**rīn-o-]; cf. Myc. ***w***$rīnos$.

ῥινός [f.] ‘skin of man and animal, hide; (esp.) cow skin, cow hide; shield made of cow hide’ (epic Il.; cf. Leumann 1950: 314f.). ◅PG?▻

•VAR Rarely [m.] (Nic., Opp.) and -όν [n.] (after δέρμα, σκῦτος). The feminine gender is analogical after βοέη, αἰγέη, etc. The gloss γρῖνος· δέρμα (H.) attests a ϝ-.

•DIAL Myc. *wi-ri-no* /wrīnos/, adj. *wi-ri-ne-jo*.

•COMP E.g. ῥινο-τόρος ‘shield-piercing’, epithet of Ares (Φ 392, etc.), of the θύρσος (Nonn.); ταλαύρινος (= ταλά-ϝρινος) ‘shield-bearing’ (possibly ‘shield-enduring’, referring to the weight, as argued by Richardson *Hermathena* 55 (1940): 87ff.); usually an attribute of πολεμιστής, epithet of Ares (Il.); on this expression see Leumann 1950: 196 ff.; Trümpy 1950: 38 with Nachträge.

•DER γρίντης (= ϝρίντης)· βυρσεύς ‘tanner’ (H.), formation probably after primary ξάντης, ὑφάντης, etc.

•ETYM The Aeol. gloss γρῖνος· δέρμα (γρινός Hdn. Gr.) confirms the initial ϝ-, which is also evidenced by ταλαύρινος, so we can safely posit *ϝρῑνός. Frisk connected the same Germanic verb as he did for ►ῥῖνη, but the Germanic -*ī*- must derive from PIE *-*ei*- in view of Go. *writs* with a short *i*; this is impossible for the Greek form. Moreover, the parallel that he adduces for the difference in meaning, δέρμα ~ δέρω, is imperfect, since the latter means ‘to flay’, whereas **urei-*(*d*-) rather means ‘to scratch’. Therefore, his etymology must be rejected. Instead, the word could be Pre-Greek.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.246

ὥς τέ μοι ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλλεται εἰσοράασθαι.

and like unto an immortal he seems to me to look upon.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.246

ὥς τέ μοι ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλλεται εἰσοράασθαι.

ωσ-τε-μο-j̄ā-θᾰ-νᾰ-το-σῐ̆ν-δᾰ̆λ-λε-τᾰ̆-j̆ει-σο-ρᾰ̆-ᾰ̆σ-θαι.

⏑́ ⏑⏑ | ⏑́ ⏑⏑ | ⏑́ — | ⏑́ ⏑⏑ | ⏑́ ⏑⏑ | ⏑́ —

Not -το-σῐ̆ν-, but -τοσ-ϝῐ̆ν-.
Gk. ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλλεται < PIE *-*t*-*o*-*s* ***u****i*-*n*-*d*-; cf. Skt. ***v****indáti*.

ἰνδάλλομαι [v.] ‘to appear, seem’ (Il., Att.). ◂PG?▸

•VAR Only present stem except ἰνδάλθην (Lyc., Max.).

•DER ἰνδαλμός ‘appearance, image’ (Hp.), ἴνδαλμα ‘id.’ (LXX).

•ETYM For the formation, one hypothesis has compared ἀγάλλομαι and posited a noun *ἴνδαλον vel sim. Frisk states that it must eventually belong to ►ἰδεῖν, ►εἶδος, comparing ►εἴδωλον for the λ-stem, and citing Chantraine 1942: 142 on the digamma. The nasal is supposed to have spread from a nasal present, and is also recognized in Skt. *vindáti* ‘find’ and in several Celtic forms, e.g. OIr. *ro-finnadar* ‘finds out’, and nouns like OIr. *find* ‘white’, Gaul. *Vindo-*(*magus, -bona*) < PCl. **u̯indo-*. However, note that these supposed cognates have a different meaning. The conclusion of Indo-European origin is drawn too quickly. The formation in -αλ- (and -αλμος) is non-IE: for ►σχινδαλμός and ►ὀφθαλμός, this becomes evident from their variants with σχ-/ σκ-, -ινδ-/ -ιδ-, and -αλ(α)μος. Therefore, the word is rather Pre-Greek. The apparent agreement in form and meaning with **ueid-* is just like that between ►ὀφθαλμός and **h₃ekʷ-*: such coincidences may be expected to occur every now and then.

