

Blažek, Václav

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VÁCLAV BLAŽEK (MASARYK UNIVERSITY)

**GLOTTOCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE GREEK LEXICON:
MODERN, TSAKONIAN, OLD AND MYCENAEAN GREEK***

Dedicated to Professor Antonín Bartoněk for his inspiration

In the article the testing wordlists consisting of 100 semantic units defined by Morris Swadesh are compiled from three fully documented idioms, contemporary Modern Greek, Tsakonian from c. AD 1900, and Attic from c. 450 BC, which are supplemented by synonyms from a wider time interval. For information the list of known Mycenaean counterparts on the etymological level is also included, although these data are too fragmentary to be applied in calculation. Etymologically analyzed lexical data were put to the glottochronological test, where so called 'recalibrated glottochronology' of S. Starostin was used. From three pair comparisons the most problematic is the result dating the divergence of Modern Greek and Tsakonian to AD 300. It is apparently ahistorical, but in principle easily explainable thanks to the strong influence of the dominant language on the moribund relic idiom. On the other hand, the comparison of Attic and Modern Greek, i.e. the ancestor and its descendant, gives the dating the language-ancestor to 450 BC, i.e. just to the time of chosen Attic lexical material. An acceptable result was also reached in comparison of Attic and Tsakonian: the divergence of their common ancestor was dated to the 18th cent. BC, not too far from 1900 BC, the date estimated by Antonín Bartoněk for separation of Northwest and Southeast branches of the Greek dialect continuum. The historical ancestor of Tsakonian, Laconic Doric, belongs to the Northwest branch, Attic represents the Southeast branch. Both these results support usefulness of application of quantitative methods to the Greek dialects, whose study was usually focused only on phonology and morphology.

The purpose of the present study is to compare so called basic lexicons, defined by Morris Swadesh (1955; details see Novotná & Blažek 2007) by 100 most universal semantic units, between standard Modern Greek (c. AD 2000), Tsakonian (c. AD 1900) as the last living relic of Doric, and Old Greek, represented by the 'main synonyms' in Attic Greek (c. 450 BC), plus additional synonyms. Although incomplete, the Mycenaean lexical and onomastic data were also included for

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information. These lexicostatistic data were interpreted from the point of view of glottochronology, leading to the absolute chronology.

The present data give the following results:

A. Modern Greek vs Attic Greek – list of non-cognates

6. bird, 22. earth, 23. eat, 26. fat, 28. fire, 29. fish, 35. green, 43. kill, 45. know, 48. liver, 49. long, 61. nose, 65. rain, 67. road, 72. see, 76. sleep, 83. swim, 92. walk, 94. water, 98. who, 100. yellow (items ## 72 and 98 are taken in account in half only; former is a compound, latter reflects the opposition **k^uo-* vs. **k^ui-* related only on the root level), altogether 20 non-cognates, i.e. 79 cognates from 99 common unborrowed word-pairs = 79.8%, plus 1 loan (#100. yellow).

B. Modern Greek vs. Tsakonian – list of non-cognates

2. ashes, 4. belly, 5. big, 6. bird, 7. bite, 8. black, 12. burn, 16. come, 28. fire, 39. hear, 47. lie, 51. man, 52. many, 55. mountain, 61. nose, 67. road, 72. see, 73. seed, 76. sleep, 86. this, 92. walk, 94. water (items ## 72 and 73 are taken in account in half only; former is a compound, latter cognates differ in both word formation and apophony), altogether 21 non-cognates, i.e. 76 cognates from 97 common unborrowed word-pairs = 78.2%, plus 3 loans (## 6. bird, 64. person, 100. yellow).

C. Tsakonian vs. Attic Greek – list of non-cognates

1. all, 2. ashes, 4. belly, 5. big, 7. bite, 8. black, 10. bone, 12. burn, 16. come, 17. die, 22. earth, 23. eat, 26. fat, 28. fire, 29. fish, 35. green, 39. hear, 43. kill, 45. know, 47. lie, 48. liver, 49. long, 52. many, 54. moon, 55. mountain, 58. neck, 59. new, 61. nose, 65. rain, 66. red, 67. road, 71. say, 75. skin, 83. swim, 86. this, 92. walk, 98. who (items ## 17, 59, 98 are taken in account in half only; former is a compound, in the latter case the cognates differ in both word formation and apophony), altogether 35.5 non-cognates, i.e. 61.5 cognates from 97 common unborrowed word-pairs = 63.4%, plus 3 loans (## 6. bird, 64. person, 100. yellow).

D. Mycenaean

There are 136 Old Greek lexemes in the Table. It was possible to find their Mycenaean counterparts only in 74 cases, namely in 48 appellatives, frequently derivatives or compounds, and 26 proper names. From 100 semantic units 61 of them have more or less probable Mycenaean counterparts, again frequently in the root level.

For interpretation of these data the method of so called ‘recalibrated glottochronology’ developed by Sergei Starostin (1989, 1999) was chosen (see Novotná & Blažek 2007).

Ad A. The percentage 79.8% of preserved items between Modern and Attic Greek in the direct development of one and the same language allows us to date the language-ancestor to 450 BC. And the Attic lexical material used here is dated just to the mid 5th cent. BC. It is difficult to imagine any better agreement of results with theory!

Ad B. Almost the same result 78.2% between Modern Greek and Tsakonian corresponding to the date of divergence c. AD 300 is apparently ahistorical. Its explanation consists in the fact that all speakers of Tsakonian were and are bilingual and Modern Greek strongly influences this relic idiom. The real number

of lexemes adapted from Modern Greek to Tsakonian should so be significantly higher than the items identified in **Table** below.

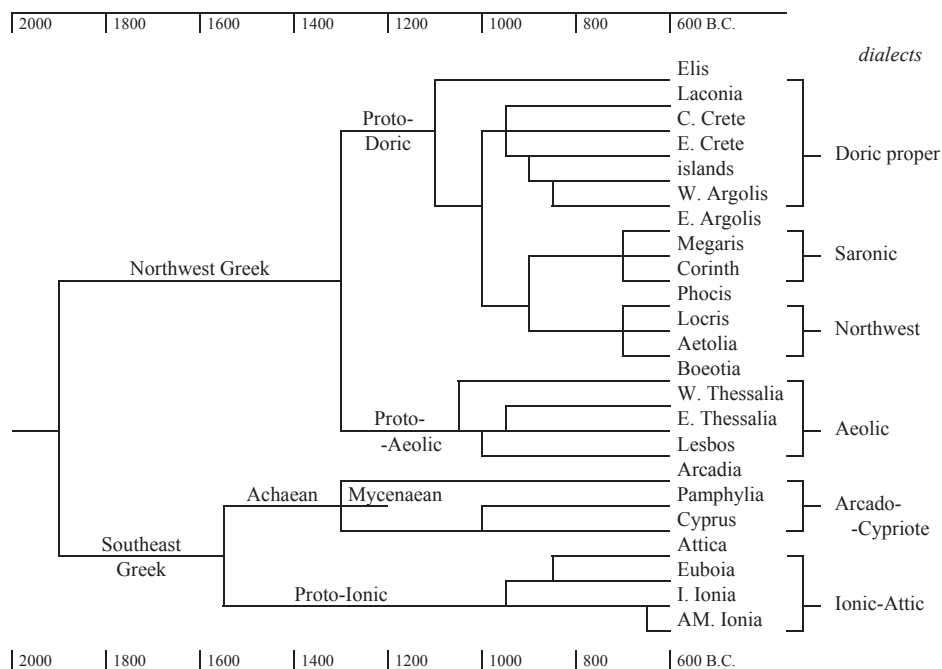
Ad C. The percentage 63.4% of common cognates between Tsakonian and Attic reflects 2450 years of their independent development. But these languages are asynchronous. In this case the absolute age of their divergence is a sum of this time interval and the half of the sum of the time distance of both idioms from presence according to Swadesh, concretely

$$2450 + (100 + 2450)/2 = 2450 + 1275 = 3725.$$

It would mean the divergence of the Northwest branch, represented by Tsakonian (AD *c.* 1900), and Southeast branch, represented by Attic (*c.* 450 BC), can be dated to the 38th cent. BP or 18th cent. BC. According to Bartoněk (1987, 104; 2003 [= B], 494; 2009, 108; see **Scheme**) their divergence began 39 cent. BP. The difference *c.* 175 years represents *c.* 5% of the whole time interval. The ‘younger’ result may be ascribed to influence of Modern Greek on Tsakonian. In any case, the correlation between Bartoněk’s estimation based on his qualitative evaluation of phonological and morphological facts and the present glottochronological dating is again remarkably high.

