
LEIDEN STUDIES IN INDO-EUROPEAN 11

Series edited by

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DESCRIPTION OF THE GREEK INDIVIDUAL VERBAL SYSTEMS

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Amsterdam - Atlanta, GA 2000

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ABBREVIATIONS

VERBAL

pr.	present	ind.	indicative	s.	singular
ipf.	imperfect	sj.	subjunctive	d.	dual
fut.	future	opt.	optative	p.	plural
aor.	aorist	ipv.	imperative		
pf.	perfect	inf.	infinitive	A.	active
plpf.	pluperfect	ptc.	participle	M.	medium
prt.	preterite			P.	passive

tr.	transitive	them.	thematic	sec.	secondary
intr.	intransitive	athem.	athematic	cp.	compound
RD	reduplication	denom.	denominative	tm.	<i>in tmesi</i>
el	no augment				

NOMINAL

N.	nominative	adj.	adjective
V.	vocative	subst.	substantive
G.	genitive		
D.	dative	m.	masculine
A.	accusative	f.	feminine
Ab.	ablative	n.	neuter
L.	locative		
I.	instrumental	NH	<i>nomen hominis</i>

LECTIO

v.l.	<i>varia lectio</i>	cj.	conjecture	a.c.	<i>apparatus criticus</i>
f.l.	<i>falsa lectio</i>	lac.	<i>lacuna</i>	ms(s).	manuscript(s)
dub.	dubious	fr.	fragment	inscr.	inscription

VARIOUS

IVS	individual verbal system (see p. 4-5, 51-6)
OIVS	old individual verbal system (see p. 46)
ORS	old root structure (see p. 44)
PO	possibly old (see p. 48)
RIVS	reduced individual verbal system (see p. 5, 56-7)

ABBREVIATIONS

LANGUAGES

Aeol.	Aeolic	Latv.	Latvian
Alb.	Albanian	LAv.	Late Avestan
Arc.	Arcadian	Lesb.	Lesbian
Arm.	Armenian	Lit.	Lithuanian
Att.	Attic	MLG	Modern Low German
Av.	Avestan	Myc.	Mycenaean
Cor.	Corinthian	OCS	Old Church Slavonic
Cypr.	Cypriot	OE	Old English
Dor.	Doric	OFr.	Old Frisian
Du.	Dutch	OHG	Old High German
GAv.	Gatha Avestan	Olc.	Old Icelandic
Gm.	Germanic	OIr.	Old Irish
Got.	Gothic	ON	Old Norse
Gr.	Greek	OPr.	Old Prussian
Hitt.	Hittite	PIE	Proto-Indo-European
IE	Indo-European	SCr.	Serbo-Croatian
Ion.	Ionic	Skt.	Sanskrit
Lat.	Latin	Umbr.	Umbrian

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Ch.	Chantraine (1968-80)	LfgE	<i>Lexicon des frühgriechischen Epos</i>
DK	Diels & Kranz (1952-56)	LIV	Rix (1998)
Fr.	Frisk (1960-70)	LSJ	Liddell, Scott & Jones (1977 ⁹)
FT	Tucker (1990)	ThLGr	<i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i>
K-B.	Kühner & Blaß (1892)	Pok.	Pokorny (1959)

For abbreviations of epigraphical editions see the bibliography

ABBREVIATIONS AND RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF GREEK AUTHORS

For the definition of the corpus, i.e. the authors I used, see Chapter One. I do not name all authors of p. 6-7 in the following list, because many of them will not be mentioned in the description of Chapter Two. For the relative chronology I made use of Lesky (31971); see section 1.10, D.3 (p. 53-4).

Note that in some instances I used an abbreviation that is shorter than mentioned in Liddell, Scott & Jones (1977⁹), xvi-xxxviii: H. is Homer, instead of Hom.; Sim. is Simonides, instead of Simon. etc.

H.	Homer	IX/VIII BC
	<i>Il.: Ilias; Od.: Odyssey</i>	
Hes.	Hesiod	around 700
	<i>Th.: Theogonia; Op.: Opera et Dies; Sc.: Scutum</i> ¹	
hH.	<i>Hymni Homerici</i>	various dates
Antim.	Antimachus of Teos	VIII BC ?
Thebaïs	<i>Thebaïs</i>	VII/VI BC
Callin.	Callinus	older contemporary of Archilochus
Tyrt.	Tyrtacus	VII BC
Alcm.	Alcman	VII BC
Arch.	Archilochus	mid VII (648 solar eclipse)
Sem.	Semonides	at least partly VII BC
Sol.	Solon	± 640 - [after 593]
St.	Stesichorus	end VII / first half VI
Pittac.	Pittacus	acme 612-09, died 570
Alc.	Alcaeus	around 600, contemporary of:
Sa.	Sappho	acme 600-594
Mimn.	Mimnermus	around 600
Demod.	Demodocus	VI BC
Bias	Bias	VI BC

¹ As the authenticity of Hesiod's *Scutum* is disputed, I shall indicate occurrences of verbs in *this* work as 'Hes Sc', not as 'Hes' only.

Phoc.	Phocylides	early VI BC ?
Anan.	Ananias	VI BC
Sim.	Simonides	± 556 - ± 468
Hipp.	Hipponax	mid VI BC
Thgn.	Theognis	end VI BC (beginning V) ²
Xe.	Xenophanes	± 565 - ± 470
Anacr.	Anacreon	before 522
Ib.	Ibycus	before 522
Prat.	Pratinas	around 515
Heracl.	Heraclitus	500 acme, contemporary of:
Parm.	Parmenides	last half VI / first half V
A.	Aeschylus	525/4 - 456/5
	<i>Pe.: Persae; Se.: Septem contra Thebas; Su.: Supplices; Ag.: Agamemnon; Ch.: Choephoroi; Eu.: Eumenides; Pr.: Prometheus</i>	
Pi.	Pindarus	522/518 - 447+
	<i>O.: Olympic Odes; P.: Pythian Odes; N.: Nemean Odes; I.: Isthmian Odes; Pa.: Paeanes</i>	
S.	Sophocles	497/6 - 406/5
	<i>Ai.: Ajax; EL.: Electra; O.T.: Oedipus Tyrannus; Ant.: Antigone; Tr.: Trachiniae; Ph.: Philoctetes; O.C.: Oedipus Coloneus</i>	
Hdt.	Herodotus	shortly before Xerxes' arrival in Halicarnassus (490?) - after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war
E.	Euripides	± 485/4 - 406
	<i>AL.: Alcestis; An.: Andromache; Ba.: Bacchae; Cy.: Cyclops; Dan.: Danae; EL.: Electra; Hc.: Hecuba; H.F.: Hercules Furens; Hi.: Hippolytus; HL.: Helena; Hr.: Heraclidae; I.A.: Iphigenia Aulidensis; Io: Ion; I.T.: Iphigenia</i>	

² The *Theognidea* are of various dates.

Taurica; Md.: Medea; Or.: Orestes; Pho.: Phoenissae; Rh.: Rhesus; Su.: Supplices; Tr.: Troades

Ar. Aristophanes ± 445 - 388+
A.: Acharnenses; Av.: Aves; Ec.: Ecclesiazusae; Eq.: Equites; L.: Lysistrata; N.: Nubes; Pax; Pl.: Plutus; R.: Ranae; Th.: Thesmophoriazusae; V.: Vespae

Hsch. Hesychius
E.M. Etymologicon Magnum

Inscriptions will be dated in the IVS by the century (indicated by Roman numerals).

The selection *Anacreontea* are of various dates. Corinna's date is disputed: I name these two apart from the chronological system above, whenever they are mentioned in the description of the IVS in chapter 2.

VERBAL CATEGORIES

On the basis of Schwyzler's *Griechische Grammatik* (1939) and Chantraine (1961) I distinguish the following present, future, aorist and perfect classes:

PRESENT

ROOT PRESENTS

ATHEMATIC

- P01 athematic, without reduplication (monosyllabic root εἶμι, εἰμί; disyllabic root πέταμαι, ἔραμαι); including the static *media tantum* (κεῖμαι, κρέμαμαι)
 P02 athematic, with reduplication (τίθημι, δίδωμι and without ablaut δίζημι)

THEMATIC

- P03 thematic, without reduplication (φέρω)
 P04 thematic, with reduplication (μῖμνω, τίκτω, ἴσχω < *σίσχω)

NASAL PRESENTS

ATHEMATIC

- P05 -νημι/-νᾶμι, with nasal infix, stems in *h*₂, athematic, νᾶ/να (δάμνημι) and productive -νημι/-ναμι
 P06 -νῦμι, with nasal infix, stems in *u*, athematic, νῦ/νυ (κίνυντο, ὄρνυμι, δείκνυμι) and productive -νῦμι

THEMATIC

- P07 -νεύω (θαρνεύω); thematized form of *-νευμι
 P08 -νύω (θαρνύω, δεικνύω); thematized form of *-νυμι
 P09 -νάω; thematized form of -νᾶμι
 P10 -νω < *-nh₂-oH (κάμνω)
 P11 -νω < *-nu-oH (τίνω); thematized form of *-νῦμι < *-νευμι, after a short vowel
 P12 -νω as a secondary suffix (δάκνω)
 P13 -νέω < *-n-es-oH, nasal infix (κυνέω, βῦνέω)
 P14 -νέω < *-n-eu-oH (κῖνέω)
 P15 -άνω < *-T-n-oH (αἰσθάνομαι, ἀνξάνω)
 P16 -ν-C-άνω, nasal pr., *n*-infix + -άνω (πυνθάνομαι)
 P17 -αίνω < *-n-i-oH; if not clearly denominative (ἀλαίνω, δραίνω)
 P18 -ανάω (ἰ(σ)χανάω, ἐρῦκανάω)

YE/O-SUFFIX

P19 *ye/o*-presents, without reduplication (κλαίω, φράττω, ἐγείρω)³

P20 *ye/o*-presents, with reduplication (λιλαίομαι, τιταίνω, δεδίττομαι, γαργαίρω)

SK-SUFFIX

P21 σκ-presents, without reduplication (βάσκω, πάσχω, μίσγω) (and -ίσκω, synchronically after consonant⁴) (εὐρίσκω)

P22 σκ-presents, with reduplication (γινώσκω) (and -ίσκω)

P23 Ionic iterative preterits, based on pr. stem (ῥέσκε, βοσκέσκοντο), or on aor. stem (ῥέσκατο)

P24 root + stop (διώκω, νήκω, πλήθω)⁵

P25 presents in -σω (δέσσω, ἀλέξω, ἄξω)

P26 verbs with -ο- in the root and a suffix -άω/-άομαι (ποτάομαι)⁶ and those with -ω- in the root (στρωφάω)

P27 deverbatives -έω/-έομαι (ποτέομαι) (denominatives will not be taken into account)

P28 desideratives

P29 dubia et varia

FUTURE

F1 sigmatic futures (including sigmatic future with present affix) (ἄξω, διδάξω < *διδάσκ-σω)

F2 asigmatic futures: Attic futures (βαλῶ, θανοῦμαι, πεσοῦμαι), including the uncontracted forms (βαλέω, θανέομαι), where the intervocalic -σ- was lost. Homeric futures of disyllabic roots, as ἐλώω, κρεμῶω, τανύω;

F3 aorist/perfect futures (κεκαδησόμεθα, δεδέξομαι)

F4 Doric futures in -σέω, -σέομαι⁷; -σίω, -σίομαι

F5 other futures: (in origin) presents, old subjunctives (εἶμι, νέομαι)

F6 aorist futures in -η-σ-(ομαι), alongside an aorist stem in -η-

F7 aorist futures in -θη-σ-(ομαι), alongside an aorist stem in -θη-

³ Ruijgh (1997) 272 thinks that the *ye/o*-class may be denominative in origin: **werg-*, **wrg-ye-* (Myc. *wo-ze*, *φόρζει*). Later - possibly in late PIE - it was interpreted as a present derived from the root of the aor. *ἔρξαι*, pf. *ἔοργα*.

⁴ See the detailed study by Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.142 and 2.195-97.

⁵ Note that it cannot always be seen whether the stop is a present suffix or a root enlargement. The class is very heterogeneous because of the variety of suffixes.

⁶ In origin denominative, derived from nomina actionis in -ᾱ (see Fawcett Tucker 1990), subclass of the *ye/o*-presents P19.

⁷ Laconian (Alcman) and Heracleean have -σω, -σομεν versus -σεῖ, -σῆτε (with thematic vowel -ε-).

F9 futures in -ήσω (-ήσομαι), not directly belonging to a present stem in -άω, -έω, and not belonging to an aorist stem in -η- (ἀλεξήσω)

F8 dubia et varia

AORIST

ATHEMATIC

A01 athematic, asigmatic (ἔφθιτο, ἔσσντο, ἔκταμεν, ἔβην, ἔγων);

A02 athematic, asigmatic + suffix -κ- in ind. s. A. (ἔδωκα) (complementary to class A01); with an alphathematic inflection in the κ-forms;

A03 alpha-thematic (ἔχεα, εἶπα, ἤνεια, ἔσσευα)

THEMATIC

A04 thematic, asigmatic, with zero grade (σχεῖν, ὄφλον)

A05 thematic, asigmatic, other vocalism (θενεῖν, ἔτεκον, ἔθορον)

A06 thematic, asigmatic, with reduplication (τεταγών, ἔπεφνον)

A07 sigmatic (ἔδειξα, ἔστειλα); transitive-causative (ἔστησα, ἔβησα)

A08 productive -ησα (ἐμέλησα, ἐθέλησα, ἐδεύησα/ἐδέησα⁸)

A09 sigmatic-thematic aorist (ἄζοντο, οἰσέμεν), only in epic poetry⁹

A10 intransitive, suffix -η- (ἐχάρη)

A11 suffix -θη- (ἐβλήθη)

A12 -(α/ε)θ-suffix, thematic inflection (ἐέργαθον, ἔσχεθον)

A13 dubia et varia

PERFECT

(All forms with reduplication, except οἶδα, ἴδμεν)

PF1 root perfect with *o* grade in the ind. s. and zero grade in the rest of the flexion (οἶδα, ἴδμεν, γέγονα, γεγάασι)

PF2 root perfect with other vocalism (γέγωνε)

PF3 aspirated perfect (τετρίφαται, ἔρχεται)

PF4 kappa perfect (βέβηκα)¹⁰

PF5 dubia et varia

PF6 perfects in -ηκα, -ημαι

⁸ In some cases, however, the aor. in -ησα may go back to so-called fientiva in *-eh₁-s- (Hitt. -ēšš-).

⁹ The origin of this class is heterogeneous.

¹⁰ Originally only in the ind. sg. A.

INTRODUCTION

““Le verbe indo-européen avait une structure bien différente de celle qu’a le verbe dans la plupart des langues attestées du groupe, même dans celles dont il subsiste les textes les plus anciens. Pourtant, si on examine un groupe verbal indo-iranien, on voit que de chaque racine apparaissent des formations multiples, toutes indépendantes les unes des autres, et dont aucune ne permet de prévoir au juste ce que sera telle ou telle autre” (Meillet 1917, 121). C’est en effet le verbe indo-iranien qui à beaucoup d’égards nous donne l’image la moins infidèle de ce qu’a dû être le verbe indo-européen. Mais de nombreux restes de l’état ancien s’observent aussi en grec. Chaque thème verbal a son individualité et son rôle propre” (Chantraine 1927, 1, citing Meillet).

Latin and most of the other IE languages have a so-called conjugational system. On the basis of an infinitive *laudāre* a student of Latin learns to make the different tempus stems (*lauda-*, *laudāv-*, *laudātus*), he learns the different paradigms, and most of these forms are likely to be attested in the Latin corpus. In grammar school practice the Greek verb is generally taught in the same way: take a verb *παίδεώω* and make *all* paradigms. For classical or post-classical Greek this might very often be close to reality, but for primary verbs¹ in older Greek this is certainly not so: a present does not presuppose the existence of an aorist stem and vice versa. The same situation is found in Sanskrit.

This is exactly the point Schwyzler makes in his *Griechische Grammatik* (1939) I, 816: “Abgesehen davon, daß infolge besonderer Verhältnisse nicht bei jedem Verbum alle Formen in gleicher Weise gebraucht werden, einzelne überhaupt fehlen können, ist die durch die Praxis der Schulgrammatik veranlaßte Vorstellung, daß sich jedes Verb durchflektieren lassen müsse, irrig; viele Verba beschränken sich im Gebrauch auf bestimmte Formen. Sehr häufig erscheinen auch, abgesehen von den besondern Präsensbildungen, nur Präsens und Imperfekt, teilweise (fast) nur ein Partizip (ἐκόν, σφριγῶν, κελαινιόνων). Es gibt isolierte Aoriste (z. B. τέτμε, ἐπέτοσσε, auch εἶδον gegenüber εἶδομαι, οἶδα) und Futura (ἐρῶ², δήω, οἶσω) und Perfekta (ἄνωγα, γέγωνα).”

Another characteristic is the existence of several types of present formations in Greek: *sk*-presents (βά-σκ-ω), *ye/o*-presents (βαίν-ω < *γ^wαμ-γ-ω), nasal presents (κάμ-ν-ω,

¹ Derived verbs, however, have a complete and regular verbal system from Homeric Greek onwards, except for the act. trans. pf. (δέδωκα) and pass. fut. (δοθήσομαι): φυλάσσω, φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, πεφύλαγμαι (the absence of ἐφυλάχθην may be a coincidence); θωρήσσομαι, θωρήξομαι, ἐθωρήξομαι, ἐθωρήχθην (the absence of pf. τεθωρήγμαι may also be a coincidence; note that the ptc. τεθωρηγμένος does not fit into the hexameter: one finds κεκορυθμένος instead).

² Ἐρῶ is not a good example: Homer has a pr. εἶρω, pf. εἴρημαι and the ptc. of the aor. ἐρρήθην.

πυ-ν-θ-άν-ο-μαι), reduplicated presents (δί-δω-μι), thematic presents (φέρ-ω), root presents (εἰ-μί), and others, as well as various combinations of the above.

We see that several roots have more than one stem in the same category but with other suffixes and/or reduplication, e.g.:

*men-	present μέν-ω	alongside	*mi-mn-	present μί-μν-ω
*seg ^h -	present ἔχ-ω	alongside	*si-sg ^h -	present ἴ-σχ-ω
*g ^w m-i-	present βάλν-ω	alongside	*g ^w m-sk-	present βά-σκ-ω.

There are also different types of aorists in Greek, such as thematic aorists (ἔ-φυγ-ο-ν), root aorists (ἔ-γν-ω-ν), *kappa* aorists (ἔ-δω-κ-α), *eta* aorists (ἔ-χάρ-η), and several types of perfect: reduplicated without a suffix (λέ-λοιπ-α), with a suffix -κ- (ἔ-στη-κ-α, τε-τίμη-κ-α), and one example of a perfect without reduplication: οἶδα (= Skt. *véda*, thus of PIE date).

The same situation can be seen in (Vedic) Sanskrit³. There, too, a verbal root can appear in a number of different present classes, again an indication that PIE must have had many variations in stem formation. e.g. *īsyati* (class IV) 'in Bewegung setzen', alongside *īṣṇāti* (class IX); *rdhnoti* (class V) 'fördern', alongside *ṛṇádhat* (class VII), apparently without any difference in meaning; but *tap-*: *tápati* 'heat' versus *tápyate* 'becomes hot'; *pac-*: *pácati* 'cook (tr.)' vs. *pácate* 'ripen (intr.)', both with a transitive-intransitive opposition (Joachim 1978; Burrow 1973, 301ff. but not all his examples are reliable).

Thus far we have seen two specific features of the verbal system which are common to Greek and Sanskrit: 1. not all roots appear in both present, aorist and perfect, and 2. a root can form more than one present or aorist, by means of derivation. It is generally accepted that this is a continuation of the PIE situation: other IE languages show relics of this situation, but their verbal systems have to a large extent been reorganised.

According to the classical model, Proto-Indo-European (PIE) probably had the following verbal categories, in addition to person and number:

genus:	active and middle;
Aktionsart:	present (with imperfect), aorist, perfect (perhaps with pluperfect);
mode:	indicative, injunctive, subjunctive, optative, imperative.

The *Aktionsarten* present, aorist and perfect indicated the so-called aspect: the way in which the action of the verb is viewed by the speaker: the action expressed by the verb was seen, roughly speaking, as a process in the present, a process *sec* or a process that finds its end, or beginning, in the aorist, a description of a situation that is the result of a process in the perfect. An example from Greek: present θνή-σκ-ει 'he is dying', ἔ-θαν-ον 'he died', perfect τέ-θνη-κ-ε 'he is dead'; pr. βάλλω 'I throw', aor. ἔβαλον 'I hit'.

Apparently a bare verbal *root* - without suffixes - appeared only in one of the tempora, while the others - if they existed at all - were derived by means of suffixes, which

modified the meaning of the root. This classical reconstruction of the PIE verbal system appears to be a reconstruction on the basis of a combination of the Greek and Sanskrit verbal systems, which are quite similar.

A new model has recently been developed by Kortlandt (1983), who assumes two groups of inflexion: one with dynamic accent, the other with the accent on the root, the stative inflexion. The dynamic inflexion was subdivided into two types: the first has athematic endings and the meaning of the verb may be intransitive or transitive; this is called the subjective inflexion. The second type is the objective inflexion, which has thematic endings, while the meaning of the verb is transitive. The thematic vowel *-e/o-* may have referred to a direct object. See Knobloch (1953), who compares the PIE situation to the Circassian verbal system and syntax, and Kortlandt (1983) 310-2 and *passim*, who adduces Hungarian parallels.

Each of these three types - subjective, objective and stative - has two inflexions: imperfective and perfective. This provides us with six inflexions which, having undergone various degrees of modification, all appear in the classical model and, not surprisingly, in ancient Greek. The inflexions are numbered I-VI and names which are customary in the scholarly literature have been added⁴:

	imperfective	perfective	
athem./subjective	I. athematic pr. 1s. <i>-mi</i> etc.	II. athematic aor. 1s. <i>-m</i> etc.	[II-V. athem. Middle] [1s. <i>-mh₂</i>]
them./objective	III. thematic pr. 1s. <i>-oH</i>	IV. thematic aor. 1s. <i>-om</i>	[IV-V. them. Middle] [1s. <i>-omh₂</i>]
stative	V. intr. Middle 1s. <i>-h₂</i>	VI. perfect 1s. <i>-h₂e</i>	

Alongside these six main inflexion types, two others developed: the athematic and the thematic middle, which are contaminations of II plus V and IV plus V respectively⁵.

It was possible for these endings to be added directly to the root: they constituted the primary inflexion. In addition to this system, there was the possibility of derivation by means of various suffixes, such as *-s-*, **-ye/o-*, **-s-*, **-eu-*, **-n-* (as an infix, placed before the last consonant of the root), **-d^h-*, **-eh₁-*, etc.

In all likelihood, each verbal root exclusively occurred in one of these six categories; the others could be derived by the addition of a suffix or by reduplication. The category to which a root belonged was determined largely by its meaning. The root **h₁es-* 'to be' (durative) is an example of a subjective verb with imperfective meaning: in other words, it

⁴ This diagram is taken from Beekes (1990) 299. The imperative endings have been omitted. The various endings are in any case beyond the scope of the present study. I refer the reader to Beekes for a short account of these and to Kortlandt's research.

⁵ See Kortlandt (1981) 123-36.

³ Ulrike Joachim (1978) has described the Mehrfachpräsentien in the *Rig Veda*.

takes the endings of inflexion I: **h₁es-mi* (Gr. εἰμί, Skt. *ásmi*, Hitt. *esmi*, OCS *jesmi*). As far as the Greek evidence is concerned, the root **temh₁-* 'to cut' seems originally to have had the objective inflexion with perfective endings: 3s. **(h₁e-)tmh₁-et* > ἔτεμε. The present inflexion τέμνω (sec. τέμνω with -ε- from the aorist, probably influenced by fut. τεμῶ as well) originated in a derived inflexion with a nasal infix **tm-n-(e)h₁-*, which — probably secondarily — took the endings from inflexion III: **tm-n-(e)h₁-oH*. This nasal inflexion can also be found in OR *tīnu*, *tjati* 'to knock', Lit. *tinù*, *tinti* 'to torture' (both thematic), and OIr. *tamnaid* (possibly secondarily athematic?). Apparently the nasal infix 'modifies' the perfective meaning of the root **temh₁-* 'to cut' in such a way that it can adopt the imperfective endings. Greek also has a derivation with **-g-*: **tmh₁-g-oH* > τμήγω (Dor. τμήγω poses a problem).

Thus in both the old and the new model a verbal root could figure in only one category (dependent on its meaning); other stems could be formed by means of derivation. So, the Greek and the Sanskrit situation can be explained directly from the PIE.

Although these phenomena were discovered long ago, they have received relatively little attention from a historical perspective. Many studies have been published on separate parts of the Greek and PIE verbal system (Chantraine 1927, Strunk 1967, Hoffmann 1970, and many others), a complete inventory of the relevant Greek material has never been provided.

To get a better overview of the PIE verbal system, a description of the verbal systems in the relevant languages is needed. The earliest attested IE language, Hittite, has a verbal system that deviates in many respects from the other early languages. In the end, Hittite may play a role of major importance in the study of this issue. But first we need a full inventory of those languages where these phenomena can be best observed: for Sanskrit we have the 19th-century study by Whitney (1885), for Greek there is still a gap. We have Veitch (1887), but this work is dated and, for our purposes, inconveniently arranged. The same goes for the *Verbalverzeichnis* in Kühner-Blaß (1892). Rix's lexicon (1998) on the PIE verb appeared too late to be used in this study.

COMPOSITION OF THIS WORK

In this study I shall give a description of the inflexions found for each verb inherited from PIE. Jamison (1983) 10n7 introduced the term 'individual verbal system (IVS)' for such a system.

In Chapter One I shall define my corpus: which verbs have been considered as inherited from PIE (which ones have a PIE etymology, or are otherwise likely to be of PIE origin on the basis of a typical root structure or typical IVS). Greek systems that are clearly innovations will not be taken into account. I have also opted for a date criterion within the Greek material: the limit will be around 500 BC for literary sources, IV BC for

epigraphical material. A classification of present and aorist types has been appended to the list of abbreviations.

In section 1.10 a framework will be designed, in which all IVSs are given, and the procedure I followed in finding the verbal forms is described. In the IVS I shall give all forms occurring within the time range. Each form will be accompanied by the first attestation, together with any restrictions. These descriptions will be given in Chapter Two, the main part of this study.

It is beyond the scope of this study to discuss every single verb in detail. The aim is to give a survey of all the forms which occur within the time range. For the interpretation, I rely on my main sources: the etymological dictionaries of Frisk and Chantraine. The first goal of this study is to give a description of the IVSs.

A second issue in Chapter Two is concerned with the RIVS, the "reduced individual verbal system". All forms that are probably innovations within Greek or proto-Greek will be removed, in order to arrive at an RIVS that is a little closer to the PIE situation.

Having given the IVS and RIVS of each verb, I shall present a survey of the combinations. I have chosen to study the present-aorist combinations because these categories have the richest variety in classes; but even then we shall see that the number of occurrences within a combination is often too small to draw any conclusions. Chapter Three will deal with the present-aorist combinations, while in Chapter Four I shall present the same combination from the aorist point of view. Chapter Five contains a list of the perfects from the RIVS. A statistical table has been added at the end of Chapter Five.

The original aim of the research project was twofold: to draw up an inventory of the IVSs of the relevant Greek material and to study the variety of combinations of the verbal categories within Greek and proto-Greek. First, this entails a selection of the material, and second, an inventory of all the Individual Verbal Systems of the relevant material. The study of the different combinations must be based on such a description. Unfortunately, the descriptive part of the study proved so time-consuming that very little time was left for a thorough analysis of the combinations. It is for this reason that I can make only brief remarks in Chapters Three and Four, while Chapter Five comprises only an inventory of the material on the perfect.

Nonetheless, I hope that the present study will make a contribution not only to the further study of the history and prehistory of the Greek verbal system, but also to the study of the PIE verbal system and that of other IE languages.

DEFINITION OF THE CORPUS AND THE FRAMEWORK

The basis for my corpus consists of the etymological dictionaries of Frisk (1960-70) and Chantraine (1968-80)¹. In order to include all Greek verbs with a PIE etymology, I collected all the verbal lemmata – and verbs printed in bold within a lemma – from these works. However, not all of these are useful for this study, as they include verbs that do not have a PIE etymology, Greek innovations (such as denominatives), onomatopoeias and verbs that occur too late. Therefore, it was necessary to set a number of criteria.

1.1 THE CORPUS

The later the literature, the less chance there is of finding new forms that are of interest for research into the PIE verbal system. Since it would be extremely time-consuming to draw up a description of each individual verbal system (IVS) in ancient Greek, or even in classical Greek, I opted for a criterion of date. I consider this a defensible policy in terms of time, effort and results.

As a time limit I chose 500 BC. In other words, I shall include all authors or works dated no later than 'VI/V BC' in the index of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (the manual to the CD-ROM)² and the index of LSJ³. I have added Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes (because of his deviant vocabulary), and Herodotus (because of his Ionic dialect). These authors are easily accessible for research, thanks to the available indexes and concordances. Mycenaean forms will also be taken into account; these have been taken from Vilborg (1960) and Chadwick-Baumbach (1963-71); one or two more forms found recently have been added.

This gives us the following list of authors, in alphabetical order. For the abbreviations used for the authors, see the list of abbreviations.

Aeschylus	Ananius	Archilochus	Asius
Alcaeus	Anaxagoras	Arctinus	<i>Atridarum Reditus</i>
<i>Alcmaeonis</i>	Anaximander	Arion	Bias
Alcman	Anaximenes	Aristeas	Cadmus
<i>Amphiarai Exilium</i>	Antimachus	Aristophanes	Callinus
Anacreon	Apollodorus	Aristoxenus	Calliphon

Cercops, Epicus	Heraclitus	Parmenides	Semonides
Cercops, Philos.	Herodotus	Parm(en)iscus	Simonides
Charondas	Hesiodus	Paron	Solon
Chilo	Hipparchus	Periander	Sophocles
Cinaethon	Hippasus	Petron	Stesichorus
[Cleobulina]	Hipponax	Pherecydes	Susarion
Cleobulus	Homerus	Phocylides	<Terpander>
Cleostratus	<i>Hymni Homeric</i>	<i>Phoronis</i>	Thales
Cydias	Ibycus	Phrynichus	Theagenes
<i>Cypria</i>	Iccus	Pigres	<i>Thebaïs</i>
Democedes	Lasus	Pindarus	Theognis
Demodocus	Lesches	Pisander	Thespis
Echembrotus	<i>Meropis</i>	Pittacus	Tynnichus
Epimenides	Metrodorus Major	Pratinas	Tyrtaeus
Eumelus	Mimnermus	<Pythagoras>	Xenophanes
Euripides	<i>Minyas</i>	Pythermus	
Hecataeus	<i>Nostoi</i>	Sappho	

There is another kind of source that may contain verbal forms of importance: the inscriptions, especially those written in a dialect. Even after 500 BC, dialectal inscriptions may contain forms that are of value to IE linguistics, but unfortunately, they are not easily accessible for linguistic research. Therefore, I decided to include in this study only those dialectal forms that are cited in one of my sources (Frisk 1960-70 and Chantraine 1968-80; Veitch 1887; Kühner-Blaß 1892); if another form of the same verb is attested earlier than 500 BC, even dialectal forms from IV BC will be included (a single form from IV BC would be too isolated to permit any conclusions).

Then there are several sources that contain undated forms, either cited by Hesychius or appearing in the *Etymologicon Magnum*. Some of these may be interesting and although largely undated, they may well be old. I will include these forms only if they are cited in Frisk (1960-70) or Chantraine (1968-80), and then only if other forms of the same verb appear before 500 BC (otherwise the form would be isolated as well as undated). It goes without saying that a form ascribed to a certain author by Hesychius will be regarded as a fragment of that author.

Verbs followed by the abbreviation 'Ch.' are only mentioned as a lemma in Chantraine, those by 'ChS.' in the supplement to Chantraine by Jucquois and Devlamminck (1977), those by 'FrS.' in the supplement to Frisk.

¹ Frisk (1960-70) and Chantraine (1968-80). Henceforward the names Frisk and Chantraine refer to their etymological dictionaries, unless indicated otherwise.

² Berkowitz and Squitier (1986).

³ Liddell, Scott and Jones (1977⁹), abbreviated LSJ.

1.2 VERBS ATTESTED TOO LATE

The following verbs are attested too late, given the time limit indicated in 1.14:

ἀάζω	ἀράζω	βράπτειν, βράψαι
ἀγλύεσθαι	ἀρύω 2	βρήσσειν
ἀγρήσκειται	ἀσκαρίζω	βρυαλίζω
ἀδεαλτῶμαι	ἀστυλάζει	βωτάζειν
ἀδημονέω	ἀτταλίζομαι	γαγαίνειν
ἀδουσιάζομαι	ἄττομαι + διάζομαι	γαπελεῖν
ἀθέλγειν	αὔω 3	γαργαλίζω
αἰκάζει	*ἄω 1	γαργαρίζω
αἰμωδέω	βαβάζειν	γαρριώμεθα
αἶνω + γᾶναι (γάναι) Ch. ⁵	βακόν ⁶	γελεῖν
ἀλιβδῶ	βαλλίζω	γογγύζω
ἀλισγέω	βασκαρίζω	γοδᾶν
ἀμαρεῖν	βαττολογέω	γράω ⁷
ἀμφιάζω	βαυκαλάω	γρηγορέω
ἀμφιέζω ⁸	βδάλλω	γριφᾶσθαι
ἀμώσας	βερνώμεθα	γρύσει Ch.
ἀναλεαίνει	βλασφημέω	δαδύσσομαι
ἀναλεῖ	βληστρίζω	δαεγώ
ἀνενετεῖ	βλύζω	δαιδύσσεσθαι
ἀοσσέω	βλύω	δαρδαινέω
ἀπεράω	βορβορίζω	δειριᾶν
ἀπολεῖν[α]	βορβορύζω	δεκάζω
ἀπυλιῶναι	βρακεῖν	δενδρύω

⁴ I do not give the place where the verb is first attested. This information can easily be traced in my sources: LSJ, Frisk, Chantaine and Veitch.

⁵ ἀνέω (ᾶ) is attested within our corpus: Ar. Fr. 694 and ἀφᾶνέω Ar. Eq. 394, but these forms appear to be derivations from αἶνω.

⁶ I do not agree with Frisk and Chantaine that βακόν· πεσόν (Hsch.) is a verb. Like *ThLG*, I believe that it stands for φακόν ('*Ervum Lens*, lentil'), while πεσόν stands for πῖσον or πῖσον ('*Pisum Sativum*, pease').

⁷ The Cypriot inscription 264 Masson gives *ka-ra-si-ti*, to be read as γράσθι. According to Bechtel (1921) I, 433 it could be a root aor., but the vocalism makes it suspect. Masson (1983), 280, however, dates it in the IV BC and thus it is too late.

⁸ Ar. Eq. 891 has the future ἀμφιῶ. Perpillou (1971) 195: "il annonce, ou peut-être même présuppose le présent ἀμφιέζω". Thus ἀμφιέζω is not directly attested within our corpus and will be omitted from this study. However, ἀμφιῶ (Ar.) will be included s.v. ἀμφιέννυμι, as Chantaine does.

διάζομαι	ἡπανᾶ + ἡπανεῖ	κρομβόω
διακουράζεσθαι	θεοπολέω	λαγγάζω
διεράω	θρᾶνύσσω	λαγκρύζεσθαι
διστάζω	θρήσασθαι	λαδρέω
διττάμενον	θυάω	λαιθαρύζειν
δίψαι	θυραυλέω	λαιφάσσω
δραγατεύω	ιηθενέουσα	λακπατέω
δράω 2	ιμάω	λαλαχεύεται
δρηστεύω ⁹	*(f)ίμβω	λατραβι[ά]ζειν
δρυάσαι	ινάω	λατύσσομαι
δρυμάσσω ¹⁰	ἵπταμαι	λειτουργέω
δρωπάζειν	ἴσσασθαι	λετωνήσαι
δυοχοῖ	ιστάνω	ληδεῖν
δύπτω	ισχαλεύσαι	λητουργέω
δωμάω	κακκάζειν	λίξει
ἐβρατάγησεν	κακκακῆν, κακκοκῆν	λικερτίζειν
ἐγγαρεύω	καλάζει	λύττει
ἐγγαροῦντες	καλιστρέω	μαλιάω
ἐκφυλνδάνω	καρόω 1	μαραυγέω
ἐλάργει	καρόω 2	μαστάζω
ἐλεγαίνειν	κέγει	μηρυκάζω
ἐλλετε	κερανίζω	μολεῦω
ἐλλίζων	κετεύων	μονθυλεύω
ἐμματέω ¹¹	*κηκάζω	μοσσύνειν
ἐναυλοστατέω	κλαμυστήσαι	μουγκρίζω
ἐνδοιάζω	κλώζω	μυλάσασθαι
ἐνθρεῖν	κλώσσω	μύλλω
ἐπαρετέω	κναδάλλεται	μυτικίζειν
ἐπηλυγάζομαι	κνημῶσαι	μωκάομαι
ἐπω	κόλσασθαι	μωλύω/-όνω
ἐρεσχηλέω (-χελέω v.l.)	κομμόομαι/-όω	μώχεται
ἐρθει	κορύπτω	νεωλκέω
ἐφελιωμένος	κοχυδέω	νηπελέω

⁹ *Arch. Ep.* 1913, p. 223 (Lesbos): δρησι[τε]ύουσα θε[ο]ίς, undated. The Ds Λέσβω for Λέσβω (see Buck 1968, § 38, p. 35) and the Ionic-Attic influence (-ης for -ᾶς; οἰς- for -οἰσι, μούνης) point to a date later than the end of the 4th century BC.

¹⁰ Undatable: Pollux V 93 = *Com. Adesp.* 986.

¹¹ S. Tr. 791 ἐμματούμενος (= μασώμενος) v.l. for ἐνδατούμενος, probably arose from a false reading (Kamerbeek 1959).

νυρίζει	σελλίζομαι	ύύζω
νωπέομαι	σιληπορδέω	φαδάσαι
νωρεῖ	σκαλ[α]πάζει	φαιρίδδω
ξυλαμάω; ξυλαμήσαι	σκαρῖφάομαι	φάλαι
ὀγκάομαι	σκέπω ¹²	φαλίζει
ὀλοπτεῖν	σκηνίπτω	φάραι
ὀλούφω	σκινδακίσαι	φαρκάζει
ὀμάζω	σκινθαρίζειν	φασκαίνω
ὀμείρομαι	σκορακίζω	φάυζειν
ὀνθυλεύω	σμηρίζω	φελγύνει
ὀπτάζομαι	σμορδοῦν	φικιδίζειν
ὀπτάνομαι	σπαίρω	φλᾶνύσσει
ὀραυγέομαι	σπίζω	φλιδάω
ὀρκύπτειν	στορχάζειν	φλῆω
πῖτεῦω	στυριόω	φλοιδ-
ποιφύσσω	στυφᾶν	φλυδάω
πυλλεῖ	*σφυδόω	φολύνω
ράβάττειν	σφύζω	φώγω
ράζω	σχαλίσαι	χλουνάζειν
ρέζω 2	σώομαι	χνίει
ρέμβομαι	τανθαρύζω	χυρβιάζω
ρύζω	ταρμύσσω	χώννυμι
ρύμουλκέω	τέμνοντα	χωννύω
ρώκομαι	τερετίζω	ψαθάλλω
ρώχω	τευμάομαι	ψαίω
σαλαγέω	τευτάζω	ψαλάσσω
*σαννυρίζω	τινθυρίζω	ψέφει
σαπύλλειν	τοιθορύσσω	ψόγξαι
σαρμεύω	τρακτεύω	ψώχω
σειρόω	τριάζω	ὠβάλλετο

¹² Strictly speaking, σκεπάω (H. Od. 13.99 σκεπόωσι) is not part of our study, as it has no lemma in Frisk or Chantraine. It appears to be a denominative and therefore would have been dropped in the next section anyway.

1.3 GREEK INNOVATIONS

This category consists of the verbs that are certainly or probably Greek innovations. These include the following types of verbs:

- denominatives, or verbs that are probably denominative (including those from a numeral, e.g., δίζω from δίς, or an adverb, e.g., σιγάω, probably from σίγα)
- deverbatives with the suffix -ίζω (e.g., κομίζω) or -άζω
- other deverbatives, e.g., κινύσσομαι derived from κίνυμαι or ἴσᾱμι from Doric 3 pl. ἴσαντι. I have placed iterative-intensive and frequentative deverbatives in the category 'old'. They form the separate classes P26 and P27 (see p. xiii-xv), which according to Tucker (1990) are denominative.
- *dvandvas* (e.g., εἰλυσπάομαι from εἰλύομαι and σπάομαι)
- contaminations (e.g., φληναφάω, composed from elements of φληνύω and ἄφαναάω)
- *Reimwörter*: verbs that are formed after the example of another verb in the same semantic field as rhyme formations¹³, e.g., ψάύω, *Reimwort* to χραύω, χναύω, θραύω, derived from the root of ψήν.

Only a brief comment is devoted to each verb. For further information on the derivation or etymology, see the etymological dictionaries of Frisk and Chantraine.

ἄβροτάζω	'miss', based on aor. ἤμβροτον.
ἀγάλλομαι	'glorify, adorn', possibly denominative from *ἀγαλός (Schwyzer 1939, 1.725); Ruijgh proposes * <i>mgh₂l-ye/o-</i> (1991-96) 2.387).
ἀγανακτέω	'be irritated or vexed', secondary.
ἀγαπάω	'greet with or show affection; be fond of', would seem to be a Greek innovation.
ἀγινέω ChS.	'lead, bring', derived from ἄγω.
ἀγνοέω	'not to recognize, be ignorant', derived form *ἄ-γνώς, perhaps influenced by νοέω (-o-).
ἀθερίζω	'make light of', derivation with suffix -ίζω.
αἰσυμνάω	'rule over', probably a loan or derived from a loan.
αἰτέω	'ask, beg', derived from *αἰτό- ¹⁴ .

¹³ See Güntert (1914).

¹⁴ Tucker (1990) 92: a base word *αἰτό- can be reconstructed (cf. Hom. ἔξαιτος 'picked, choice, excellent', verbal adjective from ἐξαίνυμαι 'I take out/away'). Ruijgh suggests the reconstruction of a substantive *αἰτο- of the type φόρτος (but then one has to assume a development **h₂o-* > α-); the formation of the verb is parallel to δατέομαι, πατέομαι.

ἀκαχίζω	'trouble, grieve', new present based on the aor./pf. root ἀκαχ- (see ἄχομαι (old)).
ἀκρᾱτίζομαι ChS.	'drink neat wine, breakfast' (ἀκρᾱτος).
ἀκροόομαι	'hearken, listen to' (ἄκρον οὖς).
ἀκταίνω	'lift up, raise' (*ἀκτάω/*ἄκτω (ἄγω)).
ἀλλάσσω	'change, alter' (ἄλλος), stem in a dorsal.
ἀλοάω	'tread, thresh' (ἀλωή).
ἀμαλδύνω	'soften, mitigate', derived from *ἀμαλδύς (cf. Skt. <i>mṛdu</i>) or a related word.
ἀμαρύσσω	'sparkle, twinkle', derivation with Greek suffix -ύσσω.
ἀμφισβητέω	'go asunder, disagree with', derivation from ἀμφίς + βαίνειν, (*ἀμφισβήτης can be reconstructed).
ἀναισιμώω	'use up, spend', denominative (αἴσιμα, αἴσιμος).
ἀνακογχυλιάζω FrS.	'break open', derived from κογχύλιον (κόγχη).
ἀνασταλύζω	'sob', derivation in -ύζω; cf. σταλ-άσσω, σταλ-άζω; ὀλολ-ύζω.
ἄντομαι	'meet' (ἄντ-), probably a rare type of denominative in -ε/-ο-, cf. θέρμομαι, ὄπλομαι.
ἀπαντάω	'meet' (ἄντ-).
ἀπειλέω Ch.	'promise; threaten', probably denominative.
ἄρμόζω	'fit together, join', older form ἄρμόττω, Ion. ἄρμόσσω; Myc. <i>a-ra-ro-mo-te-me-na</i> , ἀραρμῶτμένᾱ appears to be denominative from a stem ἄρμοδ- (ἄρμόδιος) or ἄρμοτ- (*ἄρμῶτᾱς 'jointer', ἄρμός 'joint, junction')
ἄρπάζω	'snatch away, carry off', probably denominative from a guttural stem ἄρπαγ- or from ἄρπ-.
ἄρτάω	'hang' < *ἄφερτάω; derived from the same root as αἶρω. ¹⁵
ἄρτέομαι	'be prepared', derived from the root ἄρ- (ἀραρίσκω), perhaps with a noun with -τ- (ἐπ-αρτής) as an intermediate stage.
ἄρτύω	'arrange, prepare', denominative from ἄρτύς (Hsch., but of PIE origin, cf. Arm. <i>ard</i> , Gs <i>ardu</i> 'arrangement'; Lat. <i>artus</i> , -ūs, Skt. <i>ṛtu</i>).
ἀσκωλιάζω	'hop on greased wineskins at the Ἀσκώλια, hop on one leg', denominative from ἀσκώλια.
ἀσχαλάω, ἀσχάλλω	'be distressed', possibly denominatives from *ἄ-σχ-αλο-ς 'who can't restrain oneself' / *ἄ-σχ-αλη
ἀτίζω	'not to honour', derivation with the suffix -(ί)ζω, from τίω, or of a compound *ἄ-τί-.

¹⁵ See Tucker (1990) 224. The meaning 'fasten to' is secondary, because of a popular etymological connection to the root ἄρ- (ἀραρίσκω).

ἀτιτάλλω	'rear, tend', denominative with internal reduplication, from ἀταλός.
ἀτίω	'not to honour', to τίω, as ἀτιμάω from τιμάω.
αὐαίνω	'dry', denominative from αὖος (also αὐαίνω, αὖος).
αὐτέω	'cry, shout', denominative from αὐτή or deverbative from αὖω I 'cry, shout'.
αὐχέω	'boast', probably derived from the second element of compounds like (μεγ-)αυχής.
αὔω 4 ¹⁶	'parch, dry up', probably old denominative from αὔος, αὔος.
ἀφάσσω, ἀφάω	'feel', derived from ἀφή.
βαδίζω	'walk', derivation from βάδην 'step by step', -βαδόν.
βαστάζω	'lift up, raise', Frisk: "Jedenfalls ist -(τ)άζω als suffixales Element abzutrennen". No etymology.
βατέω	'cover', especially in compounds; denominative from -βατος, -βάτης.
βλεμεαίνω	'exult', derived from *βλέμος (ἀβλεμής); cf. μένος and μενεαίνω.
βλιμάζω	'feel', expressive verb with suffix -άζω suffix, no etymology.
βλίττω	'cut out the comb of bees, take the honey', denominative from μέλι, -ιτος. Old zero grade: *μλιτ-γω.
βοηθέω	'come to aid' (βοηθός).
βριμάομαι	'snort with anger', (βριμάομαι, βριμάίνεται, βριμάζων, βριμάζει) all derived from nominal μ-derivation from βρι- (cf. βριαρός, βριθω).
βωστρέω	'call on', derived from βοάω with expressive suffix (via *βῶστρον?), cf. καλλιστρέω to καλέω and ἐλαστρέω to ἐλάσαι.
γνωρίζω	'make known, point out', derived from γινώσκω (for ρ-suffix cf. γνώριμος, Lat. <i>gnārus</i> etc.).
δαιδάλλω	'work cunningly, embellish', several hypotheses, but most likely a denominative (Tichy 1983, 302).
δαίζω	'cleave asunder', deverbative from δαίομαι with suffix -ιζ-, or denominative of δαιτ-.
δαμάζω	'overpower', new present to aor. δαμάσ(σ)αι (δάμνημι).
δαρδάπτω	'devour'; possibilities are: 1. cf. δάπτω 'devour' (although the ρ is problematic); 2. cf. δρέπω (semantically unsatisfying). See Tichy (1983) 329ff.
δεικνώνωτο/δηκνώνωτο	'greet', suffix -ανο-.
δενδιλίω	'turn the eyes or glance quickly', denominative (Tichy 1983, 342).
δίζω	'be in doubt' (δίς).
διώκω	'chase, pursue, drive', κ suffix and strange lengthened o grade, from δίεμαι (cf. <i>φιώκει</i> (Cor.) - <i>φίεμαι</i>); a Greek innovation.

¹⁶ Αὔω is late (Hdn.), but Ar. *Eq.* 394 has a *varia lectio* ἀφάω.

δνοπαλίζω	'shake violently', seems to be an expressive compound of δονέω and πάλλω.
δοκεύω	'keep an eye upon', type νομεύω - νομεύς.
δρύπτω	'tear, strip', derived from δέρω, cf. θρύπτω.
δύρομαι	'lament, bewail', doublet of ὀδύρομαι, perhaps after the model of μύρομαι.
δυσοίζω	'be distressed, fear', aor. ἐδύσοιξα, thus from δύσοικτος (Hsch.).
ἐγγυαλίζω	'put into the palm of the hand', denominative: γύαλον.
ἐγκοισυρόμαι	Ch. 'be luxurious as Coesyra', denom. from Κοισύρα, Pisistratus' wife.
ἐγκονέω	'be quick and active', FT (1990): denominative (cf. διακόνος en Myc. ka-si-ko-no).
ἐγρήσσω	'watch, awake', extended present to ἐγείρω, ἐγρέσθαι, ἐγρήγορα.
εἶβω	'drop, let fall in drops', probably <i>Reimwort</i> to λείβω, thus probably secondary.
εικάζω	'represent by an image or likeness, portray', young factitive from ἔοικα, or denominative from *μεικ-η-, cf. εἰκών.
εἰλυσπάζομαι ¹⁷	'crawl', dvandva from εἰλύομαι and σπάζομαι.
εἰλυφάω	'roll along', iterative-intensive derivation in -άω; ultimately from εἰλύω.
ἐλαστρέω	'drive about', secondary derivation from ἐλάω.
ἐλαύνω	'drive, set in motion', denominative <i>ye/o</i> -present from verbal noun *ἐλα-φαρ, *ἐλα-υν-. ¹⁸
ἐλεφαίρομαι	'cheat with empty hopes', derivation with suffix -αίρω or denominative from *ἐλεφαρ.
ἐλπίζω	'hope for, look for, expect' (ἐλπίς).
ἐναυλίζομαι	'dwell or abide in' (ἐναυλος, cf. αὐλῖς).
ἐνθουσιάζω	'be inspired or possessed by a god', derived from ἐν-θεο-.
ἐντροπαλίζομαι	'often turn round', expressive derivation from (ἐν)τροπέω or a noun in -αλ(ο)-.
ἐντύνω, ἐντύω	'equip, deck out, get ready', ἐντύνω is probably a denominative from ἔντεα, cf. κάλλος, καλλύνω etc., and ἐντύω secondary to ἐντύνω (rather than a derivation from a reconstructed *ἐντύς) (Tucker 1990).
ἐξετάζω	'examine well or closely, scrutinise' (ἐτός).
ἐπιорκέω	'swear falsely, forswear oneself' ((ἐπί)ορκος).
*ἐράω 2 + ἐξεράω	'pour forth', probably denominative from ἔρα 'earth'.

¹⁷ Not attested within our corpus, but Ar. has κατειλυσπάζομαι (*Lys.* 722).

¹⁸ The other forms of this paradigm will be studied in the lemma ἐλάω.

ἐρεεῖνω	'ask, inquire', denominative from *ἐρεφ-εν-, cf. φαεῖνω, ἄλεεῖνω.
ἐρεθίζω	'rouse to anger', extension from ἐρέθω.
ἐρευνάω	'seek or search for', denominative from a noun derived from ἐρεφ-ν- (with root as in εἶρομαι and Hom. ἐρέ(φ)ω 'ask').
ἐρητύω	'restrain, keep away from', the suffix -tu- points to a denominative origin.
ἐρυθαίνομαι	'be dyed red, blush', old denominative, cf. ἐρυθ-ρό-ς ¹⁹ . Ruijgh proposes a substantive *h ₁ reuth ^h -r/-η-.
ἐρωτάω	'ask', also εἰρωτάω (< *ἐρφ-); derivation with τ-suffix from εἶρομαι. Details unclear.
ἐσθίω, ἔσθω	'eat', probably secondary to ἔσθι (cf. Skt <i>addhi</i>), imperative from ἔδω.
ετάζω	'examine, test' (ἐτός).
εὐθενέω, εὐθηνέω	'thrive, flourish', uncertain: denominative from εὐ-θενής or from *θῆνος (cf. Lat. <i>fēnus</i>).
ἐχθοδοπέω	'show enmity towards', derived; denominative from ἐχθοδοπός (Attic)?
ζητέω	'seek', denominative from τ-stem or verbal adjective in -τός, ultimately derived from δι-ζη-μαι.
ἡγηλάζω	'guide, lead', expressive extension from ἡγέομαι; details unclear.
ἡπύω	'call to, roar', no etymology, seems to be denominative from *ῆπυς (ἡπύ-τα, βρι-ήπυ-ος).
θάσσω + θαάσσω	'sit, sit idle' (θαῖκος).
θεμώω	'drive ashore?', derived from θεμός or *θέμο-. ²⁰
θηλέω	'be full of, abound in', formerly explained as a secondary present to pf. τέθηλα (θάλλω), now as secondary to -θηλής-compounds. ²¹
θλίβω	'squeeze, chafe', probably a contamination of θλάω and φλῖβω (or τριβω).
θοάζω 1	'sit' (*θο(φ)ακ-ος).
θοάζω 2	'move quickly', derivation in -άζω from θέω 1 or from θοός, θοάς.
θρυλέω	'make a confused noise, chatter', formed after the model of other onomatopoetic words, or denominative of θρύλος.
*θρῦλίσσω	'crush, shiver' (*θρῦλος).
θυμιάω	'burn so as to produce smoke' (θυμός *'smoke', collective *θυμίᾱ).

¹⁹ See Tucker (1990) 91n111 and Tucker (1981) 15-34.

²⁰ Tucker (1990) 292 reconstructs a noun *θέμο- 'foundation'; θεμώω then means originally *'made equipped with foundations'.

²¹ See Tucker (1990) e.g., 58.

θούσσω	'bark of a dog; buzz of a gnat; shout', no etymology. Derived expressive verb in -ούσσω.
ιδίω (initial ι)	'sweat', Skt. <i>svédate</i> ; <i>svídyati</i> = OHG <i>swizzit</i> (* <i>suid-iet</i>); nominal: Skt. <i>svéda-</i> ; OHG <i>sweiz</i> . Probably denominative (ίδος) ²² , influenced by ιδρώς.
ιδνόομαι	'bend oneself', from verbal adjective *(f?)ιδνός?
ιδρύω	'make sit down, seat', from *ιδρυ-, from *sed-, with ι from ἴζω.
ικμάμενος	'wounded', probably denominative to *ικμά ²³ .
ικταίνω	ὑπερ- 'hobble along beneath', uncertain meaning, denominative from ἱκταρ.
ίλυσπ-άομαι (ι)	Ch. 'crawl' like a worm. Iotacistic form for εἰλυσπάομαι <i>q.v.</i>
ινδάλλομαι	'appear, seem', derived from something like *ἰνδαλον (ultimately from ἰδεῖν).
ἴσᾱμι	'know', analogical form to Doric 3 pl. ἴσαντι (as ἴσταντι : ἴσᾱμι).
ἰσοφαρίζω (initial ι)	'match oneself with', ultimately derived from φέρω (via *ἰσοφόρος?).
ιχανάω (ι)	'crave, yearn', <i>Neubildung</i> to ιχανίω (ι) (Call., cf. ἱχαρ), like ὑφανάω : ὑφανίω (via *ὑφάνᾱ?).
καλινδέομαι	'roll about, wallow', contamination of ἀλινδέομαι and κυλινδέομαι.
καλλιτερέω	'have favourable signs in a sacrifice' ('to make καλὰ ιερά').
καλλύνω	'beautify' (καλός).
καλύπτω	'cover', extension from a verbal root with zero grade (in -υ-, cf. κέλυφος) or influenced by κρύπτω (<i>Reimwort</i> ?).
καπύσσαι (*καπύω)	'breathe forth', possibly denominative from κάπυς· πνεῦμα Hsch ²⁴ .
καρᾶδοκέω	'wait for the outcome of', from κάρᾱ + δοκέω, details unclear.
κελαρύζω	'babble, murmur' of running water. Probably derived from *κέλαρ (cf. κέλωρ). Onomatopoeitic?
κελέοντες	'the vertical beams in the upright loom', substantivized participle from *κελέω, denominative from *κέλος.
κελεύω	'urge, order', derived from κέλομαι, -ευ- is unexplained.
κεραίζω	'ravage, plunder', secondary verb in -ίζω.

²² Others reconstruct a noun *ἴδις (see Tucker 1990, 401-2, or derive it from εἶδος / ἴδος; *εἶδεσ-γω > *εἶδεῖω, which becomes ιδίω by replacement of -εῖω by -ίω on the model of κηκίω and iotacism) (see Rix 1985, 341-2 and Tucker 1990, 523).

²³ See Ruijgh (1957) 136: denominative to *ικμά. Cf. NH (Hom. τ 57 for a carpenter) ἱκμάλιος. For the root ικ- cf. Lat. *icō*; PIE **eik-* Cf. PIE **peug-*, Lat. *pungō*; Gr. πυνγιά, NH Πυνγυαλίον. Also *Inscr. Cyp.* 153.3 H.; (Schwyzer 679.3 (VII-VI BC): ἰγμ- aut ἰχμ-).

²⁴ See Tucker (1990) 403n141: *καπύω (ῶ) or *καπῶ (from κάπυς m./f. or κάπυς n. resp.).

κερυντιάω	'toss the horns', denominative in -τιάω.
κερτομέω	'taunt, sneer at', derived from κέρτομο- (2nd element: τέμνω or *στόμο-).
κῖνύσσομαι	'waver', derived from κίνυμαι.
κίχημι	'lend', <i>Neubildung</i> to aor. χρήσαι < 'lend', causative to aor. M. χρήσασθαι 'use, borrow'; the pr. χρώμαι, Ion. χρέωμαι is a denominative from χρή).
κλείω 1	'celebrate', from κλέος or a <i>metri causa</i> lengthened form from κλέω.
κλείω 2	'shut, close' (κλείς); older: Att. κλήω, Ion. κληίω < *κλᾱφέω (κλᾱφέις).
κληίζω	'celebrate' (κλέος); 2. 'shut, close' (κλείς).
κλύζω	'wash, dash over' of the sea; derived from κλύ-δ-α, κλύ-δ-ων or an independent derivation in -ζω, in which case κλύ-δ-α, κλύ-δ-ων are post-verbal.
κνυζόω	'make dim or dark', could have been derived from κνύζα.
κοικύλλω	'look gaping about' expressive verb with reduplication, derived from κύλα 'the parts under the eyes'.
κοιμάω	'lull, put to sleep', denominative from *κοίμη or *κοῖμος (κεῖμαι).
κοιμίζω	'put to sleep', derived from *κοιμή / *κοῖμος (κεῖμαι), cf. κοιμάω.
κολάζω	'check, chastise', probably denominative from κόλος.
κολάπτω ²⁵	'peck', influenced by σκάπτω, κόπτω.
κολετράω	'trample on', denominative from <i>nomen instrumenti</i> or <i>actionis</i> *κολέτρα or *κόλετρον.
κολούω	'cut short', derived from <i>u</i> stem or directly from κόλος. ²⁶
κομίζω	'take care of, provide for', derived from κομέω.
κραδάω	'swing', denominative from κράδη *'vibration', or iterative deverbative?
κραιαίνω/κραίνω	'accomplish, fulfil' κραίνω is formed on the basis of the contracted aor. κρήναι. The oldest form κρᾱίνω is denominative.
κρατέω	'be strong, powerful', denominative from κράτος or <i>via</i> ἐπικρατής. ²⁷
κυβερνάω	'steer', derived from *ἡ κυβέρνη, a loan ²⁸ .
κυβιστάω	'tumble head foremost', may be derived from κύβος or from κυβιστής.

²⁵ Κολάπτω is late: *IG* 14.256 (at the earliest after the foundation of Phintia = 3rd century BC); 14.952 (Roman time), but Herodotus has ἐγκολάπτω.

²⁶ Schwyzer (1939) 1.683 reconstructs a PIE suffix *-du-; Chantraine (1958) 1.374 a suffix -u-.

²⁷ Explanation by Leumann (1923) 112f. This explanation is similar to that of Tucker (1990), see 63n70 and 38n26. Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.189, proposes an older *κράτη-μι (*-eh₁-mi).

²⁸ See Beekes (1992) 188. Neumann's rejoinder is unconvincing.

κυδάζομαι	'revile, abuse', derivation with Greek suffix -άζομαι.
κυδοιδοπάω	'make a hubbub', derivation cognate to κυδάζομαι.
κυρηβάζω Ch.	'butt with the horns', obscure derivation from κυρίτω or κέρας.
κυρκανάω	'mix', expressive extension from κυκάω.
λαικάζω	'wench', expressive derivation from ληκάω.
λακάζω	'shout, howl', derivation from aor. λακεῖν (λάσκω).
λακτίζω	'kick with the heel or foot' (λάξ).
λαπίζω	'swagger, rodomontade', popular term with Greek -ίζω suffix.
λαφύσσω	'swallow greedily', expressive verb in -ύσσω, cf. λάπτω, λάψαι.
λαχαίνω	'dig', denominative from λάχανον?
ληίζομαι	'seize, carry off as booty' (ληίς).
λιπαρέω	'persist, persevere', uncertain etymology, like λίπτω; appears to be secondary.
λιταργίζω	'slip away', compound of λιτός and ἀργός with -ίζω suffix?
λιχμάομαι	'play with the tongue, lick up', derived from λείχω via *λιχμή.
λογγάζω	'slacken', derivation with -άζω suffix.
λοιδορέω	'abuse, revile', derivation from λοιδορός ²⁹ .
λνγίζομαι	'bend or twist (oneself)' (as one does with a λύγος).
μαδάω	'be moist; fall off (of hair); be bold', would seem to be secondary.
μαραίνω	'quench', whole system replaces an older primary one (cf. κηραίνω).
μαρμαίρω	'flash, gleam', 'als Onomatopoetikum einzelsprachlich neugebildet' (Tichy 1983, 293).
μασάομαι	'chew', < *μαθ-γ-α-ομαι.
μαστεύω	'seek, search after', derived from a nominal <i>t</i> -stem, cognate to μαίομαι; -s- from verbal adjective, cf. (ἀπρoτί-)μαστος.
μαστιχάω	'gnash the teeth', expressive variation on μαστάζω (μάσταξ).
ματεύω/-έω	'seek, search', derived from a nominal <i>t</i> -stem, cognate to μαίομαι.
ματέω	'tread, walk', formation like ματεύω/-έω (from <i>t</i> -stem) or a <i>Reimwort</i> of πατέω.
μεγαίρω	'regard as too great, grudge' (*μέγαρ/*μεγαρός).
μειδιάω	'smile', PIE *smeid-, but suffix ιάω in pr., -ησα in aor.
μελεδαίνω	'care for' (μελεδωνός).
μελετάω	'take thought, care for' (μελέτη, μέλω).
μενεαίνω	'desire earnestly or eagerly' (μένος).

²⁹ Λοιδορέω is a derivation from λοιδορός. Frisk thinks this form originated from *λοιδόλης (cf. μαινόλης) by dissimilation of the combination λ - λ >> λ - ρ. Ruijgh suggested to me that λοιδορός developed from *λοιδέρος (cf. φοβερός) by vocal harmony. Both adjectives are built on *λοιδος = Lat. *lūdus*.

μενοινάω	'desire eagerly' (μένος).
μαίνω	'stain', no etymology, derived from a Caland root, cf. μιάρος. ³⁰
μινύθω	'lessen, reduce', <i>nu</i> -present with θ-suffix: a Greek innovation.
μινυρίζω	'complain in a low tone, whimper, whine', like μινύρομαι denominative from μινυρός (influenced by κινυρίζω etc.).
μινύρομαι	'warble, hum a tune', denominative from μινυρός.
μῖσέω	'hate', probably not denominative from μῖσος, but derived from the compound element -μῖσής. ³¹ No etymology.
μιστύλλω	'cut up', possibly denominative from *μιστύλος, or *μιστο-.
μογέω	'toil, suffer', probably denominative from μόγος.
μοιμύλλω	'compress the lips', derived from μύλλον 'lip'.
μολύνω	'stain, sully, defile', denominative from unknown base word (*μόλος?).
μορμολύττομαι	'frighten, scare; fear, be afraid'; derived from μορμώ 'she-monster'.
μυέω	'initiate into the mysteries', stem μυσ- (μύστης etc.) 'close one's eyes'. Myc. <i>mu-jo-me-no</i> < * <i>mus-jo-</i> (passive meaning).
μυχθίζω	'snort', derivation, possibly via *μύχθος, from aor. μύξαι (to μύσσομαι, μύζω).
νεάω	'plough up', denominative of a substantivized adj. νέφα (sc. γῆ); Lat. <i>novāre</i> .
νουθετέω	'put in mind, admonish' (νοῦς + τίθημι), cf. εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης).
νυστάζω	'be half asleep, doze', suffix -τάζω.
ξαίνω	'scratch, comb, card, full', to ξέω and ξύω. (Old?) derivation in -αίνω or analogous to ὑφαίνω?
ὀδύρομαι	'lament, bewail' (ὀδύνη (v/p)).
ὀδύς(σ)ασθαι	'be wroth against, hate', analogous to other verbs in -ύω or denominative from *ὀδ-υ-.
οἰμώζω	'wail aloud, lament' (οἶμοι).
ὀκλάζω	'crouch down, squat', derived from verbal of nominal stem.
ὀλιγηπελέω	'having little power', not <i>Sprachwirklich</i> ³² .
ὀμαρτέω	'act together, at the same moment', seems secondary. ³³

³⁰ See Tucker (1981) 15-34. The Cyrenaean 3s sj. aor. P. μιᾶ (SEG 9.1, 72; Buck (1968) nr. 115, r. 40 'be defiled') contains a stem μιᾶ- (**mih₂-eh₁-*); it is the only old form, dating from the beginning of IV BC, and therefore too isolated.

³¹ Tucker (1990) 58 ff.

³² As Tucker (1990) 183n242 puts it, the suffix -έω has the synchronic function to create metrically convenient present participles such as θυμυγερέων, ὀλιγοδρανέων, ὑπερηφανένοντες (all in Homer).

³³ According to Tucker (1990) 83, the first part consists of the adverb ἔμα (v.l. ἄμαρτέω), the second part of the verbal adjective of ἀραρίσκω: ἀρτό-. The suggestion of Szemerényi (1954) 264-65, (**som-*

ὀμηρέω	'meet' (ὄμηρος).
ὀπάζω	'make to follow', derived from ἔπομαι, via a nomen actionis *ὀκῶδ, cf. Myc. NH <i>o-qa-wo-ni</i> , 'Οκῶδ-φον-ι.
ὀπιτεύω	'stare at', derivation with suffix -εύω.
ὀπτάω	'roast, broil', from ὀπτός or τὰ ὀπτά.
ὀπνίω	'marry', probably related to Hitt. <i>hapuš</i> 'penis'; PIE * <i>h₃pus-io-</i> , denominative (Watkins).
ὀργάζω	'soften, knead, temper', derivative suffix -άζω (ὀργάω).
ὀροθύνω	'stir up, rouse', has its origin in *ὀροθέω (ἐρέθω), with a renewed <i>o</i> -phase from *ἐροθ-; suffix after the verbs in -ύνω (and θύνω).
ὀτρύνω	'stir up, urge on', denominative within a Caland-system (ὀτραλέω). ³⁴
ὀττεύομαι	'divine from an ominous voice or sound' (ὄσσα).
ὀχθέω	'be sorely angered', causative or iterative-intensive to ἔχθομαι (just as ἔχθος a retrograde derivation from ἐχθρός, cf. Lat. <i>exterus</i>)?
ὀχμάζω	'grip fast', derivation from ἔχω (via ὀχμή though late?).
παϊφάσσω	'dart, rush about', uncertain meaning, optic onomatopoeia, denominative (Tichy 1983, 310)
παλάσσομαι	'draw (lots from an urn)', derived from πάλος, πάλλω.
παλάσσω	'besprinkle', suffix as in σταλάσσω, αἰμάσσω, etc.
παλεύω	'act as decoy birds', seems to be a denominative verb from unknown base word.
παλέω	'be disabled', simplex from ἐκπαλέω, denominative from ἐκπαλής.
παλύνω	'strew, sprinkle', denominative from πάλη with suffix -ύνω.
παμφαίνω	'shine or beam brightly', a Greek creation to φαίνω.
παμφαλάω Ch.	'gaze in astonishment', RD-intensive in -άω, possibly derived from φαλός· λευκός Hsch. Dissimilation caused by παν-?
πελάζω	'approach', derived from the aor. πελάσ(σ)αι (πίλναμαι).
πελεμίζω	'shake', denominative with suffix -ίζω (from *πέλεμα?).
περιημεκτέω	'be aggrieved, chafe', expressive derivation with suffix like in ἀγανακτέω, ὑλακτέω. Possibly from *περι-εμέω; the -η- must be young.
πηδάω	'leap, spring', appears to be secondary.

*πίφρημι + -φρέω	only in compounds, e.g.: ἐσ- 'insert'; ἐκ- 'let out'. The verbal system arose from the aor. -φρηκα, -φρες, -φρῶ, contracted forms from προ-ίημι; πίφρημι is modelled after τίθημι. Greek innovation.
πλαδδιάω	'talk nonsense' (hyper-?) Laconic word in Ar., possibly onomatopoeic or denominative from *πλάδδα or deverbative from *πλάδδω = πλάζω.
πλαταγέω	'clap the hands', from παταγέω, after the example of πλήσσω, πληγή.
πλατυγίζω	'beat the water with its wings', unclear 'mixture' with elements from πλαταγέω, πλατύς and πτερυγίζω.
πλεονεκτέω	'have or claim more than one's due, be greedy' (πλείων and ἔχω).
ποιέω	'make; do', secondary to -ποιος in compounds (following Tucker 1990), or of the type πονέω, but then isolated.
ποιπνύω	'bustle about', 'eine einzelsprachliche Neugebildung' (Tichy 1983, 338).
πορσύνω	'prepare; execute' (πόρσω/πόρρω).
πορφύρω	'heave (of the sea); grow red', no certain etymology. Tichy (1983) 280-83 reconstructs an adjective *πορφυρο-. Perhaps to Skt. <i>jārbhurīti</i> , see Mayrhofer (1986-96).
προπηλακίζω	'bespatter with mud' (πηλός).
πτοέω	'terrify, scare', derivation, cognate to καταπτήτην, πεπτηώς.
πτύσσω	'fold, double up' (πτύχ-ες).
πῦδαρίζω ³⁵	'dance the fling', expressive formation in -αρίζω.
πυκάζω	'cover closely', derived from πύκα, πυκνός.
πυρακτέω	'turn or harden in the fire', formed after ὑλακτέω, ἀλυκτέω or perhaps related to ἀγ-
πῦτίζω ³⁶	'spit frequently, spurt', expressive extension from πτύω.
ράθαπυγίζω	'give one a kick in the arse', denominative from πῦγή in combination with ράθαγος (Hsch.).
ράίω	'break, shiver', no etymology, probably a <i>Reimwort</i> (παίω, πταίω) or contamination of ρήγνυμι and παίω.
ράπιζω	'strike with a stick, cudgel, thrash', from ραπίς Hsch.
ροιβδέω	'move with a whistling or rustling sound', probably denominative from ροιβδος. Onomatopoeic character.
ρύβδέω ³⁷	'suck down', to ρύφω, after the example of ροιβδέω?
σαρκάζω	'tear flesh like dogs', probably denominative from σάρξ.

and the verbal adjective of a root **er-* 'to go' (as in ἔπετο Hsch. and ἔρ-χ-ομαι): **rto-* must be rejected: the root structure *VC- is not acceptable for PIE and should be **h₁er-*. This could never become -αρ-.

³⁴ Tucker (1990) 49n45.

³⁵ Late: *Appendix Proverbiorum* 4.25; EM 696, but Ar. *Eq.* 697 has ἀπο-πῦδαρίζω.

³⁶ πῦτίζω: EM, but Ar. *Lys.* 205 has ἀποπῦτίζω.

³⁷ V.l. ροιβδέω (in *Od.* 12.106); also ἀναρυβδέω (v.l. ἀναροιβδέω) in *Od.* 12.104f.; 236.

σελαγέομαι	'enlighten, illuminate', from σέλας.
σιγάω	'keep silent', probably from an adv. σίγα > imperative σίγα.
σκαλαθύρω	'dig', contamination of σκάλλω and ἀθύρω.
σκαρδαμύσσω	'blink, wink', expressive derivation with suffix -ύσσω.
σκήπτομαι, σκήπτω	'prop, let fall upon; M. lean upon', no verbal cognates outside Greek.
σκηρίπτομαι	'support oneself, push against', contamination of σκήπτομαι and aor. στηρίξασθαι / pf. ἐστήρικται.
σκιμαλίζω	'jeer at, flout, hold up the middle finger', derived from σκίμαλ(λ)ος.
σκιρτάω	'spring, leap', deverbative from σκαίρω with suffix -τά. ³⁸
σκορδινάομαι	'stretch one's limbs, yawn, gape', derived from something like *σκορδινον or from σκορδάζειν (Hsch.).
σκυδαίνω	'be angry with', derived from σκύζομαι, probably after the model of ἐριδμαίνω : ἐρίζω.
σολοικίζω	'speak or write incorrectly', derived from σόλοικος (Σόλοι), cf. ἄττικίζω.
σπυρθίζω	'dance the fling', expressive derivation with an unclear relation to σπαίρω.
σταλάσσω	'let drop', expressive Greek innovation with suffix -άσσω (from στάζω or *(s)rel-).
στηρίζω	'make fast, prop, fix', probably derived from στηριγξ (Lysias) or from another base word.
σπρώννυμι	'spread', new present to pf. στρωτός, ἔστρωμαι (στόρνυμι).
στυφελίζω	'strike hard', derivation in -ίζω. Denominative from στυφελός?
σῦλάω	'strip off', esp. the arms of a slain enemy, denominative from σῦλα (later)?
ταρβέω	'be frightened, alarmed', derived from (ἀ-)ταρβής (τάρβος is later). ³⁹
τερθρεύομαι ⁴⁰	'use extreme subtlety', unclear derivation.
τρεμαίνω	'tremble', derived from τέτραμος (τρέμω).
τιθαιβώσσω	'store up (honey)', derivation in -ώσσω, no etymology.
τορεύω	'bore through', new present to τορεῖν after the model of χαλκεύω or denominative from τορεύς (Philyllius, V BC, <i>ap.</i> Photius).

τρῦπάω	'bore, pierce', Greek innovation derived from τρύω. ⁴¹
τωθάζω	'mock, jeer at', expressive verb with suffix -άζω; no etymology.
ὑδέω	'call, name', apparently secondary (-έω), and otherwise too insecurely attested ⁴² .
ὑφαίνω	'weave, contrive', the pr. combines the suffix -αν- with -ye/o-, the aor. is based on this pr.; ὑφάω seems a denominative from ὑφή. ⁴³
φλάω	'crush', expressive <i>Reimwort</i> to θλάω, κλάω.
φληναφάω	'chatter, babble', expressive, onomatopoeitic extension to φληνύω or contamination thereof with ἀφανάω.
φλίβω	'squeeze, chafe', probably contamination: θλίβω + φλάω.
φλυᾶρέω	'talk nonsense, play the fool', expressive extended form of φλύω.
φριμάσσομαι	'snort and leap, wanton', expressive extended form of φριμάω (after φρούασσομαι?).
φροντίζω	'consider; reflect, take thought', derived from φροντίς.
χαράσσω	'make pointed, sharpen' (χάραξ).
χατίζω	'have need of, crave', derived from χατέω.
χόω Ch.	'throw or heap up', aor. χῶσαι is old < *χοῶσαι (denom.) or < *χοῆσαι (denom./deverbative) (χέω, χόος).
χραίνω	'touch slightly, stain', contamination of χρίω and μιαίνω.
χρεμετίζω	'neigh, whinny', secondary verb to *χρέμω. Cf. χρεμέθω, χρεμίζω, χρέμπτομαι.
χρή, χρωμαι; χράομαι, (χρη)ίζω, κίχημι Ch.	'it is necessary', 'desire, lack; use; experience, suffer', usually regarded as denominatives; no clear etymology.
χρίμπτομαι, χρίμπτω	'bring near; P. touch the surface, graze', Greek formation without etymology.
ψαύω	'touch', <i>Reimwort</i> to χραύω, χναύω, θραύω to the root of ψήν.
ψηλαφάω	'feel or grope about', expressive verb in some way influenced by ἀφάω.
ῶνέομαι	'buy, purchase', denominative from ὦνος.
ῶρακιάω	'faint, swoon away', derived with the disease suffix -ιάω.

⁴¹ Lit. *trupā*, *trupēti*, ORuss. *trupǔ* are, as Chantraine states, independent derivations: their meanings differ, as do their ablaut patterns; they point to -ou/-u- as opposed to -ū/-u- for the Greek form. Τρύπη seems postverbal.

⁴² Eur. *Hypsipyle* III 15 (POxy. 852, fr. 1, col. 3, r. 15): ἰδεῖν; (ὑ)δεῖν *coni.* Wilamowitz (cf. Callimachus, fr. 371 and 172 Pfeiffer).

⁴³ Myc. MY Oe 127 shows a fut. ptc. *e-we-pe-se-so-me-na*, ἐφεψησόμενα to a pr. *ἐφέψω (type ἄ(φ)έξω, δέψω); the root is **h₁uebh-*. The future is built on the present stem, with -η-σ-; the present *ἐφέψω is attested only indirectly.

³⁸ See Tucker (1990) 223-230.

³⁹ See Tucker (1990) 58 and *passim*.

⁴⁰ Within our corpus only a dubious attestation in Ar. *Fr.* 198.9: *mss.* τερεύεται + τηρεύεται 'play Τηρέυς'; *ms. B.* τερθρεύεται derived from Τερθρέυς?

- ὠτακουστέω 'listen, eavesdrop' (ὥτι ἀκουστόν, ὠτακουστής).
 ὠφελέω 'help, aid', derived from ὄφελος via the bahuvrīhi ἀνωφελής⁴⁴ or, as Ruijgh suggested to me, via προσωφελέω (*προσωφελής, cf. Mys. NH *po-so-pe-re-i*, Ποσωφέλεη).

1.4 ONOMATOPOETIC VERBS

Before 500 BC we find the following onomatopoeitic verbs. Some of them are, or may be, of PIE origin. As we know, onomatopoeitic words often behave in a deviant manner, because of the connection they have with the sound or movement they denote. For this reason, they will not be included in the present study.

ἄζω 2	'cry ᾄ, groan, sigh'
αιάζω	'cry, groan'
αὖω 1	'cry out, shout, call aloud'
βαβράζω	'chatter, chirp' of the grasshopper
βάζω	'speak, say'
βαμβαίνω	'chatter with the teeth'
βατταρίζω	'stammer'
βαύζω	'cry βαύ βαύ, bark'
βδέω	'break wind'
βραχεῖν	'rattle, clash, ring'
βρέμω	'roar'
βρῦκω	'eat greedily; gnash', expressive word of onomatopoeitic character.
βρυχάομαι, pf. βέβρυχα	'roar, bellow'
βρύχω	'gnash or grind the teeth', expressive word of onomatopoeitic character. Relation to βρῦκω is not clear.
γλάζω	'sing or play aloud'
ἐλελίζω 1	'cry ἐλελεῦ, raise the battle-cry'
εὐάζω	'cry εὐαί' in honour of Bacchus
ιύζω	'shout, yell'
καγχαλάω	'rejoice, exult'
κακκάω	'cacare', 'Lallwort der Kindersprache' with expressive gemination.
καρκαίρω	'quake'
καχάζω	'laugh aloud'
καχλάζω	'plash, bubble'
κλάζω	'make a sharp piercing sound'

κνυζέομαι	'whine, whimper'
κοναβέω	'resound, clash, ring' esp. of metallic bodies
κράζω	'croak, scream'
κρίζω	'creak, screech'
κρώζω	'croak'
κωκύω	'shriek, wail', 'cry <i>kokū-</i> ', not cognate to Skt. <i>kokūyate</i> , <i>cokūyate</i> (gramm.); see Tichy (1983) 266.
λαλέω	'talk, chat, prattle'
λάπτω	'lap with the tongue, drink greedily'
μηκάομαι	'bleat' of sheep 'scream, shriek'
μορμύρω	'roar and boil' of water
μύζω 1	'make the sound μῦ μῦ, mutter, murmur'
μύζω 2	'suck'
μῦκάομαι	'low, bellow'
όλολύζω	'cry with a loud voice'
παταγέω	'clatter, clash'
πατάσσω	'beat, knock; strike, smite'
παφλάζω	'boil, bluster'
πιπ(π)ίζω	'pipe, cheep, chirp' like young birds
ποππύζω	'smack the lips or cluck'
πτάρνυμαι	'sneeze'
πτύω	'spit out or up'
ρέγκω	'snore, snort'
ροχθέω	'dash with a roaring sound'
σίζω	'hiss'
σμεραγέω	'crash'
σφαραγέομαι	'burst with a noise, crackle, sputter; groan with fulness'
τιτ(τ)υβίζω	'twitter, chirrup'
τονθορύζω	'speak inarticulately, mumble'
τρίζω	'utter a shrill cry'
τρύζω	'make a low murmuring sound'
τρῦλ(λ)ίζω	'gurgle' of the bowels
ύλάω	'bark, bay'
φθέγγομαι	'utter a sound or voice, esp. speak loud and clear'
χρέμπτομαι Ch.	'clear one's throat, hawk and spit, cough'
ψίζομαι	'weep'
ψιθυρίζω	'whisper'
ώρυομαι	'howl'

⁴⁴ See Tucker (1990) 63, who also accounts for the ω in the verb.

1.5 VERBS WITHOUT A GOOD ETYMOLOGY

The following words lack a good etymology. The reason that existing hypotheses are not accepted can in most cases be found in Frisk (1960-70) and Chantraine (1968-80). Verbs that may be innovations or onomatopoeic are also placed in this category (for *certain* innovations and onomatopoeias, see 1.3 and 1.4), if there is no other reason to include them in the present study (ablaut pattern, typical PIE root structure, convincing etymology).

ἀδικότες (ᾱ) Ch.	'be sated with' (LSJ: *ἀδέω (ᾱ)) + ἀδήσειε (ᾱ), v.l. ἀηδήσειε: too much uncertain.
ἀθρέω	'gaze at; look upon', no good etymology.
ἀθύρω	'play', no convincing etymology.
αικάλλω	'flatter', no etymology. Denominative from αικάλος (Hsch.)? Or is the noun post-verbal?
αιονάω	'moisten', no etymology.
αίρέω	'take, grasp; M. <i>also</i> choose', no convincing etymology.
ἀίσθων	'breathe out', or ἀϊσθών; ᾱϊσθε; cognate with αἶω 2. Unclear.
ἀίσσω	'shoot (up), dart', no etymology.
αἶω 2 Ch.	'breathe out', <i>hapax</i> . Unclear.
ἀλαπάζω	'empty; plunder, overpower', no etymology.
ἀλινδέω, ἀλίνδω	'roll', 'cause to roll', present suffix like κυλινδέω, κυλίνδω.
ἀμβλίσκω ⁴⁵	'cause to miscarry', no plausible etymology.
ἀναίνομαι	'refuse; decline; disown', no certain etymology.
ἄπτω	'fasten; kindle; M. <i>also</i> grasp, touch', no certain etymology.
ἀράσσω	'smite', etymology unclear, perhaps onomatopoeic: cf. ἄραβος, ἄραδος.
ἄρδω (ᾱ)	'water, give drink to', no etymology.
ἀριχάομαι (ᾱνα-), ἀρριχάομαι + ἀναρριχάομαι	'scramble up', iterative-intensive of an unknown verb.
ἀρύω 1	'draw (water)', no certain etymology.
ἄρχω	'be first; lead, rule', no etymology.
ἀσκέω	'work <i>raw</i> materials; practise, exercise', no etymology (unless denominative from ἀσκός).
ἀσπάζομαι	'welcome kindly, greet', no good etymology.
ἄτέων	'demented, reckless', no etymology (unless denominative from ἄτη (ᾱ)).

⁴⁵ ἀμβλίσκω is not attested within our corpus, but Ar. *Nu.* 137; 139 has (ἐξ)ἀμβλόω, -ώω.

ἀφύσσω, ἀφύω	'draw <i>liquids</i> ', both presents are probably secondary to aor. ἀφύσ(σ)αι. No good etymology.
ᾠτέω	'sleep', unclear meaning and origin.
βαυβάω	'sleep', <i>Lallwort</i> . No etymology.
βῖνέω	' <i>inire, coire</i> ' of illicit intercourse, no certain etymology.
βλαστάνω	'bud, sprout', no certain etymology: connections with βλωθρός or βλώσκω are both problematic.
βλέπω (γλέπω)	'see, look', no etymology (prob. <i>g^w-</i>), only ablaut in -βλώψ.
βοάω	'shout; call on', denominative or deverbative (cf. γοάω, μῦκάομαι), no certain etymology.
βρενθόομαι	'bear oneself haughtily, swagger', no clear etymology.
βρίζω	'be sleepy, nod', no certain etymology; length of ι unknown. Perhaps cognate with βρί-, βρίθω.
βρόξαι	'gulp down', obscure.
βρύω	'be full to bursting', no convincing etymology.
γνάμπω	'bend', expressive term, influenced by κάμπω.
δαύω	'sleep', no certain etymology; <i>Reimwort</i> of ιαύω.
δεύω 1	'wet, drench', unexplained.
δηλέομαι + δάλλει Ch.	'hurt; damage', possibly an iterative-intensive deverbative of an uncertain root.
διαίνω	'wet; weep', no etymology.
δινάκω ⁴⁶ Ch.	'change, amend', very obscure.
διοσκέω	'look earnestly at', iterative-intensive deverbative, no etymology.
διψάω	'search after', probably iterative-intensive deverbative, no etymology.
δονέω	'shake; murmur', iterative-intensive without etymology.
δρώπτειν	'examine (or cut through)', according to Frisk a contamination of δέρκομαι, δρακεῖν + ὄπωπα, ὄψομαι. No other etymology.
ἐάφθῃ	'was fastened' or 'followed after'? Unclear in meaning and etymology.
ἐθειρώ	uncertain meaning: 'tend, till', <i>hapax</i> without etymology. Too isolated.
ἐθων	uncertain meaning, no certain etymology. Isolated.
εἰαμενῇ	'riverside pasture, meadow', substantivized participle from unknown verb with accent shift (Fr. and Ch.); Ruijgh suggests * <i>seu_h2</i> :- ἔαμι / ἐάω, with a metrically lengthened first syllable.
ἐκφλῆναι ⁴⁷	'spout up', <i>hapax</i> , uncertain form with unclear morphology.
ἐλελίζω 2	'whirl round; cause to tremble', 'this expressive word probably escapes linguistic analysis', Beekes (1969) 41.

⁴⁶ Dub. in Schwyzler 412.4; Elian, *Olympia* VI BC (Buck 1968, nr. 64).

⁴⁷ Chantraine (1968-80) see s.v. *φλῆναι.

ἐλινύω	'take rest', no certain etymology.
ἐμπαζομαι	'busy oneself about, care for', no certain etymology.
ἐπαυρίσκω	'partake of; reap the fruits, enjoy the benefit', no etymology.
ἐπείγω	'press by weight; urge on', unconvincing etymology.
ἐπ-ενπ-έτω	imper. + ἐπ-ενπ-οι opt., 'pronounce a sentence' or 'inflict a fine', forms of doubtful origin, possibly a remodelling of the them. aor. ἐσπε/ο- under the influence of pr. ἐνέπω.
ἐπέτοσσε	'fell in, met with' + ptc. aor. m. s. ἐπιτόσσαις. See τόσσαι: no etymology.
ἐπιζαρέω	'throw oneself on/into', no etymology ⁴⁸ .
ἔρρω	'go slowly, go or come to one's own harm', no convincing etymology.
ἡμύω + ἰμύω ChS.	'bow down, sink', unexplained.
ἡπάομαι	'mend, repair', no etymology.
θάλλω	'heat, warm', no good etymology.
θέω 2	'shine', too much unclear ⁴⁹ .
θλάω	'crush, bruise', no certain etymology.
θραύω	'break into pieces, shatter', no etymology.
θησκευώ	'perform religious observances', no good etymology. Perhaps secondary to θρήσκω (or ἐνθρεῖν?) (but both Hsch.).
θρίσαι	'cut off', no certain etymology, <i>hapax</i> . Perhaps related to θερίζω.
θῶσθαι	'eat heartily, feast', no good etymology.
*θώσσω	'fortify with drink, make drunk', no etymology.
ιάομαι	'heal, cure', no etymology.
ἔκμενος	'fair', uncertain etymology.
ἵπτομαι	'press hard', no etymology.
κάρφω	'dry up', unclear.
κασσῶω/καττῶω	'stitch, sew together like a shoemaker', no certain etymology.
κέλλω + ὀκέλλω	'drive on, put to shore' + 'run aground (tr./intr.)', no good etymology, probably a loanword. ⁵⁰
κηλέω	'charm, bewitch, beguile', no certain etymology.

κιμβάζει	'halt, limp' + σκιμβάζω, no etymology. According to Ch. denominative from σκιμβός (late).
κλοτοπεύω	'deal subtly, spin out time by false pretences', expressive word without a clear meaning or etymology, looks un-PIE.
κλώθω	'twist by spinning, spin', uncertain etymology.
κνάπτω + γνάπτω ⁵¹	'card or comb wool, dress or full cloth' + 'id.', influenced by words like ῥάπτω, σκάπτω, ἄπτω and therefore not useful, probably a word from the substratum.
κνώσσω	'slumber', no etymology.
κοννέω	'know', unclear morphological structure and etymology.
κορέω	'sweep out', iterative-intensive deverbative without etymology ⁵² .
κυκάω	'stir, mix', intensive in -άω, no etymology.
κυλίνδω	'roll', unclear, the -νδ- element is strange.
κύπτω	'bend forward, stoop', perhaps derived from κῦφός 'curved', but the aor. is κύψαι, not κῦψαι ⁵³ . No other etymology.
κυρίττω	'butt with the horns', no satisfying etymology.
κύρω/κῦρέω	'hit, meet; happen', no etymology.
κολύω	'hinder, prevent', no good etymology.
λάω	'see'? Only ptc. λάων and ipf. λάε, unclear meaning.
λεγωνῆσαι Ch. ⁵⁴	'strike' or 'play', isolated and unclear.
λεύω	'stone', uncertain etymology.
λικμάω + ικμάω	'winnow', perhaps denominative from *λικμή ⁵⁵ . No other convincing etymology.
λίπτω	'be eager', no convincing etymology.
λωφάω	'rest, give over', seems deverbative, no etymology.
μαιμάω	'be very eager', verb with intensive reduplication; unclear if related to μά-ιο-μαι, μῶ-μαι or μέμονα
μαίομαι	'seek for or after', uncertain etymology.

⁵¹ γνάπτω seems to be the younger form of κνάπτω.

⁵² Ruijgh suggests a connection with the root *kerh₁-, with a variant *kerh₃- (under the influence of *g^herh₃-). For semantic reasons ('feed well' > 'maintain well' > 'clean' > 'weep out') I consider this etymology as too hypothetical.

⁵³ Ruijgh pointed out to me that the shortening of ī and ū before ξ and ψ may be regular: cf. κῆρϑξ, φοῖνιξ vs. κῆρϑκες, φοῖνικες. But in most cases the ī and ū have been restored, e.g., ῥίψαι. If κύπτω is derived from κῦφός, it should be transferred to section 1.3: Greek innovations.

⁵⁴ λεγωνῆσαι· παῖσαι (Photius) is discussed here and not in the section 'verbs attested too late' because it is ascribed to Aristophanes (*Fr.* 804).

⁵⁵ Tucker (1990) 240.

⁴⁸ Probably not related to ἐπιβαρέω. The ζ- (or τζ-, ζτ- or *san*) for a dental (or labiovelar) is only found before front vowels in Arcadian: ζέλλειν, (for δέλλειν = βάλλειν); ζέρεθρον (for δέρεθρον = βάρεθρον); ὄζις (for ὄστις); ζις (ζ for *san*) for τις etc.

⁴⁹ Hes. *Sc.* 146 has ὀδόντων λευκά θεόντων; cf. Wackernagel λευκαθέοντων, hereafter Theoc. ὕλη χλωρά (θ)εούση (cf. Meineke). *IG* 14.1389 ii 24 ποῖην χλωρά θέουσιν. Thus there is no certainty about the *Sprachwirklichkeit* of this verb.

⁵⁰ According to Beekes (1992), κέλομαι does not belong here; κέλλω + ὀκέλλω are loanwords (cf. κυβερνάω in the same semantic field). The ὀ- is more often found in loanwords, e.g., ὀστραφίς: στραφίς.

μακκοάω	'be stupid', derived from Μακκώ 'a stupid woman' by the <i>Suda</i> ; no good etymology.
μάχομαι	'fight', no etymology.
μέλλω	'be destined; be about to', no good etymology ⁵⁶ .
μηνύω	'reveal; inform', no etymology, <i>vu</i> -present with generalization of <i>-vu-</i> or denominative from *μήνυς/μηνύς.
μηρῶμαι	'draw up, furl', no etymology, perhaps a loan.
μοιμύαω	'compress the lips', uncertain reading, derived from μύω? No other etymology. ⁵⁷
μορύσσω	'soil, defile', seems to be denominative from μόρυχος or to have a suffix <i>-ύσσω</i> (and μόρυχος as post-verbal)?
μυάω	'compress the lips', uncertain reading and no convincing etymology. ⁵⁸
μυδάω	'be damp, dripping', unclear.
μύρομαι	'melt into tears, shed tears', probably the same root as in μορμύρω (onomatopoeic).
μύω	'shut the eyes; be shut', no convincing etymology.
μῶμαι	'seek after, covet', no good etymology.
ναίω	'dwell (in); give to dwell in', no good etymology. From *νασ-jo-. Often associated with νέομαι and ἄσμενος.
νάσσω	'press, squeeze close', no etymology.
νάω	'flow', uncertain etymology.
-νέω 3 + νηνέω + νήέω	'heap, pile up' + 'id.', no etymology; unclear forms.
νήφω	'be sober, drink no wine', unclear, possibly denominative.
νύσσω	'prick', no good etymology (Chantraine).
οἶσω	<i>fut.</i> to φέρω 'bring', no etymology.
όλοφύρομαι	'lament (over); (be)wail', probably secondary to όδύρομαι, μύρομαι etc.
όρεχθέω	'rattle, struggle', unclear meaning, no certain etymology; perhaps a derivation with <i>-θε</i> -suffix from όρέγομαι.
όρρωδέω, άρρωδέω	'dread, shrink from', uncertain etymology.
όσφραίνομαι	'smell', unclear, possibly from a compound όδσ- + PIE root as in Skt. <i>jī-ghr-ati</i> 'smell' or as in φράζομαι 'perceive': *όδ(σ)φρων.
οὔτάω	'wound', no convincing etymology.

⁵⁶ See Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.596 for an interesting attempt to connect μέλλω with μέλω.

⁵⁷ Ar. *Lys.* 126 has τί μοι μυάτε or τί μοιμυάτε. Forms in Hsch., Photius and Pollux 2.90 (v.l.) may be based on a false reading of the first, resulting in the second (which results in a restoration in the modern editions). Cf. μυάω of which the same can be said.

⁵⁸ See note to μοιμυάω.

όχεύω	'mount (of male animals)', derived from an uncertain base word: όχέομαι 'drive'; έχω 'dominate'; όχεύς 'bolt (of a door)' (metaphoric) or possibly 'dominator' (cf. Myc. name <i>o-ke-u</i>).
παλαίω	'wrestle', no certain etymology, perhaps derived from the <i>nomen actionis</i> πάλη, in which case it is secondary, and influenced by παίω.
παπταίνω + ιμπάταόν Ch.	'look (with a searching glance)', no etymology; the verbs probably belong to the same root. ⁵⁹
παραψιδάζω Ch.	Unclear meaning, <i>lectio</i> and etymology.
πάσσω + πή, πῆν	'sprinkle', no good etymology.
πατέω	'tread (on), walk', may be denominative from πάτος, no other etymology.
παύω	'make to end; cease', no convincing etymology ⁶⁰ .
πέπνυμαι + πινύσκω	'be conscious; be wise' + 'make prudent, admonish', two possibilities given by Chantraine, both problematic: too uncertain.
πλανάομαι	'wander', probably iterative-intensive in -άομαι; no convincing etymology.
πλίσσομαι	'cross the legs', no etymology.
πνίγω	'choke; stew', no good etymology.
προυσελέω	'outrage, maltreat', < *προ-εσ-ελέω? Cf. έλος 'swamp'. Very hypothetical.
πταίω	'cause to stumble; stumble', expressive word without etymology.
πτύρομαι	'be scared', no etymology.
πωλέω	'sell', seems iterative-intensive with uncertain etymology, perhaps from *k ^w el-.
ράινω	'(be)sprinkle', no convincing etymology.
ράπτω	'sew together, stitch', no etymology, since the identification of Myc. <i>ra-pte-re</i> as ραπτήρες. ⁶¹
ράσσω	'strike, dash', no convincing etymology; άράσσω has no f.
ρίπτω	'throw, cast', no good etymology.
ρώννυμι	'strengthen', no etymology; the IVS seems to be young; perhaps to ρώομαι?
ρώομαι	'move with speed or violence', unclear.
σαίνω	'wag the tail; fawn', no good etymology.

⁵⁹ Ruijgh suggested to me a possible connection with the root *peh₂- 'to heed', as in Myc. *a₃-ki-pa-ta*, αἰγικάτας (with the second α short or long).

⁶⁰ Schwyzler believes that παύω is a new present based on the aor. παῦσαι (to pr. παίω (< *πα₂-jw = Lat. *paviō*). However, this is semantically unconvincing.

⁶¹ Ruijgh sees it as an expressive formation: *σρ-αφ- (cf. γραφ-) from the root *ser-, in which case it would be secondary.