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.322

αὐτόετες οἰχνεῦσιν, ἐπεὶ μέγα τε δεινόν τε

do not fare in the space of a year, so great is it and terrible

Latent ϝ

Od. 3.322

αὐτόετες οἰχνεῦσιν, ἐπεὶ μέγα τε δεινόν τε

αυ-το-ετ-ε-σοι-χνευ-σῐ̆-νε-πει-με-γᾰ̆-τε-δει-νον-τε

— ◡◡ | ◡́ — | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | ◡́ — | — ◡

Not -ε-σοι- and -γᾰ̆-τε-, but -εσ-ϝοι- and -τεδ-ϝει-.

Gk. αὐτόετες ϝοἰχνεῦσιν < PIE *-*uet*-*es*-ø ***u***oig-n*-?

Gk. τε δϝεινόν < PIE *k^we *d**u**ei-n-o-m*; cf. Skt. *d**v**éṣti*.

δεινός [adj.] ‘fearful, terrible’, also ‘awesome, strong, extraordinary’, etc. (Il.). ◂IE **duei-no-* ‘fearful’▸

•COMP πάν-, περί-, ὑπέρ-.

•DER δεινότης (Att.), especially as a rhetorical term. Denominative δεινόω ‘to exaggerate, magnify’ (Th.), together with δείνωσις (Pl.) with δεινωτικός (Corn.) and δείνωμα (Phld.); δεινάζω ‘to be in fear’ (LXX). PN Δϝēνίας (Cor.). Expressive Δεινάκων (inscr.; Schwyzer: 417).

•ETYM From *δϝει-νός, related to ►δείδω. The pair κλεινός (< *κλεϝεσ-νός): ἀ-κλε(ϝ)ής enables an alternative analysis of δεινός beside *ἀ-δϝειής (> ἀ-δεής): namely, from a basis *δϝειεσ-νός, with early contraction.

οἴχομαι [v.] ‘to go (away), leave, disappear, die’ (Il.), mostly used in a situation with an accompanying or preceding action, which is expressed by a pres. ptc.: ‘to be gone away, be vanished’. ◅?▻

•VAR Fut. οἰχήσομαι (Att.), perf. ᾤχωκα, οἴ- (K 252), ᾤχηκα (K 252 v.l., Hell.), med. ᾤχημαι, οἴ- (Ion.).

•COMP Often with prefix, e.g. ἀπ-, ἐπ-, παρ-, δι-, μετ-.

•DER οἰχνέω [v.] ‘to go, come, walk, approach’, also with ἐξ-, εἰσ-, etc. (Hom., Pi., trag.), also = οἴχομαι (S.).

•ETYM The pair οἴχομαι : οἰχνέω may be compared with ὑπ-ίσχομαι : ὑπ-ισχνέομαι. The perfect οἴχωκα, which is attested early, probably arose by analogy with some semantically close example (Frisk suggests μέμβλωκα).

The main problem with οἴχομαι is its curious meaning, which seems not to have been proper to οἰχνέω, which is durative. It is suggested in LIV² s.v. *h_3eig^h- that οἴχομαι continues an old perfect.

