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as a situating cohesion device for the explicit marking of an extra-textual coherence relationship between a past state of affairs and the present communication.

The monograph closes with a paper by Albert Rijksbaron (chapter 12) who discusses various cohesion devices that occur in the proem of Hesiod's *Theogony*. Rijksbaron shows that although at first glance the proem does not seem to be a very coherent passage, the correct understanding of various tenses and adverbs leads to a much more coherent interpretation than is usually assumed.

The presented volume by its scholarly qualities confirms and even exceeds the expectations of anyone who deals with Greek linguistics, and thanks to its overlaps into the interpretation of Greek narrative as a whole it may be useful to literary scholars too, because it makes better interpretation of classical texts possible. Apart from the scholarly qualities of the individual contributions, it is also necessary to appreciate the graphic design of the book, including the attached *Index Locorum* (p. 279–282) and the *General Index* containing the core terminology of the subject discussed and a separate list of the particles included in the research (p. 283–284). Taking into account the demandingness of the edition of the 284-paged publication, it is possible to leave aside the occasional typos (e.g. p. 80: ayndetic, p. 179, footnote 22: *θέαματα*). However, the relatively frequent disharmony between the bibliographic references in the text and the bibliography listed collectively on pages 267–278 appears to be more problematic. This “disharmony” lies in, above all, wrongly quoted works, e.g. p. 172, footnote 6: De Jong (1990), but in *Bibliography* there is no such item – probably De Jong (1991) was meant; p. 175–176, footnotes 15 and 16: Rijksbaron (2006: 5) or (2006: 6) respectively, but the paper in the cited volume ranges from p. 127 to p. 149 as stated in the *Bibliography*; p. 218, footnote 24: Basset (2003a: 1–7), but the paper in the cited volume ranges from p. 173 to p. 187 etc. Mistakes of formal character are frequent too: e.g. p. 175, footnote 14: Rijksbaron (2002b), but the *Bibliography* includes neither this item, nor Rijksbaron (2002³a), which is referred to on the same page in the example 1); cp. also the resignation towards the unity in stating reprinted editions (e.g. p. 182: Bal 1997 and Bal 1997²) or the incomplete bibliographic details (p. 277: Tomachevski 2001, there is no reference to the range of pages). Despite these slightly confusing drawbacks of mostly formal character, it must be said that, taken as a whole, the volume represents an invaluable aid for everyone who intends to analyse Greek texts within the framework of the functional-cognitive approach, to continue the research on the subject or to simply understand Ancient Greek better.

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BARTONĚK, ANTONÍN. *Ancient Greek Dialects*. Brno: Masaryk University, 2009, 294 pages. ISBN 978–80–210–4993–2.

The publication *Ancient Greek Dialects* describes the development of the Greek dialects from the very beginning of the Greek history till the Hellenistic period. As professor Bartoněk states in the preface, the book deals with a summary of this issue in a form which is more coherent than the form present in his previous work. The book also newly contains features such as explanations of the origins of the Greek alphabet, dialect differences in the declension of Greek nouns and the conjugation of Greek verbs, ethnic and dialect character of the Greek colonisation areas, various types of Greek pre-Hellenistic and even Hellenistic Koine, and the dialects of the main Ancient Greek genres of literature. The book reflects the author's long-term research interest in this topic which initiated the rise of a range of previous studies, some of the most important ones being *Development of the Long-Vowel System in Ancient Greek Dialects*, Prague: Spisy UJEP, 1966; *Classification of the*

West Greek dialects about 350 B.C., Prague – Amsterdam: Academia, 1971; *Prehistory and protohistory of Greek Dialects*, Brno: Spisy UJEP, 1987; *Grundzüge der griechischen mundartlichen Frühgeschichte*, Innsbruck: Innsbrucker Beiträge, 1991; *Handbuch des mykenischen Griechisch*, Heidelberg: Univ.-Verlag C. Winter 2003. The author also draws upon his cooperation on the preparation of a specialised monograph *Ancient Greek Dialects* with Professor Chr. Tzitzilis and G. Papanastasiou. Its publication is planned for the year 2011.

The introductory chapter, which carefully summarizes the history of the research of the Greek dialects, is followed by chapters on the older stages of the development of Ancient Greek, starting with pre-Mycenaean Greek (Chapter II), followed by Early Aegean Scripts (chapters III–VI), and concluding with Greek of so called Dark Ages, post-Mycenaean Greek (Chapter VII). Chapter XIII deals with the origin of the Greek alphabet, alphabetisation of Greek, and the main variants of the Greek alphabet. The explanations offer the answers to such questions as when, where, why or for what reason did the new script come into existence, in what way was Phoenician script adapted for the purposes of Greek and who participated the most in it. In connection with this it is also necessary to stress the information of the author on the fact that the oldest script of the ancient Greeks was the syllabic Linear B script which was used to record Mycenaean dialect of Ancient Greek (approximately 15–12th century BC), see page 130.

Chapter IX deals with the development of the early Greek phonetic systems, the differences in their formation within the individual Greek dialects, and the relationship between long vocalic and short vocalic subsystems. The author convincingly draws attention to certain parallels (possibility of realising the same qualitative changes at a different quantitative aspect) in contrast with the proportion of both of these vocalic subsystems to the consonant system which is defined as a *limine* disparate (page 151).

The outline of dialect differentiations in Chapter X aims at Ancient Greek nominal declination and Ancient Greek verbal tenses, voices and moods, while the explanation presents, as the author states himself on page 153, more or less traditional knowledge. With respect to other connections the reader is referred here to Buck monograph *Greek Dialects* (Chicago 1955). The chapter on the classification of Ancient Greek Dialects (Chapter XI) and the explanation of the Greek dialects from the colonisation areas (Chapter XII) from both the Mycenaean period and the so called Dark Ages (12–9th century BC) and the individual phases of the Archaic period (8th/7th/6th century BC with overlaps to 5th century) follows. The book concludes with sections on the periodisation of the development of the Greek dialects (Chapter XIII), mutual integration of the Ancient Greek dialects, and the origins of the transdialectal structures (Chapter XIV) and the Greek literary dialects (Chapter XV).

The author accompanies his detailed explanation by a number of tables and figures. Another part of the publication is an appendix with the illustrations of chosen alphabetical signs. Reading the explanations is made slightly more difficult purely by some minor imperfections of technical nature, which are mainly related to low legibility of the script in the figures and tables (pages 29, 72, and other).

The book *Ancient Greek Dialects* offers a remarkable contribution for both students and researchers in the field of classical philology, mainly by supplying the reader with detailed information from the area of the development of the Ancient Greek dialects in a rather wide time horizon. It will clearly become a welcome help mainly because of its comprehensive bibliographical references, references to various approaches of researchers to the selected questions of the Greek dialectology, and challenging thoughts of the author.

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