σαλαΐζειν	'cry out in distress', no etymology.
σάττω	'pack, stuff', no good etymology.
σίνομαι	'harm, injure', no convincing etymology.
σιωπάω + σωπάω	'keep silent', no certain etymology, influenced by σῆγάω.
σκερβόλλω	'scold, abuse', expressive word of uncertain origin (βάλλω?).
σκήπτωμαι	'press forward', nasal present, derived from σκίπων? Contamination of σκήπτω + χρίπτω?
σκολύπτειν ⁶²	'curtail', derived expressive verb, cognate to σκάλλω.
σκύζομαι	'be angry with', no certain etymology.
σκύλλω	'maltreat, molest', unclear whether -and how- related to σκάλλω.
σκώπτω	'mock, jeer', no certain etymology: perhaps related to σκῶψ 'small kind of owl'?
σμάω (σμήω Ch.)	'clean (with soap or unguent)', no convincing etymology.
σπαράσσω	'tear, rend', expressive derivation in -άσσω, cf. τινάσσω, πατάσσω.
σπαργάω	'be full to bursting, swell, ripe', not useful because of its expressive character.
*σπάργω	'swathe', <i>hAp.</i> 121 σπάρξαν (<i>hapax</i>), no clear PIE etymology.
σπάω	'draw, pluck', no certain etymology.
σπλεκόω	'have sexual intercourse', uncertain etymology: from ἐς πλέκος? Cf. ἐς κόρακας and σκορακ-ίζω.
στάζω	'drop, drip', uncertain etymology.
σταθεύω	'scorch, roast', unexplained, cognate with εὔω?
στίλβω	'glitter, gleam', no etymology; *-ilb/p- cannot be PIE.
στράπτω	'lighten, flash', probably denominative.
στυφω	'contract, draw together', no etymology ⁶³ .
συνοκωχότε	'(shoulders) bent in', uncertain reading and etymology ⁶⁴ .
σύρω	'draw, drag', uncertain etymology.
σφαδάζω	'toss the body about, struggle', expressive word without explanation.
σφάζω	'slay, slaughter', no etymology.
σφάλλω	'make to fall', no certain etymology.
σφίγγω	'bind tight', no etymology.
σφριγιάω	'be full to bursting', intensive in -άω without etymology.
σχάζω (or σχάω)	'open, let go', no certain etymology.

⁶² The simplex is too late (Hsch.), but ἀποσκολύπτω 'skin, strip off' is found in Archil. 124 and S. Fr. 423.

⁶³ Perhaps, with Ruijgh (1967) 92, from *στρῦφω (cf. στρυφνός), like στυπητήρια << στρῦπητήρια (cf. Myc. *tu-ru-pte-ri-ja*). But this does not give a convincing IE etymology (e.g., Chantraine s.v. στρυφνός).

⁶⁴ If συνοκωχότε is a ptc. pf. du. of συνέχω, it is an artificial form (Chantraine). The other reading (in the better mss.) συνοχωκότε seems to be derived from a denominative *συνόχω.

ταρχύω	'bury solemnly', no certain etymology, possibly a loan.
τάσσω	'place in a certain order; appoint', no etymology.
τετήμαι	'be sorrowful', no etymology.
τημελέω	'take care of', no certain etymology.
τηρέω	'watch over, observe', no certain etymology. ⁶⁵
τητάομαι	'be in want', no good etymology. Derivation with suffix -ta-?
τίλλω	'pluck, pull out (hair)', no etymology: loan or denom. from *τίλος/v.
τινάσσω	'shake', no etymology (-άσσω as in πατάσσω etc.?).
τόσσαι	'happen', no certain etymology (see ἐπέτοσσε).
τρυγάω	'gather in (the fruit or crop)', no etymology, denominative from τρύξ?
ὑπεμνήμυκε	'hang down one's head', unexplained, may stand for ὑπεμνήμυκε (ἡμύω q.v.).
φλαδεῖν	'be rent with a noise', <i>hapax</i> ; intransitive aor. without certain etymology. ⁶⁶
φοιτάω	'go to and fro', unexplained or denominative: cf. Myc. NH <i>a-pi-qo-i-ta</i> , Ἀμφιχ ^ω οῖτᾱς and φοῖτος.
φορῶνμαι, φορύσσομαι	'defile, spoil', no good etymology.
φράζω, -ομαι	'point out, show; M. consider, think', the δ (aor. πέφραδε) could be secondary. ⁶⁷ Perhaps a derivation from φρήν?
φράσσω	'fence in', no good etymology.
φρυάσσομαι	'neigh', expressive word without etymology.
φύρω	'mix', the relation with Skt. <i>bhurāti</i> is uncertain.
χατέω	'crave, need', no etymology, perhaps derived from a verbal adj. *χατό. ⁶⁸
*χλάδεῖν; *χλάζω Ch. + κέχλαδα	'exult loudly', no etymology.
χλιαίνω	'warm', no certain etymology.
χναύω	'nibble', expressive word with no good etymology.
χραισμέω	'ward off', no etymology.
χῶομαι	'be angry', deverbative from χέω? No other convincing etymology.
ψαίρω	'graze, brush lightly', no etymology. Perhaps a contamination of ψάω + σαίρω.
ψάλλω	'pluck, pull', no etymology.

⁶⁵ Arcadian θεσμοτόαρος 'guardian of the law' (LSJ, new supplement) offers the possibility to explain τηρέω from *τεαρέω. The root may be *k^hejh₂- (cf. τιμή, τετιμένος with the zero grade *k^hih₂-), as is possibly found also in Myc. *qe-ja-me-no*, κ^ωεγάμενος 'reverend'. *Τεαρέω is then a derivation from *τεαρός.

⁶⁶ LSJ reconstruct a present *φλάζω, cognate to φλάω and παφλάζω (onomatopoetic).

⁶⁷ See Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.376n73, who thinks the -δ- in πέφραδε could be based on *krd- 'heart'.

⁶⁸ Tucker (1990) 92-3

πέγω	'blame, censure', no certain etymology.
ψιάζω / ψιάδδοντι Ch.	'play, sport', obscure.
ψίω	'feed on pap', no etymology.

1.6 VERBS WITH AN INDO-EUROPEAN ETYMOLOGY

The following verbs are assumed to be of Indo-European origin because they have a plausible etymology. It is superfluous to give all the etymologies, as they can be found in the etymological dictionaries of Frisk (1960-70) and Chantraine (1968-80). This is the first group I intend to include in my study. Here I shall only list the lemmata from Frisk and Chantraine; they will be discussed in Chapter Two. In many instances other verbal forms of the same verb may be older: these may be found in the description of the IVS.

ἄγνυμι ⁶⁹	'break'
ἄγχω	'squeeze'
ἄγω	'lead'
ἄεσα, ἄέσκω	'sleep, spend the night'
ἄζομαι Ch.	'stand in awe'
ἄζω I	'dry up, parch'
ἄημι + ζάει	'breathe hard, blow'
αἴθω	'light up, kindle'
αἵνυμαι	'take'
αἰσθάνομαι + αἴω	'perceive'
ἀκούω + ἀκεύει	'hear'
ἀλείφω	'anoint'
ἀλέξω + ἀλαλκεῖν ChS.	'ward off'
ἄλέω	'grind'
ἄλθαίνω	'heal'
ἀλίνειν	'anoint'
ἀλίσκομαι (aor. ἀλῶναι), ἀνᾱλίσκω	'be taken'
ἄλλομαι (aor. ἄλτο H.)	'spring, leap'
ἀλφάνω (aor. ἀλφεῖν)	'bring in, yield'
ἀμάω I	'reap (corn), cut, mow'
ἀμέλω	'milk'
ἀνδάνω + ἡδομαι	'please, delight'; 'enjoy oneself'
ἄνυμι	'effect, accomplish'

ἄνωγα + ἡμί + ἦ 2	'command, order'
ἀποδιδράσκω (διδράσκω)	'run away'
ἀραρίσκω	'join, fit together'
ἀρκέω	'ward off'
ἄρνυμαι	'win, gain'
ἄρόω	'plough'
ἄσαι, ἄω (2 Ch.), ἄμεναι (ᾱ)	'satisfy, take one's fill of'
αὔξω, ἀέξω, αὐξάνω	'increase'
ἄχυνται, ἄχομαι, etc. ἀχεύω + ἀχεύω, ἄχέω ChS.	'grieve, mourn; vex'
βαίνω, βάσκω, βιβάσκω, βίβημι/βίβᾱμι, βιβάζω, βιβάς, βιβάσθων	'walk, go' etc.
βάλλω + βολέω + ἀβολέω	'throw'
βείομαι, βίομαι, βέομαι; βιῶναι + ἐνδεδιωκότα	'live'
βιβρώσκω	'eat'
βλώσκω + μολεῖν	'go, come'
βόσκω	'feed'
βύνέω	'stuff'
γαίω + γάννυμαι	'rejoice'; 'brighten up, be glad'
γέγωνα	'shout so as to make oneself heard'
γελάω	'laugh'
γέμω	'be full'
γέντο	'he grasped'
γεύομαι	'taste'
γηθέω	'rejoice'
γίγνομαι	'be born, come into being; become; happen'
γιγνώσκω	'come to know'
γλύφω	'carve'
γοάω	'groan'
γράφω	'scratch, write'
δαήναι, δέδαε + διδάσκω + *δάω Ch.	'learn'
δαίομαι, δαίνυμι	'give a feast, M.: feast; distribute'
δαίω	'light up, kindle'
δάκνω	'bite'
δάμνημι	'overpower'
δάπτω	'devour'
δαρθάνω, ἔδραθον	'fall asleep'
δέατο, δοάσσατο	'seemed'

⁶⁹ Περιάγνυται 'bend and break all round', a separate lemma in Frisk and Chantraine, belongs to this verb. This form does not, however, provide any new information on the IVS of ἄγνυμι.

δειδίσκομαι	'greet; show' ⁷⁰
δεῖδω, δέδια, δεδίσκομαι, δεδίττομαι, δίω	'fear'
δείκνυμι	'bring to light, show'
δέμω	'build'
δέρκομαι	'peer, see (clearly)'
δέρω, δείρω	'skin, flay'
δέχομαι, δέκομαι, δεξαμενή Ch. + δοκεύω, δοκέω + δοκάω Ch.	'take, accept'
δέω 1, δίδημι	'bind, tie'
δέω 2, δέομαι, δεύω, δέομαι, δεῖ	'lack, miss'
δηδέχεται, δηκνύμενος	'greet, welcome' ⁷¹
διαττάω, σήθω + σάω, ἐττημένος	'sift, riddle'
δίδωμι	'give'
δικεῖν	'throw, cast'
δραμείν	'run'
δρέπω	'pluck'
ἐγείρω	'awaken'
ἔδω	'eat'
ἔζομαι + ἔζω	'seat oneself, sit'
εἵκω	'give way'
εἰλέω 1, εἴλω, ἴλλω + ἐόλει	'shut in; press'
εἰλέω 2, ἴλλω	'wind, turn round'
εἰλύω -ομαι	'enfold'
εἰμί + ἔσκον Ch..	'be, exist'
εἶμι + 'Επίασσα	'(I shall) go, come'
εἶπον	'speak, say'
εἶργω + ἔργω + ἐέργω	'shut in or out'
εἶρω 1	'fasten together in rows, string'
εἶρω 2 + ἐρέω 2 (fut.)	'say, speak'
εἶωθα, ἔωθα	'be accustomed'
ἐκάν	'readily'
ἐλεῖν	'take, obtain'; M. also 'choose'
ἐλθεῖν + ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλεύθω, ἐλεῦσαι	'go, come'
ἔλκω	'draw, drag'

ἔλπομαι	'hope, expect'
ἐμέω	'vomit'
ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνέγκαι	'bring'
ἐν(ν)έπω + ἔσπετε (pl.)	'tell'
ἐννύμι	'clothe (tr.)'
ἔπομαι	'follow'
ἔπω	'be about, busy oneself with'
ἔρδω + pf. ἔοργα	'do, offer (a sacrifice)'
ἐρείπω	'throw or dash down'
ἐρέπτομαι	'feed on'
ἐρέσσω	'row'
ἐρεύγομαι 1 + ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρυγεῖν + ἐρεύγομαι 2 + ἐρυγεῖν	'belch out (1); bellow, roar (2)'
ἐρεύθω	'make red'
ἔρπω	'crawl; move slowly; go'
ἔρυμαι + ῥύομαι	'protect, guard'
ἔρχομαι + ὀρχέομαι	'go' + 'dance' ⁷²
εὐρίσκω	'find'
εὐχομαι	'pray'
εὖω	'sing'
ἔχω 1 (+ ὑπισχνέομαι + ὀχέω + εὐωχέω + συνοκωχότε)	'have, hold'
ἔχω 2 + ὀχέω	'bear, carry'
ἔψω	'boil'
ζεγγνύμι	'yoke'
ζέω	'boil'
ζώννυμι	'gird'
ζώω + *ζάω	'live'
ἡγέομαι	'lead the way; command; believe'
ἡθέω	'sift, strain'
ἡμαι	'be seated, sit'
θάλλω + τηλεθάω	'sprout, thrive'
θάπτω	'honour with funeral rites'
θεῖνω + ἔπεφνον + πεφνεῖν	'strike'
θέρομαι	'become hot'
θέσσασθαι + ποθέω	'pray for' + 'long for'
θέω 1	'run'

⁷⁰ Δειδίσκομαι is old, as Skt. *de-diś-yá-te* shows: PIE **dei-dik-*. I do not combine it with δηδέχεται, δηκνύμενος.

⁷¹ Related to δέκομαι/δέχομαι or to Skt. *dāśnóti* (Augenblickbildung?), *dāṣti*, *dāśati* 'honour with sacrifices'. Mss. give δει-, which spelling will be used here. I take δειδίσκομαι separate from δέκομαι/δέχομαι.

⁷² According to Rix (1976) 69 a stem **h₁r-sk'e-* can be reconstructed, cf. Skt. *ṛcchāti* 'gelangt'; Hitt. *arškizzi* 'macht Einfälle'.

θήγω	'sharpen'
θήσθαι	'suck; suckle'
θιγγάνω	'touch, handle'
θνήσκω	'die, be killed; perish; be dead (pf.)'
θρέομαι + θροέω + θάρνυσθαι	'cry aloud' + 'id.' + 'speak' ⁷³
θρύπτω	'break into pieces'
θρώσκω + θάρνυσθαι	'spring, mount' + 'mount, cover'
θύω 1 + θύνω	'rage, seethe'
θύω 2	'offer by burning (to the gods), sacrifice'
ιαίνω	'heat, melt'
ιάω	'sleep, pass the night' ⁷⁴
ιδεῖν	'see'
ἵημι	'release, make <i>or</i> let go' ⁷⁵
ἵκω (ī) + ἱκάνω + ἱκνέομαι + ἥκω + ἐνεῖμαι	'(have) come' + '(have) come (to)' + 'come, reach' + '(have) come' + 'bear, carry' ⁷⁶
ἱλάσκομαι	'appease'
ἵστημι + ἐπίσταμαι	'make to stand' + 'know'
καίνυμαι	'surpass, excel'
καίνω	'kill'
καλέω + κικλήσκω	'call, name'
κάμνω + κομέω	'work; toil, labour' + 'take care of, tend'
κεάζω + κείων 2	'split, cleave'
κεῖμαι + κείω 1	'be laid, lie'
κείρω	'cut short, shear'
κεράννυμι + κίρνημι/κίρνάω	'mix' + 'mix'
κεύθω	'cover, hide'
κιχάνω + *κίκω	'reach, hit'
κίω + κιάθω + κινέω/κίνυμαι	'go' + 'go' + 'set in motion, move'
κλάω	'break'
κλέπτω	'steal'
κλίνω	'cause to lean'

⁷³ This meaning (δηλοῖ τὴν διὰ λόγων ἔντευξιν Hsch.) is not mentioned in LSJ. They mention only the homonym θάρνυσθαι· ὀχεύειν, κυῖσκεσθαι, for which cf. θαρνεύει· ὀχεύει, σπείρει, φυτεύει (both Hsch.). I believe those to be cognate with θρώσκω (q.v.), θόρνυμι. Perhaps one should read θόρνυσθαι, resp. θορνεύει.

⁷⁴ Reduplicated present to *h₂ues-: *h₂i-h₂us- (ἄεσα).

⁷⁵ Two etymologies appear plausible (see Frisk) but, like Chantraine, I prefer *ieh₁-.

⁷⁶ Probably related to Lit. *stekiū*, *stēkti*. Many details are unclear. It is uncertain if ἵκμενος 'fair' also belongs here (with psilosis).

κλύω	'hear'
κνίζω	'scratch; tickle'
κνύω	'scratch'
κούω	'mark, perceive'
κόπτω	'strike, cut'
κορέννυμι	'satisfy'
κρέκω	'weave' ⁷⁷
κρίνω	'separate, distinguish, decide'
κρούω (+ κροαίνω)	'strike' (+ 'stamp')
κτάομαι	'get, acquire; pf. possess'
κτείνω (+ κατασκένη/-η)	'kill'
κτίζω	'people, found'
κυέω	'be pregnant with'
κυνέω	'kiss'
λάμπω	'give light, shine'
λέγω	'gather; count; say'
λείβω	'pour'
λείπω + λιμπάνω	'leave'
λείχω	'lick (up)'
λεύσσω	'look, gaze (upon)'
λέχεται	'lie down'
ληκάω	'wench'
λιλαίομαι + λελημένος	'long for <i>or</i> desire earnestly' + 'strive eagerly'
λούω	'wash'
λύζω	'have the hiccups; sob violently'
λύω	'loosen'
μαίνομαι	'rage, be furious'
μανθάνω	'learn; perceive; understand'
μάρναμαι, βαρνάμενος	'fight'
μάσσω	'knead'
μέδω/-ομαι	'protect; M.: provide for, be mindful of'
μείγνυμι + μίγνυμι + μίσγω	'mix; join'
μείρομαι	'receive as one's portion'
μέλδομαι	'soften by boiling'
μέμονα	'be furiously <i>or</i> very eager'
μέφομαι	'blame'
μένω	'stay, wait'

⁷⁷ Otherwise only nominal: OIc. *hræll*; OE *hrēol*; *hrægl*; OHG *hregil*; Lit. *krēklės*.

μήδομαι	'intend, devise'
μιμνήσκω + μέμνημαι + μνάομαι	'remind' + 'be mindful of, court'
μύσσομαι (ἀπομύσσω)	'blow the nose'
νείφει	'snow'
νέμω + νομάω	'dispense; pasture' + 'dispense'
νέομαι + νίσσομαι; νίσσομαι	'go or come'
νεύω	'incline, nod'
νέω 1 + νήχω	'swim' + 'swim'
νέω 2 + νήθω	'spin' + 'spin'
νίζω	'wash (the hands or feet)'
ξέω	'shave (timber), polish'
ξύω	'scratch, scrape'
ὄζω	'smell'
οἶδα + εἴσομαι 2	'know'
οἰδέω	'swell'
οἴφω	'cover, copulate'
οἴχομαι	'go (away); be away'
ὀλισθάνω	'slip'
ὀμείχω (+ ὀμιχέω)	'make water'
ὀμόργνυμι	'wipe'
ὄπωπα + ὄψομαι + ὀψείοντες + ὄσσομαι	'see, look'
ὀρέγω	'reach, stretch'
ὀρέοντο	'they hurried' ⁷⁸
ὀρίνω	'stir'
ὀρνυμαι + ὀρνυμι	'incite, make to arise; M. move, arise'
ὄρομαι (in ὄρονται/-ντο)	'keep watch' ⁷⁹
ὀρούω	'dart, rush forward'
ὀρύσσω	'dig'
οὐρέω	'make water'
ὀφέλλω 3	'sweep'
πατέομαι	'eat'
πείθομαι + πείθω	'persuade; convince; M./P. also trust; obey'
πείρω	'pierce'
πέκω	'comb'
πέλομαι + πωλέομαι	'become, be; move' + 'go up and down or to and fro'

⁷⁸ H. II. 2.398, 23.212 ὀρέοντο, poetic for ὀροντο or -semantically more probable- an intensive form with *o*-vocalism from ἔρετο. See Chantraine (1968-80) s.v. ὀρνυμαι (III).

⁷⁹ See note to ὀράω (§ 1.9: possibly old).

πέπαμαι + πάσασθαι + πάσομαι	'get, acquire'
πέρδομαι	'break wind'
περιάγνυται	s.v. ἄγνυμι
πέρνημι + πιπράσκομαι	'export for sale, sell'
πέσσω	'ripen; cook'
πετάννυμι	'spread out'
πέτομαι + ποτάομαι + ποτέομαι + πωτάομαι	'fly' + 'fly hither and thither' + ' <i>id.</i> ' + ' <i>id.</i> '
πήγνυμι	'fix; fasten together; make solid'
πίλναμαι + πελάζω + πλάθω	'draw near to'
πίμπλημι	'fill'
πίνω	'drink'
πίπτω	'fall'
πιφάσκω	'make manifest, tell of'
πλάζω	'baffle, bark; P. go astray, wander'
πλέκω	'plait, twine'
πλέω + πλώω	'sail, go by sea' + ' <i>id.</i> '
πλήσσω	'strike, smite'
πλύνω	'wash, clean'
πνέω	'blow, breathe'
πορεῖν + πέπρωται	'furnish, offer' + 'it has been (is/was) fated'
πράσσω	'pass through; achieve, practise'
πρέπω	'be clearly seen; be conspicuous'
πρίασθαι	'buy'
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	'scare; crouch' + 'shrink (from)' ⁸⁰
πίσσω	'winnow grain'
πύθομαι + πύθω	'become rotten' + 'cause to rot'
πυνθάνομαι + πεύθομαι	'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)' + ' <i>id.</i> '
ῥέζω 1	'do, act, make'
ῥέω	'flow, stream'
ῥήγνυμι + ῥήσσω	'break (asunder), scatter'
ῥοφέω	'gulp down'
σαίρω 1	'sweep, clean'
σβέννυμι	'quench, put out'
σέβομαι + σοβέω	'feel awe, revere' + 'scare away'
σεῖω	'shake'
σεύομαι, σεύω + σοέω Ch.	'run, rush' 'drive, chase' + ' <i>id.</i> '
σκάζω	'limp'

⁸⁰ Cognate to πῶσις, πίπτω or πτάσθαι, πέτομαι. Details in morphology are unclear.

σκαίρω	'skip, frisk'
σκάλλω	'stir up, hoe'
σκάπτω	'dig'
σκεδάννυμι + κεδάσσαι + κίδναμαι + σκίδνημι	'scatter, disperse' + ' <i>id.</i> ' + ' <i>id.</i> ' + ' <i>id.</i> '
σκέπτομαι [+ σκοπέω]	'look about carefully; examine' [+ 'behold; examine']
σμύχω	'make smoulder away'
σπένδω, σπένδομαι	'make a drink offering', 'make a treaty'
σπέρχομαι	'hasten'
σπεύδω	'hasten, urge on'
στέγω	'cover closely; protect'
στείχω	'walk, go'
στέμβω	'shake about'
στένω	'moan, sigh'
στέργω	'love'
στεύεται	'promise, threaten, declare'
στέφω	'put round'
στίζω	'tattoo'
στόρνυμι + στορέννυμι + στρώννυμι	'spread'
στύω	'make stiff, erect'
σχίζω	'split, cleave'
ταλάσσαι, τλήναι	'suffer; dare'
τάννυται, τανύω	'stretch, strain'
τέγγω	'wet, moisten'
τείνω + τιταίνω	'stretch, pull tight' + ' <i>id.</i> '
τείρω	'oppress, distress'
τέλλομαι 1 + τέλλω 3 (factit.) + τέλομαι + τελέθω	'go around' + 'fulfil, accomplish'
	+ 'will be' + 'come into being'
τέλλω 2	'grow up; rise'
τέμνω (+ τμήγω)	'cut'
τένδω	'gnaw (at)'
τέρπομαι	'enjoy or delight oneself'
τέρσομαι	'be or become dry'
τεταγών	'having seized'
τετραίνω	'bore through, pierce'
τεύχω + τιτύσκομαι	'make, make ready' + ' <i>id.</i> '
τήκω	'melt (down); dissolve'
τίθημι	'place; put in a certain condition; make'
τίνω	'pay'
τίω	'honour'

τμήγω	'cut'
τορεῖν, [τορεύω]	'bore through'
τραπέω	'tread grapes'
τρέμω	'tremble'
τρέφω	'thicken; cause to grow; feed, rear'
τρέχω + τρωχάω	'run' + ' <i>id.</i> '
τρέω	'flee from fear'
τρίβω	'rub; wear out'
τρύχω	'wear out, waste'
τρύω	'wear out, distress'
τρώγω	'gnaw; eat'
τυγχάνω + ἐνθύσκει	'happen to be; succeed; hit upon'
τύπτω	'beat, strike'
τύφομαι	'smoke, smoulder'
ὕφαινω	'weave; contrive'
ὕω + ὕει	'rain'
φαγεῖν	'eat'
φάε	'shine'
φαίνω	'bring to light; give light'
φέβομαι, φοβέω	'be put to flight, flee in terror', 'put to flight; terrify'
φείδομαι	'spare'
φέρω	'bear, carry; bring'
φεύγω; φυγάνω Ch.	'flee, avoid'
φημί + φάσκω	'say, affirm' + ' <i>id.</i> '
φθείρω + ψείρει Ch.	'destroy' + ' <i>id.</i> '
φθίνω; φθινύθω Ch. + ψίνομαι	'decay, wane'
φλέγω; φλεγέθω Ch.	'burn' (tr. and intr.)
φλέω, φλύω + *φλεῦω	'teem with abundance, abound', 'boil over, bubble up'
φύομαι + φύω	'grow; be born' + 'bring forth'
χάζομαι + ἀνχάπτειν FrS./Ch.	'give way, recoil'
χαίρω	'rejoice at; welcome'
χανδάνω	'take in, contain'
χάσκω + χαίνω	'yawn, gape'
χέζω	'ease oneself'
χεθ- ⁸¹	'unite'
χέω	'pour; scatter'
χραεῖν	'fall upon; attack; conceive a desire to'

⁸¹ This verb, which is attested only in Myc. *ke-ke-tu-wo-e*, is not found in Frisk or Chantraine.

χράω	'scrape, graze'
ψεύδομαι	'lie, speak, play or be false'
ψην, ψάω, ψῶ, *ψήω+ψήχω+σώχω	'rub, wipe; vanish' + 'rub down, curry' + 'grind'
ψύχω 1 + ψύχω 2	'make cold' + 'breathe, blow' ⁸²
ώθεω	'thrust, push'

1.7 VERBS WITH AN OLD ROOT STRUCTURE

There is a second group of words I intend to deal with: these do not have an etymology, but nonetheless seem to be old because of their typical IE root structure. These verbs will be designated as 'ORS' (old root structure) in the description of their IVS.

άάω	'infatuate', possibly from *ἄφα-μι < * <i>h₂ewh₂</i> -.
ἄγαμαι	'wonder; admire', possibly PIE: * <i>mgeh₂-mi</i> . ⁸³
αἰδῶ	'sing (of)', * <i>h₂ueid</i> -? <i>O</i> grade in αἰοιδή etc.
αἰρῶ 1 ἡερέθονται(-ντο)	'lift, raise up', possibly from a root * <i>h₂uer</i> - (Beekes 1969, 83).
αἰρῶ 2	only with συν-: 'bind or yoke together', same structure (identical root, according to Chantraine) as αἰρῶ 1; ablaut.
ἀλέγω	'mind, heed; count among', possibly * <i>h₂leg</i> -; perhaps related to ἄλγος.
ἀλέομαι Ch. ⁸⁴	'avoid, shun', possibly * <i>h₂leu</i> - (ἀλεῦ-).
ἀλτταίνω	'sin'; this verb is not listed as a lemma in Fr. or Ch. (s.v. ἀλείτης); the root appears to have an old structure: * <i>h₂leit</i> -.
ἀμέργω	'pluck', typical structure (* <i>h₂merg</i> -?).
ἀμέρδω + μέρδει Ch.	'deprive', typical structure (* <i>h₂merd</i> -?).
ἀμεύσεσθαι	'surpass', uncertain etymology, but PIE root structure (* <i>h₂meu</i> -?).
ἀρέσκω	'make good; please', * <i>h₂rh₁</i> - : ἀρετή ⁸⁵ .
ἀρνέομαι	'deny; refuse', * <i>h₂r-n-es</i> -? ⁸⁶
γαμέω	'marry (a woman)', unclear IVS, γαμε- could be PIE: * <i>gemh₁</i> -.

⁸² I believe that the two ψύχω's belong together: the first originally meant 'blow to make cold'. PIE √ **b^hes*- 'blow'. Cf. τεῖρω, τρ-ύω.

⁸³ Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.378 ff.

⁸⁴ Frisk s.v. 2 ἀλέα.

⁸⁵ Contrary to Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.83, who derives ἀρέσκω from **h₂r-ed^h-sk-e/o*- with dat. iudicantis 'être bon aux yeux de quelqu'un', I will consider a root **h₂rh₁*-, as Frisk does implicitly, in order to take account of ἀρέ-σαι, ἀρετή, etc. An -ed^h- suffix is superfluous, but the -σ- in, say, ἀρεστός must then be regarded as secondary.

⁸⁶ Cf. Mayrhofer (1954), who proposes a root **res*-: cf. Av. *rāḥaiiēiti* (caus. **roseiēti*); *rārašiēiti* (with reduplication and zero grade). Pr. ἀρνέομαι has a nasal infix, like κυνέω. The infix has been generalized throughout the paradigm.

δίζημαι	'seek, look for', no etymology; probably from *δι-διᾶ-μαι. Interesting (PIE?) structure: * <i>dieh₂</i> -.
δράσσομαι	'grasp', possibly * <i>dr̥gh-je/o</i> - or * <i>drk-je/o</i> -.
έάω	'suffer, permit', *(σ)εφα- (* <i>seuh₂</i> -) but with psilosis in Attic? Cf. for the root structure τελα-, δαμα-; Skt. <i>sav</i> ⁱ - 'antreiben'?
είρομαι + έρέω 1	'ask', uncertain etymology; internal reconstruction points to * <i>h₁reu-/h₁eru</i> - (see also έρευνάω).
έλάω	'drive, set in motion', pf. έλήλαμαι. Seems old: * <i>h₁el^h₂</i> -.
έραμαι + έράω 1	'love', possibly of interest, root structure like τελα-, δαμα- etc.: * <i>h₁erh₂</i> -.
έρέθω	'provoke', with θ- or εθ-suffix, cf. φλεγέθω, θαλέθω and έρετο or a root * <i>h₁r-ed^h</i> -.
έρείδω	'cause to lean', no good etymology, but PIE-like structure: * <i>h₁reid</i> -.
έρέφω, έρέπτω	'cover (with a roof)', possibly from * <i>h₁reb^h</i> -.
ιάλλω	'send forth', from * <i>h₂i-h₂l-yoH</i> ? Or perhaps cognate to ἄλλομαι.
ιάπτω	'send, shoot', no etymology; to be connected with ἵπτομαι (ι): * <i>h₂i-h₂(e)k</i> ⁸⁷ - (Beekes 1969, 129).
κεκαφηότα	'breathing forth', may be related to κέκηφε· τέθνηκεν Hsch. Unclear, but intriguing structure.
κρεμάννυμι	'hang up', no certain etymology. Beekes (1969) 199 proposes * <i>kremh₂</i> - (stative κρέμαμαι; aor. κρεμάσαι).
λαγαίω	'release', the aor. λαγά-σαι is probably old ⁸⁷ ; cf. λήγω.
λαμβάνω + λάζομαι	'take, hold; receive'; 'seize, grasp', possibly from * <i>sleh₂g</i> ⁸⁸ -, but no cognates outside Greek.
λανθάνω + λήθω	'escape notice; make forget; M./P. forget', seems old because of λαθι-, λαθρο- (Caland system).
λήγω	'stay, abate', possibly * <i>slēg</i> -? Cf. λαγαίω.
οἴγνυμι + οἴγω + έπώχαστο ⁸⁸	'open' + 'id.' + 'were shut to', no certain etymology; * <i>h₃ueig</i> - is probable ⁸⁹ :
οἶομαι	'forebode, presage; think, suppose', possibly * <i>h₃ueis</i> - cf. ἀνώϊστος. ⁹⁰
όνίνημι	'profit, benefit', no good etymology, seems old: * <i>h₃neh₂</i> -. Cf. Dor. ὄνᾱσις. Not entirely clear.

⁸⁷ But cannot be compared to χαλά-σαι, as Frisk does, because it does not contain a sonant.

⁸⁸ *Hapax*: Il. 12.340. Probably 3p aspirated plpf. of έπ-οιγνύναι and not έχω (v.l. έπώχαστο).

⁸⁹ See Beekes (1969) 58: Aeol. οἴγην and Hom. οἴγνυντο point to **δrey*-. Then Skt. *vejate*; *vijāte* 'to retreat'; nominal *vēga*-; Av. *vaēga*- could be related.

⁹⁰ See Beekes (1969) 58.

ὄνομαι	'blame, treat scornfully', no good etymology, but an interesting root-structure.
ὀφείλω + ὀφλισκάνω + ὀφέλλω 1	'owe; be obliged' + 'become a debtor' + 'owe', no etymology, but an interesting structure and ablaut.
ὀφέλλω 2	'increase, enlarge', a root <i>*h₃b^hel-</i> would seem possible.
πίμπρημι + πρήθω	'burn' + 'blow out', no etymology, but interesting structure (although this may be influenced by πίμπλημι).
στέρομαι + στερέω + στερίσκω	'be without, lack' + 'deprive', no certain etymology. PIE structure: <i>*sterh₁-</i> .
στρεύομαι	'weary oneself; be exhausted', sTReRT-.
στρέφω + στρωφάω	'turn' + 'turn constantly', sTReT-.
στυγέω	'hate', aor. ἔστυγον is old, with possibly an old structure.
χαλάω	'slacken, loosen', aor. χαλά-σ(σ)αι. ⁹¹

1.8 VERBS WITH AN OLD INDIVIDUAL VERBAL SYSTEM

A third group consists of words, again without a plausible etymology, whose individual verbal system (IVS) points to an IE origin and thus would appear to be of interest for this study. I also include verbs that display ablaut outside the IVS, e.g., in nominal forms. However, one should keep in mind that typical ablaut patterns may have been generalized by analogy. In the following chapters these verbs will be designated 'OIVS'.

ἀγείρω + ἡγερέθοντο/-θονται/-θεσθαι	'gather together, collect', ἡγρόμην; ἀγορά.
ἀμαρτάνω	'miss the mark, fail', Aeol. ἡμβροτον (zero grade) and νημερτής point to <i>*h₂mert-</i> .
ἀμείβω	'(ex)change; M. also do in turn, answer', ἀμοιβή.
ἀμπακίσκω, ἀμβλακίσκω	'miss, lose; err', possibly <i>*h₂melk-</i> > <i>*ἀμλκ-</i> > <i>*ἀμλακ-</i> (Dor. and Ion.-Att.) > ἀμβλακ-. ⁹²
ἀπαφίσκω	'cheat, beguile', aor. ἀπαφεῖν.
ἀπούρᾱς, ἀπόερσε	'take away', <i>*υρ-/φερ-</i> .
ἀρήγω	'aid, succour; ward off', ἀρωγή; <i>*h₂reg-</i> .
βούλομαι + δῆλομαι (Dor.)	'wish, prefer', almost all forms can be traced to βο/ελσομαι, subjunctive of the s aor. with short vowel or desiderative; e/o ablaut.
βρέχω	'wet', ἐβράχην, βροχή.

γλίχομαι	'cling to; strive after', with χ-suffix; o grade in γλοιός 'gum'.
ἐλέγχω	'disgrace; question', Attic reduplication in ἐλήλεγμαι: <i>*h₁leng^h-</i> ?
ἐνθεῖν + pf. (ἐπ)ενήνοθεν + ἀνήνοθεν	'come, go', <i>*h₁nd^h-</i> : <i>*h₁nh₁nod^h-</i> ?
ἔοικα + εἴσκω + ἴσκω	'be like; seem' + 'make like; deem equal' + 'make like; think like'.
ἐρείκω	'rend', zero-grade and Attic reduplication in ἤρικε, ἐρήριγμα.
ἐρύω + ἀνέρύω	'drag, draw' <i>*φερύ-ω</i> (<i>*φερυ-μι</i>): <i>*Fé-Frū-μαι</i> > εἴρῶμαι.
θράσσω/θράττω + ταρασσω	'trouble, stir up', the alternation ρᾱ/αρα points to PIE <i>*rh₂-</i> .
ιάχω	'cry, shout' < <i>*F₁-Fάχω</i> , pf. ἀμφι-αχυῖα; aor. (F)άχε in ἴαχε (ἵ).
καίω + κάω	'kindle, set on fire, burn' < <i>*κάF-jw</i> . Interesting IVS: aor. ἔκηα (< <i>*ἔκηFα</i>): √ καυ-/κηυ- < <i>*keh₂u-</i> .
κεκαδών	'force to retire from, bereave', aorist with reduplication seems old.
κέλομαι ⁹³	'urge, command; call to or upon', aor. (ἐ)κέκλετο.
κεντέω	'prick', there is a o-grade in, e.g., κοντός.
κῆδομαι	'be concerned, care for', Caland system: Av. <i>sād-ra-</i> ; κῆδος, κηδι-. Cf. also κεκαδών?
λαγχάνω	'obtain (by lot)', λέλογχα.
λάσκω	'ring, scream', aor. λακεῖν and pf. λέληκα appear to be old.
λιάζομαι + λίναμαι Ch.	'bend, incline', intriguing IVS: λια-σ-θῆναι (with young σ), nasal pr. λί-ν-α-μαι (< <i>τρέπομαι</i> , Hsch.).
λέπω	'strip off the rind, peel', uncertain etymology ⁹⁴ ; λέλαμμαι; (ἐκ)λαπῆναι; o-grade: λοπός, etc.
μέλω	'be an object of care or thought; care for', μέμβλεται.
μέλω	'celebrate with song and dance; sing', μολπῆ.
ὀθομαι	'take heed', νωθής points to a root <i>*h₃ed^h-</i> ; the connection with <i>*ue/od^h-</i> suggested by Ch. must be abandoned.
ὀλλῶμι	'destroy, lose', ὀλε-/ὀλλωλα: <i>*h₃elh₁-</i> .
ὀμνῶμι	'swear', ὀμο-/ὀμομο-: <i>*h₃emh₃-</i> .
πάσχω	'suffer', <i>*πνθ-(σκ-)</i> : πενθ- : πονθ-.
πέμπω	'send, conduct', IVS with -possibly young- e/o ablaut.
πένομαι + πονέομαι	'toil, work' + 'work hard, labour', πόνος, ἄπονος, πονέομαι, πενία, πένης etc.
πέρθω + πορθέω	'waste, destroy' + 'destroy, ravage', πραθεῖν / πορθέω.

⁹¹ Cf. ταλά-σ(σ)αι, τάλαρος, χάλαρος. Beekes (1969) 192 reconstructs **g^hlh₂-*.

⁹² See Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.80 n132.

⁹³ Not related to κέλλω and ὀκέλλω. See Beekes (1992).

⁹⁴ Nominal root in PIE: Lit. *lāpas* 'leaf'; Alb. *lapë* 'id.'; or with Beekes (1971) 132: substrate word in Gr., Lat., B.-Sl. en Gm.

ῥέπω	'turn (the scale), incline', perhaps zero grade in ῥάπτω, ῥαπίζω; cf. also ῥώψ.
σέσηρα + σαίρω 2	'grin', σεσηρώς, σεσαρυῖα.
σήπομαι + σήπω	'rot' + 'make rotten' σέσηπα σαπῆναι.
σκέλλομαι	'dry up, parch'; σκελ(ε)- / σκλη-: *skelh ₁ -.
σπείρω	'sow', σπερ-/σπαρ-/σπορ-.
στείβω	'tread or stamp on', στιβ-/στοιβ-.
στέλλω	'make ready; send; gather up', στελ-/στολ-/σταλ-.
τέθηπα	'be astonished', unclear; aor. ptc. ταφών.
τετμείν	'overtake, reach, partake of', zero grade to H. II. 13.707 τέμει †?
τίκτω	'engender, breed', ἔτεκον.
τιτρώσκω + τρώω	'wound', possibly from *terh ₃ -, cf. τορεῖν and πέπρωται, πορεῖν.
τρέπω + τρωπάω	'turn' + 'turn'.
φθάνω + ψάθεναι Ch.	'come or do first', the combination nasal pr. - root aor. seems old.

1.9 VERBS WITH A LESS CERTAIN ETYMOLOGY

I am not sure about the usefulness of the following verbs for this study. They do not have a *certain* etymology: in some cases there is more than one possibility or there are aspects of the etymology which remain unexplained. Nor do their root structure or individual verbal system appear to impose a PIE origin for their root. I shall include them in the description because they *may be* old. These verbs will be designated 'PO', so that they are recognizable as 'possibly old'.

αἶδομαι	'be astonished; stand in awe of; respect', probably related to Skt. <i>īdē</i> (< *īzd-) 'praise, honour'.
ἀκαχμένος	'sharp-edged', possibly from *ἄκ-ακ-σμένος, cf. ἄκ-ή, ἀκμή, ἄκρος etc. (PIE); the aspiration can also be Lesbian: cf. δεδειχμένος.
ἀλάομαι + ἡλάσσω	'wander', old intensive verb in -άομαι = Latv. <i>aluōt</i> . ἡλάσσω is related, despite the unexplained ἡ-.
ἀλύω	'be deeply stirred, be beside oneself or perplexed', perhaps cognate to ἀλέ(φ)ομαι, ἀλύσσω.
ἀμάομαι (ἀμάω 2 Ch.)	'draw, gather', *semH-: Lit. <i>semiū</i> , <i>sémti</i> 'draw (water)'.
ἀμύνω	'keep off, defend, succour', no etymology. Cf. ἀμεύσεσθαι? ⁹⁵
ἀμύσσω	'scratch, tear', possibly *h ₂ meugh-, cf. Lat. <i>mucrō</i> .

ἀπολαύω	'enjoy', perhaps *leh ₂ u- 'enjoy': λεία, Dor. λᾱίᾱ and Myc. <i>ra-wi-ja-ja</i> .
ἄσμενος	'well-pleased, glad', two possible etymologies: 1. asigmatic athematic aor. (would be very old) to ἀνδάνω, but there is no <i>ῥ</i> or aspiration; 2. < *ns-s-menos to νέομαι, original meaning *'saved'.
ἀσπαίρω	'pant, grasp', (σπαίρω is late), possibly cognate to Lit. <i>spiriū</i> , Lat. <i>spernō</i> .
ἀτέμβω	'maltreat, afflict', no certain etymology. Skt. <i>dabhnōti</i> , <i>dambhā-</i> 'deceit'? *h ₂ tēmb- or *h ₂ tēng ^w -?
ἀτούζομαι	'be bewildered', no certain etymology: Hitt. <i>ḫatugi-</i> 'horrible', *h ₂ tug-?
αὔω 2 (Ch. 1)	'get a light, light a fire', may be cognate to Oic. <i>ausa</i> , Lat. <i>hauriō</i> (with secondary <i>h</i>)? Then from *αὔσῳ or *αὔσω.
ἄχθομαι	'be loaded; be vexed', uncertain, possible root: ἄγ- (cf. ἄχ-θος 'load').
βάπτω	'dip', old <i>ye/o</i> -present, cf. ON. <i>kvefja</i> 'plunge', OSwed. <i>kvaḥ</i> 'depth'?
βλάπτω	'disable; mislead; damage', possibly cognate with Skt. <i>mṛc-</i> , <i>markā-</i> .
βράσσω, βράζω	'shake violently', may be PIE; then only Baltic cognates: Latv. <i>murdēt</i> , Lit. <i>murdynas</i> , <i>mūrdau</i> , <i>mūrdyti</i> .
βρίθω	'be heavy; outweigh', PIE *g ^w r-iH-?
δατέομαι	'divide (among themselves)', δάσ(σ)ασθαι, δέδασμαι. No certain etymology. Cf. δαίομαι and πατέομαι (*peh ₂ -): *deh ₂ -?
δέφω, δέψω	'masturbate'; 'knead', no certain etymology, but an interesting <i>s</i> -suffix.
δήω	'I shall find', only the present occurs, with future sense; no certain etymology: OCS <i>dešō</i> , <i>desiti</i> , SCr. <i>děsiti</i> 'find'.
δίεμαι, δίο	'speed', analogy ἵεμαι (ἵ), etc. or older?
δίνεω, δίνεύω	'whirl, spin round', old nasal present with generalized <i>v</i> (cf. δίεμαι 'speed') or cognate to Myc. <i>qe-qi-no-me-no</i> (and <i>qe-qi-no-to</i>) with labiovelar.
δράω	'do, accomplish', may be related to Lit. <i>daryti</i> , Lets <i>darīt</i> .
δύναμαι + νόναμαι	'be able', perhaps PIE formation with generalized nasal infix.
δύω + δύσγω	'(cause to) sink; get or go into', only possible cognate: Skt. <i>upā-du-</i> (in <i>upādūtya-</i> Ved.) 'clothe', but Hoffmann (1965) 177ff. rejects this on semantic grounds.
ἐθέλω + θέλω	'be willing', uncertain etymology: *h ₁ g ^h el-; OCS <i>želějo</i> , <i>želěti</i> 'desire'.

⁹⁵ See Tucker (1981) 15-34.

εἶδομαι + εἵσομαι ³⁶	'appear, seem', old root <i>*ueid-</i> (ιδεῖν, οἶδα), but possibly retrograde formation to εἶδος or to ιδεῖν. ⁹⁷
ἐλδομαι	'wish, long', older: ἐέλδομαι, cf. ἐέλδωρ: <i>*h₁ueld-</i> ?
ἐρέχθω	'rend, break', may be related to Skt. <i>rákṣas-</i> ; Av. <i>raśah-</i> 'destruction'; <i>rāšayeiti</i> .
ἐρύκω	'keep in, restrain', κ suffix, uncertain whether to ἔρυμαι or to ἐρύω because it retains no <i>ῥ</i> .
εὕδω	'sleep', no certain etymology, PIE <i>*seu-d-</i> besides <i>*su-ep-</i> (Skt. <i>svapiti</i>)?
θέλγω	'enchant, bewitch', may be PIE.
ἵεμαι (ἱ) + εἵσομαι 1 + ἐπιείσομαι	'speed oneself, hasten', from <i>ῥέμαι</i> , influenced by ἵημι. Skt. <i>véti</i> , 3p <i>vyánti</i> ; Lit. <i>vejù</i> , <i>vyti</i> ; Lat. <i>vīs</i> .
κάμπτω	'bend'. Otherwise only nominal forms: Latv. <i>kampis</i> , Lit. <i>kaĩpas</i> .
κάπτω	'gulp down'. Morphologically to Lat. <i>capiō</i> ; Got. <i>haffjan</i> 'lift'; but semantically better to geminated forms in MLG; Du. <i>happen</i> .
καυχάομαι	'speak loud, boast', expressive iterative verb with several possibilities: Arm. <i>xausim</i> 'speak' (metathesis); Lit. <i>šaukiù</i> 'shout'; or Skt. <i>hávate</i> , Av. <i>zao-zao-mi</i> ; OIr. <i>guth</i> < <i>*g^hHu-to-</i> ?
κλαίω	'cry, (be)wail', no good etymology, from <i>*κλάϝ-ᵛω</i> . Frisk quotes Alb. <i>klanj</i> , <i>kanj</i> 'cry' with nasal and <i>ye/o-</i> suffix.
κλέω	'tell of, make famous', 1. old primary verb (κλείω is lengthened <i>metri causa</i>) or 2. κλέω stands for κλείω (denominative) with hyphaeresis, <i>*κλεφεσ-ᵛω</i> > κλείω > κλέω, cf. Skt. <i>śravasyāti</i> .
-κναίω + κνήν	'scrape, scratch', several possibilities for a PIE etymology.
κρύπτω	'hide, cover', influenced by καλύπτω.
λίσσομαι	'beg, pray', perhaps a PIE etymology: ἐλλιτόμην, so <i>*sleit-</i> ?
λῶ (inf. λῆν)	'wish, desire', cf. λῆμα; possibly from <i>*ul-eh₁-</i> , cf. Lat. <i>volō</i> < <i>*uel-</i> .
μαπέειν	LSJ = μάπτω, seems to be cognate with μάπτω on semantic grounds. Morphologically unclear.
μάρπω	'take hold of, seize' (μαπέειν epic; inf. aor. 2). Related to βράπτειν; βράψαι; βρακεῖν (all Hsch.) or to Skt. <i>mṛśāti</i> , then μ-κ- (βρακεῖν) > μ-π-?

⁹⁶ εἵσομαι 3: διαίεσεται in *Il.* 8.535, factitive future 'let appear'.

⁹⁷ In other IE languages there is no evidence for a thematic root present with similar meaning. It is unclear whether εἰσάμενος belongs here: can we reconstruct **h₁weis-* in addition to **weid-*? Cf. **ῥισρός*, *ἔφισυ-*, *ἔφισρός* (Ruijgh 1991-96, 2.147 ff.). Or is there some influence from *ἔουκα*?

ὁράω ⁹⁸	'see, look, behold', iterative-intensive (ποτάομαι) or denominative from <i>*ῥοῤ</i> (cf. <i>ῥουρά</i>) or thematization from ὄρημι.
παίω	'strike, smite', may be related to Lat. <i>paviō</i> 'strike', probably not to παύω.
πάλλω	'poise, sway', may be related to Lat. <i>pellō</i> .
πεπαρεῖν	'display, manifest', may be related to Lat. <i>pāreō</i> , but <i>ā</i> is problematic.
πιέζω	'press, squeeze', no certain etymology: Skt. <i>piḍāyati</i> 'press' < <i>*pizd-</i> < <i>*pisd-</i> ?
πλάσσω	'form, mould', no etymology, old?
πρίω	'saw', no certain etymology. Possibly related to πείρω, cf. τρίβω and τείρω, cf. Lat. <i>terō</i> and <i>trīvī</i> ; <i>sciñvī</i> and <i>secō</i> .
φέρβω	'feed', probably old, but no certain etymology. Cognate is Skt. <i>bharvāti</i> 'devour' < <i>*b^her-w-</i> , alongside Gr. φέρβω < <i>*b^her-g^w-</i> (cf. Myc. <i>i-qi-po-qo-i</i> ; <i>po-qe-wi-ja</i>)?
φρύγω	'roast, parch', details are unclear. Cf. Lat. <i>frīgō</i> , Skt. <i>bhrījāti</i> .
χρίω	'rub, anoint', no certain cognates, but probably old.

Taken together, the verbs in 1.2-1.9 represent all the verbal lemmata from Frisk and Chantraine. In the following chapters I shall deal only with verbs from groups 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9. The verbs from the latter three groups will be designated as ORS (1.7 Old Root Structure), OIVS (1.8 Old Individual Verbal System), and PO (1.9 Possibly Old) respectively.

1.10 THE FRAMEWORK

I shall use the following framework to present the various forms in which each verb occurs within our corpus. The various parts are 'numbered' A through E and a brief comment accompanies each element. A verb does not necessarily occur in every category (sometimes only an aorist occurs), while in other cases more than one form appears in a particular category (e.g., two or three aorists). Note that there is often no direct relation between the forms appearing on the same horizontal line: e.g., 2nd aorist act. is not necessarily the aorist belonging to the 2nd pr. act.

⁹⁸ In Homer ὄρομαι does not show any traces of digamma or aspiration; Mycenaean has *o-ro-me-no*, and Av. *haraiti*, Lat. *servāre*: evidence enough to distinguish a PIE root **ser-*. The other cluster consists of ὁράω, *ῥουρά*; Cyp. *lu-ra-vo-ro-se* (θυράφορος); OS *war*; OHG *giwar*; Toch. A. *wār*; B *wār-sk-* 'smell' etc. All these words point to PIE **wer-*. These two roots became intertwined in (Attic-Ionic) Greek after the loss of the *ῥ*.

A. verb B. 'meaning' C. PIE root (+ abbreviation)

D. the different verbal categories occurring in the corpus, - i.e., the IVS - are arranged as follows:

present act.	future act.	aorist act.	perfect act.
[2nd present act.]	[2nd future act.]	[2nd aorist act.]	[2nd perfect act.]
present med.	future med.	aorist med.	perfect med.
[2nd present med.]	[2nd future med.]	[2nd aorist med.]	[2nd perfect med.]
	future pass.	aorist pass.	

Each verbal form in D can be accompanied by the following elements:

D.1 verbal form D.2 verbal category
D.3 first author D.4 restrictions (in brackets) D.5 crux

For example:

(A) ἄγνυμι (B) 'break' (C) *ueh₂g-
(D.1) ἄγνυμι (D.2) P06 (D.1) ἄξω (D.2) F1 etc.
(D.3) H (D.5) † (D.3) H (D.4) (κατ-) (D.5) †

Finally I shall give:

E. the 'reduced individual verbal system' (RIVS) of each verb. *Vide infra*.

A. VERB

The lemma heading is the 1s pr. act. (or med.). Where this form does not occur within the corpus, it is taken from later Greek, or the root (e.g., where no present is at hand) or the infinitive of the aorist will be given. Where there is more than one present I take the one generally given in the traditional dictionaries.

B. MEANING

I give a brief basic meaning of the verb, usually based on LSJ or Veitch.

C. ROOT

The meaning is followed by a reconstruction of the PIE root. In some instances this is a hypothetical reconstruction, especially when discussing the description of verbs from sections 1.7 (verbs with an old root structure), 1.8 (verbs with an old IVS) and 1.9

(verbs with a less certain etymology); these roots are followed by the abbreviation ORS, OIVS and PO respectively.

D.1. FORM

The first person singular is given for each category. If this form is not attested, I look for it in later Greek, or provide a 'reconstruction'. Imperfects are 'translated' into presents, pluperfects into perfects. For example: 'ἄγω' means that the indicative present (or imperfect) is attested but not necessarily in the first person singular.

D.2. VERBAL CATEGORIES

I distinguish the present, future, aorist, and perfect classes on the basis of Schwyzer (1939) and Chantraine (1961²). These classes, together with the abbreviations used, will be found in the list of abbreviations on p. xiii-xv (and in the table of contents).

D.3. FIRST ATTESTATION

Each individual form is accompanied by the abbreviated name of the first author to use it (see p. x-xii), or by a reference to an epigraphical attestation.

On the basis of the *Geschichte der griechischen Literatur* by Albin Lesky (Bern / München ³1971) I compiled a relative chronology of the various authors. The dating of ancient writers is a highly complex business, even relative dating. When dates are known to us - directly or indirectly - they differ in nature, ranging from dates of birth or death and victories in competitions to the *acme* and political or astrological events the author witnessed at some age. Thus in many cases it is impossible to say which author is the oldest. In that case, I include them in a single cluster. In those cases where a choice should actually have been made in the descriptions of the IVS between two contemporary authors of the same cluster, I avoid the problem by giving both names x / y.

I have not taken into account the dates of single works (e.g., Sophocles' *Oedipus Coloneus* is younger than Euripides' *Alcestis*), but only the relative chronology of the different authors.

As far as the Mycenaean forms are concerned, I give all the occurrences in a note. It is generally assumed that the Cretan tablets (identifiable by the abbreviation KN (Cnossos)) should be dated slightly earlier than the continental ones.

In the case of Homer the frequency will be mentioned as well; the occurrences will be counted on the basis of Gehring's index.

A list of the names and works of the authors and their relative chronology is provided on p. x-xii. Note that some authors of the corpus (summarized on p. 6-7) are not on this

list: they do belong to the corpus, but do not happen to be mentioned in the description in Chapter Two.

For the most part I used the editions from the Oxford Classical Texts series (OCT) or the Bibliotheca Teubneriana (BT). See the bibliography for an overview of the editions used.

D.4. RESTRICTIONS

The restrictions to which the form is subject are given in brackets. These take various forms. If the abbreviations of these restrictions are separated by a ' / ' this means that they refer to the same form; if they are separated by ' ; ' they refer to separate forms.

a. Augment

If the first author uses a preterite form exclusively without augment, I put the augment between brackets; the second author mentioned is the one who uses it first *with* an augment. As the imperfect and pluperfect are transferred to present and perfect forms this is only relevant for the aorist:

- ἔγραψα H Homer is the first to use the aorist ἔγραψα (with augment, and possibly also without augment).
 (ἔ)γραψα H; S Homer is the first to use the aorist γράψα without augment; from Sophocles onwards we find ἔγραψα.
 (ἔ)γραψα H (κατ-ε-) Homer has the simplex exclusively without augment; the compound κατα-γράφω has an augment in the aor.
 (ἐ)γραψα H (ptc); Hes (el) Homer has a ptc. aor. A. of γράφω; the first other form to be attested is in Hes: it is an ind. but it has no augment.

b. Mode

If the first author does not use the indicative, but only other modes or the participle, this fact is mentioned in brackets. The second author is the first one to use the indicative, unless there are restrictions added to this author as well.

- ἄγω H (ptc) Homer is the first to use the pr. A of ἄγω, but only the participle; after Homer only the participle is attested.
 ἄγω H (ptc); S Homer is the first to use the pr. A of ἄγω, but only the participle; Sophocles first uses the indicative.
 ἄγω H (ptc); S (sj); E Homer is the first to use the pr. A of ἄγω, but only the participle; the first author using the pr./ipf. not as ptc. is Sophocles but he uses the subjunctive (and possibly also the participle); Euripides is the first author to use the indicative.

c. Compound

In the same manner the compounds are noted:

- ἄγω H (κατ-) Homer has the pr. ind. A κατ-ἄγω, but not the simplex. Later only compound forms are found, possibly with other preverbs.
 ἄγω H (cp) Homer has the pr. ind. A only in (several) compounds, not in the simplex. Later only compound forms are found.
 ἄγω H (κατ-); S Homer has the pr. ind. A κατ-ἄγω, but not the simplex; S. is the first to use the simplex ind pr A.

If a compound appears only *in tmesi*, this will be indicated by the abbreviation 'tm'.

E.g.:

- ἄγω H (κατά/tm); S Homer has the pr. ind. A κατά ... ἄγω, but not the simplex; S. is the first to use the simplex ind. pr. A.

d. Lectio

Similarly I note *variae lectiones* and conjectures, but only to the extent that they are mentioned in the sources I use. This has the unfortunate but inevitable consequence that few *vv.ll.* of Homer will be mentioned, as they are not given in the indices I use (see the bibliography). Sometimes the *v.l.* in an index is not given in the *apparatus criticus* of more recent editions. In that case a note gives the various readings as mentioned in the apparatus of the editions I use (see the first section of the bibliography; for the abbreviations used in the apparatus see the editions).

The same goes for conjectures: they are mentioned only to the extent that my sources mention them. In a note I give the critical apparatus of the edition used.

In both cases, the first undisputed (ind.) occurrence of the form is noted after the brackets:

- ἄγω H (v1); S the first occurrence of the pr. ind. A. ἄγω is as a *varia lectio* in Homer; the first certain attestation of the indicative is in Sophocles.
 ἄγω H (>cj); S the first occurrence of the pr. ind. A. ἄγω has a conjecture in Homer; the first certain attestation of the indicative is in Sophocles.
 ἄγω H (=cj); S the first occurrence of the pr. ind. A. ἄγω is *itself* a conjecture in Homer; the first certain attestation of the indicative is in Sophocles.

D.5. CRUX

A crux (†) indicates that the form is not attested within our corpus after the last author mentioned. It will be clear that this symbol is of less importance when the author is later: H † means that it is not used in any other writer within our corpus (Hsch. is not included here). But E † indicates that the verb first occurs in Euripides in this form, but not later in

our corpus, i.e., only not in Aristophanes. The crux is not used after Ar. (where it would be unnecessary). Thus:

ἄγω H †	Homer has the ind. pr. A. ἄγω, but this is not attested later (within the corpus).
ἄγω H (ptc) †	Homer has the ptc. pr. A. ἄγω, but this is not attested later
ἄγω H (ptc); Hes †	Homer has the ptc. pr. A. ἄγω, Hesiod has the ind., but the verb is not attested later.
ἄγω H [+ Hes †]	Sometimes one or two authors are added with a crux in square brackets, to indicate that since then the form has only been attested to a very limited degree. Sometimes this is mentioned in a note.

E. THE REDUCED INDIVIDUAL VERBAL SYSTEM (RIVS)

Having given the individual verbal system for each inherited verb for the oldest period within Greek, I shall try to work back in the direction of the individual verbal system of Indo-European by deleting those forms which are probably Greek or proto-Greek innovations. I do not presume to give the RIVS for the PIE period. In many cases it is even difficult to assure a reconstructed IVS for Proto-Greek: one should keep in mind that the status of the RIVS is a *reduced* rather than a *reconstructed* individual verbal system: it could possibly also include forms that are recent.

Another problem is that it is often impossible to distinguish inherited forms from those that have been created by analogy: the aor. ἔδειξα may be inherited (cf. Lat. *dixi*, Skt. *adikṣi*), while the aor. ἐπλεξα may be secondary.

Before undertaking this perilous task, I tried to formulate a number of criteria, in an effort to eliminate intuition as far as possible.

Negative criteria:

- Date of attestation: forms dating from the classical period are discarded if the verb is frequent in Homer in other categories. It is possible that forms will thus be deleted wrongly: if a present occurs only once or twice in Homer, and the aorist occurs for the first time in the classical period, it may of course be pure coincidence that Homer did not have the aorist.

• Young formations:

- thematic inflection alongside athematic flection: the athematic flection is older, unless there are indications to the contrary: e.g., -νῶμι alongside -νύω (P08), -νημι besides -νάω (P09)
- suffixes of another category in the flexion, such as a present suffix in the aorist (e.g., aor. ἐδίδαξα - pr. διδάσκω)

- typical Greek formations: (A11 -θη-aorist; κ-perfect; P23 Ionic preterite; A08 aorist in -ησα)

- In dealing with questionable *Sprachwirklichkeit*, I rejected:

- *Gelegenheitsformen*

- *metri causa* forms

- forms that are unreliable: *variae lectiones*, conjectures

These forms will not be included in the RIVS unless there are good reasons to regard them as old.

Positive criterion:

- Forms in other IE languages — to the extent that they are mentioned by Frisk and Chantraine — may confirm the high age of Greek verbal forms.

General criterion:

- Remarks by Frisk and Chantraine will often be followed. In many cases they have employed implicitly or explicitly the same criteria I use.

Brackets:

In case of doubt, forms may be retained; these appear in brackets. Younger forms which are clearly based on an older form can also be maintained: e.g., (λιμπάνω): a Greek innovation, but other IE languages make clear that this present is built on *λίνκ^wω or *λινέκ^wμι, and thus preserves an old nasal infix. Clearly secondary ablaut grades are dealt with in the same way: (ἐδάμασα) is based on *ἐδέμασα. I will not list reconstructions in the RIVS.

1.11 HEURISTICS

The following procedure was used to search for the different verb forms. First, I looked in Veitch (1887), LSJ (1977⁹), Frisk (1960-70) and Chantraine (1968-80). Initially, I also used the *Verbalverzeichnis* in Kühner-Blaß (1892) I.2, 341-577, but as it did not provide any additional evidence, I made no further use of this work.

Second, I looked up the verb in the indices on the various authors (see the second section of the bibliography). Unfortunately, some of the indices are quite old (Homer, Sophocles), or are based on old text editions (Fatouros 1966). On the other hand, there are some that give all compounds occurring within an author under the lemma of the simple verb.

For all the verbs I checked to see if there were any compounds. I looked up the verb first in the retrograde dictionary by Kretschmer-Locker (1944), and then in LSJ and the

indices. This was time-consuming and did not yield any extra information (e.g., almost all double compounds were late, or later than the single ones). Then I decided to look up only the more current ones (ἀμφι-, ἀνα-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, δια-, εἰς, ἐκ-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, κατα-, μετα-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπερ-, ὑπο-) in LSJ and in the indices that did not give any information *s.v.* the simplex.

As noted in Chapter One, I try to include epigraphical evidence in my description. As the material is rather inaccessible, I decided to record only those forms which have been cited in the sources mentioned above. I assume that any deviant and thus interesting verb forms will have reached the works I use.

'Pandora'/'HyperCard™', the *Search Program* for the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, has only occasionally been used. For some verbs it is almost impossible to give an entry: e.g., ἄγω, root ἄγ-, appears as ἄγ-, ἄξ, ἄχ-, and with augment or reduplication ἤγ-, ἤξ-, ἤχ-. Each of these entries would yield an enormous amount of 'noise' (ἄγαμαι, ἀγαθός, ἄγών etc.). However, I carried out a random check and it appeared that I had not missed any material as a result of using the more traditional method.

CHAPTER TWO

THE INDIVIDUAL VERBAL SYSTEMS

This chapter deals with the individual verbal systems (IVS). The criteria used to select the verbs can be found in the previous chapter, together with a delimitation of the corpus of my research field.

The following verbs will be described: those with a PIE etymology (see section 1.6); those with a typical PIE root structure (section 1.7), which are abbreviated as 'ORS'; verbs with a typical IVS (section 1.8), which are designated 'OIVS'; and those with a less certain etymology (section 1.9), which are probably old, marked by 'PO'. For the IVS and the criteria for the so-called reduced IVS (RIVS), see section 1.10. This section also discusses the presentation of the description (p. 51-57). Abbreviations of authors and verb classes may be found on p. x-xv.

ἄάω 'infatuate'

ORS: *h₂ewh₂-¹

ἄάσκω P21

ἄἄσα (ᾱ-) A07

Hsch

H 3² †

ἄᾱσα (ᾱ-) A07

H 1 †

ᾱσα A07

H 1³

ἄάομαι P19/P03

ἄἄσάμην (ᾱ-) A07

H 2 †

H 3 [+Hes (lac/vl) †]

ἄᾱσάμην (ᾱ-) A07

H 2 †⁴

ἄασσάμην A07

Hes ((ptc)/lac/=cj⁵) †

ἄσάμην (ᾱ-) A07

H 1 †

ἄάσθην A11

H 6 (ᾱ-); hH (ᾱ-) [+

Hes †]

¹ Cf. ἄφατᾱ (Alcaeus) and the Laconian denominative ἀφατᾶται.

² Two occurrences have a *v.l.*: *Il.* 8.237 ἄασας *vulg.*: ἄσας; *Od.* 21.296 ἄας' ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ: ἄασεν ἐν μ.

³ Plus two occurrences in tragedy. See also previous note.

⁴ *V.l.* -σσ- (mentioned in LSJ) not in OCT.

⁵ Hes. *Fr.* 25.20 ... ἄάσατο γὰρ Lobel: ἄασσάμεν]η Lobel. See also previous note.

RIVS

ἄᾱσα (ā-) A07

ἄᾱσάμην (ā-) A07

Augmented forms have ā-; aor. ἄᾱσα, -άμην probably stands for Aeol. -ασσ-; synchronically they may have been regarded as metrically lengthened forms. Fr. and Ch. assume that the middle aor. is the core of the IVS, because of the involvement of the subject in the original meaning.

ἄγαμαι 'wonder; admire'

ORS: *mg'eh₂-ἀγάω/ ἄγημι
P19/P03/P01Alcm (dub)⁶ †

ἄγαμαι	P01	ἀγάσσομαι	F1	ἡγασσάμην	A07	ἡγασμαι	PF2
H 2		H 1 (inf) [+ hH (inf/		H 15 [+ hH (=cj ⁸);		Hsch	
		vl ⁷) †]		Hes †]			

ἀγάομαι	P19/P03	ἀγάσομαι	F1	ἡγασάμην	A07
H 4 [+ Hes †]		H 2 (inf/vl ⁹) †		H 3+2 (vl) [+ hH	
				(vl ¹⁰) †]	

ἀγαίομαι P19
H 1 (ptc); Hes [+
Arch †]

ἡγάσθην A11
Hes

RIVS

ἄγαμαι P01 ἡγασ(σ)άμην A07

ἀγείρω 'gather together, collect'

OIVS: *h₂ger-

ἀγείρω P19

Myc¹¹; H 8 (opt);

ipn; ptc; inf/ἐπ-);

Hes (inf/vl¹²); Alc m

(sj); A

ἀγέρω P03

Myc¹⁴

ἀγείρομαι P19

H 13

ἡγερέθομαι P24

H 15 [+ hH; Hes Sc

†]

ἡγείρα A07 ἀγήγεργα PF4

Myc¹³ (ptc); H 15 Hsch (ptc)

ἀγειράμην A07 ἀγήγερμαι PF2

H 2 (ξυν-) † H 4 †

ἀγερόμην A05 ἀγᾶγρεται PF5

H 7 †¹⁵ Alc (συν-/lac¹⁶) †

ἡγρόμην A04

H 16 [+ hH (ptc);

Hes †]

ἡγέρθην A11

H 10 †

RIVS

(ἀγείρω P19)

(ἡγείρα A07)

(ἀγείρομαι P19)

(ἡγειράμην A07) (ἀγήγερμαι PF2)

(ἡγερόμην A05)

ἡγρόμην A04

'Ηγερέθομαι was created within the Greek epic tradition (Ch.). The *LfgE* sees ἡγερόμην as the core of the paradigm; the zero grade in ἡγρόμην could be after ἔγρετο, ἐγρόμενος. I think, however, that ἡγρόμην with zero grade is old, while the *e*-grade is secondary: it may have been derived from a present *ἀγέρω (perhaps in Myc.), as Ruijgh suggested to me. The *e*-grade in the *ye/o*-present is probably young.

⁶ Alc m. 129 Page αὐτὸν †ἀγᾶ†. An. Ox. Cramer I 55.4 cites the Aleman fragment and mentions ἀγᾶ (< *ἀγάω) and ἄγημι / ἄγαμαι. The form ἄγημι may have been constructed by the grammarians (: ἄγαμαι = ἵστημι : ἵσταμαι). Pr. ἄγαμι may go back to PIE *mgeh₂-; see Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.383.

⁷ *HMerc.* 343 ἀγάσασσασθαι Ilgen: -σα- M, -σε- D, -σσε- cett.

⁸ See previous note.

⁹ *Od.* 8.565; 13.173: OCT prefers the reading ἀγάσασθαι to ἀγάσασθαι.

¹⁰ For the two Homeric forms, see the previous note; for *hH*, see note 7.

¹¹ Myc. PY Cc 660 *a-ke-re*, ἀγήρει (Ion.-Att. ἀγείρει) or possibly ἀγέρει.

¹² Hes. *Op.* 576 ἀγινεῖν: ἀγείρειν D.

¹³ Myc. *a-ke-ra₂-te* PY Vn 493; but *ra₂* usually stands for *rya*; perhaps this should read *ro₂* (perseveration of the initial *a*-), so that it actually belongs to the present: ἀγεργοντες, or ἀγγελογοντες.

¹⁴ Myc. PY Cc 660 *a-ke-re*, possibly ἀγέρει, otherwise P19 ἀγήρει.

¹⁵ See Ruijgh (1967) §41 and n95. He suggests that ἡγερόμην originated as an ipf. (P03), which ended up as an aor., alongside P19 ἀγείρω. Myc. *a-ke-re* could then be interpreted as ἀγέρει. Cf. also ὀφείλω 1, and δέρω alongside δείρω.

¹⁶ Alc. 119.10 Voigt συνα[γ]άγρετ[αι].

ἄγνῶμι 'break'

*ueh₂g-

ἄγνῶμι	P06	ἄξω	F1	ἔαξα	A07	ἔαγα	PF2
H 1 †		H 2 (κατά/tm) †		H 18 ¹⁷		Hes (ἐπί/tm)	
				ῆξα	A07		
				H 2 †			

ἄγνυμαι P06
H 3 (ptc; περι-);
Hes Sc

ἐάγην A10
H 8¹⁸

RIVS

ἔαξα A07 ἔαγα PF2
ἐάγην A10

The pr. suffix -vū- is a Greek innovation.

ἄγχω 'squeeze'

*h₂eng'h-

ἄγχω	P03	ἄγξω	F1	ῆξα	A07
H 2		Ar		Ar (inf/ἀπ-)	
ἄγχομαι	P03			ῆγξάμην	A07
Arch (ἀπ-); Pi (ptc)				A (inf/ἀπ-); Hdt (ἀπ-)	

RIVS

ἄγχω P03
ἄγχομαι P03
For the pr. cf. Lat. *angō*.

ἄγω 'lead'

*h₂eg'-

ἄγω	P03	ἄξω	F1	ῆγαγον	A06
Myc ¹⁹ ; H 404		H 23		H 95	
ἄγεσθον	P23			ἄξετε	A09
Hdt †				H 3 (ipv); 4 (inf) †	

¹⁷ Hes. *Op.* 666, 693 κανάξαις from *κατ-φάξαις.

¹⁸ The α is short here, but long in *Il.* 11.559 and Ar.; perhaps always long in Attic (see Veitch).

¹⁹ Myc. *a-ke* PY Tn 316 (four times, once erroneously *a*) probably belongs to ἄγω. PY An218 *a-na-ke-e* is obscure, but possibly a compound inf. (see Chadwick-Baumbach (1963) s.v.).

				ῆξα	A07		
				Anacr (κατ-) ²⁰			
ἄγομαι	P03	ἄξομαι	F1	ῆγαγόμην	A06	ῆγμαι	PF1/PF2
H 25		H 5		H 10		A (ptc/προσ-); S (ἀν-); Hdt	
				ἄξάμην	A07		
				H 2 (vl; ipv/vl ²¹) †			
				ἄξοντο	A09		
				H 2 (vl; ipv/vl ²²) †			
				ῆχθην	A11		
				Hipp (ptc); Hdt (el; ἀν-/=cj ²³)			

RIVS

ἄγω	P03			ῆγαγον	A06
				ἄξετε	A09
ἄγομαι	P03			ῆγαγόμην	A06
				ἄξοντο	A09
				(ῆξάμην	A07)

Pr. ἄγω has many parallels: Lat. *agō*, Skt. *ājati*, Av. *azaiti* etc.; according to Specht (1936) 225, 270 perhaps only in pr. in PIE (contra: Bloch 1940, 14ff.).

ἀείδω 'sing (of)'

ORS: *h₂ueid-

ἀείδω	P03	ἀείσω	F1	ἄεισα	A07
H 37		Sa		H 3	
ᾄδω	P03			ῆσα	A07
Anacr				E (inf/ἐξ-; ipv/ =cj ²⁴); Ar	

²⁰ Veitch mentions here Hes. *Op.* 434 ἄξαις, 440 ἄξειαν which are from ἄγνῶμι. The only other possible form is a v.l. in Hdt. 7.60.2 συννάξαντες Reiske: συνάξαντες ABd; συνάψαντες PC (ξ.).

²¹ *Il.* 8.545 ἄξοντο Aristarchus, various mss: ἄξαντο vulg.; 8.505 ἄξεσθε various mss; ἄξασθε vulg.; the same formula.

²² See previous note.

²³ Hdt. has ἄχθη (3.145.2; 5.13.1), the augmented form is found only as a compound cj.: 6.30.1 ἄχθη; ἔχθη V: ἀνήχθη Bredow.

²⁴ E. *Tr.* 513 ἄεισον ἐν: ᾄσον συν Seid. (not in BT); ἄρξον συν Wil., alii alia.

αείδομαι	P03	αείσομαι	F1	αείσόμεν	A09
<i>hH</i> (ipv/=cj ²⁵); Pi		H 1 (ptc); Alc		<i>hH</i> (ipv/>cj ²⁶) †	
		ἄσομαι	F1		
		<i>hH</i>			

RIVS

αείδω	P03	ἄεισα	A07
(αείδομαι	P03)		

αείρω 1 'lift, raise up'

ORS: **h₂uer-*

αείρω	P19	ἄρω (ἄ-) F2	ἥειρα	A07	ἥρκα	PF4
H 7 ²⁷		A ²⁸	H 49		E (ptc/έκ-) †	
ἄερρω	P19		ἥρα	A07		
Sa / Alc †			Arch (άν-) / Sem			
			(opt); A			

αἶρω P19
H 1 (ptc); Thgn (έξ-); A

αἶρεσκον	P23	ἄροῦμαι (ἄ-) F2	(ἡ)αείρομαι A07	ἥρμαι	PF1/PF2
H 10		A (inf/=cj ²⁹); E	H 3 (ptc); Hdt (inf/ v ³⁰)	Sa (inf/έπ-); S (ptc)	

αἶρομαι P19
Thgn (έπ-); A

ἀνείρομαι P19
Alcm (ptc/>cj³²) †

ἀνήρομαι P19
Alcm (ptc/=cj³³) †

ἡερέθομαι P24
H 3 †

ἀρθήσομαι	F7	(ἡ)ἀέρθην	A11
Ar		H 6 (παρ-η-); Sim	
		ἥρθην	A11
		H 2 (ptc); Sim	

RIVS

αείρω	P19	ἥειρα	A07
αείρομαι /		ἥειράμην	A07

ἀνήρομαι P19

'Ἠερέθομαι is an epic creation. Fut. ἄρω (ἄ-) < *ἄφερέω and aor. ἥρα < ἥ(φ)ειρα.

αείρω 2 'bind or yoke together'

ORS: **h₂uer-*

αείρω	P19	ἄερρα	A07
H 1 (συν/tn) †		Sa (ptc/συν-) ³⁴ †	
αείρομαι	P19		ἄωρτο PF2
H 1 (συν-/v ³⁵) †			H 2 †
αἶρομαι	P19		ἔωρτο PF2
Hsch (ξυν-) †			Hsch

RIVS

αείρω	P19		
αείρομαι	P19	ἄωρτο	PF2

ἀέξω, αὔξω 'grow, increase'

**h₂ueg-*

ἀέξω	P25	ἡύξησα	A08
H 12		Sol †	
αὔξω	P25		
Thgn (ipv); Pi			
αὔξάνω	P15		
A (inf); Pi (opt; ind/ lac); Hdt (ptc) †			
ἀέξομαι	P25	(ἡ)αὔξημαι	PF6
H 8		Hdt ³⁶ [+E (ptc) †]	
αὔξομαι	P25		
Hes			

²⁵ *HH*. 17.1 αείσο: αείδεο Steph.; cf. 20.1 αείδεο: not mentioned in OCT, but only in Veitch.

²⁶ See present middle. According to Veitch, there is an emendation αείσατο by Pauw and Heyne in Pi. N. 4.90 for αείσεται (not in BT).

²⁷ The morphologically ambiguous forms (e.g., 3s ἄειρε, ipf. or aor.) are interpreted as in Veitch.

²⁸ S. *Aj*. 75 has ἄρω with short α-, which could be from ἄρνυμι. There are also other forms - ἄροῦμαι, ἄρόμην (s.v. ἄρνυμι) -, which are sometimes seen as fut. or aor. from αείρω / αἶρω.

²⁹ A. *Su*. 950 ἀρεῖσθαι Cobet: ἐρισθε corr. in ἐρεῖσθε M.

³⁰ Hdt. 4.150.3 ἀείρεσθαι: -ασθαι d; 7.212.1 (ἀνταείρεσθαι): -ασθαι dP.

³¹ *Il*. 14.510; *Od*. 4.107 ἥρατο not in the index on H. s.v. αείρω.

³² Alc. 1.63 ἀνηρομέναι in West, but ἀνείρομέναι in the papyrus.

³³ See previous note.

³⁴ Sa. 81.5 συν(α)έρραις'.

³⁵ *Il*. 15.680 συναίρεται quidam Schol. B, Lp T, Eust.: συναγείρεται codd.; Veitch combines αείρω 1 and 2 together and sees this form as an aor. sj.

³⁶ Hdt. has the η only in the plpf.

αὐξάνομαι P15
Hdt

αὐξήθην A11
Hdt (inf; ptc) †

RIVS

ἄέξω P25
αὐξω P25
ἄεξομαι P25
αὐξομαι P25

ἄεσα, ἄέσκω see ἰαύω

ἄζομαι 'stand in awe'

**ieh₂g⁻*

ἄζω P19
S (ptc) †
ἄζομαι P19
H 8

RIVS

ἄζομαι P19

ἄζω 1 'dry up, parch'

**h₂es-d-*

ἄζω P24
Hes [+ Alc †³⁷]
ἄζομαι P24
H 1 (ptc); Hes (sj) †
ἄζάνομαι P15
hH †

ἥσθην A11
Hdt (opt/vl³⁸)

RIVS

ἄζω P24
ἄζομαι P24

ἄημι 'breathe hard, blow'

**h₂ueh₁-*

ἄημι P01 ἄήσω F1
H 8 [+ 4] Hsch (δια-)
ἄω P19/P29
H 4 (vl) † [+ Hsch
(ζ-)³⁹]

ἄημαι P01 ἄήσομαι F1
H 2 Hsch (κατ-)

RIVS

ἄημι P01

The middle forms appears to be secondary: 'be caught by the wind'.

αἰδομαι 'be astonished, stand in awe of; respect' PO: **h₂eis-d-*

αἰδομαι P03 αιδέσομαι F1 ἡδεσάμην A07
H 16 H 2 [+ E †] H 2
αιδέομαι P29 αιδέσσομαι F1 αιδεσάμην A07
H 16 H 1 (vl⁴⁰) † H 2 (sj; ipv) [+ *hH*
(ipv) †]
αιδεσθήσομαι F7 (ἡ)αιδέσθην A11
E (ἐπ-) † H 4; E (cp)

RIVS

αἰδομαι P03

The stem αιδέσ- is secondary.

αἶθω 'light up, kindle'

**h₂eid^h-*

αἶθω P03
H 19 (ptc); A (sj; ind
/άν-/ = c; inf+ptc
/κατ-); S⁴¹
αἶθομαι P03
H 22 (ptc); Hdt

³⁷ Alcaeus has ἄσδω (Hellenistic spelling for Lesbian ἄζω). Root **as-* (*d*-suffix?) or **ad-* (Benveniste)?
Od. 11.587 καταζήνασκε † to καταζαίνω, and thus secondary. The *hH* have a derivation ἄζάνομαι.

³⁸ Hdt. 3.41 ἀσηθείη; ἀσθείη ABCP.

³⁹ The thematic imperfects ἄει and διάει are now usually read as ἄη, διάη. Hsch. has a form ζάει· πνεῖ, which is interesting; the ζ- could have its origin in δι- > **dy-*.

⁴⁰ *Od.* 14.388 αιδέσσομαι: αιδήσομαι bfgkh.

⁴¹ Homer has only the substantivated participle αἶθουσα (sc. στοά). *A. Ch.* 536 ἀνήθοντ' Meineke ex *M²* (ἀνέλαμπαν): ἀνήλθον *M*.

RIVS

αἶθω	P03
αἶθομαι	P03

αἶνυμαι 'take'

αἶνυμαι	P06	ἀγαμέμενος	PF2
Myc ⁴² ; H 25		Myc ⁴³ †	

RIVS

αἶνυμαι	P06	ἀγαμέμενος	PF2
Cf. Skt. <i>inōti</i> .			

αἰσθάνομαι 'perceive' **h₂uis-dh-* + αἶω 'perceive, hear' **h₂ueis-*

αἶω	P03/A04	αἰσθήσομαι	F9	αἶον	A04/P03
H 5+17 ⁴⁴		<i>inscr</i> (Cypr.) ⁴⁵ †		H 17+5	
αἰώω	P03			ἦισα	A07
Hsch (cj; opt) ⁴⁶				Hdt (ἐπ-/v1 ⁴⁷) †	

αἰσθάνομαι	P15	αἰσθήσομαι	F9	ἡσθόμην	A04	ἦσθημαι	PF6
Hes (ἐπ-); S		S		A		E	

RIVS

(αἶω)	P03)	αἶον	A04
αἰώω	P03		

(αἰσθάνομαι P15) ἡσθόμην A04/A12

It is tempting to interpret Homeric αἶον as an aorist (11 x ptc.; 5 x ind. II, 1 x opt., but 5 x pr. αἶεις in one formula) (Schulze 1888, Chantraine 1958, 1.311, 392). The pr. αἰώω is opposed to the zero grade aor. αἶον.

⁴² Myc. has a NH *ai-nu-me-no*, Αἰνυμένος, PY An 261.

⁴³ Myc. KN Sd 4401, PY Ta 707 *a-ja-me-no*, ἀγαμέμενος. But it is likely that a root *αἰ- 'inlay' must be assumed, for semantic reasons.

⁴⁴ The α is long in Attic trimeters (Veitch). Schulze (1888) reconstructs a pr. αἰώω to explain Hsch. αἰ- ἀκούει and ἀετέ- ἀκούσατε and E. HF 773 ἐπᾶειν (if from *ἐπαείειν). He also sees the origin of the pr. in the aor.

⁴⁵ ICS 10a, p. 407 *a-wi-je-so-ma-i*, ἀφῆσομαι, fut. with an η-suffix (cf. αἰσθήσομαι, οἰθήσομαι) to a pr. *ἀφείω < *ἀφείω < **h₂ueis-*. See Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.469.

⁴⁶ Hsch. αἰεῖς· ἀκούοις and αἰεῖς· ἀπρεπές. (αἰεῖς·) ἀκούεις. Κύπριοι (Latte gives the suppletion (αἰεῖς)).

⁴⁷ Hdt. 9.93.2 ἐπῆισε· ἐπῆσε α· ἐπῆσε D: ἐποίησεν SV.

The θ is a suffix (if it is not a root enlargement), possibly original in the aorist (A12), but it cannot be excluded that it was original in a present *ἀφῖσ-θ-ομαι, on which a new aorist was modelled.

ἀκαχμέμος 'sharp-edged'

PO: **h₂ek'-*

ἀκαχμέμος	PF2
H 11 [+ Hes Sc †]	

RIVS

ἀκαχμέμος	PF2
-----------	-----

ἀκούω 'hear'

**h₂ke/ou-(s)-*

ἀκούω	P29/P28	ἤκουσα	A07	ἀκήκοα	PF1
H 67		H 128		A	

ἀκεύω P29
LGort (ptc/dub);
Hsch⁴⁸

ἀκουσείω P28
S

ἀκούομαι	P29/P28	ἀκούσομαι	F1
H 1		H 2 ⁴⁹	

RIVS

ἀκούω	P29/P28	ἤκουσα	A07	(ἀκήκοα	PF1)
ἀκεύω	P29				

ἀκούομαι P29/P28

PF. ἀκήκοα is probably *Neubildung* according to Frisk. Cf. Beekes (1969) 120ff. however thinks it might be old.

ἀλάομαι 'wander'

PO: **h₂elh₂-* / **h₂leh₂-*

ἀλαίνω	P17
A	
ἡλάσσω	P22
H 2 †	

⁴⁸ According to Buck (1968), the meaning is 'take care of, act as guardian'; in the first edition he thinks that it stands for ἀχεύοντος 'disgrieving', as χ (and φ) are not distinguished from κ (and π) in this inscription. ἀκεύει· τηρεῖ (Cypr.) Hsch.

⁴⁹ In act. only as *f.l.* in this period. See Veitch *s.v. in fine*.

[ήλασκάω] P29

H 2 [+ hH †]

ἀλάομαι P26 ἀλήσομαι F1 ἀλησάμην A07 ἀλάλημαι (ἄ) PF2
 H 23 Hes Sc (ἀπ-/v1⁵⁰) † Hes Sc (ἀπ-/v1⁵¹) † H 16

ἀλήθην A11
 H 8 [+ A (ptc) †]

RIVS

ἀλάομαι P26

Schwyzler (1939) 1.682 thinks that ἀλάομαι is based on an athematic present. Frisk calls it an intensivum and so does Chantraine, who is less certain. 'Αλλάλημαι with a short second -α- must be young.

ἀλδαίνω 'nourish'

ἀλδαίνω P17

A (inf; ptc); E

(=cj⁵²) †

ἀλδήσκω P29

H 1 (ptc) †⁵³

RIVS

ἡλδανον A05/A13

H 2 †

ἡλδον A04

A (ptc) †

(ἡλδον A04)

The root is probably ἄλ- (cf. ἄν-αλ-τος).

ἀλέγω 'mind, heed; count among'

ORS: *h₂leg-

ἀλέγω P03

H 11

ἀλέγεσκον P23

Hes (lac⁵⁴) †

ἀλέγομαι P03

Pi †

RIVS

ἀλέγω P03

ἀλείφω 'anoint'

*h₂lei-bh-

ἀλείφω P03/P24 ἀλείψω F1 ἡλειψα A07

H 1 (προσ-); Hipp E (έξ-) †

H 7

ἀλείφομαι

(ἡ)ἀλειψάμην

Arch P03/P24

H 3; Ar A07

ἀλείφθην A11

A (inf/έξ-); E (opt+

ptc/έξ-)

RIVS

ἀλείφω P03/P24

ἡλειψα A07

ἀλείφομαι

ἡλειψάμην A07

P03/P24

Cf. ἄλίνω.

ἀλέξω 'ward off'

*h₂lek-

ἀλέξω P25

H 8 (inf); Pi (ptc) †

ἀλεξήσω

F9

(ἡ)ἄλαλκον A06

H 7 †

H 15; Hsch

ἀλαλκήσω

F9

ἄλκον A04

H 1 (fl⁵⁵) †Pi (=cj⁵⁶) †

ἀλέξεσα A08

H 2 (opt) †

ἄλεξα A07

A (opt/ἀπ-) †

ἄλκαθον A12

A (inf/v1⁵⁸) [= S

(inf) †]

ἀλκάθω P29

A (inf/v1⁵⁷) [= S

(inf) †]

ἀλέξομαι P25

H 3 (sj; ptc); Hes

ἀλέξομαι

F1

ἀλεξάμην A07

S †

H 4 (inf)

ἀλεξήσομαι

F9

Hdt (ptc) †

RIVS

ἀλέξω P25

ἡλαλκον A06

(ἀλκάθω P29)

(ἄλκαθον A12)

⁵⁰ Hes. Sc. 409 ἀπαλήσεται et Σ al.: -ήσατο m.⁵¹ See previous note.⁵² E. Fr. 668 ἀλδαίνει Musg.: ἀλγόνει.⁵³ Intransitive.⁵⁴ Hes. Fr. 116.4 (not in OCT) ἀλέγεσκ[.⁵⁵ Od. 10.288 ἀλαλκήσει (Vulg.; Wolf, Bekk.) for sj. aor. ἀλάλκην (first reading not in OCT).⁵⁶ Pi. O. 10.105 ἔλκε (Maas: ἔλαλκε mss.).⁵⁷ A. Fr. 411 ἀλκαθῆιν; v.l. ἀλκάθην = S. Fr. 996 Radt.⁵⁸ See preceding note.

ἀλέξομαι	P25	ἀλεξάμην	A07
ἀλέομαι 'avoid, shun'		ORS: * <i>h₂leu-</i>	
ἀλεύω	P03	ἀλεύσω	F1
A (iprv/vl ⁵⁹) †		S (fr. inc. ⁶⁰) †	A (iprv) †
ἀλύσκω	P21	ἀλύξω	F1
H 2 (ptc) †		H 3	H 29
ἀλυσκάνω	P15		
<i>hH</i> + Hes †			
ἀλεύομαι	P03	ἡλευάμην	A03
H 1		H 28	
ἀλέομαι	P03	ἡλεάμην	A03
H 1 [+Thgn †]		H 15 (sj; opt; iprv; inf)	
	ἀλύξομαι	F1	ἡλυξάμην A07
	Hes (cj ⁶¹) †	S (sj/έξ-/=cj ⁶²) †	
RIVS			
ἀλύσκω	P21		
ἀλεύομαι	P03	ἡλευάμην	A03
'Αλεεῖνω is a Greek innovation, as is ἡλυξω with a velar in the suffix. Pr. ἀλεύομαι is the older form of ἀλέομαι, just as the aor. ἡλευάμην > ἡλεάμην.			
ἀλέω 'grind'		* <i>h₂elh₁-</i>	
ἀλέω	P03	ἄλεσσα	A07
Hdt (κατ-); Ar		H 1 (κατά/tm) †	
(opt(?) ⁶³ ; ptc)			
RIVS			
		ἀλήλεσμαι	PF5
		Hdt (ptc) †	
		ἄλεσσα	A07

'Αλέω probably replaces an older athematic present.

ἀλθαίνω 'heal'		* <i>h₂el-dh-</i>	
	ἀλθήσομαι	F9	ἡλθόμην A04
	H 1 (ἀπ-) †		H 1 †
RIVS			
		(ἡλθόμην	A04)
The θ is probably a -present ?- suffix, cf. ἀλθαίνω.			
ἀλίνω 'anoint'		* <i>h₂li-</i>	
ἀλίνω	P19		
Hsch (inf)			
		ἀλαλισμαι	PF2
		inscr (Cyp. V BC)	
		(ptc/iv-) ⁶⁴	

RIVS

(ἀλίνω P19)

Originally a nasal present: cf. Lat. *linō* and Skt. *linati* (grammarians). With present suffix or root enlargement: ἀλείφω, q.v.

ἀλίσκομαι 'be taken' ⁶⁵		* <i>uleh₃-</i>	
ἀλίσκω	P21	ἦλων ⁶⁶	A01/A13
Hsch		H 18	έάλωκα PF5/PF4
			Pi (ptc); A (vl); Hdt † ⁶⁷
ἀλίσκομαι	P21	ἀλώσομαι	F1/F8
Alc		Thgn (ptc); S	
ἀνᾱλώω	P29	ἀνᾱλώσω	F1/F8
A		E †	ἀνήλωσα A07
			S †
ἀνᾱλίσκω	P21		
Pi (ptc); E			

⁵⁹ A. Pr. 568 ἄλεν', & δᾶ: ἀλενάδα, and many other readings; see OCT/ BT.

⁶⁰ S. Fr. 269 d 17 Radt ἀλευσομεν.

⁶¹ Hes. Op. 363 ἀλέζεται: ἀλύζεται Byz. sch. Lycophr. 1396.

⁶² S. Aj. 656 ἐξαλύξομαι Hsch. E 3546: ἐξαλεύσομαι codd. plerique: ἐξαλέξομαι West (ἐξαλέξομαι O^{ac}).

⁶³ Ar. fr. dub. 929 ἀλέοιμι (Todd: "an sub ἀλεαίνω ponendum?" 'to make warm'). Ar. Fr. 282 K.-A. καταλῶ is given in a list of presents.

⁶⁴ ICS 217, 26 ἰναλαλισμένα is probably from the early V BC.

⁶⁵ The F has been attested in IG 9(2) 1226 φαλ[ί]σσκεται (Thess.) and IG 5(2) 351.7 φαλόντι[ο]ς (Stymphalus, III BC).

⁶⁶ Attic has an older form ἔδλων < *έφᾱλων

⁶⁷ Pi ἄλ: A. 4a 30 ἔδλων: πέπλων ut vid. POxy. Hdt. ἀλκόμεν etc.

		ἀνήλωμαι	PF5
		E †	
	ἀνᾱλωθήσομαι F7	ἀνηλώθην	A11
	E †	A (ptc); E †	
RIVS			
		ἦλων	A01/A13
ἀλίσκομαι	P21		
ἀλιταίνω 'sin'		ORS: * <i>h₂leit-</i>	
[ἀλιτραίνω P17]		ἦλιτον	A04
Hes (v1 ⁶⁸) †		H 1	
ἀλιταίνομαι P17		ἡλιτόμην	A04
Hes (v1 ⁶⁹) †		H 5 (opt; sj; inf) †	
		ἡλιτηνόμεν	A07
		Hes (sj/v1 ⁷⁰) †	ἀλιτήμενος PF6
			H 1 ⁷¹ †
RIVS			
		ἦλιτον	A04
		ἡλιτόμην	A04
ἄλλομαι 'spring, leap'		* <i>seh₂l-</i>	
ἄλλομαι P19		ἡλόμην	A04
H (cp); <i>hH</i> (v1);		H 1 (sj); A (cp/v1 ⁷² ;	
IncLesb ⁷²		ptc)	
		ἡλάμην	A07
		H 2 (έσ-) + 1 (sj); E	

⁶⁸ Hes. has also ἀλιτραίνω (*Op.* 241), 'doublet du verbe -αίνω, créé sur ἀλιτρός pour des raisons de métrique' (Hofinger's index, s.v.). See also next note.

⁶⁹ Hes. *Op.* 330 ἀλιταίνητ' corr. Rzsch: ἀλιταίνεται Π11 ο EtM s.v.: ἀλι]τήνεται Π33:]αι Π5. ἀλι]τήνεται = aor. sj., according to the New Suppl. on LSJ.

⁷⁰ See note on ἀλιταίνομαι.

⁷¹ Veitch gives the accent of a pf. ptc.: ἀλιτημένος. See Chantraine (1958) 1.421, who interprets it as a perfect with an Aeolic accent, as the ancient grammarians do.

⁷² *HCer.* 175 ἄλλοντ'(αι): ἄλλ- M (not in OCT); Inc. Lesb. = Sa. or Alc.

⁷³ A. *Pe.* 516 ἐνήλουν: ἐνήλλουν plurimi. For S. *OR* 1311 the reading ἐξήλουν is now accepted for ἐξήλλουν in C.

ἄλσο/ ἄλτο A01
H 51+2⁷⁴

RIVS

ἄλλομαι P19 ἄλσο/ ἄλτο A01

For pr. ἄλλομαι cf. Lat. *saliō*. The athematic aor. is probably the oldest.

ἀλύω 'be deeply stirred, be beside oneself or perplexed' PO: **h₂leu-*

ἀλύσσω P29

H 1 (ptc) †

ἀλύω P03/P19

H 5⁷⁵

ἀλάλῳμαι PF2
Hsch (inf)

RIVS

ἀλύω P03/P19

Pr. ἀλύσσω is a *ye/o-* derivation from a stem with a *κ-* suffix: cf. fut. ἀλύξω and ἀλυκτέω.

ἀλφάνω 'bring in, yield'

**h₂lg^{wh}-*

ἀλφάνω P15 ἀλφήσω F9 ἡλφον A04

E Hsch (έξ-) H 4 †

ἀλφαίνω P17

Hsch

ἄλφω P03

Hsch (έξ-)

RIVS

ἡλφον A04

ἄμαρτάνω 'miss the mark, fail'

OIVS: **h₂mert-*

ἄμαρτάνω P15

H 3

ἡμβροτον A04 ἡμάρτηκα PF6

H 10 [+Sa; Alc S (ptc); Hdt

(ptc) †]

(ἦ)ἄμαρτον A04

H 24; Thgn

⁷⁴ Sj. with short vowel (ᾶ-)ἄλεται, cf. sj. (ᾶ-)ἄληται, which belong to ἡλάμην but also to ἡλόμην.

⁷⁵ ὤ in Homer except at the end of the verse: *Od.* 9.398 ἄλῳν; ὤ in Trag.