An acceptable connection is provided by the nasal present Arm. *iǰanem* ‘to come down’ (beside Gr. οἰχνέω, although both may be innovations), 3sg. aor. *ēǰ* < *oig^h-(*i*)*e-t*. On the Armenian verb, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 208f. Furthermore, ToB *yku* ‘gone’ [ppp.] is considered to be related; see Adams 1999: 61. A few isolated nouns are also adduced: OIr. *óegi* ‘guest’ < *oig^h-*ēt-;* Lith. *eigà* [f.] ‘course’, but the latter is rather directly derived from *h_1ei- ‘go’. The analysis as an “extension” of the root *h_1ei- ‘go’ is gratuitous. See ►ἴχνος.

Latent h

Od. 3.322

λίσσεσθαι δέ μιν αὐτός, ἵνα νημερτὲς ἐνίσπῃ:

And do thou beseech him thyself that he may tell thee the very truth.

Latent h

Od. 5.313

λίσσεσθαι δέ μιν αὐτός, ἵνα νημερτὲς ἐνίσπῃ:

λῐ̆σ-σεσ-θαι-δε-μῐ̆-ναυ-το-σῐ̆-νᾰ̆-νη-μερ-τε-σε-νῐ̆σ-πῃ

— — | — ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | ◡ — | — ◡◡ | — —

Not -νᾰ̆-νη-, but -νᾰ̆h-νη-.
Gk. ἵνα hνημερτὲς < PIE *… ***s****n-h₂mert-es-ø*??

ἁμαρτάνω [v.] ‘to miss the mark, fail’ (Il.). ◂IE *h_2*mert-* ‘miss, fail’▸

•VAR Aor. ἁμαρτεῖν.

•DIAL Aeol. ἤμβροτον (Hom.).

•COMP νημερτής, νᾱμ- (Hom.) ‘infallible, unmistakable’, Dor. νᾱμέρτεια (S.). Younger ἀναμάρτητος ‘without fault’.

•DER ἁμαρτία ‘fault’ (Att.); ἁμάρτιον (A.), ἁμαρτάς (Ion. and late), ἁμάρτημα (Att., Hell.), ἁμαρτωλή (Thgn.), ἁμαρτωλία (Hp., com.); secondary ἁμαρτωλός ‘sinner’ (Arist., Hell.), whence ἁμαρτωλός ‘erroneous, erring’ (Arist.).

•ETYM νημερτής presupposes *$n̥$-h_2*mert-*, and seems old because of the full grade root (cf. ἀναμάρτητος). Probably, the -αρ- in ἁμαρτάνω replaces -ρα- after the full grade (note that Aeolic has ἀμ[β]ροτ-). The aspiration must be analogical. The word has no known cognates, but the reconstructed root looks perfectly IE. Cf. Ruijgh *Lingua* 25 (1970): 308f.

Section 5

Conflicting Evidence



‘Observed’ ϝ

Od. 2.431

στήσαντο κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,

they set forth bowls brim full of wine

‘Observed’ ϝ

Od. 2.431

στήσαντο κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,

στη-σᾰ́ν-τοκ-ρη-τη-ρᾰ́-σε-πῐ́σ-τε-φε-ᾰ́-σοι-νοι-ο,

—́ — | —́ — | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | ◡́ — | —́ ◡

Not -α-σοι-, but -ασ-ϝοι-.

Gk. -έας ϝοίνοιο < PIE *-*es*-*ns* ***u****oh*$_1$-*i*-*n*-*o*-*sio*; cf. dial. ϝοῖνος.