Ad D. The Mycenaean data are too incomplete to be applied to any glottochronological estimation. They can serve as a witness of a deep age of corresponding lexemes.

Scheme: Divergence of Greek dialects (Bartoněk 1987; 2003; 2009)



Abbreviations: AM Asia Minor, C. Central, E. East, I. Insular, W. West.

Table: Lexical data – 100 basic semantic units in Modern Greek, Tsakonian, Old Greek and Mycenaean, plus their etymologies

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
1a. all	όλος	όλε, όα (s) όλα (n)			Cf. Ion οόλος ganz < *soluo-; already Myc o-ro-jo ^p = oloio?
1b.	πας	(πάσε many)	Σ πάς, f. -α; in comp. παντο-	-pa ^f = pan(s) pasa ^k = pansan(s)	*pan ^t -s, cf. Arc f. πάνσα, Dor ntr. πάν (F II, 476–77); further Toch AB po/pont- all
1c.		κάθε			Gr έκαστος each, NGr έκαστος everybody Gort έέκαστος vs. έκάτερος, Gort F ^o everybody from both : άνδρα-κάς man for man (F I, 473: *we-ka-stos & *we-ka-teros)
2a. ashes	στάχτη				Byz στακτή, from στακτή κονία “trickling dust”, cf. στάζω “drop, drip” (B 1.85.1)
2b.	τέφρα		Σ τέφρα		*d ^h eg ^h -rā or *tep-s-rā (F II, 888)
2c.	(κόνις dust)	σκόνι	κόνις (+ dust)		cf. Lat cinis (F I, 911–12) < *kenHis-/ *konHis- (Adams, EIEC 32)
2d.		σποδό (An 507) σποία			Gr σποδός wood-ashes, embers (F II, 771) *σποδίλα (Δ 331; An 507)
3a. bark	φλοιός	φρούα (s) φλούδα (n)	Σ φλοιός		*φλοφιός : φλέως Schilf < φλέω überfließen (F II, 1025–29) < *b ^h leuH- (Schirmer, Kümmel, LIV 90)
4a. belly	γαστήρ		Σ γαστήρ		*γραστήρ Fresser? : γράω fresse (F I, 291, 326) < *gres- (Kümmel, LIV 192) or *”hungry” after Watkins (Sprache 20, 1974, 14) : Hitt kast-hunger
4b.	κοιλιά		(κοιλιά stomach ^{Artist})		from κοίλος “hollow” (B 4.46.2) < *kouH-ilo-, cf. Alb thellë deep (EIEC 96)
4c.		φούκ’α			NGr φούσκα leather-bag, Gr φύσκη large intestine : φύσα Hauch; Blase-balg (F II, 1055)
5a. big	μέγας		Σ μέγας	me-ki-ta ^k = megistā, -a(i) NV me-ka-o ^p = Megāo?	*meg-H ₂ - (F II, 189–90; Wodtko, NIL 468–78)
5b.	(άψηλός (ύψηλός high)	άψελέ	(ύψηλός high)		Gr ύπι up (F II, 978)
5c.		άτσέ			NGr άδρός satiated, full, thick, Gr άδρός thick, stout, well-grown; cf. άδος Sättigung, άδινός reichlich : Arm at-ok’ full, grown (F I, 21–22)
6a. bird	πτηνό(v)				orig. “winged”, from Gr πέτομαι “to fly” (B 3.64.1.)
6b.	πουλί	πουλί			ByzGr πουλλίον “chicken” < Lat. pullus (B 3.51.1.+3.64.1.)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
6c.	(ὄρνιο, ὄρνεο bird of prey) (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα hen, ὄρνίθι chicken)	(ὄρνι bird of prey' - P 364: < Lit Gr)	Σ ὄρνις, -εον	o-ni-ti-ja-pi ^p = <i>ornit^hijāp^hi</i>	*H ₃ er-n-ī-, -n-ejo- (F II, 421–22)
7a. bite	δαγκάνω		Σ δακνεῖν		*d ^h ōk-; cf. OI <i>dásati</i> bites (F I 343); Lipp, <i>LIV</i> 117–18: *denk-
7b.		κατσίνου			
8a. black	μέλας		Σ μέλας	NV me-ra-to ^p = <i>Melan^hos</i>	*mel ₂ n-, cf. OI <i>malina-</i> dirty, Latv <i>mēlns</i> black (F II, 198–99)
8b.			κελαινός	NB ke-ra-no ^k = <i>Kelainos</i>	(F I, 813–14); cf. κηλήνη · μέλαινα (Hesych.) – see G 219 who added <i>καλαίνος</i> blue & green (F I, 759)
8c.	μαύρος				ἀμαυρός trübe, dunkel, schwach (F I, 88) < *H ₃ mr ₂ uo-
8d.		κουβάνε		ku-wa-no ^p = dat.-instr. <i>kuwanōi</i>	κουανᾶ · μέλαινα (Hes.); cf. NGr <i>κυανός</i> blue, Gr <i>κύανος lapis lazuli</i> (F II, 37); cf. ModGr (Apulia) <i>πύανο</i> blue
8e.		κόρμπικο κόρμπο black, dark, κόρμπα mule with black skin, K47			K47 compares with Aroum <i>corbu</i> black, unhappy, <i>corbā</i> adj. f. id., probably < Lat. <i>corvus</i> raven
9a. blood	αἷμα	αἷμα	Σ αἷμα		cf. OHG <i>seim</i> Honigseim? (F I, 39)
9b.			ἔαρ		*H ₃ esH ₂ -r (F I, 432)
10a. bone	οστό, οστούν		Ion ὄστεον, Σ Att ὄστούν		*H ₃ (o)stH ₂ ejo- (F II, 436–37)
10b.	κόκκαλο	κόκκαλε			κόκκαλος kernel of the pine cone : κόκκος kernel (B 4.16.2.)
11a. breast	στήθος	στήθι	Σ στήθος		? contamination *τήθος x στήθιον· στήθος (Hes.; F II, 795)
11b.	θώρακας			to-ra ^k , to-ra-ka ^{1ir} = <i>t^hōr(r)āks</i>	Gr θώραξ corselet, chest (F I, 700); cf. δώραξ · σπλήν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων (Hesych.) – see G 167
11c.	βυζί	βυζί (s) βυζί (n)			ByzGr βυζίον breast (Ba 391)
12a. burn	καίω		Σ καίω	ke-ka-u-me-ñā ^k = <i>kekaumenos</i> pu-ka-wo ^p = <i>pūr-kawoi</i>	*k ₂ u-īō (F I, 756–57) = *keH ₂ u- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 345) cf. #93 warm
12b.			αἶθω	NV a ₃ -to ^k = <i>Ait^hōn</i>	(F I, 37) < *H ₂ eīd ^h - (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 259)
12c.		δαίσου		NV da-wi ^k = <i>Dawis</i>	Gr δαίω < *δαϕ-ω I kindle, light up < *deH ₂ u- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 104)
13a. claw	νύχι	νύχι			MGr νύχιν < Gr dim. ὀνύχιον (A 233)
13aa.	όνυχας		Σ ὄνυξ	o-nu(-ka) ^k = <i>onuks</i>	*H ₃ no ^h -u-