ἀμαρτήσομαι
F1/F9
H 1 (inf); S

ἡμάρτημαι PF6
S (ptc) [+ E (ptc) †]

RIVS

(ἀμαρτάνω P15)

ἡμβροτον /
ἡμαρτον A04

Ἡμβροτον has the Aeolic vocalization of the vocalic *r*, a development *-VμπV- to -VμπρV-, and thirdly, either it is a result of psilosis or it is an older form without the aspiration. The -τ- could have its origin in a lost present (*LfgE*).

ἀμάω¹⁷⁶ 'mow'

**h₂mh₁-* / **h₂m(h₁)-eh₂-* ?

ἀμάω P03/P19 ἀμήσω F1 (ἥ)ᾗμησα A07
H 2 Hes H 5 (ptc; ind/cp);
Hes

ἀμάομαι P03/P19 ἀμάσομαι F1 ἀμησάμην (ᾱ-) ἡμημαι PF5
Hes S † A07 S (ptc/έξ-) †
Hes (opt) [+ Hdt
(sj/vl) †]

RIVS

ἀμάω P03/P19 ἡμησα A07
ἀμάομαι P03/P19 ἀμησάμην (ᾱ-) A07

ἀμάω 2 'gather'

PO: **semH-*

ἀμάω P03/P19 ἀμήσω F1 (ἥ)ᾗμησα A07
S (κατά/tm) † Ar (έξ-) E (inf/δι-/vl) †⁷⁷
ἀμάομαι P03/P19 ἀμήσομαι F1 (ἥ)ᾗμησάμην A07
Hes † E (inf/έξ-/vl) †⁷⁸ H 3 (ptc; ind/cp)

RIVS

ἀμάομαι P03/P19 ἡμησάμην A07

ἀμβλακίσκω, see ἀμπλακίσκω

ἀμείβω '(ex)change; M also do in return, answer' OIVS: **h₂meig^w-*

ἀμείβω	P03	ἀμείψω	F1	(ἥ)ᾗμειψα	A07
H 4		H 1 (έπ-); A ⁷⁹		H 1 (sj/έπ-); <i>hH</i> (ᾱ);	
				A (=cj; lac); Pi ⁸⁰	
ἀμείβομαι	P03	ἀμείψομαι	F1	ἡμειψάμην	A07
H 281		Arch (έπ-); A		H 10 ⁸¹	
		ἀμειφθήσομαι F7		ἀμείφθην	A11
		Hsch		Pi †	

RIVS

ἀμείβω	P03	ἡμειψα	A07
ἀμείβομαι	P03	ἡμειψάμην	A07

ἀμέλγω 'milk'

**h₂melg⁻-*

ἀμέλγω	P03	ἡμελξα	A07
H 5		A (έξ-); Hdt (sj	
		/vl ⁸²); E (ptc) †	

ἀμέλγομαι	P03	ἡμελγμαι	PF2
H 1 (ptc) [+Ar		E (ptc/έξ-) †	
(vl ⁸³) †]			

RIVS

ἀμέλγω	P03
ἀμέλγομαι	P03

Cf. OHG *melchan*, OE *melcan* for ἀμέλγω. There is evidence to support an athematic present flection; see Frisk and the literature he cites.

⁷⁹ *Il.* 6.230 ἐπαμείβομεν ind. fut or sj. aor. with a short vowel.

⁸⁰ *Il.* 6.230 ἐπαμείβομεν ind. fut or sj. aor; *hCer.* 275 ᾗμειπεν (ᾱ); *A. Fr.* 99.6 ἡμειψα Weil: εμειψε Pap.; POxy. 2256, 9a, 9 ἡμ[ειψε (-ψατο ?)]; *Pi. P.* 5.38 ᾗμειπεν (ᾱ).

⁸¹ Co. ἀμίνατο.

⁸² Hdt. 4.2.2 ἀμέλξωσι: ἀμέλγωσι a.

⁸³ Ar. *Eg.* 326 ἀμέλγει R: -εις cett.

⁷⁶ Veitch combines ἀμάω 1 and 2.

⁷⁷ E. *Ba.* 709 διαμῶσαι LP: λικμῶσαι suprascr. I.

⁷⁸ E. *Cy.* 236 ἐξαμήσεσθαι: v.l. ἐξαμήσασθαι.

ἀμέργω⁸⁴ 'pluck'ORS: **h₂merg-*

ἀμέργω P03 ἀμέρξω F1
 Sa (ptc) [+ Ar (ptc) E (ptc) †
 †]
RIVS
 ἀμέργω P03

ἀμέρδω + ἀμείρω 'deprive'

ORS: **h₂mer-(d)-*

ἀμέρδω P03/P24
 H 2 [+ Hes †]⁸⁵
 μέρδω P03/P24
 Hsch †
 ἀμέρδομαι P03/P24
 H 1 †

ἀμείρω P19
 Pi (inf) †
 ἀμείρομαι P19
 H 1 (fl); Hes (cp/vl)
 †⁸⁶

ἡμέρθην A11
 H 1 (sj) †
 μέρθην A11
 Hsch (ptc) †

RIVS

ἀμέρδω P03/P24
 ἀμέρδομαι P03/P24

ἀμείρω P19
 ἀμείρομαι P19

ἡμερσα A07

ἀμεύομαι 'surpass, excel'

ORS: **h₂meu-*

ἄμευσα A07
 Alcm (?); Pi (inf/>
 cj); Hsch (inf/παρ-)⁸⁷
 ἀμεύσομαι F1
 Pi (inf/vl; inf/=cj); ἀμευσάμην A07
 παρ-) †⁸⁸ Alcm (?); Pi (inf/vl;
 inf/=cj); Hsch (inf)⁸⁹

RIVS

ἄμευσα A07
 ἀμευσάμην A07

ἀμπλακίσκω + ἀμβλακίσκω 'miss, lose; err' OIVS: **h₂melk-* ?

ἡμπλακον A04⁹⁰
 Sim
 ἡμβλακον A04
 Arch [+Ib (ptc) †
 ἡπλακον A04 ἡμπλάκημαι PF2
 E (ptc/=cj⁹¹) † A †

RIVS

ἡμπ/βλακον A04

ἀμύνω 'keep off, defend, succour'

PO: **h₂meu-* ?

ἀμύνω P19 ἀμυνέω F2 ἡμῦνα A07
 H 63 Hdt H 7+8⁹²
 ἡμύναθον A12
 S (inf); Ar (ipv)

⁸⁴ Not in Veitch.⁸⁵ The Homeric forms are not mentioned in Gehring's index *s.v.*⁸⁶ H. *Od.* 17.322 ἀποαίνονται: ἀπαμείρεται Plat. *Leg.* 777A (Athen. 264E). Hes. *Th.* 801; *Op.* 578 ἀπαμείρεται: *v.l.* ἀπομείρεται.⁸⁷ Alcm. 3, *Fr.* 11.4 ἀμευσα[can be active or middle. Pi. *Fr.* 23 Maehler ἀμεύσεσθαι: ἀμεύσαι codd.: ἀμεύσασθαι in 263 Bergk (based on Hsch.); also in Hsch. LSJ give a reading ἀμεύσεσθε for this fragment.⁸⁸ Pi. *P.* 1.45 ἀμεύσασθ'(αι) C^bG: ἀμεύσεσθ'(αι) C^aEFH; Pi. *Fr.* 23 Maehler ἀμεύσεσθαι: ἀμεύσαι codd.: ἀμεύσασθαι in 263 Bergk (based on Hsch.). LSJ give a reading ἀμεύσεσθε for this fragment.⁸⁹ See note 87 for Alcm.; see previous note for Pi. LSJ give a reading ἀμεύσεσθε for this fragment.⁹⁰ The cj. by Hartung ἡμπλόκηκας in S. *Aj.* 922 (for ἡμπόληκας) is not mentioned in the OCT.⁹¹ E. *IA* 124 λέκτρων ἀπλακῶν Scaliger (λέκτρων) et Burney: λέκτρ' ἀμπλακῶν L^K vel Tr^I: λέκτρ***πλακῶν L*; E. *Alc.* 242 ἀπλακῶν Wak.: ἀμπλακῶν LP: -ῶν BV.⁹² For 8 forms the ipf. and aor. are morphologically identical. Gehring sees them as aor.

ἀμύνομαι	P19	ἀμυνέομαι	F2	(ή)ἀμύνάμην	A07
H 20		Hdt (v1 ⁹³); Ar		H 6 (opt; inf); S	
				ήμυνάθόμην	A12
				A (ipn); E (opt) †	

RIVS

(ἀμύνω P19)

(ἀμύνομαι P19)

The nasal was originally a present suffix (in present followed by a *ye/o*-suffix).ἀμύσσομαι 'scratch, tear' PO: **h₂meug-* / **h₂meugh-*

ἀμύσσω	P19	ἀμύξω	F1		
H 1		H 1 †			
ἀμύσσομαι	P19			(ή-)ἀμυξάμην	A07
A				H 1 (κατ-α-) †	

RIVS

ἀμύσσω P19

ἀνδάνω 'please, delight' + ἡδομαι 'enjoy oneself' **sweh₂d-*

ἀνδάνω	P16	ἀδήσω	F9	εὐᾶδον / ᾶδον (ᾶ)	ἔαδα	PF2
H 25		Hdt †		H 9 ⁹⁴	A04	H 2 (ptc) †
ἄδῶ	P29			φεφάδεκα	PF6	
Hsch ⁹⁵				inscr (Locr. V BC)		(ptc) † ⁹⁶
				ᾶδικα	PF6	
				Hipp †		

ἦσα A07

Anacr (=cj⁹⁷) †

ἡδομαι	P03	ἡσάμην	A07	[ἔσμενος	
Myc ⁹⁸ (ptc); Sem		H 1 †		H 5 ⁹⁹	PF1/PF5]
	ἡσθήσομαι	F7	ἡσθην	A11	
	S		S		

RIVS

(ἀνδάνω	P16)	εὐᾶδον / ᾶδον (ᾶ)	ἔαδα	PF2
			A04	

ἡδομαι P03 ἡσάμην A07
 The pr. ἡδομαι has an exact parallel in Skt. *svādate* (*hapax*).

ἄνῡμι 'effect, accomplish'

**senh₂-*

ἀνύω (ῡ)	P08	ἀνύσω	F1	ἦνυσα	A07
H 3? ¹⁰⁰		S		H 6	
ἄνω	P11	ἀνύω	F1/F5	(ἦ)ἄνυσσα	A07
H 1 ¹⁰¹		H 2-3 (έξ-) † ¹⁰²		hH (ptc/vl); Hes (sj;	
				ptc); Pi (=cj) ¹⁰³ †	

[ἄνῡμι] P06

[Theocr.] ¹⁰⁴

ἀνύτω P24

A (ξυν-/vl); S ¹⁰⁵

ἄνυμαι P06

ἦνυσάμην A07

Myc ¹⁰⁶; H 1

A

ἀνύομαι P08

Pi

⁹⁸ Myc. PY Vn 130 *wa-do-me-no*, prob. as NH *Fāδόμενος*. Forms with *f* also exist in Boeotian and Hsch (γάδεται· ἡδεται for *φάδεται*).

⁹⁹ See Veitch ("perhaps [...] with change of aspirate and accent for ἡσμένος"); I see this as a separate.

¹⁰⁰ See future.

¹⁰¹ The α is long in Homer, but see ἄνομαι. Cf. φθίνω < *φθίνω (cf. φθινό-θ-ω).

¹⁰² Present as future? Lost intervocalic sigma? According to some, ἀνύω II. 4.56 also belongs here.

¹⁰³ *HMerc.* 337 ἀνύσας; ἀνύσας DM (not in OCT). Pi. P. 12.11 αὔσε: ἄνυσεν Σ^π: ἄνυσεν Boeckh.

¹⁰⁴ Theocritus 7.10 has 1p ipf. ἄνυμες; Doric. Theocritus does not belong to our corpus, but this form is the active parallel of ἄνυμαι, from which ἀνύω can be derived.

¹⁰⁵ A. Ag. 1123 ξυνανύτει: -εἰ codd.: -ί primitiv M (not in a.c. OCT).

¹⁰⁶ Myc. PY Jn 389 *a₂-nu-me-no*, interpreted as 'Ἀρνυμένος s.v. ἄρνυμαι by Chadwick-Baumbach (1963), has been corrected to 'Ἀνυμένος NH by Baumbach (1971) to athematic ἄνυμι (ἀνύω).

⁹³ Hdt. 8.143.1 ἀμυνέμεθα: ἀμύνεσθαι C; 8.74.2 ἀμύνεσθαι: ἀμύνασθαι C: ἀμυνέεσθαι DR; 3.155.5 ἀμυνέντων: ἀμυνούντων L (-οῦνται D).

⁹⁴ Hdt. has ἔαδε.

⁹⁵ Hsch. ἄδῶ· ἀρέσκω ed. Latte, LSJ; ἄδῶ Veitch.

⁹⁶ *IG* 9 (1).334 *φεφάδεῖσθα* Locris (early V BC, Buck 1968, 248).

⁹⁷ Anacr. *Fr.* 476 Page = 148 B. (Pollux) ἦσε Bergk, Page: ἦσε codd. AC: ἦσον FS.

ἄνομαι	P11		
H 4 ¹⁰⁷			
ἀνύτομαι	P24	ἀνύσσομαι	F1
A †		H 1 (inf) †	
		ἡνύσθη	A11
		Hes Sc (ἐπ-) † ¹⁰⁸	

RIVS

ἄνῡμι	P06
ἄνυμαι	P06

'Anu- functions as the stem, cf. Skt. *sanóti* 'to win', but Hitt. *sanh-zi* points to a laryngeal. The Attic forms often have the original aspiration (cf. Myc. *a₂-nu-me-no*, 'Ἀνυμενός), while the Homeric forms show *psilosis*. The *t*-suffix must be a Greek innovation; perhaps it was originally a θ (*ἀνύθω > *ἀνύτω). Note the two types of thematization: ἀνύ-ω and ἄν-ω < *ἄνF-ω.

ἀνώγω, ἡμί 'command, order', 'say' **h₁eg*-'

ἡμί (ῆ)	P01						
H 90							
ἀνώγω	P03/P29	ἀνώξω	F1	ἡνώξα	A07	ἄνωγα	PF1
H 40 + 34 ¹⁰⁹		H 1 †		H 2 (sj; inf); Hes		H 69 + 34	
				Sc †			
						ἄνωγμαι	PF1
						Hsch	

RIVS

ἡμί	P01			ἄνωγα	PF1
-----	-----	--	--	-------	-----

The pr. ἀνώγω (from which the aor. is derived) finds its origin in the perfect (see Ch.); the present ἡμί is based on the old ipf. 3s. ῆ 'he said'

¹⁰⁷ The α is long in Homer, but short in *Il.* 18.473 ἄνωτο in *thesi*.

¹⁰⁸ Hsch. (δ/-inf).

¹⁰⁹ For 34 forms the ipf. and pf. are morphologically identical. The present is secondary, based on the perfect.

ἀπαφίσκω 'cheat, beguile'

OIVS: *h₂eb^h*- ?

ἀπαφίσκω		ἥπαφον	A06
P21/P22		H 4 (παρά/tm)	
H 1 [+ Hes (ptc/ἐξ-)]			
†]			
ἀπάφω	P03	(ῆ)ἀπάφησα	A08
hH (ptc/ἐξ-/v1 ¹¹⁰) †		hH (ἐξ-) †	
		ἥπαφόμην	A06
		H 3 (opt) †	

RIVS

ἥπαφον	A06
ἥπαφόμην	A06

Pr. ἀπαφίσκω must be based on the aor. (Ch.; probably so, Fr.).

ἀπολαύω 'enjoy'

PO: **leh₂u*- ?

ἀπολαύω	P03/P19	ἀπέλανσα	A07	ἀπολέλανκα	PF4
E (inf; ptc); Ar		Hdt (inf); E ¹¹¹		Ar	
		ἀπολαύσομαι	F1		
		Ar			

RIVS

ἀπολαύω	P03/P19	ἀπέλανσα	A07
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ἀπουρ- 'take away'

OIVS: **urh₂*- ?

ἀπηύρων	P26/P29	ἀπουρήσω	F1	ἀπηύρᾱς	A01
H 6 [+ Hes †] ¹¹²		H 1 (v1 ¹¹³) †		H 30 ¹¹⁴	

¹¹⁰ *HAp.* 379 ἐξαπάφουσα codd. preter M.: ἐξαπαφούσα Baumeister, Abel (the first reading is not mentioned in the a.c. of the OCT edition).

¹¹¹ Reiske's cj. in *Ar. Av.* 1358 ἀπελαυσάμην is not accepted in the editions I have seen.

¹¹² It is difficult to fit this verb into a scheme: 2s ἀπηύρᾱς, 3s ἀπηύρᾱ, ptc. ἀπηύρᾱς are athematic aorists, while the 1s and 3p are formed after the ipf. ἐτίμων.

¹¹³ *Il.* 22.489 ἀπουρίσσουσιν: v.l. ἀπουρήσουσιν various mss.

¹¹⁴ With lengthened augment.

ἀπουράμην A01
Hes Sc (ptc); A
(v1¹¹⁵) †

RIVS

ἀπό(φ)ερσα A07

ἀπηύρας A01

There seem to be two stems: *uer- and *ur-eh₂-. Middle ἀπουράμενος is secondary (Ch.). The augment in ἀπηύρας is unexplained: influence of εἶδον / ἦδρον?

ἀραρίσκω 'join, fit together'

*h₂er-

ἀραρίσκω	P22	ἄρσω	FI	ἥρᾱρον	A06	ἄρηρα	PF1
H 1 †		Hsch		H 10 (cp/ῆ-)		Myc (ptc); H 53 ¹¹⁶	
				ἥρσα	A07		
				H 7 (cp ¹¹⁷) †			
				ἄράρα(ι)	A13		
				Hsch (inf) ¹¹⁸			
				ἡρσάμην	A07		
				Hes Sc (ptc) †			
				(ῆ)ἄρμην	A01	ἄρήρεμαι	
				H 3 (ptc) ¹¹⁹		PF5/(A06)	
						Hes (sj/προσ-) † ¹²⁰	
				(ῆ)ἄρθην	A11		
				H 1 ¹²¹ †			

¹¹⁵ A. Pr. ἐπηύρου Elmsl., -ρω M., ἀπηύρω rell.; Od. 4.646 ἀπηύρωτο has been abandoned long ago.

¹¹⁶ Pf. ἄρᾱρῶ (H.; Hes.) is older than ἀρηρῶ in Hes. The latter has the η from ἀρηρῶς < *ἄραρῶς. Archilochus has a plpf. ἡρήρεισθα. Myc. has a-ra-ru-ja KN Sd 0401, Sd 0403+, a-ra-ru-wo-a KN Ra 1541, Ra 1543, Ra 1548 and a-ra-ru-wo-ja KN Sd 0408, prob. for a-ra-ru-ja. Medio-passive meaning.

¹¹⁷ Simplex ind. ἄρσα, ῆρσα in compounds.

¹¹⁸ Latte ἀράραι.

¹¹⁹ According to Veitch possibly syncopated: ἡρόμην, but usually seen as an athematic participle. Fr. and Ch. do not attribute it to a specific time in their etymological dictionaries, but in his *GrH*. Ch. includes it among the aorists. The *Lfgre* says that it is usually seen as an aor., but that the meaning (*Zustand*) points to a pf. without reduplication or a pr. (cf. κείμενος). This latter interpretation is interesting in the light of the acrostatic middle.

¹²⁰ West, in his commentary on Hes. Op. 431 προσᾱρήρεται: "short vowel sj. *prima facie* of the perfect, alternatively of a reduplicated aorist with irregular lengthening of the stem on the model of the perfect."

¹²¹ Gehring gives ἄρθεν (3p) in his index to Homer (not in OCT).

RIVS

ἥρμην P01/A01

ἥρᾱρον A06 ἄρηρα PF1
ῆρσα A07
ῆρμην A01/P01

The rare pr. ἀραρίσκω is based on the aor. For ἥρμην (ἄρμενος), see note.

ἀρέσκω 'make good, please'

ORS: *h₂erh₁-

ἀρέσκω	P21			ῆρεσα	A07
Bias				H 2 (inf); S	
ἀρέσκομαι	P21	ἀρέσσομαι	FI	ῆρεσσάμην	A07
Hdt [+ E (ipn) †]		H 3 †		H 5 (ipn; ptc; inf/	
				ἀπ-) [+ Thgn (ptc)	
				†]	
		ἀρέσομαι	FI	(ῆ)ἀρεσσάμην	A07
		A †		H 1 (ipn); Hes Sc	
				(>cj ¹²²) †	
				ῆρέσθην	A11
				S (opt/>cj) † ¹²³	

RIVS

ῆρεσα A07
ῆρεσσάμην A07

ἀρήγω¹²⁴ 'aid; ward off'

OIVS: *h₂reh₁g-

ἀρήγω	P03	ἀρήξω	FI	(ῆ)ἄρηξα	A07
H 16		H 4 (inf); A		H 1 (inf); A (ipn); S	
				(ptc)	

RIVS

ἀρήγω P03

ἀρκέω 'ward off'

*h₂erk-

ἀρκέω	P19/P03	ἀρκέσω	FI	ἤρκεσα	A07
H 1		H 2		H 9	

¹²² Hes. Sc. 255 ἀρέσαντο et ΣΣ²: ἀρέσαντο Peppmueller.

¹²³ S. Ant. 500 ἀρεσθείη: ἀρεσθείην Hermann: ἀρέστ' εἴη Elmsley.

¹²⁴ Not in Veitch.

ἀρκέομαι P19/P03
Hdt (inf) †

RIVS

ἀρκέω P19/P03

ἤρκεσάμην A07
A (fl)¹²⁵

ἤρκεσα A07

ἀρνέομαι 'deny; refuse'

ORS: **h₂r-(n)-es-*

ἀρνέομαι P14
H 6

ἀρνήσομαι F1
A

ἀρνηθήσομαι F7
S (ἀπ-) †

ἤρνησάμην A07
H 4 (opt; inf); Hdt
(ptc/έξ-); E (sj) †

ἤρνηθην A11
S (ἀπ-)

RIVS

ἀρνέομαι P14

ἄρνυμαι 'win, gain'

**h₂er-*

ἄρνυμαι P06
H 5

ἄρέομαι F2
Pi¹²⁶

(ἡ)ἄρόμην A04
H 33; Sim

ἡρόμην A07
H 8

RIVS

ἄρνυμαι P06

ἡρόμην A04
ἡρόμην A07

For the pr. cf. Arm. *aṛnum*, and perhaps Av. *əṛənan-* and Hitt. *arnumi*. Probably the same root as ἀραρίσκω.

ἄρόω 'plough'

**h₂erh₃-*

ἄρόω P19/P03
H 1¹²⁷

ἡροσα A07
Hes (sj); Pi (inf); S †

ἄρηρα PF2
Hes (ptc/προ/vl)¹²⁸ †

ἄρομι P01

Hes (inf/vl)¹²⁹ †

ἄρόομαι P19/P03
S (inf); Hsch

ἄράσομαι F1
*TabHeracl.*¹³⁰ †

ἀρήρομαι PF2
H 1 (ptc) [+ Hdt
(ptc/vl) †]

ἡρόθην A11
A (=cj¹³¹); S †

RIVS

ἄρόω P19/P03

ἄρομι P01

ἡροσα A07

ἀρήρομαι PF2

ἄσμενος 'well-pleased, glad'

PO: **nes-* ?

ἄσμενος A13
H 5 (ptc)¹³²

RIVS

ἄσμενος A13

ἄσπαίρω 'pant, grasp'

PO: **h₂sperh₁-* ?

ἄσπαίρω P19

H 12

RIVS

ἄσπαίρω P19

ἄτέμβω 'maltreat, afflict'

PO: **h₂temb-* / **h₂tengw-* ?

ἄτέμβω P03

H 3 †

ἄτέμβομαι P03

H 5 †

¹²⁵ A. Eu. 213 ἡργάσω Rutherford (εἰργ- iam Wordsworth): ἡρκέσω codd.

¹²⁶ Veitch thinks that the fut. and aor. of this verb are supplied by ἀίρομαι; Ch. thinks confusion between the two verbs more likely.

¹²⁷ Ch.: originally an athematic present.

¹²⁸ Hes. Op. 490 πρωιρότῃ Kirchhoff: προηρότῃ C (η in ras.) D: -αρηρότῃ (-τι) Φ: -αρότῃ Pr. ut vid.: πρωτηρότῃ Byz. (S) Ammon. Diff. s.v. ὄψέ.

¹²⁹ Hes. Op. 22 ἀρόμεναι: lengthened to v.l. ἀρώμεναι: ἀρόμμεναι Gal. (cf. ἵμεναι (ῖ) alongside ἵμεναι, under the influence of ἔμμεναι. Cf. also the Aeolic inf. καλήμεναι, φορήμεναι).

¹³⁰ Tab. Heracl. 1.113: vocal harmony; cf. Cret. ἀρατρον.

¹³¹ A. Su. οὔνεκ' ἡρόθη Heath: οὖν ἐκκληρώθη M.

¹³² Perhaps to φαυδάνω, but there are no traces of a *f* or aspiration. The sigma may point to an athematic sigmatic aorist. The form **ns-s-menos*, reconstructed by Wackernagel (to νέομαι) is without parallel in Greek. Veitch considers a relation to ἡδομαι possible. Ruijgh proposes restoration of the -σ- after ind. *ἄστο (1991-96, 2.156).

RVS

ἀτέμβω P03

ἀτέμβομαι P03

ἀτόζομαι 'be bewildered'

PO: **h₂tug-* ?

ἀτόζομαι P19

H 10 (ptc); Pi

ἀτύχθην A11

H 1 (ptc) †

RVS

ἀτόζομαι P19

αὔω/αὔω 'kindle'

PO: **h₂eus-* ?

αὔω, αὔω P03/P19

αὐσῶ

F4

αὔσα/αὔσα A07

H 1 (sj/vl¹³³); Hdt

Alcm (κατ-) †

S (sj/προσ-/vl¹³⁴);

(έν-)

Hsch (inf/κατ- +

καθ-; ipv/έν-/Cypg)

αὔομαι P03/P19

Ar (ptc)

RVS

αὔω, αὔω P03/P19

ἄχθομαι 'be loaded, be vexed'

PO: **h₂egh-* / **h₂ed^hgh-*¹³⁵ ?

ἤχθησα A07

Hsch (ptc)

ἄχθομαι P24

ἄχθέσομαι

F1

H 6

Ar

ἤχθέσθην A11

A (sj); Hdt (ptc/

vl¹³⁶); Ar (ptc)

RVS

ἄχθομαι P24

ἄχνομαι / ἄχεύω 'be troubled'

**h₂g^h-eu-*

ἄχεύω P03/P19

ἤκαχον A06

H 11 (ptc)

H 3

ἄχέω P03

ἀκαχήσω

F9

ἀκάχησα A08

H 7 (ptc) [+ Hes Sc

hH †

H 1 †

(ptc/vl¹³⁷) †]

ἄχομαι P03

(ἡ)ἀκαχόμεν A06

ἀκάχημαι PF6

H 2 [+ Adesp. Lyr.

H 5 †

H 19

†]

ἄχνομαι P06

ἀκηχέ-

PF6

H 59

H 2 (ptc) [+ hH

(ptc) †]¹³⁸

ἀκαχέδαται PF5

H 1 †

RVS

(ἄχεύω P03/P19)

ἤκαχον A06

ἄχνομαι P06

ἤκαχόμεν A06

Pr. ἄχομαι is secondary. Ἀχεύων may point to an older *ἄχευμι (cf. ἄχ-ν-υ-μαι); ἄχέων may have a different treatment of the -ευ- (Fr./Ch.), or it may have a suffix *-eh₁-. The aor., however, does not have the *u*-suffix.

βαίνω 'go, walk'

**g^{wm}-* / **g^{weh₂}-*βαίνω¹³⁹ P19

βήσω

F1

ἔβην A01

βέβηκα PF4

H 86

H 1 (inf/έπι-); Pi

H 454

H 51

(προ-)¹⁴⁰

βαίνεσκον P23

βιβῶ

F2

ἔβησα A07

βέβα-

PF1

Hdt (μετεκ-) †

S (ptc); Ar (προσ-)

H 13¹⁴¹

H 13

¹³³ H. Od. 5.490 αὔη: αὔη Dem. Ixion: αὔοι codd. According to Veitch the aspirated form is Attic: p.ex. Ar. E. 304 ἀφάουει.

¹³⁴ S. Ant. 619 προσάουσι L: προσάουσι a: προψάουσι R: προσάουει vel -η L s.l., sch. προσάρη.

¹³⁵ New reconstruction in Rix, LIV.

¹³⁶ Hdt. 2.103.2 ἄχθεσθέντες: ἄχθέντες RSV; 2.173.2 ἄχθεσθέντες: ἄχθενθεῖντες RSV; 6.21.2 ὑπεραχθεσθέντες: ὑπεραχθέντες R: ὑπεραχθενθέντες V¹.

¹³⁷ Hes. Sc. ὀχέων: ἄχέων bS Stob.

¹³⁸ With a shifting of the quantity, as Veitch puts it (s.v. ἀκαχίζω): ἀκηχεμένη, -μεναι. The ptc. has a present accent.

¹³⁹ βαίνω sometimes has a causative meaning, especially in compounds, e.g., καταβαίνω Pi. P. 8.78.

¹⁴⁰ Causative meaning.

¹⁴¹ Causative meaning.

[βάω P03/P19]	ἐβίβασα	A07
<i>TabHeracl.</i> (sj/ἐπι-);	Hdt (cp)	
A (ipv) ¹⁴²		
βάσχω P21	ἐβίβαξα	A07
H 8 (ipv; παρ-);	Hipp (ptc) †	
Hsch.		
βιβάζω ¹⁴³ P29		
Pi (opt/προ-); S		
(ipv); Hdt (cp)		
βιβάσθω ¹⁴⁴ P29		
H 3 (ptc) †		
βίβημι P02		
H 7 (ptc) ¹⁴⁵		
βιβάω P04		
H 6 (ptc); <i>hH</i>		
(>cj) ¹⁴⁶		
βιβάσκ- P22/P23		
<i>hH</i> (>cj) † ¹⁴⁷		
βαίνομαι P19	βήσομαι F1	ἐβάμην A01
Hdt (ptc) †	H 7	A (προσ-/ε=cj ¹⁴⁸) †
		Alc (περ-) †
		ἐβησάμην A07
		H 1 (ptc); <i>hH</i> [+ Hes Sc †]
		ἐβησόμεν A09
		H 40 [+ <i>hH</i> , Mimm †]
		ἐβιβασάμην A07
		Hdt (ἀπο-) †

¹⁴² A. *Su.* 191 βᾶτε, Ar. *L.* 1303 ἔμβη (also ipv.) and *Tab. Heracl.* 1.80 (ἐπιβῆ) are generally regarded as aor., but Veitch lists them s.v. Doric βάω.

¹⁴³ βιβάζω, βιβῶ, ἐβίβασα, ἐβίβαξα have a causative meaning

¹⁴⁴ βιβάσθω, βίβημι, βιβάω: 'to step'.

¹⁴⁵ Also ptc. in *hH*. and Hes. Doric 3p ind. βιβάντι as - undated - Epigr. Lacon. in Poll. 4.102.

¹⁴⁶ Also ptc. in Pi. and A. (v.l.) †. *hMerc.* 225 βιβᾶ ποσὶ καρπαλίμοισιν: βιβᾶς ποσὶ πυρπαλάμηνσεν Stadtmüller (not in OCT). This conjecture is superfluous and is not mentioned in the OCT edition.

¹⁴⁷ *HAp.* 133: the MSS have ἐβίβασκεν (P22), which Cobet changes to προβίβασκεν (P23) (not in OCT).

¹⁴⁸ A. *Ag.* 778-9 προσέβα τοῦ codd. προσέμολε Hermann, προσέβατο Verrall.

RIVS

βαίνω P19	ἔβην A01	βέβα- PF1
βάσχω P21	ἔβησα A07	
βίβημι P02	ἐβησόμεν A09	

Two PIE roots: **g^wem-* and **g^weh₂-*. For βάσχω (**g^wem-* or **g^weh₂-*), βίβημι and ἔβην, cf. Skt *gácchati* (**g^wem-*), *jígāti* and *ágāt*; for βαίνω, cf. Lat. *veniō*. Pr. βίβημι gave rise to βιβάω, ἐβίβασα and βιβάζω. The ptc. βιβάσθων (only at the end of a verse in the formula μακρὰ βιβάσθων) is an artificial epic form.

βάλλω 'throw'

**g^wlh₁-*

βάλλω P10/P19	βαλέω/βαλῶ F2	ἔβαλον A04	βέβληκα PF4
H 73	H 5	H 355	H 12
δέλλω P10	βαλλήσω F9	ἔβλην A01	
<i>inscr</i> (Arc. IV BC)	Ar	H 2 (ξυμ-); Adesp.	
(ptc/έσ-) † ¹⁴⁹		968 †	
ζέλλω P10		ἔζελον A05	
Hsch (inf)		Hsch	
βάλλομαι	βαλέομαι F2	ἐβαλόμην A04	βέβλημαι PF1
H 46 P10/P19	H 1 (ἀμφι-); E	H 23	H 30
	(ptc) ¹⁵⁰		
βαλλέσκειτο P23	βλήσομαι F1	ἐβλήμην A01	βεβόλημαι PF2
Hdt (v1 ¹⁵¹) †	H 1 †	H 34 †	H 3 †
βαλεσκόμην P23	βεβλήσομαι F3		
Hdt (v1 ¹⁵²) †	E †		
	βληθήσομαι F7	ἐβλήθην A11	
	E (δια-) †	Hdt (ptc; cp)	
βολέω P27	βολήσω F1	ἐβόλησα A07	
A (ξυμ-/v1); Ar	H 2 (άντι-) †	H 22 (άντι-); Ar	
(άντι-) ¹⁵³		(ind/ήντι-)	
		ἐβολήθην A11	
		Ar (ptc/άντι-)	

¹⁴⁹ *IG* 5(2).6.49 = ἐκβάλλω; Arcadia, possibly IV BC.

¹⁵⁰ H.: contracted to -ευ-.

¹⁵¹ Hdt. 9.74.1 βαλλέσκειτο DP: βαλέσκειτο tell.

¹⁵² See previous note.

¹⁵³ A. *Se.* 352 ξυμβολαί: ξυμβολαί vel ξυμβάλλει plurimi; *Su.* 502 ξυμβολοῦσιν Valckenaer: -βόλοισιν M.

RIVS

βάλλω	P10/P19	ἔβλην	A01		
		ἔζελον	A05		
		ἐβλήμην	A01	βέβλημαι	PF1

βολέω P27

Δέλλω and ζέλλω have their *e*-grade from aor. ἔζελον (Fr.)¹⁵⁴. Ἔβλην (*Il.* 21.15 ξυμβλήτην, *Od.* 19.578 συμβλήμεναι) is older than thematic ἔβαλον (Ch.). Βάλλω may contain a *ye/o*-suffix but may also be a nasal present as well: βάλ-νω < *βάλ-ν-η-ω, athematic *βάλνημι (> *βάλλημι); see Strunk (1967) 42-45 and the literature he cites. Βεβόλημαι in βεβολημένος ἦτορ is possibly based on τετιμημένος ἦτορ, perhaps on a pf. *βέβολα (see Ch.).

βάπτω 'dip'

PO: *g^weh₂bh-

βάπτω	P19	βάψω	F1	ἔβαψα	A07		
H 1 (sj); Hipp (ptc/		Ar (ἐμ-)		A ¹⁵⁵			
ἐμ-); Ar							
βάπτομαι	P19	βάψομαι	F1			βέβαμμαι	PF1
Ar (ptc)		Ar				Hdt (ptc); Ar	
				ἐβαφθην	A11		
				Ar (ἀπο-)			

RIVS

βάπτω P19

βέομαι / βιδῶναι 'live'

*g^wh₃ei- / *g^wih₃-eh₁-

βιώω	P29	ἐβίων	A10	βεβίωκα	PF4		
E (ptc/dub ¹⁵⁶) †		H 4 (ipn; inf); Hdt		E (ἀνα-) †			
		(ptc); Ar (opt/ἀνα-)					
		ἐβίωσα	A07	δεδίωκα	PF4		
		Hdt †		TabHeracl. (ptc/			
				ἐν-) †			
βιόομαι	P29	βιώσομαι	F1	ἐβιωσάμην	A07		
Hdt (vl ¹⁵⁷) †		E		H 1 † ¹⁵⁸			

¹⁵⁴ Ruijgh believes that ζέλλω is the older - Arcadian - form: *g^wih₁-yē-; the alaryngeal colored the vowel in the first syllable (Ruijgh 1997, 272).

¹⁵⁵ E. has a transitive form.

¹⁵⁶ E. *Fr.* 238 Nauck βιοῦν lectio susp.

¹⁵⁷ Hdt. 2.177 βιοῦνται; βεβαιοῦνται (-τε C) a: βεβίωται a².

¹⁵⁸ With a causative meaning, belongs to βιώσκομαι 'recover alive, revive'.

βέομαι	F5
H 3 [+ hH (vl) †]	
βείομαι	F5
H 1 †	
βίομαι	F5
hH (>cj ¹⁵⁹) †	

RIVS

ἐβίων A10

βε(ί)ομαι F5

Fut. βίομαι is probably based on aor. βιδῶναι. Aor. ἐβίων is A10: *g^wih₃-eh₁- (cf. ἐχάρην). Βείομαι / βέομαι could be a short vowel sj., but Lindeman (1964) 99-112 sees it as a pr. ind.

βιβρώσκω 'eat'

*g^werh₃- / *g^wreh₃-

βρώσκω	P21	ἔβρων	A01	βέβρωθα	PF5		
Hsch (ptc/ἀνα-) †		hH (κατα-) †		H 1 (opt) †			
				βέβρωκα	PF4		
				H 2 (ptc); S (ἐκ/tm)			
				βέβρω-	PF5		
				S (ptc) † ¹⁶⁰			
		βεβρώσομαι	F3	βέβρωμαι	PF1		
		H 1 †		A (ptc); Hdt			
				(κατα-) †			
		ἐβρώθην	A11				
		Hdt (κατα-/vl ¹⁶¹) †					

RIVS

ἔβρων	A01	(βέβρωθα	PF5)
		(βέβρωκα	PF4)
		(βέβρωμαι	PF1)

Homeric βέβρωθα is probably based on a 2s *βέβρωθα + ζ (cf. οἶσθα), or the ipn. 2s *βέβρωθι (Risch 1974, §121d). The whole paradigm developed from the perfect βέβρωκα, βέβρωμαι (Ch.), and perhaps from the aor. ἔβρων (Fr.) as well, but all these perfects are either rather late, or typical Greek formations: an older perfect may have been the basis. Ἔβρων is definitely old, according to Strunk (1967) 48-49.

¹⁵⁹ *hAp.* 528 βέομεσθα Baumeister, Abel: βιόμεσθα (this is the OCT reading, no v.l.).

¹⁶⁰ *S. Ant.* 1022: syncopated or contracted ptc. βεβρῶτες.

¹⁶¹ Hdt. 3.16 κατεβρώθη, v.l. καταβρωθῆ, (Epim. 5.21DK is Plu.).

βλάπτω 'disable; mislead; damage'

PO: *melk^w-

βλάπτω	P19	βλάψω	F1	ἔβλαψα	A07
H 6		Hes (v1 ¹⁶²); E †		H 7	
βλάπτομαι	P19			βέβλαμμαι	PF1
Hes (ptc); E †				H 1 (ptc) [+ Thgn (ptc) †]	
βλάβομαι	P03				
H 3 †					

ἐβλάβην	A10
H 2	
ἐβλάφθην	A11
H 7	

RIVS

βλάπτω	P19	(ἔβλαψα)	A07
βλάπτομαι	P19		
(βλάβομαι	P03)		

(ἐβλάβην A10)

If Mayrhofer's etymology (*s.v. marc-*) is accepted, the labial in βλάπτω must have been restored (**mlk^w-ye/o-* would have resulted in **βλάσσω; cf. **pek^w-ye/o-* > πέσσω), while the -β- in βλάβομαι, ἐβλάβην is secondary. The a-vocalism in ἔβλαψα is also secondary.

βλώσκω 'go, come'

*melh₃-

βλώσκω	P21	(ἔ)μολον	A05	μέμβλωκα	PF4
H 4 (inf/cp + ptc) †		H 13 (cp; sj; ptc);		H 3 [+E 1 †]	
		Prat			
		ἔβλων	A01	βέβλωκα	PF4
		Hsch		Hsch ¹⁶³	
	μολοῦμαι	F2			
	A (inf); S †				

RIVS

βλώσκω	P21	ἔμολον	A05
--------	-----	--------	-----

¹⁶² Hes. *Op.* 193 βλάψει et Stob.: βλάπτει sch. *S. Ph.* 456.

¹⁶³ From the stem βλω-, not directly from **mlh₃-*. Kühner-Blaß read a mixed form βέμβλωκεν in Hsch., which I have not found.

βόσκω 'feed'

*g^weh₃-

βόσκω	P21	βοσκήσω	F9
H 9		H 1	
βόσκομαι	P21		
H 11			
βοσκέσκετο	P23		
H 1 †			
RIVS			
βόσκω	P21		
βόσκομαι	P21		

βούλομαι 'wish, prefer'

OIVS: *g^wel-

βούλομαι	P12	βουλήσομαι	F1/F9	[ἐβουλάμην	A07]
H 34		hH		H 1 (sj) † ¹⁶⁵	
βόλλομαι	P12				
Sa / Alc (sj) †					
βόλομαι	P03				
H 3 [+ inscr (IV					
BC) ¹⁶⁶ †]					
δήλομαι	P12				
[Myc (ptc) ¹⁶⁷];					
TabHeracl †					
δείλομαι	P12				
inscr (Locr. V BC)					
(sj) † ¹⁶⁸					

βέβουλα	PF1
H 1 (προ-) †	
βέβειλα	PF5
Co (Iac ¹⁶⁴) †	

¹⁶⁴ Co. 654 iv 4 Page βεβειλ[. Active?

¹⁶⁵ According to some scholars, *Il.* 1.67 βούλεται should be interpreted as aor. sj. (*βόλ-σ-ε-ται); however, -λσ- would remain -λσ-. Ruijgh suggested to me that αἱ κεν ... βούλεται ἀμύναι is a contamination of αἱ κεν ... ἀμύνη and εἰ ... βούλεται (ind. pr.) ἀμύναι.

¹⁶⁶ *IG* 5 (2).3.9 βόλετοι, Tegea, ± 390 BC; *IG* 12 (9).189.31 βολόμενον, Eretria, ± 340 BC; *SIG* 1259.5 βόλεστε (2p), IV BC.

¹⁶⁷ Myc. PY Ad 697 *qe-ro-me-no*, probably not (-)γ^wηλόμενοι ('to prefer [to be a rower]') is not a question dealt with in the palace administration, but rather (-)κ^wελόμενοι (to πέλω).

¹⁶⁸ *IG* 9 (1).334.3 δειλῆται (sj), Locrian inscription (Oeanthea), first half V BC

βείλομη P12

Co (lac) †¹⁶⁹

έβουλήθην A11

S (ptc); E

RIVS

(βέβουλα PF1)

βούλομαι P12

βόλομαι P03

Except for βόλομαι, all presents can be deduced from γ^wέ/όλ-ν-ομαι or γ^wέ/όλ-σ-ομαι. The latter form has been refuted by Slings (1975), as it cannot be interpreted as an aor. sj. with short vowel, nor as a desiderative. Βέβουλα could be a younger form of *βέβουλα, with -ου- from the new pr. or aor.

βράσσω 'shake violently'

PO: *merdh-

βράττω P19

Ar

βέβρασμαι PF1
Ar (ptc/άνα-)

RIVS

βράττω P19

βρέχω 'wet'

OIVS: *mreg^h-

βρέχω P03

A (δια-); Pi

έβρεξα A07

E (=cj¹⁷⁰) †

βρέχομαι P03

Pi

βέβρεγμαι PF2
Pi (ptc) †

έβρέχθην A11

E (ptc); Ar (sj/
κατα-)

RIVS

βρέχω P03

βρέχομαι P03

βρίθω 'be heavy, outweigh'

PO: *g^wrh₂-i- > *g^wrih₂-

βρίθω P24

H 3

βρίσω F1

hH (inf/vl¹⁷¹);

έβρισα A07

H 10

βέβριθα PF2

H 4

Adesp. †

βρίθομαι P24

H 1 (ptc); A

RIVS

βρίθω P24

έβρισα A07

βρίθομαι P24

The verb has a present-suffix -θ- (cf. βριαρός), so that the perfect must be secondary. We do not know whether the aor is just έβρισα or έβρισα from *έ-βριθ-σα. The present may have a secondary -ι- (Ruijgh 1976), but it could also be old: *g^wrh₂-i- > *g^wrih₂- (Schrijver 1991, 520).

βύνέω 'stuff'

*bu-s- ?

βύνέω P13

Hdt (δια-); Ar

βύσω F1

Ar (inf/προ-)

έβυσσα A07/A03

Ar (έν-)

βυννέω P13

Hsch (inf)

βύνομαι P13

Hdt (δια-) †¹⁷²

βέβυσμαι PF1

H (ptc); Hdt

RIVS

βύνέω P13

έβυσσα A07/A03

βύνομαι P13

βέβυσμαι PF1

The fut. follows the model of the aorist. Pr. διαβύνεται could be based on a 3p with zero grade of the nasal infix *βύ-ν-σ-ονται, or on a ptc. βυ-ν-σ-όντ- of an originally athematic present. Here it is included in the P13 class. These forms could also explain the length of the ū in βύνέω.

γαμέω 'marry (a woman); M (a man)'

ORS: *g'emh₁-

γαμέω P03/P19

H 1 (ptc)¹⁷³; Hes

γαμέω F2

H 3

έγημα A07

H 13

γεγάμηκα PF4

Hdt (ptc); Ar

(inf); Alc

¹⁶⁹ Co. 654 (b) 1.4 Page βειλογ[.¹⁷⁰ E. IA 1569 έβρεξε Weil: έθρεξε LP.¹⁷¹ HCer. 456 βρισμέν: βρυσμέν M. (not in OCT) + Adesp. 922 (a), 4 Page (PMG).¹⁷² Ablaut variant of *bu-n-es-oh: *bu-n-s-.¹⁷³ Veitch sees γαμέειν Od. 15.522 as a present, Gehring as a future.

γαμέομαι P03/P19 γαμέσσομαι F1 ἐγημάμην A07
 H 2 (inf); Hes (opt- H 1 (v1¹⁷⁵) † H 11 (opt; inf; ptc);
 ipv/v1¹⁷⁴); Hdt Anacr

γαμέομαι F2
 E

RIVS

γαμέω P03/P19 ἔγημα A07
 γαμέομαι P03/P19 ἐγημάμην A07

γαίω + γάννυμαι 'rejoice'; 'brighten up, be glad'. *g'eh₂u-

γαίω P19
 H 4 (ptc) †¹⁷⁶

γαίεσκον P23
 Hsch

γάννυμαι P06 γανύσσομαι F1
 H 3¹⁷⁷ H 1 †

γεγάννυμαι PF2
 [Anacreont. 35.3
 (B.)] †

RIVS

γαίων P19
 γάννυμαι P06

The nasal infix originally belonged to the pr. only. Probably related to γηθέω (γαῖθέω).

γέγωνε 'shout so as to make oneself heard' *g'enh₃- ?

γεγώνω P29 γεγωνήσω F1 ἐγεγώνησα A07 γέγωνα PF2
 H 5¹⁷⁸ E † A (inf) † H 13¹⁷⁹

γεγωνέω P29
 H 4

RIVS

γέγωνα PF2

¹⁷⁴ Hes. *Op.* 698 γαμοῖτο et Plut. *amat.* 753a al.: -εἰτω (-το H) Φ.

¹⁷⁵ Il. 9.394 (γυναῖκά) γε μᾶσσεται Aristarchus: γαμέσσεται codd.

¹⁷⁶ From *γαφω, cognate with γάννυμαι. The four forms appear only in one formula.

¹⁷⁷ The verb is rare in classic prose (only later and then often with double ν) (V.). Γανᾶω is a Greek derivative and will be disregarded here.

¹⁷⁸ The pf. often has a pr. sense. The plpf. has three times the ending -ε in Homer, instead of -ει (ἐ-γεγων-ε) as if derived from a pr. γεγώνω. The same can be said about the inf. γεγων-έμεν.

¹⁷⁹ With a present meaning.

Γέγων- may be related to γινώσκω, but this is difficult to prove; see Fr. and Ch.

γελάω 'laugh'

*g'elh₂-

γελάω (ᾶ) P03/P19
 Hes¹⁸⁰

ἐγέλασα A07
 hH (v1); E (?)¹⁸¹

γελόω P03/P19
 H 6¹⁸² [+ Hes (ptc) †]

ἐγέλασσα A07
 H 15

γέλαμι P01
 Sa (ptc) †¹⁸³

(ἐ)γέλασσα A07
 H (ἐπί/tm; ptc; inf);
 Thgn (sj); Hdt (cp-
 ε); E

ἐγέλαξα A07/A13
 Pi (dub¹⁸⁴) †

γελάομαι (ᾶ) P03/P19 γελάσσομαι (ᾶ) F1
 A (sj/=c)¹⁸⁵; ptc/
 κατα-; S Ar (προσ-)

RIVS

γέλαμι P01

ἐγέλασ(σ)α A07

γεμ- '[he grasped]'

*gem-

γέμω P03
 Hsch (ipv/ἀπο-)

γέντο
 H P01/A01/A07

γέντο
 A01/A07/P01
 H 5 †¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁰ Not in our corpus, but interesting: Dor. ptc. γελάσα; 3p. γελᾶντι (Theocritus).

¹⁸¹ Generally as v.l. to -ασσα. Cf. the other aorists from this root: -ασσα, -αξα, -ᾶσα. There is a 3p γελᾶν (poet. for ἐγέλασαν) in EM.

¹⁸² Epic lengthened form, from γελῶ (diectasis); forms with -ω- in the second syllable (γελώνοντες) are denominative of γέλω; cf. denom. τελεῖω < *τελεσ-γω, alongside τελέω.

¹⁸³ Sa. has the ptc. γέλαισας (gen. s.). The athematic flexion in Aeolic could be secondary, but there are also Doric inscriptions with γέλαμι (in my sources without date) (see Buck 1968, 162.4 Epid. διεγέλα, καταγελάμενος). These ascertain a P01.

¹⁸⁴ Pi. *P.* 9.38 (Pauw; Heyne). This version is not mentioned in the more recent BT and OCT editions.

¹⁸⁵ A. Ag. γελῶμαι Tyrwhitt: γένωμαι codd. (1) et (2).

¹⁸⁶ Only Iliad, possibly an epic creation (after δέκτο, λέκτο); medial root aorist with secondary *e-grade* or possibly a sigmatic aorist with an analogically dropped -σ- (*γεμ-σ-το, like *λέκ-σ-το) or according to Ch. (1958) 1.297; 384 possibly a present; cf. Hsch. ἀπόγεμ- ἄφελκε. Κύπριοι. Thus probably to be connected with γέμω. Less probable is the proposal of Szemerényi (1964) 168-8.

R/VS

γέμω P03

γέντο P01/A01/A07 γέντο A01/A07/P01

A link between of γέντο 'grasped' (< *'filled his hand') and γέμω 'be full' cannot be excluded.

γέμω 'be full'

*gem-

γέμω P03

A (ptc); S¹⁸⁷

R/VS

γέμω P03

γεύω 'give a taste of; M. taste'

*g'eus-

ἔγευσσά A07

Hdt (ptc); E (sj); Ar

(inf/άνα-)

γεύομαι P03 γεύσομαι F1 ἔγευσάμην A07 γέγευμαι PF2
A H 1 (inf) +2; Hdt¹⁸⁸ H 2+2 (inf + sj); A (ptc)
A¹⁸⁹

R/VS

γεύομαι P03

ἔγευσάμην A07

γηθέω 'rejoice'

*g'eh₂-dh-

γηθέω P29 γηθήσω F1 (έ)γήθησα A07 γέγηθα PF2
H 3¹⁹⁰ H 2 H 30 H¹⁹¹

γήθω P24/P29

Hsch¹⁹²

¹⁸⁷ Ch.: cognate with γέντο, perhaps, according to F.

¹⁸⁸ H. 1 (inf.) +2 depends on the interpretation of *Il.* 21.61 γεύσεται and *Il.* 20.258 γευσόμεθα as futuri (Veitch) or aorist subjunctives.

¹⁸⁹ See previous note.

¹⁹⁰ The verb is poetic, except for the pf.; see Veitch; LSJ: the pf. is used for the present tense in Attic prose (but A. twice has a pr./impf.?). The construction of the stem is not clear: *γαφ-εθ-εω / γᾱθ- / γα-θε-?

¹⁹¹ Pf. as pr. in poetry and Attic prose, as pf. Pi.; [in Doric (Epich.) with termination of pres. (Veitch)]; plpf. perhaps in A. ἐγεγήθειν and in H.

¹⁹² Hsch. and *CIG* 3632 (Ilium, no date). Doric γᾱθω. Ch.: une réfection secondaire.

R/VS

γηθέω P29

γέγηθα PF2

There are difficulties here, but Lat. *gaudeō* makes it probable that the pr. is old (Fr.). Ch. considers the possibility of an old pf. (2s *γέγᾱ-θα + ζ, cf. βέβρωθα s.v. βιβρώσκω), with a secondary pr. The aor. is derived from the pr. Probably related to γαίω, γάνυμαι.

γίγνομαι 'be born, come into being; become; happen' *g'enh₁-

γέγονα PF1

H 30¹⁹³

γεγάκειν PF4

Pi (inf) †

γίγνομαι P04 γενήσομαι F1/F9 ἔγενόμην A05 γεγένημαι PF2
H 59¹⁹⁴ A Myc¹⁹⁵; H 247 Sim (ptc); Anacr
(lac); A (dub); Hdt
(inf/vl); E¹⁹⁶

γίνομαι P04 ἐκγεγᾶνται F5/F8 ἔγεινóμην A05
Hes hH (>εj¹⁹⁷) † H 6 [+1]¹⁹⁸

γίνεσκόμην P23 [ἐγενησάμην A07]
Hes † E (fl) †¹⁹⁹

γενεσκόμην P23 ἔγεντο A13
H 1 † Hes²⁰⁰

ἐγεινάμην A07
H 31²⁰¹

¹⁹³ H.: 2 times o-grade; 28 times zero grade.

¹⁹⁴ Two other presents are undated: Thess. γίνυμαι, Boeot. γίνιουμαι; they are based on the example of ὄλλυμαι.

¹⁹⁵ Myc. PY Ad 686 o-u-pa-ro-ke-ne-[to?], prob. οὐ παρογένετο.

¹⁹⁶ Anacr. 501, 5-6 Page [γε]γένημαι; A. Ch. 379 text. dub.; Hdt. 7.10.γ.2 γεγενῆσθαι: γενέσθαι dP.

¹⁹⁷ Present with future meaning? *HVen.* 197 ἐκγεγᾶνται: ἐκγεγᾶντες Baumeister, Abel; ἐκγεγᾶντες Ilgen.

¹⁹⁸ With metrically lengthened root syllable.

¹⁹⁹ E. *IA.* 1172 ἦν ... γενήσῃ v.l. εἰ ... γενήσῃ.

²⁰⁰ See Bammesberger (1982) 27-31: the root *genh₁- lost its laryngeal before vowel. *ἔγεντο was built onto the new root *gen-.

²⁰¹ Causative sense: 'beget; bring forth'. Aeolic (Alc.): γένναι'. *Il.* 19.26 ἐγγίνωνται should be seen as a sj. aor. (Veitch, LSJ), rather than a sj. pr. (Gehring), because of the meaning 'to beget'.

ἐγεινόμεν A05
H 1 [+6]²⁰²
ἐγενέατο A13
Hdt †

RIVS

γίγνομαι P04 ἐγενόμην A05
Γίγνομαι, cf. Lat. *gignō*; ἐγένετο, cf. Skt. *ājanata* (ipf); γέγονα, cf. Skt. *jajāna*.
γέγονα PF1

γιγνώσκω 'come to know'

*g'neh₃-

γιγνώσκω P22 ἔγνω A01 ἔγνωκα PF4
H 36²⁰³ H 93 A
γιγνώσκω P22 ἔγνωσα A07
Alc (ptc); hH (vl);
Thgn Hdt (άν-; ptc/vl)²⁰⁴
†²⁰⁵

γνώσκω P22
Epir.²⁰⁶

γιγνώσκομαι P22 γνώσομαι F1 ἐγνώμην A01a ἔγνωσμαι PF1/PF5
Hdt (vl); E H 9 A (opt/συγ-) †²⁰⁷ Hdt (ptc/άνα-); E
(ptc) †

γιγνώσκομαι P22
Pi

γνωσθήσομαι F7 ἐγνώσθην A11
Ar A (ptc; sj/κατα-);
Hdt (άνα-); E †

RIVS

γιγνώσκω P22 ἔγνω A01

Other IE languages also have a *sk*-suffix in the pr., but no reduplication (e.g., Lat. *noscō*); the epigraphical form γνώσκω is the only Greek evidence for a similar formation.

γλίχομαι 'cling to; strive after'

OIVS: *glei-

γλίχομαι P24
Hdt [+ Ar]

RIVS

γλίχομαι P24

γλύφω 'carve'

*gleubh-

γλύφω P03 ἔγλυψα A07
Hdt [+ Ar]
γλύπτω P19
E †²⁰⁹

Hdt (έγ-/inf) †²⁰⁸

γέγλυμμαι PF1
Hdt (έγ-; ptc/vl)²¹⁰

RIVS

γλύφω P03

(έγλυψα A07)

γέγλυμμαι PF1

Γλύφω appears to be the oldest form in Greek, although one would expect an *e*-grade of the root (see Fr.).

γοάω 'groan'

*geu- ?

γοάω P26 γόον ? A01
H 21 [+ Th †]²¹¹ H 1 †²¹²
γοάασκον P23
H 1 †
γοάσκον P23
hH †

H 1 †²¹²

²⁰² The Homeric forms were probably aor. forms (see Ch.) which were later metrically lengthened. See pr. P19.

²⁰³ Ionic has γινώσκω.

²⁰⁴ Hdt. 1.85.3 ἀλλογνώσας: ἄλλον γνώσας d.

²⁰⁵ Only in compounds in Ionic (in the causative meaning 'persuade'); elsewhere only late.

²⁰⁶ The pr. γνώσκω is cited in several studies. It is said to be from Epidaurus by Frisk and Chantraine (Epid.), which it is not. Boisacq and Ernout-Meillet say it is from Epirus. Unfortunately, they give no reference to the inscription itself. Restelli (1969) devoted an article to it (*non vidi*).

²⁰⁷ A. Su. 216 συγγοῖτο.

²⁰⁸ [IG 14.973 ἔγλυψεν is not dated.]

²⁰⁹ E. Tr. 1306 is now read κροτοῦσα, κτυποῦσα.

²¹⁰ The ind. pf. only as compound; the two simplex ptc. both have vv.ll. with έγ-.

²¹¹ Epic only act. (with middle future); Attic only Med. (and Passive) (A. Pe. 676, vl.: γοᾶν not in OCT); (H. often has γοο-).

²¹² Il. 6.500 may be an aorist, but secondary, according to Ch. (1958) 1.392n1 or an imperfect for γόεον, with hyphaeresis.

γοάομαι	P26	γοήσομαι	F1
A		H 2 †	

RIVS

γοάω	P26
γοάομαι	P26

Ch: γόον could be an ipf. (for γόεον, with hyphaeresis), or perhaps an aor. formed by analogy with aor. ἔκτυπον.

γράφω 'scratch, write'

*gerb^h

γράφω	P03	γράψω	F1	(ἔ)γραψα	A07
Xe		Hdt		H 7 (ἐπ-ε-); Sol	

γρόφω P03
inscr (Melos VI +
 V BC) (ptc)²¹³ †

γράφομαι	P03	γράψομαι	F1	ἐγραψάμην	A07	γέγραμμαι	PF1
A (ipv; ἐγ-); Hdt		A (>cj ²¹⁴); Hdt (ptc/		A (ipv/ἐγ-/=cj ²¹⁵);		Alc (lac ²¹⁶); A	
(ptc); Ar		ἀπο-); Ar		Hdt (ptc); Ar			

γεγράψομαι F3
 S

ἔγραμμαι PF1
inscr (Olymp. VI
 BC) (ptc) [+ *LGort*
 (ptc) †]²¹⁷
 γεγράβεται PF5
inscr (Sic. V BC)²¹⁸
 †

γραφήσομαι F6
 Ar (μετεγ-) Hdt
 ἐγράφθην A11
inscr (Mil. V BC)
 (ptc)²¹⁹ †

²¹³ IG 12 (3) 1075 = Schwyz 207 γρόπθων (Melos, VI BC, *boustrophedon*) and Schwyz 209 (Melian, Olympia early V BC) γρόφδων.

²¹⁴ A. *Su.* 991 ταῦθ' ἄμ' ἐγγράψασθε Hermann: ταῦτα μὲν γράψεσθε M.

²¹⁵ See previous note.

²¹⁶ Alc. 129 Voigt γεγρα . [.

²¹⁷ SIG 9 (Olympia, VI BC) ἐγραμένοι [+ *LGort* 1.45 ἐ[γρα](μ)μένα].

²¹⁸ SEG 4.30.1 (Sicily, V BC).

²¹⁹ SIG 57.5 (Milete, V BC)

RIVS

(ἔ)γραψα A07)

The zero grade cannot be old in the pr. or aor. The *o*-grade in the Doric present must also be young (see Fr.).

δακίνυμι 'give a feast; M: feast, distribute' *deh₂-

δαίνυμι	P06	δαίσω	F1	ἔδαισα	A07
H 4 [+ <i>hH</i> (ipv) †]		H 1 (inf); A		Pi (ptc); Hdt	
δαίνυμαι	P06	δαίσομαι	F1	ἐδαισάμην	A07
H 51		H 1 (2) (μετα-) † ²²⁰		H 2 (ptc); Arch	
				[ἐδαισθην] A11	
				E (ptc/?) † ²²¹	

RIVS

(δαίνυμι	P06)	ἔδαισα	A07
(δαίνυμαι	P06)	ἐδαισάμην	A07

The *vu*-presents are probably Greek innovations. Possibly related to δατέομαι, and perhaps also to δάπτω.

δαίω 'light up, kindle'

*deh₂u-

δαίω	P19	222		δέδωκα	PF2
H 9				H 8 [+ Hes Sc †]	
δαίομαι	P19	ἐδαόμην	A04	δέδωμαι	PF1
H 6		H 2 (sj) † ²²³		Sem (ptc) † ²²⁴	
		ἐδαισθην	A11		
		E (ptc/?) † ²²⁵			
		ἐδάην	A10		
		Hsch (κατα-)			
		(ἐ)δάβην	A10		
		Hsch (sj)			
		(Laconic) ²²⁶			

²²⁰ Il. 23.207 could be aor. sj.

²²¹ E. *Hr.* 914. Veitch places it here, but also under δαίω 'tear'. LSJ include it under δαίω 'burn'.

²²² *Berl. Sitz.* 1902, 1098: ἔδευσε, for ἔδανσε or ἔδαισε, is too late: III BC.

²²³ Chantraine calls this form a present.

²²⁴ Not in Fatouros: Sem. 30 West.

²²⁵ E. *Hr.* 914. LSJ are not certain whether this belongs here or to δαίνυμαι. Allen & Italie (index) and Chantraine has it under δαίνυμαι.

²²⁶ With β for ϕ.

RIVS

δαίω	P19		δέδωκα	PF2
δαίομαι	P19	ἐδαόμην	A04	
For the intr. pf. δέδωκα cf. Skt. <i>dūdāva</i> (Gramm.) (except for the reduplication vowel).				

δάκνω 'bite'

*denk'-

δάκνω	P12		(ἐ)δακον	A04	δέδωχα	PF3
Hipp			H 3; Hes		Hsch	
δάκνομαι	P12	δήξομαι	F1		δέδωγμαι	PF2
Thgn		E			A (ptc); Ar	
		δηχθήσομαι	F7	ἐδήχθην	A11	
		E †		A (sj); Pi (ptc); S		

RIVS

(δάκνω	P12)	ἔδακον	A04
(δάκνομαι	P12)		
Aor. δακεῖν is morphologically identical to Skt. pr. <i>dásāti</i> .			

δάμνημι 'overpower'

*demh₂-

δάμνημι	P05	δαμῶ	F2	ἐδάμασσα	A07
H 5 [+ Thgn †]		H 3 † ²²⁷		H 30+1	
δαμνάω	P09	δαμάσσω	F1	(ἐ)δάμασσα	A07
H 6		H 1 † ²²⁸		H 12; Pi	
δάμνασκον	P23			ἔδμησα	A07
hH †				Hsch	
δάμναμαι	P05	δαμάσσομαι	F1	(ἐ)δαμασάμην	δέδμημαι
H 8		H 2 † ²²⁹		H 7 †	A07
δαμνάομαι	P09	δεδμήσομαι	F3	ἐδαμασσάμην	δεδάμναμαι
H 1 (?) † ²³⁰		hH †		A07	LGort (ptc) †
				H 4+2 [+ Pi †]	

[δάμνομαι]

P29/P10

A (v1²³¹) †

ἐδάμην

A10

H 70²³²

ἐδαμάσθην

A11

H 4

ἐδμήθην

A11

H 3 (ptc;ipn); Sim

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δάμνημι	P05	(ἐδάμασσα	A07)		
δάμναμαι	P05	(ἐδαμασάμην	A07)	δέδμημαι	PF1
			A10		

For the pr. cf. OIr. *damnaim*. The aorist must originally have had an *e*-grade *ἐδέμασα.δάπτω 'devour'²³³*dh₂p-

δάπτω	P19	δάψω	F1	ἔδαψα	A07
H 3		H 1 †		H 4 (tm); Pi (el) †	
δάπτομαι	P19				
H 1 (κατα-); A †					

RIVS

δάπτω	P19	ἔδαψα	A07
δάπτομαι	P19		

δαρθάνω 'fall asleep'

*dr-dh-

ἔδραθον	A04
H 8 †	
ἔδραθον	A04
Ar (cp)	
ἐδράθην	A10
H 1 (sj/v1 ²³⁴) †	
ἐδάρθην	A10
Ar (ptc/κατα-/>cj ²³⁵)	

²²⁷ Seen as present by some scholars.²²⁸ Il. 22.176 δαμάσσομεν future (Veitch) or aorist sj. with short vowel (Gehring).²²⁹ Il. 11.478; 21.226 δαμάσσεται future or aorist sj. with short vowel.²³⁰ Il. 14.199 δαμνῆ "seems not quite certain" (Veitch s.v.).²³¹ A. Pr. 164 δάμνεται: v.l. δάμνεται (in index on A.) (OCT and BT read δάμνεται, no v.l. in a.c.).²³² H.: sj. δαμείω. Sappho has *e*-vocalism as well: ἐδάμην. Older δαμῶ- (*dmh₂-eh₁-) has been replaced by δαμη-.²³³ Not in Veitch.²³⁴ H. Od. 5, 471 has καταδραθῶ as a v.l. to καταδράθω, which is more widely accepted.²³⁵ Ar. Pl. 300 καταδαρθέντα mss: καταδαρθόντα Porson.

RIVS

ἔδραθον A04

δατέομαι + δαίομαι 'divide (among themselves)' PO: *dh₂-(t)-

δατέομαι	P29	δάσσομαι	F1	(ἐ)δασσάμην	A07	δέδασμαι	PF5
H 8		H 3 (ἀπο-) †		Myc (Iac ²³⁶); H 11		Myc (ἐπι-) ²³⁷ ; H 3	
δαίομαι	P19	δάσομαι (ἄ)	F1	ἐδᾶσάμην	A07	δέδαμαι	PF1
H 4		H 2 †		H 8		Myc (ἐπι-) ²³⁸ ; H 1 †	
δασασκόμην	P23			ἐδατεάμην	A03		
H 1 †				Hes (inf/vl ²³⁹) †			
				ἐδαίσθην	A11		
				E (ptc/?) † ²⁴⁰			

RIVS

δατέομαι P29 ἔδα(σ)σάμην A07

δαίομαι P19 δέδαμαι PF1

If the -ι- in δαίομαι is retained by analogy, it has a parallel in Skt. *dāyate* 'divide, destroy'. The -σ- in δέδασμαι is secondary. Possibly related to δαίνῃμι, and perhaps to δάπτω.

δέαμαι 'appear; seem'

*deih₂-

δέαμαι	P01	(ἐ)δοασσάμην	
H 1 (vl); <i>inscr</i>		H 11 † ²⁴²	A07
(Tegea IV BC?) ²⁴¹ †			
		ἐδεασάμην	A07
		<i>inscr</i> (Orch. IV BC)	
		(sj/lac) ²⁴³ †	

²³⁶ Myc. PY Wa 917 *o-da-sa*-[to?] (ᾠ) δάσσατο.

²³⁷ Myc. PY Vn 20 *e-pi-de-da-to*: ἐπιδέδαστοι or ἐπιδέδαίτοι.

²³⁸ See previous note.

²³⁹ Hes. *Op.* 767 δατέασθαι: δατέα[σθαι] et Π5: δατέεσθαι Byz. The form may have been influenced by the inf. ἀλέασθαι in *Op.* 758.

²⁴⁰ See δαίνῃμι and δαίω.

²⁴¹ *Od.* 6.242 has δέατο (v.l. δόατο); Hsch. gives δέαται and δεάμην; PIE root *dei-h₂-. *IG* 5(2) 6.10 (Tegea, prob. IV BC; = Schwyzler 656) εἰκ ἂν δέατοι, *ibid.* r. 18 ὅσαι ἂν δέατοί σφεις ζαμίαι. The forms are subjunctive (+ ἂν): the -α- is lengthened, as opposed to Homeric δέατο: see Buck (1968) § 151.1 for other examples of this sj., which occurs in the case of athematic root presents, especially in the middle.

²⁴² Ten out of eleven forms in one formula. *S.v.* δαάζω 'seem' in Veitch.

²⁴³ *IG* 5(2) 343.24 (Orchomenos Arc., IV BC) ὁποθ' ἂν δεά[σθη]τοι.

(ἐ)δαιάσθην A11

Hsch

RIVS

δέαμαι P01 (ἐδοασσάμην A07)
ἐδεασάμην A07

The aor. ἐδοασσάμην probably got its -ο- from ἔδοξε. The older *e*-grade is possibly present in ἐδεασάμην.

δεδίσκομαι 'greet; show'

*dik'-

δεδίσκομαι	P22	δείδεγμαί	PF2
H 3 † ²⁴⁴		H 5 †	
δεδίσκομαι	P22		
H 1 (ptc) †			
[δεικανάομαι]			
H 3 †	P29		
[δεκανάομαι]	P29		
Hsch			
δείκνυμαι	P06		
H 2 (ptc) †			

RIVS

δεδίσκομαι P22 δείδεγμαί PF2
δείκνυμαι P06
For δείκνυμαι, cf. Skt. *dāśnōti*.

δείδω 'fear'

*duei-

ἐ(δ)δεισα	A07	δείδω	PF1
H 63 ²⁴⁵		H 11 † ²⁴⁶	
(ἐ/ε')δίον	A04	δείδουκα	PF4
H 6 † ²⁴⁷		H 9 [+ hH †]	

²⁴⁴ All forms with δει- have *vv.ll.* δη-. See Kirk's commentary on the *Iliad* (1985-90): δη- is original and δει- points to an assimilation to δείκνυμι.

²⁴⁵ In many instances in H. and Hes. one should read ἔδδειςα, ἔδφειςα, δφείςα. Hes. *Fr.* 33a, 28 ἔδδειςε; Sc. 98 ὑποδδείςας.

²⁴⁶ All forms are 1s.

²⁴⁷ Veitch takes δίον, δίε as ipf. See also δίεμαι, δίομαι.

δέδοικα PF4
Thgn
δείδια PF1/PF2
H 40
δέδια PF1/PF2
H 1

δειδίσσομαι P20 δειδίξομαι F1 (ἐ)δειδιζάμην A07/A13
H 5 † H 2 (inf); Hes Sc † H 1 (inf) †
δεδίσκομαι P22 δείσομαι F1 (ἐ)δεδιζάμην A07/A13
hH (=cj²⁴⁸); Ar H 2 † Hsch (inf)

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ἔδδεια A07 δείδω PF1
εἴδιον A04 δείδια PF1/PF2

The lengthening of the preceding syllable and augment of the two aor. forms prove that these are old, and not deduced from a secondary stem δειδ- where the first δ- does not make position. Pf. δείδια (for *δέδφοα) is based on δείδιμεν.

δείκνυμι 'bring to light, show'

*deik'-

δείκνυμι P06 δείξω F1 ἔδειξα A07
H 1 (ptc); Hes²⁴⁹ H 5 H 14
δέκνυμι P06 δέξω F1 ἔδεξα A07
Hdt²⁵⁰ † Hdt (cp; vl²⁵¹) † Hdt (cp; vl²⁵²) †
δεικνύω P08
Hes
δείκνυμαι P06 δειξομαι F1 (ἐ)δειζάμην A07 δέδειγμαι PF2
H 3 (ptc); Hdt H 1 (έν-) hH; A (>cj²⁵⁴); Pi S (ptc) †
(ipv/vl²⁵³; cp) (ἐπ-)

δέξομαι F1 ἐδεξάμην A07 δέδειγμαι PF2
Hdt (ptc/άπο-) † Hdt (cp) † Hdt (vl²⁵⁵; cp) †
δε(δειγμαι PF2
H 5²⁵⁶ †
δέδειγμαι PF3
A1c (ptc/προ-) †
δεδικυῖα PF1
Myc (ptc)²⁵⁷ †
ἐδείχθην A11
E (ptc) †
ἐδέχθην A11
Hdt (cp) †

RIVS

ἔδειξα A07
ἐδειξάμην A07

The νυ-pr. is a Greek innovation. Pr. δείκνυμι has the *e*-grade from aor. ἔδειξα (cf. Cret. προδίκνυτι). For the aor. cf. Lat. *dtxi*, Skt. *adiksi*.

δέμω 'build'

*demh₁-

δέμω P03 δεμέω F2 ἔδειμα A07
H 1 [+ hH †] Myc (ptc)²⁵⁸ † H 5
ἐδειμάμην A07 δέδημαι PF1
H 2 [+ Hdt] H 6 [+ Hdt]
ἐδομήθην A11
Hsch²⁵⁹
RIVS
δέμω P03 ἔδειμα A07
ἐδειμάμην A07 δέδημαι PF1

²⁴⁸ hMerc. 163 τιτύσκειαι: δεδίσκειαι Pierson cl. II. 20.201, where the OCT edition reads δειδίξεσθαι.

²⁴⁹ GDI 5112 προδίκνυτι (i) (Crete, epigr.) points to a zero grade; however, the inscription is late: III BC, or even II BC.

²⁵⁰ The form δέκνυμι is not in Stork's index, LSJ, however, say it is frequent in Hdt.

²⁵¹ Hdt. 4.79.4; 4.179.2 (inf.): νν. II.: δειξω L, resp. δειξεν L.

²⁵² Like the fut., the aor. has νν. II. in the simplex.

²⁵³ Hdt. 3.72.5 δεικνύσθω aP: διαδεικνύσθω.

²⁵⁴ A. Se. 979 † ἐδείξατ' †: fort. ἔδειξ' ὅδε; ἔδειξεν Wilamowitz, ἔδειξε τάκ Tucker.

²⁵⁵ Hdt. 6.109.3 δέδεκται D: δέδοκται rell.; Hdt. 7.215 κατεδέδεκτο: κατατεδέδεκτο SV; Hdt. 1.153 ἀποδεδεγμένος: ἀποδεδειγμένος C.

²⁵⁶ The 3p. has an aspirated stem: δειδέχεται, -ατο, after -χθε, -χθαι.

²⁵⁷ KN Ak 611 *de-di-ku-ja* possibly for **de-di-ka-ku-ja* δεδιδαχυῖαι, possibly δεδικυῖαι (δείκνυμι).

²⁵⁸ Myc. PY An 35 *de-me-o-te* ptc. f.: δεμέχοντες.

²⁵⁹ Probably late: derived from δομέω.

δέρκομαι 'see'

*derk'-

δέρκω	P03	ἔδρακον	A04	δέδορκα	PF1
Pi † ²⁶⁰		H 6		H 2	
		ἔδαρκον	A04		
		A (opt/vl ²⁶¹) †			
δέρκομαι	P03	ἐδράκα	A01		
H 13		Pi (ptc) † ²⁶²			
δερκέσκειτο	P23				
H 2 †		ἐδέρχθην	A11		
		A			

RIVS

ἔδρακον A04 δέδορκα PF1

Δέρκομαι is secondary: see Bloch (1940) 109 ff. For the aor. and pf. cf. Skt. *ádṛśan* (3p), pf. *dadṛśa* and Av. *dādarša*. The Pindaric aorist is too isolated.

δέρω 'flay'

*der-

δέρω	P03	δερῶ	F2	ἔδριρα	A07
H 5		Ar		H 6	
δείρω	P19				
Hdt (vl; ἀπο-); Ar					
(ipv/cj; inf/vl) ²⁶³					
δαίρω	P19				
Ar (ipv/cj; inf/vl ²⁶⁴)					
δέρομαι	P03			δέδαρμαι	PF1
Ar (inf; ipv/ἀνά				Sol (inf); S (ptc/ἐκ-	
/tm/=cj ²⁶⁵)				/=cj ²⁶⁶); Hdt (ptc/	
				ἐκ-); Ar (ptc)	

²⁶⁰ Pi. *Pa.* XXII (i) 1 δέρκεν (*Fr.* 52w).

²⁶¹ A. *Pr.* 903 προσδράκοι: -δάρκοι M: -δέρκοι multi codd.

²⁶² See Forssman (1964) 17-19: the ptc. ending -είς belongs to the root aorist (*-ent-, e.g., Skt. *kránt-*). See n7 in Forssman (1964) for a possible second form of this athematic aor. Ruijgh believes δρακείς is a ptc. of ἐδράκην, an aor. modelled on ἐτράφην: intr. ἔτραφον.

²⁶³ Hdt.: most forms with δείρ- have a v.l. δερ-. Ar. *Av.* 365 δείρε RVUT: δαίρε A (Budé, not in OCT); Ar. *N.* 442 δαίρειν Scaliger: δέπειν RVMS: δαίρειν AU (Budé, not in OCT, Bekk. has δαίρε, δαίρειν, *non vidi*, see Veitch).

²⁶⁴ See previous note.

²⁶⁵ Ar. *R.* 1106 ἀνά (τε) δέρετον: τε add. Dobr.: cj. ἀνά ... δέρεσθον Brunck (see Veitch, not in OCT).

²⁶⁶ S. *Oenom. Fr.* 420 ἐκκεκαρμένος: ἐκδεδαρμένος Herwerd.

δείρομαι P19

Ar (ἀπο-)

ἐδάρην A10

Hdt (ptc/ἐκ-)

ἐδέρθην A11

Alc (ἀπυ-/lac²⁶⁷)

RIVS

δέρω P03

ἔδριρα A07

For. the pr. δέρω cf. Goth. *dis-*, *ga-tairan*, OHG *fir-zeran*, Lit. *derù*, *dir̃ti* (*dir̃ti*). Lit. also has a *ye/o*-pr. *diriù*, the form corresponding to the zero grade in Gr. However, δαίρω is too late (Ar.) to be *Urverwant*. For the aor. cf. Skt. *dárṣ-at* (short vowel sj.).

δέψω + δέψω 'masturbate'; 'knead'

PO: *deb^h- ?

δέψω P25

ἐδέψησα A08

Hdt (vl²⁶⁸) †

H 1 (ptc) †

δεψέω P29

Hdt (vl²⁶⁹) †

δέφομαι P03

(ἐ)δεψάμην A07

Ar (inf; ptc)

Hsch (sj/ἐκ-)²⁷⁰

δέψομαι P25

Hsch (sj/ἐκ-)

RIVS

δέψω P25

δέφομαι P03

δέχομαι 'take, accept' + δοκέω 'seem; think' + (προσ-) δοκάω 'expect, think'²⁷¹

*dek'-

δέχομαι P03

δέξομαι F1

(ἐ)δεξάμην A07

δέδεγμαι PF2

H 9

H 8

Myc²⁷²; H 49

H 9

²⁶⁷ Alc. 296a, 8 Voigt ἀπυδέρθην[

²⁶⁸ Hdt. 4.64.2 δέγει: δεψεί a.

²⁶⁹ Hdt. 4.64.2 δέγει: δεψεί a.

²⁷⁰ Ἐκδένηται as aor. in Veitch, but this could of course be a sj. pr., despite Hsch. explanation ἐκμασινώσεται.

²⁷¹ Δοκεύω was eliminated in Chapter One.

²⁷² Myc. KN L 641 *de-ka-sa-to*, PY Pn 30 *o-de-ka-sa-to* (ō) δέξατο.

δέκομαι	P03	δεδέξομαι	F3	ἐδέγμην	A01/P01	δεδόκημαι	PF6
Alc (opt; inf) / Sa		H 1 †		Myc ²⁷³ ; H 38		H 1 (ptc) ²⁷⁴	
δέχεται	P01						
H 9 [+ 38] ²⁷⁵				ἐδέχθην	A11		
				E (ptc/ὑπο-) †			
δοκέω	P27	δόξω	F1	ἔδοξα	A07	δεδόκηκα	PF4/PF6
H 25		A		hH		A (v1 ²⁷⁶) †	
		δοκήσω	F1	(ἐ)δόκησα	A07/A08		
		A (v1 ²⁷⁷); Hdt		H 2; St			
					δέδογμα	PF1	
					A		
					δεδόκημαι		
					Pi	PF2/PF6	
				ἐδοκήθην	A11		
				E (ptc) †			
δοκάω	P26			ἐδόκησα	A07		
A (προσ-)				Ar (inf/προσ-)			
δοκάομαι	P26						
E (ptc/προσ-)							
R/VS							
δέκομαι	P03			ἐδεξάμην	A07	δέδεγμα	PF2
δέχεται	P01			ἐδέγμην	A01/(P01)		
δοκέω	P27						

δοκάω	P26
δοκάομαι	P26

The pr. with aspiration δέχομαι is Attic (and H.). The root aorist ἐδέγμην may originally have been a present. Skt. *dāṣṭi* and Av. *dāšta* point to an AS flexion **dēk'-ti*, **dēk'-toi* (Narten 1968, 15). The *o*-vocalism in ἔδοξα cannot be old.

δέω 1 'bind, tie'

*deh₁-

δέω	P19/P03	δήσω	F1	ἔδησα	A07
H 5		H 1 (inf); Ar		H 49	
δίδημι	P02				
H 2 †					
δέομαι	P19/P03	δήσομαι	F1	ἐδησάμην	A07
H 1		A (v1 ²⁷⁸); Ar (περι-)		H 17	δέδεμαι
					Myc (ptc) ²⁷⁹ ; H 7
δίδεμαι	P02				
hH (inf/=cj ²⁸⁰) †					
δησασκόμην	P23				
H 1 †					
				ἐδέθην	A11
				Sol (ptc); Hdt	

R/VS

δέω	P19/P03			ἔδησα	A07
(δίδημι	P02)				
δέομαι	P19/P03			ἐδησάμην	A07
(δίδεμαι	P02)			δέδεμαι	PF1

The reduplicated pr. is not necessarily secondary, after τίθημι as Fr. and Ch. believe.

δέω 2 'lack, miss'

*deu-

δέω	P03	δεήσω	F9	ἐδέησα	A08
H 1 ²⁸¹		Hdt		S (opt/προσ-); Hdt	
				(ἐ)δησα	A07
				H 1 (>cj ²⁸²) †	

²⁷³ Myc. KN Le 642 *de-ko-to*, probably aor. δέκτο; as a NH Δέκτος in PY Cn 600; Gs. *de-ko-to-jo* in PY Jn 413; there is also a compound named *ra-wo-do-ko*, Λαφοδοκος (PY Ea 802).

²⁷⁴ + Hes. Sc. (ptc) †, pf. of δέχομαι with active sense.

²⁷⁵ Il. 12.147 δέχεται: Veitch: "perfect without augment"; Mehler (1919): pr. (athematic); Ch. (1958) 1.296, 384 points to pr. (ipf.). The 'aor.' forms ἐδέγμην, δέγμενος etc. may originally have been ipf. In his etymological dict. Ch. says it is "peut-être imprudent" to interpret it as an athematic present, although the forms seem to have a durative meaning in some cases, and a punctual meaning in other cases. This athematic form could be a "création d' aedes". Hsch. has προτίδεγμα: προσδέχομαι.

²⁷⁶ A. Eu. 309 δεδόκηκεν: δεδόκημεν Tr.

²⁷⁷ A. Pr. 386 δοκῆσαι: δοκεῖ σοι HD^{sscr} PQ^{CT}; δοκεῖτω (Dawe) aptius foret.

²⁷⁸ A. Ch. 896 δ' αἶδεσαι Sophianus, Turn.: δήσεται M.

²⁷⁹ Myc. PY Sa 287, Sa 794 *de-de-me-no*, δεδεμένω; Ra 984 *de-de-me-no*, δεδεμένα.

²⁸⁰ HCer. 456 δεδέσθαι: δίδεσθαι Voss, Cobet (1861) 325 (see Richardson 1974) (not in OCT).

²⁸¹ Homer has δεῖ, impersonal 3s; from Alcæus onwards we also find it in personal use.

²⁸² Il. 18.100 ἐμείο δὲ δῆσεν: no v.l. in OCT, Leaf: ἐμείο δ' ἔδουσεν; Duentz. ἐμείο δ' ἐδεύετ'; Risch, Wortbildung 300: ἐμείω δὲ δέησεν.

δεύω P03/P19 ἐδεύησα A08
Alc (ptc; ind/lac²⁸³) H 2 †

†

δέομαι P03 δεήσομαι F9
A Hdt (inf; ptc); Ar
δεύομαι P03/P19 δευήσομαι F1/F9
H 31 H 4 †

ἐδεήθην A11
S (sj); Hdt

RIVS

δέω P03

δεύω P03/P19

δέομαι P03

δεύομαι P03/P19

"Εδησα must be secondary, because it contains no -υ-.

δήω 'I shall find'

PO: *deh₁s- / *des- ?

δήω F5/P29

H 9 †²⁸⁴

δέω F5/P29

Alc †²⁸⁵

RIVS

δήω F5/P29

διδάσκω 'learn'

*dns-

διδάσκω P22 διδάξω F1 ἐδίδαξα A07 δέδαα PF1
H 3 Hipp (ptc); A H 6 H 1 (ptc) [+ hH

(ptc)²⁸⁶ †]

δέδαον A06 δεδάηκα PF6
H 4²⁸⁷ † H 3

²⁸³ Veitch, s.v.: "present active not used", but Alc. 117b, 30 Voigt δεύε[ι].

²⁸⁴ Hsch. has an ipf. ἔδην.

²⁸⁵ Alc. 375 Voigt δέω with shortened η; see Hamm p. 33 § 64k.

²⁸⁶ HMerc. 510 om. M.

²⁸⁷ Causative meaning: 'to teach'.

ἐδιδάσκησα A08 δεδιδαχυνία PF5

Hes (inf); hH (opt/ Myc (ptc)²⁸⁹ †

=cj²⁸⁸); Pi (ἐκ-) †

διδάσκομαι P22 διδάξομαι F1 (ἐ)διδάξαμην A07 δεδίδαγμα PF2
H 1 (ptc); Tyrt Thgn (vl²⁹⁰); S Hes; S H 1 (inf); Hdt (ptc) †
(ipv); A

δεδάασθαι A06 δεδάημαι PF6

H 1 (inf)²⁹¹ † hH (ptc/vl) †²⁹²

ἐδάην A10

H 14²⁹³

(ἐ)διδάχθην A11

Sol (ptc); Sa

(lac²⁹⁴); Thgn (sj);

A (ipv); S (inf); Hdt

RIVS

διδάσκω P22

δέδαον A06

διδάσκομαι P22

ἐδάην A10

The vocalism of δέδᾱα cannot be original, as one would expect *δεδᾱῶς (< *δεδασῶς); it has the short α from ἐδάην. See Debrunner (1937) who describes how the root δα(σ)- was replaced by the present stem in the IVS.

διδράσκω 'run'

*dreh₂-

διδράσκω P22

ἔδρᾱν A01 δέδρᾱκα PF4

Hdt (cp/-η-); Ar

H 2 (ptc/ἀπ-); Thgn Ar (ptc/cp)

(cp); Hsch

(opt/ἀπ-); S (ἀπ-);

Hsch (inf)²⁹⁵

²⁸⁸ HCer. 144 διδασκῆσαι Voss cl. Hes. Op. 64 (not in OCT); διαθ(ρ)ήσαι; for other conjectures, see OCT.

²⁸⁹ KN Ak 611 *de-di-ku-ja* possibly for *de-di-ka-ku-ja* δεδιδαχυνία, perhaps δεδικυνία (δείκνυμι). Ch. rightly calls this interpretation doubtful: the present reduplication in the pf. would then be very early. See Chadwick-Baumbach (1963-71) and the literature cited by them.

²⁹⁰ Thgn. 35 μαθήσεται; διδάξεαι Plato Xen. Nicol.

²⁹¹ Inf. δεδάασθαι, diectasis form for *δεδᾱσθαι < δεδάεσθαι.

²⁹² HMerc. 483 δεδαημένος; δαήμενος M, not in OCT

²⁹³ Veitch misinterpreted Pi. Fr. 166 Machler (= 143 Bergk) δάεν as an aor. A. (ἔδαον). It is a 3p aor. P.

²⁹⁴ Sa. 58.6 Voigt διδάχθην.

²⁹⁵ Hdt. (ἀπ-/η-). Allen and Italie concur with Reiske's reading ἐξ-έδρα-μεν in E. Hr. 14, but mistakenly include it under ἐκτρέχω as 3s to the root δραμ-; also ἐξέδραμον, due to the same erroneous interpretation.

		ἔδρασα	A07
		E (fl ²⁹⁶) †	
δρήσομαι	F1		
Hdt (δία-) †			

RIVS

ἔδραν A01

Aor. ἔδραν, cf. Skt. root present *drāti*. Related to δραμεῖν.

δίδωμι 'give'

*deh₃-

δίδωμι	P02	δώσω	F1	ἔδωκα	A02	δέδωκα	PF4
Myc ²⁹⁷ ; H 22		Myc ²⁹⁸ ; H 58		Myc (ἀπ-ε-) ²⁹⁹ ; H 177		Hes (vl ³⁰⁰); Tyr	
διδῶ	P04	διδώσω	F1	ἔδομεν	A01		
H 34		H 2 †		H 187			
δόσκον	P23						
H 5 †							
δίδομαι	P02	δώσομαι	F1	ἐδόμην	A01	δέδομαι	PF1
Myc ³⁰¹ ; Hdt †		H 1 (περι-)		H 2 (sj/cp/vl ³⁰²); Pi (inf/ἐκ-); Hdt (ἀπο-)		Myc (ptc) ³⁰³ ; H 1	
		δοθήσομαι	F7	ἐδόθην	A11		
		S		H 1 (opt); A (ptc); Hdt			

RIVS

δίδωμι	P02	(ἔδωκα	A02)		
		ἔδο-μεν	A01		
		ἐδόμην	A01	δέδομαι	PF1

²⁹⁶ E. IT 193 ἐξ ἔδρας Seid.: ἐξέδρας' LP²⁹⁷ Myc. PY Ma 343, 365, Na 245, Vn 10+ [KN Og 0467] *di-do-si* δίδονσι.²⁹⁸ Myc. PY Un 718 *do-se* δώσει; Jn 829 *jo-do-so-si* γὼ δώσονσι.²⁹⁹ Myc. PY Un 267 *o-do-ke*, MY Oi 701 (obscure context) *do-ke* (ῶ) δῶκε, KN X 681 *a-pu-do-ke* ἀπύδωκε, PY Fr 1184 *a-pe-do-ke* ἀπέδωκε³⁰⁰ Hes. Th. 399 δέδωκεν οἱ: ἔδωκεν Aldina; Op. 279 -οἱς δὲ δέδωκε Porph.: -οἱσι δ' ἔδωκε et Plut. al.³⁰¹ Myc. PY Ng 319, 332 *di-do-to* δίδοντο.³⁰² Il. 23.485 sj. 1d. περιδώμεθον: v.l. περιδώμεθα L¹²M⁹N¹O²T²³; 22.254 ἐπιδώμεθα: ἐπιδωσόμεθ' i: ἐπιβώμεθα M¹⁰V¹.³⁰³ Myc. KN [So 0429], So 0440, 0441 *de-do-me-na* δεδομένα.

For the pr. cf. Skt. *dādāti*, Av. *dadāiti* (both with a different reduplication vowel); for the aor. M. cf. Skt. *á-di-ta*, and active *á-dāt* (cf. ἔδωκα for *ἔδων, pl. ἔδομεν); for the pf. cf. late Skt. *dadé*, Lat. *dedi*.

δίεμαι 'speed'

PO: *dih₁-

δίημι	P01
H 1 (ἐν-) †	
δίω	P03
H 1 (vl ³⁰⁴) †	
δίεμαι	P01
H 1 [+ A (cj) †] ³⁰⁵	
δίομαι	P03
H 14 [+ A (vl ³⁰⁶) †]	

RIVS

δίεμαι	P01
δίομαι	P03

One of the two is secondary: either δίεμαι is formed from δίομαι by analogy with ἵεμαι, or δίεμαι is old and δίομαι is the thematicized form. The pr. δίω developed under the influence of δίων (δείδω).

δίζηναι 'seek, look for'

ORS: *dieh₂-

		ἐδίζησα	A07
		Hsch	
δίζηναι	P02	διζήσομαι	F1
H 12		Parm † ³⁰⁷	ἐδιζησάμην A07
			H (sj); Heracl. [+ Pi (-ā- †)]
δίζομαι	P29		
Hes (inf); Hdt			
(vl ³⁰⁸) †			

RIVS

δίζηναι	P02
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³⁰⁴ Il. 22.251 δίων: δίες v.l. ant. αἱ χαριέστεραι, fort. Pap. 12 V10. Ch: "δίες peut-être emploi abusif de δίες 'j' ai crainé' (...), rapproché de δίεμαι par l' influence de φοβέομαι."³⁰⁵ Or is it a younger formation influenced by ἵεμαι?³⁰⁶ A. Pe. 700, 701 δίομαι LcGP^{sscr}FT: δείομαι tell.: δίεμαι Herm.³⁰⁷ H. Od. 16.239 διζησόμεθ' (aor. sj?) is sometimes interpreted as future.³⁰⁸ Hdt. 1.214.4 ἐδίζητο: ἐδίζετο ESVR¹ suprascr.

The pr. reduplication can be found throughout the paradigm.

δικ- 'fling'

**deik*-' ?

ἔδικον A04

A (ptc; ind/ἀπο-);

Pi

RIVS

ἔδικον A04

δῖνέω 'whirl, spin round'

PO: **deih*₁- / **g^wieu*-

δῖνέω P14

ἐδῖνῃσα A07

H 3

H 5 (ptc); Pi

δίννημι P29

Sa †

δῖνεύω P07

H 6

δῖνεύεσκον P23

H 1 †

δίνω P11

Hes (inf); *Tab*-

Heracl (ἀπο-)³⁰⁹

δῖνέομαι P14

H 3

δεδῖνῃμαι PF2

H 1 (ἀμφι-); Adesp

(lac³¹⁰); Hsch

γ^wεγ^wίνο/ωμαι

Myc³¹¹ † PF2

ἐδῖνήθην A11

H 3

RIVS

(δῖνέω P14)

³⁰⁹ 'To thresh grain'.

³¹⁰ Adesp. POx 2444, *Fr.* 4.4 δεδινῃ[.

³¹¹ PY Va 482 *qe-qi-no-me-no*, PY Ta 707, 708, 713 *-me-na* γ^wεγ^wινομένος (-ωμένος), -μένα. It is not certain that this Myc. verb belongs to this lemma: PY Ta 642 twice has *qe-qi-no-to* γ^wεγ^wινωτο (-οτοι), a verbal adjective pertaining to the root *qe-qi-no*. If the ptc. belongs to the same root, it has lost its RD by haplology: it should be **qe-qe-qi-no-me-no*. Less probable interpretation, see Baumbach (1971), s.v. βίος.

(δῖνεύω P07)

(δίνω P11)

(δῖνέομαι P14)

(δίνομαι P11)

Δίνω, δῖνέω and δῖνεύω point to an athematic P06 present. Δῖνεύω occurs in H. only in those places where a form of δῖνέω would have resulted in a creticus, which does not fit into the dactylic metre. It is striking that δῖνεύω occurs in forms which are often thought to be the origin of the thematization of the athematic flexion: 3 pl. ipf., ptc., opt.

δραμεῖν 'run'

**drem*-

ἔδραμον A04 δέδρομα PF1

H 30 H 4 (cp)

δεδράμηκα PF6

Hdt (ptc/ἀνα-)

δεδρόμηκα PF6

Sa (ύπα-)

δρομάσσκον P23

Hes †

δραμέομαι F2

Hdt

δραμήται F4

Alcm³¹²

RIVS

ἔδραμον A04

For the root cf. διδράσκω, ἔδρᾱν. For the suffix *-em*- cf. Skt. *drámati*.

δράσσομαι 'seize, grasp'

ORS: **derk*- / **dergh*-

ἔδραξα A07

Hsch

δράσσομαι P19

Hdt (ptc); Ar (-ττ-)

δέδραγμα PF2

H 2 (ptc); E †

RIVS

δράσσομαι P19

δέδραγμα PF2

³¹² Laconic future.

δράω 'do, accomplish'

PO: *dr-eh₂-

δράω P03/P19 δράσω F1 ἔδρασα A07 δέδρακα PF4
H 3 (cp; opt)³¹³; Alc A
Sol (inf/vl³¹⁴); Thgn S
(-η-); A

δραίνω P17

H 1 †

δραῖσέω P28

S

δράομαι P03/P19

S (ptc)

δέδραμαι PF1

E (ptc); Ar

RIVS

δράω P03/P19

Pr. δραίνω is probably secondary (Ch.).