‘Neglected’ ϝ

Od. 3.52

ὣς εἰπὼν ἐν χειρὶ τίθει δέπας ἡδέος οἴνου

so he spake, and placed in her hand the cup of sweet wine

‘Neglected’ ϝ

Od. 3.52

ὣς εἰπὼν ἐν χειρὶ τίθει δέπας ἡδέος οἴνου

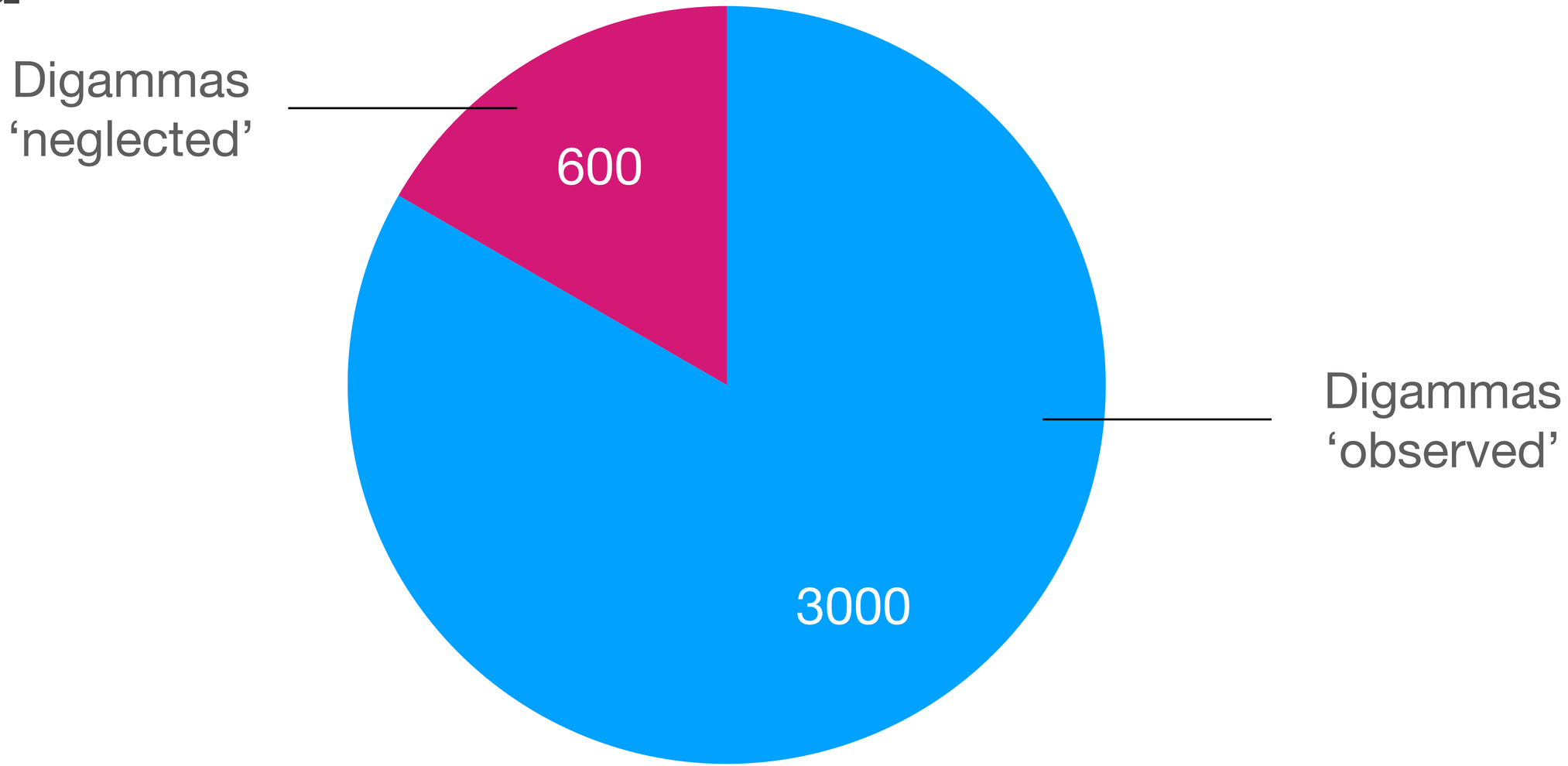
ω-σει-πω-νεν-χει-ρῐ̆-τῐ̆-θει-δε-πᾰ̆-ση-δέ-ο-σοι-νου

—́ — | —́ — | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ —

Not -οσ-ϝοι-, but -ο-σοι-.