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
13b.	οπλή				Gr ὀπλή Huf (F II, 404)
14a. cloud 14aa.	νέφος σύννεφο	σύγγεφο	Σ νέφος		* <i>nebʰ-</i> (F II, 309; Beekes, <i>EIEC</i> 110)
15a. cold	κρύος	[θie] (X 29)			Gr κρύος Eiskälte, Frost (F II, 28), cf. Toch A <i>k_iras</i> cold < * <i>kreus-</i> (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 112)
15b.	ψυχρός	ψουχρέ	Σ ψυχρός		cf. Gr ψῦχῆ Hauch, Atem (F II, 1141–42)
16a. come	έρχομαι		Σ ἔρχομαι	NL loc. e-ko-me-no ^p = (<i>H</i>) <i>erkʰomenoi</i>	* <i>H₁ergʰ-</i> (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 238–39; F I, 572: ἄρχω I begin) or * <i>sergh-</i> > Hitt <i>sarku-</i> projecting, Toch B <i>šark-</i> to pass, surpass, go beyond ^c (Witzak p.c.; Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 229 * <i>serk-</i> to pass, surpass)
16b.	φθάνω, φτ ^o (B 1878)				Gr φθάνω I come first, overtake < * <i>dʰegʰH₂-</i> (Lipp, <i>LIV</i> 134–35)
16c.	(arch. αφικνούμαι)				Gr αφικνέομαι (Ba 327) < * <i>apo</i> + * <i>seik-</i> erreichen (LIV 522)
16d.		ἔα			cf. NGr ἔλα! come! – imp. from ἔρχομαι cf. Gr ἐλεύσομαι I will come, go (F I, 492)
17a. die	πεθαίνω	πενάκ'ου			new pres. to aor. ἀπέθανε (B 4.75.2.); cf. Dor ἀπο-θνάσκω (X 29)
17aa.	θνήσκω		Σ ἀπο- θνήσκειν		* <i>dʰ₁menH₂-</i> (F I, 653; Zehnder, <i>LIV</i> 159) or * <i>dʰ₂enH₂-</i> (Zehnder, Küm- mel, <i>LIV</i> 144)
17b.	αποβιάνω (Ba 235)				Gr ἀποβιῶ I die / finish life < ἀπό beyond + βιῶ I live (Ba 235)
18a. dog	σκύλος σκύλα	(στίλε puppy στζύλα bitch P 380: < LitGr)			Gr σκύλος means “animal’s skin”, but σκύλαξ “young dog, puppy” (LS 1616) : Arm <i>cʰowl</i> junger Stier (F II, 741)
18b.	κύων	κοδε, gen. κουνέ	Σ κύων	ku-ne ^{M,T} = <i>kumei, kunes</i> ku-na-ke-ta-i ^p = <i>kunāgetā(h)i</i>	* <i>kūmōn</i> , gen. * <i>kunos</i> (F II, 58; Wod- tko, NIL 436–40)
19a. drink	πίνω	πίνου (n) κίνου (s)	Σ πίνειν		* <i>peH₂(i)-</i> (F II, 540–42; Schirmer, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 462–63)
20a. dry	ξερός (arch. ξηρός)	τσερέ	Σ ξηρός		* <i>ksermo-</i> : ξερόν das Trockne, Lat <i>serescō</i> , OHG <i>serawēn</i> trocken wer- den (F II, 336)
20b.	στεγνός				Gr στεγνός waterproof (B 15.84.3.) : στέγω I cover, save (F II, 780; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 589)
20c.			αδος		* <i>H₂souso-</i> (F I, 188–89; Zehnder, <i>LIV</i> 285)
20d.	άβροχος	άβρετε			Gr α- un- + βρεχω I wet = unwet (* <i>mregʰ-</i>); see #65: rain
20e.		ψαχνέ			cf. NGr ψαχνός lean, fleshy
21a. ear	αφτί, αὐτί	άβοτάνα			< τὰ ὠτία, cf. Attic ὠτός (B 4.22.1.)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
21b.	(arch. ους)		Σ οὔς	o-wo-we ^p = oiwōw(w)ēs qe-te-ro-we ^p = k ^w etrōw(w)es	*H ₂ ōs- : *H ₂ eus- : *H ₂ us- (F II, 448–49; Irslinger, <i>NIL</i> 339–43)
22a. earth	χώμα	χῶμα			Gr χῶμα earth heaped up, bank, mound : χῶω, χώννυμι I heap up (earth) (B 1.212.1.; F II, 1125) < *ǵ ^h ey- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 179)
22b.	ἔδαφος				Gr ἔδαφος bottom, base, ground, soil (B 1.212.1) : ἔδος Sitz, Wohnsitz (F I, 441–43)
22c.	(arch. χθων)		χθών		*ǵ ^h ōm (Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 86–99)
22d.	(γη ground)	γῆ < LitGr	Σ γῆ	ND ma-ka ^t = dat. <i>Mā(trei) Gāi</i>	Hom γαία, Dor γᾶ, Cypr ζᾶ (F I, 303)
23a. eat	τρώγω	τσού			Gr τρώγω, aor. τραγεῖν I gnaw, feed on (B 5.11.2.), cf. Arm <i>aracem</i> weiden, Toch AB <i>trāsk-</i> chew (F II, 938–39; Adams 1999, 319)
23b.			Σ ἐσθίειν : ἔδω	cf. e-da-e-u ^k = title <i>edaeus</i>	*ed- < *H ₂ ed- (F I, 444; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 230)
23c.		ἐφαῖκα			Gr ἔφαγον, inf. φαγεῖν eat (up), devour < *b ^h ag- (Schirmer, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 65)
24a. egg	αυγό, αβγό	αἰουγό			< τὰ ὄα (B 4.48.1.)
24aa.	(arch. ὠόν)		Σ ᾠόν		*(H)ōmīo- (F II, 1150; Greppin, <i>EIEC</i> 176)
25a. eye	μάτι	(ματία Blick)			from dim. ομμάτιον (B 4.21.1.)
25aa.	ὄμμα				ὄμμα Auge, Blick, Angesicht < *ōpma < *ok ^h -mḡ(t) < *H ₂ ek ^h - (F II, 387; Irslinger, <i>NIL</i> 370–83)
25ab. 25ac.	οφθαλμός	ἐψιλέ, ψιλέ	Σ ὀφθαλμός		Boeotic ὄκταλλος, Lac ὀπτίλ(λ)ος < *ok ^h -C- (F II, 452–53)
26a. fat n.	λίπος			NV ri-pa-[.] ^k = <i>Liparos, -ōn</i>	cf. Hom λίπα adv. fett, glänzend, λίπος Fett (Arist.) : OI <i>rip-</i> Anschmierung (F II, 127)
26b.	πάχος	πάχι		pa-ke-we ^k = <i>pak^hewes</i>	cf. παχύς dick < *b ^h ǵ ^h u- (F II, 484)
26c.	ξύγγι	ξόντζι			MGr ἀξούγγι-ι(ο)ν < Lat <i>axungia</i> (A 238)
26d.			Σ πῖαρ	NL pi-we-re ^p = <i>Pīwerei</i>	< *πίεαρ < *piH-ur, cf. πῖων, f. πῖερα fett, reich : OI <i>pīvan-</i> , <i>pīvarī-</i> fett, <i>pīvas-</i> , <i>Av pīvah-</i> Fett (F II, 532)
27a. feather	φτερό	φτερέ			MGr φτερόν < Gr πτερόν (A 413)
27aa.	(arch. πτερόν)		Σ πτερόν		*ptero- (F II, 612–13)
27ab.			πτίλον	pi-ti-ro ₃ -we-sa ^p = <i>ptiljowessa</i>	cf. πέτομαι I fly (F II, 614)
27c.	πούπουλο	πούπουλε			< Venetian <i>pupola</i> = Italian <i>puppole</i> horn-owl (with delicate feather) (Ba 1460)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
28a. fire	φωτιά				Gr Hom φάος, gen. φάεος, Att φῶς, gen. φάους & φωτός, Pamph φάβος light (B 1.81.3.; F II, 989–91) < *b ^h eH ₂ - (Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 68–69)
28b.	(arch. πυρ)		Σ πῦρ, -υρός	pu-ru-au-to-ro ^p = nom. du. pūr-austrō	*puHr, gen. *pHurós (F II, 627–29; Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 540–45)
28c.	φλόγα				Gr φλόξ flame of fire (A 407; LS 1945) : φλέγω I kindle, light, burn (F II, 1022–25) < *b ^h leǵ'- (Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 86)
28d.		κ'άρα		e-ka-ra ^p = esk ^h arā	Gr ἐσχάρα hearth, fire-place (F I, 577), NGr (ἐ)σχάρα spit, grill
29a. fish	ψάρι	ψάρι			Gr ὄψον, dim. of ὀψάριον dainty, at Athens esp. "fish food" (B 3.65.3.; A 434; F II, 459)
29b.	(arch. ιχθύς)		Σ ιχθύς		*d ^h ǵ ^h ū- (F II, 745–46)
30a. fly v.	πετώ, πετάω	πετοῦ	Σ πέτεσθαι		*petH ₂ - (F II, 521–22; Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 479)
31a. foot	πόδι (arch. πους)	ποῦα	Σ ποῦς	po-de ^p = <i>podei</i> po-pi ^p = <i>podp^hi</i>	*ped-/*pod- (Irslinger, <i>NIL</i> 526–540)
32a. full	πλήρης		πλήρης		from *plēro-, cf. Arm <i>lir</i> Fülle < *plēri-, Lat <i>plērus</i> zum grösstem Teil (F II, 537–38) < *pleH ₁ - (Schirmer, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 482–83)
32b.	γεμάτος	γιομάτε			from Gr γέμω be full, with Lat suff. -ātus (B 13.21.2.) < *gem- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 186)
32c.	μεστός	μεστέ	Σ μεστός (+ satiated)		*med- be full (Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 463–64)