δρέπω 'pluck'

*drep-

δρέπω P03

Hes (ipv+inf/άπο-
/vl³¹⁵); Pi

ἔδρεψα A07

Hes (ptc/vl³¹⁶); Pi
(inf/άπο-); Hdt (sj)

†

ἔδραπον A04

Pi (ptc) †

ἔδροπον A04

Alc (sj) †³¹⁷

δρέπομαι P03

δρεψάμην A07

hH

H 1 (ptc); Hes

(inf/ptc/vl)

RIVS

δρέπω P03

ἔδρεψα A07

ἔδρα/οπον A04

δρέπομαι P03

δρεψάμην A07

³¹³ Od. 15.324 παραδρώωσι and 15.333 ὑποδρώωσι for -δράουσι; 15.317 has the opt. δρώοιμι.³¹⁴ Sol. 36.24 West, not in Fatouros οὔτεροι φρασάϊατο L: deest B: ἀτέροις δράσαι διὰ fere Aristid. (not in Fatouros' index).³¹⁵ Hes. Op. 611 ἀποδρέπεν Doric inf. in two younger MSS; the older have an ipv. ἀπόδρεπε.³¹⁶ Hes. Th. 31 δρέψασθαι v.l. δρέψασθαι various mss., v.l. δρεψάμεναι not in OCT.³¹⁷ Alc. 119.15 Voigt δρόπωσιν, with the Aeolic development of *-f-.

δύναμαι 'be able'

PO: *deuh₂-

δύναμαι P05 δυνήσομαι F1 ἐδυνήσάμην A07
H 99³¹⁸ H 9 H 8 [+ Sem (sj) †]

νύναμαι P05

LGort. †

(ἐ)δυνάσθην A11

H 2; Pi³¹⁹

ἡδυνήθην A11

A; S (ἐ-)

RIVS

δύναμαι P05

The -v- is probably a pr. nasal infix.

δύω '(cause to) sink; get or go into'

PO: *duH- ?

δύω P03/P19 δύσω F1 ἔδυν A01 δέδυκα PF4
H 2 (ptc); hH (ἐκ-); H 1 H 112³²¹ H 3

Hes Sc (vl)³²⁰

δυνέω P14/P29

ἔδυσσα A07

Hdt (ἐν-)³²² †

H 6

δύνω P11

H 28³²³

δύσγω P29/P21

Hsch

δύσκον P23

H 1 †

δύομαι P03/P19 δύσομαι F1 (ἐ)δυσάμην A07
H 6 H 7 H 2 [+ Hdt (inf/ἐκ-
/c³²⁴) †]

³¹⁸ Sa. 4.3 Voigt δύνᾱμαι is sj, see Bergk⁴ and (Voigt-)Hamm. Cf. Sa. 16.4 sj. ἔρᾱται. In the MS tradition there are forms like δυνέαται (see e.g., the index on Hdt.).³¹⁹ Hdt. 7.106.2 has a v.l. ἡδυνάσθησαν (d).³²⁰ ὦ in IL, ὦ in Attic. Hes. Sc. δύνουσ' (ι) (OCT): δόμεναι J: δούουσ' (ι) F, but these verses are dubious (see OCT).³²¹ But Hes. Op. 728 δύη with short vowel.³²² Hdt. 3.98.4 ἐνδύνουσι: ἐνδυνέουσι aP.³²³ Δύνω comes from *δύ-v-f-ω with an intransitive meaning 'to go into; set'.³²⁴ Hdt. 5.106.6 ἐκδύσεσθαι corr. Krüger: ἐκδύσασθαι L.

		(ἐ)δυσόμην	A09
		H 40 [+ Hes †]	
		(ἐ)δυσσόμην	A09
		Hes (ptc/vl ³²⁵) †	
δυθήσομαι	F7	(ἐ)δύθην (ϋ)	A11
Ar (ἀπο-)		Ar (ἀπο-/sj)	
		(ἐ)δύην	A10
		Hes (sj) † ³²⁶	

R/V/S

(δύω	P03/P19)	ἔδυν	A01
(δυνέω	P14)	(ἔδυνσα	A07)
(δύνω	P11)		
(δύομαι	P03/P19)	(ἐδυσάμην	A07)
		ἐδυσόμην	A09

Pr. δύνω (< *δύ-v-f-ω) and δυνέω both point to an older athematic P06 present *δύνευμι, -νυμεν, but δύνω may have been built by analogy (e.g., πλύνω = -δύτος : -πλῦτος). Pr. δύω may be a recent formation, based on the causative aor. ἔδυνσα, which originally msut have had an *e*-grade.

ἑάω 'let, leave alone, permit'		ORS: * <i>h₁eu</i> h ₂ -	
ἑάω	P03/P19	ἑάσω	F1
H 39		H 10	
εἰάω	P03/P19	ἑάσω (ἄ)	F1
H 28 ³²⁸		H 1 ³²⁹ †	
ἔαμι	P01	ἔβασσα	A07
H 1 (>cj) † ³³¹		Hsch (ipv) ³³²	

εὔα	P03/P19		
Hsch ³³³			
ἔασκον	P23		
H 4 †			
εἴασκον	P23		
H 4 [+ Hes †]			
ἑάομαι	P03/P19	ἑάσομαι	F1
S (ipv; inf); E (ptc) †		E †	

R/V/S

(ἑάω	P03/P19)	(ἑᾶσα	A07)
ἔαμι	P01	εἴασα	A07
		ἔβασσα	A07

It may be that the aor. with short α is old, and ἑᾶσα stands for ἑάσσα (cf. ἐδάμασσα, ἐδάμασσα etc.), probably based on the model of the denominatives ending in -άω. The pr. ἑάω could be a thematization of ἔαμι, but as the latter form is weakly attested, it could also have been derived from the aor. The verb does not have a clear etymology.

ἐγείρω 'awaken'

**h₁ger-*

ἐγείρω	P19	ἐγεράω	F2	ἡγείρα	A07	ἐγρήγορα	PF1
H 10+26 ³³⁴		S (ἐξ-/cj ³³⁵); Ar		H 7+26		A (ptc/vl ³³⁶); Ar	
		(ἐπ-)					
ἐγέρρω	P19					ἐγρήγορθα	PF5
Alc (inf) †						H 4 †	
ἐγείρομαι	P19			(ἡ)ἐγρόμην	A04		
H 1 (ptc); Hes				H 13; Ar (ἐξ-η-)			
				(ἡ)ἐγέρθην	A11		
				H (vl ³³⁷); Sa (ptc);			
				Hdt (cp; inf)			

R/V/S

(ἐγείρω	P19)	ἡγείρα	A07	(ἐγρήγορα	PF1)
(ἐγείρομαι	P19)	ἡγρόμην	A04		

³²⁵ Hes. *Op.* 384 δυσομενάων et sch. Arat. 256 (390.16M): δυσομενάων: Dio Max.: δυσσομενάων (see the index by Hofinger; not in OCT).

³²⁶ Veitch questions whether Hes. *Op.* 728 δύη can be interpreted as an 2 aor. P. (A10).

³²⁷ In the pr. εἰάω is metrically lengthened: there is no instance in H. where it can be an augmented ipf. In the aor. it is the other way around: all forms with εἰ- are ind.

³²⁸ Forms with metrically lengthened first syllable.

³²⁹ *Od.* 21.233 ἑάσουσιν with short α or to be read with *synizesis*.

³³⁰ *Il.* 10.299 εἴασην with short α.

³³¹ *Il.* 5.256 ἔα points to an athematic ἔαμι (3s. of an Aeolic flection, Schwyzler 1935, 203 and 1939, 660n, 682). Many editions, however, give ἔα, to be read with *synizesis*. The substantive εἰαμένη may be derived from this root: 'riverside pasture, meadow': land along a river that has been left vacant.

³³² In ἔβασον (Συρακόσιοι; Hsch.) -β- stands for -f-.

³³³ εὔα: [...] ἔα Hsch., 3s ind. or 2s ipv.?

³³⁴ No formal distinction between ipf. and aor. ind. 3s and sj. Secondary verbs like ἔγρω, ἐγρήσομαι, ἐγρηγοράω are not included.

³³⁵ *S. Tr.* 978 ἔξεγερεις Dawe: ἔξεγείρεις L: ἔξεγείρης L s.l., cett.

³³⁶ *A. Eu.* 706 ἐγρηγορός: ἐγρήγορον Tr.; *Ag.* 346 ἐγρηγορός Askew: -ov codd.

³³⁷ *Il.* 23.287 ἔγερθεν: v.l. ἔγερθεν (each in various mss.).

Pf. ἐγρήγορα is based on *ἐγήγορα after (ἡ)ἐγρόμην (cf. Skt. *jāgāra*); ἐγρήγορα is a Greek innovation. The *e*-grade in the pr. must also be young. The aor. may be an adaptation of *ἡγερα (cf. ἔκτεινα : *ἔκτενα; ἔφθειρα : ἔφθερα).

The analysis of the paradigm by Fr. and Ch. has been superseded by Beekes' interpretation: **h₁ger-*.

ἔδω 'eat'

**h₁ed-*

ἔδω P03
H 54

ἔδηδα PF2

H 1 (ptc) [+ *hH*
(ptc) †]

ἔδμ P01
H 10 (inf) [+ Alcμ
(inf) †]

ἔδήδοκα PF4
Ar (ptc; ind/cp)

ἔδεσπον P23
H 1 †

ἔδομαι F5
H 11³³⁸

ἔδηδο-μαι
H 1 † PF2/PF5

RIVS

ἔδμ P01

ἔδομαι F5

For inf. pr. ἔδμεναι cf. Hitt. *edmi*, Skt. *ādmi*. The fut. ἔδομαι, which is an old pr. sj. with short vowel, also points to an athematic pr. Pf. ἔδηδο-μαι is modelled on πέπο-μαι.

ἔζομαι / ἵζω 'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit' **sed-*

ἵζω P04 ἵσω (i) F1 εἶσα A07
H 57 *hH* (inf/καθ-/vl); H 36
Hdt (κατ-/vl)³³⁹ †

ἰζάνω P15 ἔσσα A07
H 8 H 1 (inf/ἐφ-) *ἵσα* A07
ἵεσκον P23 H 5 (καθ-) *ἴσσα* A07
H 3 † H 1 (ptc/καθ-) †

ἵζομαι	P04	ἐδοῦμαι F2/F4/F5	ἐεσσάμην A07
H 7		Ar (καθ-)	H 3
ἔζομαι	P19	ἔσσομαι F1	εἰσάμην A07
H 1+130		H (inf/ἐφ-) †	Hes (vl ³⁴⁰); Thgn
			ἰσάμην (i) A07
			E (καθ-/vl ³⁴¹) †
			ἐζόμην A04/A06
			H 0+130 ³⁴² †
			ἥσθην A11
			S (sj/vl/dub ³⁴³) †

RIVS

ἵζω	P04	εἶσα A07
ἵζομαι	P04	(εἰσάμην A07)
ἔζομαι	P19	ἐζόμην A04/A06

For ἦμαι vide s.v. For ἔζομαι -although marginal as pr.-, cf. ON *sitia*, OHG *sizzen*, which are perhaps P19 as well, and for ἵζω cf. Lat. *sīdō*, Umbr. *sistu* (*sīdīto*) and Skt. *sīdati*.

*Ἐζομαι seems to function as aor. as well in Homer. It could be a reduplicated aor., having a cognate in Av. *hazdyāi* (opt.). Another possibility is that it contains an augment with secondary aspiration and a root in the zero grade (Ch. 1958, 1:336). The causative sigmatic aor. may be younger.

ἐθέλω / θέλω 'be willing'

PO: **h₁g^{wh}el-*

ἐθέλω	P03	ἐθελήσω F9	ἠθέλησα A08
H 283		H 6	H 2; Pi (ptc; opt);
			S ³⁴⁴

³⁴⁰ Hes. *Op.* 639 νάσσατο et Strabo 9.2.25 al.: εἵσατο *Cert.* 5.

³⁴¹ E. *Hi.* 31 καθείσατο AL et Π²: -θισ- MBVDEP: -θιστ- O: -θησ- C.

³⁴² The forms ἔζετο etc. could be A04 or A06, but morphologically speaking they could also be ipf. (pr.). There is at least one example of a present: ἔζεαι.

³⁴³ S. *O.C.* 195, *dubitabili loco*, according to the index, has ἦ ἐσθῶ Bruck: ἦ 'σθῶ La: ἦ στῶ r et voluit L^{wp}: ἦσθῶ zt.

³⁴⁴ The first certain occurrence of a stem ἐθέλ- is in Pi.; S. has the first ind. with ἦ-. But Homeric ἐθέλησα/-σε could be an ind. without augment, and since the older form is ἐθέλ- not θέλ-, I reconstruct an aor. ἠθέλησα.

³³⁸ Active meaning.

³³⁹ *HMerc.* 284 καθίσαι: καθίσσαι Baumeister, Abel: καθίσαι DM (OCT has καθίσσαι and mentions no v.l.); Hdt. 4.190 κατίσουςι P: -σώσι rell.

θέλω	P03	θελήσω	F9	ἐ-θέλησα	A08
H 2 (ind/vl; opt/ vl ³⁴⁵); Sem		Hdt (vl); E ³⁴⁶		Sa (sj); A (ipv); S (opt; ptc); Hdt (inf; ind/vl) ³⁴⁷	

ἐθέλεσκον P23
H 3

RIVS

ἐθέλω P03

The old pr. is ἐθέλω, not θέλω (see Fr., Ch.).

εἶωθα 'be accustomed'

*sued^h.³⁴⁸

[εἶθω P03]
H 2 (ptc) †

εἶωθα PF2
H 2 [+ Hdt †]

εἶωθα PF2
H 6

εἶωθα PF4/PF5
Hsch (Doric)

εὐέωθα PF4
Hsch (Lesbian)

RIVS

(εἶθω P03)

εἶωθα PF2

Perhaps the Homeric ptc. εἶθων belongs here. The Lesb. form points to *se-sue/ōd^h-, pf. εἶωθα is therefore secondary.

εἵδομαι 'appear, seem'

PO: *ueid-

εἵδομαι P03 εἵσομαι F1 εἵσάμην A07
H 20 H 1 (δια-) ³⁴⁹ † H 34 [+ Hes †]

εἰδομαι P03
Pi (ptc) †

³⁴⁵ *Il.* 1.277 has ἐθέλ' in the OCT edition, no *vv. Il.* mentioned in the a.c.; *Od.* 15.317 ἄσσο' / ὄττ' ἐθέλοιεν Ar. (φασί schol.) vulg.: θέλοιεν bgj.

³⁴⁶ Hdt., various places: ἐθελήσ-: *v.l.* θελήσ-, see Stork; Ar. *A.* 318 θελήσω / 'θελήσω.

³⁴⁷ I did not find any aor. ind. θελ- within our corpus and an aor. ind. ἐθέλ- only appears as a *v.l.* in Hdt. See Stork. The Homeric forms ἐθέλησα/-σε, which could in theory be interpreted ἐ-θέλ- (with augment), have been placed *s.v.* ἡθέλησα, *q.v.*

³⁴⁸ But see Schrijver (1991) 141: εἶωθα < *se-suoh₁d^h-.

³⁴⁹ Διασίσταται in *Il.* 8.535, factitive future 'let appear'.

RIVS

εἵδομαι P03 εἵσάμην A07

Εἵδομαι is possibly based on εἶδος, or on the -causative- sigmatic aorist, which has only survived in the middle. Related to ἰδ-.

εἶκω 'give way'

*ueik-

εἶκω P03 εἵξω F1 εἵξα A07
H 20 A (ὕπ-) ³⁵⁰ H 23 ³⁵¹

εἶκε P03
Co³⁵² †

εἵξασκον P23 εἵξαθον A12
H 1 † S (inf; sj; ptc; opt/
ὕπ-; ind/παρ-) †

εἵξομαι F1
H 3 (ὕπ(o)-) †

RIVS

εἶκω P03 εἵξα A07

Skt. *vijāte* (with zero grade) and OE *wican*, OHG *wihhan* (with *e*-grade) are cognates. However, these forms point to a voiced consonant, whereas Greek has a -κ-. This can be explained by assuming an athematic flexion.

εἰλέω ¹³⁵³ 'shut in; press'

*uel-

εἰλέω P14 ἔλσα A07 ἔολα PF1
H 8 [+ Hdt †] H 6 Pi (=cj³⁵⁴) †

εἴλω P12/P19 ἔελσα A07
E (προσ-/vl³⁵⁵) † H 1 (inf) †

³⁵⁰ There is an old reading in *Il.* 17.230 εἵξει for εἵξη (not in OCT), and Veitch also gives a fut. act. for *Il.* 16.305 (not in OCT).

³⁵¹ Only Alcman has εἵξα (from *εἵξεια).

³⁵² Boeotic imperfect.

³⁵³ In some dictionaries and indices εἰλέω 1 and 2 are placed under one lemma.

³⁵⁴ Pi. *P.* 4.233 ἐόλει Boeckh: αἰόλλει mss.

³⁵⁵ E. *Hl.* 445 προσεἴλει L (rescripts L¹): γρ. πρόσσεγε P²⁸.

εἶμι 'be, exist'

*h₁es-

εἶμι (ἔω)

P01/(P03/P19)

Myc³⁶⁷; H 1533³⁶⁸

ἔσκειν P23

H 46³⁶⁹

εἶμαι P01 ἔσσομαι F1

H 3 (ipv; ind/vl); S H 117³⁷¹(vl); E (vl)³⁷⁰ †

ἔσομαι F1

Myc³⁷²; H 35

ἔσται F5/F8

H 59

ἔσσοῦμαι F4

H 3 [+ Hes †]³⁷³

ἔσοῦμαι F4

E (dub. lect.³⁷⁴) †

RIVS

εἶμι P01

(εἶμαι P01) ἔ(σ)ομαι F1

ἔσται F5/F8

Cf. Hitt. *ešmi*, Skt. *āsmi*, etc.

³⁶⁷ Myc. KN Ai 63, Sd 0422 *e-e-si*, ἔhevσι; PY An 614 (doubtful reading) *a-pe-e-si* (ἀπ-); En 609 *e-ne-e-si* (ἐν-); PY Ep 617 *e-o*, ἐών; An 18 *a-pe-o* (ἀπ-); KN Uf 625 *e-ne-o* (ἐν-); KN B 823, PY An 724 *a-pe-o-te*, ἀπεόντες; KN Ap (618+) 633 *a-pe-a-sa*, ἀπέασσαι; PY An 5 *te-ko-to-a-pe* (for *te-ko-to a-pe*), and An 18 [An 852] *te-ko-to-na-pe* (sandhi) τέκτων ἀπῆς. One may add PY Va 15 *e-to*, ἔστον (dual).

³⁶⁸ Incl. ipv. ἔσθι. Also thematic forms.

³⁶⁹ But Alc. 74 has ἦσκε with augment.

³⁷⁰ Od. 1.302, 3.200 ipv. ἔσσ(ο) may have its middle ending from the fut., perhaps to avoid homophony with *ἔσθι 'eat'; on the basis of this form the others may have been modelled: Od. 20.106 εἶατο sive ἦατο ('to sit' OCT): εἶατο Aristarchus (= ἦσαν); S. Tr. 24 ἦμην L s.l.: ἦμην cett.; S. Ai. 679 ἡμῖν K: ἦμην cett.; E. Hl. 931 ἄρ' ἦ φίλων Herw.: ἄρ' ἦν φίλων LP: ἦμην τέκνον Choeroboscus; E. Tr. 474 ἦμεν τύραννοι VHQ1: ἦμην τύραννος Ap. Sines.

³⁷¹ All medial futures have an active meaning.

³⁷² Myc. KN Am 601+ *e-so-to*, possibly ἔσσονται.

³⁷³ Various explanations for ἔσσεῖται: M. West: Doric (unique in Homer?); R. Janko (1992): metrically lengthened variant of ἔσσεται; Ruijgh in a review of Janko (1992) (Ruijgh, 1996, 81) thinks it is an amalgam of ἔσσεται and εἶται 'he will be' (cf. ἔδομαι).

³⁷⁴ E. JA. 782 is deleted by some scholars.

εἶμι 'go, come'

*h₁ei-

εἶμι (ἴω)

εἶμι

F5

P01/(P03/P19) H³⁷⁷Myc³⁷⁵; H 619³⁷⁶

ἴσκω P23

inscr (Crete) (vl)³⁷⁸;

dubious) †

RIVS

εἶμι P01

Cf. Skt. *emi*, *imás*, Lit. *eimi*, Hitt. *pāimi*.

εἰπεῖν 'speak, say'

*uek^w-

εἵπεσκον P23

H 28 †

ἔειπον A06

H 801³⁷⁹

(ἔ)ειπα A03

H 8³⁸⁰; *hH* (vl)³⁸¹;

Hes; Pi

εἰπάμην A03

Hdt (ἀπ-) †

RIVS

ἔειπον A06

The α-thematic forms are secondary (Ch.) but see Chapter Four, p. 385 and 397. Aor. ἔειπον (dissimilated from *ἔF-ευκ^w-ον) corresponds exactly to Skt. *āvocam*.

³⁷⁵ Myc. PY An 1; MY Au 657; KN B 7041 *i-jo-te*, ἰόντες.

³⁷⁶ Also thematic forms: (ἰών, ἴω etc.). Veitch and Gehring include it under εἶσομαι and εἰσάμην s.v. εἶμι, but they belong to *F_{ei}-, s.v. ἔμαι.

³⁷⁷ The present used as future.

³⁷⁸ Schwyzler 180. Dubious readings. See also Halbherr (1897) esp. 222-4; the inscription is called archaic in the title of the plate and attributed to "the third period of Gorynian writing". *Boustrophedon*. Halbherr reads ὅτ[τ] ἐ]νς πολέμοις κ' ἦι; Collitz ὅσχει (= ἔχει) and Dareste (and Schwyzler) *Rij* II, p. 328 ὅσκει.

³⁷⁹ A Lindian decree (V BC) contains a form ἦπε.

³⁸⁰ In H. 2nd person only, ind. and ipv. (3s ind., sj. are interpreted as derived from ἔειπον).

³⁸¹ *HMerc.* 261 ἔειπας; ἔειπες D, -ος E (not in OCT).

εἴργω 'shut in or out'

h₁uerg* - (serk*-/serg^h-)

ἐέργω H 26	P03	εἴρξω A (v1 ³⁸²); S	F1	(ἐ)ερξα A07 H 1; <i>hH</i> (κατ-ε- /v1 ³⁸³) [+ Hdt (cp/vl) †]	
εἴργω H 1	P03	εἴρξω E	F1	εἴρξα A07 S (inf); Hdt (cp; v1 ³⁸⁴) †	
ἐργω H 2 (ἀπο-); Hdt ³⁸⁵ †	P03	ἐρξω S (ξυν-) †	F1	εἴρξα A07 Anacr (inf/καθ-); E	
εἴργω Thgn (v1 ³⁸⁶); Ar	P03	ἐρξω <i>TabHeracl</i> (ἐφ-) †	F1	ἐέργαθον A12 H 5 † ³⁸⁷	
ἐργνῦμι H 1 [+ Hdt (cp/vl) †]	P06			εἴργαθον A12 S (inf; sj/ἀπ-) [+ E (inf) †] ³⁸⁸	
ἐργνύω Hdt (ἐσ-/v1 ³⁸⁹) †	P08			ἐφοργον A04 <i>inscr</i> (Cyp., V BC) (κατ-) ³⁹⁰ †	
ἐργνύω Hsch	P08				
ἐέργομαι H 1 (ptc) †	P03	εἴρξομαι Ar (συν-)	F1	εἴργαθόμην A12 A (ipv/κατ-/v1 ³⁹¹) †	ἐεργμαι PF2 H 1 (ptc; v1 ³⁹²) [+ Arch (ptc) †]

³⁸² A. *Se.* 503 εἴρξει; the index names *vv.ll.* -οι, -ειε, but these are not mentioned in the a.c. of the OCT edition.

³⁸³ *HMerc.* 356 κατέερξε p: κατέρεξε cett.

³⁸⁴ Hdt. 3.136.2 εἴρξε: ἐρξε(v) CP.

³⁸⁵ There are *vv.ll.* with aspiration in Hdt.

³⁸⁶ Thgn. 710 εἴργουσι: *v.l.* εἴργουσι, see Veitch; not in West.

³⁸⁷ Some editors interpret these forms as presents (and give present accents).

³⁸⁸ These forms are sometimes interpreted -and therefore accentuated- as pr.: εἰργάθειν (see e.g., Veitch).

³⁸⁹ Hdt. 2.86.7 ἐσεργνύσι: ἐσεργνύουσι d.

³⁹⁰ *Inscr. Cyp.* 217.1 Masson (Schwyzer 679) κατἘφοργον, aor. with zero grade, or perhaps an ipf. or plpf.

³⁹¹ A. *Eu.* 566 κατεργαθοῦ: κατεργαθοῦ codd.

³⁹² Not in Gehrings index: *Il.* 5.89 ἐεργμέναι vulg.: ἐεργμέναι Aristarchus, various mss.

εἴργομαι <i>hH</i> (sj); A (ἀπ-; inf); S	P03	ἐρξομαι S (v1 ³⁹³) †	F1		εἴργμαι E (ptc/ἀπ-) †	PF2
ἐργομαι H 1 (ptc); Hdt (inf; ptc; ind/v1 ³⁹⁴ ; ind/ ἐξ-) †	P03				εἴργμαι Ar (ptc)	PF2
εἴργνυμαι Hes (ptc/lac ³⁹⁵) †	P06				ἐργμαι H 6 ³⁹⁶	PF2/P01
				ἐρχθην H 1 (ptc) †	A11	
<i>RIVS</i>						
ἐέργω P03				ἐερξα A07 (ἐέργαθον A12) ἐφοργον A04 (εἰργαθόμην A12)		
ἐεργομαι P03					ἐργμαι PF2/(P01)	

The *vu-pr.* is secondary (Ch.). The verb probably originated from a contamination of **h₁werg-* and **serg^h-* (Beekes 1969, 63) or **serk-* (cf. ἔρκος). Homeric ἐρχαται and ἐερχατο may be static athematic middle forms (**serk-*).

εἴρομαι 'ask'

ORS: **h₁reu-/h₁eru-*

ἐρέω H 12 (ἐξ-; sj ³⁹⁷ ; opt; ptc) †	P03	
ἐρεύω Hsch (ipv)	P03/P19	

³⁹³ S. *OR.* 890 ἐρξεται LGCa; ἐρ- Rpa.

³⁹⁴ Hdt. 4.164.3 ἔργετο: ἔργετο DR; 7.197.4 ἔργετο: εἴργετο d.

³⁹⁵ Hes. *Fr.* 88.6 εἰργ[ν]όμενοι.

³⁹⁶ H: all forms are 3p pf., one 3p plpf.; *Od.* 10.241, has an augment and could also be included under ἐεργμαι. The *e*-vocalism must be secondary. It is also possible to interpret this pf. as an old acrostatic present of the root **serg^h-*; this would account for the *e*-vocalism as well as the omission of the reduplication. The meaning 'to be shut in or out' fits into the acrostatic class, and also explains the transition to the perfect.

³⁹⁷ *Il.* 1.62 ἐρείομεν is sj.

εἶρομαι P03 εἰρήσομαι F1 ἡρόμην A04
H 49³⁹⁸ H 5 [+ Hdt †] H 10 (sj; opt; inf);
Sa

ἐρέομαι P03 ἐρήσομαι F1
H 16 † S
εἰρέομαι P29
Hdt (ptc/ἐπ-/v1³⁹⁹) †

RVS

(ἐρέω P03)

(ἐρεύω P03/P19)

(εἶρομαι P03)

(ἡρόμην A04)

(ἐρέομαι P03)

For the pr. an older *ἔρευμι can be postulated, where the other presents are thematizations (ἐρέφ-ω, ἔρφ-ομαι). The aor. goes back to a pr., according to Ch.

εἶρω 1 'fasten together in rows, string'

*ser-

εἶρω P19
Pi (inf); S (ptc/παρ-
/v1⁴⁰⁰); Hdt (περι-)⁴⁰¹

εἶρα A07
A (ptc/παρ-)⁴⁰²; Ar

ἔερμαι PF2
H 3 [+ hH (ptc/v1)]
εἶρμαι PF2
Hdt (ptc/ἐν-/v1⁴⁰³) †
ἔρμαι PF2
Hdt (ptc/ἐν-/v1) †

RVS

(εἶρω P19)

(εἶρα A07)

ἔερμαι PF2

The pf. is old (Ch.); the *e*-grade in the pr. may be secondary, but perhaps a development *urh₁-ye/o- > *fer-ye/o- > εἶρω is possible.

³⁹⁸ < *ἔρφομαι.

³⁹⁹ Hdt. 3.64.5 ἐπειρόμενος; ἐπειρέμενος α (ἐπηρ. C).

⁴⁰⁰ S. Ant. 368 παρείρων fere codd.; γεραίρων Reiske: περαίνων Pflugk: τ' αἰείρων Schneidewin.

⁴⁰¹ The EM gives an aspirated form εἶρω, as one would expect: cf. Lat. serō. The loss of the aspiration can easily be explained by the fact that the verb usually occurs in compound forms: συν-, περι-.

⁴⁰² A. Fr. 281 (Longinus 3.1) is from the *Orethua*, which is not mentioned in the catalogue of his plays.

⁴⁰³ Hdt. 4.190 ἐνειρμένον; ἐνεπρμένον P: ἀνεπρμένον d.

εἶρω 2 'say, speak'

*uerh₁-

εἶρω P19 ἐρέω F2
H 3 [+ Hes (ptc/
v1⁴⁰⁴) †] H 98

εἶρηκα PF4/PF6
A

εἰρέω P29 εἰρίω F3
Hes (ptc/v1⁴⁰⁵) † Co †

εἶρομαι P19 εἰρήσομαι F1
H 2⁴⁰⁶ † H 1

εἶρημαι PF1
H 6

(ἐρ)ρήθην A11
H 2 (ptc); Hdt (inf);
E †
εἰρέθην A11
Hdt †

RVS

ἐρέω F2

εἶρημαι PF1

εἴσκω 'make like; deem equal'

OIVS: *ueik-⁴⁰⁷

εἴσκω P22 εἴζω F1
H 14 Ar
ἴσκω P21
H 5⁴¹⁰ †

[εἴζα] A07 εἴοικα PF1
hH⁴⁰⁸ † H 35⁴⁰⁹
εἴκ-/εἴκ- PF2
H 26
ἥϊγμα PF2
H 5 [+ E (προσ-) †]⁴¹¹
εἴζασι PF5
E [+ Ar †]

RVS

εἴοικα PF1

⁴⁰⁴ Hes. Th. 38 εἰρεῦσαι: v.l. εἰρου(αν ὅ)σαι S^{ac}.

⁴⁰⁵ See previous note.

⁴⁰⁶ Il. 1.513; Od. 11.542. LSJ and Veitch include this form under εἶρω 'to say'; Ch. (+ Fr.): "se rattachent à εἶρομαι 'demander'".

⁴⁰⁷ Ruijgh proposes a fusion of *ueik- with *h₁weis-, see Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.147-58.

⁴⁰⁸ Gehring's index includes this form under εἴσκω; however, it belongs to εἴκω (see Ebeling 1885).

⁴⁰⁹ Meaning: 'be like, seem'.

⁴¹⁰ Sim. 130.2 Bergk³ has ἴσκω, not in West.

⁴¹¹ This form may have been a (reduplicated) aorist in origin, as Schulze (1910) proposes. See also Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.157.

εἶκ-/εἶκ- PF2

The presents are *Neubildungen* (Frisk).

ἐκών 'ready'

*uek'-

ἐκών P03

H 17 (ptc)⁴¹²

RIVS

ἐκών P03

ἐλάω 'drive, set in motion'

ORS: *h₁elh₂-

ἐλαύνω P29

ἐλάω / ἐλόω / ἐλῶ

ἤλασσα A07

ἐλήλαμαι PF4

H 39

H 5

F2

H 93

S (ἐξ-)

ἐλαύνεσκον P23

ἐλασσω F1

(ἦ)ἐλασσα A07

Hdt (ἀπ-) †

H 2 (cp/vl; ?)⁴¹³ †

H 37 (παρ-η-) [+

hH; Hes (ptc) †]

ἐλάω P03/P19

ἤλαα A07

H 18

Ar (ἀπ-)⁴¹⁴

ἐλαμι P01

inscr (Dor.)⁴¹⁵

ἐλάσασκον P23

H 1 †

ἐλαύνομαι P29

ἤλασάμην A07

ἐλήλαμαι PF1

H 3 (ptc); A

H 3 †

H 8

ἐλαμαι P01

ἤλασσάμην A07

ἐληλάδατο PF5

TabHeracl.⁴¹⁶

H 1 (ptc) †

H 1 (vl⁴¹⁷) †

[ἤλασάμην] A07

Ib [+ Sem †]⁴¹⁸

ἤλασθην A11

A

ἤλασθην A11

Hdt (vl⁴¹⁹) †

RIVS

(ἐλάω P03/P19)

ἤλασα A07

ἐλαμι P01

ἤλασάμην A07 ἐλήλαμαι PF1

Pr. ἐλαύνω is probably a denominative (Fr./Ch.).

ἐλδομαι 'wish, long'

PO: *h₁ueld-

ἐλδομαι P24

H 3 [+ Pi †]

ἐέλδομαι P24

H 17 [+ Hes †]

RIVS

ἐέλδομαι P24

Ἐλδομαι is secondary, cf. ἐέλδωρ: the 'prothetic' vowel (*ἐέλδωρ < *h₁ueld-) was interpreted as an augment under the influence of ἐ-(f)έλπετο (ἐλπίζ).

ἐλέγχω 'disgrace; question'

OIVS: *h₁leng^h-

ἐλέγχω P03

ἐλέγξω F1

ἤλεγξα A07

H 1

E

H 1 (sj); A (inf); Pi

ἐλέγχομαι P03

A (inf); Hdt (ptc); E

(ἐξ-)

(ἦ)ἐλέγχθην A11

E (sj/ἐξ-/vl⁴²⁰); Ar

(ptc)

RIVS

ἐλέγχω P03

ἤλεγξα A07

⁴¹² Hsch. points to a *φ*: γέκαθα· ἐκοῦσα, still retained in Cret. *φ*εκάθθα.

⁴¹³ Veitch gives two forms: one corrupt (*Il.* 23.427 *παρελάσσαι, -αις*: *παρελάσσεις* vulg.), the other (*Od.* 18.39 *ξυνελάσσομεν*) aor. sj., according to LSI.

⁴¹⁴ Imitating Doric dialect.

⁴¹⁵ In Doric inscriptions we find athematic present forms of this verbs. But Schwyzler (1939) 1.682, is cautious in reconstructing a pr. *ἐλάμι*. *SIG* 1025 = Schwyzler 251A (Cos, IV ex. aut III in.), r. 8 *ἐλάντω*, r. 11 *ἐπελάντω*, r. 6 *ποτελᾶ[ντ]*, corrected on p. 461 in *ποτέλαντι*; *TabHerc.* 1.127 *ἐλάσθω* (IV ex.); *IG* IV 554 = Schwyzler 78 (Argos, VI/V BC), r. 6 *ποτελάτω*. Fr. and Ch. cite a Coan form *ἐλάντω* which I could not find; it is probably a misprint for *ἐλάντω*.

⁴¹⁶ *Tab. Heracl.* 1.127 *ἐλάσθω* (IV ex.).

⁴¹⁷ *Od.* 7.86 *ἐληλέατ'* b Buttmann: *ἐληλέδατ'* vulg.: *ἐληλάδατ'* i, Pap²⁶ ss. uv., *ἐληλάδετ'* e: *ἐρηρέδατ'* fgj Eust.

⁴¹⁸ Ib. 332 and Sem. 17 do not belong to *ἐλαύνω* (or *ἐλλομαι*), but to *εἰλέω* 1 (see a.c. West).

⁴¹⁹ All forms in Hdt. have a *ν*/l without -σ-; see Stork.

⁴²⁰ E. *HL* 885 *μή ἐξελεγχθῇ* L. Dind.; *μήτ'* *ἐλεγχθῇ* LP.

ἐλεῖν 'take; obtain; M also choose'

*selh₁-

ἐλεσσκον P23
H 4 †

εἶλον A05
H 256
εἰλόμην A05
H 182

RIVS

εἶλον A05
εἰλόμην A05

ἐλ(υ)θ-, ἐλευθ- 'go, come'

*h₁leudh-

ἐλευσίω F3
Hsch

ἦλυθον A04 εἰλήλουθα PF1
H 104 H 32 †
ἦλθον A04 ἐλήλυθα PF2/PF1
H 628⁴²¹ H 4 (cp); A
ἦνθον A05 ἐλήλευθα PF2
inscr (Dor. VI BC) *inscr* (Gortyn) (inf/
(ptc)⁴²² ἀμφι-) ⁴²³ †
(ἦ)ἐλευσα A07 ἦνθηκα PF6
Ib [+ Pi + *LGort.* *inscr* (Arc. IV BC)
(ἐπ-η-) †] (ptc/κατ-) †

ἐλεύσομαι F1
H 46

RIVS

ἦλυθον A04 εἰλήλουθα PF1
ἐλήλυθα PF2/PF1

ἐλεύσομαι F1

Dor. ἦνθον must be seen as a specifically Doric development (Ch.), but this solution is not without problems (Fr.); ἦλθον is secondary: the ipv. *ἐλυθέ was syncopated to ἐλθέ.

⁴²¹ In his *Lysistrata* Ar. has Dor. ἦλσον, with -σ- for -θ-.

⁴²² *IG* 9 (1).867 (Corc. VI BC) + Schwyzler 657.4 (Arc. IV BC) (ptc/κατ-) †

⁴²³ *GDI* 4999 ἀμφεληλεύθεν, no date but archaic script.

ἐλκω 'draw, drag'

*selk-

ἐλκω P03
H 56

ἐλξω F1
Hipp (ptc/ύφ-); A
(inf); E

[ἐλκέω] P29
H 1 †

[ἐλκήσω] F1
H 2 (1) †

ἐλκομαι P03
H 26

ἐλκυσσα A07/A13
A (άφ-); Pi (inf);
Hdt (sj; ptc); E⁴²⁴

[ἦλκησα] A07
H 1 (2) †

ἐλκυσάμην A07/A13
Ar (sj/άφ-; opt/
προσ-)

ἐλκυσμαι PF1/PF5
Hdt (ptc/άν-) †

ἐλκυσμαι
E † PF1/PF5

ἐλκυσθήσομαι F7
A (συγκατ-)

εἰλκύσθην A11/A13
Hdt (sj-inf/v1⁴²⁵; inf/
έσ-; ptc/κατ-); Ar
(sj/έξ-)
[ἦλκήθην] A11
H 1 (ptc) †

RIVS

ἐλκω P03
ἐλκομαι P03

The stem in -υ- (e.g., aor. ἐλκύσαι) is probably based on ἐρύ-σαι (Fr., Ch.).

ἐλπομαι 'hope, expect'

*uel-p-

ἐλπω P03
H 2 †

ἐολπαι PF1
H 8(+4)⁴²⁶

ἐέλπω P03
Hsch (opt)

ἐλπέω P29
Hsch

ἐλπομαι P03
H 43

ἐέλπομαι P03
H 8 [+ Hes †]

⁴²⁴ Boet. ἐλκουσα Co. (έσσ-)

⁴²⁵ Hdt. 1.140.1 ἐλκυσθῆ d; ἐλκυσθῆναι dP; 2.70.2 ἐξελκυσθῆ; ἐλκυσθῆναι dP¹.

⁴²⁶ Four forms have an ω.

RIVS

(ἔλπω P03)

ἔλπομαι P03

'Ἐέλπομαι after ἐέλδομαι (ἐέλδωρ), cf. ἐλπίς.

ἔολπα PF1

ἡνεγκόμην A06

S (ipv/=cj⁴³⁴) †

ἡνέγγθην A11

A (ptc/προ-); Hdt

(v1⁴³⁵) †

ἐμέω 'vomit'

*nemh₁-

ἐμέω P03/P19

ἐμῶ

F2

ἤμεσα A07

ἐμήμεκα PF4

H 1 (ptc); A

Ar⁴²⁸

H 2 (opt/ἐξ-); Hdt

Hsch (ἐξ-)

(=cj⁴²⁷); Hdt

(inf); Ar (ἐξ-)

(ἦ)ἔμεσσα A07

H 1 (ἀπ-); Hes (ἐξ-

/=cj⁴²⁹) †

ἦμησα A07

Hes (ἐξ-/v1⁴³⁰) †

ἐμοῦμαι

F2

A †

RIVS

ἐμέω P03/P19

ἤμεσα A07

Dissyllabic root prob. originally with an athem. pr. (cf. Skt. *vāmi-ti*, and perhaps Lat. *vomi-t*).

ἐνεγκεῖν 'bring'

*h₁nek'-/*h₁enk'-

ἡνεγκα A03/A06

ἐνήνοχα PF1

Thgn⁴³¹

Ar (ἐξ-) †

ἡνεγκον A06

A (ind/v1⁴³²; inf); Pi

ἡνεγκάμην

ἐνήνεγμα PF2

A03/A06

Hdt (ptc+inf/v1⁴³³/

Adesp (ptc); S

cp); E (εἰς-) †

RIVS

ἡνεγκον A06

The first syllable is probably an -aorist-reduplication. The paradigm has been influenced by the flection of ἐν-εἶκαι, see s.v. ἴκω (ἴ); ἡνεγκα, for example, is secondary after ἡνεικα, or has been created after the example of ἔδωκε : ἔδωκας = ἡνεγκε : x.

ἐνεθ- 'sit, lie on'

OIVS: *h₁end^h- / *h₁ned^h-

ἦνοθα

PF1

H (cp)⁴³⁶

RIVS

ἦνοθα

PF1

ἐν(ν)έπω 'tell'

*sek^w-

ἐννέπω P03

ἐνισπήσω

F9

ἐνισπον A04

H 3

H 1 †

H 25⁴³⁷

ἐνέπω P03

[ἐνίψω]

F1

ἔσπον A04

H 6 (opt; ptc); Pi

H 3⁴³⁸Hes (ipv)⁴³⁹ †

ἐνίπτω P29

Pi (ptc)⁴⁴⁰ †

RIVS

ἐννέπω P03

ἐνισπον A04

⁴³⁴ S. O.C. 470 ἐνεγκοῦ hoc accentu Elmsley (= ipv); paroxytone codd.

⁴³⁵ Hdt.: all three forms aor. P. have a v.l. -ἐνειχθ-. The same holds true for the perfect M.

⁴³⁶ Alternatively, ἀνήνοθα H. 1 + 1 (v.l.) † and ἐνήνοθα H. 1 + H. 3 (ἐπ-); hH. (ἐπ-, κατ-); Hes. (κατ-) † It is not certain whether ἐν- is a preverb; it could be the reduplication; ἀνήνοθα must then be secondary. Basic meaning problematic.

⁴³⁷ Never with augment.

⁴³⁸ Generally regarded as fut. of ἐνίσσω 'to blame', but Ch. (1958) 1.443 considers the possibility ἐνίψω << *ἐνέψω.

⁴³⁹ Hes. Th. 114, Fr. 1.14 (ipv) ἔσπετε from *ἐν-σπετε.

⁴⁴⁰ This is an innovation which arose under influence of ἐνίπτω 'to blame'. A. Ag. 590 does not belong here (contra Veitch), but rather to ἐνίπῃ, ἐνίπτω 'blame'.

⁴²⁷ A. Eu. 800 ὑμεῖς δὲ μήτε Wieseler: ὑμεῖς δέ τε M: ὑμεῖς δ' ἐμεῖτε Weil (last lection not in OCT).

⁴²⁸ Some future forms may also be contracted presents. Todd presents Ar. A. 587; Fr. 49 and R. 11 as possible fut.

⁴²⁹ Hes. Th. 497 ἐξήμεσσε: ἐξήμησε abBS: -εσε k: corr. Hermann, Passow.

⁴³⁰ See previous note.

⁴³¹ Thgn. 880 ἡνεγκον: possis ἡνεικον.

⁴³² A. Ch. 992 ἡνεγκ' Victorius: ἡν ἔχη M^s.

⁴³³ See Stork for the v.v.ll. in Hdt.

ἐννῦμι 'clothe'

*ues-

εἰνύω	P08	ἔσσω	F1	ἔσσα	A07
H (κατα-/vl ⁴⁴¹) †		H 6 †		H 15 [+ hH] †	
		ἔσω	F1	ἔσα	A07
		H 1 (ἀμφι-) †		H 3 (ptc+opt/ἀμφι-) †	
				[+ Ar (sj/ἀμφι-) †]	
		προσαμφιδῶ	F3	εἴνυσσα	A07/A13
		Ar (προσαμφι-) †		H 1 (κατα-/vl ⁴⁴²) †	
ἐννυμαι	P06	ἔσσομαι	F1	ἐεσσάμην	A07
H 6		Pi (ptc/ἐπι-) †		H 18	εἶμαι PF2/P01
				ἑσάμην	A07
				H 7 [+ Ar (inf/κατα-) †]	Hipp (ptc) [+ Ar (ptc) †]

RVS

ἐννυμαι	P06	ἔσσα	A07	εἶμαι	PF2/(P01)
εἶμαι	P01/(PF2)	ἐεσσάμην	A07		

The pr. has a cognate in Arm. *z-genum*. On the other hand Skt. *vás-te*, Hitt. *veš-ta* point to an athem. acrostatic pr., which corresponds exactly to the Gr. pf. εἶμαι (< *φέσμαι).

ἐπομαι 'follow'

*sekʷ-

ἐπομαι	P03	ἔπομαι	F1	ἐσπόμην	A04
H 151		H 11		H 38 ⁴⁴⁴	
				ἐψάμην	A07
				Hsch	

RVS

ἐπομαι	P03	ἐσπόμην	A04
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Cf. Skt. *sácate*, Av. *hačaite*.

ἔπω⁴⁴⁵ 'be about, busy oneself with'

*sep-

ἔπω	P03	ἔψω	F1	ἔσπον	A04
H 42		H 2 (ἐφ-) †		H 26 (cp)	
ἔπεσκον	P23				
H 1 (ἐφ-) †					
				ἔφθην	A11
				Hdt (περι-) †	

RVS

ἔπω	P03	ἔσπον	A04
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Cf. Skt. *sápati*; Av., however, has the athem. forms: 2s *hafši*, 3s *hapti*. Pr. ἔψω (*q.v.*) is possibly a derivation with an *s*-suffix.

ἐράω 'love'

ORS: *h₁erh₂-

ἐράω	P03/P19		
Alcm			
ἐρέω	P03/P19		
Arch			
ἐράεσκον	P23		
Hes †			
ἐραμαι	P01	ἡράσάμην	A07
H 3 ⁴⁴⁶		H 2 [+ hH] †	
ἐράομαι	P03/P19	ἡρασσάμην	A07
H 1 (ipv); Hdt (ptc/vl); E (ptc) ⁴⁴⁷		H 2	
	ἐρασθήσομαι	ἡράσθην	A11
A †		Alcm	

RVS

ἐραμαι	P01	ἡρασάμην	A07
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A completely different view on ἐραμαι is put forward Szemerényi (1967) 82, who sees it as a secondary development, based on a stem ἐρα-. This stem is deduced from the aor.

⁴⁴¹ Il. 23.135 κατείνυσαν Aristarchus U⁴ V¹: κατείνυον vulg.

⁴⁴² See previous note.

⁴⁴³ Homer has once ἔεστο and *hH*. once 3p εἶατ'(ο). Dialectal: Alcm. *φημένα*; Sa. and Alc. *ἐπιέμμενος*.

⁴⁴⁴ Some editions also have ἐσπόμην: the aspiration is secondary, after ἐπομαι.

⁴⁴⁵ Medial forms are morphologically identical to ἐπομαι 'follow'. Semantically it is difficult to separate these two verbs. See, e.g., Powell's lexicon to Hdt. where he places ἐπέπω and ἐπέπομαι in one lemma.

⁴⁴⁶ Sa. 16.4 Voigt ἐράται is a sj.; see Bergk⁴ and (Voigt-) Hamm (1958). Cf. Sa. 4.3 Voigt δύνάμαι (sj).

⁴⁴⁷ Il. 16.208 ἐράσθε appears to be improvised. This is a more recent part of the *Iliad*: "the catalogue of the Myrmidones" (Janko's commentary 1992). Hdt. 3.31.6 ἐρωμένην: εἰρημένην d.

(and fut.) ἐρα-σάμην < ἐρασ-σάμην (which is based on ἐρασ-, a conflation of ἐρά-ω and ἐρεσ- or ἐρεσ-).

ἔρδω 'do; offer (a sacrifice)' + ῥέζω 'do, act, make' *uerg'-/uerg'-

ἔρδω	P19	ῥέζω	F1	ῥέξα	A07	ῥοργα	PF1
H 18 ⁴⁴⁸		H 3		H 16 ⁴⁴⁹		H 12 ⁴⁵⁰	
φόρζω	P19	ῥέξω	F1	ῥρεξα/ ῥρεξα			
Myc ⁴⁵¹ †		H 16		H 2/ 55	A07		
ῥέζω	P19	[ῥέρζω	F1]				
H 29		Hes (fl ⁴⁵²) †					
ῥέδδω	P29						
Hsch							
ῥήρω	P19/P29						
inscr ⁴⁵³							
ῥρδεσκον	P23						
H 3							
ῥέξεσκον	P23						
H 4 †							
φόρζομαι	P19						
Myc ⁴⁵⁴ †							
ῥρδομαι	P19						
Pi (ptc) [+ Hdt (ptc)							
†]							
		(ῥ)ῥέχθην	A11				
		H 3 (ptc) †					

⁴⁴⁸ Sol. has an ipf. ἔρδων.

⁴⁴⁹ The augment is only found in *Inscr. Cypr.* 261 Masson ἔρερεξα (*e-we-re-xa*). In H., *hH*. and occasionally later it is also found with aspiration.

⁴⁵⁰ In the plpf. lengthening of the -o-: ῥέρεξε in H.

⁴⁵¹ Myc. PY Ea 309, Ep 539+, *wo-ze*, φόρζει; EP 704 *wo-ze-e*, φόρζεhev (thus also Eb 338 *wo-ze-e*, probably for *wo-ze-e*); An 519, Eb 862 *wo-ze*, φόρζων; Ep 539 *wo-ze-te*, φόρζόντει, Eb 236 *wo-ze-te*, φόρζοντες.

⁴⁵² Hes. *Op.* 327 ῥρξει: ῥέρεξει (impossible for metrical reasons, this v.l. is not in OCT edition).

⁴⁵³ *GDI* (Collitz) 4987a ῥήροντι ("archaische[r] Inschrift") and 5013 II 10 [ῥ]ηρόντων (or [ῥ]ηρόντων) (without date). See Bechtel (1923) 2.671 for parallels -erd- > -ēr-.

⁴⁵⁴ Myc. KN So 0433 *wo-ze-me-no*, φόρζομένω; So 0438 *wo-ze-me-na*, φόρζόμενα. Uncertain analysis of KN L 698, PY Sh 736 *wo-ke*, φόργε aor.?

RIVS

φόρζω	P19	ῥέξα	A07	ῥοργα	PF1
		ῥρεξα/ ῥρεξα	A07		
φόρζομαι	P19				

The *ye/o*-present originally had a zero grade which can be found in Myc. *wo-ze* (**urg'*-*ye/o*- > **φόρζε/o*- >> *φόρζε/o*- under the influence of **φέργ*-); this present is continued by ῥέζω, which has the *e*-grade form the aor. Cf. Av. *varəziieiti*, Got. *waurkeiþ*, OHG *wurchit*.

ἐρέθω 'provoke'

ORS: **h₁r-ed*-

ῥρετο	P03	ῥρσεο	A09
Hsch		Hsch (ipv; sj)	
ἐρέθω	P03/P24		
H 4 [+ <i>hH</i> †]			
ἐρέθομαι	P03/P24		
Hsch (κατ-)			

RIVS

ῥρετο	P03		
ἐρέθω	P03/P24		
ῥερέθω has a θ- or εθ-suffix, cf. φλεγέθω, θαλέθω and ῥρετο (possibly related to ὀρνυμι), or perhaps a root * <i>h₁red</i> -. In this case, ῥρετο is not related.			

ἐρείδω 'cause to lean'

ORS: **h₁reid*-

ἐρείδω	P03	(ῥ)ῥερισα	A07
H 4		H 11; S ⁴⁵⁵	
ἐρείδομαι	P03	(ῥ)ῥερισάμην	A07
H 4 (ptc; ipv); A		H 6; Hes Sc	ῥήρεισμαι PF2
			H 4 [+ Hdt (ptc) †]
			ῥρηρέδ-αται PF5
			H 3 †
		(ῥ)ῥερίσθην	A11
		H 4 [+ E (ptc/συν-)	
		†]	

RIVS

ἐρείδω	P03	ῥερισα	A07
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⁴⁵⁵ Co. εἴρισα.

ἐρείδομαι P03 ἡρειάμην A07 ἐρήρισμαι PF2
(ἐρηρέδ-αται PF5)

Pf. ἐρηρέδ-αται is probably secondary for *ἐρηρίδ-αται.

ἐρείκω 'tear, bruise'

OIVS: **h₁reik-*

ἐρείκω P03
Hes

ἥρικον A04
H 1

ἥρειξα A07
Ar (ipv; inf/κατ-)

ἐρείκομαι P03 ἐρείξομαι F1
H 1 (ptc); Sa (ipv/
κατ-); A (ptc/κατ-);
Hdt (ind/κατ-/vl⁴⁵⁶)

ἥρικόμην A04
Hdt (κατ-/vl⁴⁵⁸) †

†

ἐρειχθήσομαι F7 ἥρίχθην A11
Hsch (ἀμφ-) Hsch

RIVS

ἐρείκω P03
ἐρείκομαι P03

ἥρικον A04

The -κ- is possibly a suffix, cf. ἐρείπω.

ἐρείπω 'throw or dash down'

**h₁reip-*

ἐρείπω P03
H 3

ἐρείπω F1
S (=cj⁴⁵⁹) †

ἥριπον A04 ἐρήριπα PF2/PF1
H 37 H 1 (κατ-) †

ἥρειψα A07
Pi (opt/ἐξ-; inf/κατ-);

Hdt (inf/vl⁴⁶⁰) †

ἥριπα A01
Pi (ptc/vl⁴⁶¹)

⁴⁵⁶ Hdt. 3.66.1 κατήρεικοντο Hsch. s.v.: κατήρικοντο R1: κατήρεικόν τε P: κατήρικόν τε ABC (ex -πόν τε corr. C1).

⁴⁵⁷ Veitch gives a form ἀμφορεῖξεται for Hsch., which I could not find. A TLG search in Hsch. produced no results. He probably meant ἀμφορεῖχθῆσεται.

⁴⁵⁸ See note on ἐρείκομαι.

⁴⁵⁹ S. O.C. 1373 ἐρείψεις Tourneboul: ἐρεῖ τις codd.

⁴⁶⁰ Hdt. 1.164.1 ἐρείψαι: ἐριψαι AB: +ριψε C.

⁴⁶¹ Pi. O. 2.43 ἐριπέντι: ἐριπόντι Apollon., Σ Hom., byz.

ἥριψα A07
Hdt (inf/vl⁴⁶²) †

ἐρείπομαι P03
Hes (ptc); S

ἡρειψάμην A07 ἐρέριμμαι PF1
H 5 (ἀνα-); Hes H 1 †⁴⁶⁴
(vl⁴⁶³) †

ἡρειψάμην A07
Pi (ἀνα-) [+ Hes
(ptc/ἀνα-/=cj⁴⁶⁵) †]
ἡρείφθην A11
S (ptc) †

RIVS

ἐρείπω P03
ἐρείπομαι P03

ἥριπον A04
ἡρειψάμην A07

The Pindaric ptc. ἐριπέντι is parallel to δρακεῖς, s.v. δέρκομαι.

ἐρέπτομαι 'feed on'

**h₁rh₁p-*

ἐρέπτω P19
H 1 (ὕπ-) †

ἐρέπτομαι P19
H 6 (ptc)

RIVS

ἐρέπτομαι P19

The *e*-vocalism may go back to the zero grade **h₁rh₁p-*. See Schrijver (1991) 17, who connects this form with Lat. *rapio*.

ἐρέσσω 'row'

**h₁reh₁-*

ἔρεμι P01
Myc⁴⁶⁶ †

ἥρεσα A07
H 1 (δι-) †

ἐρέσσω P19
H 4

ἔρεσσα A07
H 4 (προ-) †

⁴⁶² See previous note.

⁴⁶³ Hes. Th. 990 ἀνερειψαμένη bv: ἀναρεψ- nQ: ἀναριψ- k: ἀναρειψ- S: fort. ἀνερεψ- (Merkelbach-West).

⁴⁶⁴ Il. 14.15 ἐρέριπτο, metrically shortened form of ἐρήριπτο.

⁴⁶⁵ See note on ἡρειψάμην.

⁴⁶⁶ Myc. PY An 724.4 and 6 *e-re-e*, ἐρεχέν; this is the inf. to an athematic ἔρεμι, as the thematic inf. ending is *-e-e* (*e-ke-e*, ἐχεχέν); see Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.173.

ἐρέσσομαι P19

A †

RIVS

ἔρεμι P01

ἤρεσα A07

Cognate to Skt. *ari-*. Present ἐρέσσω is a Greek innovation, based on the nominal stem ἐρετ-. The aorist may be based on the athematic root ἐρε-, or on the denominative stem ἐρετ-.

ἐρεύγομαι 1 + 2 'belch out; bellow, roar'

**h₁reug-*

ἐρεύγομαι P03

ἤρυγον A04

H 6

H 3⁴⁶⁷

ἐρυγγάνω P16

E †

RIVS

ἐρεύγομαι P03

ἤρυγον A04

ἐρεύθω 'make red'

**h₁reudh-*

ἐρεύθω P03

ἐρεύσω F1

ἔρευσα A07

H 1 (ptc) †

H 1 (inf/vl⁴⁶⁸) †H 1 (inf/vl⁴⁶⁹) †

ἐρεύθομαι P03

Sa †

RIVS

ἐρεύθω P03

(ἔρευσα A07)

ἐρεύθομαι P03

The pr. formation is identical to ON *rjōða*, OE *rēodan*.

ἐρέφω 'cover (with a roof)'

ORS: **h₁rebh-*

ἐρέφω P03

ἐρέψω F1

(ἦ)ἔρεψα A07

Pi

Ar

H 3

ἐρέπτω P19

Pi †

ἐρέψομαι F1

ἤρεψάμην A07

E †

Ar (κατ-)

⁴⁶⁷ Aor. ἤρυγον 2 occurs only in H., ἤρυγον 1 only in Ar. as a compound verb.⁴⁶⁸ Il. 18 ἑύσαι: ἐρεύθειν cit, Aeschin. *C. Tim.* 144 (codd. plerique): ἐρεύσειν l.⁴⁶⁹ See p. note.

RIVS

ἐρέφω P03

ἤρεψα A07

(ἐρέπτω P19)

ἐρέχθω 'rend, break'

PO: **h₁rek's-dh-* / **h₁reg^h-dh-* ?

ἐρέχθω P03

H 1 (ptc); A (vl)⁴⁷⁰ †

ἐρέχθομαι P03

H 1 (ptc) [+ *hH*

(ptc) †]

RIVS

ἐρέχθω P03

ἐρέχθομαι P03

ἔρπω 'move slowly, crawl; go (dial.)'

**serp-*

ἔρπω P03

ἔρψω F1

H 4

A (ἐφ-) †

εἴρπυσσα A07/A13

Ar (sj; ind/cp)⁴⁷¹

RIVS

ἔρπω P03

Formally identical to Skt. *sárpati*, Lat. *serpō*. For the aor. in -ύσαι, cf. ἐλκύσαι (ἔλκω) after ἐρύσαι.

ἐρύκω 'keep in, restrain'

PO: **h₁reu(H)-* ?

ἐρύκω P24

ἐρύξω F1

(ἦ)ἔρυξα A07

H 42

H 7 [+ St †]

H 7; A (vl⁴⁷²) †

ἐρύκάνω P15

ἠρύκᾱκον A13

H 1 (κατ-) †

H 19 †

ἐρύκᾱνάω P18

H 1 †

⁴⁷⁰ H. form read as ἐρίχθ- by Apion (LSJ). A. *Fr.* 158.4 Radt ἐρέχθει, ἐρεχθεῖ, ὀρεχθεῖ, ἐρέχθειον codd., various cj., see Radt.⁴⁷¹ Only Homer has the present ἐρύξω.⁴⁷² A. *Se.* 1075 ἠρυξε: νν. ll. -ειξε, -ηξε (not in OCT).

ἐρύκομαι P24
H 9

RIVS

ἐρύκω P24
ἐρύκομαι P24

The κ-suffix originally belonged only to the pr.

ἔρῳμαι + ῥύομαι 'protect, guard'

**ueru-*

ῥύομαι	P03/P19	εἰρύομαι	F2	εἰρυσάμην	A07	ἔρῳμαι	PF2
H 10		H 1 †		H 4		H 13 ⁴⁷³ [+ Hes †]	
ῥύσκομαι	P21	εἰρύσσομαι	F1	εἰρυσάμην	A07	εἶρῳμαι	PF2
H 1 †		H 1 †		H 4 (opt; inf) †		H 10 [+ hH, Hes †]	
ῥῶμαι	P01	ῥύσομαι	F1	(ἐρ)ῥυσάμην	A07		
Myc ⁴⁷⁴ ; H 3 †		Hes		H 10; hH ⁴⁷⁵			
ἐρύομαι	P03/P19						
H 1 †							

RIVS

ῥύομαι	P03/P19	(ἐρρ)υσάμην	A07	εἶ-/ἔρῳμαι	PF2
ῥῶμαι	P01				

There is a PIE root **weru-* cf. Skt. *varū-*, *vr̥ṇōti*, but Gr. ἔρῳμαι bears no trace of a *ῥ*. This can perhaps be explained by dissimilation of the *ῥ* in the pf.: **ῥέ-ῥῳ-μαι* > **ἔ-ῥῳ-μαι* > εἶρῳμαι. Some influence of PIE **seru-* (Lat. *servāre*) cannot be excluded. The long -ῶ- is secondary.

ἐρύω 'drag, draw'

OIVS: **uer(H)u-* ?

ἐρύω	P03/P19	ἐρύω	F2/F5	εἶρυσσα	A07
H 10 ⁴⁷⁶		H 5 †		H 41 ⁴⁷⁷	
ἐρύσασκον	P23	ἐρύσσω	F1	εἶρυσσα	A07
H 1 (ἐξ-) †		Alc †		H 28 †	

⁴⁷³ Used as present.

⁴⁷⁴ Myc. PY An 657 *o-u-ru-to*, ὡ ῥῥύντοι or ῥῥύντοι (ῶ).

⁴⁷⁵ Il. 15.29 has a short *υ*.

⁴⁷⁶ ἀνέρῳ < **ἀν-ῥεῳ* included. As Ruijgh pointed out to me, it cannot be excluded that Myc. *o-u-ru-to*, ὡ ῥῥύντοι or ῥῥύντοι (ῶ) belongs here; for semantic reasons, however, I prefer to include it under ἔρῳμαι.

⁴⁷⁷ Ion. stem εἶρῳ-. Also in S. Tr. 1032.

ἐρύομαι	P03/P19	ἐρύομαι	F2/F5	εἰρυσάμην	A07	εἶρῳμαι	PF2
H 3 †		H 1 (inf) †		H 25		H 10 †	
		ἐρύσσομαι	F1	εἰρυσάμην	A07	εἶρῳμαι	PF2/PF5
		H 4 †		H 28		H 1 (κατ-) †	

RIVS

ἐρύω	P03/P19	εἶρυσσα	A07		
ἐρύομαι	P03/P19	εἰρυσάμην	A07	εἶρῳμαι	PF2

ἔρχομαι 'come, go'

**h₁r-sk'e/o-*

ἔρχομαι P21
H 148⁴⁷⁸

ὀρχέομαι	P27	ὀρχήσομαι	F1	ὠρχησάμην	A07
H 2 ⁴⁷⁹		Ar (ptc)		H 2 (inf); Anacr	

RIVS

ἔρχομαι	P21
ὀρχέομαι	P27

εὔδω 'sleep'

PO: **seu-d-* ?

εὔδω	P03	εὐδήσω	F9
H 68		A	
εὔδεσκον	P23		
H 1 †			

RIVS

εὔδω	P03
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εὐρίσκω 'find'

**uerh₁-* ?

εὐρίσκω	P21	εὐρήσω	F9	εὐρον	A06/A05	εὐρηκα	PF4
H 1 (v1 ⁴⁸⁰); Xe (ἐφ-); hH				H 86		S	
Anacr (ptc); Heracl							
				ἡῶρον	A06/A05	ἡῶρηκα	PF4
				Sol		E	

⁴⁷⁸ There is a Myc. place-name PY Cn 40+, Na 941 *e-ko-me-no*, Ἐρχομενός?

⁴⁷⁹ 'dance'.

⁴⁸⁰ Od. 19.158 εἶθ' εὐρίσκω: ἐφευρίσκω g: ἀνευρίσκω o.

εὐρίσκομαι	P21	εὐρήσομαι	F9	εὐρόμην	A06/A05	εὐρημαι	PF2
Pi		Hdt †		H 4		Pi	
				ηὐρόμην	A06/A05	ηὐρημαι	PF2
				E		A (inf); E	
				εὐράμην	A03		
				Hes (ptc/>cj ⁴⁸¹) †			
		εὐρεθήσομαι	F7	εὐρέθην	A11		
		S		A (ptc); S			
				ηὐρέθην	A11		
				S			

RIVS

ηῦρον A06/A05
ηὐρόμην A06/A05

The aor. is the core of the paradigm, which means that εὐρίσκω is secondary. Beckwith (1994) 24-30 prefers the traditional interpretation of εἶπον as a reduplicated aorist, identical to OIr. *-fúar*, 'I found'. The laryngeal was lost in a reduplicated aorist of a *sef* root (see Beekes 1988, 60) in both Gr. and OIr.: **ue-urh₁-e/o-* > **ue-ur-e/o-*. But there is no trace of a *f* in Homer, nor any indication for a contraction of *he-hu-*. See also Peters (1980) 22 ff. The interpretation remains problematic.

εὐχομαι 'pray; declare solemnly'

**h₁eug^{wh}-*

εὐχομαι	P03	εὐξομαι	F1	(η)εὐξάμην	A07	(η)εὐγμαι	PF2
Myc ⁴⁸² ; H 141		H 1 (ἐξ-); S		H 44; A		Thebais [+ S + <i>inscr</i>	
						(IV BC) †] ⁴⁸³	

εὐχμαι P01/P02
Thebais [+ S †]⁴⁸⁴

RIVS

εὐχομαι	P03	ηὐξάμην	A07
εὐχμαι	P01/P02		

Pr. εὐχομαι is identical to Av. *aojaite*, Skt. *ohate*. From a PIE point of view εὐκτο has been taken as an athematic present: cf. GAv. *aogadā*, LAv. *aoxta*. A reduplicated stem

⁴⁸¹ Hes. Fr. 235.3 εὐρόμενος edd.: εὐράμενος mss. (not in a.c. OCT).

⁴⁸² Myc. PY Eb 297, Ep 704 *e-u-ke-to* εὐχετο; PY Jn 725 gives a NH *e-u-ko-me-no*.

⁴⁸³ Thebais 3.3 (Davies) εὐκτο, S. Tr. 610 ηὐγμην, IG II².112.12 (IV BC) ηὐχθαι. The first two forms may be pf. or ipf. (Ch.). Veitch: "syncop. aor. says Butmann" (improbable, as I do not know any parallel for syncope in a sigmatic aor.) + Hom Fr. 2.15 (Franke).

⁴⁸⁴ Only preterite forms. See previous note.

**h₁e-h₁ug^h-* has been proposed by Lindeman (1972) 67-8. Another possibility is a form with *Schwebeablaut* **h₁eug^h-* < **h₁eug^{wh}-*, of a root **h₁ueg^{wh}-* (cf. Lat. *vovēre*).

εὔω 'sing'

**h₁eus-*

εὔω	P03	(η)εὔσα	A07
H 1 (ptc); Hes (vl);		H 3; Ar (ᾄφ-η-)	
Ar (ᾄφ-) ⁴⁸⁵			
εὔομαι	P03	ἤφευμαι	PF5
H 2 (ptc) †		Ar (ᾄφ-/ptc) ⁴⁸⁶	

RIVS

εὔω	P03	ηῦσα	A07
εὔομαι	P03		

The pr. is identical to Lat. *ūrō*, and Skt. *ósati*.

ἐχω 1 'have; hold'

**seg^h-*

ἐχω	P03	ἔξω	F1	ἔσχον	A04	ἔσχηκα	PF6
Myc ⁴⁸⁷ ; H 646		H 20		H 71		Hdt (μετ-/vl ⁴⁸⁸) †	
ἔχεσκον	P23	ἔξω	F4	ἔσχεθον / ἔσκεθον		ὄχωκα	PF4
H 7		Alcm (παρ-); Ib †		H 37	A12	H 1 (ptc/συν-) †	
ἔσχω	P04	σχῆσω	F9	ἔσχησα	A07		
H 31		H 11		<i>hH</i> (sj/>cj ⁴⁸⁹) †			
ἰσχάνω	P15						
H 4 [+hH + Hes †]							
ἔγμεν	P01						
Hsch							
ἰσχανάω	P18						
H 5 †							
ἰσχανάσκειν	P23						
H 1 †							
ἔχομαι	P03	ἔξομαι	F1	ἐσχόμην	A04	ὄγμαι	PF2
H 42		H 7		H 95		H 1 (ἐπ-) †	

⁴⁸⁵ Hes. Op. 705 εὔει: σῦει Stob. Forms (and *vv.ll.*) without aspiration also occur, see Ch. s.v.

⁴⁸⁶ The preverb has been reduplicated.

⁴⁸⁷ Myc. KN DI 47, Uf 835+, PY Ba 782, Eb 566 *e-ke*, ἔχει; KN G 820, PY An 724, Eb 901+ *e-ko-si*, ἔχονσι; PY Eb 297, Ep 704 *e-ke-e*, inf. ἔχεhev; KN Sc 226 *e-ko*, ptc. ἔχων (perhaps ἔγχος); PY Eb 236, Jn 310+, Sn 64 *e-ko-te*, ἔχοντες.

⁴⁸⁸ Hdt. 3.80.2 μετεσχήκατε: μετέσχετε d.

⁴⁸⁹ HCer. 366 σχήσησθα codd.: σχήσεισθα Boissonade alii.

ἐχεσκόμην	P23	σχήσομαι	F9
H 1 (v1 ⁴⁹⁰) †		H 10	
ἴσχομαι	P04		
H 23			
ἰσχανάομαι	P18		
H 3 †			
ἰσχνέομαι	P14		
S (ὕπ-/lac ⁴⁹¹); Hdt			
(ὕπ-)			

[ἐσκέθην A11]
[E (ptc)⁴⁹² †]

ὀχέω	P27	ὀχήσω	F1
H 3 (ptc; inf); Pi ⁴⁹³		A	
ὀχέεσκον	P23		
H 1 †			

RIVS

ἔχω	P03	ἔσχον	A04
ἴσχω	P04	ἔσχεθον	A12
ἔχομαι	P03	ἐσχόμεν	A04
ἴσχομαι	P04		

ὀχέω P27

Ἔχομαι has a parallel in Skt. *sáhate*; the rest are isolated. An athem. pr. ἔγμεν (**sekh-mi*), although isolated, cannot be excluded; cf. φέρτε, which is also isolated within Greek and may be a syncopated imp., but there is evidence of an athematic flection in other PIE languages for **bher-mi*.

⁴⁹⁰ Od. 14.521 παρεχέσκει: παρέχεσκειν ad: παρεέσκει q Mon. R⁸ v.l. ap. Eust.

⁴⁹¹ S. Fr. 314 Radt (= *Ichm* 2)]χνοῦμαι; all the suggestions for filling the gap end in ὕπισ]χνοῦμαι.

⁴⁹² [E.] Dan. 6; 27, but this play is probably not by Euripides.

⁴⁹³ Pl., O. 2.67 ὀκχέοντι. At first sight all the active forms of the verb would seem to belong to ἔχω 'luvo, hold', except Af. R. 23 'let ride', whereas all the MP forms are from **féχω*. According to Ch., they became intertwined.

(*φ*)έχω 2 + ὀχέομαι 'transport'

**ueg*^h-

φέχω	P03	ἔφεξα	A07
<i>inscr</i> (Pamph. IV		<i>inscr</i> (Cypri.) ⁴⁹⁵ †	
BC) ⁴⁹⁴ (ipv) †			

ὀχέομαι	P27	ὀχήσομαι	F1	ὀχησάμην	A07
H 2 (inf); <i>hH</i> ⁴⁹⁶		H 3 †		H 1 †	

RIVS

φέχω	P03	ἔφεξα	A07
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ὀχέομαι P27

Pr. *φέχω* has a parallel in Lat. *vehō*, Skt. *vāhati*, Av. *vazaiti*, OCS *vezō*, for the aor. ἔφεξα cf. Lat. *vēxi*, OCS *věsŭ*, Skt. *āvākṣam* (with lengthened grade).

ἔψω 'boil'

**sep*-(s)-

ἔψω	P25				
Pi (opt); Hdt					
ἐψέω	P29		ἤψησα	A07	
Hdt (v1 ⁴⁹⁷) †			Hdt (v1 ⁴⁹⁸); Ar		
ἔψομαι	P25	ἐψήσομαι	F9	ἤψημαι	PF6
A (ipv); Pi (ptc ⁴⁹⁹);		Myc ⁵⁰⁰ (ptc) †		Hdt (ptc/ἀπ-) †	
E (inf); Ar (opt)					

ἤψηθην A11
Hdt (sj) †

RIVS

ἔψω	P25
ἔψομαι	P25

As it is unlikely that Arm. *ep'em* goes back to PIE *-*ps*-, the -s- must be a suffix; possibly related to ἔπω.

⁴⁹⁴ Schwyzler 686.24 Pamphyl. IV BC *φεχέτω*.

⁴⁹⁵ *Inscr. Cypri.* 245 Masson *ἔφεξε*. Syllabic writing, no date.

⁴⁹⁶ Aeolic ὀχημαι (ptc) (inc. Lesb.).

⁴⁹⁷ Hdt. 1.48.2 ἤψε: *εψε* Pb.

⁴⁹⁸ Hdt. 1.119.3 ἤψησε: *ἐψησε* dCP.

⁴⁹⁹ Veitch sees the Pindaric inf. as a fut., on unclear grounds.

⁵⁰⁰ Myc. MY Oe 127 *e-we-pe-se-so-me-na*, εἰ ἐψησόμενα, but there are other interpretations (see Chadwick-Baumbach 1963-71), the best being ἐφεψησόμενα, fut. of ἐψέω, pr. with s-suffix, zero grade in ὕφαίνω (Beekes 1969, 67), root **h₁uebh^h*.

ζεύγνυμι 'yoke'

*(H)ieug-

ζεύγνυμι	P06	ζεύξω	F1	ἔζευξα	A07
H 4		H 1 (ὑπο-); A		H 10	
ζευγνύω	P08				
H 1					
ζεύγνυμαι	P06	ζεύξομαι	F1	ἔζευξάμην	A07
H 5		S		hH (ptc); E †	ἔζευγμαι PF2

ἔζυγην A10
A
(ἐ)ζεύχθην A11
A (ptc; ἐπι-/=-cj⁵⁰²);
S; E

RIVS

(ζεύγνυμι P06) ἔζευξα A07
(ζεύγνυμαι P06) ἔζευξάμην A07 ἔζευγμαι PF2
The pr. with suffix -vu- replaces an older pr. with nasal infix: cf. Skt. *yunákti*, Lat. *iungō* (them.), Lit. *jungiū* (with *ye/o*-suffix).

ζέω 'boil'

*(H)es-

ζέω	P03	ζέσω	F1	ἔζεσα	A07
H 2		A (ἐξανα-) †		Hes (v1 ⁵⁰³); A (cp); Hdt	
				ἔζεσσα A07	
				H 2 †	
		ζέσομαι	F1		
		Myc ⁵⁰⁴ (ptc) †			

RIVS

ζέω P03 ἔζε(σ)σα A07
For ζέω < *ζέσ-ω cf. OHG *jesan*.

ζώννυμι 'gird'

*(H)ieh₃s-

ζώννυμαι	P06			(ἐ)ζωσα A07	
H 4 [+ Hdt (ptc) †]				H 1 (ptc); Hes; Ar (ipn/su-)	
ζωννυσκόμεν	P23			(ἐ)ζωσάμην A07	ἔζωσμαι PF2
H 1 †				H 5; E (κατ-)	Hdt (ptc/cp/v1 ⁵⁰⁵)
ζούσθω	P01				ἔζωμαι PF2
Hsch					Hdt (ptc/cp/v1 ⁵⁰⁶) †

RIVS

ἔζωσα A07
ἔζωσάμην A07
Hsch. ζούσθω· ζωννύσθω could be a Thessalic athematic present, just as Lit. 3s *jūos-ti*.
No other verbal parallels. Ζώννυμαι must be a Greek innovation.

ζώω / ζῆν⁵⁰⁷ 'live'*g^wieh₃-

ζώω / ζῆν	P03	ζήσω	F1	ἔζωσα	A07
H 54 ⁵⁰⁸		Ar ⁵⁰⁹		Hdt (ἐπι-) †	
ζώεσκον	P23				
Hes					
RIVS					
ζώω / ζῆν	P03				
Related to βέομαι / βιδῶναι.					

ἡγέομαι 'lead the way; command; believe'

*seh₂g'-

ἡγέομαι	P27	ἡγήσομαι	F1	ἡγησάμην	A07
H 16		H 2		H 30	ἡγημαι PF2
					Pi (ā-)

RIVS

ἡγέομαι P27
Got. *sokjan* could be a parallel to pr. ἡγέομαι and also to Lat. *sāgiō*.

⁵⁰¹ A. Pr. 108 ἐνέζευγμαι MB, ἐπεζ. vel ὑπέζ. tell.

⁵⁰² A. Ch. 1044 ἐπιζευχθῆς Heath: ἐπιζεύχθη M.

⁵⁰³ Hes. Th. 694 ἔζεε: ἔζεσε Byz.; 847 ἔζεε Π¹² Π¹⁵ ak: ἔζε b: ἔζεσε QS.

⁵⁰⁴ Myc. PY Un 267 *ze-so-me-no*, ζεσομένω.

⁵⁰⁵ See Stork's index on Hdt. s.v. ὑποζώννυμι with νυ. ll. ἐπι- and variations -ζωμένος/-ζωσμένος.

⁵⁰⁶ See previous note.

⁵⁰⁷ Here the fictive lemma *ζάω (Frisk and Chantraine) is replaced by the inf. ζῆν.

⁵⁰⁸ Also contracted: from Sem. 3.2 ζῶμεν / *hVen*. 189 (ζῶντ' (α); ζῶτ' L); also *a*-vocalism, esp. in Attic.

⁵⁰⁹ Ar. Pl. 263 ζῆσιν; *fr. dub.* 899a ζήσεις (= 498D?)

ἡδομαι 'enjoy oneself' see s.v. ἀνδάνω.

ἡθέω 'sift, strain'

*seh₁-dh-

ἡθέω P29
Hdt (δία-) [+ Ar
(ἀπο-)]

ἡθήσα A07
Hdt (ptc/cp) †

RIVS

(ἡθέω P29)

(ἡθήσα A07)

All forms are secondary, but an 'older' aor. ptc. ἥσας can be found in Hippocrates *ap.* Gal. This could point to an older pr. *ḥθω, with a θ-suffix. See Fr. and Ch.

ἦμαι 'be seated, sit'

*h₁eh₁s-

ἦμαι P01 ἥσομαι F1
H 194⁵¹⁰ E (κατα-/>cj⁵¹¹) †

RIVS

ἦμαι P01

Cf. Skt. *āste*, Av. *āste*.

θάλλω 'sprout, thrive'

*dheh₂l-

θάλλω P12/P19

ἔθαλον A04 τέθηλα PF2

Hes

hH (>cj⁵¹²) † H 8⁵¹³

θηλέω P29 θηλήσω F1
H 1 † H 1 (ἀνα-) †

ἔθαλησα A07
Pi †

θαλέθω P24

H 4 (ptc); Ib

θηλέομαι P27

A (εὖ-) †

⁵¹⁰ Included 3p ἔαται/-το, εἵαται/-το; in simplex: epic and tragic (Veitch). 3s also (κάθ)-ηται since E instead of ἦσται.

⁵¹¹ καθήσεσθ'(e) fr. 960.2 (Kühner-Blaß 1892, § 301 Anm. 1 "wofür aber Veitch [...] καταστήσεσθε, Nauck κάθησθε lesen möchte")

⁵¹² HH. 19.33 *libri*: θάλε, but this lectio is disputed: λάθε Ruhken. Allen & Halliday (1936) defend θάλε. However, this would be the only occurrence of this aorist.

⁵¹³ The ptc. f. is τεθᾶλυια in H. and hH.

τηλεθάω P29

H 9 (ptc)⁵¹⁴

RIVS

θάλλω P12/P19

τέθηλα PF2

θαλέθω P24

For pr. θάλλω cf. Alb. *dal* < *d^hal-noH. Τηλεθάω is an expressive Greek innovation.

Forms with -η- as θηλέω appear to be based on the pf.

θάπτω 'honour with funeral rites'

*d^hmb^h-

θάπτω P19 θάψω F1 (ἔ)θαψα A07

H 8

A

H 2; Hdt

θάπτομαι P19

τεθάψομαι F3

τέθαμμαι PF1

Hdt †

S

H 1

ταφήσομαι F6

ἐτάφην A10

E †

A (ptc); Hdt

ἐθάφθην A11

Hdt (inf+ptc/vl⁵¹⁵)

RIVS

θάπτω P19

ἔθαψα A07

τέθαμμαι PF1

*θαφ- 'be astonished'

OIVS: *d^heh₂b^h-

θήπω P03

ἔταφον A04

τέθηπα PF2

Hipp (>cj⁵¹⁶) †

H 7 (ptc); A

H 8⁵¹⁷

θηπέω P29

τέτηφα PF2

Hipp (=cj⁵¹⁸) †

Hsch

RIVS

ἔταφον A04

τέθηπα PF2

The pr. is based on the pf.

⁵¹⁴ + hH. (ptc) + Hes. (lac) †.

⁵¹⁵ Both Herodotean forms have νν.IL: 2.81.2 θαφ(θ)ῆναι (θ suprascr.) C: ταφῆναι d; 7.228.1 θαπτεῖσι DSV: ταφεῖσι R.

⁵¹⁶ Hipp. 12 Masson θήπων codd., edd. plerique: θηπέων cj. ten Brink.

⁵¹⁷ Present sense.

⁵¹⁸ See note on θήπω.

θείνω 'strike; kill'

*g^{wh}en-

θείνω P19 θενῶ F2 ἔθεινα A07
H 3 (sj; inf; ptc)⁵¹⁹; Ar
A

ἔπεφνον A06
H 61

ἔθενον A05
Pi (ptc); E (sj; inf;
opt; ipv)

θείνομαι P19 πεφήσομαι F3 ἔφατο A01 πέφα(σ)μαι
H 5 (ptc); A H 3 † Hsch (ἀπ-) ⁵²¹ H 10 ⁵²² PF1/PF5

RIVS

θείνω P19 ἔθεινα A07
ἔπεφνον A06

θείνομαι P19 πέφαμαι PF1
The *ye/o*-present with *e*-vocalism has a parallel in Lit. *geniù*, but OCS has the zero grade in *žnyr*. The aor. has parallels in Skt. *ja-ghn-ant*, Av. *ja γnaṭ*. See García Ramón (1998).

θέλω 'enchant'

PO: *g^hwelg-

θέλω P03 θέλω F1 ἔθελα A07
H 14 H 1 H 5

θέλεσκον P23
H 1 †

θέλομαι P03
H 1 (opt); Alc

ἐθέλχθην A11
H 2

RIVS

θέλω P03 ἔθελα A07
θέλομαι P03

θέρομαι 'become hot'

*g^{wh}er-

θέρομαι P03 θέρσομαι F1
H 3 (sj; inf); Ar H 1 (ptc) †

(ipv)

ἐθήρην A10
H 1 (sj) ⁵²³ †

RIVS

θέρομαι P03

(ἐθήρην A10)

For pr. cf. OIr. *fo-geir*.θέσσασθαι 'pray for' + ποθέω 'desire, miss' *g^{wh}edh-

θέσσομαι P19 (ἐ)θεσσάμην A07
Hsch (inf; ptc) Hes (ptc); Pi ⁵²⁴ †

ποθέω P27 ποθήσω F1 (ἐ)πόθεσα A07
H 19 Hdt (inf/ἐπι-) † H 3; Hdt †

ποθέσκον P23 ἐπόθεσα A07
H 1 † Hdt †

ποθέομαι P27
S

RIVS

ἐθεσσάμην A07

ποθέω P27

Cf. OIr. *guidiu* (ποθέω) and the aor. sj. -*gessam*.

θέω 'run'

*d^heu-

θέω P03
H 82

θέεσκον P23
H 2 †

θεύσομαι F1
H 3

⁵¹⁹ H. (sj. inf, ptc), if *Il.* 16.339 θείνε and 21.491 ἔθεινε are considered as sigmatic aor. 3s. (ἔθεινα).

⁵²⁰ *Il.* 16.339 θείνε; 21.491 ἔθεινε; ptc *Il.* 20.481 θείνας.

⁵²¹ ἀπέφατο· ἀπέθανεν Hsch. should not be changed to plpf. ἐπέφατο because of the alphabetical order (Fr./Ch.), but then the form remains isolated.

⁵²² + A. *Fr.* 154a, 11 Radt πεφα[.....]γ. possibly πεφασμένων or πεφαμένων, but there are various other possibilities, see a.c. Radt. Also in *Carmina popularia* (not in our corpus) 858.8 Page πέφαται. †

⁵²³ H. *Il.* 17.23 θερέω epic sj.

⁵²⁴ Hes. *Fr.* 231 θεσσάμενος; Arch. 12.2 θεσσάμενοι; Pi. *N.* 5.10 θέσαντο †.

RIVS

θέω P03

Skt. has a thematic root present *dhavate*, with a long vowel in active: *dhávati*, see Mayrhofer (1986-96).

θήγω 'whet' (Dor. θέγω)

*d^heh₂g-

θήγω P03 θήξω F1 ἔθηξα A07

H 2 E † Pi (ptc); E (ptc)

θηγάνω P15

A (=cj⁵²⁵) †

θήγομαι P03

A (=cj⁵²⁶) †

ἐθηξάμην A07 τέθηγα PF2

H 1 (ipv) † A (ptc)

τέθαγμα PF2

Hsch⁵²⁷

RIVS

θήγω P03

(ἔ)θηξα A07

(ἐ)θηξάμην A07

θήσθαι 'suckle'; M. 'suck'

*d^heh₁-

ἔθησα A07

Hsch (inf)

(ἐ)θησάμην A07

H 1 [+ hH †]⁵²⁹

θήσθαι

P01/P03/P19

H 1 (inf) †⁵²⁸

RIVS

θήσθαι

P01/P03/P19

ἐθησάμην A07

⁵²⁵ A. Ag. 1535 θήγεται Pauw: θήγει codd.; θηγάνει (this cj. by Hermann, after Hsch, not in OCT; see index on A.).

⁵²⁶ See previous note.

⁵²⁷ Hsch. has τέθωκται· τεθύμωται· τεθαγμένοι· τεθυμωμένοι; "unsicher" (Fr.) θῶξαι (θῶξαι); τεθαγμένοι (τεθαγμένοι). See Ch.

⁵²⁸ H. Od. 4.89 θήσθαι with contraction in η.

⁵²⁹ Middle: 'suck' H. II. 24.58 θήσατο; hCer. 236 θησάμενος; but hAp. 123 θήσατο 'suckle'.

θυγγάνω 'touch'

*d^hei_g'h.

θυγγάνω P16 θίξω F1 ἔθιγον A04

A E (προσ-/>cj⁵³⁰) † Alc m (sj); Arch (inf); A⁵³¹

θίξομαι F1

E (προσ-/>cj⁵³²) †

τεθίξομαι F3

E (v1⁵³³) †

RIVS

(θυγγάνω P16)

ἔθιγον A04

Pr. θυγγάνω is a Greek formation which replaces an older nasal present: cf. Lat. *figō*, as well as Arm. *diz-anem*.

θνήσκω 'die, be killed; perish'

*d^hnh₂-

θνήσκω P21 τεθνήξω F3 ἔθανον A04 τέθνηκα PF4

H 10 A H 74 H 12

τέθνα- PF1

H 18

τέθνη- PF1

H 50 (ptc)

τέθνε- PF5

H 1 (ptc)

θανοῦμαι F2

H 3 (inf -εε-); A

(ptc, ξυν-); S

RIVS

ἔθανον A04

τέθνη- PF1

θανοῦμαι F2

⁵³⁰ See Veitch. E. Hr. 652 has προσθίξεις, "corrected by Elmsley to mid. -θίξει from no Ms. authority, but because mid. θίξεται occurs Eur. Hi. 1086". But E. Hi. 1086 is now read τεθίξεται (ms. A, *lectio difficilior*).

⁵³¹ Some forms are accentuated in the manuscripts as if presents, e.g., A. Ag. 1041 θίγειν (θιγείν); Pr. 849 θίγων; Pi. P. 8.24 θίγοισα. Ar. has a Laconic aor. σιγήν. Ch. gives an aor. θιχθῆναι for S., E. This should be S.E. (Sextus Empiricus).

⁵³² See θίξω.

⁵³³ E. Hi. 1086: ms. A τεθίξεται (*lectio difficilior*); alii θίξεται (Hsch. θίξεσθαι).

Θνήσκω (*θνᾱήσκω) is a young pr. based on the pf., but may have replaced an older *θνᾱσκω; see Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.195-7.

θράσσω 'trouble, stir up', see τράσσω

θρέομαι 'cry aloud'

*d^hr-eu-

θρέω P03

Hsch (inf)

θρέομαι P03

A⁵³⁴

θρεύομαι P29

inscr (Epid. IV

BC)⁵³⁵ †

RIVS

θρέομαι P03

θρύπτω 'break into pieces'

*d^hreu-b^h-

θρύπτω P19

A (>cj⁵³⁶) †

θρύπτομαι P19 θρύψομαι F1

A (ptc/δία-); S Ar

(inc⁵³⁷) †

ἐτρύφην A10

H 1 (ptc/δία-) †

RIVS

θρύπτω P19

θρύπτομαι P19

ἐτρύφην A10

⁵³⁴ From *θρέφ-ομαι. A. once has an ind. (with contraction) Th. 78 θρεῦμαι.

⁵³⁵ IG 42 (1) 616.4 (Epid. IV BC) θρεῦετο is an artificial 3s formed after A. Th. 78 θρεῦμαι (contracted from θρέομαι).

⁵³⁶ A. Ag. 1595 † ἔθρυπτ' : fort. ἔκρυπτ' Casaubon.

⁵³⁷ S fr. inc. ἐθρύπτετο (Cl. Alex. Str. 5, p. 716, but ap. Eus. PE p. 680 ἐθόρνυτο).

θρώσκω + θάρνυμαι 'spring, mount' *d^hr^hh₃-

θρώσκω P21

H 13

θαρνύω P08

Hsch⁵³⁸

θόρνυμαι P06

S (inc?/vl); Hdt (sj/ H 1 (ὑπερ-)

vl)⁵³⁹ †

θορνύομαι P08

Hdt (sj/vl⁵⁴⁰) †

θάρνυμαι P06

Hsch⁵⁴¹

RIVS

θρώσκω P21

θάρνυμαι P06

Θόρνυμαι and θορνύω have a secondary o-grade: the expected zero grade is still preserved in Hsch.

θύω 1 'rage, seethe'

*d^hus-

θύω P03/P19

H 16

θύνω P11

H 13

θύνέω P14

Hes †

θυίω P19

Hes (vl) / hH (sj);

Anacr⁵⁴²

⁵³⁸ θαρνύει· [ὀχλεύει]. ὀχεύει. σπεύρει. φυτεύει.

⁵³⁹ [S.] Fr. 1127.9 ἐθόρνυτο ap. Eus. PE p. 680, but ἐθρύπτετο ap. Cl. Alex. Str. 5, p. 716. However, his fragment is not by S. For Hdt. see next note. Θόρνυμαι probably stands for θάρνυμαι with -o- from aor. θορεῖν. Cf. Hsch. θάρνυμαι.

⁵⁴⁰ Hdt. 3.109.1 has the sj. θορνύονται (θορνύονται RSV).

⁵⁴¹ θάρνυσθαι· ὀχεύειν; θάρνυται· μετεωρίζεται· θάρνυσθαι γὰρ τὸ συγγίνεσθαι [...] σημαίνει δὲ καὶ ὀχεύει.

⁵⁴² Veitch thinks this form occurs only in pr. sj.; K.-B. see it as "ältere Schreibung". It is often seen as a vl. The OCT ed. of Hes. only once (Th. 874) mentions that all mss. have a form with -υ- instead of -υι-; in all instances the edition has -υι-.

R/V/S

θύω P03/P19

(θύνω P11)

(θυνέω P14)

θυίω P19

θύνω (from *θύνω) and θυνέω, together with Skt. *dhunóti*, point to an athematic pr. in *-νευμι. Nominal formations point to a stem θυσ-, which could be in θυίω < *θυσ-ιω and also in θυνέω (**dhu-n-és-mi*).

θύω 2 'offer by burning; sacrifice'

**dhuH-*

θύω	P03/P19	θύσω	F1	ἔθῡσα	A07	τέθυκα	PF4
H (ptc); Th (ipv/vl);		A (inf); Pi (ptc);		H 3		Ar	
P1 ⁵⁴³		Hdt (vl ⁵⁴⁴); E					

θύεσκον P23

Hipp †

θύομαι	P03/P19	θύσομαι	F1	ἐθύσάμην	A07	τέθῡμαι	PF1
A (ptc); Pi		Hdt (inf); E		Hdt (inf, ἐκ-) †		A (ptc); Ar (inf)	

ἐτύθην A11
A (ptc); Hdt (inf) †

R/V/S

θύω P03/P19 (ἔθῡσα A07)

The aor. ἔθῡσα must originally have had an *e*-grade.

ιάινω 'heat, melt'

**h₁eish₂- ?*

ιάίνω	P19	ἴηνα	A07
H 1		H 5	

ιάινομαι	P19
H 4	

ιάνθην A11
H 11

R/V/S

ιάίνω P19 (ἴηνα A07)

ιάινομαι P19

⁵⁴³ Insert Semonides (18.1) if Barnes is right in restoring the indirect speech Σ. ἔφη ... θύειν in θύουσιν. There is no reason to change Athenaeus' words into Semonides'. Thgn. 1146 θυέτω: τιθέτω O.

⁵⁴⁴ Hdt. 4.76.3 θύσειν: θύσει C.

Perhaps related to Skt. *īṣanyáti*, but the meaning 'get going, put in motion' is difficult to combine with 'heat, melt'. Morphologically the verb could have been built on a *r/n* stem, or on an older nasal present (see Fr./Ch.).

ιάλλω 'send forth'

ORS: **h₂el-* (*sel-*?)

ιάλλω	P20	ιαλῶ	F2	ἴηλα (ι)	A07
H 24 ⁵⁴⁵		Hipp (ἐπι-) [+ Ar		H 7 [+ Ar (inf/ἐπι-) †]	
		(ἐπι-) †]			

R/V/S

ιάλλω P20

For the present RD cf. Skt. athem. *īyarti*.

ιάπτω⁵⁴⁷ 'hurt, spoil'

ORS: **h₂ek^w-*

ιάπτω	P20	ιάγω	F1	ἴαγα	A07
H 2 (sj); A [+ S (ptc		H (προ-); Hes (inf		H 1 (προ-); S (sj) †	
/vl) †]		[+ A (inf) †]			

ιάπτομαι	P20
A (inf) †	

R/V/S

ιάπτω P20

ιάύω 'sleep, pass the night'

**h₂ues-*

ιάύω	P04	ιάύσεις	F1	ἄεσα	A07
H 13		<i>hH</i> ⁵⁴⁸ †		H 5 †	

ιάύεσκον	P23			ἄσα	A07
H 2 †				H 1 †	

[ἄέσκω]	P21			ἴαυσα	A07
Hdn Gr.; EM				H 1 (inf); <i>hH</i> ⁵⁴⁹ †	

ἄέσκομαι	P21
Hsch	

⁵⁴⁵ The iota is sometimes aspirated, e.g., Ar. V. 1348 ἐφιαλείς

⁵⁴⁶ The iota is sometimes lengthened by augment.

⁵⁴⁷ Not in Veitch.

⁵⁴⁸ *HMerc.* ιαύσεις D ante corr.; M ιαύσης (not in OCT).

⁵⁴⁹ *Od.* 11.261 ιαύσαι and *hCer.* 265 ἴαυσεν; *hMerc.* 289 ιαύσης (v.l. ιαύσεις).

RIVS

ιάώω P04 ἄεσα A07
Barton (1988) reconstructs **h₂i-h₂euhi-* and an atelic counterpart **h₂u(h₁)-es-*, which resulted in the Gr. aor. ἄεσα. I stick to the traditional interpretation **h₂ues-*.

ιάώω 'cry, shout'

OIVS: **ueh₂g^h-*?

ιάώω (ἄ) P04 ἴαχον (ι) A13 ἄχ-υῖα PF1/PF2
H 22 H 20 [+ Hes †]⁵⁵⁰ H 1 (ptc/ἀμφι-)⁵⁵¹ †
ιαχήω P29 ιαχήσω F1 ιαχήσα A07
hH (vl); A (inf/>cj); E †
E †⁵⁵²
ιάώω P04
Ar (vl)⁵⁵³
ιάχεσκον P23
Hes Sc †

ιαχήθην A11
E (vl)⁵⁵⁴ †

RIVS

ιάώω (ἄ) P04 ἴαχον (ι) A13 ἄχ-υῖα PF1/PF2
ἴαχον (ι) may point to an older aor. (FF)ἄχον.

ιδ- 'see, look' + οἶδα 'know'

**ueid-*

[ἴᾱμι] P29 εἰδήσω F9 εἶδον A04 οἶδα PF1
Pi †⁵⁵⁵ H 3 Myc⁵⁵⁶; H 367 H 104⁵⁵⁷
ἴδεσκον P23 ἴδ-(μεν) PF1
H 2 † H 88

⁵⁵⁰ In 20 cases the 'ipf.' ἴαχον (ι) may go back to an aor. FFἄχον. See Ch. (1958) 1.393, and Schulze (1888) 230 ff. In three cases Hesiod has a long iota, but the forms are designated as imperfect in the index.

⁵⁵¹ The pf. ptc. can also be analysed as ἀμφ-ιαχῶν.

⁵⁵² HH. 27.7 ιαχεῖ: v.l. ιάχει (not in OCT). A. Se. 868 ιαχεῖν codd.: ἀχεῖν Lachmann, ἡχεῖν Elmsley.