Gk. ἡδέος (ϝ)οἴνου < PIE *sueh$_2$d-eu-os ***u***oh$_1$-i-n-o-sio.

Iliad



‘Observed’ h

Od. 5.366

ὦρσε δ᾽ ἐπὶ μέγα κῦμα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,

Poseidon, the earth-shaker, made to rise up a great wave,

‘Observed’ h

Od. 5.366

ὦρσε δ᾽ ἐπὶ μέγα κῦμα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,

ωρ-σε-δε-πῐ̆-με-γᾰ́-κῡ-μᾰ́-Πο-σει-δᾱ́-ω-νε-νο-σῑ́χ-θων

— ◡◡ | ◡́ ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — — | — ◡◡ | — —

Not -πῐ̆-με-, but -πῐ̆h-με-.

Gk. ἐπὶ **h**μέγα < PIE *h_1e*p**i** **s**meĝ-h_2-ø.

‘Neglected’ h

Od. 3.107

ἠδ᾽ ὅσα καὶ περὶ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος

and as many (battles) around the great city of king Priam

‘Neglected’ h

Od. 3.107

ἠδ᾽ ὅσα καὶ περὶ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος

η-δο-σᾰ́-και-πε-ρῐ́-ᾰσ-τῠ́-με-γᾰ́-πρῐ́-ᾰ́-μοι-ο-ᾰ́-νᾰ́κ-τος

—́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡

Not -τῠ̆h-με-, but -τῠ́-με-.

Gk. ἄστυ (**h**)μέγα < PIE *uh_2st-u-ø **s**meĝ-h_2-ø.

Section 6

Clash with other Phaenomena



Diphthong

Od. 5.327

ἐν δὲ πίθοι οἴνοιο παλαιοῦ ἡδυπότοιο

There (stood) jars of wine, old and sweet

Clash with Epic Correption

Od. 5.313

ἐν δὲ πίθοι οἴνοιο παλαιοῦ ἡδυπότοιο

εν-δε-πῐ́-θοι-οιν-οι-ο-πᾰ́-λαι-ου-η-δυ-πο-τοι-ο

—́ ◡◡ | —́ — | —́ ◡◡ | —́ — | —́ ◡◡ | —́ ◡

Not -θο-joιν-, but -θοι-ϝοιν-.
Gk. πίθοι ϝοΐνοιο < PIE *-*oi* ***u****oh*$_1$*-i-n-o-sio*.

Section 7

Other Indicators of Latent Position



False Hiatus

Il. 1.7

Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

son of Atreus, king of men, and god-like Achilles

False Hiatus

Il. 1.7

Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

ἄτ-ρε-ΐ-δησ-τε-ἄ-νἄκ-σἄν-δρων-και-δῑ-ο-σα-χΐ̈λ-λευς

— ◡◡ | — ◡◡ | — — | — — | — ◡◡ | — —

Not τ᾽ ἄναξ, but τε ϝάναξ.

Gk. τε ϝάναξ; cf. OPh. *ke* **v***anak*

Section 8

Conclusion



Conclusion

Latent Position allows us to restitute:

- Ep. #*ϝV*- (< PIE **uV*-), Ep. #*ϝC*- (e.g. *ϝρ*- < PIE **ur*-), Ep. #*Cu*- (e.g. *δϝ*- < PIE **du*-)
- Ep. #*hC*- (e.g. Gk. *hμ*-, *hν*-, *hρ*-, *hλ*- < PIE * *sm*-, *sn*-, **sr*-, **sl*-)
- Ep. #*hh*- (< PIE **Hi*-, in ὡς ‘as’)?

Latent Position holds a great value for PIE Reconstruction & Etymology

but is by & large ignored by the current Greek etymological dictionaries.

The End!