33a. give	δίνω, δίδω	δίου	Σ δίδωμι	(-)di-do-si ^{K,P} = <i>didonsi</i> -di-do-to ^p = <i>dido(n)toi</i>	*deH ₃ - (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 105–06)
33b.	χορηγῶ				Gr χορηγός : donator, from χορὸς + ἡγοῦμαι (A 428)
34a. good	καλός	καλέ	(καλός schön, edel)	(NV?) ḡa-wo ^K = <i>kalwos</i>	Boeot καλφος, Alkm. ntr. κάλιον, EI καλιτερος, cf. OI <i>kalyāna</i> - schön, lit. schönarmig (Wackernagel, <i>KZ</i> 61, 1934, 191f; F I, 766)
34b.	αγαθός	ἀγαθέ	Σ ἀγαθός	NV a-ka-to ^K = <i>Agat^hos, -ōn</i>	cf. ἀγα- mit grosse; < ḡH ₂ -d ^h (H ₁)o- (F I, 5; Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 470)
35a. green	πράσινος	πράσινε			first Arist. <i>Meteor.</i> , Byz "leek-green" : πράσον leek (B 15.68.2.) : Lat <i>porrum</i> id. < *p ₁ so- (F II, 589)
35b.	(χλωρός fresh, greenish)	(χωρέ fresh)	Σ χλωρός		*ǵ ^h H ₂ -ro-, cf. χλόος hellgrün, grün-gelb, χλόη junges Grün, χόλος Galle (F II, 1104–05)
36a. hair	τρίχα	τσίχα	Σ θρίξ		*d ^h rig ^h -, cf. OIr <i>gairb-driuch</i> bristle = rough hair, Khot <i>dro</i> hair, Toch B pl. <i>traksim</i> awns (Adams, Mallory, <i>EIEC</i> 252)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
36b.			κόμη	NM ko-ma-ta ^M = dat. <i>Komatāi</i>	(F I, 908–09)
36c.	μαλλί				Gr μαλλός lock of wool, lock of hair (B 4.14.1.; F II, 168)
36d.		σίτα			Gr, NGr χαίτη mane, long hair < *g ^h ait- (Adams, Mallory, <i>EIEC</i> 251–52)
37a. hand	χέρι, χείρ	χέρα	Σ χείρ	ke-ni-qa ^K = <i>k^her-nig^wa</i>	cf. Doric, Aeolic, all from *g ^h es-r- (F II, 1082–83)
38a. head	κεφαλή, -άλι	τζουφά (s) τζουφάλα (n)	Σ κεφαλή		*g ^h eb ^h ōl (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 260; F I, 835–36)
38b.			κάρᾱ	ka-ra-a-pi ^P = inst. pl. <i>krāha(i)-pi^hi</i>	(F I, 784; AJ I, 318) < *k ^h yréH ₂ , gen. *k ^h rH ₂ ós (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 260)
39a. hear	ακούω		Σ ἀκούειν		Old <i>auchaide</i> hear! (Corthals, <i>HS</i> 103, 1990, 269), Got <i>hausjan</i> id. (Delbrück, <i>KZ</i> 16, 1867, 271); ety- mologized as *ak-ous-je/o- “schar- fes Ohr hinhalten” (Fick, <i>BB</i> 1, 1877, 334; Johansson <i>IF</i> 3, 1894, 199; Kretschmer <i>KZ</i> 33, 1893, 563ff) or a- < *H ₂ η- in (Prellwitz) or *sm- (Schrader, <i>KZ</i> 30, 1890, 465; cf. Latv <i>sa-just</i> fühlen, bemerken – see Bezenberger, <i>BB</i> 27, 1902, 145) – see (F I, 57–58) or *H ₂ keu- (Beekes 1969, 50)
39b.		νοίω			Gr νοέω I observe (LIV 455)
39c.		ἀγροικῶ			NGr (ἀ)γροικῶ I listen
40a. heart	καρδιά	καρδία	Σ καρδία		*k ^h rdiā (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 263; F I, 787–88)
40aa.			κῆρ		*k ^h érd < <i>kérds</i> (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 262)
41a. horn	(arch. κέρας)	τσέρας K53	Σ κέρας	ke-ra ^{K,P} = <i>keras, kerā</i> ke-ra-(i-)ja-pi ^K = <i>kerā(h)iāp^hi</i>	*k ^h ér-H ₂ -s (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 272)
41aa.	κέρατο	τζέρι τζέρατε			
42a. I	εγώ	έζου έμιου (n) mich ένιου (s)	Σ εγώ		*eǵō (F I, 441) or *H ₂ eǵ vs. *H ₂ eǵom (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 454)
43a. kill	σκοτώνω	σκοτούνω			Byz: kill, Gr σκοτώω make dark : σκοτός darkness (B 4.76.1.)
43b.	φονεύω			NV ra-wo-qa-no ^K = <i>Lāwo-k^{wh}onos</i> NV po-ru-qa-ta ^P = <i>Polu-k^{wh}ontās</i>	cf. φόνος Mord, Totschlag, -εύω “morden, töten, besides θείνω (tot)schlagen, töten (F I, 657, II, 1035–36); Hom aor. έπεφον kill (B 4.76.1.) < *g ^{wh} en- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 218)
43c.			Σ (ἀπο-)κτείνω		*r ^h én- einen Schlag versetzen, maybe from *tek- die Hand ausstrec- ken (Lipp, <i>LIV</i> 645)
43d.		θανατούκ'ου			< Lac *θανατόσκω I begin to die : Gr θάνατος death, θνήσκω die; cf. #17
44a. knee	γόνυ	γούνα	Σ γόνυ	NV ko-ne-wa-ta ^P = <i>Gonewatās</i>	*ǵonu (F I, 321)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
45a. know	ξέρω, ήξεύρω	ξέρου			Gr ήξεύρω, aor. of έξ-ευρίσκω find out (B 17.17.3.) < * <i>ureH₇</i> - (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 698)
45b.	μαθαίνω				cf. Gr μαυνθάνω (Pind), aor. μαθειν (Il.) (kennen-)lernen, erfahren : Alb <i>mund</i> kann, siege < * <i>m₁-d^h</i> - (F II, 171) < * <i>men</i> - (Zehnder, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 435–36)
45c.			οἶδα	NV wi-do-wo-i-jo ^p = <i>Widwohios</i>	sg. * <i>uoid-</i> : pl. * <i>uid-</i> (ιδμεν), perf. from * <i>ueid-</i> see (F II, 357)
45d.		[enúka] I knew (X 44)			Gr γινώσκω I learn to know, perceive
45dd.	γνωρίζω	νουρίζου (s) νιουρίζω (n) (P 363)			Gr γνωρίζω I make known < * <i>gneH₃</i> - (Schirmer, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 168–69)
46a. leaf	φύλλο	φύλι, pl. φύα	οἶον		* <i>b^holiom</i> , cf. Lat <i>folium</i> (F II, 1050–51; Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 348)
47a. lie	κείμαι		οἶμαι	e-ke-jo-to ^p = <i>en-kejontoi</i> ke-ke-me-na ^{k,p} = <i>kekeimenā, -ai</i>	* <i>kei-</i> (F 809; Schirmer, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 320)
47b.	πλαγιάζω				late Gr πλαγιάζω seitwärts richten, from πλαγιος quer, schief (F II, 547)
47c.		βάνου			NGr βάνω, Gr βάλλω throw (D 68) < * <i>g^helH₇</i> - (F I, 215; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 208)
48a. liver	(arch. ήπαρ)		οἶπαρ		* <i>(H)ie^hky(t)</i> , gen. * <i>(H)iek^hnos</i> (Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 392)
48b.	σηκώτι, συ ^o	σκώκι			dim. from late Gr συκωτόν in ήπαρ συκωτόν, denoting the liver of animals fed on dried figs : σδκον fig (B 4.45.2.)
49a. long	μακρός	μακρού	(μακρός + thin, tall, deep, far)		* <i>m₁ġ-ro-</i> , cf. μήκος length, μακεδνός hochgewachsen, schlank; Av <i>mas-</i> long (Salmons, Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 357)
49b.			οἶλιχος	NV do-ri-ka-no ^k = <i>Dolik^h-anōr</i>	* <i>dolH₃g^h</i> , cf. ένδελεχής long-lasting (Salmons, Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 357)
50a. louse	ψείρα	ψείρα			MGr. ψείρα < φτειρα < Gr φθειρ, influenced by ψύλλος flea (A 435)
50aa.	(arch. φθειρα)		οἶφειρ	NV ra-pte-si ^k = <i>-P^hersi</i>	perhaps to φθειρω vernichten, verderben, zerstören, φθορία Schade (F II, 1013) < * <i>d^hg^her-</i> (* <i>g^her-</i> after Lipp, <i>LIV</i> 213–14)
51a. man	άνδρας (arch. άνήρ)		οἶάνηρ	NV a-no-qa-si-ja ^p = <i>Anor-g^hasiā(s)</i>	* <i>H₂ǵér</i> , gen. * <i>H₂ǵrós</i> (Huld, <i>EIEC</i> 366)
51b.		άτσωπο			see #64
52a. many	πολύ		οἶπολύς	po-ru-po-de-qe ^p = <i>polu-podei</i>	* <i>polH₃u-</i> , from the paradigm * <i>pél-H₃us</i> , gen. * <i>pl₁H₃ous</i> (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 3)
52b.		περσέ			NGr περισσός numerous, Gr περισσός, Att περιττός beyond the regular number