⁵⁵³ Ar. Av. 772 ἴαχον, no v.l. or cj. in OCT. Epic has always ιάώω (ἄ), Attic has -ᾱ- or -ᾱ-, often with a v.l. -κχ-.

⁵⁵⁴ E. HL 1147 κατ' ιαχήθης Herm.: καὶ ιαχῇ σὴ LP² (σὸν P): καὶ ιαχῇ σέθεν Matth.

⁵⁵⁵ Secondary, based on 3p. ἴασαι.

⁵⁵⁶ Myc. PY Eq 213, Ta 711 o-wi-de, ὦ φῖδε.

⁵⁵⁷ Pf. with a pr. meaning. There is a Myc. NH that may be related: PY Jn 415 wi-du-wo-i-jo; Ae 344+ wi-do-wo-i-jo; Ep 539 wi-dwo-i-jo, Φιδφώτιος.

γοίδημι
Hsch

P29

εἶδ-(ἐ-ναί) P12
H 116 (+29)⁵⁵⁸

εἴσομαι F1 εἰδόμεν A04
H 13 Myc⁵⁵⁹; H 106

RIVS

εἶδον A04 οἶδα / ἴδ-(μεν) P12
εἰδόμεν A04
εἰδ-(έναι) PF2

The aor. is formally identical to Arm. *egit*, Skt. *ávidat*. For the pf. cf. Skt. *véda*, *vidmá*, Got. *wait*, *witum*.

ἔμαι + εἴσομαι 'speed oneself; hasten' PO: **uei-h₁-*

ἔμαι (ι) P01/P29 εἴσομαι F1 ἐεισάμην A07
H [73]⁵⁶⁰ H 6 †⁵⁶¹ H 13 †⁵⁶²

RIVS

(ἔμαι (ι) P01/P29) ἐεισάμην A07

The present has been strongly influenced by ἴμι, M. ἔμαι. Cognates are Skt. *véti*, 3p. *vyánti*, Lit. *vejti*, *vyti*. The pr. may have had a root enlargement *-h₁-* **φειε-μαι* (cf. *δέαμαι*), zero grade **uih₁-* > **f₁-* (cf. Lat. *invitus*); details unclear (see Ruijgh (1991-96) 1. 599-600).

ἴμι⁵⁶³ 'release, make or let go'

ieh₁-* (Hieh₁-*?)

ἴμι P02 ἴσω F1 ἴκα / ἔκα A02 εἴκα PF4
Myc⁵⁶⁴; H 42 Myc⁵⁶⁵; H 27 Myc⁵⁶⁶; H 62 S (παρ-)

⁵⁵⁸ H. has an *e*-grade in sj., opt., ptc., plq.; there are 29 sj. forms ending in -έω: εἶδω, εἰδή, etc. Ruijgh (1991-96, 2.194-5) reconstructs an athematic pr. **f₁idh₁mi* (**wid-eh₁-mi*) to explain the plpf.: Att. ἥδεμεν < **h₁-f₁id-ε-μεν*, ἥδετε, ἥδεσαν; Homeric ἡ-(f)εἰδ-η-ς, ἡ-(f)εἰδ-η, with a secondary *e*-grade (after εἶμι: ἥμεν); Hsch. γοίδημι (for φοίδημι) is a contamination of φοῖδα and φῖδημι and φείδημι.

⁵⁵⁹ Myc. PY Un 718 o-wi-de-ta-i, Wa 731 o-wi-de-ta[perhaps ὦ φιδέσθαι, "but more likely a noun, unconnected with this root." See references in Chadwick-Baumbach (1963-71).

⁵⁶⁰ After the loss of the *f*, **f₁εἴμαι* became influenced by the middle of ἴμι. 73 is the sum of these two verbs: the middle of ἴμι has a short *i*, but is metrically lengthened in Homer in such forms as ἵμεναι.

⁵⁶¹ Gehring and others place this under the lemma εἶμι 'go'.

⁵⁶² See previous note.

⁵⁶³ The *iota* is long in Attic, and sometimes in Homer through the ictus.

⁵⁶⁴ Myc. PY Cn 3 i-je-si, ἴενσι.

⁵⁶⁵ Myc. PY Cn 608 jo-a-se-so-si, interpreted as οἶας ἥσονσι by Risch (1956) 252.

⁵⁶⁶ Myc. PY An 724 a-pe-e-ke, ἀπ-έηκε, but the interpretation is not clear.

ἰέω	P29	ἦσῶ	F4	ἔ-μεν	A01		
H 62		Ar (dial.)		H 42			
ἴω	P29	ἔσω	F1				
Thgn ⁵⁶⁷		H 1 (άν-) †					
ἴεσκον	P23						
Hes ⁵⁶⁸ †							
ἴεμαι	P02	ἦσομαι	F1	(εἴ/ῆ)ἔμην	A01	εἶμαι	PF2
Myc; H [73] ⁵⁶⁹		H 1 (έφ-)		H 24; S (cp) ⁵⁷⁰		Myc.; Hes (ptc/ύφ-/lac ⁵⁷¹); Alc (ptc/έπ-); E (cp)	
				ἠκόμην	A02		
				E (προσ-) †			
				εἴθην	A11		
				H 1 (παρ-)			
RIVS							
ἴημι	P02			ἦκα / ἔηκα	A02		
				έ-μεν	A01		
ἴεμαι	P02			εἴ/ῆμην	A01		
For ἔηκα cf. Lat. <i>iēcī</i> .							

ἴκω / ἦκω 'come; have come' + ἐνεῖμαι 'bring' **seik-* / **seh_h-*

ἴκω (ι) ⁵⁷²	P29/P03	ἴξω	F1	ἴξον	A09	ἴκωντι	PF2
H 24		A (vl ⁵⁷³); Pi (inf) †		H 21 [+ hH †]		Hsch	
ἴκω (ι)	P03	ἴξῶ	F4				
Pi (ptc) ⁵⁷⁴ †		Ar ⁵⁷⁵					
ἰκάνω (ι-ᾱ)	P11						
H 119							

⁵⁶⁷ In many cases *vv.ll.* and differences in accentuation.

⁵⁶⁸ Hes. *Th.* 157 ἀνίσκαε: *ν.λ.* ἀνίησκα (in index, not in OCT).

⁵⁶⁹ Myc. PY Tn 316 (4 times) *i-je-to*, ἴε(v)tot. After the loss of the *φ* *ῥίεμαι* became identical in form to the middle of ἴημι. 73 is the sum of the two verbs.

⁵⁷⁰ *HAp.* 499 ἦσθε (*ν.λ.* ἦσθε DM, not in OCT); Ar. *V* 434 (μεθ-ἦσθε, *R* 1380 μεθῆσθον).

⁵⁷¹ Myc. PY An 607 *e-e-to*, hēhevtot; Hes. *Fr.* 150.13 ὑφε[μ]ένοι.

⁵⁷² A perfect origin for ἴκω has been put forward by Wackernagel, Chantraine *et al.*

⁵⁷³ A. Ag. 982-3 ἴξει Scaliger: ἴξει F; ἴξει Tr. The other *ν.λ.* (*Pr.* 717) mentioned in the index is not in the OCT edition.

⁵⁷⁴ Short *ι-* under the influence of the aor.?

⁵⁷⁵ (Pseudo-) Megarian dialect.

ἰκάνομαι (ι-ᾱ)	ἴξομαι	F1	ἰκόμην	A04	ἴγμαι ⁵⁷⁸	PF1
H 9 † ⁵⁷⁶	P11	H 16	H 343 ⁵⁷⁷		H (inf/έφ-); Hes (?) ; S	
ἰκνέομαι	P14		ἴκτο	A01		
H 2			Hes ⁵⁷⁹ †			
ἦκω	P03	ἦξω	F1			
H 2 ⁵⁸⁰		Hes (vl ⁵⁸¹); Sa				
				ἦνεια	A03	
				H 21 (+17) ⁵⁸²		
				ἦνειακον	A05	
				H 2 (ipn; inf)		
				(+17) ⁵⁸³		
ἐνεῖκομαι	P03		ἦνειακμην	A03	ἐνήνεργμαι	PF2
Hdt Sc (συν-) †			H 2 ⁵⁸⁴		Hdt (ptc+inf/vl ⁵⁸⁵ / cp) †	
				ἦνείχθην	A11	
				Hdt (cp/vl ⁵⁸⁶) †		
RIVS						
(ἴκω (ι) P29/P03)			ἴξον	A09		
			ἰκόμην	A04		
ἦκω	P03					
				ἦνεια	A03	
				ἦνειακμην	A03	

⁵⁷⁶ -αν- < *-ανφ- < *-n-u-V-; cf. *ἰκ-νε-φ-ομαι.

⁵⁷⁷ Short iota, long by augment.

⁵⁷⁸ It is uncertain whether ἴκμενος 'fair (windy)' belongs to the same root.

⁵⁷⁹ As pf. in Veitch, as aor. in the index, LSJ and K.-B.

⁵⁸⁰ Gehring followed Bekk and La Roche in altering both Homeric places in ἴκω (not in OCT).

⁵⁸¹ Hes. *Op.* 477 ἴξει Etym. G (M): ἴξει C: ἴξει D: ἴξει Φ.

⁵⁸² Inscriptions from IV BC onwards have ἦνεια.

⁵⁸³ A VI BC inscription from Troezen IG 4.801.3 has ἦνικε, prob. for ἦνικε (LSJ).

⁵⁸⁴ Inscriptions from IV BC onwards have ἦνικακμην.

⁵⁸⁵ See Stork for the *vv.ll.* in Hdt.

⁵⁸⁶ Inscriptions from V BC onwards have ἦνίχθην.

The nasal presents are Greek formations; *ικάνω* got its long *α* from *φθάνω* < *-vF-, cf. *κῆχάνω*. The -ι- in the pf. is a Greek creation, possibly in the pr. as well (Ch.). **Ηνείκον* is secondary to *ἐνεγκον* (vide s.v.). **Ηνείκα* as a compound should be considered as a Greek innovation. *ἴκω* and *ἦκω* may go back to two different roots **seik-* and **seh₁k-*; *ἦκω*, with its perfective meaning, is sometimes derived from **se(i)k-* as well, but then the -ε- is unexplained.

ἰλάσκομαι 'appease'

**selh₂-*

ἴλημι (ἰ)	P02	ἴλαθι	PF1
H 2 (ipv) ⁵⁸⁷ [+ hH (ipv) †]		Sim (ipv) †	
ἰλήκω (ἰ)	P24	εἴληθι	PF1
H 1 (sj); hH (opt) †		Hsch (ipv)	
ἴλαμαι (ἰ)	P02	ἰλασσομαι (ἰ)	F1
hH (v1 ⁵⁸⁸) [+ Thgn (ptc) †]		ἰλασσάμην (ἰ/ῖ) A07	
		H 2 (sj; ptc) ⁵⁸⁹ †	
ἰλάομαι (ἰ)		ἰλασσομαι (ἰ)	F1
H 1 †	P03/P19	H 1 †	
		ἰλασάμην A07	
		Hdt (ptc; inf/ἐξ-/oracle) †	
ἰλέομαι	P29		
A †			
ἰλάσκομαι (ἰ)	P22		
H 4			

RIVS

ἴλημι (ἰ)	P02	εἴληθι	PF1
ἰλήκω (ἰ)	P24		
ἴλαμαι (ἰ)	P02		
ἰλάσκομαι (ἰ)	P22		

The old root is **σλᾱ-* (**slh₂-*), to which a new zero grade *σλᾱ-* has been added (cf. *θνᾱ-/θνᾱ-*); this accounts for the long iota in the RD present, and most of the forms derived from it (but it is short in *Il.* 1.100, 147). For the pr. ipv. *ἴληθι* an older pf. *εἴλαθι* has been reconstructed (see Ch.), which finds support in Hsch. *εἴληθι* and in Bacchylides (not in our corpus) *ἐλλᾱθι*.

⁵⁸⁷ According to Ch., the ipv. *ἴληθι* stands for a pf. *εἴλαθι* (Hsch. *εἴληθι*) with a secondary -η- after φάνηθι. Fr. sees it as a reduplicated athematic present.

⁵⁸⁸ *HH*. 19.48 ἴλαμαι Π marg.: λίσσομαι (ss. ἴλα) Π: ἰλάσομαι E T: λίσσομαι D: λίσσομαι cet., and the same formula in *hH*. 21.5 ἴλαμαι: ἴλασομαι E T.

⁵⁸⁹ Short ι- in *Il.* 1.100; 147.

ἵστημι 'make to stand'

**steh₂-*

ἵστημι	P02	στήσω	F1	ἕστην	A01	ἕστηκα	PI'1
H 10		H 6 (cp; inf); S		H 334		H 35	
ἵσταώ	P03/P19	ἐστήξω	F7	ἕστησα	A07	ἕστα-	PI'1
H 2 (ipv); Hdt		E (=cj ⁵⁹⁰); Ar		H 58		H 104	
ἵστασθον	P23						
H 2 †							
στάσθον	P23						
H 1 †							
ἵσταμαι	P02	στήσομαι	F1	(ἐ)στησάμην	A07	ἕσταμαι	PF1
H 136		H 9		H 11; hH (κατ-ε-); Alc		Hdt (κατ-/v1 ⁵⁹¹) †	
		ἐστήξομαι	F7	E (v1 ⁵⁹²) †			
						ἐστάθην A10/A11	
						H 2 ⁵⁹³	

RIVS

(ἵστημι	P02)	ἕστην	A01	ἕστα-	PF1
(ἵσταμαι	P02)				
		ἐστάθην	A10		

**Ἰστημι* may have been constructed after the example of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*. Other IE languages have a thematic flecion: Skt. *uṣṭhati*, lat. *sistit*. Aor. *ἕστησα* is a Greek innovation (Ch.). For *ἕστην* cf. Skt. *á-sthām*, for the pf. stem Skt. *tastháu*, 1p *tasthimá*, Lat. *steti*, *stetimus*. Aor. *ἐστάθην* may have been the starting point for the A11 type: originally ἐ-στάθ-ην was an A10 aor. (cf. *σταθ-ερός*, *stab-ilis*, *σταθ-μός*, *stab-ulum*) which was reinterpreted as ἐ-στά-θην.

καίνυμαι 'surpass, excel'

**k'nd-*

καίνυμαι	P06	κέκασμαι	PF1
H 3 [+ Hes †]		H 18	
		κέκαδμαι	PF1
		Pi (ptc) ⁵⁹⁴ †	

⁵⁹⁰ E. *IA* 675 ἐστήξει: ἐστήξεις Elmsley.

⁵⁹¹ Hdt. 1.195.2 κατεστέασι C: κατεστέαται ABDd.

⁵⁹² See note to ἐστήξω.

⁵⁹³ But ἡπιστήθην.

⁵⁹⁴ Pi. *O.* 1.27 κεκαδμένον, Doric.

RIVS

The pr. is secondary, after δαίνυμαι : δέδοσμαι.

κέκασ(δ)μαι PF1

καίνω 'kill'

καίνω P19 κανῶ F2 (ἐ)κανον A04 κέκονα PF1
A (inf; ptc); S (ipn); E †
E †
A (ἐ-/εcj⁵⁹⁵; opt); S S⁵⁹⁶ †

καίνομαι P19
A (v1⁵⁹⁷); E †

RIVS

καίνω P19 ἔκανον A04 (κέκονα PF1)

καίνομαι P19

Possibly related to κταίνω (dissimilation from κατα-κταίνω), but this theory is not in accordance with the chronology.

καίω 'kindle, set on fire, burn'

OIVS: *keh₂u-

καίω P19 καύσω F1 ἔκηα A03
H 24 Ar (κατα-)
H 24 [+ Callin
(κατ-)⁵⁹⁸ †]

κᾶω P03 ἔκεια A03
E (=cj⁵⁹⁹); Ar
H (ipn+sj+ptc/
v1⁶⁰⁰) †

ἔκεα A03

A (ptc)

ἔκηον A05

Co †

ἔκαυσα A07

Hdt (κατά/tm); Ar

καίωμαι P19 καύσομαι F1 (ἐ)κηάμην A03 κέκαυμαι PF1
H 23 Ar H 4 †⁶⁰¹ Myc (ptc)⁶⁰²; Hdt
(ptc/περι-); E (ptc)

κάομαι P03 ἔκαυσάμην A07
Ar Hdt (sj/άνα-/v1; ptc/
v1⁶⁰³) †
καυθήσομαι F7 ἐκαύθην A11
Ar (κατα-) Pi (ptc); Hdt (κατ-) †
ἐκάη A10
H 8

RIVS

κάω P19 ἔκηα A03
καίωμαι P19 ἐκηάμην A03
ἐκάη A10

καλέω 'call, name'

*kelh₁-

καλέω P03/P19 καλέω F2 ἐκάλεσσα A07 κέκληκα PF4
H 34 H 4 (ptc); Ar H 22 Thgn

κικλήσκω P22 καλέσω F1 (ἐ)κάλεσα A07
H 13 Hdt (inf/συγ-/v1⁶⁰⁴) H 19 (opt; ipn; ptc);
Pi

καλέεσκον P23
H 2

κικλήσκεσκον
Hes (Iac⁶⁰⁵) † P23

κάλη(μ)μι P29
H 1 (inf⁶⁰⁶); Alc/Sa †

καλέομαι P03/P19 καλοῦμαι F2 ἐκαλεσσάμην A07 κέκλημαι PF1
H 13 S H 19 H 9

κικλήσκομαι P22 κεκλήσομαι F3 (ἐ)καλεσάμην A07
H 2 H 1 H 2; Hdt (ἐπι-)

⁵⁹⁵ A. Ch. 930 ἔκανες Pauw: κάνας γ' M.; A. Th. 962 ἔκανες Hermann: ἔκτανες codd. contra metr.

⁵⁹⁶ S. Fr. 1058 Radt.

⁵⁹⁷ A. Th. 347 καίνεται M: κραινεται Q¹.

⁵⁹⁸ This part of Callinus' verse is in brackets in Diehl's edition of the Anthologia, and in Meineke's Strabo edition as well (Fr. 2.3 = Strabo 14.1.4, p. 633).

⁵⁹⁹ E. Ba. 758 cj.: ἔκᾶον (v. Veitch), not in OCT or BT.

⁶⁰⁰ According to LSJ, certain forms have κει- in the codd. for κη-, see Ch. (1958) 1.9. Only two are found in the a.c. of the OCT edition: Od. 11.74; 21.176.

⁶⁰¹ LSJ give an aor. κείαντο, κειάμενος for H.; not in OCT.

⁶⁰² Myc. a-pu ke-ka-u-me-no PY Ta 641.

⁶⁰³ Hdt. 1.102.2 ἀνακαύσονται: -καύονται R; 8.19.2 ἀνακαυσάμενοι: καυσάμενοι D: καυσόμενοι RV(S).

⁶⁰⁴ Hdt. 3.74 συγκαλέειν: -έσειν d.

⁶⁰⁵ Hes. Fr. 17a11 κικλήσκεσκον[.

⁶⁰⁶ H. has inf. καλήμεναι.

καλέσκειτο P23

H 1 †

κληθήσομαι F7 ἐκλήθην A11
A (vl); E (vl⁶⁰⁷) † Arch (ptc); S

RIVS

κυκλήσκω P22

ἐκάλεσα A07

κάλημι P29

κυκλήσκομαι P22

ἐκαλεσάμην A07 κέκλημαι PF1

According to Fr., καλέω is without a doubt *Neubildung*, probably after καλέ-σαι, or perhaps a thematization from κάλημι, if this form is old.

κάμνω 'labour, be weary, sick'

*k'mh₂-

κάμνω P10

καμῶ

F2

ἔκαμον

A04

κέκμηκα

PF4

H 4

Hsch

H 33

H 1

(ἐ)κέκαμον

A06

κεκμηώς

PF1

H 3 (sj)⁶⁰⁸ †

H 6 (ptc) †

καμοῦμαι

F2

ἐκαμόμην

A04

H 1

H 2 †

κομέω P27

H 7 [+ Hes (inf) †]

κομέεσκον P23

H 2 †

RIVS

(κάμνω P10)

ἔκαμον

A04

κεκμηώς

PF1

ἐκέκαμον

A06

κομέω P27

Skt. has an athem. pr. (M) *śam-nī-te*, which points to *κάμνᾱμι, and aor. *a-śam-at*.

κάμπω 'bend'

PO: *keh₂mp- ?

κάμπω P19

κάμψω

F1

ἔκαμψα

A07

A (ptc); Hdt (ἀνα-

H 2 (inf)

H 3

/vl⁶⁰⁹); E

κάμπτομαι P19

A

ἐκάμψην A11

Sim

RIVS

ἔκαμψα A07

κάπτω 'gulp down'

PO: *keh₂p-

κάπτω P19

ἔκαψα

A07

Hdt (ἀνα-/vl⁶¹⁰); Ar

E (ptc/ἐγ-); Ar (cp)

RIVS

κάπτω P19

The pr. is the core of the IVS (cf. Lat. *capiō*, Got. *hafjan*), according to Frisk.

καυχάομαι 'speak loud, boast'

PO: *g^heh₂u-

καυχάομαι P29

καυχήσομαι

F1

καυχησάμην A07

Pi (inf); E (ἐκ-) †

Hdt (vl⁶¹¹) †Sa (opt)⁶¹² †

RIVS

καυχάομαι P29

καυχασάμην A07

καφ- 'breathe forth'

ORS: *g^heh₂b^h- ?

κεκάφη PF5

H (ptc) 2 †

κέκηφα

PF2

Hsch

RIVS

(κεκάφη PF5)

⁶⁰⁷ A. Pr. 840 κεκλήσεται: κληθήσεται MVONc et γρ Δ^cPF. E. Tr. 13 κεκλήσεται V: κληθήσεται PQ1.

⁶⁰⁸ Il. 1.168; 7.5; 17.658. Or κε + κάμω etc., as Aristarchus reads the forms.

⁶⁰⁹ Hdt. 2.8.1 ἀνακάμπει: v.l. ἀνακάμπει B.

⁶¹⁰ Hdt. 2.93.1 ἀνακάπτουσι: ἀνακάμπτουσι D: ἀναλάμπτουσι P.

⁶¹¹ Hdt. 7.39.2 καυχήσεται (v.l. οὐκ αὐχ.)

⁶¹² Sa. 19.10 Voigt καυχάσ[α]το.

		κέκηφα		PF2
κεῶζω 'split, cleave'		*k'euh ₂ -		
κείω	P29	ἐκέασσα	A07	
H 1 (ptc) † ⁶¹³		H 5 †		
		(ἐ)κέᾶσα	A07	
		H 3 †		
		κεκέασμαι	PF2	
		H 1 (ptc) †		
		(ἐ)κέασθην	A11	
		H 3 †		
RIVS		ἐκέα(σ)σα	A07	
		κεκέασμαι	PF2	
κεκαδών 'deprive; M. worry (fut.); withdraw (aor.)' OIVS: *kh ₂ d- ?				
κεκαδήσω	F3/F9	(ἐ)κέκαδον	A06	κέκηδα PF2
H 2 †		H 1 (ptc) †		Hsch
		ἐκεκάδησα	A08/A06	
		Hsch (inf)		
κεκαδήσομαι		(ἐ)κεκαδόμην	A06	
H 1 †	F3/F9	H 2 †		
RIVS		ἐκέκαδον	A06	
		ἐκεκαδόμην	A06	

The forms of this verb are distributed over χάζομαι and κήδω in different ways by the various lexicographers. I group them together here, but I realise that this is an unsatisfactory solution. There could be three different origins for the four forms, depending on the original meaning.

Ch. (1958) 1.448 thinks that the fut. κεκαθήσει is based on the reduplicated aor. and that the middle fut. could be related to the same root.

κείμαι 'be laid, lie'		*k'ei-	
κείω	P28		
H 16 †			
κέω	P28		
H 1 (ptc) †			
κείμαι	P01	κείσομαι	F1
H 216		H 8	
κέομαι	P03		
H 3(+) ⁶¹⁴			
κέσκετο	P23		
H 2 †			
RIVS			
κείω	P28		
κείμαι	P01		
Cf. Skt. śéte, Av. saēte, Hitt. kitta, kittari.			

κείρω 'cut short, shear'		*(s)ker-	
κείρω	P19	κερέω	F2
H 13		H 1 (inf) †	
		ἔκειρα	A07
		H 1 (κατ-); Pi (inf);	
		Hdt ⁶¹⁵	
		ἔκερσα	A07
		H 7 (tm); Hes	
κείρομαι	P19	κεροῦμαι	F2
H 2		E †	
		ἐκειράμην	A07
		H 3 (inf; ind/ἀπ-);	κέκαρμαι PF1
		A	Arch (ptc); Hdt
		ἐκερσάμην	A07
		A (ptc) †	(inf); E (tm)
			κέκραμαι PF1
			inscr (Pamph. ⁶¹⁶)
			(ptc) †
		ἐκέρθην	A11
		Pi (ptc/vl ⁶¹⁷) †	

⁶¹⁴ Κέονται occurs three times. Perhaps other Homeric forms can also be analyzed in this way: κείται could be derived from κέεται, but it is more likely to be P01. Hdt. also has κέεται.

⁶¹⁵ Hdt: 3s, thus possibly ipf.

⁶¹⁶ Pamphylian κεκραμένως may have retained the old form, but Thumb-Scherer (1959) 187 regard it is recent (metathesis).

⁶¹⁷ Pi. P. 4.82 κερθέντες: καρθέντες C (supra lineam).

⁶¹³ Pr. κέων is probably a metri causa lengthened form for κέων from *κεῶν (so Schulze 1892, 434).

ἐκάρθην A11
 Pi (ptc/vl⁶¹⁸) †
 ἐκάρην A10
 Hdt (sj) †

RIVS

κείρω P19 ἔκερσα A07/A01
 κείρομαι P19 (ἐκειράμην A07)

There is no direct parallel for a *ye/o*-pr. *κέρ-*jō* outside Greek. Hitt. *karšmi* could point to a pr. *κέρσω or *κέρσω (?). Cf. the aor. ἔκερσα (= A01 ἔ-κερσ-α or A07 ἔ-κερ-σα/ἔκερσ-σα); ἐκείρα is secondary after ἔμεινα. Cf. Risch (1965) 3, who assumes only a root *κερσ- (κερ- is secondary after φθείρω).

κέλομαι⁶¹⁹ 'urge, command; call to or upon' OIVS: *kel- ?

κέκλω P04 ἐκέλησα A08
 Hsch Hsch
 κέλομαι P03 κελήσομαι F1/F9 ἐκεκλόμην A06
 H 54 H 1 † H 43⁶²⁰
 (ἐ)κελησάμην A08
 Pi †

κέντο P01
 Alc m †⁶²¹

RIVS

κέλομαι P03 ἐκεκλόμην A06

κεντέω 'prick'

OIVS: *k'ent-

κεντέω P29 κεντήσω F1 ἔκενσα A07
 Thgn (ptc); Pi S † H 1 (inf) †
 κεντέομαι P29 κεντήσομαι F1
 Ar (ptc) Hdt (inf/συγ-/vl⁶²²) †

κεντηθήσομαι F7
 Hdt (inf/συγ-/vl⁶²³) †

RIVS

ἔκενσα A07

κεράννυμι 'mix'

*k'erh₂-

κίρνημι P05 κερῶ F2 (ἐ)κέρασα A07
 H 6 Hsch H 2 (ptc); Hes (e|);
 Xe (opt); Ar (ipv)
 κέρναμι P05 (ἐ)κέρασα A07
 Alc (ptc/vl; ipv/ἐν/ H 2 [+Anacreontea]
 tm/vl; >cj⁶²⁴) †
 κεραίω P19 ἔκρησα A07
 H 1 (ipv) † H 1 (inf/ἐπι-) †
 κεράω P03/P19
 H 1 (ptc)⁶²⁵
 κεράννυμι P06/P29
 Ar (ἀνα-) ἐκερασάμην A07 κέκρᾱμαι PF1
 κίρναμαι P05 Hdt (cp) † H 3 (?); Sa⁶²⁶
 Pi (ἐ)κερασάμην [κεκέρασμαι] PF2
 κέραμαι P01 H 4 † A07 [Anacreontea]⁶²⁸
 H 1 (sj)⁶²⁷ †
 κεραίομαι P19
 inscr (Delph. V
 BC) (sj) †
 κεράομαι P03/P19
 H 4

⁶¹⁸ See previous note.

⁶¹⁹ Not to be grouped with κέλλω and ὀκέλλω. See Beekes (1992) 171-188.

⁶²⁰ Some of these forms are listed in indices as pr. (e.g., A. *Su.* 591). The Hellenistic poets created a pr. κέκλωμαι (Ch.).

⁶²¹ Isolated imperfect.

⁶²² Hdt. 6.29.2 συγκεντηθήσεσθαι: *ν.λ.* συγκεντήσεσθαι D1.

⁶²³ See previous note.

⁶²⁴ Alc. 346.4; 367.2; 338.6 Voigt, all with *ν.λ.* or *cj.* κίρναμι.

⁶²⁵ + Antim. (ptc)? Fr. 16 Kinkel (Thebais) not in more recent editions.

⁶²⁶ The Homeric forms are κεκράνται, κεκράντο. Veitch mentions the possibility of seeing them as pf. to κραινῶ.

⁶²⁷ Il. 4.260 κέρωνται sj. to κέραμαι (Gehring) or κερῶνται to κεράομαι (Veitch). If this is an old stative present, it must originally have meant 'to be mixed'.

⁶²⁸ The poems called *Anacreontea* are of various dates.

κράθῃσομαι	F7	ἐκράθην	A11
E (συγ-/= ⁶²⁹) †		S (ptc/συγ-); Hdt	
		(συγ-); E †	

RIVS

κίρνημι	P05	ἐκέρασα	A07		
κίρναμαι	P05	ἐκερασάμην	A07	κέκρᾶμαι	PF1
κέραμαι	P01				

Skt. has a nasal pr. as well: *śrī-ṇā-ti*, but as Fr. says both must be innovations: one would expect Skt. **śr-ṇā-ti*, and Gr. *κράνημι. Others, however, see it as a regular development of a *voyelle d'appui*, analogous to that in πίτνημι, σκίδνημι. The *e*-vocalism in κέρναμι be a regular Aeol. development -ερ- < -ιρ-.

κεύθω 'hide'

*(s)keu-dh-

κεύθω	P24	κεύσω	F1	(ἔ)κυθον	A04	κέκευθα	PF2
H 12		H 12 [+ hH + A		H 1 †		H 3	
		(ἐπι-) †]					
κευθάνω	P15			(ἐ)κέκυθον	A06		
H 1 †				H 1 (sj/vl) ⁶³⁰ †			
κυνθάνω	P16			ἔκευσα	A07		
Hsch				H 1 (sj/ἐπι-) †			
κεύθομαι	P24					[κέκευται]	PF2
H 1 (sj) †						Hsch ⁶³¹	

RIVS

κεύθω	P24	(ἔ)κυθον	A04
		(ἐ)κέκυθον	A06

κεύθομαι P24

The stem is *(s)keu-, cf. Gr. κύτος, and WP, *s.v.*

κήδω 'distress'

OIVS: *k'eh₂d-

κήδω	P03	κηδήσω	F9	ἐκήδησα	A08	κέκηδα	PF2
H 9 [+ Hes †]		H 1 (ptc) †		H 1 (ptc/ἀπο-)		Tyrt † ⁶³²	
κήδεσκον	P23						
H 1 †							
κήδομαι	P03	[κεκαδήσομαι		ἐκηδεσάμην	A07		
H 32		H 1 † ⁶³³ F3/F9]		A (ipv) ⁶³⁴ †			
κηδεσκόμην	P23						
H 1 †							

RIVS

κήδω	P03
κήδομαι	P03

κινέω / κίω 'set in motion, move / go'

*kieu- / *kieh₂- (LIV)

κινέω	P14	κινήσω	F1	(ἐ)κίνησα	A07
Hes Sc (=ej); Tyrt		S (ἐκ-); Hdt (ptc;		H 19; Pi	
(ipv); Sol (sj) /		oracle); E			
Sem ⁶³⁵					
κινήσασκον	P23				
H 1 (ἀπο-) †					
κίνυμαι	P06	κινήσομαι	F1		κεκίνημαι PF2
H 6 †		Ar (προσ-)			Hipp (ἐκ-); Pi
κινέομαι	P14				
Sem					
		κίνηθήσομαι	F7	ἐκινήθην	A11
		Ar		H 4	

⁶²⁹ E. Io 406 συγκραθήσεται Wakefield: -καθήσεται LP.⁶³⁰ Od. 6.303 κεκύθωσι: κεύθωσι POx. 1395 Z.⁶³¹ Veitch gives -in brackets- a pf. κέκευται. The form is not cited anywhere else. A TLG search in Hsch. did not produce it either. The Antimachus from Antim. Fr. 3.3 Wyss κεκυθμένη Herm.: κεκυθμένα R: κεκευθμένα PA and other readings, is not the epic poet from Teus, but Antimachus of Colophon, who does not belong to our corpus.⁶³² In intransitive present sense (LSJ).⁶³³ Perhaps the fut. M. κεκαδησόμεθα (Il. 8.353) belongs to κήδω. See *s.v.* κεκαδών.⁶³⁴ A. Se. 137 κήδεσαι, not κηδέσαι (see Veitch).⁶³⁵ Hes. Sc. 212 ἐκίνεον Mariotti, Russo for ἐφοίβεον von der Muehll, ἐ]φοίνεον Π34 etc.; Sa. (ipv.) κίνη (κίνημι).

κίω (i) P03/A04 H 106 ⁶³⁶	(ἔ)κῖον P03/A04 H 106 ⁶³⁷
	ἐκῖᾶθον A12 H 6 (μετ-) ⁶³⁸ †
κίατο P01/P29/A01 Hsch ⁶³⁹	κίατο P01/P29/A01 Hsch ⁶⁴⁰
RIVS	
(κῖνέω P14)	
κίνυμαι P06	
	ἔκῖον A04
	ἐκῖᾶθον A12
	κίατο A01

See σεύω, which also belongs in this system. Κῖνέω replaces an older *κίνευνι (cf. κίνυμαι), see Strunk (1967). The long ι remains a problem; Ruijgh suggests the influence of a verbal adjective *κῖτός. Ἐκῖον is originally an aor.

κιχάνω / κίκω 'reach, hit'	*g'h _{eh} ₁-
κίχημι P02 H 16 ⁶⁴¹ †	ἔκῖχον A04/A06 H 6
κιχᾶνω P11 H 17 ⁶⁴²	ἔκῖξα A07 Ar (ἀπο-) ⁶⁴³

⁶³⁶ The oldest forms could be present as well as thematic aorists. Strunk (1967) 100-2 calls these forms aorist. The first and only form within our corpus which definitely points to a present is A. Ch. 680 κίεις. Another possible form is a v.l. by Bergk in Anacr. 360 Page (4 Bergk³) οὐ κίεις, but this is not maintained in modern editions.

⁶³⁷ See previous note.

⁶³⁸ Thematic aorist, later interpreted as present.

⁶³⁹ κίατο· κινεῖτο. Probably a root aorist. See Strunk (1967) 114-15.

⁶⁴⁰ See previous note.

⁶⁴¹ Pr. or aor.? Ch. (1958) 1.300: "ce thème (...) sert d' aoriste à κιχάνω". Gehring puts it at the end of the lemma κιχάνω. Veitch sees it as a present, but adds: "called by some 2 aor." Ruijgh and Van Krimpen (1969) suggest a reinterpretation of an ipf. 'he was leaving behind', resulting in an aor. 'he ran out'. Next, a new present was created: *κιχάνφω.

⁶⁴² The root is χη-.

⁶⁴³ Ar. Ach. 869 ἀπεκίξαν, Boeotian.

κιγχάνω (ᾶ) P16 Sol (inf/?); A (vl) ⁶⁴⁴				
κίχημαι P02 H 2 (ptc) †	κιχῆσομαι F1/F3 H 9	(ἐ)κιχησάμην A07 H 8; Arch	κέχημαι P1/2 Myc ⁶⁴⁵ †	
κιχᾶνομαι P11 H 3 †		ἐκίξάμην A07 Hsch		
RIVS				
κίχημι P02				

κεχημαι PF2

According to Fr. and Ch., κίχημι is the core of the system (cf. Skt. *já-hā-ti*, Av. *zazāi-ti*, with different reduplication vowel). Κιχᾶνω is modelled on ἰκάνω, φθάνω < *-άνφω; the vowel is short in Attic (cf. καλός < *καλφός) and a nasal infix is added after λαμβάνω, etc. The ipf. ἐκίχην, with terminative meaning, was quasi aoristical in function; a new thematic aorist ἔ-κιχ-ε-ν was based on this ipf.: cf. ἔκῖχον : *κιχάνφω with ἰκόμην : *ικάνφω.

κλαίω 'cry, bewail'

PO: *kleh₂u-

κλαίω P19 H 74	[κλαύσω ⁶⁴⁶]	(ἔ)κλαυσα A07 H 3; Hdt (cp/vl) ⁶⁴⁷ ; E
κλάω P03/P19 A (vl); S ⁶⁴⁸		
κλαίομαι P19 A (ptc); E (cp) ⁶⁴⁹ †	κλαύσομαι F1 H 4	ἐκλαυσάμην A07 S
κλάομαι P03/P19 S (ἀνα-/vl) ⁶⁵⁰ ; E	κλαυσοῦμαι F4 Ar	κέκλαυμαι PF1 A (ptc)
(cp)		

⁶⁴⁴ Sol. 44 Bergk (not in West) used κιγχάνειν, according to Photius and the Suda. A (v.l.); S (v.l.); E (v.l.); v.l.: κιχ-.

⁶⁴⁵ Myc. ptc. pf. *ke-ke-me-na* KN Uf 835+, PY Ea 305+, Eb 236+, Eb 338+, Na 395 and Ruijgh's interpretation in (1967) 364-66, also repeated in later publications.

⁶⁴⁶ The index on S. gives an inf. ἀποκλαύσειν for Ph. 695. As I cannot find this anywhere, it must be a misprint for ἀνακλαύσειεν.

⁶⁴⁷ Hdt. 3.14.9 ἀνέκλαυσας E; ἀπέκλαυσας tell.

⁶⁴⁸ κλάω (-ομαι) is Attic and often occurs as v.l. to κλαίω, e.g., A. *Sm.* 925 κλαίοις; κλάοις M^S: κλάεις M. S has κλάω in his index, but always κλαίω in his OCT edition. Cf. καίω, κάω.

⁶⁴⁹ + S (ἀνα-) (OCT; in index as ἀνακλάομαι vel ἀνακλαίομαι).

⁶⁵⁰ See previous note; no v.l. ἀνακλάομαι in OCT.

κεκλαύσομαι F3
Ar

RIVS

κλαίω P19

ἐκλαύσα A07

κλάω 'break'

**klh*₂-

κλάω (ᾱ) P03/P19

(ἔ)κλαν (P01)/A01

H 3 (cp)

Anacr (ptc/ἀπο-) ⁶⁵¹ †

κλᾶμι P01/(A01)

(ἔ)κλασσα A07

Anacr (ptc/ἀπο-) ⁶⁵² †

H 1; Pi (κατ-ε-)

(ἔ)κλασσα A07

H 1 (ptc/δια-) †

κλάομαι P03/P19

Ar (δια-/ε- ⁶⁵³)

ἐκλάσθην A11

H 9 [+ E (κατ-)†]

RIVS

κλάω P03/P19

(ἔ)κλαν (P01)/A01

κλᾶμι P01/(A01)

ἔκλα(σ)σα A07

As Frisk says, the system is the result of strong *Ausgleichung* and it is difficult to decide whether it started from the pr. or the aor. The ptc. ἀποκλᾶς may have been constructed on the aor. κλά(σ)σαι (**kld*-) (cf. φθᾶς : φθάσαι). Ch. favours the aorist. Schrijver (1991) 174 considers a root **klh*₂- for ptc. -κλᾶς (< **kleh*₂-nt-s, cf. **steh*₂-nt-s) a possibility.

κλέπτω 'steal'

**k'lep*-

κλέπτω P19

κλέψω F1

ἔκλεψα A07

κέκλοφα PF1

H 1 (ipv); Sem (ptc) *hH* (inf/ἀπο-); S

H 6

Ar

/ Sol

(ἐκ-); Ar

κλέπτεσκον P23

Hdt †

⁶⁵¹ Anacr. 373.1 Page ἀποκλᾶς; Fr. 153 Bergk (not in Page) is taken from Eust., where he says that according to Herakleides Anacreon used κλάς. Pr. or aor.

⁶⁵² See previous note.

⁶⁵³ Ar. T. 163 καὶ διεκλᾶντ' Τουρ: καὶ διεκίνων R: κάχλιδων Mein.

κλέπτομαι P19

Thgn (ptc); Pi

κέκλεμμαι PF2

S (v1 ⁶⁵⁴)

κέκλαμμαι PF1

Ar (ptc/v1 ⁶⁵⁵)

ἐκλέφθην A11

Hdt (ptc)

RIVS

(κλέπτω P19)

ἔκλεψα A07

For the aor. cf. Lat. pf *clepsi*. The *e*-grade in the *ye/o*-pr. cannot be old; perhaps it replaces an older P03, such as Lat. *clepō*, Got. *hlifan*.

κλέω 'tell of, make famous'

PO: **k'leu*-

κλείω P03

H 3

κλέω P03

E (ptc) †

κλέομαι P03

H 2

RIVS

κλέω P03

κλέομαι P03

Κλείω stands *metri causa* for κλέω. For other possibilities see Ch. (and Fr.). The verb seems a causative of the aor. ἔκλυον (see κλύω).

κλίνω 'cause to lean'

**k'lei*-

κλίνω P19

κλινῶ F2

ἔκλινα A07

H 1 (+) (ptc); *hH* Ar (κατα-)

H 26 (-)

(ἀπο-) / Hes (sj/

παρ-; ind/ἐπι-

/lac); Arch (v1); S ⁶⁵⁶

⁶⁵⁴ S. Ant. 681 κεκλέμμεθα: νν. ll. -ήμεθα, -ίμεθα.

⁶⁵⁵ Ar. V. 57 κεκλεμμένον, no v.l. in OCT, but Veitch mentions a reading κεκλαμ-.

⁶⁵⁶ 3s ind. and sj. are morphologically identical to the aor. Hes. Fr. 145.16 ἐπέκλιν[εν. Arch. 130 (West) κείνους Blaydes: κλίνουσι Valckenaer: κινούσ' mss. Veitch calls several forms pr. which are treated in the index on H. as aor.

κλίνομαι	P19	κλινούμαι	F2	ἐκλινάμην	A07	κέκλιμαι	PF1
Sol (ptc); A (v1 ⁶⁵⁷);		Ar (κατα-/v1 ⁶⁵⁸)		H 1 (ptc) †		H 18	
S							

κλινήσομαι	F6	ἐκλίνην	A10
Ar (κατα-)		Hdt (inf/=cj); Ar	
		(κατα-/v1 ⁶⁵⁹)	
κλιθήσομαι	F7	ἐκλίθην	A11
E (συγ-) †		H 3	
		ἐκλίνθην	A11
		H 14	

RIVS

(κλίνω P19)

(κλίνομαι P19)

κέκλιμαι PF1

Κλίνω is a Greek innovation (Fr., Ch.); the -v- from the nasal present is extended to almost the whole paradigm.

κλύω 'hear'

*k'leu-

κλύω	P03	ἔκλυον	A04
Hes ⁶⁶⁰		Hes/hH ⁶⁶¹	
		κλῦ-θι/-τε	A01
		H 18 (ipv) ⁶⁶²	
		κέκλυ-θι/-τε	A06
		H 34 (ipv) ⁶⁶³	

RIVS

(ἔκλυον A04)

⁶⁵⁷ A. Se. 347 κλίνεται M: καίνεται: κραινεται Q¹. OCT has only καίνεται, no νν. II.

⁶⁵⁸ Ar. L. 910 κατακλίνει; ν. I. κατακλινεῖ, not in OCT, but see ed. Henderson.

⁶⁵⁹ Hdt. 9.16.1 κλίνει: κλινῆναι Reiske: κλινῆναι G. Dindorf. Ar. L. 906 κατεκλίνης: κατακλίθητι codd., corr. Elmsley; 904 κατακλίνθητι: κατακλίθητι codd.; corr. Elmsley. Veitch mentions an inf. in E. Fr. 692. I cannot find this fragment in Nauck, nor does a TLG search produce any such form.

⁶⁶⁰ Young. See aor.

⁶⁶¹ Hes./hH./Sa.: aor. or ipf.? Veitch calls them all imperfect, used as aorist. For the ipv. he reconstructs an ind. ἔκλυν (and a pr. *κλῦμι). According to Strunk (1967) 98, it is a secondary thematic aorist, which developed into an athematic root aorist. The form was taken as an ipf. and a new pr. κλύω was created. Cf. poetical pr. αἶω, based on the aor.

⁶⁶² Myc. NH ku-ru-me-no KN Sc 236, PY Sn 64, An 654 and in -i-jo KN Dw 1173. The name Κλόμενος also occurs in Greek mythology.

⁶⁶³ Harðarson (1993) 188 believes the first syllable in κέκλυ-θι is a demonstrative particle, comparable to Lat. ce- in ce-dō 'gib her'.

κλῦ-θι/-τε A01

κέκλυ-θι/-τε A06

The thematic aor. probably originated from an athematic aor. A parallel development may be assumed for Skt. aor. śruv-am. The ῦ in κλῦ-θι is secondary, cf. τλῶθι, δῶθι.

κναίω 'scrape, scratch'

PO: *kneh₂-

κναίω	P19	κναίσω	F1	ἔκναισα	A07
Ar (ἀπο-)		E (δια-) †		E (δια-)	
κνή	P01/P29			ἔκνησα	A07
H 1 (v1 ⁶⁶⁴) †				Hdt (ἐξ-); Hsch (inf)	
κνάω	P03/P19				
Hdt (inf/v1 ⁶⁶⁵); Ar					
(ἐπι-)					
κναίομαι	P19			κέκναισμαι	PF5
A (ptc/δια-)				Ar (ptc/δια-)	

κέκνησμαι PF5
Ar (ptc/κατα-/v1⁶⁶⁶)

κναισθήσομαι	F7	ἐκνήσθην	A11
Ar (δια-)		Ar (opt/κατα-)	

RIVS

(κναίω P19)

κνή P01/P29

(κναίομαι P19)

All forms are probably secondary; the pr. κνήν was originally athematic (Ch. 1958, 1.297, 307).

κνίζω 'scratch, tickle'

*knei-d-

κνίζω	P19	κνίσω	F1	ἔκνισα	A07
Hipp (ptc/v1 ⁶⁶⁷); Pi		Ar		Pi	
				ἔκνιζα	A07
				Pi †	

⁶⁶⁴ H. II. 11.639 κνή: κνέε ν. I. ant. (τινὲς τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων ἐκδόσεων teste Heraclide ap. Eust.); Veitch considers the possibility of interpreting it as an aor. of *κνήμι (ἔκνην). Schwyzler (1939) 1.675 and Ch. (1958) 1.297, 307, however, are inclined to interpret it as an athematic pr.

⁶⁶⁵ Hdt. 7.239.4 ἐκκνᾶν Naber: κνᾶν L.

⁶⁶⁶ Ar. Pl. 973 κατακέκνησμαι, no ν. I. in OCT, but see Veitch: ν. I. κατακέκνησμαι.

⁶⁶⁷ Hipponax 12 West καὶ L: κνίζων H: om. V.

κνίζομαι P19
Pi (ptc); E †

ἐκνίσθην A11
E (sj) †

RIVS

(κνίζω P19)

(ἐκνισα A07)

(κνίζομαι P19)

The pr. is probably based on the aor., according to Fr. and Ch., but the *e*-grade in the aor. must be secondary.

κνύω 'scratch'

**kneu-*

κνύω P03/P19

Ar

RIVS

κνύω P03/P19

κοέω 'mark, perceive'

*(s)*kuH-*

κοέω P27

Anacr †

κοάω P26

ἐκόᾱσα A07

Hsch

Hsch (inf)

κοθέω P29

Hsch (>cj⁶⁶⁸)

ἔκομεν P29/A01

ἔκομεν A01/P29

Hsch⁶⁶⁹

Hsch⁶⁷⁰

ἐκοάσθην A11

Hsch

RIVS

κοέω P27

(κοάω P26)

Lat. *caveō* (< **coveō*) corresponds to κοέω. The interpretation of ἔκομεν is not entirely clear.

⁶⁶⁸ Hsch. κοθεῖ: corr. κοεῖ.

⁶⁶⁹ Hsch. interprets εἴδομεν, ἑωρῶμεν, ἡσθόμεθα. Ip, perhaps of a 1s *ἔκων, with -ω- < *-ōu- (Schwyzer 1939, 1.172n10), ipf. or aor. But this 'root' form can scarcely be old.

⁶⁷⁰ See previous note.

κόπτω 'strike, cut'

**kop-*

κόπτω P19
H 7

κόψω F1
H 2 (inf/άπο-; ptc/έπι-); Alc (προ-); Hipp

ἔκοψα A07
H 14

κέκοπα PF1
H 2 (ptc) †

κόπτομαι P19
Hes (ptc); Hdt

κεκόψομαι F3
Ar (cp) †

(έ)κοψάμην A07
H 1; Hdt †
έκόπην A10
Hdt (ptc/cp); A (ptc; ind/παρ-)

κέκομμαι PF2
A

RIVS

(κόπτω P19)

(ἔκοψα A07)

κέκοπα PF1

(κόπτομαι P19)

(έκοψάμην A07)

The pr. could be in accordance with Lit. *kapiū* (inf. *kāpti*). The *o*-vocalism in pr. and aor. cannot be old.

κορέννυμι 'sate'

**k'erh₃-*

κορέω F2
H 3 †

(έ)κόρεσα A07
H 1 (opt); A (sj); S (inf) †

κεκόρηα PF5
H 1 (ptc) †

κορέσω F1
Hdt †

έκορεσάμην A07
H 4 (sj; opt; inf)
έκορεσσάμην A07
H 6
(έ)κορέσθην A11
H 2; Thgn

κεκόρημαι PF5
H 4

RIVS

έκόρεσα A07

έκορε(σ)σάμην A07

The entire system is derived from the root *kope-*.

κρέκω⁶⁷¹ 'weave'

*krek(')-

κρέκω P03
Sa (inf); Pi (ὄπο-);
E

RIVS

κρέκω P03

κρεμάννυμι 'hang up'

ORS: *kremh₂-

κρίμνημι P05 κρεμόω F2 (ἐ)κρέμασσα A07
Pi (ptc/vl); E H 1 † H 6 (ἀπ-ε-); Ar
(=cj)⁶⁷² †

κρήμνημι P05 κρεμῶ F2 ἐκρέμασσα A07
Pi (ptc/vl); E Ar † Alc (ὄν-) †
(>cj)⁶⁷³ †

κρέμαμαι P01 κρεμήσομαι F1 ἐκρεμάσάμην A07
H 2 Ar † Hes (inf) †

κρίμναμαι P05
A (ptc/vl); E (=cj/
>cj); Ar (ptc)⁶⁷⁴

κρίμναμαι P05
A (ptc/vl); E (vl;
=cj)⁶⁷⁵ †

κρημνάομαι P09
hH (κατα-/vl⁶⁷⁶) †

κρημνάομαι P09
hH (κατα-/vl⁶⁷⁷) †

κρεμάννυμαι
E (ἐκ-) P06/P29

⁶⁷¹ Not in Veitch.

⁶⁷² Pi. P. 4.25 κρημνάντων: κρημνάντων ζβ. E. Fr. 1111 κρίμνη Nauck: κρήμνη Et. Gud. et al.

⁶⁷³ See previous note.

⁶⁷⁴ A. Se. 229 κρημναμένων: -μένων M: κρημ. M²PC et fere rell.; E. El. 1217 ἐκρίμναθ' Tr²: ἐκρημνᾷθ' LP (κρημν., not in OCT, cf. Barnes, see index on E.); Io 1613 ἐκκρημνάμεσθα: ἐκκρημνάμεσθα Wecklein; HF 520 ἐκκρίμνασθε Wilamowitz: ἐκκρήμνασθε L.

⁶⁷⁵ See previous note.

⁶⁷⁶ HH. 7.39 κατεκρημνῶντο: κατεκρημνῶντο x D ed.pr.

⁶⁷⁷ See previous note.

ἐκρεμάσθην A11
Hdt (inf+ptc/ἀνα-);
E

RIVS

κρίμνημι P05 ἐκρέμασσα A07

κρέμαμαι P01 (ἐκρεμάσάμην A07)

κρίμναμαι P05

Pr. κρήμνημι is secondary after κρημνός. Fr. thinks the confective aor. ἐκρέμασσα and a middle pr. κρέμαμαι are old (the latter having been remodelled on the aor (Fr.); but since Narten 1968 an interpretation as acrostatic present is certain); κρίμνημι is also old, according to Ch.

κρίνω 'separate, distinguish, decide'

*krei- (kreih₁-?)

κρίνω P19 κρινέω F2 ἔκρινα A07
H 7⁶⁷⁸ H 1 (δια-); Heracl. H 15⁶⁷⁹

κρίνομαι P19 κρινέομαι F2 ἐκρίνάμην A07 κέκριμαι PF1
H 5 H (inf/δια-); E H 14 H 6 (ptc); Alc (ἀπυ-);
Thgn

κρίννομαι P19
Alc (ptc) †

κριθήσομαι F7 ἐκρίθην A11
A H 1 (δια-); A (ptc;
sj); Hdt

ἐκρίνθην A11
H 9 (sj+opt+inf/
δια-; ptc) †

RIVS

κρίνω P19

κρίνομαι P19 κέκριμαι PF1

The nasal of the pr. can be found in almost the entire system. For the nasal in pr. cf. Lat. *cernō* < **crinō*, but the -i- in Greek is long, because of the *ye/o*-suffix.

⁶⁷⁸ There are inscriptions with κρίννω or κρέννω. They are either undated or too late.

⁶⁷⁹ 3s ind. (three times in H.) is formally identical to the ipf.

κρούω 'strike'

*krou-s-

κρούω P03/P19	κρούσω	F1	ἔκρουσα A07	
Sim (ptc); A (lac); E ⁶⁸⁰			A (ptc/ἐπι-); S (sj ⁶⁸¹); E	
κρούομαι P03/P19	κρούσομαι	F1	ἐκρουσάμην A07	κέκρουσμαι PF2
Hdt (cp)	Hdt (inf/ἀπο-/v) ⁶⁸²		Hdt (δια-)	Ar (ptc/cp)

RIVS

κρούω P03/P19			ἔκρουσα A07	
κρούομαι P03/P19			ἐκρουσάμην A07	

κρύπτω 'hide, cover'

PO: *kru(H?)b^h-

κρύπτω P19	κρύψω	F1	ἔκρυψα A07	
H 3 (κατα-; ptc); hH H 3			H 12 ⁶⁸³	
κρύπτεσκον P23				
hH [+ Hes (v) ⁶⁸⁴] †				
κρύπτασκον P23				
H 1 [+ Hes (v) ⁶⁸⁵] †				
κρύπτομαι P19	κρύψομαι	F1	ἐκρυψάμην A07	κέκρυμμαι PF1
S (ptc); Hdt (opt; inf); E	S		S (ptc; inf/ἐπι-) ⁶⁸⁶ †	H 2 (ptc); Hes
	κρυβήσομαι	F6	ἐκρύβην A10	
	E (>cj ⁶⁸⁷) †		S (ptc/v) ⁶⁸⁸ †	
	κρυφήσομαι	F6	ἐκρύφην A10	
	E (=cj ⁶⁸⁹) †		S (ptc/v) ⁶⁹⁰ †	
			(ἐ)κρύφθην A11	
			H 2 (ὑπ-ε-); A	

⁶⁸⁰ A. POx. 2246.17 κρ[ο]ύεις (προκρούεις ?). Ch.: P03 or P19.

⁶⁸¹ S. Fr. 796 Radt κρούσης.

⁶⁸² Hdt. 8.61.2 ἀποκρούσασθαι; v.l. ἀποκρούεσθαι ACDEP.

⁶⁸³ (Co. ἔκρουσα).

⁶⁸⁴ Hes. Th. 157 ἀποκρύπτασκε mvS: ἀπε- n: ὑπο- K: ἀποκρύπτσκε L.

⁶⁸⁵ See previous note.

⁶⁸⁶ S. Fr. 88.12 Radt (= 85 Nauck) κάπικρύπτεσθαι Blaydes: κάπικρύψασθαι SM: κάπικρύψεσθαι A: κάποκρύψασθαι B: κάποκρύπτεσθαι Nauck².

⁶⁸⁷ E. Su. 543 κρυφήσονται Elmsley: κρυβήσονται L.

⁶⁸⁸ S. Ai. 1145 κρυφείς LGa: κρυφθείς QRpXs: κρυβείς Xrt.

⁶⁸⁹ See previous note.

⁶⁹⁰ See previous note.

RIVS

κρύπτω P19			(ἔκρυψα A07)	
			κέκρυμμαι	PF1

The zero grade in the aor. must be young.

κτάομαι 'get, acquire; pf. possess'

*tkeh₂-

κτάομαι P03/P19	κτήσομαι	F1	ἐκτησάμην A07	ἔκτημαι PF2
S (inf; opt; sj/ἐπι-); Hdt ⁶⁹¹	Arch		H 5	H 1 (inf); Hes
	κεκτήσομαι	F3		κέκτημαι PF2
	A			Hes (inf); A (ptc); S
			ἐκτήθην A11	
			E (ptc) †	

RIVS

			ἐκτησάμην A07	ἔκτημαι PF2
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κτείνω 'kill'

*tken-

κτείνω P19	κτενέω	F2	ἔκτεινα A07/A03	ἔκτονα PF1
H 35 ⁶⁹²	H 11		H 56	A (κατ-/>cj ⁶⁹³)
κταίνω P19	κτανέω	F2	ἔκτεννα A07/A03	
Alc (?) ⁶⁹⁴ †	H 2 (κατα-; ptc) †		Alc (ptc) †	
κτείνεσκον P23			ἔκτανον A04	
H 1 †			H 49	
			ἔκταν A01	
			H 44	
			ἔκσεννα A01	
			inscr (Crete) (sj/κατα-) ⁶⁹⁵	
κτείνομαι P19	κτανέομαι	F2	ἐκτάμην A01	
H 17	H 1 (κατα-) †		H 19 (ἀπο-; inf; ptc)	

⁶⁹¹ Hdt. 8.112.3 has an ipf. ἐκτάτο, with a peculiar v.l. ἐκτέτο (dP, and ἐκτέατο a).

⁶⁹² I follow Gehring in opting for pr. or aor., as far as 3s ind. and sj. are concerned.

⁶⁹³ A. Eu. 587 κατέκτονας: κατέκτανες Elmsley.

⁶⁹⁴ Alc. 140 Bergk, not in Voigt.

⁶⁹⁵ Schwyzer 181 I 14/15 κατασενεῖ (Crete, *boustrophedon*), according to Schwyzer (1939) 1.326 for κατασενεῖ, a sj. to a root aorist *κατ-ε-κτεν-α. We find the zero grade in κατέκτατο.

ἐκτάθην A11
H 5 †⁶⁹⁶

RIVS

(ἐκταν A01)
ἔκσενα A01
ἐκτάμην A01

There is an interesting Attic pr. (ἀπο)κτείνῃμι (-κτίννῃμι) which does not fall within our corpus; it could have the ει-vocalism from ἔκτεινα and replace an older *κτάνῃμι which has a parallel in Skt. *kṣa-ṇó-ti*. The aor. ἔκτα-το has an exact parallel in Skt. *a-kṣa-ta*.

The aor. was originally athematic ἔκσενα, in plural with zero grade of the root: ἔκταμεν (the 1s of which is ἔκταν). The other aorists and presents are secondary. Aor. ἔκτεινα may be a sigmatic aorist, but it might also replace an older *ἔκτενα (attested in ἔκσενα) that is complementary to ἔκταμεν (see Ruijgh 1998, 219-20).

κτίζω 'people, found'

*tk'ei-

κτεῖμι	P01	κτίσω	F1	ἔκτισα	A07	
Myc ⁶⁹⁷ †		A		H 1		
κτίζω	P19/P29			(ἔ)κτισσα	A07	
Hdt (inf; ptc) †				H 1; Pi [+ A (vl) †]		
κτίμενος	P01			ἐκτισάμην	A07	ἔκτισμαι PF1
Myc (ptc); H (ἐν- /ptc); A (ptc/=cj) ⁶⁹⁸				Hdt (inf/ἐγ-/vl); E		Hdt (ptc)
†				(vl) ⁶⁹⁹ †		
κτίζομαι	P19/P29			ἐκτισσάμην	A07	
A (opt); Hdt (ptc) †				Pi †		
				(ἐ)κτίσθην	A11	
				Pi; Hdt (ptc; inf) †		

RIVS

κτεῖμι	P01	(ἔκτι(σ)σα	A07)
κτίμενος	P01		

⁶⁹⁶ As Veitch rightly states "κατεκτάνθη Schneidewin's conjecture, Hippon. 7, is certainly not certain". It is not even in West's a.c. on Hipp. Fr. 1.

⁶⁹⁷ Myc. *ki-ti-je-si* PY Na 520.

⁶⁹⁸ Myc. *ki-ti-me-na* [KN X 7753], PY Ea 71+, Eo 269+; A Ch 807 κτίμενον Blomfield: κτάμενον M*, κταμένων M.

⁶⁹⁹ Hdt. 5.23.2 ἐγκτίσασθαι: ν.1. ἐγκτήσασθαι SVU; E. Ph. 687 κτήσαντο Porson; ἐκτήσαντο / ἐκτίσαντο codd.

Pr. κτίζω may replace a pr. *κτίω (new pr. to ptc. *κτιόντ- (κτεῖμι)), comparable to *πολί(γ)ω >> πολίζω (Ruijgh (1991-96) 1.541). The zero grade in the aor. cannot be old.

κυέω 'be pregnant'

*k'uH-

κυέω	P29			ἔκῡσα	A07
H 2				A † ⁷⁰⁰	
κύω	P29			ἐκύησα	A07
Thgn ⁷⁰¹				Hdt	
κύνισκομαι	P21	κυνήσομαι	F1	(ἐ)κῡσάμην	A07
Hdt †		Hdt (inf/vl ⁷⁰²) †		H 3 (ptc/ὑπο-); Hes	
				† ⁷⁰³	
				ἐκυσσάμην	A07
				H 1 (ὑπο-/ptc/vl ⁷⁰⁴)	
				[+hH (ὑπο-/ptc/=cj)	
				†]	

RIVS

κυέω	P29			(ἐκῡσάμην	A07)
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The secondary pr. κυέω has a parallel in Skt. *śnátyati*. The zero grade in the aorist cannot be old.

κυνέω 'kiss'

*keus-

κυνέω	P13	κυνήσω	F1	ἔκυσα	A07/A03
H 4		Hipp (inf/πρός/tm) †		H 10	
				ἔκυσσα	A07
				H 7 †	
				ἐκύνησα	A07/A03
				Hdt (ptc/προσ-) †	

κυνέομαι	P13	κυνήσομαι	F1
E (inf/προσ-) †		E †	

⁷⁰⁰ Causative meaning: 'impregnate'.

⁷⁰¹ The first certain attestations are from Aristotle onwards, according to Fr. and Ch., but see Veitch for various older instances beginning with Thgn.

⁷⁰² Hdt. 4.30.2 κύνισκεσθαι: ν.1. κύνισσεσθαι SV.

⁷⁰³ Only epic: H., hH., Hes.

⁷⁰⁴ Il. 20.225 ὑποκυσαμένοι: ὑποκυσσάμενοι various mss.; hH. 32.5 ὑποκυσαμένη: ὑποκυσσαμένη Baumeister.

RIVS

κυνέω	P13	ἔκυ(σ)σα	
		A07/A03	

λαγαίω 'release'

ORS

λαγαίω	P19	ἐλάγασα	A07
<i>inscr</i> (Gortyn V BC) (inf) † ⁷⁰⁵		<i>inscr</i> (Crete V BC) (sj; inf) (†) ⁷⁰⁶	
		ἐλάγασσα	A07.
		Hsch (inf)	

RIVS

(ἐλάγασα A07)

Pr. λαγαίω is secondary to λαγά-σαι, cf. κεραίω, ἀραιόμαι; the vocalism is unclear:

*ἐλέγασα >> ἐλάγασα, cf. *ἐδέμασα >> ἐδάμασα?

λαγχάνω 'obtain (by lot)'

OIVS

λαγχάνω	P16	ἐλαχον	A04	λέλογχα	PF1
H 3		Myc ⁷⁰⁷ ; H 21		H 1	
		ἐλλαχον	A04	εἴληχα	PF2
		<i>hH</i> [+ Mimn †]		A	
		ἐλέλαχον	A06		
		H 4 (sj) † ⁷⁰⁸			
	λάξομαι	F1		εἴληγμαι	PF2
	Hdt (inf/vl ⁷⁰⁹) †			E (ptc) †	

RIVS

(λαγχάνω	P16)	ἐ(λ)λαχον	A04	λέλογχα	PF1
		ἐλέλαχον	A06		

For pr. λαγχάνω, see Risch (1974) § 99c, but this could point to an older present *λάγγω (cf. λιμπάνω). The whole paradigm is strongly influenced by λαμβάνω: λήξομαι, εἴληχα etc.

⁷⁰⁵ GDI 4982.4 (same dating "as GDI 4991": V BC); 4989.6 ("rather archaic writing") λαγαίεν.

⁷⁰⁶ GDI 4979.46 (λαγάσαι) without date, but *boustrophedon* and old writing.

⁷⁰⁷ Myc. PY Eb 159; PY Ep 617 *ra-ke*, λάχε.

⁷⁰⁸ Causative sense.

⁷⁰⁹ Hdt. 7.144.1 λάξεσθαι: λάξεσθαι D^c: λέξεσθαι RSV¹ (?): λήξεσθαι V^c (?).

λαμβάνω + λάξομαι 'take hold; receive'; 'seize, grasp' ORS: *sleh₂g^w-

λαμβάνω	P16			ἔλαβον	A04	εἴληφα	PF3
Hipp (inf); A				H 5 [+106]		S	
λάβεσκον	P23			ἔλλαβον	A04	λελάβηκα	PF6
Hes [+ Hdt †]				H 19 [+106] ⁷¹⁰		Hdt [+ <i>inscr</i> IV BC †]	
				ἔλαμψα	A07		
				Bias (ἐξ-) †			
λαμβάνομαι	P16	λάμψομαι	F1	ἐλαβόμην	A04	λέλημμαι	PF2
Hdt		Alc (?/v1 ⁷¹¹); Hdt †		Thgn (ἀντ-); Ar		A (ptc/>ej ⁷¹²); S (ptc); E	
λάζομαι	P19	λήψομαι	F1	ἐλλαβόμην	A04	εἴλημμαι	PF2
H 12		E ⁷¹³		H 1		S (ἐπ-); E (ptc) ⁷¹⁴	
λάζυμαι	P29			λελαβόμην	A06	λελάβημαι	PF6
<i>hH</i>				H 1 (inf/v1 ⁷¹⁵) †		Hdt (?); E (?) † ⁷¹⁶	
				ἐλαμψάμην	A07		
				Hdt (v1 ⁷¹⁷) †			
		ληφθήσομαι	F7	ἐλήφθην	A11		
		S		A (lac; sj; inf/v1; ptc/v1 ⁷¹⁸); S			
				ἐλάμφθην	A11		
				Hdt (v1) †			
				ἐλάφθην	A11		
				<i>inscr</i> (Milete V BC); Hdt (v1 ⁷¹⁹) †			

⁷¹⁰ Cf. also Schwyzler (1923) 116 ληαβόν (Aegina).

⁷¹¹ [+ Alc. Fr. 36.9 Voigt λά(μ)ψεται: v.l. (κατα-)λά(μ)ψεται. LSJ: s.v. λαμβάνω, but Fatouros takes it s.v. λάμψω in his index.

⁷¹² A. Ag. 876 λελημμένης: ἀνημμένης Weckl., alii alia (not in OCT)

⁷¹³ + Ar. + Carm. 876 (a), 2 (no date).

⁷¹⁴ [E.] Fr. Dan. 57 (1117 Dind.), but this play is probably not by Euripides.

⁷¹⁵ Od. 4.388 λελαβέσθαι: γε λαβέσθαι d P¹ U⁸.

⁷¹⁶ *Antiatt.* (ed. Bekker, *Anecd.* p. 105) says that Hdt. and E. in his *Ba.* use this form (but it cannot be found in the mss. tradition, according to the apparatus criticus in the modern editions).

⁷¹⁷ Only v.l. in Hdt., see Veitch and Stork.

⁷¹⁸ A. POx. 2255, 6, I: 6 (?)]οσεληφ[.η = 451,6, I, 6 Radt ἐλήφ[θ]η; Pe. 344 λειφθῆναι: ληφθῆναι most mss.; Pe. 569 ληφθέντες sscr. DNcOP: λειφθέντες most other mss.

⁷¹⁹ In ms B of Hdt. the μ is erased in three of the four aor.P. forms.

ἐλάμφην A10
Hdt (v1⁷²⁰) †

RIVS

(λαμβάνω P16) (ἔ(λ)αβον A04)

λάζομαι P19 (ἐλλαβόμεν A04)

For pr. λαμβάνω, see Risch (1974) § 99c and Chantraine (1961) § 254. Aor. λελαβόμεν is formed after λέλαχον, because the root is **lehd₂g^w*:- a new zero grade **slāg^w*- (replacing **slāg^w*- < **slh₂g^w*-) was created alongside an *e*-grade **slāg^w*- < **lehd₂g^w*:-; aor. ἔ(λ)αβον was constructed on this new root. Λάζομαι may have been formed after αἴνυμαι (Schwyzer 1939, 1.698).

λάμπω 'give light, shine'

**leh₂p*- ?

λάμπω P03/P29 λάμψω F1 ἔλαμψα A07 λέλαμπα PF1
H 12 S (inf) † H 1 (ἐπι-); Pi E †

λαμπετάω P29
H 2 (ptc) [+ Hes
(ptc) †]

λάμπομαι λάμψομαι F1
H 17 P13/P03 Alc (v1⁷²¹); Hdt (inf
/ἐλ-) †

RIVS

λάμπω P03/P29

λάμπομαι P03/P29

The pr. has a nasal infix, cf. Hitt. *lap-zi* 'glow', *lap-nu-zi* 'make glow'. So the aor. must be secondary.

λανθάνω 'escape notice, (make forget); M-P: forget' ORS: **leh₂-dh*.

λανθάνω P16 λήσω F1 ἔλαθον A04 λέληθα PF2
H 3 H 6 H 28 Sol / Sem
λήθω P03/P24 (ἐ)λέλαθον A06 λέλαθα PF1/PF2
H 17 H 2 (ἐκ-; sj); Alc Hes (ptc) †⁷²³
(ptc) †⁷²²

⁷²⁰ Hdt. 9.119.2 ἐλάμφησαν: ἐλάμψαν SV.

⁷²¹ Alc. fr. 36.9 λάμπεται: v.l. (κατα-)λά(μ)ψεται. LSJ: s.v. λαμβάνω.

⁷²² Causative: 'make forget'

⁷²³ λελάθηνα.

ληθάνω P15
H 1 (ἐκ/tn) †⁷²⁴

ἔλησα A07
H 1 (ἐπ-); Alc (ἐκ/
tn) †⁷²⁵

λήθεσκον P23
H 1 †

λανθάνομαι P16 λήσομαι F1 (ἐ)λαθόμεν A04 λέλασμαι PF1
H 1 H 5 H 15 (ἐξ-ε-); Pi⁷²⁶ H 8 †
λήθομαι P03/P24 λελήσομαι F3 (ἐ)λελαθόμεν A06 λέλησμαι PF2
H 15 E † H 7 [+ Hes (opt); Sa S (inf); E
†]

λήτο / λήιτο P29
Hsch⁷²⁷

ἐλήσθην A11
Pi †⁷²⁸

RIVS

(λανθάνω P16)

ἔλαθον A04/A12

λήθω P03/P24

ἐλέλαθον A06

(λανθάνομαι P16)

ἐλαθόμεν
A04/A12

λήθομαι P03/P24

ἐλελαθόμεν A06

λήτο / λήιτο P29

For pr. λανθάνω (ληθάνω), see Risch (1974) § 99c. If the root is **leh₂*- (Hsch. λήτο / λήιτο) pr. λήθω is P24 (θ suffix) and the aor. ἔλαθον can be interpreted as A12 (ἔσχεθον, ἐέργαθον), or has secondarily been constructed on a renewed root **λαθ*:-; then ἐλέλαθον must be an innovation as well; perhaps it can best be regarded as a root enlargement **leh₂-dh*.

⁷²⁴ Causative: 'make forget'.

⁷²⁵ See previous note.

⁷²⁶ II. 13.835 could be read as οὐδ' ἐλάθοντο, with augment.

⁷²⁷ λήτο and λήιτο make it possible to compare this verb with Lat. *lateō*. Thus the θ would be a suffix (cf. the interpretation of λήθω as belonging to class P24). On the other hand, the formation with a long diphthong **lāi*- would appear suspect (see Frisk and Chantraine). Ruijgh suggests that the ι may have been added under the influence of the neighbouring lemma λήϊτος / λήϊτος; in that case, a root **leh₂*- can be reconstructed.

⁷²⁸ Pi. Fr. 121 Maehler (= 98 Bergk) δὲ σιγαθὲν Barnes; vulgo δ' ἐπιταθὲν: δ' ἐπιλασθὲν Sylburg (not in BT).

λάσκω 'rattle; scream, utter'

OIVS: *leh₂-k-

λάσκω	P21	(ἐ)λάκων	A04	λέληκα	PF2
A		H 3; A		H (ptc); Hes	
		ἐλάκησα (ᾱ)	A08	λέλᾱκα	PF1/PF2
		Ar (sj)		H (ptc) † ⁷²⁹	
		ἐλάκησα	A08	λέλᾱκα	PF2
		Ar (ptc/δια-)		Alcm (v1 ⁷³⁰); A	
λακήσομαι	F9	ἐλελᾱκόμην	A06		
Ar		hH †			

RIVS

ἐλάκων	A04	λέλη/ακα	PF2
ἐλελᾱκόμην	A06		

λέγω 'gather; count; say'

*leg'-

λέγω	P03	λέξω	F1	ἔλεξα	A07	λέλεγα	PF2
H 15		H 16 (κατα-; ptc);	H 47			Hsch	
		Arch					
				λέλογα	PF1		
				Hsch			
λέγομαι	P03	λέξομαι	F1	ἐλέγμην	A01/A13	λέλεγμαι	PF2
H 10		H 1 (συλ-); A		H 2 † ⁷³²		H 1 (προ-/ptc); A	
		(=cj ⁷³¹); S				(ptc); Pi	
		λελέξομαι	F3	(ἐ)λεξάμην	A07	εἴλεγμαι	PF2
		A (=cj ⁷³³) †		H 9 (δι-ε-); Sa		Ar (συν-)	
				ἐλέχθην	A11		
				H 1			
				ἐλέγην	A10		
				Hdt (συλ-/ptc+inf);			
				Ar (ξυλ-)			

⁷²⁹ Od. 12.85 λελακῶϊα.⁷³⁰ Alcm. 1.86 λέλᾱκα: βέβᾱκα sup. utrumque β scr. λ.⁷³¹ A. Ag. 170 οὐδὲ λέζεται Ahrens praeunte Burney: οὐδὲν λέξαι MVF: οὐδὲν τι λέξαι T: οὐ λέζεται Franz (cf. Hsch. s.v.).⁷³² Od. 4.451 and 9.335. See Risch (1974) § 86d: λέκτο possibly from *λέκστο.⁷³³ A. Ag. 170 οὐδὲ λέζεται Ahrens praeunte Burney: οὐδὲν λέξαι MVF: οὐδὲν τι λέξαι T: οὐ λέζεται Franz (cf. Hsch. s.v.).

RIVS

λέγω	P03	ἔλεξα	A07
λέγομαι	P03	ἐλέγμην	A01/A13
		ἐλεξάμην	A07

Pr. λέγω is the core of the paradigm (Fr.), with 'uridentische' cognates as Lat. *legō*, Arm. *mb-leth*. Could ἐλέγμην be old as well?

λεῖβω 'pour'

*lei-b- / leh₁-b- ?

λεῖβω ⁷³⁴	P24	ἔλειψα	A07
H 17		H 4 (inf; ptc) †	
λεῖβομαι	P24	ἐλειψάμην	A07
H 2 (ἄπο-); Hes		E †	

RIVS

λεῖβω	P24
λεῖβομαι	P24

Balto-Salvic forms (Lit. *lieju*, *lieti*; OCS *lějo*, *liti*) show that the -β- is a -present- suffix; the aorist must therefore be young.

λείπω 'leave'

*leikw-

λείπω	P03	λείψω	F1	ἔλιπον	A04	λέλοιπα	PF1
H 42		H 8		H 110		H 4	
λιμπάνω	P16			ἔλειψα	A07		
H 1 (v1 ⁷³⁵); E (ἐκ-) †				Ar (ptc/fr dub)			
λείπεσκον	P23						
Hdt (κατα-/v1 ⁷³⁶) †							
λειπέεσκον	P23						
Hdt (κατα-/v1 ⁷³⁷) †							
λίπεσκον	P23						
Hdt (κατα-/v1 ⁷³⁸) †							
λείπομαι	P03	λείβομαι	F1	ἐλιπόμην	A04	λέλειμμαι	PF2
Myc (ptc) ⁷³⁹ ; H 10		H 3 (ὑπο-); Hes		H 24		H 15	

⁷³⁴ Hsch. has also λίβω, but this present is doubtful (Ch., Fr.).⁷³⁵ Il. 11.604 ἔκμολεν: λινπανε. [Pap. Tebtun. II (1907) 266.⁷³⁶ Hdt. 4.78.3 καταλίπεσκε aP: καταλείπεσκε Const.: καταλειπέσκε d.⁷³⁷ See previous note.⁷³⁸ See previous note.⁷³⁹ Myc. KN As 1517 re-*qo-me-no*, prob. λεικ^wόμενοι.

λελείγομαι	F3		
H 1 [+ E †]			
λειφθήσομαι	F7	ἐλείφθην	A11
S		Αναcr (ptc/άπο-); A	
		(inf/vl ⁷⁴⁰); Pi (el); S	
		(sj/ύπο-); Hdt	

RIVS

λείπω	P03	ἔλιπον	A04	λέλοιπα	PF1
(λιμπάνω	P16)				
λείπομαι	P03	ἐλιπόμην	A04		

Various corresponding forms in other IE languages: Arm. *e-lik'*, Skt. *a-ric-at* (but late); for pf. λέλοιπα, cf. Skt. *ri-réc-a* and without RD Lat. *liqu-i*, Got *laihv*. There was a PIE pr. with a nasal infix (Skt. *riṇákti*, Lat. *linquō*, OPr. *po-linka*), but there is also some support for a thematic pr. in Got. *leiþan*, OHG *lihan* and perhaps Lit. *liekù*. Λιμπάνω could point to an older pr. *λίμπω or *λίμπ-μι for *linék^w-mi.

λείχω 'lick (up)'

*leig^h.

λείχω	P03	ἔλειξα	A07
Hdt		A	
		ἔλιξα	A07
		Ar (inf/inc ⁷⁴¹)	

RIVS

λείχω	P03	ἔλειξα	A07
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λέπω 'peel, strip off the rind'

OIVS: *lep-

λέπω	P03	λέψω	F1	ἔλεψα	A07
Hdt (έκ-) †		H 1 (inf/άπο-/vl ⁷⁴²);		H 1 (tm); Ar	
		Ar (έκ-)			

ἐλάπην	A10
Ar (inf/έκ-); Hsch	
(inf)	
ἐλέπην	A10
Hsch (άπο-/>cj ⁷⁴³)	

RIVS

λέπω	P03	ἔλεψα	A07
------	-----	-------	-----

Λέπω appears to be the oldest part of the paradigm (Fr.), although it was attested later.

λεύσσω 'look, gaze (upon)'

*leuk-

λεύσσω	P19
H 14	

RIVS

λεύσσω	P19
--------	-----

λέχω (λέγω) 'lie (in bed)'

*leg^h.

λέχομαι	P03	λέξομαι	F1	ἐλεξάμην	A07	[λέλοχα	PF1]
Hsch (vl ⁷⁴⁵)		H 5 [+Hes †] ⁷⁴⁶		H 19 [+ Hes †]		Hsch (vl ⁷⁴⁴) †	
				ἐλεξόμην	A09		
				H 2 (ipn) †			
				ἔλεκτο	A01		
				H 15 [+ hH + Hes †]			

RIVS

ἔλεκτο		ἔλεκτο	
P01/(A01/A13)		A01/A13/(P01)	
		ἐλεξόμην	A09

The sigmatic aor. is young, according to Ch. The athematic aorist could have its origin in an athematic present or in an aor. *λεχ-σ-το. See Risch (1974) § 86d and Ch. (1942) I, 296-97.

λήγω 'cease; stay'

ORS: *sleh₁g-?

λήγω	P03	λήξω	F1	(ἔ)ληξα	A07
H 18		H 5		H 10; A	

RIVS

λήγω	P03	ἔληξα	A07
------	-----	-------	-----

⁷⁴⁰ A. Pe. 344 λειφθῆναι: v.l. ληφθῆναι.

⁷⁴¹ Ar. Fr. dub. 966 (Photius 225.11) λῖξαι inf. should be read as λείξαι: cf. Ar. E. 103

⁷⁴² Il. 21.455 ἀπολεψέμεν: v.l. ἀποκόψεμεν, ἀποκόψειν, ἀποκόπτειν.

⁷⁴³ Hsch. ἀπελέπη H.: ἀπελάπη Cobet.

⁷⁴⁴ Hsch. λελοχῶ, v.l. λελο[γ]χῶ· λεχὼ γενομένη refers to Antimachus Fr. 178 Wyss. This Antimachus (from Colophon) is not in our corpus.

⁷⁴⁵ Hsch. λέχεται v.l. λεύχεται: κοιμάται.

⁷⁴⁶ Not to be confused with the short vowel sj. of aor. M.

A nasal pr. with zero grade is perhaps the basis of λαγγάζω; possibly related to aor. λαγά-σαι.

ληκάω 'wench'

*lek-

ληκάω P26

Ar (sj); Hsch (inf)

RIVS

ληκάω P26

λιάζω 'bend, incline'

OIVS: *lih₂-

(ἐ)λίασσα A07

H 1 (vl) †⁷⁴⁷

λιάζομαι P19

H 2 †

λίναμαι P05

Hsch⁷⁴⁸

ἐλιάσθην A11

H 10+1 [+ E †]

RIVS

λίναμαι P05

Λιάζομαι and (ἐ)λίασσα are young (Fr./Ch.)

λιλαίομαι 'long for, desire earnestly'

*lh₂s-

λιλαίομαι P20

H 24 [+ Hes †]

RIVS

λιλαίομαι P20

λελίημαι PF6

H 4 (ptc) †

λελίημαι PF6

The connection between pf. λελημένος (occurs four times in Homer in two formulas: λελημένος ὄφρα τάχιστα *Il.* 4.465; 5.690 βάν ρ' [or δ'] ἰθὺς Δαναῶν λελημένοι *Il.* 12.106; 16.552) and P20 λιλαίομαι is not clear. Pedersen (*Litteris* 5, 1928) 115n1 (*non vidi*) thinks that λελημένος is modelled on τετημένος, but this is not generally accepted.

⁷⁴⁷ *Il.* 23.879 λίασεν Aristarch.: v.l. λίασθεν.

⁷⁴⁸ Not in Veitch.

λίσσομαι 'beg, pray'

PO: *(s)leit-

λίσσομαι P19

H 67

λίτομαι P03

hH [+ Ar]

λίσσεσκόμην P23

H 1 †

RIVS

λίσσομαι P19

ἐ(λ)λιτόμην A04

Ch. and Ch. (1961) § 215: λίτομαι is a young pr.; the sigmatic aor. is younger than the thematic ἐλιτόμην.

λούω 'wash'

*leuh₃-

λοέω P29

H 1 †

λούσω F1

Hsch (inf/ἀπο-/
Cypr.)

(ἐ)λόεσσα A07

H 2 †

λούω P29

Hdt †

λόω P03/P29

H 1⁷⁴⁹

λουέω P27/P29

hH †

(ἔ)λουσα A07

H 21; Anacr.

λούομαι P29

H (inf) 2 [+ Hdt †]

λούσομαι F1

H 1 (ἀπο-); Ar (ptc)

(ἐ)λουσάμην A07

H 8; E

λέλουμαι PF1

H 1 (ptc); A (ἐκ-/
>cj⁷⁵⁰); Ar

λόομαι P03

H 1 (inf); Sem⁷⁵¹

λόεσσομαι F1

H 1 †

(ἐ)λοεσσάμην A07

H 6 [+ Hes (ptc) †]

RIVS

λόω P03

ἐλόεσσα A07

λόεσθαι P01/P03

ἐλοεσάμην A07

The -ου-form is contracted from -οε-, which is the product of metathesis and has its origin in -ε(ρ)ο- (cf. Myc. *re-wo-to-ro-ko-wo*). The aor. is of the type κορέ-σαι, στορέ-σαι (orig. *-εRo-, cf. Myc.). The pr. λοέω/λούω can easily be explained as secondary to the aor. ἐλόεσσα, or ἔλουσα (Fr.). Pr. λόω should correspond to Lat. *lanō*. Perhaps

⁷⁴⁹ + hH. + Ar. ἀπέλου.

⁷⁵⁰ A. Fr. 32 ἐκλελουμένος: -ουμαι codd.

⁷⁵¹ Often contracted.

λόεσθαι is an old athematic pr. (λόε-σθαι from *λέφο-σθαι) which gave rise to the thematic flexion.

λόζω 'have the hiccups; sob violently' *(s)leug/k-

λόζω P19

Ar

RIVS

λόζω P19

λύω 'loosen'

*luH-

λύω P03/P19 λύσω F1 ἔλῶσα A07 λέλῶκα PF4

H 19⁷⁵²

H 6

H 92

Ar (ἀπο-) †

[λῶμι] P01

Pi (ipn)⁷⁵³

λύεσκον P23

H 3 (ἀλ-) †

λύομαι P03/P19

λύσομαι

F1

ἐλῶσάμην

A07

λέλῶμαι

PF1

H 3

H 7

H 12

H 9

ἐλύμην (ῶ) A01

H 15⁷⁵⁴

(ἐ)λύθην (ῶ) A11

H 10; A

RIVS

(λύω P03/P19)

(ἐλῶσα A07)

ἐλύμην (ῶ) A01

The core of the paradigm was ἐλύμην (ῶ) (Fr./Ch.). A new full grade λῶ- has been created on the basis of δετός : ἔδησα = λυτός : ἔλῶσα; others (Schrijver 1991) reconstruct a root *lHu-, and explain the zero grade λῶ- as secondary.

⁷⁵² But *Il.* 24.1 λῶτο with lengthened *u* at the beginning of the verse. Long *ῶ* always in Attic, twice in Homer, *ῶ* in epic and cp.

⁷⁵³ Pi. *Fr.* 85 λῶθι, is probably not one of Pindar's own words in the fragment.

⁷⁵⁴ But lengthened at the beginning of a verse to λῶτο.

λῶ 'wish, desire'

PO: *uleh₁-

λέω/ λῶ P03/P19

inscr (sj; opt)⁷⁵⁵

λείω P03/P19

*LGort*⁷⁵⁶

λῶμαι P03/P19

inscr (?); Hsch

(sj)⁷⁵⁷

RIVS

λέω P03/P19

Probably P19, since a root *(*u*)leī- is improbable (Ch.). Perhaps the verb originally had an athematic flexion: *(*ʃ*)lā̃mi.

μαίνω 'madden'

*men-

μαίνω P19

E (ptc/έκ-); Ar (έκ-)

μαίνομαι P19

H 23

μανέομαι

F2

Hdt †

ἔμνηα A07

S (inf/έκ-); E

ἔμηνάμην A07

H 1 (έπ-); E †

ἐμάνην A10

Alc (ptc); Hdt

RIVS

μαίνομαι P19

ἐμάνην A10

Cf. e.g., Skt. *mānyate*, Av. *mainiēite* 'think' for pr. μαίνομαι; Lit. *minėti*, OCS *miñeti* 'think', and perhaps Got. 3s *munaith* correspond formally to the aor. P., but Frisk thinks that the latter – post-Homeric – form could be an independent development within Greek (φαίνομαι, ἐφάνην). Aor. ἐμηνάμην is very rare. Alc. μέμνηα is dubious: one would expect μέμᾶνα.

⁷⁵⁵ Schwyzler 165g λῶντι (*bis*) Olympia, VI BC; Thgn. 299 λῆ; Ar. λῶ, λῆς, λῆ etc. E. *Fr.* 629 λῆς; *LGort.* 3.18 (Schwyzler 179, 450 BC) λῆι (sj.); Schwyzler 175 (Gortyn) λῆι (sj.) *boustrophedon*, not dated, but certainly old. Not contracted: Schwyzler 418.3 (Elis) λείοταν (opt.), before 570, before 450 or early IV BC; Schwyzler 175.5 (*boustrophedon*, no date, but old) [λῆ]οιεν (opt.); *GDI* 5125 B 8 + 12 λείοι (no date, but script as in *LGort.*)

⁷⁵⁶ *LGort.* (Schw. 179) 2.35 λείωντι; 8.13 λείοι; 8.22 λείοντος.

⁷⁵⁷ *IG* 12 (7) 67.11 (Amorgos) (II BC/IV BC?) λῶνται; Hsch. λάηται · βούληται.

μανθάνω 'learn; perceive; understand'

*mend^h-

μανθάνω P16

ἐμμάθον

A04

μεμάθηκα PF6

A (ptc; inf; ipv); S

H 3 †

Xe

ἐμάθον

A04

Sem (ptc); Thgn

μαθήσομαι F1/F9

Thgn

RIVS

ἐ(μ)μάθον

A04

All forms are derived from the aor. μαθεῖν (Fr./Ch.).

μάρναμαι 'fight'

*mrh₂-

μάρναμαι P05

H 56

μάρνομαι⁷⁵⁸ P29

H 1 (opt/vl); Hes Sc

(sj) †

βάρναμαι⁷⁵⁹ P05

inscr (VI BC) (ptc) †

RIVS

μάρναμαι P05

μάρπτω 'take hold of, seize'

PO: ?

μάρπτω P19

μάρψω

F1

ἐμαρψα

A07

μέμαρπα PF1/PF2

H 10

H 1

H 9760

Hes (vl⁷⁶¹; ptc) †

ἐβραψα

A07

Hsch (inf)⁷⁶²

(ἐ)μέμαρπον

A06

Hes Sc (vl⁷⁶³) †

RIVS

μάρπτω

P19

(ἐ)μαρψα

A07)

μέμαρπα PF1/PF2

ἐμέμαρπον

A06

The α-vocalism in ἐμαρψα cannot be old. The relation to μαπέειν is not clear.

μαπέειν 'take hold of, seize'

PO: ?

(ἐ)μέμᾱπον

A06

Hes Sc (opt/vl⁷⁶⁴) †

(ἐ)μᾱπον

A04

Hes Sc (inf) †

RIVS

ἐμέμᾱπον

A06

ἐμᾱπον

A04

μάσσω 'knead'

*meh₂g/k-

μάσσω

P19

μάξω

F1

ἐμαξα

A07

μέμαχα PF1/PF2

S (ipv); Ar (-ττ-)

H 1 (ἀνα-); Ar

S (ἐξ-); Ar (sj)

Ar (ptc)

μάττομαι

P19

ἐμαξάμην

A07

μέμαγμα PF1

Ar

Hdt (ptc)

Arch (ptc)

ἐμάχθην

A11

S (ptc/προσ-) †

ἐμάγην

A10

inscr (VI BC/cj⁷⁶⁵)

†

RIVS

μάσσω

P19

ἐμαξα

A07

μάττομαι

P19

ἐμαξάμην

A07

μέμαγμα PF1

⁷⁵⁸ There are two forms that could point to a thematic form μάρνομαι: a v.l. (in all but one ms.) in *Od.* 11.513 μαρνοῖμεθ' for μαρναίμεθ' (not in OCT) and a sj. μαρνώμεσθα in Hes. Sc. 110. It may have been formed under the influence of μάχομαι.

⁷⁵⁹ Ptc. βαρνάμενος can be found in *IG* 1².943, r. 46 and 9(1).868 (both VI BC). The β- may be due to dissimilation with -μενος. Ruijgh prefers a root *g^{wh}erh₂- (cf. βαρύς), which makes βαρνάμενος the oldest form; the μ- of μάρναμαι comes from μάχομαι. In that case, Mayrhofer's etymology would have to be abandoned.

⁷⁶⁰ In Hes. Fr. 76.19 the augment is lengthened at the beginning of the verse: ἐμάρψ'(ε).

⁷⁶¹ Hes. Sc. 245 v.l. The index on Hes. calls it a pf., as do LSJ; Veitch hesitates between pf. and aor. *Op.* 204 has the ptc. μεμαρπώς.

⁷⁶² Hsch. has several forms which are always cited in this context. The meaning varies from 'to take' to 'to eat', while the stem can end in a π or κ: βράπτειν, βρακεῖν, βράξαι.

⁷⁶³ Hes. Sc. 245 μέμαρπεν F; -πτεν Σ; -πτο m; -πον JRLS Σ² -πτον B; -πτον ΣΣ².

⁷⁶⁴ Hes. Sc. 252 μεμάποιεν FSΣ²; μεμάρποιεν bBJ.

⁷⁶⁵ Arcesilas Vase: μαεν = μαγέν.

ἐμάγην A10

It is difficult to decide whether the stem ended in a κ or a γ⁷⁶⁶, and which forms were primary and which secondary. From a PIE point of view, both κ and γ would seem to be possible (see Fr./Ch.).

μέδω 'protect, rule; M: provide for, be mindful of' *med- (< *meh₁d- ?)⁷⁶⁷

μέδω	P03		
H 25 (ptc ⁷⁶⁸); S			
μεδέω	P29		
H 5 (ptc); S(vl ⁷⁶⁹)			
μέδημι	P29		
Alc (ptc) † ⁷⁷⁰			
μέδομαι	P03	μεδήσομαι	F1
H 14 †		H 1 †	

RIVS

μέδω	P03
μέδομαι	P03

μείρω 'divide, share'

*smer-

	[ἔμμορον]	A05	ἔμμορα	PF1
	H 1 (?) † ⁷⁷¹		H 3+1	
μείρομαι	P19		εὔμαρμαι	PF1
H 1 (ipv); Hes (cp) †			H 3 ⁷⁷²	
			ἔμμορμαι	PF1
			Alc (ptc) †	
			βέβραμαι	PF1
			Hsch (ptc/Dor) †	

⁷⁶⁶ If the root ended in a -γ-, the present would be μάσσω for *μάζω < *μαγ-γω; cf. Att. σφάττω and Ion. σφάζω.

⁷⁶⁷ De Lamberterie (1996) connects this verb with μήδομαι by means of the law of Lubotsky, which in that case would have to be extended from Indo-Iranian to Greek.

⁷⁶⁸ In Homer, 24 out of 25 times in one formula.

⁷⁶⁹ In Homer, 4 out of 5 times in one formula. S. Fr. 371 μέδεις; v.l. μεδέεις

⁷⁷⁰ Aeolic: Alc. ptc μέδεις 308; 354 Voigt.

⁷⁷¹ Later Greek has an aorist ἔμμορον, based on the 3s pf. ἔμμορε. Veitch sees *Il.* 1.278 ἔμμορε as a possible aor.; I think it is more likely a pf.

⁷⁷² One formula in Homer.

RIVS

	ἔμμορα	PF1
(μείρομαι P19)	εὔμαρμαι	PF1
The Aeolic form is ἔμμορμαι, with -ορ- vorm vocalic *-r-. The e-grade in the present must be secondary (one would expect a zero grade in a γε/o-present), but there is no analogical basis within the IVS.		

μέλδομαι 'soften by boiling'

*meld-

[ἀμέλδω]	P03
Hsch (inf; ἀ-) ⁷⁷³	
μέλδομαι	P03
H 1 (ptc) †	

RIVS

[ἀμέλδω]	P03
μέλδομαι	P03

Cf. OE *meltan*, ON *melta* (alongside other Gm. forms with *s* mobile).

μέλπω 'celebrate with song and dance, sing' OIVS: *melp-

μέλπω	P03	μέλψω	F1	ἔμελψα	A07
H 1 (ptc); Hes		E		A / Co / [Adesp	
				(sj)] ⁷⁷⁴	

μέλπομαι	P03
H 5	

RIVS

μέλπω	P03
μέλπομαι	P03

μέλω 'be an object of care and thought; care for' OIVS: *mel- ?

μέλω	P03	μελήσω	F9	(ἐ)μέλησε	A08	μέμηλε	PF2
H 29		H 14		hH (vl); A (ipv);		H 15	
				Ar ⁷⁷⁵			

⁷⁷³ The origin of the ἀ- is unclear, but nonetheless I am sure that the two verbs are related.

⁷⁷⁴ Adesp. 967 Page μέλψομεν is without author and without date: it does not belong to our corpus.

⁷⁷⁵ In these instances impersonal. *HMerc.* 453 μέλησεν: v.l. μέλησιν (v. Gehring, not in OCT)

μέλομαι	P03	μελήσομαι	F9	μέμβλεται	PF1
H 1 (ipv); Thgn		H 1 [+ Hdt (inf/έπι-)		H 3 [+ Hes †]	
(>cj); A (ptc); S		†]			
(opt; inf); Hdt (ind/					
έπι-/vl); E ⁷⁷⁶					
μελέομαι	P29	μεμέληται	PF2		
Hdt (ptc/έπι-)/		hH (=cj ⁷⁷⁸) †			
vl ⁷⁷⁷); E (έπι-)					

έμελήθην A11
S (ptc/vl⁷⁷⁹); Hdt
(inf/έπι-) †

RIVS

μέλω	P03
(μέλομαι	P03)

μέμονα 'be very eager'

*men-

μέμονα	PF1
H 13	
μέμα-	PF1
H 124	
μέμα-	PF1
H 3 (ptc) † ⁷⁸⁰	

RIVS

μέμονα/μέμα- PF1

μέφομαι 'blame'

*membh-

μέφομαι	P03	μέμφομαι	F1	έμεμψάμην	A07
H 5 (έπι-); Sim		Hes		Mimn	
(vl ⁷⁸¹); Thgn					
				έμέμφθην	A11
				Pi	

⁷⁷⁶ Thgn. 296 μέλεται codd.: πέλεται corr. Camerarius; Hdt. 2.174.2 (bis) έπεμέλετο: έπεμέλλετο RV.

⁷⁷⁷ Hdt. 2.2.4 (bis) έπιμελόμενος: έπιμελούμενος d.

⁷⁷⁸ HAp. 20 βεβλήαται: μεμέληται Herm. Schneidew. (not in OCT, see Veitch).

⁷⁷⁹ S. Ant. 1184 μεληθείς: -θω Et. Magn.

⁷⁸⁰ Metri causa: μεμᾶότες for μεμαότες (μεμαώτες).

⁷⁸¹ Sim. 572.1 μανίει Sch. Pi. codd.: μέμφεται Arist. Rhet. 1363a.

RIVS

μέφομαι	P03
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μένω 'stay, wait'

*men-

μένω	P03	μενέω	F2	έμεινα	A07	PF ⁷⁸³
Myc (όπι-) ⁷⁸² ; H 137		H 12		H 53		
μίμνω	P04					
H 55						
μένεσκον	P23					
H 1 [+ Hdt †]						

RIVS

μένω	P03	(έμεινα	A07)
μίμνω	P04		

Fr.: μένω and μίμνω are the basis of the whole system.

μήδομαι 'intend, devise'

*meh₁d-

μήδομαι	P03	μήσομαι	F1	έμησάμην	A07	μέμηδα	PF2
H 19		H 1		H 15		hH (fl ⁷⁸⁴) †	
μῆστο				μῆστο			
P01/(A01/A13)				A01/A13/(P01)			
Hsch ⁷⁸⁵				Hsch (>cj) ⁷⁸⁶			

RIVS

μήδομαι	P03	έμησάμην	A07
μῆστο		μῆστο	
P01/(A01/A13)		A01/A13/(P01)	

⁷⁸² Myc. PY An 7 o-pi-me-ne, perhaps όπιμένει, but more probably όπι μινεί (to μῆν).

⁷⁸³ Veitch cites here E. IA. 1495 μέμονε, 'which however some refer to the def. form am eager'.

⁷⁸⁴ HMerc. 437 μέμηλα (OCT), LSJ mention a vl. μέμηδα which is not in the a.c. of the OCT edition.

⁷⁸⁵ Hsch. cites the form μῆστο, which is altered to μήστο by Latte. It could be an old sigmatic aor. (< *μηδ-σ-το Schwyzer 1939, 1.751), an athematic aor. (< *μηδ-το, *ibid.*) or as Ch. suggests, possibly an athematic ipf. He thinks this could be an indication of an old athematic flexion.

⁷⁸⁶ See previous note.

μιμνήσκω 'remind' + μνάομαι 'be mindful of, to court' **mnh*₂-

μιμνήσκω	P22	μνήσω	F1	ἐμνησα	A07		
H 1 (ipv); A (ὑπο- />ej); Hdt (ptc/ἀνα-); E (vl) ⁷⁸⁷		H 3		H 5			
μιμνήσκομαι	P22	μνήσομαι	F1	ἐμνησάμην	A07	μέμνημαι	PF1
H 8		H 7		H 54		H 33	
μνήσκομαι	P21	μεμνήσομαι	F3				
Anacr †		H 3					
μνησασκόμην	P23						
H 1 †							

μνησθήσομαι F7 ἐμνήσθην A11
Hdt H 3 (inf; ptc/ἐπι-);
Sa /Alc (ipv)

μνάομαι P29
H 24

μνάσκετο P23
H 1 †

RIVS

(μιμνήσκομαι P22) (ἐμνησάμην A07) (μέμνημαι PF1)

(μνάομαι P29)

Ch.: "μιμνήσκω, -ομαι serait secondaire. [...] Tout le système est une création grecque". "Eine rein griechische Schöpfung", according to Frisk. The basis of the new system cannot be determined, because there is no one form totally identical to any IE formation, and the Greek system already figures in Homer.

μίσγω 'mix; join'

**meig*/*k*'-

μίσγω	P21	μίξω	F1	ἔμειξα	A07
H 5 ⁷⁸⁸		H 1 (μετα-); S		H 3 ⁷⁸⁹	

μείγνυμι P06 μείξω F1 ἔμειξα A07
Pi (inf; ptc)⁷⁹⁰ † A (συμ-/vl: ι); Pi Hes (inf); Arch
(ptc)

μειγνύω P08
Pi †

μίνγνυμι P06
Ar (ptc)⁷⁹¹

μινγύω P08
Ar (ptc/συμπαρα-)

μίσγομαι P21 μίξομαι F1 ἔμικτο A01 μέμειγμα PF1
H 21 H 2 (inf) [+ Hdt H 3 † H 7

(oracle) (συμ-) †] μέμειγμα PF2
Sol (ptc/συμ-); Sim

μείγνυμαι P06 μείξομαι F1 μέμειγμα PF2
Callin (ptc); A Thgn (συμ-) † Sa (ptc) †

μινγύμαι P06 μεμείξομαι F3 μέμειγμα PF2
Sa (όν-); A Hes (vl); Anacr. (ἀνα-); A (vl) †⁷⁹²

ἔμισγέσκετο P23 μεμίξομαι F3
H 2⁷⁹³ Hes (vl); A (vl) †⁷⁹⁴

μιγήσομαι F6 ἐμίγην A10
H 1 (inf) † H 35

ἐμίχην A10
Alcm (ptc) †

ἐμίχθην A11
H 12

ἔμειχθην A11
A (inf; ptc); Hdt

RIVS

μίσγω P21 ἔμειξα A07

μίσγομαι P21 ἔμικτο A01 μέμειγμα PF1
ἐμίγην A10

⁷⁸⁷ A. Pe. 989 ὑπομνήσκεις Ω: ὑπορίνεις Hermann: ἀνακινεῖς Headlam (see index on A. or BT; no cj. in OCT); E. Al. 1045 μ' ἀναμνήσης LP: με μμνήσης BD: με μμνήσκεις V.

⁷⁸⁸ Most forms of this verb with ει in the root have a v.l. i. Veitch denies the existence of these variants and reads ι everywhere, as does Gehring in his index on Homer. See also the next note.

⁷⁸⁹ The OCT edition of H. reads ει in Il. 15.510 μεῖξαι, 24.529 ἀμμεῖξαι, but ι elsewhere, e.g., Od. 4.41 ἔμειξαν (without mentioning variations in the ms. tradition).

⁷⁹⁰ Maehler edits -ει- in Pi. Fr. 107b 7: μειγνόμεν (= Sim. 31 [45] Bergk μινγόμεν)

⁷⁹¹ Sim. 31 Bergk (inf.), not in Page.

⁷⁹² Hes. Op. 179 μεμείζεται edd.: μεμίξεται. A. Pe. 1052 (αδ) μεμείζεται: (αδ) μεμίξεται codd.: ἀμμεμείζεται Dindorf.

⁷⁹³ NB: Od. 20.7 has a form with augment! [+ hH. 6.325 †].

⁷⁹⁴ See note to μεμείζεται.

Μείγνυμι appears to be an innovation (Ch.). For the *sk*-suffix in μίσγω cf. OHG *miscan*, and also OIr. *mescaim* (*a*-present) and Lat. *misceō* (*ē*-present)..

μύσσω 'wipe, M: blow one's nose'

**meu-k/g-*

μύσσω P19

ἔμυξα A07

Hsch

Ar (προ-/ipv/=cj⁷⁹⁵)

[μύσσομαι] P19

ἔμυξάμην A07

Hdt (κατα-) †⁷⁹⁶

Ar (ἀπο-/ptc)

RIVS

(ἔμυξάμην A07)

The zero grade in the aor. is probably young.

νείφω 'snow'

**sneig^{wh}-*

νείφω / νύφω P03

ἔννευσα A07

H 1 (inf); Pi (ptc);

Ar (κατα-)

Ar⁷⁹⁷

νείφομαι / νύφομαι
P03

Sim (ptc); Hdt

RIVS

νείφω P03

Νείφω is the core of the paradigm. Νύφω arose by iotacism and appears in most mss. as *ν.ι.*

νέμω 'dispense; pasture' **nem-*

νέμω P03

νεμῶ

F2

ἔνειμα

A07

H 5

S †

H 12

νεμέθω P24

H 1 †

νέμομαι P03

νεμοῦμαι

F2

ἔνειμάμην A07

H 41

S (ἐκ-); E

Pi (ipv/ἐπι-); Ar

(inf/προσ-)

⁷⁹⁵ Ar. V. 249 πρόμυξον Scaliger: πρόβυξον codd.

⁷⁹⁶ Veitch cites Hdt. 4.71 καταμύσσονται s.v. μύσσω; LSJ and Stork list it s.v. ἀμύσσω, which is more probable.

⁷⁹⁷ Νύφω occurs as *ν.ι.*

νωμάω P26 νωμήσω F1 (ἐ)νώμησα A07

H 17 A (ἀμφι-); Pi † H 8

νωμασκόμην P23

Hes †

RIVS

νέμω P03

ἔνειμα A07

(νεμέθω P24)

νέμομαι P03

νωμάω P26

For a detailed study of this verb see Laroche (1949).

νέομαι 'go or come home'⁷⁹⁸

**nes-*

[νέω] P03

hH (ptc/fl⁷⁹⁹) †

νίσσομαι P04/P25

νίσσομαι

F1

ἐνίστάμην A07

H 10⁸⁰⁰

H 1 †⁸⁰¹

hH (παρ-/vl⁸⁰²) †

νίσσομαι P04/P25

Hes (vl⁸⁰³); Phoc

(ptc); Pi

νέομαι P03 (F5)

H 110

νείομαι P29

H (vl⁸⁰⁴) †

RIVS

νίσσομαι P04/P25

⁷⁹⁸ The original meaning is 'rescue oneself'.

⁷⁹⁹ H³Cer. 395 κε νέουσα M: κεν ἐοῦσα Bücheler: κ' ἀνιοῦσα plerique.

⁸⁰⁰ From P04 *(νι-νσ-ομαι one expects **νίνομαι: in that case the -σ- has been restored. An *s*-present (P25) has been considered, with a *voyelle d'appui* becoming -ι-: **n*'*s*-*s*-. The solution suggested by K.-B. I.2 (< **ν*εσ-*j*-ο-μαι, cf. ἴσθι < *ἴσθι for ι from ε) finds no support in Fr. and Ch.

⁸⁰¹ Tradition sees the form at Il. 23.76 as a future. Veitch sees all forms with -σ- as future. The pr. and fut. of the verb 'to go' are basically the same. Cf. εἶμι as fut. to ἔρχομαι in Attic; cf. also Eng. 'I am going'; and the near fut. 'I am going to ...' Thus it is difficult to make a distinction between the pr. and fut. class.

⁸⁰² H³Ap 430 παρηνίσσεται: *ν.ι.* παρηνίσσαιο M.

⁸⁰³ Hes. Op. 237; Th. 71; Sc. 469 have -σ-: *ν.ι.* -σ-.

⁸⁰⁴ Il. 23.76 νίσσομαι: νείομαι Pap. ¹³L ²L ¹²U ³γρ h.

νέομαι P03/(F5)

For νέομαι cf. Got. *ga-nisan*, Skt. *násate*. "Άσμενος (*q.v.*) may be related.

νεύω 'incline, nod'

**neu(s)-*

νεύω	P19/P25	νεύσω	F1	(ἐ)νευσα	A07	νένευκα	PF4
H 15 ⁸⁰⁵		H 1 †		H 28 (cp-έ-); E		E (ptc) †	
		νεύσομαι	F1				
		H 1 (κατα-) †					

RIVS

νεύω	P19/P25	ένευσα	A07
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νέω 1 'swim'

**(s)neh₂-*

νέω	P03/P29	ένευσα	A07
H 3 ⁸⁰⁶		Pi (inf/έκ-); E (έκ-)	
		†	

νήχω	P24		
H 4 ⁸⁰⁷			
νήχομαι	P24	νήχομαι	F1
H 4 ⁸⁰⁸		H 2 †	

έννύθην A11
Hsch⁸⁰⁹

RIVS

νέω	P03/P29
νήχω	P24
νήχομαι	P24

Cf. Skt. *snāti*, Lat. *nāre*. The forms with -υ- (or *-u-, *νεϝ-ω) are either secondary (*Reimbildungen* according to Frisk to πλέω, έπλευσα), or originally belonged to another root: **sneu-* (cf. Skt. *snauti* 'stream'), but the semantic link is not entirely clear.

⁸⁰⁵ Frisk reconstructs a pr. *νεύσω or *νεύσγω; the -σ- is probably a suffix because of Lat. *abnuō*, *annuō*.

⁸⁰⁶ Il. 21.11 has an ipf. έννεον.

⁸⁰⁷ + *Titanomachia* + Hes Sc †

⁸⁰⁸ + Hes + Titan. †. Alc. 104 νήχεσθαι: not in Voigt.

⁸⁰⁹ Hsch. έννυθεν· έκέχυντο. Ch. does not think it is possible to connect it with this verb, but rather that it belongs to the root **sneu-* 'stream'.

νέω 2 'spin'

**(s)neh₁-*

νέω	P19	νήσω	F1	ένησα	A07
Hes †		Ar		H 2 (έπ-); S (inf) †	
νήμι	P01				
Inc. Lesb. † ⁸¹⁰					
νήθω	P24				
Hsch (ptc)					

(έ)νησάμην A07
H 1 †

RIVS

νήμι	P01	ένησα	A07
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Ch.: νέω is a thematization of νήμι.

νίζω 'wash (the hands or feet)'

**neig^w-*

νίζω	P19	νίψω	F1	ένιψα	A07
H 8		H 2		H 6	
νίζομαι	P19	νίψομαι	F1	(έ)νιψάμην	A07
H 2		Ar (άπο-)		H 13; E (cp-έ-)	
νίπτομαι	P19			νένιμμαι	PF1
H 1 (inf/άπο-) †				H 1 [+ Ar (άπο-)]	

RIVS

νίζω	P19	(ένιψα	A07)
νίζομαι	P19	(ένιψάμην	A07)

(νένιμμαι PF1)
Νίπτω, νίπτομαι is secondary to aor. ένιψα (and fut.). Pr. νίζω (PIE **nig^w-ioH*, cf. OIr. *nigim*. Skt. has a sigmatic aor. 1s *nikṣi* (M.; A. *anaikṣam*); the zero grade in the Greek aorist is taken from the present. The pr. in Skt. has intensive reduplication: *né-nek-ti*, M. *nenik-té*.

ξέω 'shave (timber), polish'

**ks-es-*

ξέω	P03/P25	ξέσω	F1	έξεσα	A07
H 1 † ⁸¹¹		Hsch		H 2	
				(έ)ξεσσα	A07
				H 3 †	

⁸¹⁰ Inc. Lesb. 21.2 Voigt (17 L-P) ipf. έννη. See Hamm (1958) p. 140, §227b: perhaps an old athematic flexion or secondarily formed alongside the aorist. Cf. Herodianus II, 302.14 (EM. 344.1).

⁸¹¹ Fr./Ch.: **qs-es-* or as Schwyzler: with metathesis from **qes-*.

According to Ch. the thematic presents must be older than the *vu*-flexion, although Homer twice has οἴγνυμαι [+ E, Ar]. Pr. οἴγω comes from δειγώ, aor. ὤξα from *ὥγειξα, and the augment in ἔωξα is secondary after ἔαξα.

ὄθομαι 'take heed (always with negation)' OIVS: **h₃ed^h*-

ὄθῶ P27/P29

Hsch⁸¹⁹ (ptc)

ὄθομαι P03

H 5 †

RIVS

ὄθομαι P03

οἶδα 'know', see ἰδ-

οἰδέω 'swell'

**h₂oid-*

οἰδέω P27

H 1

(ῥ)οἰδήσα ῥῥηκα PF4/PF6

A07/A08 E (ptc/έξ-) †

Sa (ptc?/lac⁸²⁰); E

(ptc/άν-) †

οἰδάνω P15

H 1 [+ Ar (ptc) †]

οἰδάνομαι P15

H 1 †

RIVS

οἰδέω P27

(οἰδάνω P15)

(οἰδάνομαι P15)

Ch.: οἰδέω and possibly οἰδάνω are old (cf. the nasal suffix in Arm. *aytnum*).

οἶομαι 'forebode; think, suppose'

ORS: **h₃ueis-*

οἶω/οἶω P19

H 77 [+ Hes Sc †]⁸²¹

οἶω P29

Ar (Laconic)

οἶομαι/οἶομαι

H 44⁸²² P19

οἶσάμην A07

H 7 †

⁸¹⁹ Hsch. ὄθεσαν· ἐπεστράφησαν, 'ne se laisse pas expliquer' (Ch.).

⁸²⁰ Sa. 3.6]οιδήσαισ. Voigt.

⁸²¹ H. has ὄω 66 times and οἶω (ῖ) / οἶω 11 times, depending on the place in the metre.

⁸²² H. 41 times ὄομαι, 3 times οἶομαι.

οἶμαι P29

Λ

οἶσθην A11

H 3 †

(ῥ)οἶήθην A11

E (ptc); Ar (sj)

RIVS

οἶω P19

οἶομαι P19

οἶσάμην A07

It is generally assumed that οἶμαι is a syncopated form of οἶομαι < οἶομαι, which may go back to *ὀφίσ-ομαι (Ch., but the word has no etymology) or *ὀφείσ-ομαι. The Homeric aor. οἶσάμην suits an older *e*-grade *ὀφείσάμην, just as the present οἶομαι is a kind of diectasis form which may cover Aeol. ὀφείομαι.

οἶφω 'cover, copulate'

**h₃eib^h*-

οἶφω P03

Inscr (Thera VII

BC)⁸²³ [+ inscr

(Gort. V BC) (sj) †]

οἶφέω P27/P29

Mimn †⁸²⁴

RIVS

οἶφω P03

οἶχομαι 'go (away); be away'

**h₃eig^h*-

ῥῥηκα PF6

H 1 (παρ-/ν⁸²⁵) †

ῥῥωκα PF4/PF5

H 1 (παρ-/ν⁸²⁵); A

(ν⁸²⁵); S (ν⁸²⁵) †⁸²⁶

⁸²³ IG 12(3).536 ὀπτε; ἐγώπτε[ομες] (Thera, VII BC); Inscr. Gortyn 2.3 οἶπτε (sj) (V BC)

⁸²⁴ 21A West οἶφει, but the existence of this contracted form is not certain, according to Ch.

⁸²⁵ The mss. and ancient commentators give various forms for Il. 10.252: παρῶκεν, παροῖκεν (Dorotheus and Apoll. Dysc.), παρῶχετο, παρῶχηκεν (vulg.). Sometimes the pf. ἐπῶχετο (Il. 12.340) is cited here. See s.v. οἶγνυμι.

⁸²⁶ For the Homeric form, see the previous note. A. Pe. 13 ὀχκεν: v.l. οἶχκεν. S. Ai. 896 οἶχκε': ὀχκε' H, cf. Hdn. ap. Greg. Cor. P. 66; S. Fr. 241 Radt ὀχκε Brunck: οἶχ- A, Epitome.

οἶχομαι	P03	οἰχήσομαι	F9	οἶχωκα	PF4/PF5
H 151 ⁸²⁸		Ar		A (v1 ⁸²⁷); S	
εἶχομαι	P03			οἶχημαι	PF6
Hsch ⁸³⁰				Hdt (δι-/v1 ⁸²⁹) †	
RIVS					

οἶχομαι P03

The perfect occurs only once in Homer (with *v.l.*); the other attestations first appear in classical Greek, also some with *vv.ll.* The verb οἰχνέω is clearly a Greek innovation and is not included here.

ὀλισθάνω 'slip'

**h₃leid^h-/sleid^h-*

ὀλισθάνω	P15
S	
ὀλισθαίνω	P17
E (ἐξ-/v1); Ar (inf/	
ἐξ-/v1) ⁸³¹	

(ὥ)δλισθον	
H 2; S A04/A12	
ὀλίσθησα	A08
Demod (sj) † ⁸³²	

RIVS

ὥλισθον A04/A12

If the θ is not a root enlargement, it is a suffix, possibly original in the aorist (A12); but it cannot be excluded that it was original in a present *ὀλίσ-θ-ω, on which a new aorist was modelled.

ὀλλυμι 'destroy, lose'

OIVS: **h₃elh₁-*

ὀλλῦμι	P06	ὀλέσω	F1	ὠλεσα	A07	ὠλωλα	PF1
H 6 (ptc); A		H 1		H 61		H 19	
ὀλλύω	P08	ὀλέσσω	F1	ὠλεσσα	A07	ὠλώλεκα	PF4
Arch [+ Hdt		H 2 †		H 19		Hdt (ἀπ-) [+ Ar	
(προσαπ-) †]						(ἀπ-) †]	

⁸²⁷ See previous note.

⁸²⁸ Hsch. has a present εἴχεται· οἴχεται which according to Ch. is corrupt.

⁸²⁹ Hdt. 4.136.3 διοίχονται· διοίχην/νται A: δῆχηνται V. η/+ are written above each other.

⁸³⁰ Corrupt according to Ch.

⁸³¹ E. Ph. 1383 ἐξολισθάνου: -αίνη: -αίνει: -αίνου. Ar. Eq. 491 ἐξολισθάνειν VR: -αίνειν cett.

⁸³² Demodocus Fr. 5.6 West ὀλισθήση.

ὀλέκω	P24	ὀλῶ	F2
H 12 [+ <i>hH</i> ; S †]		Thgn (ἀπ-); S ⁸³³	
ὀλέκεσκον	P23		
H 1 (v1 ⁸³⁴) †			
ὀλέεσκον	P23		
H 1 (v1 ⁸³⁵) †			
ὀλεσκον	P23		
H 1 (v1 ⁸³⁶) †			
ὀλλυμαι	P06	ὀλοῦμαι	F2
H 10 (ἀπ-; ptc); Hes	H 6	ὠλόμην	A05
ὀλέκομαι	P24		H 112 ⁸³⁷
H 2 [+ A (v1); S †]			
ὀλεσκόμην	P23		
H 1 (ἀπ-) †			

RIVS

(ὀλλῦμι	P06)	ὠλεσα	A07	ὠλωλα	PF1
ὀλέκω	P24				
(ὀλλυμαι	P06)	ὠλόμην	A05		
(ὀλέκομαι	P24)				

Pr. ὀλλῦμι cannot be old because the root is disyllabic. It may have replaced an older nasal present *ὀλλημι. The thematic aor. could have replaced an older athematic *ὠλέ-μην (ὠλε-το).

ὀμείχω 'make water'

**h₃meig^h-*

ὀμείχω	P03	ὠμειξα	A07
Hes (inf/=cj ⁸³⁸) †		Hipp (=cj ⁸³⁹) †	
ὀμιχέω	P29	ὠμιξα	A07
Hes (inf/>cj ⁸⁴⁰) †		Hipp (>cj ⁸⁴¹) †	

⁸³³ Tyr. 3 (Bergk) also has ὀλῶ, but this fragment does not appear to be from Tyrtaeus (West).

⁸³⁴ Il. 19.135 ὀλέκεσεν fBCT al.; ὀλέεσεν bdm Eust. Then aor.? Or iterative to a pr. *ὀλέω (Veitch).

⁸³⁵ See previous note.

⁸³⁶ Il. 8.270 ὠλεσεν U¹⁰; ὠλεσεν i M^{up1} M⁸.

⁸³⁷ Ptc. also οὐλόμενος.

⁸³⁸ Hes. Op. 727 ὀμείχειν: ὀμιχέειν codd. The famous advice given by Pythagoras is cited in indirect speech by Diog. Laërtius using this verb. Iamblichus gives Pythagoras' words in direct speech, but uses a different verb: οὔρει

⁸³⁹ Hipp. 73.3 M. ὠμειξε corr. De Sousa Medeiros; ἰμιξεδ Pap.; ὠμιξεν (vel ὠμηξεν) codd.

⁸⁴⁰ See note to pr. ὀμείχω.

⁸⁴¹ See note to ὠμειξα.

RIVS

ὀμείχω P03

(ὠμειξα A07)

If ὀμειχέω is the right reading, it must be a Greek innovation. The aor. ὠμειξα can be explained by iotacism.

ὀμνῶμι 'swear'

OIVS: **h₃emh₃-*

ὀμνῶμι P06

H 2 (ἀπ-; ipv); Hes (inf); A⁸⁴²

ὠμοσσα A07

H 16

ὀμώμοκα PF4

E

ὀμνύω P08

H 7

ὠμοσσα A07

H 15

ὀμνυμαι P06

S (δι-)

ὀμνύμαι

F2

ὠμοσάμην A07

S (δι-) †

ὀμώμομαι

PF1/PF2

A (vI); E (=cj); Ar (ξυν-)⁸⁴³

ὀμῶ/ομαι F3

Ar (>=cj⁸⁴⁴/dial)

ὀμώμοσμαι PF5

E (>cj⁸⁴⁵) †

RIVS

(ὀμνῶμι P06)

ὠμοσσα A07

Pr. ὀμνῶμι is a Greek innovation and could have replaced an older *ὀμνωμι (see Strunk 1967, 58, 121, who refers to Wackernagel 1916, 206). See Chapter Three, P06: A07, p. 351.

ὀμόργνυμι 'wipe'

**h₃merg₃-*

ὀμόργνυμι P06

H 3 (ἀπό/tm) †

ὀμόρξω

F1

(ὠ)ὀμορξα A07

E (ipv/έκ/tm) †

ὠμορξα A07

Hsch (ipv)

ὀμόργνυμαι P06

H 1 †⁸⁴⁶

ὀμόρξομαι

F1

(ὠ)ὀμορξάμην

E (έξ-)

H 7 A07

⁸⁴² There is a reading ὀμοῦντες in Hdt. 1.153 which is interpreted as ptc. pr. A. It has been changed to ὀμύντες by Bekker.

⁸⁴³ A. Ag. 1284 (1291) ὀμώμοται γάρ: v.l. ἄραρε γὰρ τῶνδ' (Epimer. Hom.; Etym. Voss.). Not in OCT.

E. Rh. 816 ὀμώμοται Matth., Buttmann: v.l. ὀμώμοσται vel ὀμ- codd.

⁸⁴⁴ Dialectal form Ar. L. 183 ὀμῶμεθα codd.: ὀμῶμεθα corr. Elmsley.

⁸⁴⁵ E. Rh. 816 ὀμώμοται Matth., Buttmann: v.l. ὀμώμοσται vel ὀμ- codd.

⁸⁴⁶ Also Pyth. ap. Diogenes Laërtius 8.17 in indirect speech.

ὠμορξάμην A07

Hsch (inf)

έμορξάμην A07

Ar (ἀπ-)

ὠμόρχθην A11

Ar (ptc/ἀπο-)

RIVS

(ὀμόργνυμι P06)

(ὀμόργνυμαι P06)

ὠμορξάμην A07

The anomalous zero grade *s*-aor. from Hsch. is supported by Skt. *amṛkṣat*. The present may have replaced an older nasal present: cf. Skt. *mṛ-ná-k-ti*. The *o*-vocalism is a problem.

ὀνίνημι 'profit, benefit'

ORS: **h₃neh₂-*

ὀνίνημι P02/P05

H 1

ὀνήσω

F1

ὠνησα A07

H 5

H 4

ὀνήσομαι

F1

(ὠ)ὀνήμην⁸⁴⁷ A01

H 5

H 7 (ipv; ptc; ἀπ-);

Thgn

ὠνάμην A07

H 1 (opt/ἀπ-); S

(opt); E⁸⁴⁸

ὠνόμην A07

hH (opt/ἀπ-/>cj⁸⁴⁹) †

RIVS

ὀνίνημι P02

ὠνησα A07

ὠνήμην A01

Beekes (1969) 130n doubts whether the present has Attic reduplication, because one would expect a long *ι* (**h₃ni-h₃neh₂-mi*). But the *ι* may have been shortened by analogy with other RD presents. Beekes suggests a nasal present **h₃n-n-eh₂-mi* with a *ι* similar to that in ὀριννάομαι (cf. Skt. *r-ñ-játi*, and PIE **h₃r-n-e-ǵ-mi*). I prefer (with Risch 174, § 93a and Sihler 1995, § 451a) to regard it as a P02.

⁸⁴⁷ See Beekes (1969) 95.

⁸⁴⁸ Sim. 128 Bergk ὀναιντο, not in Page.

⁸⁴⁹ HCr. 132 ἀπονοίατο M: ἀνονοίατο corr. Ruhnken.

ὄνομαι 'blame, treat scornfully'

ORS: **h₃enh₃*-

ὄνομαι	P01	ὀνόσσομαι	F1	ὀνοσάμην	A07
H 4 ⁸⁵⁰		H 2 †		H 6 †	
				ὀνοσσάμην	A07
				H 1 (ptc) †	
ὄναμαι	P01			[ὀνάμην	A07]
H 1 † ⁸⁵¹				H 1 † ⁸⁵²	
				ὀνόσθην	A11
				Hdt (sj/κατ-/νΙ ⁸⁵³) †	
RIVS					
ὄνομαι	P01			ὀνοσάμην	A07

ὄπ- 'see, look'

**h₃ek^w*-

ὄψειω	P28			ὄπωπα	PF1
H 1 (ptc) † ⁸⁵⁴				H 9	
ὄσσομαι	P19	ὄψομαι	F1	ὄψάμην	A07
H 15 [+ Hes †] ⁸⁵⁵		H 33		H 1 (sj); Pi (ἐπ-); S	
				(opt/vΙ ⁸⁵⁶)	
		ὀφθήσομαι	F7	ὄφθην	A11
		S		S	
RIVS					
				ὄπωπα	PF1
ὄσσομαι	P19	ὄψομαι	F1		

⁸⁵⁰ *Il.* 24.241 has a lengthened first syllable οὔνεσθε, but there are various other readings: οὔνασθε, -νσθε, -οσθε, ὀνόσεσθε, -ασθε. The latter is printed in the OCT edition.

⁸⁵¹ *Il.* 17.25 ὀνάτο may be P01, but A07 is also possible; see Ch. (1958) 1.295. If ὄναμαι is a present, it has to be secondary, perhaps after ἄγαμαι, ἔραμαι (Ch.). Hsch. gives an inf. ὀνάσθαι.

⁸⁵² See previous note.

⁸⁵³ Hdt. 2.136.4 κατονοσθῆς; κατονοσθῆς CP: κατονομασθῆς d.

⁸⁵⁴ + Sophron Com. (V BC) ipf. ὄψεον, who is not in our corpus.

⁸⁵⁵ Pr. ὄσσομαι may have originated as a denominative verb, based on **h₃ek^w*.

⁸⁵⁶ In H. *Il.* 9, 167 τοὺς ἄν ἐγὼ ἐπιόψομαι, the verb may be an aor. sj. (but as fut. in Ch. (1958) 1.441); S. *OR.* 1271 ὄψοιντο Cat: -οιτο Lrp. Veitch mentions a ν.Ι. -αίντο by Hermann, which is not in the OCT edition.

⁸⁵⁷ Thgn. (book 2) 1311 διώκω Ahrens: διώμαι A: διώμμαι Hermann. A. Pr. 998 ὄπται: ὄ ποῖ M.

ὄράω 'see, look'

PO: **ser*- / **uer*-

ὄράω	P29			ἐόρᾱκα	PF4
H 101				Ar	
ὀλάω	P29				
Ar ⁸⁵⁸					
ὄρημι	P01				
Sa ⁸⁵⁹ †					
ὀράομαι	P29				
H 34					
ὄρημαι	P01				
H 1 (+2) (? ⁸⁶⁰) †					
RIVS					

ὄράω	P29
ὀράομαι	P29

ὀρέγω 'reach, stretch'

**h₃reg*-'

ὀρέγω	P03	ὀρέξω	F1	ᾠρεξα	A07
H 4 (ptc); Pi		H 4 [+ E †]		H 14	
ὀρέγνυμι	P06				
H 2 (ptc) †					
ὀρέγομαι	P03	ὀρέξομαι	F1	ᾠρεξάμην	A07
H 1 (inf); Tyrt		E †		H 12	ὀρώρεγμα PF2
(opt); A (ptc/vΙ ⁸⁶¹);					
Hdt (cp) †					
ὀρηγνάομαι	P09				
Hes Sc[+ E (opt) †]					
				ᾠρέχθην	A11
				E †	

RIVS

ὀρέγω	P03	ᾠρεξα	A07
(ὀρέγνυμι	P06)		
ὀρέγομαι	P03	ᾠρεξάμην	A07 (ὀρώρεγμα PF2)

⁸⁵⁸ Speech impediment of the personage Alcibiades in Ar. V. 45.

⁸⁵⁹ Also Pittacus *ap.* Diog. Laërt. ptc ὀρείς, but this letter is false (see Schachermeyr 1950, 1873).

⁸⁶⁰ *Od.* 14.343 pr. ὀρηαι. Zenodotus reads ὀρήτο (or ὀρητο) in *Il.* 1.56, 198. See Ch. (1958) 1.305.

⁸⁶¹ A. Ag. 1111 ὀρηγομένᾱ: ὀρηγμένα FGTr: ὀρηγματα Hermann.

⁸⁶² *Il.* 16.834 ὀρωρέχεται, 11.26 ὀρωρέχατο.

Pr. ὀρέγω could be related to Lat. *regō*. It is uncertain whether there is a relation between Skt. *r-ñ-jāti* and the Græek nasal presents.

ὀρέομαι ⁸⁶³ 'hurry' **h₃er-* (*h₁er-*?)

ὀρέομαι P27/P29

H 2 †

RIVS

ὀρέομαι P27/P29

ὀρίνω 'stir' **h₃ri(H)-*

ὀρίνω P19

H 4 (+20)⁸⁶⁴

ὀρίνομαι P19

H 12 [+ Pi †]

ὠρίνα A07

H 5 (+20)

ὠρίνθη A11

H 6 †

RIVS

ὀρίνω P19

ὀρίνομαι P19

Ch.: all forms are based on the pr.

ὀρνύμι 'incite, make to arise' **h₃er-*

ὀρνύμι P06 ὄρσω F1 ὄρσα A07 ὄρωρα PF1

H 9 (ipn; inf); *hH* H 1 (ptc); Pi (?⁸⁶⁶); H 69

(ptc/ἀπ-); Sim (inf/ S †

ἐπ-/lac⁸⁶⁵); Pi (ptc) †

ὀρνύω P08

H 3 [+ Pi †]

ὠροπον A06

H 7 †⁸⁶⁷

ὄρσασκον P23

H 1 †

ὄρνυμαι P06 ὀρέομαι F2

H 48

H 1 †

ὄρον A04

Hes Sc (ptc/>cj⁸⁶⁸) †

ὄρμην A01

H 57

ὠρόμην A04

H 7

ὄρσεο A09

H 7 (ipn) [+*hH* †]

ὠρθην A11

Co⁸⁶⁹ †

RIVS

ὄρνυμι P06

(ὄρσα A07)

ὄρωρα PF1

ὠροπον A06

ὄρνυμαι P06

ὠρμην A01

(ὀρώρεται PF1)

(ὠρόμην A04)

ὄρσεο A09

The aor. ὠρόμην is secondary to ὠρμην, according to Ch. (1958) 1.97, 392 and Fr. (despite Skt. *ār-a-ta*, which is also an innovation). The aor. ὄρσα appears to be younger than ὠροπον, because of the causative meaning of the former, and the productivity of the sigmatic aor. For the present ὄρνυμι, cf. Skt. *ṛṇóti*. See also ἔρετο, ἔρσεο, ἔρση s.v. ἐρέθω, which may be related.

ὄρομαι 'keep watch' **ser-*

ὄρωρα PF1

H 1 (ἐπί/tm) †

ὄρομαι P03

Myc (ptc); H 2 (ἐπί/

tm)⁸⁷⁰

RIVS

ὄρωρα PF1

ὄρομαι P03

⁸⁶³ Veitch thinks ὀρέομαι could be the fut. M. of ὀρνύμι. LSJ list it s.v. ὀρνύμι, as an aorist, but remark "unless this is impf." Frisk thinks it is a "dichterische Freiheit für ὀροντο", or with Bechtel (and Ch. s.v. ὀρνυμαι) an intensivum to ἔρετο, aor. ἔρση (Hsch).

⁸⁶⁴ Ὀρίνω could go back to **ὀρινζω* (cf. φθίνω and the -v- in the root ὀρυ-), or **ὀριν-ζω* (cf. κλίνω).

⁸⁶⁵ Sim. 519, Fr. 120b, 4 σεπο[.]νυνα[.]

⁸⁶⁶ Pi. N. 9.8 could be future (LSJ, Veitch) as well as aor. sj. (Fatouros).

⁸⁶⁷ Aor. ὠροπον occurs transitively and intransitively.

⁸⁶⁸ There is a cj. by Goettl. (not in OCT) in Hes. Sc. 437 ὀρούσα (for ὀρούση, sj. to ὀρούω), which Veitch sees as a ptc. aor. to ὀρνύμι.

⁸⁶⁹ Co. Suppl. 1.21 Diehl.

⁸⁷⁰ Myc. PY Ae 134+ *o-pi* *o-ro-me-no*, ὅπι ... ὀρόμενος. Despite Myc. *o-ro-me-no* the verb is generally regarded as cognate to ὀράω with **F-*. In H. always with ἐπί in tm. (cf. Myc. *o-pi*). Later only in Thgn. 349 with a v.l. (ἐπί τ' ἐσθλός) ὄροιτο, v.l. ἄροιτο and Adesp. 926 (e), 1 ὀρόμενα.

ὀρούω 'dart, rush forward'

**h₃rou-*

ὀρούω	P03/P19	ὀρούσω	F1	(ὠ)ῥουσα	A07
Pi [+E †]		<i>hH</i> †		H 73; <i>hH</i>	
<i>RIVS</i>					

ῥουσα A07

The structure of ῥουσα (with *o*-vocalism) remains difficult to explain.

ὀρύσσω 'dig'

**h₃ru-g(h)-*

ὀρύσσω	P19	ὀρύξω	F1	(ὠ)ῥυξα	A07		
H 1(inf); Heracl		Ar (κατ-)		H 5; Hdt			
ὀρύσσομαι	P19			ῥυξάμην	A07	ὀρώρυγμαί	PF1
Hdt †				Hdt †		Hdt †	
						ῥορυγμαί	PF1
						Hdt (v1 ⁸⁷¹) †	
		ῥυχθήσομαι	F7	ῥύχθην	A11		
		Ar (κατ-/>cj ⁸⁷²)		Hdt †			
		ῥυχήσομαι	F6				
		Ar (κατ-/>cj ⁸⁷³)					

RIVS

ὀρύσσω P19 (ῥυξα A07)

The zero vocalism has been generalized throughout the paradigm.

οὔρέω 'make water'

**uers-*

οὔρέω	P27	εούρησα	A07	εούρηκα	A07
Hes (inf); Hdt		Hes (sj); Hdt (inf);		Ar (ptc/έν-)	
		Ar (ptc/προς-)			
		οὔρησομαι	F1		
		Ar (ptc)			

RIVS

οὔρέω P27

The aor. of a deverbative is secondary.

⁸⁷¹ Hdt. *vv. ll.* to several ὀρώρυγμαί-forms. See Stork.

⁸⁷² Ar. Av. 394 ὀρυχθισόμεθα: ὀρυχθισόμεθα Elmsley.

⁸⁷³ See previous note.

ὀφείλω / ὀφέλλω 1 'owe; be obliged'

ORS: **h₃b^hel-*

ὀφείλω	(P03)/P12	ῥφελον	A05/P03
Myc; H 1 ⁸⁷⁴		H 24	
ὀφέλλω 1	P12	ῥφείλησα	A08
H 16 [+ Hes + dial.		Ar	
forms †] ⁸⁷⁵			
ὀφλισκάνω	ὀφλήσω	F9	ῥφλον
P29 (P15/P21)	S		A04
S ⁸⁷⁶			Myc; A (ptc/vl); S
			(opt); Hdt (vl); E
			(sj; inf); Ar (ptc) ⁸⁷⁷
ὀφλάνω	P15		ῥφληκα
Hsch (inf)			PF6
ὀφείλομαι	P12		<i>inscr</i> (Mantineia V
H 2			BC); Ar ⁸⁷⁸
ὀφέλλομαι 1	P12		
H 1 †			
<i>RIVS</i>			
ὀφείλω	P12	ῥφλον	A04
ῥφελον	P03		
(ὀφέλλω 1	P12)		
ὀφείλομαι	P12		
(ὀφέλλομαι 1	P12)		

See Rix (1976) 67 for the development of *-*ln-* in the different dialects: ὀφείλω in Ion.-Att., ὀφήλω in Arc. and Cret., ὀφέλλω in Lesb. and Thessalian. Ruijgh suggested to me that ῥφελον might originally have been a present: the modal meaning 'I should have ...' points to a present (ἔδει, χρῆν); it is regarded as an aorist because no primary ind. occurs. Pr. *ὀφέλ-ν-ω might have been modelled on *γ^wέλ-ν-ομαι. A relation to ὀφέλλω 2 cannot be excluded: cf. Myc. *o-pe-ro*, ῥφελος '*addition (to what is due)'?

⁸⁷⁴ Several Myc. forms: PY Eb 149 *o-pe-ro*; Eb 495, Ep 613 (*o-pe-ro-qe*); An 724 *o-pe-ro-ta*; *o-pe-ro-te*, ὀφήλοντα, -τες; Eb 338, Ep 704 *o-pe-ro-sa-de*, ὀφήλονσα δε; Nn 228 *o-o-pe-ro-si*, ὠ ὀφήλονσι. These present forms may also be read as P03 ὀφέλω, see Ruijgh (1967) § 42 and n97. Cf. the interpretation of aor. ῥφελον as belonging originally to a present (*ibid.*).

⁸⁷⁵ Many dialectal forms, e.g., *LGort.* 10.20 ὀπελο (read ὀφήλω as in *GDI* 5015.21) and Aeolic and Arcadic inscriptions (see references in LSJ).

⁸⁷⁶ ὀφλισκάνω 'become a debtor'.

⁸⁷⁷ Myc. MY Ge 602 *jo-o-ro-ro*, ἵω ῥφλον. A. Ag. 534 ὀφλάν: ῥφλων F Tr (not in OCT); Hdt. 8.26.2. ῥφλε: ῥφλεε d. Szemerényi (1964) 199-201 sees it as a syncopated form.

⁸⁷⁸ *IG* 5 (2).262.18 ῥφληκόσι Mantineia, V BC. Line 1 probably has 3p [ῥο]φλέασι, i.e., ὀφλήκασι.

ὀφέλλω 2 'increase, enlarge'

ORS: **h₃b^hel-*

ὀφέλλω 2 P19

H 10

ὀφέλλομαι 2 P19

H 2 [+ A †]

RIVS

(ὀφέλλω 2 P19)

(ὀφέλλομαι 2 P19)

The ye/o-present with *e*-grade may be young, cf. ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω.

ὠφέλλα A07

H 2 (opt) †⁸⁷⁹

ὠφέλλα A07

ὀφέλλω 3 'sweep'

**h₃b^hel-*

ὀφέλλω 3 P19

Hipp (ptc) †⁸⁸⁰

RIVS

ὀφέλλω 3 P19

παίω 'strike, smite'

PO: **reh₂u-*

παίω P19

Prat. (ipv); A

παίσω

F1

ἐπαισα

A07

πέπαικα

PF4

E †

A

Ar (cp)

παιήσω

F9

Ar

παίομαι P19

A †

ἐπαίθην A11

A †

ἐπαίσθην A11

A (>cj⁸⁸¹) †

RIVS

παίω P19

παίομαι P19

If παίω comes from *παφ-ίω (cf. Lat. *paviō*), as is generally accepted, all forms with -i- outside the pr. must be recent.⁸⁷⁹ Aor. ὠφέλλα has the Aeolic development of *-λ-σ- to -λλ-. There may be more aorist forms among those I call present, e.g., *Il.* 1.510, which LSJ call aor. sj.⁸⁸⁰ Fatouros incorrectly places this in the same lemma as Pi. P. 4. 260.⁸⁸¹ *A. Sc.* 961 παισθείς codd.: παιθείς (cl. *A. Ch.* 184).

πάλλω 'poise, sway'

PO: **pel-*

πάλλω P12/P19

H 16⁸⁸²

παλῶ

F2

(ἐ)πηλα

A07

[A]/S (δια-/vi) †⁸⁸³

H 4; Alc m

(ἐ)πέπαλον A06

H (ἀμ-/ptc) 10⁸⁸⁴ †

πάλλομαι P12/P19

H 5

(ἐ)πάλμην

A01

πέπαλμαι PF1

H 6 (ἀπ-ε-); Pi †⁸⁸⁵A (ind/vi⁸⁸⁶; ptc) †

(ἐ)πάλην

A10

Hsch (ἐκ-)

RIVS

πάλλω P12/P19

(ἐ)πηλα

A07

ἐπέπαλον

A06

πάλλομαι P12/P19

ἐπάλμην

A01

For the present, cf. θάλλω with a nasal present in Alb., and σκάλλω with a nasal present in Lit. Aor. ἔπηλα with α-vocalism cannot be old: it took its vocalism from the pr. or from the aor. ἐπάλμην.

πάσασθαι, πέπαμαι 'get, acquire'

**k'weh₂-*

πιπάσκομαι P22

inscr (Argos V BC)

πᾶσομαι

F1

ἐπᾶσάμην

A07

πέπαμαι

PF2

A (vi⁸⁸⁸) †Thgn (ptc); A⁸⁸⁹

Sol (inf); Thgn.

(ipv/έν-) ⁸⁸⁷ †

RIVS

ἐπᾶσάμην

A07

πέπαμαι

PF2

πάσχω 'suffer'

OIVS: **b^hend^h-* / **g^{wh}end^h-*

πάσχω P21

H 44

ἔπαθον

A04

πέπονθα

PF1

H 64

H 5+1⁸⁹⁰⁸⁸² F./Ch.: P19.⁸⁸³ [*A. Fr.* 304.4 =] *S. Fr.* 581 Radt διαπαλεῖ Gilbert: -πάλλει vel -βάλλει codd.⁸⁸⁴ Only in formulas.⁸⁸⁵ In H. only in 3s, augment only in compounds. According to Veitch a syncopated thematic aorist.⁸⁸⁶ *A. Ch.* 410 πέπαλται Turner, πεπάλατε M, ai suprascr. in fine.⁸⁸⁷ *SIG* 56.22 (Argos, V BC) 'νπιπασκέσθω.⁸⁸⁸ *A. Eu.* 178 π[ά[[v]]σεται M (OCT); πάσσεται FGTr, πράσσεται E.⁸⁸⁹ Fatouros mistakenly places some forms s.v. πατέομαι.⁸⁹⁰ 2p in H. πέποσθε, once πέπασθε, but only as a v.l. in *Il.* 3.99.

				πέπαθ- PF1 H 1+1 (ptc; vl) † ⁸⁹¹	
				πέποσχα PF1 St †	
	πείσομαι F1 H 4				
RIVS					
πάσχω P21		ἔπαθον A04	πέπονθα/πέπαθ- PF1		
πατέομαι 'taste, eat'		* <i>ph₂-t-</i>			
πατέομαι P29 Hdt †	πάσομαι F1 A (vl) ⁸⁹² †	ἐπασσάμην A07 H 5 [+ <i>hH</i> †] ἐπασάμην A07 H 10	πέπασμαι PF1 H 1 †		
RIVS					
πατέομαι P29		(ἐπα(σ)σάμην A07)			
The structure of the pr. is old: cf. δατέομαι and * <i>trk^weye/o-</i> . In the aor. one would expect an <i>e</i> -grade: the α-vocalism may have its origin in the pr., although it is attested later.					
πείθω 'persuade; convince; MP also: trust; obey' * <i>b^heidh-</i>					
πείθω P03 H 19	πείσω F1 H 12	ἔπεισα A07 H 4 (παρ-ε-; opt); A	πέποιθα PF1 H 40		
πίθημι P29 Sa + Alc (ptc; inf/ lac) † ⁸⁹³	πιθήσω F9 H 1 †	ἐπίθησα A08 H 8 (ptc)	πέπισθι PF2 A (ipv/=cj? ⁸⁹⁴) †		
	πεπιθήσω F3/F9 H 1 †	(ἐ)πέπιθον A06 H 11 (sj; opt; inf; ptc); <i>hH</i> (ipv) [+ Pi (ptc) †]	πέπεικα PF4 Aγ (άνα-)		

⁸⁹¹ Il. 3.99 2p πέπασθε Ag. A ss.: πέποσθε Hdn. codd.; and elsewhere ptc. f. πεπαθῶα.

⁸⁹² A. Se. 1036 πάσσονται, σπάσσονται plurimi.

⁸⁹³ Alc. 43.4 Voigt πίθειε[; 117b.28 π[ί]θην; Sa. 60.8 Voigt πίθεια[.

⁸⁹⁴ A. Eu. 599 πέπισθι OCT (no νν. Il. in a.c.), Veitch reads πέπεισθι.

	πεποιθήσω F3/F9 Hsch	(ἐ)πιθον A04 A (opt; inf; ptc); Pi (el)			
πείθομαι P03 H 71	πείσομαι F1 H 18	ἐπιθόμην A04 H 52 (ἐ)πεπιθόμην A06 H 1 (opt) †	φεφριθμένος PF1 Myc ⁸⁹⁵ †		
		ἐπεισάμην A07 Sol (sj? ⁸⁹⁶) †	πέπεισμαι PF2 A (ptc); Hdt (άνα-); E		
	πεισθήσομαι F7 S †	ἐπέισθην A11 A			
RIVS					
		ἐπέπιθον A06	πέποιθα PF1		
πείθομαι P03		ἐπιθόμην A04			
See Chantraine (1958) 1.283 for an analysis of this verb in Homer. Middle πείθομαι 'believe, obey' is older than the factitive pr. πείθω 'persuade'; aor. ἐπιθόμην is intr. ('believe'), while ἐπέπιθον is factitive ('persuade, convince'); the factitive sigmatic aor. παρέπεισε is probably young as well (according to Ch., a substitute for * <i>παραπέπιθε</i> , which does not fit into the epic metre). Ch. has doubts about πιθήσας 'trusting': πιθόμενος does not fit into the dactylic metre, but Ruijgh suggested to me that it may be old (suffix *- <i>eh₁-</i> , designating a state, cf. Lat. <i>rubēre</i> ; *- <i>eh₁-s-</i> with an ingressive meaning was the basis for the 'passive' aor., type ἐμίγην).					
πείρω 'pierce' * <i>per-</i>					
πείρω P19 H 8 ⁸⁹⁷ †	περῶ F2 S? ⁸⁹⁸	ἔπειρα A07 H 11			
			πέπαρμαι PF1 H (ptc) 4; <i>hH</i> ⁸⁹⁹		
		ἐπάρην A10 Hdt (ptc/άνα-) †			

⁸⁹⁵ Myc. TH Ug 1+ *pe-pi-te-me-no-jo*, Φεφριθμένος NH.

⁸⁹⁶ Sol. 20.1 πείσσει is possibly a sj. aor. (Veitch with Renner). In the index given as future.

⁸⁹⁷ Of the eight forms, five are ptc., one is ἔπειρον. Morphologically ambiguous are πείρε and ἔπειρε (each occurs once): Il. 9.210 reads: ... εὖ μίστυλλε καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελόσιν ἔπειρε. Gehring interprets the last form as an ipf. (because of μίστυλλε?), but it is used in a formula that elsewhere has an aor. (plural).

⁸⁹⁸ S. Aj. 461 περῶ. The index on S. includes it under the lemma περάω.

⁸⁹⁹ Later only ptc.

RIVS

(πείρω P19)

ἔπειρα

A07

πέπαρμαι PF1

The *e*-vocalism in the present is probably young.

πέκω 'comb'

*pek'-

πείκω P03 (P29)

H 1 (ipv); Hes (inf)

†⁹⁰⁰

ἐπεξάμην

A07

πέπεγμα PF2

H 1 (ptc); Sim [+ Pi

Hsch (ἀπο-)

†]

ἐπέχθην

A11

Ar †

RIVS

πέκω P03

ἐπεξάμην

A07

πέλω, -ομαι 'become, be; move' see τέλομαι

πέμπω 'send, conduct'

OIVS: *pemp-

πέμπω P03

πέμψω

F1

ἔπεμψα

A07

πέπομφα

PF3

H 66

H 23

H 39

Hdt †

πέμπεσκον

P23

Hdt †

πέμπομαι

P03

πέμψομαι

F1

ἐπεμψάμην

A07

πέπεμμαι

PF2

A

E †

H 1 (ipv/έκ-); A (ptc

A (v1⁹⁰²) †

/ἀπο-+προ-/v1); S

(inf; opt; έκ-); E⁹⁰¹

ἐπέμφθην

A11

Pi (ptc); S

RIVS

πέμπω P03

ἔπεμψα

A07

πένομαι 'toil, work'

OIVS: *pen-

πένομαι P03

H 24

πονέω P27

Thgn (inf); A⁹⁰³

πονήσω

F1

ἐπόνησα

A07

πεπόνηκα

PF4

Alc (Iac⁹⁰⁴)/Sa (έκ-); Ar

S (ptc); E

πονέομαι

P27

πονήσομαι

F1

(έ)πονησάμην

A07

πεπόνημαι

PF2

H 23

H (άμφι-) †

H 7; Sem †

H 1

πόννημαι

P01

Alc (Iac⁹⁰⁵) †

πεπόνομαι

PF2

Pi (ptc) †

ἐπονήθην

A11

Arch (άμφι-); E

(fl⁹⁰⁶) †

ἐπονάθην

A11

Pi (sj) †

RIVS

πένομαι P03

(πονέω P27)

πονέομαι P27

πεπαρεῖν 'display, manifest'

PO: *peh₂r- / *prh₂- ?

(έ)πέπαρον

A06

Pi (inf/v1⁹⁰⁷) †

RIVS

(έ)πέπαρον

A06

πέρδομαι 'break wind'

*perd-

ἔπαρδον

A04

πέπορδα

PF1

Ar (cp)

Ar

⁹⁰⁰ Od. 18.316 πείκετε m.c.; Hes. Op. 775 has πείκειν. Also πεκτέω, -έομαι.⁹⁰¹ A. Pe. 138 προπεμψαμένα KQ: ἀποπεμψαμένα Q^{2sscf} FTr.⁹⁰² A. Se. πέπεμπται Q^{2γppsscf}: πέπεμπτ' οὐ vel πέπεμπτ' οὐ ferre rell.⁹⁰³ 'work hard, labour'.⁹⁰⁴ Alc. 117b.23 ἐ]πόνησας.⁹⁰⁵ Athematic flexion in Aeolic: Alc. 5.9 πονήμε[v]οι; active or middle: Alc. 119.17 V. πονήμι (-ένοις ?); perhaps Alc. 33b.4 ὑκεπονάμ[ι].⁹⁰⁶ E. Hl. 1509 ποιναθείς Herm.: (ποινηθείς Scal.): πονηθείς' L: πονηθής' P.⁹⁰⁷ Pi. P. 2.57 πεπαρεῖν, v.l. πεπορεῖν V⁸. Hsch. cites both forms.

πέρδομαι P03 παρδήσομαι F9
 Ag Ar (ἀπο-)

RIVS

ἐπαρδον A04 πέπορδα PF1

πέρδομαι P03

For pr. cf. Skt. *párdate* and for the aor. see Av. *parədan* (aor. A.).

πέρθω 'waste, destroy'

OIVS: **perdh-* / *bherdh-*

πέρθω P03 πέρσω F1 ἔπερσα A07
 H 1 (ptc); A (ipv/
 vI⁹⁰⁸); E † H 5 (inf; ind/ἐκ-); S H 29

ἐπραθον A04
 H 8

πέρθομαι P03 πέρσομαι F1 ἐπραθόμην A04
 H 4⁹⁰⁹ H 1 (pass.) † H 1 (pass.) †
 πέρθαι (ἐπέρθμην)
 A01/A13/P29
 H 1 (inf) †⁹¹⁰

πορθέω P27 πορθήσω F1 ἐπόρθησα A07
 H 3 hH H 1 (ptc/δια-); Pi
 πορθέομαι P27 πεπόρθημαι PF2
 Hdt A
 ἐπορθήθην A11
 E (ptc) †

RIVS

πέρθω P03 ἔπερσα A07

ἐπραθον A04

πέρθομαι P03 ἐπραθόμην A04

πορθέω P27

πέρνημι 'export for sale, sell'

**perh₂-*

πέρνημι P05 περάω F2 ἐπέρασσα A07
 H 1 (ptc); Hipp H (inf) †⁹¹¹ H 4 †

περνάω P09 (ἐ)πέρασσα A07
 Hipp (vI⁹¹²) † H 3 [+ hH (ptc) †]

πέρνασcon P23 ἔπρησα A07
 H 1 † *inscr* (Samos VI
 BC)⁹¹³

πόρναμι P05
 Hsch (inf)⁹¹⁴

πέρναμαι P05 πεπράσομαι F3
 H 1 (ptc); Pi Ar

πέπρᾱμαι PF1
inscr (Halic. V BC)
 (ipv; inf); A (ptc/
 =cj⁹¹⁵); S

πόρναμαι P05
 Hsch (ptc)⁹¹⁶

πεπέρημαι PF2
 H 1 (ptc) †

ἐπράθην A11
 Sol (ptc); A

RIVS

πέ(δ)ρνημι P05 ἐπέρασσα A07

πέ(δ)ρνᾶμαι P05

The Aeolic form (with -ορ- from the zero grade) could be old; the *e*-grade may be a Greek innovation, but πέρνᾱμι might also be Aeol., with -ερ- < -ιρ-, cf. κέρνᾱμι < κίρνᾱμι.

πέσσω 'ripen; cook'

**pek^w-*

πέσσω P19 πέψω F1 ἔπεψα A07
 H 7⁹¹⁷ Ar H 1 (sj/κατα-); Pi

(inf/κατα-) †

⁹⁰⁸ A. *Pe.* 1056 πέρθε, v.l. ὑπερθε(v).

⁹⁰⁹ Pr. seems to be used as aor. in H., cf. Ch. (1958) 1.389.

⁹¹⁰ Il. 16.708 inf. Risch (1974) 236: cf. δέχθαι to ἐδέχμην/ἐδεξάμην. Or pr., used as aor.: dissimilated form of the inf. pr. πέρθεσθαι Ch. (1958) 1.384.

⁹¹¹ Ch. (1958) 1.449.

⁹¹² Hipp. 52 West περνάς; περνᾶς Suda (Hsch): πέρνης Bergk.

⁹¹³ Schwyzer 714.

⁹¹⁴ Hsch. πορνάμεν[αι], Aeolic.

⁹¹⁵ *SIG* 45.35; 38 (Halicarnassus, ante 454/3 BC) πεπρήσθω; [π]ερήσθαι. A. *Ch.* 132 πεπραμένοι Casaubon: πεπραγμένοι M.

⁹¹⁶ Hsch. πορνάμεν[αι], Aeolic.

⁹¹⁷ Ar. (-τ-).

πέσσομαι P19
Hdt [+ Ar (-ττ-) †]

ἐπέφθην A11
Ar (ptc/περι-)

RIVS

πέσσω P19

ἔπεσα A07

For pr. cf. Skt *pácyate* (M.) 'ripen', alongside them. pr. *pácati*, Lat. *coquō*, OCS *pekō*.
For the aor. cf. Skt. sj. *pákṣat* and Lat. *coxi* The *e*-grade in pr. *pek^w-jō can be explained as originating from a *voyelle d'appui* (*p^ek^w-ye/o-).

πετάννυμι 'spread out'

*peth₂-/pteh₂-

πίτνημι P05
H 1 (ptc); Pi

πετάσω F1
E (ἐκ-) †

πιτνάω P09
H 1 †⁹¹⁸

(ἐ)πέτασσα A07
H 13 †

πίτνω P10
Hes Sc †

πετάννυμι
Ar (δια-) P06/P29

πίτναμαι P05
H 1

πετάννυμαι
Ar (ἐξ-) P06/P29

πέπταμαι PF1
H 5

πεπέτασμαι PF2
Hdt (oracle) (ἐκ-) †

(ἐ)πετάσθην A11
H 2

RIVS

πίτνημι P05

ἐπέτα(σ)σα A07

πίτναμαι P05

πέπταμαι PF1

πέτομαι 'fly'

*pet-(h₂?)-

ἔπτην A01
hH (ptc)/ Hes (ἐξ-)

πέτομαι P03
H 36

πτήσομαι F1
Hdt (ἐπι-) [+ Ar
(ἐκ-) †]

ἐπτόμην A04
H 1 (inf/ἐπι-); S
(ἀν-/νι⁹¹⁹); Ar (cp)

[πέπταμαι PF1]
Pi (δια-/lac) †⁹²⁰

πέταμαι P01/P29
Sa [+ Pi †]

πετήσομαι F1
Ar

ἐπτάμην A01
H 28

πετάομαι P03/P19
Hdt (ptc/κατα-/νι)
†⁹²¹

ἵπταμαι P02
E (ἀφ-) †

ποτέομαι P27
H 2⁹²²

πέποτημαι PF2
H 2

ποτάομαι P26
H 2

πέποτάμαι PF2
Sa (ptc/ἐκ-); A

ἐποτάθην A11
S (opt)

πωτάομαι P26
H 1

πωτήσομαι F1
Thgn (νι⁹²³) †

ἐπωτησάμην A07
Thgn (sj/νι⁹²⁴) †

πωτάομαι F2/F4
Ar⁹²⁵

RIVS

πέτομαι P03

(ἔπτην A01)

(ἐπτόμην A04)

ἐπτάμην A01

ποτέομαι P27

ποτάομαι P26

πωτάομαι P26

⁹¹⁹ S. Aj. 693 ἀνεπτάμαν La: -όμην Vat: -όμην p: -όμαν gr.

⁹²⁰ Fatouros places this form s.v. διαπέτομαι, LSJ, like I prefer, s.v. (δια-)πετάννυμι (διαπέπ[τ]α[νται] πύλαι).

⁹²¹ Hdt. 3.111.3 καταπαμένας; καταπετομένας ABP: -πετωμένας C.

⁹²² Aeolic πότμαι.

⁹²³ Thgn. 238 πωτήση; πωτήσει AO: aor. sj. or fut.

⁹²⁴ See previous note.

⁹²⁵ See Ahrens, *Dor. Dial.* 288: Ar. L. 1013 is a Doric future.

Πέταμαι is secondary (Fr., Ch.), πέτομαι is old: cf. Skt. *pátati*, Av. *pataiti*, Lat. *petō*.
 Ἔπτην and ἐπτόμην are perhaps secondary, and ἐπτάμην old (Ch.); ἐπτόμην is
 younger according to Strunk (1967) 99.

πήγνυμι 'fix; fasten together; make solid' **peh₂g*-'

πήγνυμι	P06	πήξω	F1	ἔπηξα	A07	πέπηγα	PF2
A		H 1 [+ Pi †]		H 24		H 3	
πηγνύω	P08						
Hdt (v1 ⁹²⁶) †							
πήγνυμαι	P06			ἐπηξάμην	A07		
H 2				Hes (inf); Pi			
				ἐπήγμην	A01		
				H 1 (κατ-) †			
		παγήσομαι	F6	ἐπάγην	A10		
		Ar (έν/tn)		H 9			
				(ἐ)πήχθην	A11		
				H 1 [+ E (ptc) †]			

RIVS

(πήγνυμι	P06)	ἔπηξα	A07	πέπηγα	PF2
(πήγνυμαι	P06)	ἐπηξάμην	A07		
		ἐπάγην	A10		

Πήγνυμι is a Greek innovation, probably for an older nasal present, cf. Lat. *pangō*. The
 -η- may find its origin in ῥήγνυμι (**urh₁g*-).

πιέζω 'press, squeeze'

PO: **pisd* - ?

πιέζω	P19/P29	ἐπίεσα	A07
H 6 ⁹²⁷		Pi (ptc); Hdt †	
πιάζω	P29		
Alcm †			
πιεζέω	P29		
H (v1 ⁹²⁸)			
πιέζομαι	P19/P29		
Sol (ptc/v1 ⁹²⁹); Hdt			

⁹²⁶ Hdt. 4.72.5 πηγνύσι: πηγνύουσι aP.

⁹²⁷ From *(*h₁*)pi-se-sd-oH or *(*h₁*)pi-sed-ioH? Aeolic: πίεσω (Alc.).

⁹²⁸ H. Od. 12. 174, 196 πίεζον, v.l. πίεζεν and Hdt. 8.142.3 πιεζουμένοισι v.l. πιεζόμενοισι. †

⁹²⁹ Sol. 6.2 West βιαζόμενος: πιεζόμενος Plu.

ἐπιέσθην A11
 H 1(pte); Sol (sj)

RIVS

πιέζω	P19/P29
πιέζομαι	P19/P29

πίλναμαι 'draw near to'

**pelh₂*-

πελάζω	P29	πελάσω	F1	(ἐ)πέλασα	A07
H 1 (inf); A		hH (inf/έμ-); E †		H 15; E (?) ⁹³⁰	
πελάθω	P24	πελῶ	F2	ἐπέλασσα	A07
A (>cj ⁹³¹); E		A		H 22	
πλάθω	P24	πελάσσω	F1		
A (=cj ⁹³²); S		E †			
πελάω	P29				
hH (inf); S (ind/ v1 ⁹³³ ; inf) †					
πιλνάω	P09				
Hes / hH (v1 ⁹³⁴) †					
πελάζομαι	P29			ἐπελασάμην	A07
A				H 1 (opt) †	πέπλημαι PF1
					H 1 (ptc); Sem (v1) † ⁹³⁵
πίλναμαι	P05			ἐπλήμην	A01
H 4				H 4 [+ Hes †]	
				(ἐ)πελάσθην	A11
				H 2	
				(ἐ)πλήθην	A11
				Sim (lac); A (opt/ v1); E ⁹³⁶	

⁹³⁰ E. Hl. 671 ἐπέλασεν is interpreted as 3s aor. form πελάζω by Veitch and LSI, but the index includes it under ἐπελαύνω.

⁹³¹ A. Fr. 132 Radt (= Ar. R. 1265) πελάθεις: πλάθεις Nauck sine iusta causa.

⁹³² See previous note.

⁹³³ S. O.C. 1060 πελώσ': πελάζουσι Lyr: περώσ' Hartung. El. 497 has the inf. πελᾶν. In later Greek as well.

⁹³⁴ HCer. 115 πιλνῶς: πιλνῶς M: πίλνασαι Voss: πιλνῶ Hermann.

⁹³⁵ + Tyrt. (ptc./v.l.) 8.33 πεπλημένος Brunck: πεπαλημένος mss.; Sem. 31a Page πεπλέαται: v.l. πεπλήαται.

⁹³⁶ Sim. 519 Fr. 77.6 ἐπλάθη; A. Pr. 897 πλαθείην M^{ac} T^{ac} WOVaTr: πλασθείην M² I¹ Tell.

RIVS

		ἐπέλασα	A07		
πίλναμαι	P05	ἐπλήμην	A01	πέπλημαι	PF1
For the iota in pr. πίλναμαι cf. κίρνημι.					

πίμπλημι 'fill'

*pleh₁-

πίμπλημι	P02	πλήσω	F1	(ἐ)πλησα	A07		
H 2		H 3 (inf/cp); Arch		H 26 (έν-ε-); E			
		(άνα-); E					
πίπλημι	P02						
Hes (έμ-) ⁹³⁷							
πλήθω	P24						
H 9							
πιμπλέω -άω	P04						
Hes (ptc); Pi (>cj);							
Hdt (έμ-/v1);							
Adesp ⁹³⁸							
πίπλω	P04						
Hes Sc (v1 ⁹³⁹) †							
πίμπλαμαι	P02	(έ)πλησάμην	A07	πέπλημαι	PF1		
H 4		H 9 (έμ-; opt; ptc);		Sem † ⁹⁴¹			
		S (v1 ⁹⁴⁰)					
πίπλαμαι	P02	(έ)πλητο	A01	πλήμαι	PF2/P01		
S		H 12; Ar (έν-ε-)		Parm † ⁹⁴²			

⁹³⁷ In compounds with -μ-, the second -μ- is usually dropped; if the augment appears, it is often maintained: ἐμπίπλημι, ἐνεμπίπλασαν

⁹³⁸ Pi. Fr. 104b Maehler ἐμπίπλαν: ἐμπίπλων codd.: ἐμπίπλαν Naber: ἐμπίπλεν Wil.; Hdt. 7.39.1 ἐμπιπλέει: ἐμπιπλεῖ aP: ἐμπιπλῶ E. Stob. Flor. 20.46 cod. A.; Adesp. 969 Page.

⁹³⁹ Doubtful attestation in Hes. Sc. 291 ἔπιπνον: v.l. ἔπιπλον.

⁹⁴⁰ S. O.C. 582 ἐπλησω Lrat; ἐπλησαν z, t.s.l.

⁹⁴¹ Sem. 31A West πεπλήσεται Et.M. 367.37; πεπλέσεται Et.Gen. (Miller, Mélanges 124)

⁹⁴² Parm. 28B1.13 DK πλῆνται; B12.1 πλῆντο (ed. DK; πάηντο Simpl. EaD: πύηντο E: πλῆνται nach Bergk H. Fraenkel wie B 1.13). B1.13 αὐταὶ δ' αἰθέριαι (sc. πύλαι) πλῆνται μεγάλοις θυρέτροις "Selbst ätherisch ist es ausgefüllt mit grossen Türflügeln", a description of a state; B12.1 αἱ γὰρ στεινότεραι πλῆνται πυρὸς ἀκρότιο "Denn die engeren [Ringe] füllen sich mit ungemischtem Feuer" (translation Jaap Mansfeld 1983, editing πλῆνται). LSJ call the first one pf., the second one (they read πλῆντο) aorist (which is still possible). I prefer to consider it an AS present (full grade) (cf. εἶμαι, ἔργμαι and κέραμαι, κείμαι etc.).

πλήθομαι P24

Hdt (inf/v1⁹⁴³) †

πιμπλόνομαι

H 1 † P15/P29

πιμπλέομαι P29

Hdt (inf/v1⁹⁴⁴) †

πλησθήσομαι F7 ἐπλήσθην A11

E (έμ-) †

H 8

RIVS

πί(μ)πλημι P02

ἐπλησα A07

πλήθω P24

ἐπλησάμην A07 πλῆμαι PF2/P01

ἐπλητο A01

Forms with α-vocalism (πί(μ)πλαμαι) are young (the PIE root is *pleh₁-): they are formed after ἴστημι, ἴσταμαι.

πίμπρημι 'burn'

ORS: *preh₁-

πίμπρημι P02 πρήσω F1 (έ)πρησα A07

A (inf/v1⁹⁴⁵); Hdt H 5 (ένι-); A H 15 (έν-ε-); hH(cp); E (v1⁹⁴⁶); E

πιμπράω P29/P04 ἔπρεσε A07

A (inf/v1⁹⁴⁷) † Hes (v1⁹⁴⁸) †

πρήθω P24

H 1 (έμ-) †

πίμπραμαι P02 πρήσομαι F1

πέπρησμαι
PF1/PF5Hdt (έν-/v1⁹⁴⁹; ptc) Hdt (έμ-/v1⁹⁵⁰) †Hdt (inf/έμ-/v1; ptc/
έμ-/v1)⁹⁵¹

⁹⁴³ Hdt. 2.93.5 πληθύνεσθαι: πληθύνεσθαι dP¹: πληθύνεσθαι G. Dindorf.

⁹⁴⁴ Hdt. 3.108.1 ἐπιμπλέετο D¹ PRSV^C (1): ἐπιμπλατο V.

⁹⁴⁵ A. Pe. 810 πιμπράναι: πιμπράν many mss.

⁹⁴⁶ HH. 6.33 ἔπρησεν: not in OCT edition.

⁹⁴⁷ A. Pe. 810 πιμπράναι: πιμπράν many mss.

⁹⁴⁸ Hes. Th. 856 ἔπρεσε Tr Et^{GM} s.v. πρήθω: ἐπρ]εε Π12 ο: ἐπρ[ε]ε Π31: utrumque Σ^{vet} (cf. p. viii, OCT) ut vid.

⁹⁴⁹ Hdt. 6.19.3 ἐνεπιμπρατο: ἐνεπι+πρατο D: ἐνεπιμπραντο P.

⁹⁵⁰ Hdt. 6.9.3 ἐμπεπρήσεται: ἐμπρήσεται dC (-σσεται) p[†].

⁹⁵¹ Hdt. 5.105.1 ἐμπεπρήσθαι aE POx 695: ἐμπεπρήσθηναι dP; 8.144.2 ἐμπεπρησμένα: ἐμπεπρημένα a.

πεπρήσομαι F3

Hdt (ἐμ-/ν¹⁹⁵²) †

ἐπρήσθην A11

Hdt (ἐν-)

R/VS

(πίμπρημι P02)

ἐπρησα A07

(πρήθω P24)

This conjugation is parallel to that of πίμλημι.

πίνω 'drink'

*peh₃-i-

πίνω P12

ἔπιον A04/A13

πέπωκα PF4

H 47

H 38

Hipp (ptc); A

πίνεσκον P23

ἔπιον A04/A13

H 1 †

H 3 (inf); St (el);

Anacr †⁹⁵³

πώνω P12

(ἔ)πών A01

Alc (sj; ipv; inf;

Alc (ipv) †

ptc) †

πίθι A01

E (ipv/έκ-) †

πίσω F1

ἔπισα A07

Pi †⁹⁵⁴Pi (έν-) †⁹⁵⁵

πίνομαι P12

πίομαι F5

πέπομαι PF1

H 4

H 2 (ptc); A⁹⁵⁶

H 1 (έκ-); Thgn (inf)

πίομαι P29

πίομαι F5

Ib⁹⁵⁷

Thgn (έμ-) †

ποθήσομαι F7

ἐπόθην A11

Ar (κατα-)

A (ptc/έκ-/>cj⁹⁵⁸) †⁹⁵² Hdt. 6.9.3 ἐμπεπρήσεται: ἐμπρήσεται dC (-σσεται) p^t.⁹⁵³ Homer once has πῖμεν (*Od.* 15.378), but three times πῖμεν: *Il.* 16.825; *Od.* 15.378, 16.143.⁹⁵⁴ Causative, cf. pr. πιπῖσκω (Hippocrates).⁹⁵⁵ Causative.⁹⁵⁶ Uncertain which forms are to be interpreted as present and which as future: everyone agrees on the Homeric and Aeschylean forms being future, and probably Thgn. 962 as well. Active meaning.⁹⁵⁷ Uncertain which forms are to be interpreted as present and which as future: Pi. *O.* 6.86; Ib. 17 (312);Ar. *A.* 199 (έκ-) seem to be present; Thgn. 962 may be a future. Active meaning.⁹⁵⁸ A. *Ch.* 66 ἐκποθέντ' Schütz: ἔκποθεν M.

R/VS

(ἔπιον A13)

ἔπών A01

πίθι A01

The interpretation of the different formations is somewhat difficult. The aor. is the core of the paradigm (originally with terminative meaning 'drink up' ?), according to Frisk and Chantraine, but ἔπιον is secondary (see Strunk 1967, 98-9, Leumann 1957, 75ff., Gil 1964, 174ff.), based on the ptc. *pih₃-ont-. The presents have a secondary nasal suffix without parallel in other IE languages. The fut. is an old sj. of the athem. aor.

πίπτω 'fall'

*peth₁-/*pteh₁-

πίπτω P04

ἔπετον A05

πέπτωκα PF4

H 34

Alc / Sa (ptc/έμ-) A

πίτνω P12

ἔπεσον A05

πεπτεώς PF1/PF5

Alcm

H 192

H 2 (ptc) †

πιτνέω P29

ἔπεσα A07

πεπτώς PF1

S (fl); E (>cj) etc.⁹⁵⁹E (fl⁹⁶⁰)

S (ptc) †

[ἔπιτνων] A05/A13

πεπτηώς PF1/PF5

S⁹⁶¹H (?); Sim⁹⁶²

πεσέομαι F2

H 5

R/VS

πίπτω P04

ἔπετον A05

(πίτνω P12)

πεπτε/ηώς PF1/PF5

Ch: for πεσέομαι, cf. Skt. *patisyāti*. The ι in πίπτω is long after ρίπτω. For the e-vocalism, cf. ἔτεκον (see p. 393). The fut. πεσέομαι is modelled after θανέομαι⁹⁶³.

⁹⁵⁹ Only νν. *Il.* in, for example, S.O.C. 1754 προσπίτνομεν Paris gr. 2886 (i.e., Aristobulus Apostolides): προσπίττομεν (vel -ωμεν codd.: προσπιτνοῦμεν t (which is metrically impossible); E. *Hrd.* 77 πίτνεις Heath auctore, Elms.: πιτνεῖς L πιτνεῖ P. See Veitch for the older interpretation of πίτνω forms as πιτνώ. ⁹⁶⁰ A later form, which penetrated the codd. of older writers. E. *Al.* 463 πέσοι: ν. *l.* πέσετε (not in OCT); Tr. 291 προσέπεσον V -σα PGE: πρόσπεσα Q1.⁹⁶¹ Some (V.) see in S. *O.C.* 1732 an intr. aor. Jebb (1900) and Kamerbeek (1984) call it ipf.⁹⁶² See previous note.⁹⁶³ H., Hes. Sc. 265 (κατα-), Sim. 125.7 Diehl (all ptc): these forms are usually derived from πτήσσω.⁹⁶⁴ See Ruijgh (1996) 81.

πιφάσκω see * φάω

πλάζω 'baffle; P. go astray, wander'

*pleh₂g-

πλάζω P19

(ἐ)πλαγξα A07

H 7

H 4 (cp-ε-)

πλάζομαι P19

πλάγξομαι F1

H 10

H 1 †

ἐπλάγχθην A11

H 16 (cp-ε-); A

RIVS

πλάζω P19

ἐπλαγξα A07

πλάζομαι P19

The root belongs to the same family as πλήσσω (*pleh₂g-); πλάζω < *πλάγγ-ω is cognate to Lat. *plangō*, *plānxi*, *plānctum*, where the nasal infix infiltrated into the whole flection as well.

πλάσσω 'form, mould'

PO: *plh₂-d^h-?

πλάσσω P19

ἐπλασσα A07

S (ptc); Hdt (inf);

Hes †⁹⁶⁴

Ar (-ττ-)

ἐπλασσα A07

Sem (ptc); Hdt

(κατα-/tm)

πλάσσομαι P19

ἐπλάσάμην A07

πέπλασμαι PF1

Hdt

Hdt (ipn/άννα-; ind/

Prat (ptc); Hdt

κατα-/tm) †

(v)⁹⁶⁵

ἐπλάσθην A11

E (ptc/dub) †⁹⁶⁶

RIVS

πλάσσω P19

ἐπλασσα A07

πλάσσομαι P19

(πέπλασμαι PF1)

The θ (*πλα-θ-j-ω) is only original in pr. In other categories it is secondary.

πλέκω 'plait, twine'

*pl-ek'-

πλέκω P03

ἐπλεξα A07

h/l (δια-); A

H 1

πλέκομαι P03

ἐπλεξάμην A07

πέπλεγμαι PF2

Ar

H 1 (ptc)

A (ptc/>cj⁹⁶⁷); S

(ptc/ἐμ-); E (cp)

ἐπλέκην A10

Hdt (ptc/συμ-/v)⁹⁶⁸

†

ἐπλόκην A10

S (ptc/συμ-); E (ipn

/περι-)

πλεχθήσομαι F7

(ἐ)πλέχθην A11

A (ἐμ-) †

H 2 (περι-); A (ptc/

v)⁹⁶⁹ †

RIVS

πλέκω P03

ἐπλεξα A07

ἐπλεξάμην A07

πλέω / πλώω 'sail, go by sea'

*pleu-

πλέω P03

ἐπλευσα A07

πέπλευκα PF4

H 30

Hes (ptc); A

S

πλείω P03/P19

H 7 (inf; ptc; ind/

ἀπο-) †⁹⁷⁰

πλεύσομαι F1

H 2

πλώω P03/P29

πλώσω F1

ἐπλωσα A07

πέπλωκα PF4

H 2 [+ Hdt (v)⁹⁷¹] †

Hdt (ἐκ-/v)⁹⁷² †

H 1 (ptc/ἐπι-); Hdt †

Hdt (παρ-/v)⁹⁷³; E

(ptc); Ar (dial.) †

⁹⁶⁴ Hes. *Op.* 70; *Th.* 571 (συμ-) 3s, possibly ipf.? Hofinger (1975-78) s.v., calls it aorist, as do Veitch and LSJ.

⁹⁶⁵ Hdt. 4.77.2 πέπλασται: v.l. πέπαισται.

⁹⁶⁶ E. *Fr.* 1130 dubious.

⁹⁶⁷ A. *Fr.* 210 Radt πεπλεγμένην codd.: πεπληγμένην Schwerghäuser.

⁹⁶⁸ Hdt. 3.78.4; 8.84.1 v.l. with συμπλάκεντ-.

⁹⁶⁹ A. *Eu.* 259 πλεχθείς; πλαγχεύεις Tr.

⁹⁷⁰ Cf. χέω, χεῖω: m.c. lengthened.

⁹⁷¹ The mss. of Hdt. seem to have an aorist with -ω-; present πλώω only appears as v.l. to πλέω.

⁹⁷² Hdt. 2.93.1 ἐκπλέουσι: ἐκπλώσουσι D, ἐκπλώουσι rell.

⁹⁷³ Hdt. 4.99.1 παραπέπλωκε: παραπέμλωκε C.

				ἔπλων	A01		
				H 4 (cp) [+Hes (ἐπ-)]			
				†]			
<i>RIVS</i>							
πλέω	P03			ἔπλευσα	A07		
		πλεύσομαι	F1				
πλώω	P03/P29			ἔπλωσα	A07		
				ἔπλων	A01		
πλήσσω 'strike, smite'				<i>*pleh₂g-</i>			
πλήσσω	P19	πλήξω	F1	(ἐ)πληξα	A07	πέπληγα	PF2
H 4 (cp/tm)		H 1 (inf/ἐπι-); A †		H 22; Hdt		H 6 (ptc); Ar (sj)	
				ἐπέπληγον	A06		
				H 5 †			
πλήσσομαι	P19	πεπλήξομαι	F3	(ἐ)πληξάμην	A07	πέπληγμαι	PF1
S (ἀπο-) †		E		H 1 (ptc); <i>hH</i> (el);		A	
				Hdt †			
				(ἐ)πεπληγόμεν			
				H 6 †	A06		
		πλαγήσομαι	F6	(ἐ)πλήγην	A10		
		Ar (κατα-)		H 12 (κατ-ε-); Hdt			
				ἐπλάγην	A10		
				A (sj/ἐκ-/cj ⁹⁷⁴); S (sj			
				/ἐκ-); Hdt (ἐκ-)			
				(ἐ)πλήχθην	A11		
				E (ptc/ἐκ-) †			
<i>RIVS</i>							
πλήσσω	P19			ἔπληξα	A07	πέπληγα	PF2
				ἐπέπληγον	A06		
				ἐπληξάμην	A07		
				ἐπεπληγόμεν	A06		
				ἐπλήγην	A10		

⁹⁷⁴ 'Επλάγην (ἄ) only in cp. with the sense 'strike with terror or amazement'. A. Ch. 233 μὴ 'κπλαγῆς Turnebus: μήκπλαγι M.

πλύνω 'wash, clean'				<i>*pleu-</i>			
πλύνω	P19	πλυνέω	F2	(ἐ)πλύνω	A07		
H 1 (ptc); Thgn		H 2 (ptc); Ar		H 2			
(inf); A							
πλύνεσκον	P23						
H 2 †							
πλύνομαι	P19	πλυνοῦμαι	F2	ἐπλυνάμην	A07		
Hdt (inf/ἐκ-) †		Ar (ἐκ-) †		Hdt (ptc/ἐκ-) †			
		πλυνθήσομαι	F7				
		Hsch					

RIVS

(πλύνω P19)

Aor. ἔπλυνω has the nasal from the present. The present is a Greek formation with a -ye/o- suffix behind the nasal suffix, cf. κλίνω and κρύνω.

πνέω 'blow; breathe'				<i>*rneu-</i>			
πνέω	P03			ἔπνευσα	A07	πέπνευκα	PF4
H 2				H 21		E (ptc/ἐκ-) †	
πνείω	P03/P19			ἔπνυον	A04		
H 19 ⁹⁷⁵				H 1 (ἀμ-) †			
		πνεύσομαι	F1	(ἐ)πνύμην	A01	πέπνυμαι	PF2
		E (ptc/ἐμ-; ind/ἐκ-/		H 4 (ἐμ-) ⁹⁷⁶		H 20	
		vl) †					
		πνευσοῦμαι	F4				
		Ar					
				(ἐ)πνύνθην	A11		
				H 2 (ἐμ-) †			

RIVS

πνέω	P03			ἔπνευσα	A07		
				ἐπνύμην	A01	πέπνυμαι	PF2

πορ- 'give, offer; pf. it is fated'

**prh₃-*

ἔπορον	A05		
H 63			

⁹⁷⁵ Only in epic poetry, cf. πλείω and χεῖω.

⁹⁷⁶ Many codd. have ἄμπνυτο; in all instances OCT opts for ἔμπνυτο.

<i>RIVS</i>		πέπρωται PF1 H 5	
		ἔπορον A05	πέπρωται PF1
πράσσω 'pass through; achieve, do'		<i>*prh₂-k-</i>	
πρήσσω P19 H 17 ⁹⁷⁷	πρήξω FI H 2 ⁹⁷⁸	ἔπρηξα A07 H 6 ⁹⁷⁹	πέπρωται PF1
πρήσεσκον P23 H 1 †			
πράσσομαι P19 A (ptc); Pi (opt); S ⁹⁸⁰	πρήξομαι FI Hdt (ptc/έκ-) †	ἐπραξάμην A07 A ⁹⁸¹	πέπραγματι PF1 A ⁹⁸²
	πεπράξομαι F3 S		
		ἐπράχθην A11 A (ptc; ind/>cj; ind/ δια-/ελ); S ⁹⁸³	
<i>RIVS</i>			
πρήσσω P19		ἔπρηξα A07	
For the root cf. πέρνημι (<i>*prh₂-</i>).			
πρέπω 'be clearly seen, be conspicuous'		<i>*prep-</i>	
πρέπω P03 H 18	πρέψω FI A †	(ἔ)πρεψα A07 A (inf) †	
πρέπομαι P03 Sa (έμ-) †			

⁹⁷⁷ πρήσσω A.; πράττω Ar.; Cret. πράδδω *LGor.* 1.35.

⁹⁷⁸ πρήξω A.

⁹⁷⁹ ἔπραξα A.

⁹⁸⁰ πρήσσομαι Hdt. †; πράττομαι Ar.

⁹⁸¹ ἐπρηξάμην Hdt. †

⁹⁸² πέπρηγματι Hdt. †

⁹⁸³ The ind. is attested as cp. *Ch.* 1008 διαπράχθης and as v.l.: *Pr.* 49 ἐπράχθη codd.; ἐπαχθῆ Stanley).

ἐπρήχθην Hdt. †

<i>RIVS</i>		πέπρωται PF1 H 5	
		ἔπορον A05	πέπρωται PF1
πρίσσω 'scare, crouch'		<i>*pteh₂-k-</i>	
πρήσσω P19 A (ptc+inf/ύπο-); S (ptc); E ⁹⁸⁶	πρήξω A07 H 3	πέπρωται PF1	
πτάζω P19 Inc. Lesb. † ⁹⁸⁷			

RIVS

πρέπω P03

πρίσσω 'buy'

**k^wrih₂-*

(έ)πριάμην

A01/A04

Myc; H 4⁹⁸⁴; Ar

RIVS

ἐπριάμην

A01/A04

πρίω 'saw'

PO: **pri(H)-s-* ?

πρίω P03/P19

ἐπρίσα A07

S (ipv); Ar (ptc)⁹⁸⁵

Hdt (ptc/cp) †

πρίομαι P03/P19

πέπρισμαι PF1/PF5

Hsch

Ar (ptc/έκ-)

ἐπρίσθην A11

S (ptc); Ar (opt/δια-)

RIVS

(πρίω P03/P19)

(ἐπρίσα A07)

Fr. reconstructs **pr-i-*; Ch. proposes πρίσ- as root, but admits that the σ may be young.

The IVS is based on a renewed stem **πρι(σ)-*.

πτήσσω 'scare, crouch'

**pteh₂-k-*

πτήσσω P19

ἔπτηξα A07

πεπτηώς PF2

A (ptc+inf/ύπο-); S

H 3

H 5 (ptc)

(ptc); E⁹⁸⁶

πτάζω P19

(ἔ)πτην A01 (?)

Inc. Lesb. †⁹⁸⁷

H 1 (κατα-) †⁹⁸⁸

⁹⁸⁴ Myc. KN Ra 1037, Ai 5976, B 822, B 998 *qi-ri-ja-to*, κ^wρίατο. In Homer, in one formula only.

These forms may be A01 (departing from 3 p. **k^wrih₂-pto*) or A04 **k^wrih₂-e-to*.

⁹⁸⁵ From **πρι-σ-ω*? Frisk reconstructs **pr-i-* (see Ch.).

⁹⁸⁶ Never -ττ-: preventive dissimilation because of the first -τ-?

⁹⁸⁷ Inc. Lesb. 10.1 Voigt ἔπταζον (= LSJ: Alc. 27).

⁹⁸⁸ Il. 8.136 καταπτήτην.

ἔπακον A04
A (ptc/κατα-) †

πτώσω P19
H 13⁹⁸⁹

RIVS

πτήσω P19

ἔπτηξα A07 πέπτη- PF2
ἔπτην A01
ἔπακον A04

πτώσω P19

πίτσω 'winnow grain; pound'

*(t)peis- ?

πίτσω P29 πτίξω F1 ἔπτισα A07
Ar⁹⁹⁰ Pi (v1⁹⁹¹) † Hdt (ptc/v1⁹⁹²) †

ἔπτισμαι PF1
Ar (ptc/περι-)

RIVS

(ἔπτισα A07)

ἔπτισμαι PF1

Πίτσω is probably formed after πλάσσω, πάσσω etc. The IE root is *peis-: Lat. *pi-n-sō*, *pistus* and Skt. *pi-ná-ṣṭi*, *pi-ṣṭá-*. The *e*-grade in the aor. must be secondary.

πύθω 'cause to rot; M. become rotten'

*puH-dh-

πύθω P24 πύσω F1 (ἔ)πύσα A07 πέπύθα PF2
Hes (sj) † H 1 [+ hH †] hH (κατ-ε-) † Hsch (κατα-)

πύθομαι P24
H 4 [+hH; Hes Sc †]

RIVS

(πύθω P24)

πύθομαι P24

⁹⁸⁹ Meaning 'shrink (from)'

⁹⁹⁰ Ar. also has -ττ-, but it cannot be *ye/o*-pr. (root *peis-). More probably a secondary ending -σσ- after πάσσω, πλάσσω.

⁹⁹¹ Pi. Fr. 207 Machler † πτίξεις pg Plan.: πτέξεις Zbn: πτέξει σ' D: ἤξεις Wil.: πτήξεις Edmonds.

⁹⁹² Hdt. 2.92.2 πτίσαντες: ὀπτήσαντες a.

Middle forms are older (Wackernagel 1916, 133). Aor. ἔπύσα goes back to *ἔ-πύθ-σα, with the -θ- from the present, according to Ch.

πυνθάνομαι 'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)' *b^heu^{dh}-

(ἔ)πευσα A07

inscr (Gortyn V

BC) (ptc) †⁹⁹³

πυνθάνομαι P16 πεύσομαι F1 ἐπυθόμην A04 πέπυσμαι PF1
H 2 H 11 H 43⁹⁹⁴ H 9

πεύθομαι P03 πευσόμην F4 (ἐ)πεπυθόμην A06
H 16 A (inf/v1⁹⁹⁵) † H 4 (opt; sj/v1⁹⁹⁶) †

(ἐ)πεύσθην A11

inscr (Gortyn V

BC) (ptc) †⁹⁹⁷

RIVS

(πυνθάνομαι P16) πεύσομαι F1 ἐπυθόμην A04 πέπυσμαι PF1
πεύθομαι P03 ἐπεπυθόμην A06

Pr. πεύθομαι corresponds to Skt. *bódhati*, -te, Av. *baodaiti*, -te, Got. -*biudan* (only in cp.), OCS *bljudo*, *bljusti*; πυνθάνομαι may have replaced an older nasal pr., related to Lit. *bu-n-dū*, inf. *bústi*, OIr. *ad-bond-* (but these may very well be parallel formations). Aor. ἐπυθόμην is probably *uridentisch* to Skt. *budhánta*.

ρέζω see ἔρδω

ρέπω 'turn (the scale), incline'

OIVS: *uer-p- / ur-ep-

ρέπω P03 ρέψω F1
H 3 Hdt †

ρέπομαι P03
A (ptc) †

RIVS

ρέπω P03

⁹⁹³ Inscr. Cret. 4.83,7 πεύσανς.

⁹⁹⁴ Secondary according to Strunk (1967) 97-8.

⁹⁹⁵ A. Pr. 988 πεύσεσθαι b k l, πευσεῖσθαι cett.

⁹⁹⁶ Il. 7.195 πεπύθωνται; v.l. γε πύθωνται. Three out of four times in one formula.

⁹⁹⁷ Inscr. Cret. 4.83,3 πευσθένς.

ῥέω 'flow, stream'

*sreu-

ῥέω	P03			(ῥρ)ρευσα	A07	ῥρρύηκα	PF6
H 61				Ar (ptc) ⁹⁹⁸		S (παρ-)	
ῥείω	P19						
Hes (ptc/=cj ⁹⁹⁹) †							
ῥέεσκον	P23						
Hes †							
ῥέομαι	P03	ῥεύσομαι	F1	(ῥρ)ρύην	A10		
E †		Thgn		H 1; Sa (δι-ερ-); A			
ῥεοῦμαι	P29						
Hdt (orac) (ptc/vl)							
† ¹⁰⁰⁰							

RIVS

ῥέω	P03			ῥρρύην	A10		
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ῥήγνυμι 'break (asunder), scatter'

*urh₂g'-

ῥήγνυμι	P06	ῥήξω	F1	ῥρρηξα	A07	ῥρρωγα	PF1
H 1		H 4		H 35		Arch (ἀπο-); A	
						(vl ¹⁰⁰¹); S	
ῥήσσω	P19					ῥρρηγα	PF2
H 1 (ptc) [+ hH						TabHerac1. (ptc) ¹⁰⁰²	
(ptc/vl) †]							
ῥήσσεσκον	P23						
H 1 (ἐπι-ρρ-) †							
ῥήγνυσκον	P23						
H 1 †							
ῥήγνυμαι	P06			ῥρρηξάμην	A07	ῥρρηγμαί	PF1
H 6				H 9		H 1 (συν-) [+ Hdt	
						(κατα-/vl) †]	
		ῥαγήσομαι	F6	ῥρράγην	A10		
		A (ἐκ-)		H 2 (ὀπο-); S			

⁹⁹⁸ [+ E. *Dan.* 32 (opt.)], but this play is not genuine.

⁹⁹⁹ Hes. *Fr.* 293 (Servius) ποτάμῳ ῥεῖοντι ἐοικώς Lobeck: ῥέοντι mss.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Epic lengthening, Hdt. 7.140.3 ῥεοῦμενοι: ῥεούμενοι Cl. Al. *Str.* 5.132.2

¹⁰⁰¹ A. *Pe.* 433 ῥρρωγεν: ῥρρω*ται M; ῥρρωται ΔΒΓΥΡΡΥΡ; ῥρρωγαί H.

¹⁰⁰² [+ Hsch.(ptc/κατ-) †]. Tab. *Herac1.* 1.18 ῥρρηγείας, see Buck (1968) §§ 146.4, 148.

RIVS

(ῥήγνυμι	P06)	ῥρρηξα	A07	ῥρρωγα	PF1
ῥήσσω	P19				
(ῥήγνυμαι	P06)	ῥρρηξάμην	A07	(ῥρρηγμαί	PF1)
		(ῥρράγην	A10)		

The short α in ῥρράγην is analogical (cf. ἑάγην, ἐπάγην). The -νυ- is a Greek innovation; ῥήγνυμι may replace an older nasal present: cf. Arm. *ergicanem* (Fr.), but Ch. doubts if this verb is related.

ῥοφέω 'gulp down'

*sreb^h-

ῥοφέω	P27	ῥοφήσω	F1	ῥρρόφησα	A07
A (inf); S		Ar (>cj ¹⁰⁰³)		Ar (ipv; inf; ptc/	
				ἔπεκ-)	
		ῥοφήσομαι	F1		
		Ar			
				ῥρρυσα	A07
				Hsch (inf)	
ῥυφέω	P27			ῥρρύφησα	A07
Hipp (inf?) † ¹⁰⁰⁴				Ar (inf/dial) ¹⁰⁰⁵	
		ῥύσομαι	F1		
		Hsch			

RIVS

ῥοφέω	P27		
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ῥύομαι 'protect, guard', see ῥρῦμαι

σαίρω 1 'sweep, clean'¹⁰⁰⁶

*tuer-

σαίρω	P19	σαρῶ	F2	ῥσηρα	A07
E †		Hsch		S (ptc) †	

RIVS

σαίρω	P19			ῥσηρα	A07
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¹⁰⁰³ Ar. A. 278; P. 718; E. 360 (ἐκ-) ῥοφήσεις changed to ῥοφήσει by Elmsl. because of ῥοφήσομαι in V. 814.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Cited by Photius as the Ionic form of ῥοφεῖν.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Cited (as inf.) in the *Antiatliscista* from Ar. *Pl.*, where it cannot be found.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Veitch takes σαίρω 1 and *σαίρω 2 (ῥέσηρα) 'to grin' together

*σαίρω 2 'grin'¹⁰⁰⁷

OIVS

σέσᾱρα PF2

Hes (ptc)¹⁰⁰⁸

σέσηρα PF2

Ar (ptc)

RIVS

σέσηρα/σέσᾱρα
PF2

σάω 'sift'

*tueh₂-

σάω P03/P19

Hdt †¹⁰⁰⁹

RIVS

σάω P03/P19

σβέννυμι 'extinguish'

*sg^wes-

σβέννυμι	P06	σβέσω	F1	ἔσβεσα	A07	ἔσβηκα	PF4
Heracl (inf); Hdt		A (κατα-); Hdt		H 5 (κατά/τμ); Sim		A (κατα-/ν ¹⁰¹⁴) †	
(ptc) ¹⁰¹¹		(fl ¹⁰¹²)		(ν ¹⁰¹³); S			
σβεννώ	P08	σβέσσω	F1	ἔσβεσσα	A07		
Pi †		Hdt (ν ¹⁰¹⁵) †		H 2 (inf); Sim			
				(fl ¹⁰¹⁶) †			

¹⁰⁰⁷ Veitch takes *σαίρω 2 and σαίρω 1 'to sweep' together.¹⁰⁰⁸ Hes. Sc. 268 σεσᾱρυῖα.¹⁰⁰⁹ σῶσι (σάουσι) Hdt. 1.200; late: σήθω and δια-ττάω, which proves the geminate at the beginning of the word.¹⁰¹⁰ Also ἐττημένος (Pherecrates, V BC, not in our corpus); same geminate as in δια-ττάω.¹⁰¹¹ This pr. can also be found in a citation in Plu. 34D, 72E ἀποσβέννυς. It is attributed to S. in the index on S. (Scyr. Fr. 497.1), but included in the adespota by Nauck (nr. 9). (Plu. does not give a name).¹⁰¹² Hdt. 8.77.1 (oracle) σβέσσει: σβέσει C (the metre requires -σσ-).¹⁰¹³ Sim. = Hdt. 5.77.4 ἔσβεσαν: ἔσβεσαν D1 (the metre requires -σ-).¹⁰¹⁴ A. Ag. 888 κατεσβήκασιν: κατ/θεσβ/τήκασιν F.¹⁰¹⁵ Hdt. 8.77.1 (oracle) σβέσσει: σβέσει C (the metre requires -σσ-).¹⁰¹⁶ Sim. = Hdt. 5.77.4 ἔσβεσαν: ἔσβεσαν D1 (the metre requires -σ-).