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
52c.		πάζε			cf. #1 “all”
53a. meat	κρέας	κρήε	Σ κρέας		*kréuH ₃ , cf. OI <i>kravīs</i> - raw flesh (Adams, Mallory, <i>EIEC</i> 71)
53b.	σάρκα	σάρκα			Gr σάρξ flesh : *uerk- cut (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 425)
54a. moon	σελήνη		Σ σελήνη		pGr *selāsnā, cf. Aeolic σελάννα id., further σέλας Licht, Glanz, Strahl (F II, 689–90); unclear *s-
54b.	φεγγάρι	φεγγάρι			cf. class. φέγγος Licht, Schein, Glanz (F II, 999) < *(s)b ^h eng- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 512)
55a. mountain	όρος		Σ ὄρος	o-ṛe-i ^k = <i>orehi</i>	*orsos, cf. ὄρεστρος auf den Bergen lebend, ὄρεσί-τροφος auf den Bergen aufgewachsen; cf. OI ἴρνά-emporragend, hoch, all from the verb attested in ὄρνυμαι sich erheben (F II, 426)
55b.	βουνό		(βουνός hill)		Hdt., IV, 199 lw. from Cyrenaeca (F 260)
55c.		βράχο			NGr βράχος rock (D 79)
55d.		σίνα			Gr θῖς, θίνος heap, sandbank (Witzak) < *d ^h isn ^o (F I, 675) or #61 “nose” (so Δ 346)
56a. mouth	στόμα	τόμα	Σ στόμα	NB to-ma-ko ^k = <i>Stomargos</i>	*stómō (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 387)
57a. name	όνομα	ὄνομα	Σ ὄνομα		*H ₁ nómō or *H ₁ néH ₃ mō (Polomé, Mallory, <i>EIEC</i> 390)
58a. neck	λαιμός	λαιμό			Gr λαιμός throat (B 4.28.1.) < *lmio-?; cf. λαμυρίς Wamme (F II, 80)
58b.	τράχελος				from τράχηλος (first Hdt.) “throat”, also “neck”, Dor τράχᾶλος (LS 1811), perhaps from τρόχος wheel (B 4.28.1.); cf. Lat <i>collum</i> , Goth <i>hals</i> neck < *k ^o l- circle
58c.	αὐχένας		Σ αὐχὴν		*H ₃ (e)ng ^h mén-, cf. Aeolic ἄμφην, Arm pl. <i>awjik</i> (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 392)
59a. new	νέος	(νέο Jüngling)	νέος new, young	ne-wo ^{k,pm} , -wa [†] = <i>newos</i> , -on, -ā	*neuo-, cf. Cypr νεφόστατος (F II, 306)
59b.	καινούργιος	τζινούρτζε	Σ καινός		*kniō-, cf. Welsh <i>cein</i> nice; Av <i>kanī(n)</i> - girl < *kani-H(a)n- (F I, 754; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 351)
60a. night	νόχτα f. νοκτί n. (arch.) νοξ f.	νιούτα	Σ νόξ		*nok ^h -t-s (Baldi, <i>EIEC</i> 394) or *nóg ^h -t-s, gen. *nég ^h -t-s from *neg ^h - dunkel werden (Irslinger, <i>NIL</i> 505)
61a. nose	μύτη				Gr μύτις, used by Arist. for an organ of the cuttlefish, as a vulgar term for snout used by Eustathius, <i>Comm.</i> ; cf. Lit <i>mute</i> mouth (B 4.23.2.)
61b.	(arch. ρις)		Σ ῥίς		*sriHns from the paradigm *sriēH ₃ -s : *sriH ₃ -n-ós, cf. Lat <i>frēnum</i> , maybe also Irish <i>srón</i> nostril, nose, Welsh