σβέννυμαι P06

Hes (ptc) [+ Heracl

(ptc) †]

ἔσβεσμαι PF2

Parm (ἀπο-) †¹⁰¹⁷

ἔσβη A01/A10

H 2¹⁰¹⁸

ἔσβέσθη A11

Heracl (ptc/ἀπο-);

Hdt (inf/κατα-/

ν¹⁰¹⁹)

ζόασω

F1

Hsch¹⁰²⁰

ἐζόασα

A07

Hsch

RIVS

ἔσβε(σ)σα A07

According to Fr./Ch. the whole system is based on the aor. ἔσβεσ(σ)α. The pr. is clearly an innovation, and the aor. ἔσβη is modelled on ἔστη, ἐκάη, ἐάγη, but see Ruijgh in note 1018 for a new explanation.

σέβω 'worship, feel awe, revere'

*tieg^w-

σέβω P03

Arch (ptc); A

σέβομαι P03

H 1

ἐσέφθην A11

S¹⁰²¹ †σοβέω¹⁰²² P27

Ar (ptc; ind/ἀπο-)

σοβήσω

F1

Ar (ἀπο-)

ἐσόβησα

A07

Ar (inf/ἀπο-)

σεσόβηκα

PF4

Ar

¹⁰¹⁷ 28 B 8.21 DK ἀπέσβεσται.¹⁰¹⁸ New explanation for σβῆ by Ruijgh (1998) 226 ff.: root aorist *sg^wēs-*t*, with lengthening of the *e*-grade in monosyllaba; -*es*- is not a suffix, but part of the root.¹⁰¹⁹ Hdt. 1.87.2 κατασβεσθῆναι: κασβεσθῆναι V: καὶ σβεσθῆναι S.¹⁰²⁰ Hsch. has several forms with ζ-: ζόασον· σβέσον; ζόασ(εις)· σ[ε]βέσεις. And also ζείναμεν (-υμεν?)· σβέννυμεν; ἐζίνα (for -εῖν-? person? accent sic): ἐπεσβέννυν; ἀποζίννυνται (cod. -ξ-; for -ζείν-): ἀποσβέννυνται.¹⁰²¹ S. Daed. Fr. *164 (167) Radt (Hsch.).¹⁰²² Meaning 'scare away'.

RIVS

σέβω P03
σέβομαι P03

σοβέω P27

The causative σοβέω is attested rather late, but could be old, as it has retained the old meaning of the root 'withdraw, get away'.

σειώ 'shake'

*twei-s-

σειώ P25 F1 (ἔ)σεισα A07
H 9 Hdt (inf/δια-); E H 1; S
(cp/vl¹⁰²³)

σίω P25 ἔσιον A04
Anacr (ptc/vl/ Anacr (ptc/=cj¹⁰²⁵) †
>cj)¹⁰²⁴ †

σεισασκον P23
hH (ἀνα-/vl¹⁰²⁶) †

σειασκον P23
hH (ἀνα-/vl¹⁰²⁷) †

σειομαι P25 (ἔ)σεισάμην A07 σέσειμαι PF2
H 7 H 1 Pi (ptc); Ar (inf; ind
/ἐκ-)

ἔσεισθην A11
S (sj); Hdt (ptc); E
(inf) †

RIVS

σειώ P25 ἔσεισα A07
(σίω P25) (ἔσιον A04)
σειομαι P25 ἔσεισάμην A07

Skt. has *tveṣati* (gramm., but mostly middle), and Av. has nouns with and without the suffix -s-: *θway-ah-* n., *θwy-ā-* f. 'terror, danger', and *θwaēšah-* n. 'fear'.

¹⁰²³ E. Or. 613 ἐκσειώω: ἀνασειώω V gr A, ἐκπείω A.

¹⁰²⁴ Anacreon 422 σίοντα: σείοντα. Et. Sym.; σίοντα (aor.) cj. Ahrens, vide Bechtel (1914) s.v. σείω.

¹⁰²⁵ See previous note.

¹⁰²⁶ HAp. 403 ἀνασειείασκε L: ἀνασειείας et κείνισσε E: ἀνασειείασκε MT (OCT): ἀνασειείασκε

cel.

¹⁰²⁷ See previous note.

σεύω 'drive, chase; M. run, rush'

*kieu-

σεύω P03
Hes (περι-)¹⁰²⁸

σεύομαι P03
H 16

ἔσσευα A03
H 17 [+hH †]

ἐ(σ)σύμην A01 ἔσσυμαι PF1
H 40¹⁰²⁹ H 34 [+Pi †]

(ἐ-σ)σευάμην A03
H 12¹⁰³⁰

ἐ(σ)σύθην A11
H 1 (ἐξ-/vl¹⁰³¹); A
(ε); S

σοῦμαι P27
A¹⁰³²

ἔσσήμαι PF2
Hsch (ptc)¹⁰³³

RIVS

(σεύω P03)
σεύομαι P03

ἔσσευα A03
ἐσσύμην A01 (ἔσσυμαι PF1)
(ἔσσευάμην A03)

(σοῦμαι P27)

See Strunk (1967) for the relationship with κινέω < *ki-n-eu-(mi). Ch. presents the cited forms (not those in brackets) as old. Σοῦμαι from *σοφέομαι and Skt. *cyāṇáyate* could be parallel formations. The RD of pf. ἔσσυμαι has been innovated *ke-kiu- > *κεσσυ-.

σήπω 'corrupt, rot'

OIVS: *kieh₂p- / *tieh₂p- ?

σήπω P03
A (inf)¹⁰³⁴ †

σήψω F1
A †

σέσηπα PF2
H 1

σήπομαι P03
H 1

¹⁰²⁸ The decision to opt for 3s ipf. or aor. cannot be based on morphology: ἔσσευε, ἔσευε, σεῦε. For H. I followed Gehring's interpretation of ipf. / aor. See Strunk (1967). Hes. Fr. 278.4 περισσεύει. In H. and hH. (†) only 3s ipf. / aor. occurs, so there is no direct morphological evidence for a pr. in these authors.

¹⁰²⁹ The aor. ἐσσύμην is directly reflexive; ἔσσευάμην, on the other hand, was originally indirectly reflexive, but has also been used as directly reflexive.

¹⁰³⁰ See previous note.

¹⁰³¹ Il. 5.293 ἐξελύθη, ἐξεχύθη: vl. ἐξεχύθη Zen. vulg.

¹⁰³² Hsch. has σῶμαι (Doric?) and σοῶμην; Ch.: formes verbales contractes qui doivent reposer sur *σοφέομαι.

¹⁰³³ Hsch. has ἔσσήμενον.

¹⁰³⁴ A. Ch. 995 σήπειν (σήπει Groen., see index on A.) (not in OCT or BT).

ἐσάπην A10

H 1 (sj¹⁰³⁵); Hes

(ptc); Hdt

RIVS

(σέσηπα PF2)

σήπομαι P03

ἐσάπην A10

The RD in pf. σέσηπα has been innovated.

σκάζω 'limp, halt'

*(s)keng-

σκάζω P19

H 2 (ptc) †

RIVS

σκάζω P19

σκαίρω 'skip, frisk'

*(s)ker-

σκαίρω P19

H 2 [+ hH (=c)¹⁰³⁶]

†]

RIVS

σκαίρω P19

σκάλλω 'stir up, hoe'

*skelH-

σκάλλω P19

Hdt (ptc) †¹⁰³⁷

RIVS

σκάλλω P19

Ch. proposes a *ye/o*-suffix. Two formations can be seen in Lit.: as Frisk points out the meaning of a nasal present *skilū*, *skylū* 'sich abspalten, einen Riß bekommen' is closer to the meaning of σκάλλω, than *skiliū*, *skilti* 'Feuer schlagen', but nonetheless he seems to prefer a *ye/o*-suffix for Greek: *-λν- would have resulted -λ- with compensatory

¹⁰³⁵ Il. 19.27 σαπήη.¹⁰³⁶ HH. 30.15 (cj.) †: παίζουσι, χαίρουσι libri: σκαίρουσι corr. Ruhnken.¹⁰³⁷ Hdt. 2.14 σκάλλοντες (om. SV). Veitch takes this verb together with σκέλλω (but does not mention this place).

lengthening of the preceding syllable (*ὀφέλ-νω > ὀφείλω, Accl. ὀφέλλω) For a possibly similar formation see θάλλω (with a nasal present in Alb.).

σκάπτω 'dig'

*(s)kh₂p-

σκάπτω P19

hH

σκάψω F1

E (κατα-) †

ἔσκαψα A07

A (ptc/κατα-); S (inf /κατα-); Hdt (κατα-)

ἐσκάφην A10

S (sj/κατα-); Hdt

(κατα-)

RIVS

σκάπτω P19

(ἔσκαψα A07)

(ἐσκάφην A10)

σκεδάννυμι 'scatter, disperse'

*(s)kedh₂-

σκίδνημι P05

H 1 (δια-); Heracl

σκεδάσω F1

Alcm¹⁰³⁸

ἐσκέδασα A07

H 14

σκεδῶ F2

A

σκίδναμαι P05

H 11

ἐσκέδασμαι PF2

Hdt (ptc) †

ἐσκεδάσθην A11

A (inf); Hdt †¹⁰³⁹

κίδνημι P05

Hdt (orac.) (ἐπι-) †

ἐκέδασσα A07

H 6 †

ἐκέδασσα A07

Hsch

κίδναμαι P05

H 6

κεδάομαι P03/P19

Hsch¹⁰⁴⁰¹⁰³⁸ Alcm. 3.7 + Thgn. 883 (ἀπό/τμ.) †¹⁰³⁹ The index on A. gives *Pe.* 502 σκεδασθῆναι: σχεδασθῆναι, but not in BT (West) (*fl.*, such a verb does not exist).¹⁰⁴⁰ Hsch. κεδᾶται. Other late writers also have κεδάω.

(ἐ)κεδάσθην A11
H 5 †¹⁰⁴¹

RIVS

(σκίδνημι P05)
(σκίδναμαι P05)

ἐσκέδασα A07

ἐκέδασα A07

(κίδναμαι P05)

The combination σκίδνημι : ἐσκέδασα is ancient according to Ch.; on the other hand, the pr. σκίδνημι must be 'einzelsprachlich'.

σκέλλομαι 'dry up, parch'

OIVS: *skelh₁-

ἔσκλην A01/A10

Ar (inf/ἀπο-)

ἔσκηλα A07

H 1 (opt/ἀπο-) †

σκέλλομαι σκελοῦμαι F2
P19/P10 Hsch
A (κατα-) †¹⁰⁴²

RIVS

ἔσκλην A01/A10

σκέλλομαι
P19/P10

Dissyllabic root. Aor. ἔσκηλα must be young, the thematic present may contain a nasal suffix (which often occurs in combination with athematic aorists, cf. βάλλω / ζέλλω); however, a *ye/o*-suffix on a secondary root σκελ- is possible!¹⁰⁴³

σκέπτομαι 'view, examine'

*(s)pek'-

σκέπτομαι P19 σκέπομαι F1 ἐσκεψάμην A07 ἔσκεμμαι PF2
H 2 Hdt (ptc/ἐπι-); E H 1 (ptc); *hH* E (ptc); Ar (inf; δι-)
(προ-); Ar

¹⁰⁴¹ *Il.* 15.657 may have an unaugmented form: οὐδ' ἐκέδασθεν (Wolf, Bekk. Dind. for οὐδὲ κ.)

¹⁰⁴² *A. Pr.* 418 κατεσκελλόντο. Veitch includes this verb with σκάλλω.

¹⁰⁴³ A development *skelh₁-ye/o- > *skel-ye/o- is possible; it is however not certain how the preferred zero grade, *sklh₁-ye/o-, would have developed.

σκοπέω P27

A

σκοπέομαι P27
A (ptc/ἐπι-); S (opt;
ptc); E

RIVS

σκέπτομαι P19

σκοπέω P27

σκοπέομαι P27

There are several parallels for pr. σκέπτομαι: Lat. *speciō*, Av. *spasiieiti*, Skt. *páśyati*. The *e*-vocalism may replace a *voyelle d'appui*. The aor. ἐσκεψάμην and Lat. pf. *spexi* are on one line as well, but the suppletion in Skt. (aor. *ádarsam*) points to a parallel development in Gr. and Lat.

Fr. calls σκοπέω iterative-intensive, but Ch. denominative.

σμύχω 'make smoulder away'

*smuH-g^h?

(ἔ)σμῦξα A07

H 1 (κατά/tm; inf) †

σμύχομαι P03/P24

H 1 (opt) †

RIVS

ἔσμῦξα A07

(σμύχομαι
P03/P24)

If the *χ* is a suffix, it is not original in the aor. The present is of the τρῖβω type described by Ruijgh (1976).

σπείρω 'sow'

OIVS: *sper-

σπείρω P19 σπερῶ F2 ἔσπειρα A07
Hes E † Hes (opt); A (ptc);
(S); E¹⁰⁴⁴

σπείρεσκον P23

Hdt †

σπείρομαι P19

S (δια-); Hdt

ἔσπαρμαι PF1

Hdt (ptc); E

¹⁰⁴⁴ S. has ptc., but also an ind. ἔσπειρε *El.* 533, which may be aor. (Veitch).

ἐσπάρην A10
S

RIVS

σπείρω P19 ἔσπειρα A07

σπένδω 'make a drink offering; M. make a treaty' *spend-

σπένδω P03 σπείσω F1 ἔσπειρα A07

H 10 (sj; ptc); *hH* Hdt (inf/κατα-); E † H 24¹⁰⁴⁵

σπένδεσκον P23

H 2 †

σπείσασκον P23

H 1 †

σπένδομαι P03

E / *inscr* (Mil. V

BC) (κατα-) ¹⁰⁴⁶

ἐσπεισάμην A07 ἐσπείσμαι PF2
Hdt (ptc); E E (inf) †

ἐσπέ(ι)σθην A11
inscr (Mil. V BC)
(sj) ¹⁰⁴⁷ †

RIVS

σπένδω P03 ἔσπειρα A07

σπέρχω 'hasten'

*sperg'h-

σπέρχω P03

H 5 (sj; opt; ind/

ἐπι-)

σπερχέω P29

Hdt (ptc/περι-/

νι¹⁰⁴⁸)

σπέρχομαι P03 σπέρξομαι F1 ἐσπερξάμην A07

H 9 (opt; ptc); Hdt Hsch

(νι¹⁰⁴⁹)

Hsch

¹⁰⁴⁵ Cret. retained -νσ- from -νδσ-: *LGort.* 4.52; 6.11; 6.13: ἐπ-έσπενσα. See Buck (1968) 77.3.

¹⁰⁴⁶ *SIG* 57.26 (Milete, V BC) κατασπένδεται.

¹⁰⁴⁷ *SIG* 57.8 (Milete, V BC) σπεσθέωσι.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Hdt. 7.207 περισπερχθέντων: περισπερχέοντων L (-χόντων P), corr. Valckenaer.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Hdt. 5.33.3 ἐσπέρχτο (ἐπέρχτο SV: ἐπεσπέρχτο Hude).

ἐσπέρχθην A11
Pi (ptc)

RIVS

σπέρχω P03

σπέρχομαι P03

σπεύδω 'hasten, urge on'

*speud-

σπεύδω P03 σπεύσω F1 (ἐ)σπευσα A07

H 15

A

H 5; S

σπεύδομαι P03

σπεύσομαι F1

hH (νι¹⁰⁵⁰); A (ptc); H 1 †

Hdt

RIVS

σπεύδω P03

ἔσπευσα A07

σπεύδομαι P03

στέγω 'cover closely, protect'

*(s)teg-

στέγω P03

ἔστεξα A07

A

S (fi¹⁰⁵¹) †

στέγομαι P03

pi¹⁰⁵²

RIVS

στέγω P03

στέγομαι P03

στείβω 'tread'

OIVS: *steib-

στείβω P03

ἔστειπα A07

H 3

S (κατα-/νι¹⁰⁵³) †

ἐστίβημαι PF6
S †

¹⁰⁵⁰ *HMerc.* 397 σπεύδοντε: -οντο DEL.

¹⁰⁵¹ S. OR. 11 στέρξαντες Lrp; στέξαντες at: στέργοντες Dawe (BT). Later in Plb. and Plu.

¹⁰⁵² + *Tab. Heracl.* 1.142 (IV BC): στεγόμενα †

¹⁰⁵³ S. O. C. 467 κατέστειπας Qat: -ιπας L: -επας z: κατάστειπον gr in l, Im. Suda s.v.

RIVS

στείβω P03

στείχω 'walk, go'

**steigh-*

στείχω P03

ἔστιχον A04

H 12

H 5

στίχω P03

ἔστειξα A07

S (vl); Hsch¹⁰⁵⁴

H 1 (ptc/περι-) †

RIVS

στείχω P03

ἔστιχον A04

στέλλω 'make ready; send; gather up'

OIVS: **stel-* / **sk^wel-* ?

στέλλω P19

στελέω F2

(ἐ)στείλα A07

ἔσταλκα PF4

H 3 (opt; ptc); A

H 1

H 4; A (vl¹⁰⁵⁵); Pi

E (ἐπ-) †

(ὕπ-); S

σπολέω F2

ἔστελσα A07

Sa (κα-) ¹⁰⁵⁶ †

Hsch (Aeol.)

στέλλομαι P19

(ἐ)στειλάμην A07

ἔσταλμαι PF1

H 1 (inf); Thgn (sj);

H 1; S

Hes Sc

A (ind/>cj¹⁰⁵⁷; ind/

προ-; ipv); S

ἔσταλάδ-ατο PF5

Hdt¹⁰⁵⁸ †

ἐστάλην A10

Pi (ptc); S

ἐσπόλην A10

Sa (sj/κα-); Hsch

(ptc)¹⁰⁵⁹

¹⁰⁵⁴ S. Ant. 1129 στείχουσι was changed into στίχουσι by Dindorf, the only ground being Hsch. (?). Meineke's conjecture στείχουσι νόμφαι (for νόμφαι στείχουσι) is much better. Hdt.'s νν. ll. are due to iotacism (Ch.)? Retoublon (1979) 92-97 thinks that for classical Greek it is not necessary to assume στίχω.

¹⁰⁵⁵ A. Pe. 609 ἔστειλα IOYYaHaLcQKPγρ: ἔστειλατο M: ἔστειλάμην GF: ἔστειλα τῶι rell.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Sa. 46.2 κασπολέω, 'Aeol. fut. = καταστελέω, or perh. aor. subj. Pass. = κατασταλέω', according to LSJ.

¹⁰⁵⁷ A. Ag. 1133 στέλλεται codd: τέλλεται Emperius.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Hdt. 7.89.3 ἐστάλατο Dobree: ἐσταλάδατο dP¹: ἐστελάδατο aP^c.

¹⁰⁵⁹ See note to Aeolic fut.; Hsch. σπολείσα· σταλείσα (Aeol.); cf. Lesb. σπόλα for στολή.

RIVS

στέλλω P19

ἔστειλα A07

στέλλομαι P19

ἔστειλάμην A07

ἔσταλμαι PF1

Regular system, difficult to determine which forms are old. Aeol. σπολείσα could point to a merger of two roots **stel-* and **sk^wel-*; the semantic divergence of στέλλω supports this view.

στέμβω 'shake about'

**stemb-*

στέμβω P03

Ar †¹⁰⁶⁰

RIVS

στέμβω P03

στένω 'moan, sigh'

**sten-*

στένω P03

H 7¹⁰⁶¹

στένομαι P03

H 1 (περι-); A

RIVS

στένω P03

στένομαι P03

στέργω 'love'

**sterg-*

στέργω P03

στέρξω

F1

ἔστερξα A07

ἔστοργα PF1

Thgn (ipv); A

S

Terp (ptc/ἀπο-); Sem Hdt (ptc) †

RIVS

στέργω P03

ἔστερξα A07

στέρομαι 'be without, lack'

ORS: **sterh₁-*

στερέω P29

στερήσω

F1

ἐστέρεσα A07

ἐστέρηκα PF4/PF6

A (?)¹⁰⁶²; E (ἀπο-) S †

H 1 (inf) †

S (ἀπο-)

¹⁰⁶⁰ Ar. Fr. 440 στέμβω: κινῶ, συνεχῶς (E.M.). Not in Veitch.

¹⁰⁶¹ Contrary Veitch, who includes it in the denominative verb στείνω (from **stene-*).

¹⁰⁶² See next note: fut. στερῶ.

στερίσκω	P21	στερῶ	F2/F5	ἐστέρησα	A07
S (ἀπο-) †		A † ¹⁰⁶³		A (ἀπο-); Hdt	
στέρομαι	P03				
Hes					
στάρομαι	P03				
<i>inscr</i> (Delphi IV					
BC) (ipv) † ¹⁰⁶⁴					
στερέομαι	P29	στερήσομαι	F1	ἐστέρημαι	
E (inf; ind/ἀπο-)		S		PF2/PF6	
				A (ptc); S (ἀπο-);	
				Hdt	
στερίσκομαι	P21	ἐστερήσομαι	F3		
Hdt (ptc); E †		E (=cj ¹⁰⁶⁵)			
				ἐστερήθην	A11
				A (ptc); S	
				ἐστέρην	A10
				E (ptc) †	
<i>RIVS</i>					
				(ἐστέρεσα	A07)
στέρομαι	P03/P01				
Fr.: the pr. is the core of the paradigm. Other forms were built with an η-suffix. Aor. στερέσαι (which is the basis for στερέω) may be old (* <i>sterh₁-</i>), but is patterned on ὀλέσαι, according to Frisk.					

στεῦμαι 'promise, threaten, declare'

**steu-*

στεῦμαι	P01	[στεῦτο	A07]
H 8 (?) [+ A †]		H ? ¹⁰⁶⁶	

RIVS

στεῦμαι	P01
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¹⁰⁶³ A. Pr. 862 στερεῖ. Or present?

¹⁰⁶⁴ BCH 50.15 (Delphi, IV BC) σταρέσθω, Doric. Bechtel (1921-24) and Thumb-Kieckers (1932) 1.275 see this form as an aor. with zero grade, but as Schwyzler and Fr. show, a development ε > α before ρ is possible.

¹⁰⁶⁵ E. IA. 1203 (παιδός) ἐστερήσομαι Reiske: ὀστερήσομαι L: (παῖδ') ἀποστερήσομαι Markland.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Wackernagel (1916) 201: old sigmatic aor. **steu-s-to* > στεῦτο. Cf. Skt. aor. *astosta* to *stauti*. But see Narten (1968) 18n56, who regards it as an ipf.

στέφω 'put round'

**stebh-*

στέφω	P03	στέψω	F1	(ἐ)στεψα	A07		
H 3		A (dub); S ¹⁰⁶⁷		Pi; E			
στέφομαι	P03			ἐστεψάμην	A07	ἔστεμμαι	PF2
H 1 ((ἀμφι-)περι-);				H 5 (ἐπι-) [+Sim		A (ptc); E (ἀνα-)	
E (ipv; inf) †				† ¹⁰⁶⁸]			
						ἔστεθμαι	PF2
						<i>inscr</i> (Milete VI	
						BC) (ptc) †	
				(ἐ)στέφθην	A11		
				E (ptc) †			

RIVS

στέφω	P03	ἐστεψα	A07
στέφομαι	P03	ἐστεψάμην	A07

στίζω 'tattoo'

**(s)teig-*

στίζω	P19	στίξω	F1	ἔστιξα	A07	
Sim (ptc); Hdt		Hdt (ptc) †		Hdt		
(v) ¹⁰⁶⁹ †						
στίζομαι	P19				ἔστιγμαi	PF1
Ar (ptc)					Hdt (ptc; inf)	
<i>RIVS</i>						
στίζω	P19			(ἔστιξα	A07)	
					ἔστιγμαi	PF1

The zero grade in the aor. must be young.

στορέννυμι 'spread'

**sterh₃-*

στορνύμι	P06	στρώσω	F1	ἐστόρεσα	A07
H 1 (ptc/κα[τα]-);		E (ύπο-) †		H 21	
A (inf/ε=cj); S(ptc/					
vl); Hdt (ptc); E ¹⁰⁷⁰					

¹⁰⁶⁷ A. Se. 278 στέψω dubious; see Hutchinson's commentary.

¹⁰⁶⁸ All Homeric forms appear in the same formula. + Sim. 71.2D ἐπεστέψαντο †

¹⁰⁶⁹ Hdt. 7.233 ἔστιξαν Plu.: ἔστιζον L Const.

¹⁰⁷⁰ A. Ag. 909 στορνύναι Elmsley; στρωννύναι codd.; S. Tr. 902 στορνύνθ' (-ντα, ptc) LaZo; στρωννύνθ' KZgt.

στρώννυμι	P06	στορῶ	F2	ἔστρωσα	A07		
A (inf/>cj); S(pte/		Ar (παρ-)	†	A (pte); E †			
vl) † ¹⁰⁷¹							
				ἐστώρεσα	A07		
				Hdt (κατα-/vl ¹⁰⁷²) †			
				ἐστρόνεσα	A07		
				Hdt (vl ¹⁰⁷³) †			
				ἐστορεσάμην	A07	ἔστρωμαι	PF1
				Ar (ipn/ὑπο-)		H 1	
				ἐστρώθην	A11		
				S (=cj ¹⁰⁷⁴) †			
				ἐστορήθην	A11		
				Hsch			
<i>RIVS</i>							
(στόρνυμι	P06)			ἐστώρεσα	A07		
						ἔστρωμαι	PF1

Aor. ἐστώρεσα replaces *ἐστέροσα; cf. ἐλόεσα, s.v. λούω.

στρεύγομαι 'weary oneself; be exhausted' ORS: *streug-

στρεύγω P03
Hsch
στρεύγομαι P03
H 2 (inf) †

RIVS

στρεύγομαι P03

στρέφω 'turn'

ORS: *streb^h-

στρέφω P03 στρέψω F1 (ἔ)στρεψα A07
H 4 H 2 (μετα-); E H 23 (ἐξ-ε-); E
στρέψασκον P23
H 3 †

στρέφομαι	P03	στρέψομαι	F1	ἔστρεψάμην	A07	ἔστραμμαι	PF1
H 7		H 2		S (ipn/=cj ¹⁰⁷⁵); Hdt		hH (pte); A (cp)	
				(κατα-) †			
				ἐστρέφθην	A11		
				H 17 (pte); Ar (sj)			
				ἐστράφθην	A11		
				Hdt (κατ-/vl ¹⁰⁷⁶) †			
				ἐστράφην	A10		
				Sol			
στρωφάω	P26						
H 7 ¹⁰⁷⁷							
στρωφάομαι	P26	στρωφήσομαι	F1				
H 3		Thgn †					
		στραφήσομαι	F6				
		Ar (δια-)					

RIVS

στρέφω P03 ἔστρεψα A07
στρέφομαι P03 ἔστραμμαι PF1
ἐστράφην A10

στρωφάω P26
στρωφάομαι P26

στυγέω 'hate'

ORS: *stug-

στυγέω P29 στυγίσω F1 ἔστυγον A04 ἐστύγηκα PF4
H 8 Hsch H 2 (κατά/tm); Sim Hdt (ἀπο-/vl¹⁰⁷⁹) †
(>cj) †¹⁰⁷⁸
ἐστύγησα A07
A (pte); S (ἀπο-); E
(sj) †

¹⁰⁷¹ See previous note. Ch.: 'tiré du radical du parfait'.

¹⁰⁷² Hdt. 9.69.2 κατεστώρεσαν: κατεστώρεσαν B.

¹⁰⁷³ Hdt. 8.99.1 ἐστώρεσαν: ἐστρόνεσαν D.

¹⁰⁷⁴ S. Th. 653 οἰστηρηθείς codd. plerique; -ωθείς Zo, T s.l.: αὐδ στρωθείς Musgrave.

¹⁰⁷⁵ S. O.C. 1416 στρέψας A.Y. Campbell: στρέψαι codd.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Hdt. 1.130 κατεστράφην: v.l. κατεστράφθην ABP.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Meaning 'turn constantly'.

¹⁰⁷⁸ + Hes. (κατα-). The old edition of Simonides 59 by Bergk has φήρ ἔστυγε πύρ, where one now reads φήρες ἐστύγον πύρ (ed. Page, fr. 587).

¹⁰⁷⁹ Hdt. 2.47.2. ἀπεστυγήκασι: ἀποστυγήκασι SV.

στυγέομαι	P29	στυγήσομαι	F1	ἔστυγμα	PF1
A (ptc/vl ¹⁰⁸¹); S		S †		Hsch	
(ptc); E †					

ἔστυξα A07
H 1 (opt) †¹⁰⁸⁰

ἔστυγήθην A11
A (ptc)

RIVS

στυγέω	P29	ἔστυγον	A04
		(ἔστυξα	A07)

The aor. ἔστυγον may have given rise to στυγέω, but στυγέω could also be old and ἔστυγον a younger adaptation for metrical reasons, cf. κτυπέω, ἔκτυπον. See Fr. and Ch. Hapax στύξαιμι has a renewed zero grade, but might be old because of its factitive meaning. Ruijgh suggested to me the possibility of a reconstruction *στύγη-μι (>> στυγέω), cf. Lat. *rubēre*.

στυόω 'make stiff, erect'

*sth₂u-

ἔστῦσα	A07	ἔστῦκα	PF4
Ar (inf)		Ar	

στυόμαι P03/P19
Ar

RIVS

(ἔστῦσα A07)

στυόμαι P03/P19

Ch: cognate with στύλος and ἵστημι: *sth₂-u- >> *stuh₂-. The -u- would then be a stem enlargement.

σχίζω 'split, cleave'

*sg^heid-

σχίζω	P19	ἔσχισα	A07
Pi (tm); S		H 2 (ἀπό/tm); hH	
		(ἔ)σχισσα	A07
		Hes Sc (ptc); Pi (el)	
		†	

σχίζομαι P19
Hdt †

ἐσχισάμην A07 ἔσχισμαι PF1
Ar (κατα-) Hdt (ἀπ-) †
ἐσχίσθην A11
H 1 (δια-); Anacr

RIVS

ἔσχι(σ)σα A07

The core of the system is the aor., cf. Skt. *chit-s-i*. The zero grade is surprising.

τανύω / τείνω 'stretch, strain'

*ten-

τανύω	P08/P03	τανύσω	F1	ἐτάνυσσα	A07
Il 5+1? ¹⁰⁸²		H 2 (inf/έν-/vl ¹⁰⁸³) †		H 28	
		τανύω	F2	ἐτάνῦσα	A07
		H 1 ? ¹⁰⁸⁴ †		H 19	
τείνω	P19	τενῶ	F2	ἔτεινα	A07
Il 1 (sj/vl) ¹⁰⁸⁵ ;		A (ἐκ-); Ar		H 7 ¹⁰⁸⁶	

Mimn

τιταίνω	P20	ἐτίτηνα	A07 (P20)
Il 8		H 1 (ptc) †	

τείνεσκον P23
Hdt (ἐπι-) †

τάνυμαι	P06	τανύσομαι	F1	ἐτανυσσάμην	A07	τετάνυσμαι	PF2
H 1 †		Arch (ἐπί/tm) †		H 2 (ptc); hH †		H 4 †	
τανύομαι	P08/P03			ἐτανύσάμην	A07		
H 5 †				H 1 (inf/έν-) †			

(ἔ)τανύσθην A11
H 7 (cp-ε-); Hes †

τείνομαι	P19	ἐτεινάμην	A07	τέταμαι	PF1
Hdt (cp); E †		Hdt (cp)		H 15	

τιταίνομαι P20
Il 7

¹⁰⁸² Strunk (1967) 72-3 *tn-nu-.

¹⁰⁸³ Od. 21.97 τε τανύσειν L5: ἐντανύσειν bcd Eust. Aristarchus has τανύειν (pr. pro futuro), which is possible after ἐώλπει; Od. 21.127 ἐντανύειν eg: ἐντανύσειν vulg. (but the same formula as 21.97). BT has ἐντανύειν in both places.

¹⁰⁸⁴ LSJ take not only Od. 21.174 τανύουσι as a future but also Od. 21.152 τανύω.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Il. 16.365 is read as sj. τείνη and as ind. τείνει (Vulg.). The number of presents depends on the interpretation as pr./ipf. or as aor. of Il. 3.261,311 τείνε; 4.124 ἔτεινε; 16.365 τείνη and 20.101 τείνειεν. The distribution 1 pr. - 7 aor. is from Gehring.

¹⁰⁸⁶ See previous note.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Factitive meaning.

¹⁰⁸¹ A. Pr. 1004 στυγόμενον: στυγόμενον M., corr. m (not in OCT).

(ἐ)τάθην A11
H 4; S

RIVS

τάννυμαι P06 ἔτεινα A07
τιταίνω P20
τιταίνομαι P20 τέταμαι PF1

The suffix -v(υ)- originally belonged to the present. Skt. has athematic *tanuté*. Τείνω replaces an older *τάννυμι, τάννυμαι or *ταίνω (cf. κτείνω / κταίνω). There are counterparts to the aor. and pf. in Skt.: an s-aor. *a-tāṇs-i-t* (with lengthened grade), Med. *a-tas-i* (alongside an athematic aor. *á-tan*); pf. Med. *ta-in-e*.

ταράσσω / θράσσω 'trouble, stir up'

OIVS: *d^hrh₂g^h-

ταράσσω	P19	ταράξω	F1	ἐτάραξα	A07	τέτρηχα	PF2
A		E		H 4		H 2 †	
θράσσω	P19			ἔθραξα	A07		
Pi (opt; ipv; inf; ptc); S				A (inf) ¹⁰⁸⁷			
ταράσσομαι	P19	θραξοῦμαι	F4			τετάραγμαi	PF1
Arch		Hsch				A (ξυν-); Hdt (ptc); Ar	

ἐταράχθην A11
A (ptc); Ar
ἐθράχθην A11
S (dub¹⁰⁸⁸)

RIVS

(ταράσσω	P19)	(ἐτάραξα	A07)	τέτρηχα	PF2
(θράσσω	P19)				
(ταράσσομαι	P19)				

The old system is: ἐτάραξα, τέτρηχα, according to Frisk, with two younger presents. Ταράσσω may be denominative. But it is unlikely that the vocalism in the aor. is old; cf. ἐδάμασα for *ἐδέμασα.

¹⁰⁸⁷ A. Pr. 628 θράξαι (Page, OCT; θράξαι, Mazon Budé) / E. Fr. 600 Nauck. θράξαι (inf.; θράξαι cod.); ταράξαι, λυπησαι, Εὐρυπίδης Πειρίθω Hsch.

¹⁰⁸⁸ S. Fr. 812.

τέγγω 'wet, moisten'

*teng-

τέγγω	P03	τέγξω	F1	ἔτεγξα	A07
Alc (ipv); Sim		Pi		A	
(opt); A					
τέγγομαι	P03				
A					

ἐτέγχθην A11
S †

RIVS

τέγγω	P03	ἔτεγξα	A07
τέγγομαι	P03		

The pr. is identical to Lat. *tingō*.

τείρω 'rub, gall'

*ter(H)-

τείρω	P19	τέτορα	PF1
H 14		Hsch	
τείρομαι	P19	[τέτορθαι]	PF1
H 30		Hdn	

RIVS

τείρω	P19		
τείρομαι	P19		

τέλομαι 'I shall be' + πέλω 'become, be; move' + τέλλομαι 1 'go around' + τέλλω 3 'fulfil, accomplish' + τελέθω 'come into being' ¹⁰⁸⁹ *k^wel-(h₁)-

πέλω	P03	ἔπλον	A04
H 25		H 1 † ¹⁰⁹⁰	

¹⁰⁸⁹ For the root *k^wel- I follow the indications of Frisk and Chantraine, as far as is convenient. Τέλομαι: 'I shall be', Doric for πέλομαι, appears too late or in undated inscriptions; τένται also occurs in an undated inscription. Pr. πέλομαι is morphologically the Aeolic equivalent of Doric τέλομαι. The aor. of the formula περιτελομένων (1) ἐνιαυτῶν is περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν. Τέλλω 3 is the factitive of τέλλομαι 1 (Frisk) and τελέθω is a θ-derivation of τέλομαι. Τελέω is denominative, according to Ch. s.v. τέλος; Ruijgh (1991-96, 2.376-77) thinks it has originally been *τέλε-μι, while τελείω is denominative.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Veitch, LSJ and Gehring consider ἔπλε as a syncopated ipf.

τέλλω 3	P19	ἔτειλα 3	A07
<i>inscr</i> (Argos V BC)		Pi †	
/ <i>LGort</i> ¹⁰⁹¹ †			
τελέθω	P24		
H 12			
τελέθεσκον	P23		
<i>hH</i> †			
πέλομαι	P03	ἐπλόμην	A04
Myc (ptc) ¹⁰⁹² ; H 38		H 51 ¹⁰⁹³	
τέλλομαι 1	P19		
H 15 (ptc/περι-);			
Alc (περι-) ¹⁰⁹⁴			
πελέσκειτο	P23		
H 1 [+ Hes (?)]			
† ¹⁰⁹⁵			
πολέω	P27	(ἐ)πολεσα	A07
Hes (inf); A		Hes †	
πολέομαι	P27		
A (ptc/vl) ¹⁰⁹⁶ ; S			
(ptc/προσ-); Ar			
πωλόμαι	P27	πωλήσομαι	F1
H 11 ¹⁰⁹⁷		H 1 [+ <i>hH</i> †]	
πωλέσκειτο	P23		
H 3 [+ Hes †]			

¹⁰⁹¹ Factitive meaning: συντέλλω = συντελέω. *SIG* 56.4 (Argos, V BC) (Fr.: "nicht ganz sicher") and *LGort.* 10.42: inf. τέλλει (for -ev before labial).

¹⁰⁹² Myc. PY Ad 697]qe-ro-me-no, probably (-)κ^wελόμενοι, but perhaps (-)γ^wηλόμενοι (βούλομαι).

¹⁰⁹³ Veitch, LSJ and Gehring consider these forms as syncopated pr./ipf.

¹⁰⁹⁴ I am inclined to think that there may be a closer relationship between the verbs denoting the motions of the stars and planets, like ἀνατέλλω (2, next lemma) 'rise' and περιτέλλομαι (= τέλλομαι 1) 'turn around, go by'.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Hes. *Fr.* 4 Rzach (not in OCT) αὐτε πελέσκειτο: αὐτε πολέσκειτο Paris.: αὐ πωλέσκειτο ? Sittl. ed. 567

¹⁰⁹⁶ A. *Pr.* 645 πωλεύμεναι M^{ac}: πολ- M² tell.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Meaning: 'go up and down or to and fro'; Aeolic πώλημαι (Alc.).

RIVS

πέλω	P03		
τελέθω	P24		
πέλομαι	P03	ἐπλόμην	A04
τέλλομαι 1	P19		

πολέω	P27
πωλέομαι	P27

The forms with πελ- are Aeolic (**k^wel-*). The factitive active τέλλω 3 is secondary. The root is probably the same as in τέλλω 2.

τέλλω 2 'grow up; rise'

**k^wel-* / **tel-* ?

τέλλω 2	P19	ἔτειλα	A07
H 36		H 9 (cp)	
τέλλομαι 2	P19	ἐτειλάμην	A07
H 14 (ἐπι-)		H 2 (cp)	τέταλμαι PF1
			H 2

RIVS

τέλλω 2	P19
τέλλομαι 2	P19

According to Fr. and Ch. the pr. is old, the rest is after στέλλω. Perhaps this lemma should be added to the former.

τέμνω / τμήγω 'cut'

**temh₁-*

τάμνω	P10	τεμῶ	F2	(ἔ)ταμον	A04
H 17		S (ἀπό/tn/vl ¹⁰⁹⁸); E		H 43 (cp-ε-); Hdt	
τέμνω	P10			ἔτεμον	A05
H 1 (inf); <i>hH</i>				A (ptc; ind/ἀπο-/	
				vl ¹⁰⁹⁹); S (sj/ἀπό/	
				tn/vl ¹¹⁰⁰); E	
				ἔτομον	A04
				Alc (ptc) †	

¹⁰⁹⁸ S. *Ph.* 1208 ἀπό ... τέμω LRaz: τεμῶ SVGQl.

¹⁰⁹⁹ A. *Ag.* 1410 ἀπέταμες G: ἀπετα/εμ. F: ἀπετε/αμ. Tr.

¹¹⁰⁰ See note to fut. τεμῶ.

τάμνομαι H 7	P10	τεμοῖμαι Ar (ὑπο-)	F2	ἐταμόμην H 2 (opt/προ-; inf); Hes (opt); Hdt	A04	τέτμημαι H 1 (ptc); Pi (>cj ¹¹⁰¹)	PF1
τέμνομαι S	P10			ἐτεμόμην Ar (opt/έν-)	A05		
				ἐτμήθην Hes (ptc); Hdt (κατα-); E	A11		

τμήγω H 1 (ἀπο-) †	P24	τμήξω Parm (ἀπο-) ¹¹⁰² †	F1	ἔτμαγον H 1 (δια-) †	A04/A13		
				ἔτμηξα H 9 (ptc; opt/ἀπο- /v1 ¹¹⁰³) [+ Hes (ptc/ ἀπο-) †]	A07		
				ἐτμάγην H 6 ¹¹⁰⁴ †	A10/A13		

RVS

τάμνω τάμνομαι	P10 P10		(ἔτεμον (ἐτεμόμην	A05) A05)	τέτμημαι PF1
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τμήγω P24

According to Ch., a root aorist *ἔ-τεμε-(τ) must be reconstructed from which the thematic aorist originated (via 3p ἔ-τεμ-ον(τ)). The pr. originally had the zero grade. on the basis of this distribution, the dialectal spread, with generalization of one of the two grades, can be explained, as in Forssman (1966) 5-14. The *e*-grade in the aor. is preserved only in Attic. The *o*-vocalism in the Ael. aor. is due to ἔτορον, ἔτροπον etc.

τένδω 'gnaw (at)'

*tend-

τένδω	P03/P24
Hes 1 †	

RVS

τένδω	P03/P24
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¹¹⁰¹ Pi. I. 6.22 τέτμηθ' codd., corr. Schroeder τέτμανθ'.

¹¹⁰² 28B4, r. 2 DK ἀποτμήξει.

¹¹⁰³ Il. 18.34 ἀποτμήξειε Zen. vulg.: ἀπαμήσειε Ar. T. V14.

¹¹⁰⁴ Only 3p in -ev.

τέρπω 'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'

*terp-

τέρπω H 10	P03	τέρψω S	F1	ἔτερψα hH / Hes (sj)	A07
τέρπομαι H 56	P03	τέρψομαι H 1	F1	ἐτερψάμην H 2 (sj; ptc); hH (opt= ind/v1 ¹¹⁰⁵) [+ E (sj) †]	A07
				ἐταρπόμεν H 3 (sj) †	A04
				(ἐ)τεταρπόμεν H 8 †	A06
				ἐτάρπην H 13 † ¹¹⁰⁶	A10
				ἐτράπην H 3 (sj) ¹¹⁰⁷ †	A10
				(ἐ)τάρφθην H 4; Alc m †	A11
				ἐτέρφθην H 3	A11

RVS

(τέρπομαι	P03)	ἐταρπόμεν	A04
		ἐτεταρπόμεν	A06
		ἐτράπην	A10

The pr. and sigmatic aor. are parallel developments to the Skt. forms, according to Fr. and Ch. (*q.v.*). Aor. ἐτράπην is older than ἐτάρπην, which is formed after τέρπομαι or ἐ(τε)ταρπόμεν.

τέρσω 'dry'

*ters-

τέρσω Hsch ¹¹⁰⁸	P03		
τέρσομαι H 4 †	P03	ἐτερράμην Hsch	A07a

¹¹⁰⁵ HAp. 153 τέρψαίτο; τέρψαντο E.

¹¹⁰⁶ Sj. with metathesis: τραπέομεν.

¹¹⁰⁷ In all three instances Gehring gives τραπέομεν where the OCT edition gives τραπέομεν (without *v.l.*). One formula.

¹¹⁰⁸ A Homeric aor. (ἐ)τέρσῃνα is derived from a pr. *τερσαίνω, which is secondary.

ἐτέρσσην A10
H 2 (inf; ptc) †

RIVS

τέρσομαι P03

The *e*-grade in ἐτέρσσην must be young.

τεταγ- 'seize'

(ἐτέρσσην A10)

**th₂g-*

(ἐ)τέταγον A06
H 2 (ptc) †

RIVS

ἐτέταγον A06

τετμείν 'find'

OIVS: **tem-* ?

[τέμω] P03
H 1¹¹⁰⁹ †

ἔτετμον A06
H 8 [+ Hes 1 †]

RIVS

[τέμω] P03

ἔτετμον A06

The reduplicated aor. could have lost a laryngeal (see εὐρίσκω) so that it is now connected to the *sef* root of τάμνω (Beckwith 1994, 24-30); semantically, however, this is problematic.

τετραίνω 'bore through, pierce'

terh₁-*/trēh₁-*

τετραίνω P17 τετρανέω F2
A (συν-) ¹¹¹⁰ Hdt (δια-); *inscr*
(IV BC)

(ἐ)τέτερηνα A07
H 3

ἔτερησα A07
Ar (ptc)

ἐτετερηνάμην A07 τέτρημαι PF1
Ar (δια-/dial.) A (=cj¹¹¹¹); Hdt

¹¹⁰⁹ *Il.* 13.707 τέμει; it is uncertain whether this form belongs to this root (Ch.).

¹¹¹⁰ Younger presents: τιτρώω, τίτρημι. Ch.: all pr. are Greek innovations (on the basis of pf.); τετραίνω is the basis of fut. and aor. But the chronology does not seem to support this view. Related to τείρω, τορπείν, *q.v.*

¹¹¹¹ A. Ag. 868 τέτρηται Ahrens; τέτρωται F Tr.

RIVS

The whole paradigm is based on the pf. (Fr./Ch.).

τεύχω 'make, make ready'

**dheugh-*

τεύχω	P03	τεύξω	F1	ἔτευξα	A07	τέτευχα	PF2
H 18		H 9		H 22		H 1 (ptc); Ar	
τετύσχω	P22/P29			ἐτέτυκον	A06	θεθυγῆώς	PF1
Hsch (ptc)				H 2 (inf) †		Myc (ptc) ¹¹¹² †	
τεύχομαι	P03	τεύξομαι	F1	ἔτευξάμην	A07	τέτευγμαι	PF2
H 1 †		H 2 [+ A †]		<i>hH</i> (inf) †		H 8 ¹¹¹³	
τιτύσκομαι	P22	τετεύξομαι	F3	ἐτετυκόμην	A06	τέτυγμαι	PF1
H 17 †		H 4 †		H 11 †		H 81	
τετύσκομαι						[τέτευχῆμαι	PF2]
Hsch P22/P29						H 1 (inf) ¹¹¹⁴ †	
				ἐτύχθην	A11		
				H 17			

RIVS

τεύχω	P03			ἔτευξα	A07	(τέτ(ο)υχα	PF1/PF2)
				ἐτέτυκον	A06		
(τεύχομαι	P03)			ἐτετυκόμην	A06	τέτυγμαι	PF1
τιτύσκομαι	P22						

The perfect active originally had a passive meaning, which must be old.

τήκω 'melt; dissolve'

**teh₂-k-*

τήκω	P24	τήξω	F1	ἔτηξα	A07	τέτηκα	PF2
H 1		E (ἐκ/tm) †		H 1 (κατ-); Hdt (ptc)		H 1	
τήκομαι	P24						
H 7							

¹¹¹² Myc. KN Ld 871 *te-tu-ko-wo-a*; PY Sa 682 *te-tu-ko-wo-a₂*, θεθυγῆος points to θέθουχα (cf. Myc. *nomen actionis to-u-ka*, θουχᾶ 'finishing'); medio-passive meaning, just as the ptc. τετευγώς in H.

¹¹¹³ + Hes.: only 3p, pf. and plq.

¹¹¹⁴ *Od.* 22.104 τετευχῆσθαι as if from *τευχέομαι.

[τακήσομαι]	F6	ἐτάκην (ᾱ)	A10
Anacreont. ¹¹¹⁵		A (opt/έκ-); S (ptc);	
		Hdt (ᾱπ-) E (sj)	
		† ¹¹¹⁶	
		ἐτήχθην	A11
		E (ptc/συν-) †	

RIVS

τήκω P24 (τέτηκα PF2)

τήκομαι P24

Originally the -κ- did not belong to the root (see the etymology given by Fr./Ch.).

τίθημι 'place; put in a certain condition, make' **dh_{eh}-*

τίθημι	P02	θήσω	F1	ἔθηκα	A02	τέθεικα	PF4
H 17		H 28		Myc ¹¹¹⁷ ; H 218		Hes (vl); E (vl) ¹¹¹⁸ †	
τιθέω	P04			ἔθε-μεν	A01		
H 50				H 117 ¹¹¹⁹			
τίθεσκον	P23						
Hes †							
τίθεμαι	P02	θήσομαι	F1	ἐθέμην	A01	τέθειμαι	PF2
H 13		H 10		H 92		A (inf/>cj ¹¹²⁰) †	
		τεθήσομαι	F7	(ἐ)θηκάμην	A02		
		E		H 2; Hes/hH (ὑπ-ε-);			
				Alc (lac ¹¹²¹)			
				ἐτέθην	A11		
				H 1 (ptc/ᾱμφι-);			
				IG ¹¹²² ; Pi (ptc); Hdt			

RIVS

τίθημι P02 ἔθηκα A02

		ἔθε-μεν	A01
τίθεμαι	P02	ἐθέμην	A01
For τίθημι, cf. Skt. <i>dádhami</i> , Av. <i>daḍami</i> (with <i>e</i> -RD); for ἔθηκα, cf. Lat. <i>fēcīt</i> (old Lat. <i>fēced</i>); for M. ἔθετο, cf. Skt. <i>ádhitā</i> . For more parallels see Fr./Ch.			

τίκτω 'bring forth, beget'

OIVS: **tek-*

τίκτω ¹¹²³	P04	τέξω	F1	ἔτεκον	A05	τέτοκα	PF1
H 19		H 1 (vl ¹¹²⁴); Hes		H 82		Hes (vl ¹¹²⁵ ; ptc); Hdt	
				ἔτεξα	A07		
				Hes (sj) ¹¹²⁶			
τίκτομαι	P04	τέξομαι	F1	(ἐ)τεκόμην	A05	τέτεγμαι	PF2
A †		H 1		H 24; E		Alc (ptc/=cj ¹¹²⁷) †	
		τεκοῦμαι	F2/F8	ἐτεξάμην	A07		
		hH (inf) †		Hes (inf/vl ¹¹²⁸) †			

RIVS

τίκτω P04 ἔτεκον A05 τέτοκα PF1
ἐτεκόμην A05

τίνω 'pay; M. punish'

**k^wi-*

τίνω ¹¹²⁹	P11	τείσω / τίσω	F1	ἔτεισα / ἔτισα	A07
H 10 (inf); Sol		H 7		H 3	
τείω	P03				
inscr (Arc. IV BC)					
(ipn/ᾱπο-) ¹¹³⁰ †					
τίνῃμι	P06				
inscr (Cret. V BC)					
(ipn/ᾱπο-); id. (IV BC) (inf/ᾱπο-) ¹¹³¹ †					

¹¹²³ I do not include A11 ἐτέχθην, [E.] *Fr. Dan.* 1132.44 (as this work is probably not by Euripides). It also occurs in the *Anacreontea*, which is a heterogeneous collection of poems.

¹¹²⁴ *H. Od.* 11.249 τέξεις: τέξαι Zenodotus (κακῶς) ε, γρ Br.

¹¹²⁵ Hes. *Th.* 308 ἐτέκετο: v.l. τέτοκε (not in a.c. OCT).

¹¹²⁶ Hes. *Fr. dubium* 343.8 τέξῃ + Ar. (sj./έν-/ν.ι.) *L.* 553 ἐντέξῃ B: ἐντέξῃ RΓC: ἐνστάξῃ Hirschig. †

¹¹²⁷ Alc. 85 Bergk (343 Voigt) τετυγμέναις (vill. τετυσμέναις H: τετυκμέναις BFI). Bergk nor Voigt mention a cj. τετεγμέναις, cited by Veitch.

¹¹²⁸ Hes. *Th.* 889 τέξασθαι: v.l. τέξασθαι (not in a.c. OCT).

¹¹²⁹ East-Ionic (ι), Attic (ι).

¹¹³⁰ Inscr. Schwyzer 656.43 ᾱποτειέτω.

¹¹³¹ *GDI* 5100.11 ᾱποτεινῶ; *SEG* 1.410.9 ᾱποτινόμεν (IV BC)

¹¹¹⁵ The poems known as *Anacreontea* are from various dates.

¹¹¹⁶ Alc. F8.4 has τάκην. [], which may belong here.

¹¹¹⁷ Myc. PY Ta 711 *te-ke*, θῆκε; MY Ue 661 *jo-po-ro-te-ke*, ja προθήκε.

¹¹¹⁸ Hes. *Th.* 974 ἔθηκε kS: ἵηκε Π32: τέθηκε (sive τε θ.) b: τέθεικε a; *E. El.* ἔθηκε Haupt, Wackernagel: τέθεικε L.

¹¹¹⁹ One 3s appears in a Boeotian inscription, which can be dated around 500 BC: ἀνέθῃ. See Forssman (1968) 7-14.

¹¹²⁰ A. *Fr.* 342 τίθεσθαι Cobet: τεθείσθαι Pollux: γε κείσθαι Herw.

¹¹²¹ Alc. G6.5 ἵθηκαμε[possibly medium. Inc. Lesb. 30.4 Voigt is completed to a form ἐθή]κατο.

¹¹²² *IG* 14.862 ἐθέθην (Cumae VI BC).

τίνυμαι	P06	τείσομαι / τίσομαι	ἐτεισάμην /	
H 6 ¹¹³²		H 5	F1 ἐτίσάμην	A07
			H 22	

τίνομαι P11
Hes (lac¹¹³³); Thgn

RIVS

τείω	P03	ἔτεισα	A07	
τίνυμι	P06			
τίνυμαι	P06	ἐτεισάμην	A07	

For pr. cf. Skt. *cinoti*, *cinute*, and *cáyate* (τείω, which may also be based on the aor. ἔτεισα). Τίνω (< *τινϜ-ω) is a thematization of τίνυ-μι. Attic inscriptions have only ἔτεισα, -άμην; ἔτισα is due to itacism and to the influence of the pr. τίνω and of τίω, τῆμή

τιτρώσχω 'wound'

OIVS: *terh₃-

τρώω	P03/P19	τρώσω	F1	ἔτρωσα	A07
H 1 †		Thgn		H 3 (sj); A (inf/	
				dub ¹¹³⁴); Pi	
				ἐτρώωσα	A07
				inscr (Crete VI/V	
				BC) (ptc; sj) † ¹¹³⁵	
τιτρώσκομαι	P22	τρώσομαι	F1	τέτρωμαι	PF1
Hdt †		H 1 (inf) †		A (fl ¹¹³⁶); Pi (ptc); E	
				ἐτρώθην	A11
				E (ptc) †	

RIVS

(ἔτρωσα A07)

The whole verbal system is based on a root τρω-, which may be original in the pf. (classical period) or in the verbal adjective τρωτός (H.). The vocalism in the aor. ἔτρωσα must be young; one would expect *ἔτέροσα > *ἐτόρεσα (cf. ἐλόεσα, ἐστόρεσα). The root *terh₃- is related to τείρω, τετραίνω, τορεῖν.

¹¹³² Some editors choose for τίνυμαι in some authors (Hes., Thgn.).

¹¹³³ Hes. Fr. 30.19 ἀπε]τινεθ' (-ετο).

¹¹³⁴ A. Fr. 44 τρώσαι (suspect).

¹¹³⁵ Inscr. Cret. I X 2.1 en 9 (Eltynia, VI/V BC): τρώση εν τρωωσάντων.

¹¹³⁶ A. Ag. 868 τέτρωται F Tr: τέτρηται Ahrens. Τέτρωται makes no sense.

τίω 'honour'

*k^weih₂-

τίω ¹¹³⁷	P03/P19	τίσω	F1	ἔτισα	A07
H 33		H 4 †		H 9	
τίεσκον	P23				
H 3 †					
τίομαι	P03/P19			τέτιμαι	PF1
H 11				H 4 (ptc) ¹¹³⁸	
κ ^w έγαμι	P01				
Myc ¹¹³⁹ (ptc) †					
τιεσκόμην	P23				
H 1 †					

RIVS

τίω	P03/P19			τέτιμαι	PF1
τίομαι	P03/P19				
κ ^w έγαμι	P01				

The aorist is based on a root τι- (*k^wih₂-), which is old in the pf.

τλη- 'suffer, dare'

*telh₂-/*tleh₂-

ἔτλην	A01	τέτληκα	PF4
H 56		H 4 ¹¹⁴⁰	
ἐτάλασσα	A07	τέτλη-	PF1
H 3 †		H 19	
ἐτέλασσα	A07		
Hsch (inf) †			

τλήσομαι F1
H 5

RIVS

ἔτλην	A01		
ἐτέλασσα	A07	τέτλη-	PF1

¹¹³⁷ Gehring includes a number of compounds with the prefix ἀπο- under this lemma. LSJ and the Dutch Homeric dictionary by Mehler (1919) include it under ἀποτίω, as I do.

¹¹³⁸ + Hes. (ptc) en Emped. (ptc) †.

¹¹³⁹ Myc. PY Eb 294; Ep 704 *qe-ja-me-no* possibly belongs to this root: κ^wεγάμενος 'reverend' (title of a priest).

¹¹⁴⁰ The perfect often has present sense.

The sigmatic aor. with *e*-vocalism must be older than ἐτάλασσα. The sigmatic aorist may be a substitute for the root aorist (Harðarson 1993, 215 ff. and Ruijgh 1998, 222-3). Frisk, on the other hand, thinks ἔτλην is secondary after ἔστην.

τορεῖν 'bore through'

*terh₃-

τορέω	P27/P29	τορήσω	F1	ἔτορον	A05
hH (ptc/άντι-)†		hH (ptc/άντι-)†		H 1 †	
		τετορήσω	F3/F9	ἐτόρησα	A08
		Ar †		H 2 (άντι-)†	
				ἐτετόρησα	A08/A06
				hH (ptc) †	
				(ἐ)τέτορον	A06
				Hsch	

RIVS

ἔτορον A05

Related to τιτρώσκω (*terh₃-).

τραπέω 'tread grapes'

*trep-

τραπέω	P29
H 2 ¹¹⁴¹	
τραπέομαι	P29
Hsch	
τροπέομαι	
Hsch ¹¹⁴²	P27/P29
RIVS	
τραπέω	P29

τρέμω 'tremble'

*trem-

τρέμω	P03
H 4	

τρομέω P27

H 8

τρόμεσκον P23

Hes †

τρομέεσκον P23

H 1 (ύπο-)†

τρομέομαι P27

H 4

RIVS

τρέμω P03

τρομέω P27

τρομέομαι P27

*tr-em- is cognate with τρέω (*tr-es-).

τρέπω 'turn'

OIVS *trep- / *trek^w-

τρέπω	P03	τρέψω	F1	ἔτρεψα	A07	τέτροφα	PF3
H 11		H 3		H 19		S (άνα-); Ar	
τράπω	P03			ἔτραπον	A04		
Hdt (v1 ¹¹⁴³) †				H 14			
τρέπεσκον	P23			ἔτροπον	A04		
Hdt †				Alc ¹¹⁴⁴ †			
τρέπομαι	P03	τρέψομαι	F1	ἔτρεψάμην	A07	τέτραμμαι	PF1
H 9		A (προ-/v1 ¹¹⁴⁵); S		H 2 (ptc); hH		H 15	
				(v1 ¹¹⁴⁶); A (lac); Hdt			
τράπομαι	P03	τράψομαι	F1	ἐτραπόμην	A04	τετράφ-αται	PF3
Hdt †		Hdt (ἐπι-/v1 ¹¹⁴⁷) †		H 26		H 1 (ἐπι-); Thgn †	
		τετράψομαι	F3				
		Hsch					
				ἐτράπην	A10		
				A (ptc; inf/άνα-); S			
				(sj)			

¹¹⁴¹ Od. 7.125 τραπέουσι; Il. 10.421 ἐπιτραπέουσι + Hes. Sc. 301 τράπειον + Anan. 5.4 τραπέωσι †. Schwyzer: denominative or deverbative 'Nebenform', cat. 7 g (p. 720 μάχομαι - μαχέομαι e.d.); Ch: présent itératif.

¹¹⁴² Possibly an Aeolism with -po- from vocalic *r.

¹¹⁴³ See Stork's index on Hdt. s.v. τρέπω, ἐκτράπω and ἐπιτράπω.

¹¹⁴⁴ With the Aeolic development of *-r-.

¹¹⁴⁵ A. Pr. 990 προτρέψεται: v.l. προστρέψεται not in OCT.

¹¹⁴⁶ HCer. 203 -ουσι' ἐτρέψατο: -ουσα τρέψατο M, corr. Voss; A. Fr. 132c Radt ἐτ[ρέ]ψατο.

¹¹⁴⁷ Hdt. 3.155.6 ἐπιτρέπονται: v.l. ἐπιτράπονται aP.

ἐτρέφην A10
 Hdt (ptc/vl¹¹⁴⁸) †
 ἐτρέφθην A11
 H 1 (inf); Hdt (ptc/
 vl¹¹⁴⁹; ptc/ἐπι-) †
 ἐτρέφθην A11
 Hes (ptc); Thgn (sj);
 E †

τροπέω P27
 H 4 [+ hH (ptc/
 περι-) †]
 τροπέομαι P27
 Mys (ptc)¹¹⁵⁰ †

τροπάω P26
 H 4 (ἀπο-; ptc) †
 τροπάομαι P26
 H 5 †
 τροπάσκειτο P23
 H 1 †

τροπάομαι P26
 H 1 (ipn/vl¹¹⁵¹) †

τραπέω P29
 H 1 (ἐπι-) †¹¹⁵²

RIVS

τρέπω P03

τρέπομαι P03

ἔτρεψα A07
 ἔτρα/οπον A04
 ἐτρεψάμην A07 τέτραμμαι PF1
 ἐτραπόμην A04

¹¹⁴⁸ Hdt. 4.12.3 τραφθέντες: τραφέντες C: στραφέντες d; 9.56.2 τραφθέντες: στραφέντες C: τραφέντες RSV.

¹¹⁴⁹ See previous note.

¹¹⁵⁰ Mys. PY Eq 213 *to-ro-qe-jo-me-no*, τροκ^w εἰόμενος.

¹¹⁵¹ H. II. 15.666 τροπάσθε: v.l. τροπάσθε bfgih V1 V14 V16 al.

¹¹⁵² H. II. 10.421. This is probably not the same verb as *Od.* 7.125 τραπέουσιν 'tread grapes', see Ch. 5.v.

τροπέω P27

τροπάω P26

τροπάομαι P26

Τρέπω, like τρέφω, had already a well developed IVS in an early stage, which makes it difficult to determine which part is old.

τρέφω 'thicken; cause to grow; feed, rear' *d^hreb^h.

τρέφω	P03	θρέψω	F1	ἔθρεψα	A07	τέτροφα	PF1
H 31		hH		H 16		H 1	
τράφω ¹¹⁵³	P03			ἔτραφον	A04		
Alcm				H 8 ¹¹⁵⁴			
τράπω	P03						
LGort 3.49 (inf) †							
τρέφομαι	P03			ἐθρεψάμην	A07	τέτραμμαι	PF1
H 6				H 1 (opt); Hes (inf/		A (ptc); E	

ἐν-); A

ἐτρέφην A10
 H 8

ἐθρέφθην A11
 Hes
 ἐθράφθην A11
inscr (Eretria VI
 BC)¹¹⁵⁵ †

RIVS

τρέφω	P03	ἔθρεψα	A07	τέτροφα	PF1
		ἔτραφον	A04		
τρέφομαι	P03	ἐθρεψάμην	A07		
		ἐτράφην	A10		

¹¹⁵³ Doric: also in Pi., Ar. (imitating Megarian dialect) and *LGort*.

¹¹⁵⁴ + Hes. Th. 480 τραφόμεν / τρεφόμεν †. The Homeric forms seem to have a passive meaning. They belong to τρέφομαι, τέτροφα as ἔδρακον to δέρκομαι, δέδορκα (LSJ). Veitch sees Pi. N. 3.53 as an aor., but this may be an ipf. of Doric τράφω.

¹¹⁵⁵ *IG* 12(9).286 (Eretria, VI BC)

τρέχω 'run'

*d^hreg^h-

τρέχω	P03	ἔθρεξα	A07
H 4		H 1 (ptc/ἐπι-); E	
τράχω	P03		
Pi (ptc) †			
θρέξασκον	P23		
H 2 †			
		θρέξομαι	F1
		Ar (cp)	
		θραξοῦμαι	F4
		Hsch	

τρωχάω P26
H 3 †

τροχάω P26
H 1 (v1¹¹⁵⁶) †

RIVS

τρέχω P03 (ἔθρεξα A07)

τρωχάω P26

τροχάω P26

τρέω 'flee from fear'

*tres-

τρέω	P03	ἔτρεσα	A07
H 5		H 14	
		ἔτρεσσα	A07
		H 5	

RIVS

τρέω P03 ἔτρε(σ)σα A07

For the thematic present cf. Skt. *trāsati*. From *tr-es- (root enlargement), cf. τρέμω.

τριβω 'rub; wear out'

*tr-i(H)-b/g^w-?

τριβω	P03/P24	τρίψω	F1	ἔτριψα	A07	τέτριφα	PF3
H 7 (δια-; inf); Hes		H 1 (ἀπο-); S		H 2 (inf; ptc/δια-);		Ar (ἐπι-)	
				Thgn (δια-); Ar (ptc)			
τριβομαι	P03/P24	τρίψομαι	F1			τέτριμμα	PF1
H 1 (ipn); Thgn		Ar (ἐπι-/>cj ¹¹⁵⁷)				A (ptc); Hdt ¹¹⁵⁸	
(ptc); A (προσ-; inf);							
Hdt (sj)							
		τετρίψομαι	F3				
		Ar (ἐπι-/>cj ¹¹⁵⁹)					
		τριβήσομαι	F6	ἐτριβην (ῖ)	A10		
		S (ἐκ-).†		Hdt (inf/cp/v1 ¹¹⁶⁰);			
				Ar (cp)			

RIVS

(τριβω P03/P24) (ἔτριψα A07)

(τριβομαι P03/P24)

The *Ablaut* of this verb (ῖ : ῖ) is secondary, based on the model of (ᾱ : ᾱ < eh₂ : h₂); see Ruijgh (1976).

τρώω / τρύχω 'wear out, distress'

*tr-u(H)-g^h-?

τρώω	P03/P19	τρώσω	F1	ἔτρώσα	A07		
S (inf/ἀπο-) †		A †		Adesp. (sj) † ¹¹⁶¹			
τρώομαι	P03/P19					τέτρωμαι	PF2
S (ἀπο-) †						Sim	
τρώχω	P24	τρώξω	F1				
H 6		H 1 (ptc) †					
τρώχεσκον	P23						
Hes (lac ¹¹⁶²) †							
τρώχομαι	P24						
H 3 (sj; ptc); Sol							

¹¹⁵⁷ Ar. *Pax* 246 ἐπιτρίψεσθ' codd.; ἐπιτετρίψεται corr. Elmsley.

¹¹⁵⁸ Hdt. has a Ionic 3p: τετρίφεται.

¹¹⁵⁹ Ar. *Pax* 246 ἐπιτρίψεσθ' codd.; ἐπιτετρίψεται corr. Elmsley.

¹¹⁶⁰ Hdt. 7.120.2 διατριβήναι tell.: ἐπιτριβήναι E.

¹¹⁶¹ Fatouros gives Adesp 944.3 τρώση.

¹¹⁶² Hes. *Fr.* 204.128 τρώχεσκεν.

¹¹⁵⁶ *Od.* 15.451 τρωχῶντα: τροχῶντα.

RIVS

τρῶω P03/P19

τρῶομαι P03/P19

τέτρῶμαι PF2

(τρῶχω P24)

(τρῶχομαι P24)

The present τρῶχω is of the τρῖβω type described by Ruijgh (1976).

τρώγω 'gnaw, eat'

*troh₂g- ?

τρώγω P03

ἔτραγον A04

H 1 (inf); Sol

Ar (cp)

τρώγομαι P03

τρώξομαι

F1

τέτρωγμα PF2

Hdt †

Ar

Ar (δια-)

RIVS

τρώγω P03

τυγχάνω 'happen to be; succeed; hit upon'

*d^heu^gh-

τυγχάνω P16

ἔτυχον A04

τέτευχα PF2

H 2

H 20

Hdt †

θύσχω P21

ἐτύχησα A08

τετύχηκα PF6

Hsch (έν-) †

H 9 [+ Hes †]

H 2 †

τεύξομαι

F1

H 2

RIVS

(τυγχάνω P16)

ἔτυχον A04

τεύξομαι

F1

Related to τεύχω.

τύπτω 'beat, strike'

*teup-

τύπτω P19

τύψω

F1

(ἔ)τυψα A07

H 16

A (inf/=cj¹¹⁶³) †

H 17 (προ-ε-); A

τυπτήσω

F9

ἔτυπον A04

Ar

E †

τύπτομαι P19

[τύψομαι F1]

ἐτυψάμην A07

τέτυμμαι PF1

H 2 (ptc); Sa (ipv/

Hdt (ἀπο-/fl¹¹⁶⁴) †Hdt (sj/ἀπο-/vl¹¹⁶⁵);

H 1 (ptc); Hdt (inf)

κατ-); Hdt

inscr (Halic. IV

BC) (κατα-) ¹¹⁶⁶ †

τυπτήσομαι F9

Ar

ἐτύπην A10

H 10

[ἐτύφθην] A11

A (=cj¹¹⁶⁷) †

RIVS

τύπτω P19

(ἔτυψα A07)

τύπτομαι P19

ἐτύπην A10

The zero grade of the aor. ἔτυψα must be young.

τύφω 'raise smoke, burn'

*d^huH-b^h- ?

τύφω P24

ἔθυψα A07

A (vl¹¹⁶⁸); S

Hsch (inf)

τύφομαι P24

[τέθυμμαι PF1]

A (ptc/vl¹¹⁶⁹); E †A (ptc)¹¹⁷⁰ †

ἐτύφην (ϋ) A10

Ar (sj/ἐπι-)

RIVS

τύφω P24

τύφομαι P24

Fr.: all non-present forms have been derived from the pr.

¹¹⁶³ A. Pr. 693 ψύχειν: τύπειν Wil. Improbable conjecture.¹¹⁶⁴ Hdt. 2.40.4 ἀποτόπονται R: -ονται.¹¹⁶⁵ See previous note.¹¹⁶⁶ SEG 4.190 κατετύψατο (Halicarnassus, IV BC).¹¹⁶⁷ A. Ag. 133 προτυπέν: προτυφθέν Wil. (not in a.c. West). I see no good reason for this conjecture.¹¹⁶⁸ A. Ch. 87 τί φῶ Ahr.: τύφω δὲ M: τύμφω m.¹¹⁶⁹ A. Se. 222 στρατεύμ' ἀπτόμενον (τυφόμενον M; στρατὸν τυφ. Mein.).¹¹⁷⁰ Veitch: A. Su. 186 τεθυμμένος (thus cited in Veitch; not in (a.c. of) modern editions).

ὕω 'rain'

*seu(H)-

ὕω (ṽ)	P03/P19	ṽσω (ṽ)	F1	ṽσα	A07
H 2		Ar		Pi	
ṽομαι (ṽ)	P03/P19	ṽσομαι (ṽ)	F1		
H 1 (ptc); Hdt †		Hdt (vl) † ¹¹⁷¹			
				ṽσθην	A11
				Hdt †	

RIVS

ὕω (ṽ) P03/19

Passive ṽομαι is probably young.

φαγεῖν 'eat, devour'

*b^hh₂g-ἔφαγον
H 24

A04

RIVS

ἔφαγον
A04

φαίνω 'bring to light; give light'

*b^hh₂-en-

φαίνω	P19	φανῶ	F2	ἔφηνα	A07	πέφηνα	PF2
H 20		[H 1 (ἐκ-)?] hH (inf/	H 8			Alc ¹¹⁷³	
		ἀμ-); A ¹¹⁷²					
φάνεσκον	P23						
H 4 [+ Hes †] ¹¹⁷⁴							
φαίνομαι	P19	φανοῦμαι	F2	ἐφηνάμην	A07	πέφασμαι	PF1
H 73		H 1 (inf); A		Pi (cp); S (inf)		H 4	
φαινεσκόμην	P23						
H 1 †							
		φανήσομαι	F6	ἐφάνην	A10		
		A		H 66			

¹¹⁷¹ Hdt. 2.14.1 γε ὕ + εται C; γεύσεται RSV¹¹⁷² The Homeric form has a long ᾱ; most later forms have a short ᾱ. Perhaps the Homeric form is a contraction from a future of φαεῖνω (denominative of φαεινός): *φαενῶ. E. Ba. 527 and Ar. Eq. 300 have a long ᾱ as well, but both have νν.//¹¹⁷³ Alc. πέφαννε; Xe. πεφῆνασι; etc.¹¹⁷⁴ Veitch reconstructs an aor. A. ἔφانون to account for this form; others (index Hes.) take it as a derivation from ἐφάνην.ἐφάνθην
A

A11

πεφήσομαι
H 1 †

F3

πέφη
Hsch¹¹⁷⁵

A10

RIVS

φαίνω
P19ἔφηνα
A07φαίνομαι
P19ἐφάνην
A10

The root of this verb *b^heh₂- can be found in πεφήσομαι and in φημί 'declare, say'. With a nasal suffix one gets *b^hh₂-én- > φαν-; *φάω has the same root with a suffix -eu-. The -σ- in πέφασμαι is young.

*φάω¹¹⁷⁶ 'shine' + πιφάύσκω 'make manifest, tell of' *b^hh₂-u-

φάω	P03/(A04)	(ἔ)φάον	A04/(P03)
H 1 † ¹¹⁷⁷		H 1 † ¹¹⁷⁸	
φαύω	P03		
Hsch			
φαέθω	P24		
H 5 (ptc); Hsch			
πιφάύσκω	P22		
H 8 ¹¹⁷⁹			
φάύσκω	P21		
Hdt (ptc/δια-/vl) ¹¹⁸⁰			
†			
πιφάύσκομαι	P22	ἐφαεσάμην	A07
H 12		Hsch (inf)	
RIVS			
φαέθω	P24	ἔφαον	A04

¹¹⁷⁵ πέφη· ἐφάνη (ἢ πεφύκασι). Artificial intr. aor., modelled after βῆ· βήσεται etc. on fut. πεφήσεται (Fr./Ch.).¹¹⁷⁶ Φαεῖνω has a derived verbal stem φαφεv-, cf. ἀλε(φ)εῖνω, ἐρε(φ)εῖνω.¹¹⁷⁷ H. Od. 14.502 φάε is usually seen as a thematic aor. Later forms may point to an ipf.: Arat. 607 φάουσαι (in stead of φαοῦσαι) and Hsch. φῶντα· λάμποντα. A pr. φαύω in various lexica (EM etc.).¹¹⁷⁸ See previous note.¹¹⁷⁹ There are often νν.//. πιφασκ-.¹¹⁸⁰ Hdt. 3.86.1 διαφωσκούση: διαφασκούση D: διαφασκούση RSV; and 9.45.2 διαφασκούση Hude: διαφασκούση A¹B Lex. Vind. 51: διαφωσκούση.

πιφάσκω P22

πιφάσκομαι P22

Stem **b^hh₂-u-*; the same root as φαίνω and φημί. I regard φάε as an aor., as is customary.

φέβομαι 'to be put to flight'

**b^heg^w-*

φέβομαι P03

H 12 †

φοβέω P27 φοβήσω F1 ἐφόβησα A07

H 4

E †

H 11

φοβέεσκον P23

Hes Sc †

φοβέομαι P27 φοβήσομαι F1

H 10/11

H 1 †

πεφόβημαι PF2

H 4

ἐφοβήθην A11

H 10

RIVS

φέβομαι P03

φοβέω P27

φοβέομαι P27

φείδομαι 'spare'

**b^heid-*

φείδομαι P03 φείσομαι F1 (ἐ)φεισάμην A07

H 3 (ipn; ptc); Alc

Arch (lac/vl¹¹⁸¹); ArH 1¹¹⁸²; Sol

πεφιδήσομαι

πεφιδόμην A06

H 3 †

F3/F9

H 3 (opt; inf)¹¹⁸³ †

RIVS

φείδομαι P03

ἐφεισάμην A07

πεφιδόμην A06

¹¹⁸¹ Arch. 196a, 19 West π[εί]σομαι: φ[εί]σομαι Rea.

¹¹⁸² Chantraine (1958) 1.415: 'vouloir conserver (quelque chose)'.

¹¹⁸³ Chantraine (1958) 1.415: 'épargner un adversaire'.

φέρβω 'feed'

PO: **b^her-g^w-*

φέρβω P03

Hes (inf; ptc) / *hH*

φέρβομαι P03

hH (vl); A (vl);P1¹¹⁸⁵

πέφορβα PF1

*hH*¹¹⁸⁴ †

φορβέω P27

hH (ἐπι-)¹¹⁸⁶ †

RIVS

φέρβω P03

φέρβομαι P03

φέρω 'bear, carry; bring'

**b^her-*

φέρω P03

Myc; H 297¹¹⁸⁷

ἔφερσεν A07/A09

Hsch

φέρμι P01

H 1 (ipn) †

φέρρημι P29

H 1 (=cj¹¹⁸⁸) †

φέρεσκον P23

H 2 †

φάρω P03

inscr (Locris V BC)(inf)¹¹⁸⁹

φέρομαι P03

H 51

φορέω P27 φορήσω F1 (ἐ)φόρησα A07

H 37

Ar

H 1; Hdt (cp)

¹¹⁸⁴ *HMerc.* 105 ἐπεφόρβει, plpf. from φέρβω or ipf. to ἐπιφορβέω.

¹¹⁸⁵ *HH.* 30.4 τάδε φέρβεται: τάδ' ἐκφέρβεται D (not in OCT). A. Ag. 1119 φέρματι MV: φέρβοντο FTr.

¹¹⁸⁶ See note to pf. πέφορβα.

¹¹⁸⁷ Myc. has *pe-re* (KN Od 562; PY Tn 316; Cc 1284; Sb 1314).

¹¹⁸⁸ Veitch mentions (*in fine*) a cj. *Od.* 19.111 φέρησι (Wolf etc.); this cj. is not mentioned in the a.c. in OCT.

¹¹⁸⁹ *IG* 9 (1).334.5, with α from ε before ρ, see Buck (1968) § 12 and *inscr.* nr. 50 (Delphi).

φόρημι P29

H 5 (inf)¹¹⁹⁰ †

φορέεσκον P23

H 7 †

φορέομαι P27 φορήσομαι F1

H 3 (cp); Sem (ptc); Hsch

Alc (Aeol)¹¹⁹¹;

Anacr

πεφόρημαι PF2

Pi [+ Hdt (ptc) †]

(ἐ)φορήθην A11

[Antigenes (ptc);]

Hdt (ἐξ-) ¹¹⁹²

RIVS

φέρω P03

φέρμι P01

φέρομαι P03

φορέω P27

φορέομαι P27

Φέρτε (*Il.* 9.171) could be easily explained as an apocopated ipv., but cf. Lat. *fer-te* (*fer-s*, *fer-t* etc.), Skt. 3s *bhārti* (see Fr. and Ch. and the literature cited there). There are also numerous thematic parallels; see Fr. and Ch.

φεύγω 'flee, avoid'

*b^heu_g-

φεύγω P03

H 80

φυγγάνω P16

Heracl (δια-); A

φεύγεσκον P23

H 1 [+ Hdt †]

φύγεσκον P23

H 1 †

ἔφυγον A04

H 108

πέφευγα PF2

H 2 (opt; ptc); A

πέφυζα PF5

H 4 (ptc) †

πεφύγων PF5

Alc (ptc)¹¹⁹³

φευζείω P28

E †

φεύξομαι F1

H 8

φευξοῦμαι F1/F2

E

πέφυγμα PF1

H 4 (ptc) †¹¹⁹⁴

RIVS

φεύγω P03

ἔφυγον A04

πέφυγμα PF1

Pf. πέφυγ- seems old because of its active meaning, but the zero grade must be young.

φημί 'say, affirm'

*b^heh₂-

φημί (φάω)

φήσω

F1

ἔφην A01/(P01)

P01/(A01)

H 2

H 340 [+19]¹¹⁹⁶

Myc; H 125

[+19]¹¹⁹⁵

φάσκον P23/P21

φασῶ

F4

ἔφησα A07

H 17¹¹⁹⁷Alcm †¹¹⁹⁸

Sim (sj); A (opt); Pi

φάμαι P01

φάσομαι

F1

ἐφάμην A01/P01

[πεφασμένος] PF1

H 2 †¹¹⁹⁹

Pi †

H 489¹²⁰⁰H 1¹²⁰¹

φάσκομαι P21

S †

RIVS

φημί P01

φάσκον P21

φάμαι P01

Φαν- (φαίνω < *b^hh₂-en-, and πε-φή-σεται) and φαF- (*φάω < *b^hh₂-eu-) belong to this same root *b^heh₂-.

¹¹⁹⁰ One (*Il.* 15.310) is an inf. with Aeolic ending, φορήμεναι, the others are φορήναι.

¹¹⁹¹ Alc., φορήμεθα.

¹¹⁹² Antigenes, early V BC, earlier than Hdt. but not in our corpus.

¹¹⁹³ Alc. *Fr.* 421.1 (147 Bergk) πεφύγων. LSJ and Hamm regard it as the Aeolic variant of pf. πεφευγώς; Hamm gives several examples of the thematic pf. ptc. in -ων in Lesbian poetry. Fatouros is alone in placing it among the aorists.

¹¹⁹⁴ Active meaning 'having escaped'.

¹¹⁹⁵ Myc. PY Ep 704 *pa-si*, φᾶσί. Sj. and opt. forms are listed in Gehring as pr., the 'past' as aor.

¹¹⁹⁶ Ip. also functions as aor.

¹¹⁹⁷ The ind. pr. does not occur before IV BC, we see only other modes and augmentless ipf.; but these are not confined to Ionic. In the middle we have *S. Ph.* 114 ἐφάσκει(ο).

¹¹⁹⁸ Doric future φασεῖς.

¹¹⁹⁹ Only *Od.* 10.562 φάσθε and 6.200 φάσθ'. The ipf. of this verb is generally regarded as an aorist, as are other modi than ind.

¹²⁰⁰ Ip. also functions as aor.

¹²⁰¹ Veitch: *Il.* 14.127 and *A. Pr.* 843: now under φαίνω.

φθάνω 'come or do first'

OIVS: **dhg^{wh}*-

φθάνω P11

ἔφθην A01

H 2¹²⁰²

H 23

φθάνω (ᾶ) P11

ἔφθασα A07

E

A (ptc); E (sj); Ar

(opt)

ψᾶέναι A01

Hsch (inf)¹²⁰³

φθήσομαι F1

H 1 †

RIVS

(φθάνω P11)

ἔφθην A01

ψᾶέναι A01

Φθάνω from *φθάνω, thematization from *φθάνωμι (*-νευμι), according to Schwyzler (1939) 1.698. See also Mayrhofer (1986-96), s.v. *dagh-*, who reconstructs **dhg^{wh}héumi*. The verb does not have a satisfactory etymology, but the combination nasal pr. - root aor. appears to be old.

φθείρω 'destroy'

**dhg^{wh}er-*

φθείρω P19

φθερῶ F2

ἔφθειρα A07/A03

ἔφθορα PF1

H 1¹²⁰⁴

A (δια-)

A (inf); S (opt); Hdt

H 1 (δια-)¹²⁰⁵

(δια-)

φθείρεσκον P23

φθέρσω F1

ἔφθερα A03

ἔφθορκα PF4

Hdt (δια-/v1)¹²⁰⁶ †

H 1 (δια-) †

inscr (Tegea IV

E (δια-) †

BC) (opt)¹²⁰⁷

φθαίρω P19

ἔφθορκα PF4

EM¹²⁰⁸

inscr (Arc. IV

BC)¹²⁰⁹ †

¹²⁰² Long vowel in epic poetry, short vowel in Attic. Sem. 1.11 is in *anceps* position; the Herodotean forms are possibly long: the dropping of the **f* with lengthening of the preceding syllable occurs in Ionic (and epic); in Attic it disappears without a trace.

¹²⁰³ Dialectal athematic infinitive: ψᾶέναι < *ψᾶ-σέν-αι (Ch.).

¹²⁰⁴ Arc. (inscr. IV BC) has φθήρω, which is the regular development from *φθερ-*j*ω. Hsch. gives ψείρει.

¹²⁰⁵ The Homeric form is passive in meaning.

¹²⁰⁶ Hdt. 1.36.1: v.l. διεφθείρεσκε D.

¹²⁰⁷ IG 5 (2).6.8 (Schwyzler 656, Tegea) φθέραι (opt.).

¹²⁰⁸ Doric form which retained the older zero grade.

¹²⁰⁹ Arcadic IG 5 (2).6.10 Tegea, IV BC.

φθείρομαι P19

φθεροῦμαι F2

ἐφθαρμαι PF1

H 1 (ipv); Hes

S (inf); Hdt (δια-);

A (ptc; ind/κατα-);

(ptc); Hdt (δια); E

E¹²¹⁰

S

ἐφρασαι PF1

Ib (δια-)¹²¹¹ †

φθαρήσομαι F6

ἐφθάρην A10

E (cp) †

A (ptc); Pi

φθαρέατο A13

Hdt (δια-/v1)¹²¹² †

RIVS

φθείρω P19

ἔφθερα A03

ἔφθορα PF1

φθείρομαι P19

Ruijgh (1998) 119-20 thinks the aor. ἔφθειρα was originally an alphathematic aor., based on ἔφθερα (attested in the Arc. opt.) with -ει- from aor. of the type ἔμεινα; cf. ἔκτεινα. An older form of pr. φθείρω could be Dor. φθαίρω, with zero grade (not in our corpus).

φθίνω 'decay, wane'

**dhg^{wh}i-*

φθίνω P11

φθίσω F1

(ἔ)φθισα A07

ἐφθιφώς PF1

H 9

H 4

H 4; A (ἀπ-ε-)¹²¹³Myc¹²¹⁴ †

φθίνω (ϊ) P11

ἔφθινα A07

A (sj; ind/ἀπο-); Pi

Hdt (ptc/κατα-/

v1)¹²¹⁵ †

φθίω P03

ἔφθιον A04

H 2 †¹²¹⁶H 2 †¹²¹⁷

φθείω P03/P29

Hsch

¹²¹⁰ E. An. 708 φθέρη as fut. in Veitch, as aor. sj. in the index.

¹²¹¹ Ib. 329: διέφρασαι παρὰ Ἰβύκῳ ἐστὶν ἐφθαρσαι (from Et. Gud., EM and Hdn.).

¹²¹² Hdt. 8.90.1 διεφθάρετο (plpf.); διεφθειρέατο P; διεφθαρέατο ad. Is διεφθαρέατο an A10 aor. (Veitch is not entirely certain), but with medial ending? Probably a false reading.

¹²¹³ Homer has ἐφθισα; rare in Trag. (lyric passages only): ἐφθίσα.

¹²¹⁴ Ruijgh drew my attention to a recent find in Thebes: *e-gi-ti-wo-e*, he-χ^{wh}τι-φόη(ς). This form, like *te-tu-ko-wo-a*, shows how originally 'active' perfects were replaced by middle ones.

¹²¹⁵ Hdt. 2.123.2 καταφθίναντος SV: καταφθίνοντος.

¹²¹⁶ The interpretations of Od. 2.368 φθίης and Il. 18.446 ἔφθιεν are uncertain: aor. or pr./ipf.? See, e.g., Chantraine (1958) 1.393.

¹²¹⁷ See previous note.

φθινύω	P08						
Hsch							
φθινύθω	P24						
H 14							
φθινύθεσκον	P23						
H 1 †							
φθίνομαι (ῖ)	P11	φθίσομαι	F1	ἐφθίμην	A01	ἐφθίμαι	PF1
A (ptc) †		H 4 †		H 31		H 2	
				ἐφθίθην	A11		
				H 4 †			
				ἐψίσθην	A11		
				Hsch			
<i>RIVS</i>							
(φθίνω	P11)			ἐφθίτσα	A07	ἐφθίφως	PF1
(φθίω	P03)			(ἐφθιον	A04)		
(φθείω	P03)						
φθινύθω	P24						

ἐφθίμην A01 ἐφθίμαι PF1
 Φθίνω from *φθίνω, thematization from *φθίνωμι (*-νευμι), cf. Skt. *kṣipōti*. Φθείω with *e*-grade is probably based on the aor. *ἐφθεισά/ἐφθίτσα (itacistic spelling in Homer, stimulated by pr. φθίνω); it is uncertain whether φθίω is indeed a pr.

φλέγω 'burn'				*b ^h leg-			
φλέγω	P03	φλέξω	F1	ἐφλεξα	A07		
H 3		H 1 (κατα-) †		Hes Sc (inf/κατα-);			
				A (ipv); Pi			
φλεγέθω	P24						
H 3							
φλέγομαι	P03						
H 1							
φλεγέθομαι	P24						
H (opt) 1 †							
				ἐφλέχθην	A11		
				Hes (opt) ¹²¹⁸ †			

RIVS

φλέγω	P03	ἐφλεξα	A07
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¹²¹⁸ + *Hom. Epigr.* 14.23. Not in our corpus.

(φλεγέθω	P24)
φλέγομαι	P03
(φλεγέθομαι	P24)

φλέω 'abound'

*b^hleu-

φλέω	P03/P19			ἐφλυον	A04/(P03)
A (ptc); Ar				H 1 (ἀνά/τμ) †	
φλείω	P03/P19				
Antim. ¹²¹⁹					
φλύω P03/(A04)	φλύσω	F1	ἐφλύσα	A07	
H 1 (ἀνά/τμ); A	Hsch ¹²²⁰		Arch (ἀπ-/cj ¹²²¹);		
(ptc)			A (inf) †		

πέφλευσμαι PF2
 Hdt (ptc/περι) †

RIVS

φλέω	P03/P19	ἐφλυον	P03/A04
(φλύω P03/A04)		(ἐφλύσα	A07)

H. II. 21.361 ἐφλυε, aor. according to Mehler (1919), as pr. in Frisk, possibly with an origin in the aor.; A. *Se.* 661 φλύοντα; Ar. *N.* περιφλύει. The aor. ἐφλύσα has a young ὄ, or is based on φλυ- (ἐ-φλυ-ον).

φρύγω 'roast, parch'

PO: *b^hru(H)-g'-

φρύγω	P03/P24	φρύξω	F1	ἐφρυξα	A07
Ar		Hdt (orac!/=cj ¹²²²) †		Hdt (ptc) †	
φρύγομαι	P03/P24				
Ar					
		φρυγήσομαι	F6	ἐφρύχθην	A11
		Hsch (κατα-)		Hes (inf) †	

RIVS

(φρύγω	P03/P24)	ἐφρυξα	A07
(φρύγομαι	P03/P24)		

The present is of the τρέβω type described by Ruijgh (1976).

¹²¹⁹ Antimachus 36 K φλείουσιν. Lengthened *m.c.*

¹²²⁰ φλύσει· ζέσει and ἀποβαλεῖ, ἐμέσει.

¹²²¹ Arch. 45 (Page) ἀπέφλυσαν: ἀπέφλοσαν cod.: corr. Schleuser.

¹²²² Hdt. 8.96.2 φρίζουσι L: φρύζουσι corr. I. Kuhn.

φύω 'bring forth; M grow, be born'

**b^huH- < *b^hHu-*

φύω	P03/P19	φύσω	F1	ἔφυν	A01	πέφυκα	PF4
H 4		H 1		H 33		H 15 ¹²²³	
φυίω	P19			ἔφυσα	A07	πεφυ-	PF1
Alc †				H 2		H 8	
φύομαι	P03/P19	φύσομαι	F1				
H 2		A †					

ἐφύην A10
E (sj/=cj¹²²⁴) †

RIVS

(φύω	P03/P19)			ἔφυν	A01	(πέφυκα	PF4)
				(ἔφυσα	A07)	(πεφυ-	PF1)

(φύομαι P03/P19)

Frisk: the aor. ἔφυν (with the zero grade from the plural **b^huh₂-*) is the core of the paradigm; ἔφυσα was built by analogy with ἔστην : ἔστησα. The zero grade φῦ- was reinterpreted as a full grade, which led to the introduction of a 'new' zero grade φῦ- (φῦτός, φύσις).

χάζομαι 'give way, recoil'

**g^heh₂-d-*

χάζω	P19			ἔχασσα	A07
S (ipv/άν-) † ¹²²⁵				Pi (άν-/v1 ¹²²⁶) †	
χάττω	P29				
Hsch (inf/άν-)					
χάζομαι	P19	χάσσομαι	F1	(ἐ)χασσάμην	A07
H 35 [+ E (v1 ¹²²⁷) †]		H 1 †		H 10 †	
				ἐχάσθην	A11
				Hsch (sj/άπο-)	

RIVS

χάζω	P19			ἔχασσα	A07
χάζομαι	P19			ἐχασσάμην	A07

All forms with (κε)καδ- are mentioned s.v. κεκαδών.

¹²²³ Hes. has 3p πέφυκον.¹²²⁴ E. Fr. 377 Nauck: φύη SMA: φύη (Dind., Nauck).¹²²⁵ S. Fr. 973 Radt ἄγχαζε (Hsch).¹²²⁶ Pi. N. 10.69 ἀνέχασσαν and Hsch. πρόχασσον, ἀπόχασσον, παράχασσον.¹²²⁷ Except for Hsch., the only attestation within our corpus after H. is E. Al. 326; Or. 116 with οὐ χάζομαι, v.l. οὐχ ἄζομαι.

χαίρω 'rejoice at; welcome'

**g^her-*

χαίρω	P19	χαίρήσω	F9		κεχάρηκα	PF6
H 78 ¹²²⁸		H 1 (inf); Sim			Hdt (ptc); Ar	
χαίρεσκον	P23	κεχαρήσω	F3/F9		κεχαρηώς	PF5
H 2 †		H 1 (inf) † ¹²²⁹			H 1 (ptc); Hes (ptc)	
					†	
			(ἐ)χηράμην	A07	κεχάρημαι	PF6
			H 1 †		Hes <i>Sc/hH</i> [+ Ar †]	
		κεχαρήσομαι	κεχαρόμην	A06	κέχαρμαι	PF1
		H 1 †	F3/F9	H 6 †	E (ptc) †	
			ἐχάρην	A10		
			H 15 ¹²³⁰			

RIVS

χαίρω	P19			κεχαρόμην	A06
				ἐχάρην	A10

χαλάω 'slacken, loosen'

ORS: **g^helh₂-*

χαλάω	P03/P19			ἐχάλασα	A07
A				hH (ptc); Thgn	
				(ipv); A (sj); E (inf; ptc)	
χόλαμι	P01			ἐχάλασσα	A07
Alc † ¹²³¹				hH [+ Alc (sj) †]	
				ἐχάλαξα	A07
				Pi (ptc) †	
χαλάομαι					
Ar (ipv)	P03/P19			ἐχαλάσθην	A11
				A (sj) †	
				(ἐχάλασα	A07)

RIVS

χαλάω	P03/P19				
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¹²²⁸ There is a Boeotian form χῆρ'(e) (ipv) in Co. (?) 692, Fr. 6.1¹²²⁹ Il. 15.98 κεχαρησέμεν.¹²³⁰ Original meaning 'become happy'.¹²³¹ Alc. 18.9 χόλαισι Aeol. 3p. Hamm (1958) 29 sees the o as a secondary development from α. But in the later edition of Alc. 208a,9 Voigt reads χάλαισι.

The pr. may be a thematization of *χάλα-μι; in the aor. we would expect an *e*-grade: *ἐχέλα-σα (cf. ἐτέλασα/ἐτάλασα). The α-vocalism may have been derived from a word like χαλίφων.

χανδάνω 'take in, contain'

*g^he(n)d-

χανδάνω	P15	ἔχων	A04	κέχονδα	PF2
H 2 [+ Ar †]		H 4 [+ Pi ? ¹²³² †]		H 3 †	
				κέχονδα	PF1
				H 1 (v1 ¹²³³) †	
		χείσομαι	F1		
		H 1 [+ hH (=cj ¹²³⁴)			
		†]			

RIVS

(χανδάνω	P15)	ἔχων	A04	(κέχονδα	PF2)
				(κέχονδα	PF1)

Χανδάνω is a Greek formation, possibly on the basis of an older nasal present; cf. Lat. (*prae*)-*hendō*. The nasal infiltrated the whole verbal paradigm in Greek (χονδ-/χαδ-/χανδ-) and Latin (*k^hend-), but Oic. *geta*, Got. *bi-gitan*, Lat. *praeda* point to a root *k^hed-.

χάσκω 'yawn, gape'

*g^heh₂-n-?