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
					<i>ffroen</i> , ?Galatian δροῦγγος, μυκτήρ, ῥύγχος (Hamp, <i>Glotta</i> 38, 1960, 211)
61c.	(ῥύγχος animal's mouth)	σοῦκ'ο			Gr ῥύγχος snout, beak, Arm <i>ring-un-k'</i> < * <i>srung^h</i> - : ῥέγγω I snore (F II, 664)
62a. not	όχι	(όχι no) ώ	^Σ οὐ(κ) οὐ	o-u-qe ^{k,p} = <i>ou-k^we</i>	* <i>(ne) Hóju k^wid</i> never, lit. "not ever what", cf. Arm <i>oc'</i> not, further OHG <i>ni io</i> non umquam, Got <i>ni aiw</i> ou-dépote, ON <i>eigi</i> not < * <i>ne eigi</i> not ever : <i>ei</i> ever + * <i>k^wi-</i> (Cowgill 1960, 347–50)
62b.	δέ(ν)	δέν			Gr οὐδέν < οὐδὲ ἔν and not one
62c.		μή	μή		* <i>mē</i> (F II, 222)
63a. one	ἓνας m. μία f. ένα n.	ἕνα m. μία f. (n), νία f. (s)	^Σ εἷς m. ^Σ μία f. ^Σ ἕν n.	e-me(-de) ^p = <i>hemei</i>	cf. Cretan, Argive ἕνς < * <i>sem-s</i> (F I, 471) * <i>smiH₂</i> * <i>sem</i>
64a. person	άνθρωπος	ἄνθρωπο	^Σ ἄνθρωπος	a-to-ro-qo ^p = <i>ant^hrōk^wōi</i>	perhaps * <i>ant^hro-</i> + * <i>ok^wos</i> with bearded face, like Rum <i>bárbat</i> Mann – so Güntert, <i>Sitzungsberichte der Heidelbergische Akademie der Wissenschaften</i> 1915, 10, if the words as ἄθῆρ, ἄθέρηξ "Granne an der Ähre" had original meaning "beard" (see F 28, 111)
64b.	πρόσωπο				orig. "face" (A 301)
64c.	άτομο				orig. "undivided" (A 40)
65a. rain n.	βροχή	βροχή βρέχο			lx in 5th cent. BC, regularly in Hellenistic times; from βρέχω to wet, 3 sg. βρέχει it rains : Latv <i>merga</i> light rain? (B 1.75.1.)
65b.	(arch. υετός)		^Σ υετός		v. ὕειν < * <i>suH₂-je-</i> , from * <i>sH₂eu-</i> /* <i>seuH₂-</i> regnen, schütten (Zehnder, <i>LIV</i> 545)
66a. red	κόκκινος	κοτσινέ	(κόκκινος scarlet)		κόκκος gall of the kermes oak yielding scarlet dye (F 895; B 15.66.2.); see also Aroum <i>coatsinu</i> red (K 47)
66b.	ερυθρός		^Σ ἐρυθρός	e-ru-ta-ra ^{pM} = <i>erut^hrā</i> , -ai e-ru-ta-ra-pi ^k = <i>erut^hrāp^hi</i>	* <i>H₁rud^h-rō-</i> , cf. Toch A <i>rätär</i> , B <i>ratre</i> (Huld, Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 480–81)
67a. road	δρόμος		(δρόμος course, race)		from δρομαιν̄ laufen, cf. OI (gram) <i>dramati</i> laufen, OEng <i>trem</i> Fusstapfe (F I, 414)
67b.			^Σ ὁδός		cf. OCS <i>chodъ</i> Gang (prob. de-prefixed from <i>u-chodъ</i> or so); Av <i>apa-had-</i> weggehen, ausweichen, OI <i>ā-sad-</i> hintreten, hingehen (F II, 350)
67c.	(πορεία walking)	πορεία	(πορεία journey; mode of walking)		πορεῖν verschaffen, schenken, gewähren (A 291; F II, 579; LIV 474: * <i>perH₃-</i>)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
68a. root	ρίζα	σίνδα	ῥίζα	wi-ri-za ^{K,P}	Aeolic βρίζα < pGr *wridja < *ure-diH ₂ ; while the exact counterpart of Lat <i>rādix</i> , Welsh <i>gwraidd</i> coll. < *urHdī-, Gmc *wurt-i- (F 655) is Gr ῥᾶδιξ branch, palm frond (Friedrich, Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 80)
69a. round	στρογγυλός	στροντζυλέ	ῥστρογγυλός		from στράγγιζ “ausgespresster Tropfen”, lit. “zusammengebalt”, extended in -ύλος (F 804, 810–11)
69b.	(γογγύλη kohlrabi)		γογγύλος	NV ko-ku-ro ^K = <i>Gongulos</i>	cf. Lith <i>gungulys</i> Ball (F I, 318–19)
70a. sand	ἄμμος	ἄμμο	ἄμμος ἄμαθος ^{Hom}		orig. *ἄμμος, cf. ὕφαμμος with aspiration *samHd ^o s cf. ON <i>sandr</i> , MHG <i>sant</i> ~ <i>sampt</i> ; unclear is position of Lat <i>sabulum</i> (Beekes, <i>EIEC</i> 499: non-IE)
70b.			ῥψάμμος ῥάμαθος ^{Hom}		forms in ψ look as contamination of ἄμαθος and *pē(n)s- “sand”? Usually connected with Gr ψάω to rub, crumble, ψήφος pebble (B I.215.1)
71a. say	(ὀ)μιλῶ, μιλάω	νιοῦ			Gr ὀμιλῶ I am in company with; hold converse with (A 208; LS 1222; F II, 386)
71b.	λέγω		ῥλέγειν		*lēg- (F II, 94–96; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 397)
71c.			φημί	pa-si ^P = p ^h āsi	Doric φᾶμί (F II, 1009) < *b ^h eH ₂ - (Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 69)
71d.	συζητῶ				Gr ζητέω look for, call for, ask, demand (A 113) : δίζημαι I seek < *di-diā- (F I, 391, 613)
71e.	λαλώ	αοῦ (Λ 67)			Gr λαλέω I talk, chat (F II, 76–77: onom.)
72a. see	βλέπω				Gr βλέπω “look”, in NT intr. “see, have power of sight” (B 15.51.6.; F I, 243)
72b.	(ὀρώ look at)	ὀροῦ	ῥὀράω	o-ro-me-no ^P = <i>horomenos</i>	*ser- (Zehnder, <i>LIV</i> 534: not *uer-; AJ II, 50)
72c.	θωρό				Gr θεωρέω I look at, behold (A 125; LS 796), denom. from θεωρός, Ark θεαορός Zuschauer < *d ^h āmā-soros (cf. F I, 656, 669)
72d.			εἶδον aor.	-wi-de ^P = <i>wide</i>	*weid- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 665–67)
73a. seed	σπόρος		σπόρος		from σπείρω ausstreuen, aussprengen, verbreiten < *sper- (Lipp, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 580)
73aa.		πράμα	ῥσπέρμα	pe-mo ^P = <i>sperma</i>	*spermh from *sper- (Lipp, Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 580)
74a. sit			ἔζομαι	o-pi-e-de-i ^P = <i>(opi-)hedehi</i>	*sed- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 513–15)
74b.	κάθομαι	κασήμενε	κάθημαι ῥῆσθαι		*H ₁ eH ₂ s-, probably reduplication from *H ₁ es- to be (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 232)
75a. skin	δέρμα		ῥδέρμα	de-ma-si ^K = <i>dermas(s)i</i>	*dermh ₂ , from δέρω haute ab < IE *der- (F I, 368–70; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 119–21)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
75b.	τομάρι	τομάρι			cf. Gr τομάριον small volume, dim. from τόμος cut, slice : τέμνω I cut < * <i>temH₂-</i> (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 625)
75c.		τζέπα			Gr σκέπη shelter, covering : σκέπω cover < *(s) <i>kep-</i> cover (Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 555)
76a. sleep	κοιμούμαι				Gr κοιμάομαι I fall asleep : κείμαι I lie (B 4.61.2.) < * <i>kei-</i> (<i>LIV</i> 320); see #47 lie
76b.		κιούφου			Gr, NGr κύπτω bow down, bend forward < * <i>keub^h-</i> (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 358)
76c.		κασήου	^Σ καθεύδω εύδω (ep. Ion.)		Lac κασεύδει · κοιμάται (Hesych.); cf. Got <i>sutis</i> ruhig, sanft or OEng <i>swodrian</i> fest schlafen (F I, 585) < * <i>seud-/*sued-</i>
77a. small	μικρός	μιτσι, cf. Dor μικρός (cf. Aroum <i>ñicu</i> small K44)	σ μικρός ^Σ μῆκρός		dim. μικύλος; related perhaps Lat <i>mīca</i> Krume, Korn, ein Bisschen, while Lit <i>su-smižės</i> klein, verkrüppelt differs in voiced velar and OHG <i>smāhi</i> klein, gering, niedrig in vocalism * <i>ē</i> ; in ON <i>smár</i> “klein” the velar is missing at all (F II, 236–37)
77b.			παῦρος	NV pa-u-ro ^k = <i>Pauros</i>	cf. Lat <i>parvus</i> id. (F II, 482–83) < * <i>peH₂-</i>
78a. smoke n.	καπνός	καπ(ι)νέ	^Σ καπνός	ka-pi-ni-ja ^p = <i>kapniās</i>	without -n- : κάπος · πνεῦμα, κάπος · ψυχή, πνεῦμα (Hes.) < * <i>kuH₂ep-</i> (Beekes, <i>EIEC</i> 529); cf. Lit <i>kvāpas</i> Hauch, Atem, Duft, Geruch : <i>kvėpiù</i> , <i>kvėpti</i> keuchen, atmen, einhauchen, Latv <i>kvėpstu</i> , <i>kvėpt</i> qualmen, rauchen, duften (* <i>kuēp-</i>), R <i>kópoř</i> feiner Russ, Staub (F I, 782)
78b.			ψόλος	NV po-so-ro ^p = <i>Psolos</i> , -ōn	cf. OI <i>bhásman-</i> id. (F II, 1140)
79a. stand	στέκω,- ομαι	στέκου	^Σ ἵστημι	ta-to-mo ^{k,p} = <i>stal^hmos</i>	* <i>steH₂-</i> (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 590–92)
80a. star	αστέρας, αστέρι, αστρί	ἄσι(s) ἄσκι (n)	^Σ ἀστήρ	a-te-re-te-a ^k = <i>?asterentea</i>	* <i>H₂stér</i> , -eros (Beekes, Adams, Mallory, <i>EIEC</i> 543)
81a. stone	πέτρα	πέτσε	πέτρος (πέτρᾱ rock)		* <i>per-tro-</i> : Hitt <i>peru-(na-)</i> id. (Sze-merényi 1977, 8–9)
81b.			λάας	ra-e-ja ^p of stone = <i>lā(h)ej(j)ā</i>	pGr * <i>lāhas</i> (F II, 64–65) < * <i>leH₂-es-H₂-s</i> (Nikolaev 2009)
81c.	λίθος,-άρι		^Σ λίθος		(F II, 122; Ch 640)
82a. sun	ήλιος	ήλιε	^Σ ήλιος		* <i>sāmelio-</i> < * <i>seH₂u-(e)l-</i> (Beekes, <i>EIEC</i> 556; Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 606–11)
83a. swim	κολυμπώ	κολιούμποῦ	(κολυμβάω untertauchen)		from κόλυμβος Taucher, Podiceps minor (F I, 905–06)
83b.	πλέω		(πλέω schif- fen)	?NL <i>pe-re-wo-te^p</i> = <i>plewontes</i>	* <i>pleu-</i> (Schirmer, <i>LIV</i> 487)
84a.			^Σ νήχω		* <i>sneH₂-</i> , cf. Dor νάχω with -χ- as τρχω : τρύω (Zehnder, <i>LIV</i> 572)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
84aa.			νέω		*sneH ₂ -, cf. impf. ἔννεον, restructurized after πλέ(ι)ω (ibid.)
84a. tail	ουρά	(ν)ουρά	ᾠούρά		*(H)orsā, cf. ὄρρος “rump”, Arm <i>or</i> id., Hitt <i>arras</i> id., OHG <i>Ars</i> Arsch; all from IE *H ₁ ors(o)- rear-end (Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 88; Irlslinger, <i>NIL</i> 246–48)
85a. that	(ε)κείνος	ἐτήνε m. ἐτήνα f. ἔκειν ntr.	ᾠεκείνος		*(H ₁)e- <i>kē(i)-eno-</i> , cf. ἐκεῖ dort + ἐνη der dritte Tag, Hitt <i>ki</i> dies + <i>eni-</i> jener (F 475–76) but Dor τήνος that
86a. this	αυτός		ᾠοὔτος m. αὔτη f. τοὔτο n. gen.m.n. τούτου f. ταύτης		*só+u+to-, cf. OI <i>só</i> (F II, 450) *sā+u+tā *to+u+tod
86aa.	τούτος			to-to ^p = <i>to(d)to(d)</i> to-jo ^p = <i>toijjo</i> to-me ^p = <i>tōmmei</i>	cf. Doric pl. τοὔτοι, ταὔται these (A 372; LS 1275)
86b.		ἴντερι m. ἔνται f. ἔγκι ntr.			(Δ 122)
87a. thou	εσύ, σύ	ἐκίου ἐτιου dich	ᾠσυ		Doric τῦ, Cretan τφε < *iū (F 817)
88a. tongue	γλώσσα	γροῦσσα	γλώσσα, ᾠAtt γλώττα lon γλάσσα		Beekes 1969, 246: root noun *γλώξ : *γλαχός < *glōg ^h - : *glg ^h -; usually to γλωχίς point, end, γλώχες beard of corn (F I, 315–16; Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 575), but initial *dl- is also possible; cf. Alb <i>gjuhē</i> tongue?
89a. tooth	δόντι				from MGr δόντι(ο)ν, from Gr dim. ὀδόντιον (A 84)
89aa.		ὄντα	ᾠὀδών, ὀδοῦς	o-da-ti(u)-we-ta ^k / o-da-ku-we-ta ^k = <i>odatwenta</i> / *kwenta	Aeolic ἔδοντες teeth < *H ₁ dónt- (F 352; Adams, <i>EIEC</i> 594)
90a. tree	δέντρον	δεντζικό	ᾠδένδρ(ε)ον		*de[r]dreuo- (cf. F I, 365; Pok 214)
90ab.	(δρυς oak)		δρῦς (+ oak)	du-ru-to-mo ^p = <i>drūtomo</i>	*druH ₂ (F I, 421; Friedrich, <i>EIEC</i> 598)
91a. two	δύο, δυό	δύου	ᾠδύο, eleg. δύω obl. δυοῖν	dwo ^p = <i>dwō</i> du-wo-u-pi ^p = <i>d(u)wō(h)u(m)p^hi</i>	*duuo(H ₁); cf. also Lac δύ(ε) (F 424)
92a. walk	πηγαίνω				new pres. to aor. πῆγα = old impf. ὑπῆγον (B 10.48.3.)
92aa.	πάω				< Gr ὑπ-άγω lead, bring (up, under) (B 10.47.3.) < *(H)upo + *H ₂ eǵ- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 255–56)
92b.			ε μι	a-pe-i-si ^k = <i>ap-eisi</i> part. <i>i-jo^k</i> = <i>iōn</i> pl. <i>i-jo-te^{k,p}</i> <i>iontes</i>	*H ₁ eǵ- (F I, 462–63; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 232–33)
92c.	(μεταβαίνω transfer)		ᾠβαίνειν		*g ^h m- <i>ie/o-</i> (F 208–10; Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 209–210)
92d.		ἔγκου			Gr ἤκω I have come, am present < *seH ₁ k- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 519)

Greek	Modern	Tsakonian	Old	Mycenaean	etymology or reconstruction
93a. warm	ζεστός				Gr. ζεστός boiled, boiling hot : ζέω I boil (B 15.85.4.) < *jes- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 312–13)
93b.	θερμός	σομό	Σ θερμός		*g th ermó- (F I, 664–65) < *g th er- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 219–20)
93c.	καυτός, καφτός	(κα α heat)			Gr καίω I kindle, scorch, set of fire, burn, aor. ἔκαυσα > NGr ἔκαψα (A 154) – see #12: *keH ₂ m- (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 345)
94a. water	νερό	(νερουπό wässrig)			Gr νεαρόν (ὔδωρ) fresh (water) : νεαρός young, fresh (B 1.31.5.; F II, 306)
94b.	(ὔδωρ arch.)	ὔω, pl. ὔβατα	Σ ὔδωρ	u-do ^k = (h)udōr u-do-ro ^p = (h)udrōi	*udōr, cf. Umb <i>utur</i> (F II, 957–58)
95a. we	εμείς (arch. ημείς)	έμεϊ (n) ένει (s)	Σ ήμεις		Aeol ἄμμες, Dor ἄμές < pGr acc. *asme + pl. *-es, cf. acc. Aeol acc. ἄμμε, Dor ἄμέ < *ns-(s)me-, as in Av <i>ahma</i> , OI <i>asmān</i> us (F I, 635)
96a. what	τί	τσι	Σ τι	jō-qī ^p = <i>jod-k^wid</i>	*k ^w id (F II, 903)
97a. white	άσπρος				Byz ἄσπρος name of a silver coin, adapted Lat <i>nummī asperī</i> : Lat <i>asper</i> rough (B 15.64.1.)
97b.	λευκός	λεκό	Σ λευκός	re-u-ko ^p = <i>leukos</i>	*leuko- (F II, 108–09), from *leuk-hell werden (Kümmel, <i>LIV</i> 419)
97c.			ἀργός	NB po-da-ko ^k = <i>Podargos</i> NB to-ma-ko ^k = <i>Stomargos</i>	*H ₂ erg- (Wodtko, <i>NIL</i> 317–22)
98a. who	ποιός	ποιε(ρ) m. ποιά f. ποιού ntr.	(ποιός was für einer)		*k ^w o-oi ^{mo} -, cf. Got <i>hvaiwa</i> wie? or after the gen. pl. *k ^w oi-s-ōm, cf. ποίος : ποίων = τοίος : τοίων, see OI <i>kēsām</i> , <i>tēsām</i> (F II, 908)
98ab.	(arch. τις)		Σ τις, Thess κίς		*k ^w is (F II, 903–04)
99a. woman	γυναίκα (arch. γυνή)	γουνάικα	Σ γυνή, gen. γυναϊκός	ku-na-ja ^p = <i>gunajja</i>	*g ^w nā (F I, 333–34; Schneider, <i>NIL</i> 177–85); Phryg acc. κναικων
100a. yellow	κίτρινος	τζιτρινε			Gr κίτρινος citron-colored : κίτρον citron, lemon (B 15.69.2.) < Lat <i>citri(i)um</i> < Gr κέδρος (F I, 861)
100b.	(ξανθος blond, red- haired)		Σ ξάνθος	NV ka-sa-to ^k = <i>Ksant^hos</i>	F II, 333 speculated about connection with Lat <i>cānus</i> gray, hoary (Pok 533; B 15.69.2.)

Transcription: ρ = ř, σ = š, τσ = č.

Abbreviations: acc. accusative, adv. adverb, Aeol Aeolic, Alb Albanian, Alkm. Alkman, Arc Arcadian, Arist. Aristotle, Arm Armenian, Aroum Aroumunian, Att Attic, Av Avestan, Boeot Boeotic, Byz Byzantine, class. classical, coll. collective, comp. compound, Cret Cretan, Cypr Cypriote, dim. diminutive, Dor Doric, du. dual, El Elean, eleg. elegiac, f. feminine, gen. genitive, Gort Gortynian, Got Gothic, Gr (Old) Greek, gram grammarians, Hdt. Herodote, Hes(ych). Hesychius, Hitt Hittite, Hom. Homer(ic), IE Indo-European, Il. Ilias, imp. imperative, impf. imperfect, inf. infinitive, intr. intransitive, Ion Ionic, ^k Knossos, Khot Khotanese, Lac Laconian, Lat Latin, Latv Latvian, Lit Literary, Lith Lithuanian, loc. locative, m. masculine, M Middle, ^M Mycenaean, Mod Modern, Myc

Mycenaean, n. noun, (n) North dialect of Tsakonian, N New, NB nomen bovis, NGr New Standard Greek, NL nomen loci, NM nomen mulieris, ntr. neuter, NV nomen viri, obl. oblique, OHG Old High German, OI Old Indic, ON Old Norse, onom. onomatopoeitic, OIr Old Irish, p proto-, ^p = Pylos, Pamph Pamphylian, part. participle, Phryg Phrygian, Pind. Pindar, pl. plural, pres. present, R Russian, Rum Rumunian, (s) South dialect of Tsakonian, suff. suffix, ^TThebae, Thess Thessalian, ^{Tir}Tirinth, Toch Tocharian, Umb Umbrian.

Note: The symbol ^Σ indicates so called ‘main synonyms’ in Attic Greek dated to c. 450 BC (see Tischler 1973, 45–86). The underlined words in the table mean that they were borrowed. For calculations only so-called total cognates (etymologically and semantically identical unborrowed forms) are taken in account. In the case of Modern Greek the archaic lexemes are included in the table, but omitted in calculations. Tsakonian is represented by its Peloponnesian dialect, which is more conservative in its lexicon than the Propontic dialect. Defner’s lexicon compiled in the beginning of the 20th century and his grammar even from 1880-ies were chosen as a main source purposefully, because it is probable that the impact of Modern Greek was weaker a century ago than now. Occasionally the data from more recent sources are also included.

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RESUMÉ

GLOTTOCHRONOLOGICKÁ ANALÝZA ŘECKÉHO SLOVNÍKU: MODERNÍ, TSAKONSKÁ, STARÁ A MYKÉNSKÁ ŘEČTINA

V článku jsou etymologicky analyzovány testovací spisky o stu sémantických jednotkách, jak je pro potřeby glottochronologie definoval Morris Swadesh. Porovnávány jsou tři plně dokumentované idiomy, současná literární moderní řečtina, tsakonština zachycená na přelomu 19. a 20. st. M. Defnerem a attická řečtina z poloviny 5. st. př. Kr., doplněná synonymy ze širšího časového období, které však nebyly zakalkulovány do výpočtů. Jen pro informaci slouží neúplný spisek více či méně pravděpodobných etymologických ekvivalentů v mykénštině, příliš fragmentární, aby mohl poskytnout důvěryhodné výsledky. Etymologicky zpracovaná data všech srovnávaných jazyků byla podrobena glottochronologické analýze v duchu její modifikace předložené S. Starostinem. Ze tří párových srovnání nejméně důvěryhodný výsledek vzešel ze srovnání moderní řečtiny a tsakonštiny. Jejich oddělení ve 4. st. n. l. je zcela nepravděpodobné, může však být přesvědčivě vysvětleno silným vlivem dominantního jazyka na reliktový ustupující idiom. Naopak, ze srovnání attičtiny a moderní řečtiny, které můžeme pokládat za předka a jeho následovníka, vychází datování jazyka-předka k roku 450 př. Kr., tj. přesně do doby, k níž se vztahoval lexikální materiál attičtiny. K tolerovatelnému rozptylu pod 5% dospěl i výsledek datování divergence tsakonštiny a attičtiny, totiž 18. st. př. Kr., oproti hypotetickému datu 1900 př. Kr., k němuž vztáhl Antonín Bartoněk rozpad dvou velkých bloků řeckých dialektů, severozápadního, k němuž náleží i tsakonština jako potomek lakónské dórštiny, a jihovýchodního, reprezentovaného mj. attičtinou. Oba tyto výsledky potvrzují smysluplnost aplikací lexikostatistiky i glottochronologie pro materiál řeckých dialektů, kde dosud převládal přístup založený na kvalitativním vyhodnocování fonologických a morfologických jevů.

Klíčová slova: řecká dialektologie, attičtina, tsakonština, absolutní chronologie, glottochronologie.

Keywords: Greek Dialectology, Attic, Tsakonian, Absolute Chronology, Glottochronology.