χάσκω	P21	(ἐ)χανον	A04	κέχηνα	PF2
Sol (ptc); Anacr		H 8 (ἀμφ-ε-; opt;		H 1 (ptc); Ar	
		ptc)			
		χανοῦμαι	F2		
		Ar (ἐν-)			

RIVS

χάσκω	P21	ἔχανον	A04		
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χέζω 'ease oneself'

*g^hed-

χέζω	P19	ἔχεσα	A07	κέχοδα	PF1
Ar		Ar		Ar (ἐγ-)	

¹²³² Pi. ? Fr. 334 (b), 8 χαδεῖν.

¹²³³ Il. 24.192 (v.l.) κεχάνδει: [...]ονδει Pap. Mus. Brit. 128 (I BC).

¹²³⁴ HVen. 252 στόμα χείσεται: στοναχίσεται codd.: em. Martin.

χεσείω	P28	ἔχεσον	A09		
Ar ¹²³⁵		Ar (inf)			
	χέσομαι	F1	ἐχεσάμην	A07	κέχεσμαι
	Ar		Ar (opt)		Ar (ptc)
	χεσοῦμαι	F4			
	Ar				

RIVS

χέζω	P19	ἔχεσα	A07	κέχοδα	PF1
		ἐχεσάμην	A07		
		ἔχεσον	A09		

The *e*-vocalism in pr. χέζω may have originated in a *voyelle d'appui* (*k^hed-ye/o-) For the sigma in aor. ἔχεσον, cf. ἔπεσον (πῖ-πτ-ω).

χεθ- 'unite'

*g^hed^h-

χεχεθφόηες	PF2
Myc ¹²³⁶ †	

RIVS

χεχεθφόηες	PF2
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Myc. *ke-ke-tu-wo-e*, with a root κετ- or χεθ-, zero grade of *g^hed^h- (cf. OHG *bigaton*, OFr. *gadia*); Plath (1989): 'zusammengeschlossen, vereinigt' (not in Chadwick-Baumbach, nor in Frisk or Chantraine).

χέω 'pour, scatter'

*g^heu-

χέω	P03	χέω	F2/F5/F8	ἔχευα	A03
H 54		E (cp)		H 94	
χεύω	P03/P19	χεύω	F2/F5/F8	ἔχεα	A03
Hes (v1 ¹²³⁷)		H 1/2 (?) ¹²³⁸ †		H 8	

¹²³⁵ Veitch incorrectly derives this verb form χέω. It clearly belongs to χέζω.

¹²³⁶ Myc. PY An 261 *ke-ke-tu-wo-e*; χεχεθφόηες. See Plath (1989), esp. 117-18.

¹²³⁷ Hes. Th. 83 χεύουσιν, χείουσιν, χέουσιν; Alc. 346 Voigt (ipv) ἔγχεε, v.l. ἔγγεε †. There are problems in determining forms like χέω, -ομαι, which are variously interpreted as pr., fut. and sj. aor.

¹²³⁸ As sj., χέω β 222 and χέομεν H 336 belong to the (root) aorist, according to Strunk (1967) 91n237 and others.

χείω P19/P29

H 1 (sj/έγ-), Hes

(v)l¹²³⁹ †

χέομαι P03

H 12

χεύομαι P03/P19

Hes¹²⁴¹

έχευάμην A03

H 11 †

έχεάμην A03

A (inf); Hdt

έχύμην A01

H 25

έχύθην A11

H 7 (opt; ind/όμφι-);

S (ptc); E (sj)

έχύην A10

Hsch

κέχϋμαι PF1

H 14¹²⁴⁰

RIVS

χέω P03

έχευα A03

χέομαι P03

έχευάμην A03

έχύμην A01

κέχϋμαι PF1

Aor. έχευα, -άμην are younger than έχευα, -άμην

χραεῖν 'fall upon; attack'

*g^hreh₂u- / *g^hreu- ?

έχραον A04

H 7 †

κέχρημαι PF1

Hdt (ptc/έπι-/v)l¹²⁴²

†

RIVS

έχραον A04

Originally athematic aorist, according to Fr. and Ch. Possibly the same root as:

¹²³⁹ Hes. Th. 83 χεύουσιν, χείουσιν, χέουσιν. P19 or m.c. lengthened¹²⁴⁰ Possibly in Myc. KN Sf 0428 me-ta-ke-ku-me-na (but then with uncertain meaning).¹²⁴¹ Hes. Fr. 204, 1125 χεύετο; Th. 583 καταχεύετ'(αι) v.l. έπι-. + E (άπο-) †. See note to χέω.¹²⁴² LSJ include Hdt. 1.145.1 έγκεκλημένοι under έγκραύω / έγκράω. Veitch and K.-B. include it under χράω, which is more probable because of the military context. Others consider it a f.l. for έγκεκλημένοι (Reiske) (or έγκεκλημένοι, not in a.c., see Veitch).

χράω 'scrape, graze'

*g^hreh₂u- / *g^hreu- ?

χράω P03/P19

Hdt (έγ-)l¹²⁴³ †

χράομαι P03/P19

inscr (Cyp. V BC)

(ptc)l¹²⁴⁴ †

RIVS

χράω P03/P19

έχραυσα A07

χράομαι P03/P19

Perhaps the same root as κραεῖν (v. supra).

χρίω 'rub, anoint'

PO: *g^hri(H)-s- ?

χρίω P03/P19

H 3

χρίσω F1

E †

έχρῖσα A07

H 14

χρίσκον P23

hH †

(έ)χρισσα A07

hH (v)l¹²⁴⁶ †

χρίομαι P03/P19

H 3

χρίσομαι F1

H 1 †

έχρῖσάμην A07

H 1 (ptc)

κέχρισμαι PF1/PF5

Hdt (ptc/v)l [+ Ar

(ptc/v)l] †l¹²⁴⁷

κέχρῖμαι PF2

Hdt (ptc/v)l [+ Ar

(ptc/v)l] †l¹²⁴⁸

έχρῖσθην A11

A (ptc) †

RIVS

(χρίω P03/P19)

(έχρῖσα A07)

(χρίομαι P03/P19)

(έχρῖσάμην A07)

The system is based on a renewed stem χρι-(σ)-.

¹²⁴³ Ruijgh (1957) 131: perhaps the aor. έχραε belongs here.¹²⁴⁴ Inscr. Cyp. 217.9 + 18 Masson χραυόμενον, resp. χραυζόμενον. Date: prob. 478-470 BC.¹²⁴⁵ See note to κραεῖν, κέχρημαι.¹²⁴⁶ HVen. 61 χρίσαν: χρίσαν DM: χρίσαν L (not in OCT).¹²⁴⁷ Hdt. 4.189.2 κεχρισμένος AD¹ Eustath. Il. 643: κεχρισμένος rell.; 4.195.2 κεχρισμένοι D¹: κεχρισμένοι rell.; Ar. Fr. 598 K-A κεχρισμένου Cobet: κεχρισμένου Dio (ex: -ους corr H) Vit. Soph.: κεκραμμ- An Par.¹²⁴⁸ See previous note.

ψάω 'rub'

*b^{hes}-

ψάω	P03/P19	ψήσω	F1	ἔψησα	A07
S (sj); Hdt (ptc/		Ar (ἀπο-)		Hipp ¹²⁵⁰	
κατα-); E (ἐπ-) ¹²⁴⁹					
ψάομαι	P03/P19	ψήσομαι	F1	ἐψησάμην	A07
Ar ¹²⁵¹		Ar (ἀπο-)		Ar (ἀπ-)	

ψήχω P24
Hipp (ptc) / Sim
(=cj); E (inf/κατα-);
Ar¹²⁵²

σήχω P24
Hsch (inf/ἀπο-)

ἔψηγμαι PF2
S (κατ-) †¹²⁵³

σώχω P24
Hdt (κατα-) †
σώχομαι P24
Hdt (ptc/κατα-) †

RIVS

ψάω P03/P19 ἔψησα A07

ψήχω P24

σώχω P24

σώχομαι P24

¹²⁴⁹ S. Tr. 678 ψῆ; Hdt. 6.61.3 καταψῶσαν; E. IT. 311 ἀπέψη; Ar. E.909 περιψῆν; P καταψῶν †.

¹²⁵⁰ Hipp. 12.2 ἔψησε; Hdt. 1.189.1 συμψήσας; Ar. Pl. 730 περιέψησεν; N. 975 συμψῆσαι †.

¹²⁵¹ Ar. Pl. 817 ἀποψῶμεσθα; E. 910 ἀποψῶ (ipn) †.

¹²⁵² Sim. 13.2 καὶ πάντα ψήχει: πάντα καταψήχει Bergk (quidni καὶ πάντα?); ψύχει F: ψύχει P: corr. Pierson; Hipp. 84.17 ψήχων in lacuna (Π), cj. Knox: ψύχων codd.; E. Hl. 1567 ψήχων; Hl. καταψήχειν; Ar. Fr. 42 ψήχει †.

¹²⁵³ S. Tr. 698 κατέψηκται.

ψεύδομαι 'lie, speak/play/be false'

*pseu-d- ? (< *b^{hs}-eu- ?)

ψεύδω	P03	ψεύσω	F1	ἔψευσα	A07
S		S [+ E (v1) ¹²⁵⁴] †		A	
ψεύδομαι	P03	ψεύσομαι	F1	ἐψευσάμην	A07
H 4		H 2		H 2 (ptc); Hes (sj); S (ptc); Hdt †	PF2
				A	
		ψευσθήσομαι	F7	ἐψεύσθην	A11
		S †		A (ptc); S (sj); Hdt	

RIVS

ψεύδομαι P03 ἐψευσάμην A07

ψύχω 'make cold; breathe, blow'

*b^{hes}-...

ψύχω	P03/P24	ψύξω	F1	(ἔ)ψύξα	A07
H 4 (cp); A (ptc;		Hsch		H 1 (ptc); Sa (tm/	
inf/v1 ¹²⁵⁵); Hdt				v1 ¹²⁵⁶); Thgn (ἀνα-);	
				S	
ψύχομαι	P03/P24			ἐψύξάμην	A07
H 2 (ἀπο-);				Hsch (inf)	
Heracl ¹²⁵⁷					
				ἐψύχθην	A11
				H 2 (ἀν-) †	
				ἐψύχην (ϋ)	A10
				A (ἀπο-); Ar (ptc/	
				>/=cj ¹²⁵⁸)	

RIVS

(ψύχω P03/P24) (ἔψύξα A07)

(ψύχομαι P03/P24)

If the -χ- is to be a present suffix, the aorist must be secondary. The verb is of the τρέβω type described by Ruijgh (1976).

¹²⁵⁴ E. Hc. 1030 ψεύσει σ': ψεύσεις δ' M (not in BT).

¹²⁵⁵ A. Pr. 693 ψύχειν κτλ. lectio incertissima: τύφειν Wil.

¹²⁵⁶ Sa. 48.2 Voigt ὄν δ' ἔψυξας Thomas: δὲ φύλαξας cod. B: ἔφλεξας Wesseling: ἔφλυξας Wilamowitz.

¹²⁵⁷ Heracl. 22B126 DK. Anaximenes 13B1 DK ψύχεται κτλ. are Plutarch's words.

¹²⁵⁸ Ar. N. 151 ψυχέισθι: ψυχέντος Meineke.

ώθεω 'thrust, push'

*wedh-

ώθεω	P27	ώσω	F1	έωσα	A07
H 2		H 3 (άπο-); E		H 40	
ώθεσκον	P23				
H 1 †					
ώσασκον	P23				
H 1 †					
ώθεομαι	P27	ώσομαι	F1	(έ)ώσάμην	A07
S		Sem (άπ-)		H 20; Ar (v1 ¹²⁵⁹)	ώσομαι PF2
		ώσθήσομαι	F7	έώσθην	A11
		E (v1 ¹²⁶⁰) †		S (inf+ptc/cp)	
<i>RIVS</i>					
				έωσα	A07
				έωσάμην	A07

The pr. cannot be old, given its ending -έω.

PRESENT - AORIST COMBINATIONS

In this part of the study I shall give all the presents occurring in the reconstructed individual verbal systems (RIVS) per present class, in combination with the aorists from their RIVS. If more than one present (or aorist) occurs in the RIVS of a certain root, then all forms are given in every combination (P03¹ alongside P19: both forms are cited under P03 and P19; the same goes for the aorist: P03 alongside P19, with two aorists A01 and A07, will be cited four times: P03:A01, P03:A07; P19:A01, P19:A07). Verbs in brackets in the RIVS keep their brackets. Younger formations that occur only in the IVS and are not accepted in the RIVS are mentioned in a note (or occasionally in the text). In some cases, where it was not easy to decide whether a verb form belongs to the present or aorist system, I put it in square brackets in one of the two columns, as in general a form cannot belong to both systems. Square brackets will also be used -for the present- in cases when only an aorist appears in the RIVS.

After each present-aorist combination I shall give a short description of the group, concerning meaning, transitivity, and history. Unfortunately in many cases the number of verbs is too small to provide any general characteristics of the combination. At the end of each present class I shall attempt to summarize the characteristics of the class as a whole, to see if any tendencies can be observed.

In this chapter I do not mention the classes P26 and P27 (verbs of the type ποτάομαι and φορέω respectively), which originally had no aorist. These have been studied by Tucker (1990) to whom I refer the reader.

On p. 437-442 (end) I give a numerical survey of all the present-aorist combinations, together with a number of statistics. This makes it possible to compare the different classes with each other, and to the average of all combinations.

¹²⁵⁹ Ar. V. 1085 έωσάμεσθα Anecd. Ox. 1.446: έσωζόμεσθα V: έπανσάμεσθα R: άπεωσάμεσθα editio Aldina.

¹²⁶⁰ E. Md. ώσθήση AL: ώθήση many other mss.

¹ For the abbreviations of the verbal classes, see the list of abbreviations on p. xiii-xv.

P01: A THEMATIC ROOT PRESENTS²

P01: Ø

ἄημι		'breathe hard, blow'
γέντο (P01/(A01/A07));	[γέντο A01/A07/(P01)]	'he grasped'
γέμω		
δίεμαι; δίομαι		'speed' PO
ἔδμι		'eat'
εἶμι		'go, come'
εἰμί, (εἴμαι)		'be, exist'
ἦμαι		'be seated, sit'
ἦμί (s.v. ἀνώγω)		'say'
κεῖμαι; κείω		'be laid, lie'
κνή (P01/P29); (κναῖω, -ομαι)		'scrape, scratch' PO
στεῦμαι		'promise, threaten, declare'
κ ^w έγαμι; τίω, -ομαι		'honour'
φημί + φάμαι; ἔφασκον		'say, affirm'
φέρμι; φέρω, -ομαι		'bear, carry; bring'

The antiquity of many of these presents is confirmed by athematic correspondences in other IE languages: ἄημι - Skt. *vāti*, Hitt. ptc. *ḫuwant-*, ἔδμι - Skt. *ádmi*, Hitt. *edmi*; εἶμι - Skt. *émi*, Lit. *eimi*, Lat. *īs*, *it*, Hitt. *pāimi*; εἰμί - Skt. *ásmi*, Hitt. *es̄mi* etc.; φέρμι - Skt. *bhárti*, Lat. *fers*, *fert*; φημί - Arm. *bam*, *bas*, *bay*. Many of these verbs originally indicated a continuous imperfective - non-terminative - process, which could account for the fact that they occur only in the present/imperfect system: εἰμί 'be, exist', ἄημι 'blow', φέρ-μι durative 'bear, carry' (the terminative meaning 'bring' must then be secondary), εἶμι durative 'go' (the terminative meaning 'come' is secondary).

² The following verbs are P01 presents in the IVS that do not occur in the RIVS: Aeolic presents: ὀρημι, -μαι for ὀράω (Sa. †; H.), χόλαμι for χαλάω (Alc. †); πόνημαι for πονέομαι (Alc. †); *hapax legomena*: κέντο ipf. from κέλομαι (Alcm. †) and λῦθι, ipv. from λύω, in a fragment of Pi. (see also p. 210, n. 753); ἔμμεν· ἔχειν Hsch.; κιάτο (Hsch.) (κινέω) could be an ipf., but like Strunk (1967, 114-15), I see it as an aor.; a 'bis' *legomenon* πέταμαι (Sa. and Pi.), which is secondary in the paradigm πέτομαι, aor. ἐπτάμην; the active ἀγάω/ἄγημι to older ἄγαμαι, and δῖημι to older δίεμαι.

Some of these belong to the AS type, discovered by Narten³: they have an *e*-grade in the middle, often accompanied by a stative meaning: ἦμαι, κεῖμαι and στεῦται. They also have correspondences in other IE languages, which point to the same flection.

The remaining verbs are uncertain: either they have no etymology (δίεμαι, κνή), or are difficult to interpret: aor. or pr. (γέντο, κνή, both punctual in meaning, and ἔφην)? The interpretation of Myc. *qe-ja-me-no*, κ^wεγάμενος can be disputed; if it belongs to τίω, its meaning is 'reverend' (title of a priest).

In addition to the AS verbs and those that have an uncertain interpretation, four verbs are intransitive (ἄημι, δίεμαι, εἶμι, εἰμί), and three occur transitively as well as intransitively (ἔδμι, ἦμί, φημί). This is an interesting observation in view of Kortlandt's theory (1983): the subjective flexion, continued by the athematic present flexion, consists of intransitive verbs and verbs that can occur both intransitively and transitively.

P01: A01

(ἄμι (ā) P01/A01)	ἄν (A01/P01); (ἄσα; -άμην)	'satisfy, take one's fill of'
δέχεται; δέκομαι	ἐδέγμην A01/(P01); ἐδεξάμην	'take, accept'
πλήμαι (P01/PF2); πί(μ)πλημι, πλήθω	ἐπλητο; ἐπλησα, -άμην	'fill'

In a few other cases the combination P01: A01 may also exist, see the ambiguous forms in P01: AØ. The interpretation of the verb form as P01 seems to exclude A01: κλάμι / ἔκλαν; μῆστο; γέντο; ἔλεκτο; ἄρμενος / ἦρμην.

P01: A04

ἐργμαι (P01/PF2); ἐέργω, -ομαι	ἐφοργον; ἐεργα; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
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P01: A06

ἦρμην (P01/A01)	ἦραρον; ἦρσα; [ἦρμην]	'join, fit together'
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P01: A07

ἄγαμαι	ἠγασ(σ)άμην	'wonder; admire' ORS
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³ See Narten (1968) and also Lindeman (1972). I am indebted to an unpublished paper by R. J. Allen, written under the supervision of C. J. Ruijgh at the University of Amsterdam.

(ἄμι (ᾱ) P01/A01)	(ἄσα; ἄσάμην); [ᾱν A01/(P01)]	'satisfy, take one's fill of'
ἥρμην (P01/A01)	ἥρσα; ἥραρον; [ἥρμην]	'join, fit together'
ἄρομι; ἄρόω	ἥροσα	'plough'
γέλαμι	ἐγέλασ(σ)α	'laugh'
δέαμαι	ἐδεασάμην, (ἐδοασσάμην)	'appear, seem'
δέχεται; δέκομαι	ἐδεξάμην; [ἐδέγμην A01/(P01)]	'take, accept'
ἔαμι; (ἐάω)	εἴασα + (ἔασα) + ἔβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
εἶμαι (P01/PF2); ἔννυμαι	ἔσσα, ἐσασάμην	'clothe'
(ἐλαμι); (ἐλάω)	ἤλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἔραμαι	ἤρασάμην	'love' ORS
ἔργμαι (P01/PF2); ἐέργω, -ομαι	ἔερξα; ἔφοργον; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
ἔρεμι	ἤρεσα	'row'
εὐχμαι (P01/P02); εὐχομαι	ἠϋξάμην	'pray'
ζούσθω	ἔζωσα, -άμην	'gird'
θῆσθαι (P01/P03/P19)	ἐθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
(ἵεμαι (ῖ) P01/P29)	ἐεισάμην	'speed oneself; hasten' PO
κέραμαι; κρίνημι, -αμαι	ἐκέρασα, -άμην	'mix'
κλάμι; κλάω	ἔκλα(σ)σα; [ἔκλαν]	'break'
κρέμαμαι; κρίνημι, -αμαι	ἐκρέμασα, (-άμην)	'hang up' ORS
κτεῖμι, κτίμενος	(ἔκτι(σ)σα)	'people, found'
λόε-σθαι (P01/P03); λώω	ἐλόεσα, -άμην	'wash'
μήστο (P01/A01/A13); μήδομαι	ἐμησάμην; [μήστο (A01/A13/P01)]	'intend, devise'
νήμι	ἐνησα	'spin'
ὄνομαι	ὠνοσάμην	'blame' ORS
πλήμαι (P01/PF2); πί(μ)πλημι, πλήθω	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἔπλητο	'fill'

ρύμαι; ρύομαι (s.v. ἔρυμαι)	(ἐρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
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An AS flection has been established for several of these verbs: δέαμαι, δέχεται, εὐχμαι, κρέμαμαι, ὄνομαι and perhaps ἔραμαι. Three verbs which are synchronically perfect can also be added: εἶμαι, ἔργμαι, πλήμαι⁴.

Many verbs have a disyllabic root (*CerH-): ἄρομι, ἐάμι, ἔλαμι, ἔραμαι, ἔρεμι, ἵεμαι, κέραμαι, κρέμαμαι, λόεσθαι (if this verb does indeed belong here), ὄνομαι, and others have a stem in laryngeal as well (*CreH-): ἄγαμαι (reconstructed *mgeh₂-mi by Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.383), ἄμι, θῆσθαι, κλάμι, νῆμι, πλήμαι. It is likely that most verbs with a root ending in a consonant have been transposed to the thematic flection: e.g., ἔδρακον, for which an athematic aor. has been reconstructed in PIE, on the basis of Skt. The non-transparency of these athematic roots, in combination with the personal endings, has facilitated their transition to a thematic flection.

Note that some presents are weakly attested: ἀρόμεναι (*hapax* with v.l.), ἄμεναι (ᾱ) (*hapax* with uncertain interpretation) is a P01), ἔᾱ (*hapax* with conjecture), ζούσθω (*hapax* in Hsch.); κερῶνται/κέρωνται (*hapax* with an uncertain interpretation; *proparoxytonon* κέρωνται sj. to κέραμαι (Gehring) or *properispomenon* κερῶνται to κεράομαι), μήστο (*hapax* in Hsch., uncertain interpretation), νῆμι (*hapax*, Inc. Lesb.). There is uncertainty about the classification of θῆσθαι, ἵεμαι, λόεσθαι and κλάμι.

It may be significant that this combination includes many transitive verb, but the AS verbs are intransitive, while the combination P01: A0 (εἶμί, εἶμι) appeared to be intransitive.

P01: A09

ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)	ἐλεξόμην; [ἔλεκτο A01/A13/P01]	'lie'
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Difficult to classify: the origin of A09 lies probably in the fut., so this verb can be added to P01: A0. But it is also uncertain whether ἔλεκτο was an ipf. If it was an ipf., the *e*-garde may point to a stative flection, but it can also be secondary (*voyelle d'appui*, cf. ἔδεκτο).

P01: A12

ἔργμαι (P01/PF2); ἐέργω, -ομαι	(ἐέργαθον, -όμην); ἔφοργον; ἔερξα	'shut in or out'
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⁴ In Chapter Two I suggested an AS origin for the two forms in Parmenides. Vide s.v. πίμπλημι.

CLASS P01 AS A WHOLE

Note the small variety of pr.-aor. combinations: if a P01 present has an aorist, it is in almost all cases A07 (27/33 = 81.8 %) (in the combinations with other aorists always a A07 is at hand). Many seem to have a durative meaning, while those that have a derivation with an *s* suffix have a terminative (aoristic) meaning and are often transitive.

P02: REDUPLICATED ATHEMATIC ROOT PRESENTS⁵P02: Ø

δίζημαι	'seek, look for' ORS
ἴλημι, ἴλαμαι (ἰ); ἰλάσκομαι (ἰ)	'appease'
κίχημι	'reach, hit'

Δίζημαι does not have a zero grade, as one would expect in the middle; ἴλημι may be young (see *s.v.*; only as ipv. ἴληθι, which may stand for pf. *εἴλαθι); κίχημι has no ablaut in its flexion.

P02: A01

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσχω	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμεν	'go, walk'
δίδωμι	ἔδο-μεν, ἐδόμην; (ἔδωκα)	'give'
ἵημι, ἵεμαι	ἔ-μεν, εἵ/ῆμην; ἦκα / ἔηκα	'release, let go'
(ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι)	ἔστην; ἐστάθην	'make to stand'
ὀνίνημι	ὠνήμην; ὠνησα	'profit, benefit' ORS
πί(μ)πλημι; πλήθω; πλήμαι	ἔπλητο; ἔπλησα, -άμην	'fill'
τίθημι, τίθεμαι	ἔθε-μεν, ἐθέμην; ἔθηκα	'place; make'

Several verbs with a P02 present seem to have a causative meaning: 'make stand, make go, make full' and possibly 'make have' for δίδωμι? Βίβημι occurs only as ptc. in epic poetry.

P02: A02

δίδωμι	(ἔδωκα); ἔδο-μεν, ἐδόμην	'give'
ἵημι, ἵεμαι	ἦκα / ἔηκα; ἐ-μεν, εἵ/ῆμην	'release, let go'
τίθημι, τίθεμαι	ἔθηκα; ἔθε-μεν, ἐθέμην	'place; make'

⁵ Κίγκραμι and ἱπτάμαι have been not been included because they are too young.

All three cases of the κ-aorist (A02) occur in combination with A01, to which it is complementary, as well as with P02. ἤκα and ἔθηκα have correspondences in Latin.

P02: A07

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσχω	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησόμεν	'go, walk'
(δίδημι, δίδεμαι); δέω, -ομαι	ἔδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'
εὔχμαι (P02/P01); εὔχομαι	ἠϋξάμην	'pray'
ὀνίνημι	ὠνησα; ὠνήμην	'profit, benefit' ORS
πί(μ)πλημι; πλήθω; πλήμαι	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἔπλητο	'fill'
(πίμπρημι; πρήθω)	ἔπρησα	'burn' ORS

Some of the verbs in this group present problems: ὀνίνημι and πίμπρημι lack a good PIE etymology (although the root structures seem to be old), the interpretation of εὔχμαι as P02 is disputed and πίμπρημι has a paradigm that is probably modelled on πίπλημι. Δίδημι is attested only in epic poetry, as is βίβημι. This leaves πί(μ)πλημι. Note that ἵστημι, too, has a sigmatic aorist (with a causative meaning) ἔστησα, alongside A01 ἔστην, but according to Chantraine it is young.

All active verbs are transitive.

P02: A09

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσχω	ἐβησόμεν; ἔβην, ἔβησα	'go, walk'
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Ἐβησόμεν occurs only in epic poetry. See Chapter Four for commentary on A09.

P02: A10

(ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι)	ἐστάθ-ην; ἔστην	'make to stand'
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Total P02

Most of the athematic reduplicated verbs are transitive (except for epic βίβημι), in contrast to the predominantly intransitive class P01. Almost all roots end in a laryngeal. The most coherent group within P02 consists of presents with a root aorist A01 (with intransitive meaning), these show ablaut, and a great many have a causative or similar meaning. The typical κ-aorist (A02) occurs exclusively here.

Note the almost total absence of thematic aorists in combination with P02, as well as in combination with P01.

Delbrück (1897) 16 ff. (the Greek material at p. 25-6) attributes to this class, and to the thematic reduplicated class (P04), an originally iterative (intensive) meaning. He tries to demonstrate this by analyzing the Greek and Indo-Iranian material. However, the evidence for this meaning in Greek is meagre. It is possible to regard actions as 'to give' or 'to place' as "eine in mehreren Akten sich vollziehende Handlung", but this does not lead to an iterative/intensive basic meaning. From the Greek point of view, only δίζημαι and βίβημι can have an iterative meaning. Δίζημαι lacks a good etymology, βίβημι is generally assumed to mean 'to make steps' as opposed to the aor. ἔβη 'to make a step'; it occurs only in epic poetry.

P03: THEMATIC ROOT PRESENTS⁶

P03: Ø

ἄγχω, -ομαι	'squeeze'
αἶδομαι	'be astonished; respect' PO
αἶθω, -ομαι	'light up, kindle'
ἀλέγω	'mind; count among' ORS
ἀλύω (P03/P19)	'be deeply stirred' PO
ἀμέλγω, -ομαι	'milk'
ἀμέργω	'pluck' ORS
ἀρήγω	'aid; ward off' OIVS
ἀτέμβω, -ομαι	'maltreat, afflict' PO
αὔω/ αὖω (P03/P19)	'kindle' PO
βόλομαι; βούλομαι	'wish, prefer' OIVS
βρέχω, -ομαι	'wet' OIVS
γέμω	'be full'
δέφομαι; δέψω	'knead, masturbate' PO
δέω 2, -ομαι + δεύω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	'lack, miss'
δίομαι, δίεμαι	'speed' PO

⁶ Younger thematic root presents not on the RIVS list are ἀάομαι, ἀγάω, -ομαι, ἀλέω, ἄλφω, ἀνάγω, ἀπάφω, ἄω (ᾰ), -ομαι, βάω, γράφω, -ομαι, γρόφω, δέρκομαι, -ω, ἔδω, εἰλύω, -ομαι, ἐράω, -ομαι, ἐρέω, θήπω, ἱλάομαι, κάω, -ομαι, καλέω, -ομαι, κέομαι, κεράω, -ομαι, κίω, κλάω, -ομαι (κλαίω), κλύω, κνάω, κτάομαι, λέχομαι, λίτομαι, ὀρούω, κεδάομαι, πετάομαι, τανύω, -ομαι, τρώω, φάω, φαύω.

δράω (P03/P19)	'do, accomplish' PO
ἐθέλω	'be willing' PO
(ἐθω)	'be wont'
ἐκών	'readily'
(ἐλπω), -ομαι	'hope, expect'
ἔλκω, -ομαι	'draw, drag'
ἐρετο + ἐρέθω (P03/P24)	'provoke' ORS
ἐρέχθω, -ομαι	'rend, break' PO
ἔρπω	'crawl; go (dial.)'
εὔδω	'sleep' PO
ζώω / ζῆν	'live'
θέω	'run'
θρέομαι	'cry aloud'
θύω 1 (P03/P19); (θύνω, θύνέω); θύω	'rage, seethe'
κήδω, -ομαι	'distress' OIVS
κλέω, -ομαι	'tell of, make famous' PO
κνύω (P03/P19)	'scratch'
κρέκω	'weave'
λάμπω, -ομαι (P03/P29)	'give light, shine'
λέω (P03/P19)	'wish, desire' PO
μέδω, -ομαι	'rule; M: provide for'
μέλδομαι + [ἀμέλδω]	'soften by boiling'
μέλπω, -ομαι	'sing' OIVS
μέλω, (-ομαι)	'care for' OIVS
μέμφομαι	'blame'
νείφω	'snow'
νέομαι (P03/(F5)); νίσσομαι	'go (back), come'
νέω 1 (P03/P29); νήχω, -ομαι	'swim'

οἴφω	'cover, copulate'
οἴχομαι	'go (away); be away'
ὄρομαι	'keep watch'
πένομαι	'toil, work' OIVS
πρέπω	'be clearly seen'
ρέπω	'turn, incline' OIVS
σάω (P03/P19)	'sift'
σέβω, -ομαι	'worship, feel awe, revere'
σπέρχω, -ομαι	'hasten'
στέγω, -ομαι	'cover closely, protect'
στείβω	'tread' OIVS
στέμβω	'shake about'
στένω, -ομαι	'moan, sigh'
στρεύομαι	'weary oneself' ORS
τένδω (P03/P24)	'gnaw (at)'
τίω, -ομαι (P03/P19); κ ^w έγαμι	'honour'
τρέμω	'tremble'
τρύω, -ομαι (P03/P19); (τρύχω, -ομαι)	'wear out, distress'
τρώγω	'gnaw, eat'
ὕω (ῥ) (P03/19)	'rain'
φέβομαι	'to be put to flight'
φέρβω, -ομαι	'feed' PO
φέρω, -ομαι; *φέρμι	'bear, carry; bring'

Most forms have an *e*-grade of the root. A relatively large number of verbs have an intransitive meaning where on the basis of Kortlandt's theory (1983), one would expect a transitive meaning in a thematic flection.

The middle verbs with an *e*-grade may go back to an acrostatic - athematic - flection: δέφομαι, θρέομαι, μέλδομαι, μέφομαι, νέομαι, οἴχομαι, πένομαι, στρεύομαι, φέβομαι. Only a few of these verbs have a meaning that is in accordance with the supposed stative meaning of the acrostatic flection, e.g., πένομαι, στρεύομαι.

P03: A01

γέμω; [γέντο P01/A01/A07]	γέντο (A01/A07/P01)	'[he grasped]'
δέκομαι; δέχεται	έδέγμην (A01/P01); έδεξάμην	'take, accept'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	έδυν; (έδυσσα, -άμην); έδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
κλάω (P03/P19); [κλᾶμι P01/A01]	έκλαν (A01/P01); έκλα(σ)σα	'break'
λέγω, -ομαι	έλέγμην (A01/A13); έλεξα, -άμην	'gather; count; say'
(λύω P03/P19)	έλύμην (ῥ); (έλυσσα)	'loosen'
μήδομαι; [μήστο P01/A01/A13]	μήστο (A01/A13/P01); έμησάμην	'intend, devise'
πέτομαι	(έπτην) + έπτάμην; (έπτόμην)	'fly'
πλώω (P03/P29) + πλέω	έπλων; έπλωσα, έπλευσα	'sail, go by sea'
πνέω	έπνόμην; έπνευσα	'blow, breathe'
σεύομαι, (σεύω)	έσσόμην; έσσευα (-άμην)	'drive, chase; M. run, rush'
(φθειώ + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	έφθίμην; (έφθιον; έφθισα)	'decay, wane'
(φύω, -ομαι P03/P19)	έφῶν; (έφῶσα)	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
χέω, -ομαι	έχύμην; έχευα, -άμην	'pour, scatter'

Meaning 'to go' or 'to let go': (δύω), πέτομαι, πλώω, σεύομαι, χέω, and in a broader sense also λύω, φύω.

On formal grounds, the presents πέτομαι and σεύομαι would seem to go back to an acrostatic flection: *e*-grade and middle endings. But their meaning makes this less probable, as does the presence of a root aorist (García-Ramón 1992, 54). The same can be said in the case of δέχομαι but, on the other hand, έδέγμην could be the AS present, from which δέχομαι arose by thematization, rather than an aorist.

P03: A03

άλεύομαι; άλύσχω	ήλευάμην	'avoid, shun' ORS
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σεύομαι, (σεύω)	ἔσσευα, (-άμην); ἐσσύμην	'drive, chase; M. run, rush'
χέω, -ομαι	ἔχευα, -άμην; ἐχύμην	'pour, scatter'

All verbs involve a certain movement, are transitive and have a root in *-eu-*.

P03: A04

αἰώ (αἰώ; αἰσθάνομαι)	αἶον + ἡσθόμην (A04/A12)	'perceive, hear'
δρέπω, -ομαι	ἔδρα/οπον; ἔδρεψα, -άμην	'pluck'
ἐέργω, -ομαι; ἔργμαι	ἔφοργον; ἔερξα; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
(ἐρέω, -ομαι + εἶρομαι + ἐρεύω P03/P19)	(ἡρόμην)	'ask' ORS
ἐννέπω	ἐνισπον	'tell'
ἐπομαι	ἐσπόμην	'follow'
ἔπω	ἔσπον	'be about, busy oneself with'
ἐρείκω, -ομαι	ἦρικον	'tear, bruise' OIVS
ἐρείπω, -ομαι	ἦριπον; ἡρειψάμην	'throw or dash down'
ἐρεύγομαι 1+2	ἦρυγον	'belch out; bellow, roar'
ἔχω 1, -ομαι; ἴσχω, -ομαι	ἔσχον, -όμην; ἔσχεθον	'have; hold'
ἡδομαι; (ἀνδάνω)	εὐάδον/ ἄδον; ἡσάμην	'enjoy oneself'
(ἴκω (ἴ) P03/P29) + ἦκω	ἰκόμην; ἴξον; [ἦνειακ, -άμην]	'come; have come'
λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
λείπω, -ομαι; (λιμπάνω)	ἔλιπον, -όμην	'leave'
ὀφελον; ὀφείλω, -ομαι + (ὀφέλλω 1, -ομαι)	ὀφλον	'owe; be obliged' ORS
πείθομαι	ἐπιθόμην; ἐπέπιθον	'persuade; MP also: trust'
πέλω, -ομαι; τέλλομαι 1; τελέθω	ἐπλόμην	'become, be; move'
πέρδομαι	ἔπαρδον	'break wind'
πέρθω, -ομαι	ἔπραθον, -όμην; ἔπερσα	'waste, destroy' OIVS

πέτομαι	(ἐπτόμην; ἔπτην), ἐπτάμην	'fly'
πεύθομαι; (πυνθάνομαι)	ἐπυθόμην; ἐπεπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)'
στείχω	ἔστιχον	'walk, go'
(τέρπομαι)	ἐταρπόμην; ἐτεταρπόμην; ἐτράπην	'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
τρέπω, -ομαι	ἔτρα/οπον, -όμην; ἔτρεψα, -άμην	'turn' OIVS
τρέφω, -ομαι	ἔτραφον; ἔθρεψα, -άμην; ἐτράφην	'thicken; feed, rear'
φεύγω	ἔφυγον	'flee, avoid'
(φθείω + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	(ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
φλέω (P03/P19) (+ φλύω P03/A04)	ἔφλυον (A04/P03); (ἔφλύσα)	'abound'

Five of these verbs might, on formal grounds, go back to an acrostatic flection: ἔπομαι, ἐρεύγομαι, πέρδομαι, πέτομαι, πεύθομαι, (τέρπομαι); however, their meaning makes this less probable, except in the case of (τέρπομαι). The pr. with zero grade ἴκω (ἴ) may be based on the aorist.

P03: A06

ἄγω, -ομαι	ἡγαγον, -όμην; ἄξετε, -οντο; (ἡξάμην)	'lead'
(ἀχεύω P03/P19); ἄχνυμαι	ἡκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
κέλομαι	ἐκεκλόμην	'urge, command' OIVS
λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἐλέλαθον, -όμην; ἔλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
πείθομαι	ἐπέπιθον; ἐπιθόμην	'persuade; MP also: trust'
πεύθομαι; (πυνθάνομαι)	ἐπεπυθόμην; ἐπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay)'
(τέρπομαι)	ἐτεταρπόμην; ἐταρπόμην; ἐτράπην	'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
[τέμω] ⁷	ἔτετμον	'find' OIVS

⁷ Il. 13.707 τέμει; it is uncertain whether this form belongs to this root (Ch.).

τεύχω, (-ομαι); τιτύσκομαι	έτέτυκον, -όμην; έτευξα	'make, make ready'
φείδομαι	πεφιδόμην; έφεισάμην	'spare'

Except for έτετμον (see note), every A06 aorist in this group occurs in the middle, sometimes alongside an active form. All presents have the *e*-grade of the root. Some of these presents may have their origin in the acrostatic flecion: κέλομαι, πεύθομαι, τέρπομαι, φείδομαι.

P03; A07

άγω, -ομαι	(ήξάμην); ήγαγον, -όμην; άξετε, -οντο	'lead'
αείδω, (-ομαι)	άεισα	'sing (of)' ORS
αλείφω, -ομαι (P03/P24)	ήλειψα, -άμην	'anoint'
άμάω 1, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ήμησα, -άμην	'mow'
άμάομαι 2 (P03/P19)	ήμησάμην	'gather' PO
άμείβω, -ομαι	ήμειψα, -άμην	'(ex)change; M also do in return, answer' OIVS
άμέρδω, -ομαι (P03/P24); άμείρω, -ομαι	ήμερσα	'deprive' ORS
άπολεύω (P03/P19)	άπέλαυσα	'enjoy' PO
άρκέω (P03/P19)	ήρκεσα	'ward off'
άρόω (P03/P19); άρομι	ήροσα	'plough'
(βλάβομαι); βλάπτω, -ομαι	(έβλαψα; έβλάβην)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
γαμέω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	έγημα, -άμην	'marry' ORS
γεμ-; [γέντο P01/A01/A07]	γέντο (A01/A07/P01)	'he grasped'
γεύομαι	έγευσάμην	'taste'
γλύφω	(έγλυψα)	'carve'
δέμω	έδειμα, -άμην	'build'
δέρω	έδειρα	'flay'
δέκομαι; δέχεται	έδεξάμην; έδέγμην	'take, accept'
δέω 1 (P03/P19); (δίδημι, δίδεμαι)	έδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'

δρέπω, -ομαι	έδρεψα, -άμην; έδρα/οπον	'pluck'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω, δύνω)	(έδῶσα, -άμην); έδῶν; έδῶσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(έάω P03/P19), έάμι	(έᾶσα) + ειᾶσα + έβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
έέργω, -ομαι; έργμαι	έερξα; έφοργον; (έέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
είδομαι	είισάμην	'appear, seem' PO
είκω	είξα	'give way'
(έλάω P03/P19; έλαμι)	ήλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
έλέγχω	ήλεγξα	'disgrace; question' OIVS
έμέω (P03/P19)	ήμεσα	'vomit'
έρείδω, -ομαι	ήρεισα, -άμην	'cause to lean' ORS
έρείπω, -ομαι	ήρειψάμην; ήριπον	'throw or dash down'
έρεύθω, ομαι	(έρευσα)	'make red'
έρέφω; (έρέπτω)	ήρεψα	'cover (with a roof)' ORS
έρύω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	είρυσα, -άμην	'drag, draw' OIVS
εύχομαι; εύχμαι	ηῦξάμην	'pray'
εύω, -ομαι	ηῦσα	'singe'
(φ)έχω 2	έφεξα	'transport'
ζέω	έζε(σ)σα	'boil'
ήδομαι; (άνδάνω)	ήσάμην; εύαδον/ άδον (ά)	'enjoy oneself'
θέλγω, -ομαι	έθελξα	'enchant' PO
θήγω	(έθηξα, -άμην)	'whet'
θησθαι (P03/P01/P19)	έθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
θύω 2 (P03/P19)	(έθῶσα)	'offer by burning; sacrifice'
κλάω (P03/P19); κλάμι	έκλα(σ)σα; έκλαν	'break'
κρούω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	έκρουσα, -άμην	'strike'
λέγω, -ομαι	έλεξα, -άμην; έλέγμην	'gather; count; say'
λείχω	έλειξα	'lick (up)'
λέπω	έλεψα	'peel' OIVS
λήγω	έληξα	'cease; stay' ORS

λόω + λόεσθαι (P03/P01)	έλόεσα, -άμην	'wash'
(λύω P03/P19)	(έλύωσα); έλύμην (ύ)	'loosen'
μένω; μίμνω	(έμεινα)	'stay, wait'
μήδομαι; μήστο (P01/A01/A13)	έμησάμην; [μήστο (A01/A13/P01)]	'intend, devise'
νέμω, -ομαι; (νεμέθω)	ένειμα	'dispense; pasture'
ξέω	έξε(σ)σα	'shave (timber), polish'
ξύω (P03/P19)	(έξύωσα)	'scratch, scrape'
οείγω, -ομαι	φῶξα	'open' ORS
ομείχω	(ώμειξα)	'make water'
ορέγω, -ομαι; (ορέγνυμι)	ώρεξα, -άμην	'reach, stretch'
πέκω	έπεξάμην	'comb'
πέμπω	έπεμψα	'send, conduct' OIVS
πέρθω, -ομαι	έπερσα; έπραθον, -όμην	'waste, destroy' OIVS
πλέκω	έπλεξα, -άμην	'plait, twine'
πλέω + πλώω (P03/P29)	έπλευσα + έπλωσα; έπλων	'sail, go by sea'
πνέω	έπνευσα; έπνύμην	'blow; breathe'
(πρίω P03/P19)	(έπρίσα)	'saw' PO
ρύομαι (P03/P19); ρύμαι (s.v. έρυμαι)	(έρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
(σμήχω P03/P24)	(έσμήξα)	'make smoulder away'
σπένδω	έσπεισα	'make a drink offering'
σπεύδω, -ομαι	έσπευσα	'hasten, urge on'
στέργω	έστερξα	'love'
στέρομαι	(έστέρεσα)	'be without, lack' ORS
στέφω, -ομαι	έστεψα, -άμην	'put round'
στρέφω, -ομαι	έστρεψα; έστράφην	'turn' ORS
στύομαι (P03/P19)	(έστυσα)	'make stiff, erect'
τέγγω, -ομαι	έτεγξα	'wet, moisten'
τείω; τίνυμι, τείνυμαι	έτεισα, -άμην	'pay; M. punish'

τεύχω, (-ομαι); τιτύσκομαι	έτευξα; έτέτυκον, -όμην	'make, make ready'
τρέπω, -ομαι	έτρεψα, -άμην; έτρα/οπον, -όμην	'turn' OIVS
τρέφω, -ομαι	έθρεψα, -άμην; έτραφον; έτράφην	'thicken; feed, rear'
τρέχω	(έθρεξα)	'run'
τρέω	έτρε(σ)σα	'flee from fear'
(τριβίω, -ομαι)	(έτριψα)	'rub; wear out'
φείδομαι	έφεισάμην; πεφιδόμην	'spare'
(φθείω + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	(έφθίσα; έφθιον); έφθίμην	'decay, wane'
φλέγω, -ομαι; (φλεγέθω, -ομαι)	έφλεξα	'burn'
φλέω (P03/P19) + (φλύω P03/A04)	(έφλυσα); έφλυον (A04/P03)	'abound'
(φρύγω, -ομαι P03/P24)	(έφρυξα)	'roast, parch' PO
(φύω P03/P19, -ομαι)	(έφύσα); έφυν	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
χαλάω (P03/P19)	(έχάλασα)	'slacken, loosen' ORS
χράω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	έχραυσα	'scrape, graze'
(χρίω, -ομαι P03/P19)	(έχρίσα, -άμην)	'rub, anoint' PO
ψάω (P03/P19); ψήχω, σώχω, -ομαι	έψησα	'rub'
ψεύδομαι	έψευσάμην	'lie, speak/play/be false'
(ψύχω, -ομαι P03/P24)	(έψύξα)	'make cold; breathe, blow'

The *e*-grade is prevalent throughout the group. Most of the verbs without *e*-grade belong to the type τριβίω: πρίω, (σμήχω), (τριβίω), (φρύγω), (ψύχω) and βρίθω, and (χρίω < *χρίω-ω) and πρίω (< *πρίω-ω).

The presents of the verbs with a set root may be based on an athematic present; for some of these verbs an athematic verb is attested, for others it may be reconstructed, e.g. on the basis of a similar flection in other PIE languages: άρόω (alongside άρομι), άμάω 1, -ομαι 2, γαμέω, (έάω), (alongside έάμι), (έλάω) (alongside έλαμι), έμέω (cf. Skt. vami-ti), στέρομαι (3s στερε-ται < *sterh-?), χαλάω.

Middle forms with a possible acrostatic origin are ἀμείβομαι, γεύομαι, δέκομαι, εἶδομαι, εὐχομαι, ἥδομαι, μήδομαι, στέρομαι (which might be athematic in origin *στέρε-ται), ψεύδομαι. Many of these verbs describe a situation: εἶδομαι, ἥδομαι, μήδομαι, στέρομαι, and possibly - or in origin - δέκομαι ψεύδομαι as well. In the case of εὐχομαι an acrostatic flection has already been established by Narten.

P03: A09

ἄγω, -ομαι	ἄξετε, -οντο; ἡγαγον, -ομην; (ἡξάμην)	'lead'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(ἵκω (ἱ) P03/P29) + ἦκω	ἵξον; ἰκόμην; [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come, have come'

P03: A10

(βλάβομαι); βλάπτω, -ομαι	(ἐβλάβην; ἐβλαψα)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
θέρομαι	(ἐθέρην)	'become hot'
ρέω	ἐρρύην	'flow, stream'
σήπομαι	ἐσάπην	'corrupt, rot' OIVS
στρέφω, -ομαι	ἐστράφην; ἔστρεψα	'turn' ORS
(τέρπομαι)	ἐτράπην; ἐταρπόμην, ἐτεταρπόμην	'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
τέρσομαι	(ἐτέρσην)	'dry'
τρέφω, -ομαι	ἐτράφην; ἔθρεψα, -άμην; ἔτραφον	'thicken; feed, rear'

Seven presents occur in the middle, two of them also have an active present, while four of them have a possibly acrostatic origin: θέρομαι, σήπομαι, τέρπομαι, τέρσομαι. The meaning of these verbs may originally have been static.

P03: A12

αἰώ (αἰώ; αἰσθάνομαι)	ἡσθόμην (A12/A04); αἶον	'perceive, hear'
ἐέργω, -ομαι; ἔργμαι	(ἐέργαθον, -όμην); ἔφοργον, ἔερξα	'shut in or out'
ἔχω, -ομαι; ἵσχω, -ομαι	(ἔσχεθον); ἔσχον, -όμην	'have; hold'

λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
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P03: A13

λέγω, -ομαι	ἐλέγμην (A01/A13), ἔλεξα, -άμην	'gather; count; say'
μήδομαι; [μῆστο (P01/A01/A13)]	μῆστο (A13/A01/P01); ἐμησάμην	'intend, devise'

P04: REDUPLICATED THEMATIC ROOT PRESENTS⁸

P04: Ø

νίσσομαι (P04/P25); νέομαι		'go, come'
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P04: A04

ἵζω, -ομαι; ἔζομαι	ἐζόμην (A04/A06); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
ἵσχω, -ομαι; ἔχω, -ομαι	ἔσχον, -όμην; ἔσχεθον	'have, hold'

P04: A05

γίνομαι	ἐγενόμην	'be born'
πίπτω; (πίτνω)	ἔπετον	'fall'
τίκτω	ἔτεκον, -όμην	'bring forth, beget' OIVS

These A05 aorists, at least ἔπετον and ἔτεκον, might go back to A04. See the next chapter, A05, p. 393.

P04: A06

ἵζω, -ομαι; ἔζομαι	ἐζόμην (A06/A04); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
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⁸ All verbs which have not been recorded in the RIVS, except κέκλω (Hsch), have an athematic reduplicated present: βιβάω (βίβημι), διδῶ (δίδομι), πιμπλέω -άω, πίπλω (πίμπλημι), πιμπράω (πίμπρημι), τιθέω (τίθημι).

P04: A07

ἴλλω, -ομαι; εἴλλω	εἰλάμην	'wind, turn round'
ιάύω	ἄεσα	'sleep, pass the night'
ἵζω, -ομαι; ἕζομαι	εἶσα, (-άμην); ἐζόμην	'make to sit; M. sit'
μῖμνω; μένω	(ἔμεινα)	'stay, wait'

P04: A12

ἵσχω, -ομαι; ἔχω, -ομαι,	(ἔσχεθον); ἔσχον, -όμην	'have; hold'
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P04: A13

ιάχω	(ἵαχον)	'cry, shout' OIVS
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ἵαχον (ι) could go back to an aor. *ῥῥάχον*, aorist A04 (see Ch. 1958, 1.393).

Total P04

The number of verbs is too small to say anything about the meaning of the classes.

All verbs have the zero grade of the root, and a reduplication vowel ι. The athematic RD class P02 contains many roots in a laryngeal (δίδωμι, τίθημι): the paradigms with a root in a consonant were in general not transparent enough and may have been transferred to a thematic flexion P04 (e.g., on the basis of the ptc. in *-ont-). Thus it cannot be excluded that some of the verbs listed here were originally P02. This is however not confirmed by their meaning: in contrast to class P02, a great number of these verbs are used intransitively: νίσσομαι, γίγνομαι, πίπτω, ἰαύω, μῖμνω, ἰάχω.

The traditional iterative/ intensive meaning (e.g., Delbrück II, 16) of the reduplication class may be seen in μῖμνω, ἴλλω en ἵσχω, but has not been sufficiently demonstrated in the other verbs.

P05: PRESENTS IN -νῆμιP05: Ø

δύναμαι	'be able' PO
λίναμαι	'bend, incline' OIVS
μάρναι	'fight'

All three verbs are middle, all three are intransitive; the first two have an uncertain etymology, or none at all.

P05: A01

πίλναμαι	ἐπλήμην; ἐπέλασα	'draw near to'
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P05: A07

δάμνημι, -αμαι	(ἐδάμασα, -άμην); ἐδάμην	'overpower'
κίρνημι, -αμαι; κέραμαι	ἐκέρασα, -άμην	'mix'
κρίμνημι, -αμαι; κρέμαμαι	ἐκρέμασα, (-άμην)	'hang up' ORS
πόρνημι, -αμαι	ἐπέρασα	'export for sale, sell'
πίλναμαι	ἐπέλασα; ἐπλήμην	'draw near to'
πίτνημι, -αμαι	ἐπέτασα	'spread out'
(σ)κίδνημι, -αμαι	ἐσκέδασα + ἐκέδασσα	'scatter, disperse'

It is striking that almost all the verbs have active and middle forms and that they are all transitive (except for the middle pr. πίλναμαι, but here the productive σ-aor. may replace the athematic aor.). In two cases there may be also a stative present: κρέμαμαι, and κέραμαι (which is less certain).

P05: A10

δάμνημι, -αμαι	ἐδάμην; (ἐδάμασα, -άμην)	'overpower'
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Total P05

Two, and perhaps four, verbs can be classified as meaning 'to spread': πίτνημι, (σ)κίδνημι, κίρνημι, πέρνημι (?). The basic meaning of certain verbs might be described as 'to have power': δύναμαι, δάμνημι, μάρναι. Others can be grouped under the heading 'to bring something into a certain situation or condition': δάμνημι, κίρνημι, κρίμνημι, λίναμαι, πίλναμαι (this category may include the group 'to spread'); cf. class P06.

All nasal presents in -νῆμι have either no aorist or a sigmatic one; the first group is very small, and only one of the verbs has a good etymology. There are no cases of P05 in combination with a thematic or a reduplicated aorist.

Λίναμαι (*hapax*, Hsch.) has an aor. *Il.* 23.879 λίασσεσεν (Aristarchus) with a *varia lectio* λίασθεν, which is to be preferred on semantic grounds. These are the only two forms of this nasal present in our corpus. Fr. and Ch. see the aor. as young, but give no reason. On the other hand, this sigmatic aorist accounts for the present λιάζω, -ομαι. The etymology of δύναμαι is uncertain. If it was indeed originally a nasal present P05, it was at some point no longer regarded as such: we find no forms without a nasal (see

the paradigm: stem *δυνη-*). An originally sigmatic aor. **ἐδέξαα* could easily have been replaced (see Frisk). Thus two of the three P05: Ø presents may have had a sigmatic aorist. It is clear that there is a strong connection between the sigmatic aorist and the P05 presents. This is striking, because old P06 presents seem not originally to have had a present, while the more recent P06 presents which have a root in *h₃*, all have a sigmatic aorist, just as P05 presents (root in *h₂*).

P09: PRESENTS IN -νάω⁹

All the examples of P09 have been discarded as secondary, but in nearly every case the athematic basis can be found in category P05.

P15: PRESENTS IN -άνω¹⁰

None of these presents are of PIE origin; some of them appear in brackets in the RIVS: they are attested in the same period as the aorists. They are not based on another present (as *ιζάνω*, next to *ἴζω*), but on the thematic aorist.

P15: Ø

(οιδάνω, -ομαι); οιδέω 'swell'

No aorist has been attested. Chantraine sees οιδάνω (once in Homer with a causative meaning, intransitive in Ar.) as possibly based on οιδέω, but I know of no parallels.

⁹ Presents in -νάω: δαμνάω, κρη/ιμνάομαι, ὀριγνάομαι, περνάω, πιλνάω, πιτνάω. They all have athematic nasal presents in -νημι, -ναμαι (see the previous section P05), except for ὀριγνάομαι, which occurs alongside ὀρέγω, ὀρέγνυμι.

¹⁰ The following presents in -άνω are recent creations and are not in the RIVS. They can be easily divided into a number of groups:

- Well attested within the whole period, based on a present: *ιζάνω* (pr. *ἴζω*).
- The following forms are confined to epic poetry; some of them occur only once or twice and may be *Gelegenheitsbildungen*. They all are based on other present forms: *ἀλάνομαι* (pr. *ἄζω* 1), *ἀλυσκάνω* (*ἀλύσκω* s.v. *ἀλέομαι*), *ἐρῶκάνω* (pr. *ἐρῶ*), *ισχάνω* (pr. *ἴσχω*), *κευθάνω* (pr. *κεύθω*), *ληθάνω* (pr. *λήθω*), *πιμπλάνομαι* (pr. *πίμπλημι*).
- Late forms, like the previous group based on the thematic present: *αὐξάνω*, -ομαι (pr. *αὐξω*), *θηγάνω* (pr. *θήγω*).
- Late forms, based on the thematic aorist: *ἀλφάνω* (aor. *ἤλφον*), *ὀφλάνω* (Hsch.; aor. *ὠφλον*), *ὀλισθάνω* (aor. *ὠλισθον*).
- Complex forms: *ὀφλισκάνω* (next to *ὀφείλω*/ *ὀφέλλω* 1), *ἀλυσκάνω* (based on pr. *ἀλύσκω*).

The last syllable of the root, or stem, on which the P15 present is built, present or aor., is long.

One can discern the following semantic fields: movement from a certain point: *ἀλυσκάνω* 'avoid, shun', *κευθάνω* 'hide', *ὀλισθάνω* 'slip', and perhaps *ληθάνω* 'make forget', *αὐξάνω*, -ομαι 'grow, increase'; a group 'to get, to grasp (mentally)': *ἐρῶκάνω* 'keep in, restrain', *ισχάνω* 'have; hold'. One might add *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'perceive' and *χανδάνω* 'take in, contain' from the verbs in the text.

P15: A04

(αἰσθάνομαι); αἰώ (αἰώ)	ἡσθόμην (A04/A12) + ἄϊον	'perceive, hear'
(ἀμαρτάνω)	ἡμροτον/ ἡμαρτον	'miss the mark, fail' OIVS
(χανδάνω)	ἐχαδον	'take in, contain'

P15: A12

(αἰσθάνομαι); αἰώ (αἰώ)	ἡσθόμην (A12/A04); ἄϊον	'perceive, hear'
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The verbs are too few to discern any semantic categories; αἰσθάνομαι, 'perceive' and χανδάνω 'take in, contain' could perhaps be added to a small group meaning 'to get, to grasp (mentally)' in note 10.

Note that no other aorists occur in combination with P15. These older P15 presents have a root in -ρC-, -σC-, -νC-; these clusters make the previous syllable long, and a nasal infix is impossible.

P16: PRESENTS IN -ν-C-άνω¹¹

This class is a Greek innovation. In some cases the present occurs from Homer onwards or it is certain or probable that the P16 continues an older PIE nasal present (e.g. *θιγγάνω*, *λιμπάνω*). In the latter case the present is retained between brackets in the RIVS.

P16: A04

(ἀνδάνω H 25); ἥδομαι	εὖαδον/ ἄδον (ἄ) H 9; ἡσάμην	'please, delight'
(θιγγάνω)	ἔθιγον	'touch'
(λαγχάνω H3)	ἐ(λ)λαχον H 21; ἐλέλαχον	'obtain (by lot)' OIVS
(λαμβάνω); λάζομαι	(ἐ(λ)λαβον, -όμην H 131)	'take hold; receive' ORS

¹¹ No RIVS has been reconstructed for the following P16 presents, because they are too young: *ἐρρυγγάνω* (E.; aor. *ῥρυγον*), *κιγχάνω* (Sol.; *ἐκιχον*), *κυνθάνω* (Hsch.; *ἐκυθον*), *μανθάνω* (A.; *ἐ(μ)μαθον*), *φυγγάνω* (Heracl.; *ἔφυγον*).

All presents are young, while the aorists occur from Homer onwards. Attic *κιγχάνω* has been remodelled on *κιχάνω* (see note to P11). All the other presents are evidently based on the thematic aorist. This group of late verbs seems to contain many verbs designating a movement from a certain point: *φυγγάνω*, *ἐρρυγγάνω*, or towards a certain point: *κιγχάνω*, *κυνθάνω*. *Μανθάνω* may be added to the group in the text, meaning 'to get, to grasp (mentally)' (*θιγγάνω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *τυγχάνω*).

(λανθάνω, -ομαι H 4), λήθω, -ομαι; λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην H 43 (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
(λιμπάνω H 1); λείπω, -ομαι	ἔλιπον, -όμην H 134	'leave'
(πυνθάνομαι H 2); πεύθομαι	ἐπυθόμην H 43; ἐπεπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)'
(τυγχάνω H 2)	ἔτυχον H 20	'happen to be; succeed; hit'

I have noted the number of occurrences in Homer. A possible extra indication for the recent date of the P16 present may be the low incidence in the present: the nasal present occurs only two or three times in Homer, while there are more than 20, 40 or 100 aorist forms. The frequency of ἀνδάνω is an exception here.

The same can be said of ἀμαρτάνω from the previous class, P15: three nasal presents versus 34 aorists; χανδάνω, twice in present and twice in aorist, is not a strong example; αἰσθάνομαι does not occur in Homer. Thus the P15 class, closely related to P16, confirms the low frequency of the nasal present.

P16: A06

(λαγχάνω)	ἐλέλαχον; ἔ(λ)λαχον	'obtain (by lot)' OIVS
(λανθάνω, -ομαι), λήθω, -ομαι; λήτο / λήιτο	ἐλέλαθον, -όμην; ἔλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
(πυνθάνομαι); πεύθομαι	ἐπεπυθόμην; ἐπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay)'

All A06 aorists have an A04 counterpart.

P16: A07

(ἀνδάνω); ἥδομαι	ἡσάμην; εὔαδον/ ἄδον (ᾶ)	'please, delight'
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The A07 aor. ἡσάμην belongs to ἥδομαι, not directly to ἀνδάνω.

P16: A12

(λανθάνω, -ομαι), λήθω, -ομαι; λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
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P16 AS A WHOLE

It is clear that there is a strong relation between the P16 type and the thematic aorist: each P16 has an A04. Many of these presents also have a reduplicated thematic aorist. Note the absence of the sigmatic aorist in this type.

Some verbs have corresponding nasal presents in other IE languages, e.g., θιγγάνω: Lat. *tingō*; πυνθάνομαι: Lit. *bundū, būsti* 'awaken'; λιμπάνω: Skt. *rinakti*, Lat. *(re)linquō*, Arm. *lk'anem*.

Most verbs are transitive. A relatively large number of verbs can be regarded as terminative: λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λιμπάνω, πυνθάνομαι, in one sense τυγχάνω, and of the younger group in the notes, κιγχάνω, κυνθάνω, μανθάνω, φυγγάνω. The same goes for the P15 verbs: ἀμαρτάνω, αἰσθάνομαι, and younger ἄζανομαι, ἐρύκάνω, κευθάνω, ληθάνω, πιμπλάνομαι, θηγάνω. The others almost all have a punctual meaning and even some of the 'terminative' verbs might better be regarded as punctual.

It can be concluded that the thematic aorist is predominant in the P16 (and P15) class: almost all forms are built on the aorist; this predominance is confirmed by the terminative Aktionsart, which is prevalent in this class.

P17: PRESENTS IN -αίνω

By definition secondary.¹²

P18: PRESENTS IN -ανάω

By definition secondary.¹³

P10: PRESENTS IN -νω < *nH-oH¹⁴

P10: A01

βάλλω (P10/P19)	ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; ἔζελον	'throw'
σκέλλομαι (P10/P19)	ἔσκελν (A01/A10)	'dry up, parch' OIVS

P10: A04

(κάμνω)	ἔκαμον; ἐκέκαμον	'labour, be weary, sick'
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¹² The following verbs have a P17 present in the IVS, but not in the RIVS: ἀλαίνω (ἀλάομαι 'wander' PO); ἀλδαίνω (ἡλδον 'nourish'); ἀλιταίνω; ἀλφαίνω Hsch (ἀλφάνω, A04 ἡλφον 'bring in, yield'); δραίνω (hapax in H.; δράω 'do, accomplish' PO); ὀλισθαίνω (ὀλισθάνω, A04 ὥλισθον 'slip'); τετραίνω (aor. τέτρηνα 'bore through, pierce').

¹³ P18: ἐρύκανάω, hapax in H., also ἐρύκάνω (ἐρύκω, aor. ἤρύκακον 'keep in, restrain' PO); ισχανάω, -ομαι, only in H., alongside ισχάνω (ἔχω I, ἴσχω, aor. ἔσχον, ἔσχεθον 'have; hold').

¹⁴ P10 in the IVS, but not in the RIVS: δέλλω, ζέλλω (P10/P12) 'throw' (but see βάλλω (P10: A01), δάμνομαι 'overpower' (see δάμνημι P05: A07); πίντω 'spread out' (see πίντημι P05: A07).

P10: A05

βάλλω (P10/P19)	ῥέζων; ῥέζην, ῥέζην	'throw'
τάμνω, -ομαι; τμήγω	(ῥέζον, -όμην)	'cut'

P10: A06

(κάμνω)	ἐκέκαμον; ἔκαμον	'labour, be weary, sick'
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The existence of a reduplicated aorist for this verb is uncertain; see Chapter Two, s.v.

P10: A10

σκέλλομαι (P10/P19)	ῥέσκην (A10/A01)	'dry up, parch' OIVS
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The thematic nasal presents all have a thematic aorist and they are all used transitively, except for ambiguous σκέλλομαι, ῥέσκην. Note the total absence of the sigmatic aorist.

P12: NASAL PRESENTS IN -νω (secondary/productive)¹⁵P12: Ø

βούλομαι; βόλομαι		'wish, prefer' OIVS
θάλλω (P12/P19); θαλέθω		'sprout, thrive'

P12: A01

πάλλω, -ομαι (P12/P19)	ἐπάλμην; ἐπέπαλον; (ῥέπληα)	'poise, sway' PO
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P12: A04

(δάκνω, -ομαι)	ῥέδακον	'bite'
ὀφείλω, -ομαι + (ὀφέλλω 1, -ομαι); ὠφελον	ὀφλον	'owe; be obliged' ORS

P12: A05

(πίτνω); πίπτω	ῥέπετον	'fall'
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P12: A06

πάλλω, -ομαι (P12/P19)	ἐπέπαλον; (ῥέπληα); ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO
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P12: A07

εἴλωμαι (P12/P19)	(ῥ)ῥέσσα; ῥέσλην	'shut in; press'
εἴλλω (P12/P19); ἴλλω, -ομαι	εἴλάμην	'wind, turn round'
πάλλω (P12/P19)	(ῥέπληα); ἐπέπαλον; ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO

P12: A10

εἴλωμαι (P12/P19)	ῥέσλην; ῥέσσα	'shut in; press'
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Most of these verbs end in -λλω (-λλομαι). The development *-λν- > -λλ- is certain for Aeol. (ὀφέλλω, Ion.-Att. ὀφείλω, Rix 1976, 66-7). For θάλλω and πάλλω there is evidence from Albanian that they may go back to *-λν- as well. The origin of this geminate is in most cases unclear, but it could have come from *-λγω or *-λνω.

Two out of three verbs with a thematic aorist (A04/A05) are intransitive; most verbs with A07 have a causative meaning 'make something move'.

Meaning: short (?) movements (πίτνω), εἴλλω, εἴλωμαι, (δάκνω); (forward) movements: θάλλω, πάλλω, εἴλλω, εἴλωμαι.

P13: NASAL PRESENTS IN -νέω < *-n-es-oH¹⁶P13: A07 or A03

βύνεω + βύνομαι	ῥέβυσα (A03/A07)	'stuff'
κυνέω	ῥέκυ(σ)σα (A03/A07)	'kiss'

Both verbs are transitive.

¹⁵ P12-presents that have been dropped: δέλλω and ζέλλω P10/P12 (s.v. βάλλω 'throw'); εἴλω P12/P19 and εἴλωμαι P12/P19/P29 (εἴλνω 1 'shut in; press'), πίτνω/πώνω.

¹⁶ βυννέω (Hsch. for βύνέω) is the only P13 that is not in the RIVS list.

P06: PRESENTS IN -νῦμι¹⁷P06: Ø

αἵνυμαι		'take'
ἄνῦμι, -μαι		'effect, accomplish'
γάννυμαι; γάίω		'rejoice'
δείκνυμαι; δεδίσκομαι		'greet; show'

P06: A01

κίνυμαι; (κινέω)	κίατο; ἐκίον; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
ὄρνυμι, -μαι	ὠρμην; (ὠρσα); ὠρορον; (ὠρόμην); ὄρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

Meaning of both verbs 'set in motion'

P06: A04

ἄρνυμαι	ἡρόμην; ἡρόμην	'win, gain'
κίνυμαι; (κινέω)	ἐκίον; κίατο; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
ὄρνυμι, -μαι	(ὠρόμην); ὠρμην; (ὠρσα); ὠρορον; ὄρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

P06: A05

θάρνυμαι; θρώσκω	ἐθορον	'spring, mount'
(ὄλλῦμι, -μαι); ὀλέκω (-ομαι)	ὠλόμην; ὠλεσα	'destroy, lose' OIVS

Both verbs have a root in *h₃*.

P06: A06

ἄχνυμαι; (ἀχεύω)	ἥκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
ὄρνυμι, -μαι	ὠρορον; (ὠρσα); ὠρμην; (ὠρόμην); ὄρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

¹⁷ Verbs that have been discarded from the RIVS list are ἄγνυμι, -μαι 'break'; δείκνυμι/δέκνυμι, -μαι 'bring to light, show'; ἐργνῦμι, εἴργνυμαι 'shut in or out'; ζώννυμαι 'gird'; θόρνυμαι 'spring, mount' (see θάρνυμαι P06: A05); καίνυμαι 'surpass, excel'; κεράννυμι 'mix'; κρεμάννυμαι 'hang up'; μείγνυμι/μείγνυμι, -μαι (μίσγω) 'mix; join'; οἶγνυμι, -μαι 'open'; πετάννυμι, -μαι 'spread out'; σβέννυμι, -μαι 'extinguish'; στρώννυμι (see στόρνυμι P06: A07) 'spread'.

P06: A07

ἄρνυμαι	ἡράμην; ἡρόμην	'win, gain'
(δαίνῦμι, -μαι)	ἔδαισα, -άμην	'give a feast; M: distribute'
ἐννυμαι, εἶμαι	ἔσσα + ἐεσσάμην	'clothe'
(ζεύγνυμι, -μαι)	ἔζευξα, -άμην	'yoke'
(ὄλλῦμι, -μαι); ὀλέκω (-ομαι)	ὠλεσα; ὠλόμην	'destroy, lose' OIVS
(ὀμνῦμι)	ὤμοσα	'swear' OIVS
(ὀμόργνυμι, -μαι)	ὠμορξάμην	'wipe'
(ὀρέγνυμι); ὀρέγω, -ομαι	ὠρεξα, -άμην	'reach, stretch'
ὄρνυμι, -μαι	(ὠρσα); ὠρορον; ὠρμην; (ὠρόμην); ὄρσεο	'incite, make to arise'
(πήγνυμι, -μαι)	ἔπηξα, -άμην; ἐπάγην	'fix; make solid'
(ρήγνυμι, -μαι); ῥήσσω	ἔρρηξα, -άμην; (ἐρράγην)	'break (asunder), scatter'
(στόρνυμι)	ἐστόρεσα	'spread'
τάννυμαι; τιταίνω, -ομαι	ἔτεινα	'stretch'
τίνυμι, τείνυμαι; τείω	ἔτεισα, -άμην	'pay; M: punish'

The number of verbs within this combination class which end in -γνῦμι (ζεύγνυμι, ὀμόργνυμι, ὀρέγνυμι, πήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι) is surprising; this tendency is continued by later verbs (ἄγνυμι, ἔργνυμι, μείγνυμι, οἶγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι); note also four instances of a verb in -ρνῦμι.

Three verbs belong to the meaning 'to clothe': ἐννυμαι, (ζώννυμαι), (ζεύγνυμι); others mean 'to spread' or 'to stretch': (στόρνυμι), (ὀρέγνυμι), τάννυμαι, (ὀμόργνυμι, -μαι) and, in a broader sense: (ῥήγνυμι, -μαι), (δαίνῦμι, -μαι). Of the younger P06 verbs (see note) one might add πετάννυμι, (στρώννυμι) and perhaps verbs meaning 'to open' οἶγνυμι, ἄγνυμι, opp. ἔργνυμι, and 'to mix' κεράννυμι, μείγνυμι.

P06: A09

ὄρνυμι, -μαι	ὄρσεο; (ὠρσα); ὠρορον; ὠρμην; (ὠρόμην)	'incite, make to arise'
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P06: A10

(πήγνυμι, -μαι)	ἐπάγην; ἔπηξα, -άμην	'fix; make solid'
(ρήγνυμι, -μαι); ῥήσσω	(ἐρράγην); ἔρρηξα, -άμην	'break (asunder), scatter'

P06: A12

κίνυμαι; (κινέω) ἐκίαθον; ἐκίον; κίατο 'set in motion, move / go'

P06 AS A WHOLE

A PIE form can be reconstructed for many of these forms on the basis of nasal presents in related languages that go back to **-neumi* in PIE: αἴνυμαι (Skt. *inóti*), ἄνυμι (Skt. *sanóti*), δείκνυμαι (Skt. *dāśnóti*), τάνυμαι (Skt. *tanóti*), ὄρνυμι (Skt. *ṛhóti*), ἄρνυμαι (Arm. *arnum*), ἔννυμαι (Arm. *z-genum*), τίνυμι (Skt. *cinoti*).

For the following verbs it may be assumed on the basis of Greek evidence that they go back to the same pattern: γάνυμαι: γαίω < *γα₁-ιω; κίνυμαι: κινέω, ἔσσευα etc. A similar, but definitely more recent formation is ἄχ-νυμι, ἄχ-εῶ. The combination class P06: AØ exists almost entirely of verbs of these two groups. For some of these a root in **-u-* can be assumed (**k₁ieu-*, **geh₂u-*), but an independent suffix **-nu-* is known to have existed already in PIE (e.g., δείκνυμαι, Skt. *dāśnóti*).

There is a third group of verbs which have a nasal present in related languages, but these are of a different type: ζεύγνυμι (Skt. *yu-ná-kti*, Lat. *iu-n-gō*), ὁμόρηνυμι (Skt. *mṛ-ṇá-k-ti*), ὁρέγνυμι (maybe Skt. *ṛh-játi*), πήγνυμι (Lat. *pangō*), ῥήγνυμι (perhaps Arm. *ergicanem*). All these verbs have a sigmatic aorist.

Almost all the verbs that have or appear to have a disyllabic structure - for many of these verbs do not have a proper etymology - seem to have had a root ending in *h₃*: ὅμνυμι, στόρνυμι, θάρνυμαι. This can be explained by Cowgill's law (which is not widely accepted): *o > u*, between labial and resonant. Thus **-nō-mi*, **-nomen > *-nōmi*, *-numen > -nūmi*, *-numen* (see Sihler, 1995, 42). In this way they would appear to be the continuation of the verbs in **-vōmi* that are missing in Greek. Note that all these presents have an aorist: three out of four have a sigmatic aorist, just as *all* roots in *h₂* (P05) have a sigmatic aorist.

Only (δαίνυμι), which is probably recent, remains.

In Hitt., two types of *nu*-presents can be discerned: 1. causatives, e.g., *hu-i-iš-nu-zi* 'causes to live' (*hu-i-iš-zi* 'is alive, lives'); 2. factitives derived from a noun, e.g., *e-eš-har-nu-ut* 'make bloody' ipv. (*e-eš-har* 'blood'). The meaning 'to make something/oneself ...' can also be found in κίνυμαι, ὄρνυμι, τάνυμαι, γάνυμαι, ἔννυμι, (πήγνυμι), (στόρνυμι), (ὁρέγνυμι), (ῥήγνυμι, -μαι), (ἄλλυμι), and (see n17) οἴγνυμι, ἄγγυμι, ἔργνυμι, μείγνυμι, κεράννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, πετάννυμι and possibly in some other verbs. Ruijgh suggested to me a reconstruction of adjectives in *-v-* to which the presents function as a causative. However, in many cases there is no evidence for these adjectives. Other verbs have a punctual or terminative meaning: ἄρνυμαι, αἴνυμαι, ἄνυμι, δείκνυμαι, (ζεύγνυμι).

All younger verbs in *-vōmi* (see note 17) have a sigmatic aorist (except for θάρνυμαι, which replaces θάρνυμαι under the influence of the aorist ἔθορον). This group apparently joins the P06: A07 group, which consists largely of verbs which have had a reorganization in their present (the third group, and the **-vōmi* presents). As group P06: AØ consists of old *nu*-presents, and combination class P06: A07 of old *nu*-presents, all nasal presents which later became P06 (group three), and the more recent verbs in note 17, I think Greek evidence may support the view that *nu*-presents originally did not have an (s-)aorist. The causal / terminative / punctual meaning of the present may have made an aor. superfluous in origin, as Schrijver suggested to me. The *s*-aorist has been very productive in Greek, and thus they may all be recent in this class.

P07: PRESENTS IN *-veō*¹⁸

P07: Ø

(δινεύω; δινέω, -ομαι;
δίνω, -ομαι)

'whirl, spin round' PO

All the presents of this verb are young; they point to an older present **δινεύμι / -vōmi*.

P08: PRESENTS IN *-vō*¹⁹

The RIVS list contains no presents in *-vō*, as they are all regarded as thematizations of *-vōmi*. All these verbs also have a P06 present in *-vōmi*, so there is no sense in putting them in brackets on the RIVS list, as relics of an older stage (for φθινύω see P11 φθίνω).

¹⁸ Schwyzler (1939) 1.696, also gives θαρνεύω (θαρνεύει in ms. Hsch., corrected to θαρνύει) and οἰχνεύω Pi Fr. 206 (οἰχνεύω cj. Bergk). As far as I know, this is the only form of this verb in *-εῶ*. The pr. οἰχνεύω was discarded in the previous chapter, s.v. οἰχομαι, as an evident Greek innovation.

¹⁹ All the P08 presents are innovations: ἀνύω (ἄνυμι) 'effect, accomplish'; δεικνύω (δείκνυμι) 'bring to light, show'; ἐργνύω, ἐργνύω (ἐργνυμι) 'shut in or out'; εἰνύω (ἐννυμι) 'clothe'; ζευγνύω (ζεύγνυμι) 'yoke'; θαρνύω, θορνύομαι (θάρνυμαι, θορνυμαι) 'spring, mount'; μειγνύω, μιγνύω (μείγνυμι, μίγνυμι) 'mix; join'; οἰγνύω (οἴγνυμι, ORS) 'open'; ἄλλύω (ἄλλυμι, OIVS) 'destroy, lose'; ὁμνύω (ὅμνυμι, OIVS) 'swear'; ὄρνύω (ὄρνυμι) 'incite, make to arise'; πηγνύω (πήγνυμι) 'stick in; fatten together; make solid'; σβεννύω (σβέννυμι) 'extinguish'; τανύω (τάνυμαι) 'stretch, strain'. The only form without P06 is φθινύω (Hsch.) 'decay, wane'. A P06 **φθινύμι* has to be reconstructed to account for φθίνω (< **φθίνω*, thematization of **φθινύμι*) as well.

P11: PRESENTS IN -νω (< *-νῶω)²⁰

P11: Ø

(δίνω, -ομαι; δῖνέω, -ομαι; δῖνεύω)		'whirl, spin round' PO
(θύνω; θῦνέω); θῦω 1; θυῖω		'rage, seethe'

P11: A01

(δύνω); (δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(φθάνω)	ἔφθην + ψᾶέναι	'come or do first' OIVS
(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	ἐφθίμην; (ἐφθιον; ἐφθισα)	'decay, wane'

P11: A04

(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	(ἐφθιον; ἐφθισα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
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P11: A07

(δύνω; δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	(ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἔδυν; ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	(ἐφθισα; ἐφθιον); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'

P11: A09

(δύνω; δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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P11 AS A WHOLE

Two of these five verbs have an athematic nasal present in Skt.: *dhunóti* (θύνω < *θύνῶ, thematization of *θύνῶμι (*θύνεμι) and *kṣinóti* (φθίνω < *φθίνῶ for *φθίνῶμι / -νεμι). For φθάνω see Mayrhofer², s.v. *dagh-*: he reconstructs a P06

²⁰ Younger forms are τίνω 'pay', a thematization of an older τίνῶμι (see P06: A07; τίνω has been discarded because the athematic basis τίνῶμι has been attested); ἄνω, thematization of ἄνεμι; ἰκάνω, -ομαι and κίχων, -ομαι, are also recent

*φθάνεμι (**dhg^{wh}néumi*), cf. Skt. *daghnyāt*. Δίνω and δύνω do not have a good etymology, but taken together, their presents points to a proto-Greek *δίνεμι and *δύνεμι respectively. The thematization of the different ablaut phases generated two different presents: *δίνεμι, *δύνεμι give δινεύω / δῖνέω (with secondary lengthening of the ι under influence of δίνω) and *δίνῶ-ω > δύνω respectively. Thus all P11 presents are likely to have been derived from athematic νῶ presents.

P14: PRESENTS IN -νέω (< *-νέῶω)²¹

P14: Ø

ἀρνέομαι		'deny; refuse' ORS
(δῖνέω, -ομαι; δῖνώ, -ομαι; δῖνεύω)		'whirl, spin round' PO
(θῦνέω); (θύνω); θῦω 1; θυῖω		'rage, seethe'

P14: A01

(δυνέω); (δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(κινέω); κίνυμαι	κίατο; ἔκιον; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'

P14: A04

(κινέω); κίνυμαι	ἔκιον; κίατο; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
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P14: A07

(δυνέω; δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	(ἔδυσσα, -άμην), ἔδυν, ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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P14: A09

(δυνέω; δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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P14: A12

(κινέω); κίνυμαι	ἐκίαθον ἔκιον; κίατο	'set in motion, move / go'
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²¹ Younger verbs (not in the RIVS list) are εἰλέω 1, φηλέω (Elis) and ἐλλέω (Aeolic? Hsch.); εἰλέομαι 2; ἰσχνέομαι (ἐχω 1); ἵκνέομαι.

Meaning 'set in motion': δινέω, δυνέω, κινέω; cf. the causative meaning of P05 presents as κίνυμαι and ὀρνῦμι.

All of these verbs, except ἀρνέομαι, also have other nasal presents: δίνεω/ δίνω/ δίνεύω, θυνέω/ θύνω, δυνέω/ δύνω; see section P11 for a reconstruction *δινευμι, *θυνευμι, *δυνευμι. Alongside κινέω, we see a P06 κίνυμαι exists.

P06 (-νῦμι) + P07 (-νεύω) + P11 (*-νῑω) + P14 (*-νεῖω)

For some of the above thematic presents there is evidence from other IE languages, particularly Skt., for an athematic flexion in *-νευμι (-νῦμι), in other cases this is made probable by the RIVS. One can reconstruct *θύνευμι, *φθίνευμι, *φθάνευμι, *δίνευμι, *δύνευμι.

To the verbs meaning 'to set in motion' (κίνυμαι, ὀρνῦμι) one can add δίνεω/ δίνω/ δίνεύω, δυνέω/ δύνω; a second group has a meaning 'to be able': ἄνῦμι 'effect, accomplish', ἄρνυμαι 'win, gain'. Mental dispositions are denoted by γάνυμαι 'rejoice', ἄχνυμαι (ἀχεύω) 'to be troubled' and θύνω/ θυνέω 'rage, seethe'.

Many verbs that occur for the first time in the classical authors have the ending -νῦμι, alongside a sigmatic aorist: κεράννῦμι, κρεμάννῦμι, πετάννῦμι, -μαι, στρώννῦμι. The classical examples στορέννῦμι and κορέννῦμι, which are very late, do not occur within our corpus. Μείγνῦμι/ μίγνῦμι is also a recent creation.

As in the first group of nasal presents, those in -νῦμι and their derivations, it is striking that the -νῦμι class (P06) has only a few thematic aorists - P05 has none at all -, but a large number of sigmatic aorists; these may, however, be of later date, as is suggested on p. 351 (class P06).

P19: YE/O PRESENTS

The number of ye/o-presents is relatively large; a considerable number of them does not conclusively belong to this class. This is why the combinations are presented in two parts: first the certain ye/o-presents, and then the second group, which I call P19a., which also contains combinations in which the *aorist* is not certain

P19: Ø

αείρω 2, -ομαι	'bind together' ORS
ἄζομαι	'stand in awe'
(ἀλίνω)	'anoint'
(ἀμύνω, -ομαι)	'keep off, defend' PO
ἀμύσσω	'scratch, tear' PO

ἀσπαίρω	'pant, grasp' LS
ἀτύζομαι	'be bewildered' PO
βάπτω	'dip' PO
βράττω	'shake violently' PO
γαίω; γάνυμαι	'rejoice'
δράσσομαι	'seize, grasp' ORS
ἐρέπτομαι	'feed on'
κάπτω	'gulp down' PO
(κλίνω, -ομαι)	'cause to lean'
(κναίω, -ομαι); κνή	'scrape, scratch' PO
κρίνω, -ομαι	'separate, distinguish'
λεύσσω	'look, gaze (upon)'
λύζω	'have the hiccups'
(μείρομαι)	'divide, share'
ὄζω, -ομαι	'smell'
ὀρίνω, -ομαι	'stir'
ὄσσομαι	'see, look'
ὀφέλλω 3	'sweep'
παίω, -ομαι	'strike, smite' PO
σκάζω	'limp, halt'
σκαίρω	'skip, frisk'
σκάλλω	'stir up, hoe'
σκέπτομαι	'view, examine'
τείρω, -ομαι	'rub, gall'
τέλλω 2, -ομαι	'grow up; rise'

The verbs with originally a nasal present, ἀλίνω, κλίνω, κρίνω, ὀρίνω, could have been classed apart.

P19a: Ø

ἀλύω (P19/P03)	'be deeply stirred' PO
αὔω/αὔω (P19/P03)	'kindle' PO

δεύω, -ομαι (P19/P03); δέω 2, ομαι		'lack, miss'
δράω (P19/P03)		'do, accomplish' PO
θάλλω (P19/P12); θαλέθω		'sprout, thrive'
θύω 1 (P19/P03) + θυίω; (θύων; θύνέω)		'rage, seethe'
κνύω (P19/P03)		'scratch'
λέω (P19/P03)		'wish, desire' PO
πιέζω, -ομαι (P19/P29)		'press, squeeze' PO
σάω (P19/P03)		'sift'
τίω, -ομαι (P19/P03); κ ^w έγαμι		'honour'
τρύω, -ομαι (P19/P03); (τρύχω, -ομαι)		'wear out, distress'
ϋώ (ϋ) (P19/P03)		'rain'

P19: A01

ἄλλομαι	ἄλλω/ ἄλλω	'spring, leap'
βαίνω; βάσκω; βίβημι	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμεν	'go, walk'
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτην; ἔπτακον; ἔπτηξα	'scare, crouch'

P19a: A01

βάλλω (P19/P10)	ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; ἔζελον	'throw'
(δύω, -ομαι P19/P03); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμεν	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
κεῖρω	ἔκερσα (A01/A07) + (ἐκειράμην)	'cut short, shear'
κλάω (P19/P03); κλάμι (P01/A01)	ἔκλαν (P01/A01); ἔκλα(σ)σα	'break'
(λύω P19/P03)	ἐλύμην (ϋ); (ἔλυσα)	'loosen'
πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	ἐπάλμην; ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα)	'poise, sway' PO
σκέλλομαι (P19/P10)	ἔσκλην (A01/A10)	'dry up, parch' OIVS

(φύω, -ομαι P19/P03)	ἔφυν; (ἔφυσσα)	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
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The number of combinations P19: A01 is relatively small (see statistics, p. 437-442); note also the number of ambiguous presents.

P19: A03

καίω, -ομαι	ἔκηα, -άμην; ἐκάη	'set on fire, burn' OIVS
φθείρω, -ομαι	ἔφθερα	'destroy'

P19: A04

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι)	(ἡγρόμην); ἡγερόμην; (ἡγειρα, -άμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
δαίω, -ομαι	ἐδάομην	'light up, kindle'
(ἐγείρω, -ομαι)	ἡγρόμην; ἡγειρα	'awaken'
καίνω, -ομαι	ἔκανον	'kill'
λάζομαι; (λαμβάνω)	(ἐ(λ)λαβον, -όμην)	'take hold; receive' ORS
λίσσομαι	ἐ(λ)λιτόμην	'beg, pray' PO
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτακον; ἔπτην; ἔπτηξα	'scare, crouch'
τέλλομαι 1; τελέθω; πέλω, -ομαι	ἐπλόμην	'go around (1)'

P19a: A04

ἔζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	ἐζόμεν (A04/A06); εἴσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
(ἐρεύω P19/P03); ἐρέω, -ομαι, εἴρομαι	(ἡρόμην)	'ask' ORS
φλέω (P19/P03); (φλύω P03/A04)	ἔφλυον (P03/A04); (ἔφλυσα)	'abound'

The number of thematic aorist is relatively small; note the number of verbs in brackets, that can be recent.

P19: A05

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι)	ἡγερόμην; (ἡγρόμην; ἡγειρα, -άμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
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P19a: A05

βάλω (P19/P10)	ἔζελον; ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην	'throw'
<u>P19: A06</u>		
θείνω, -ομαι	ἔπεφνον; ἔθεινα	'strike; kill'
μάρπτω	ἐμέμαρπον; (ἔμαρψα)	'take hold of, seize' PO
πλήσσω	ἐπέπληγον, -όμην; ἔπληξα, -άμην; ἐπλήγην	'strike, smite'
χαίρω	κεχαρόμην; ἐχάρην	'rejoice at; welcome'

P19a: A06

(ἀχεύω P19/P03); ἄχνυμαι	ἤκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
ἕζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	ἐζόμην (A06/A04); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα); ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO

P19: A07

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι)	(ἡγειρα, -άμην), ἡγερόμην, (ἡγρόμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
αἰρώ 1, -ομαι + ἀνύρομαι	ἡειρα, -άμην	'lift, raise up' ORS
ἀμείρω, -ομαι; ἀμέρδω, -ομαι	ἡμερσα	'deprive' ORS
βαίνω; βάσκω; βίβημι	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
βλάπτω, -ομαι; (βλάβομαι)	(ἔβλαψα; ἐβλάβην)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
δάπτω, -ομαι	ἔδαψα	'devour'
δαίομαι; δατέομαι	ἐδα(σ)σάμην	'divide' PO
(ἐγείρω, -ομαι)	ἡγειρα; ἡγρόμην	'awaken'
ἕζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	εἶσα, (-άμην); ἐζόμην	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
(εἶρω 1)	(εἶρα)	'string'
(ἐρέπτω); ἐρέφω	ἡρεψα	'cover (with a roof)' ORS

ῥόρζω, -ομαι	ἔρξα	'do; offer (a sacrifice)'
θάπτω	ἔθαψα	'honour with funeral rites'
θείνω, -ομαι	ἔθεινα; ἔπεφνον	'strike; kill'
ιαίνω, -ομαι	(ἴηνα)	'heat, melt'
κλαίω	ἔκλαυσα	'cry, (be)wail' PO
(κλέπτω)	ἔκλεψα	'steal'
(κνίζω, -ομαι)	(ἔκνισα)	'scratch, tickle'
(κόπτω, -ομαι)	(ἔκοψα, -άμην)	'strike, cut'
κρύπτω	(ἔκρυψα)	'hide, cover' PO
μάρπτω	(ἔμαρψα); ἐμέμαρπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
μάσσω + μάττομαι	ἔμαξα, -άμην; ἐμάγην	'knead'
νίζω, -ομαι	(ἔνιψα, -άμην)	'wash (the hands or feet)'
οἶω, -ομαι	οἶσάμην	'forebode; think' ORS
ὀρύσσω	(ὠρύξα)	'dig'
(ὀφέλλω 2, -ομαι)	ὀφελλα	'increase, enlarge' ORS
(πείρω)	ἔπειρα	'pierce'
πέσσω	ἔπεψα	'ripen; cook'
πλάζω, -ομαι	ἔπλαγξα	'baffle; P wander'
πλάσσω, -ομαι	ἔπλασα	'form, mould' PO
πλήσσω	ἔπληξα, -άμην; ἐπέπληγον, -όμην; ἐπλήγην	'strike, smite'
(πλύνω)	(ἔπλυνα)	'wash, clean'
πράσσω	ἔπρηξα	'pass through; achieve, do'
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτηξα; ἔπτην; ἔπτακον	'scare, crouch'
(ρέζω)	ἔρρεξα/ ἔρεξα	'do, act, make'
ρήσσω; (ρήγνυμι, -μαι)	ἔρρηξα, -άμην; (ἔρράγην)	'break (asunder), scatter'
σαίρω 1	ἔσηρα	'sweep, clean'
σκάπτω	(ἔσκαψα; ἐσκάφην)	'dig'
σπείρω	ἔσπειρα	'sow' OIVS
στέλλω, -ομαι	ἔστειλα, -άμην	'make ready; send' OIVS

στίζω	(ἔστιξα)	'tattoo'
(ταράσσω, -ομαι + θράσσω)	(ἐτάραξα)	'trouble, stir up' OIVS
τύπτω, -ομαι	(ἔτυψα); ἐτύπην	'beat, strike'
φαίνω, -ομαι	ἐφηνα; ἐφάνην	'bring to light; give light'
χάζω, -ομαι	ἔχασσα, -άμην	'give way, recoil'
χέζω	ἔχεσα, -άμην; ἔχεσον	'ease oneself'

P19a: A07

ἀμάω 1, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἤμισα, -άμην	'mow'
ἀμάομαι 2 (P19/P03)	ἤμισάμην 2	'gather' PO
ἀπολεύω (P19/P03)	ἀπέλαυσα	'enjoy' PO
ἀρκέω (P19/P03)	ἤρκεσα	'ward off'
ἀρόω (P19/P03); ἄρομι	ἤροσα	'plough'
γαμέω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἔγημα, -άμην	'marry' ORS
δέω 1 (P19/P03); (δίδημι, δίδεμαι)	ἔδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	(ἔδῶσα, -άμην); ἔδῶν; ἐδῶσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(ἐάω P19/P03), ἔᾱμι	(ἔᾱσα) + εἵᾱσα + ἔβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
εἴλομαι 1 (P19/P12)	(ἔ)ἔλσα; ἐάλην	'shut in; press'
εἴλλω 2 (P19/P12); ἴλλω, -ομαι	εἰλάμην	'wind, turn round'
(ἐλάω P19/P03; ἔλαμι)	ἤλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἐμέω (P19/P03)	ἤμεσα	'vomit'
ρύομαι (P19/P03); ἔρυμαι	(ἐρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
ἐρύω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	εἴρυσα, -άμην	'drag, draw' OIVS
θῆσθαι (P19/P01/P03)	ἐθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
θύω 2 (P19/P03)	(ἔθῶσα)	'offer by burning; sacrifice'
κείρω, -ομαι	(ἐκειράμην) + ἔκερσα (A07/A01)	'cut short, shear'

κλάω (P19/P03); κλάμι (P01/(A01))	έκλα(σ)σα; έκλαν ((P01)/A01)	'break'
κρούω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	έκρουσα, -άμην	'strike'
(λύω P19/P03)	(έλῶσα); έλύμην (ῶ)	'loosen'
νεύω (P19/P25)	ένευσα	'incline, nod'
ξύω (P19/P03)	(έξῶσα)	'scratch, scrape'
πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	(έπηλα); επέπαλον; επάλημην	'poise, sway' PO
(πρίω P19/P03)	(έπρισα)	'saw' PO
ρύομαι (P19/P03); ρύμαι (s.v. έρυμαι)	(έρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
στυόμαι (P19/P03)	(έστῶσα)	'make stiff, erect'
φλέω (P19/P03); (φλύω P03/A04)	(έφλῶσα); έφλυον (A04/P03)	'abound'
(φύω P19/P03, -ομαι)	(έφῶσα); έφῶν	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
χαλάω (P19/P03)	(έχάλασα)	'slacken, loosen' ORS
χράύω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	έχραυσα	'scrape, graze'
(χρίω, -ομαι P19/P03)	(έχρισα, -άμην)	'rub, anoint' PO
ψάω (P19/P03); ψήχω, σώχω, -ομαι	έψησα	'rub'

Many verbs meaning 'to touch the surface of an object, in a gentle or aggressive manner': νίζω, -ομαι, (τείνω), βλάπτω, -ομαι, (κόπτω, -ομαι), κρούω, -ομαι, ρήσσω, τύπτω, μάσσω, πλάσσω, ρύομαι, (έρέπτω, κρύπτω, όρύσσω, σκάπτω, (πείρω), στίζω, κείρω, -ομαι, άρόω, ξύω, (κνίζω, -ομαι), σαίρω 1, χραύω, (χρίω), ψάω.

P19: A09

βαίνω; βίβημι; βάσκω	έβησόμην; έβην, έβησα	'go, walk'
χέζω	έχεσον; έχεσα, -άμην	'ease oneself'

P19a: A09

(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	εδῶσόμην; έδῶν; (έδῶσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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P19: A10

βλάπτω, -ομαι; (βλάβομαι)	(ἐβλάβην; ἔβλαψα)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
θρύπτω, -ομαι	ἐτρύφην	'break into pieces'
καίω, -ομαι	ἐκάη; ἔκηα, -άμην	'set on fire, burn' OIVS
μαίνομαι	ἐμάνην	'madden'
μάσσω + μάττομαι	ἐμάγην; ἔμαξα, -άμην	'knead'
πλήσσω	ἐπλήγην; ἐπέπληγον, -όμην; ἐπληξα, -άμην	'strike, smite'
ρήσσω, (ρήγνυμι, -μαι)	(ἐρράγην), ἔρρηξα, -άμην	'break (asunder), scatter'
σκάπτω	(ἐσκάφην, ἔσκαψα)	'dig'
τύπτω, -ομαι	ἐτύπην; (ἔτυψα)	'beat, strike'
φαίνω, -ομαι	ἐφάνην; ἔφηνα	'bring to light; give light'
χαίρω	ἐχάρην; κεχαρόμην	'rejoice at; welcome'

P19a: A10

εἴλωμαι (P19/P12)	ἐάλην; ἔελσα	'shut in; press'
σκέλλομαι (P19/P10)	ἔσκλην (A10/A01)	'dry up, parch' OIVS

Note that many of the roots of the group P19: A10 end in a sonant (6 out of 13): ἐάλην, ἐκάην (*ἐκάφην), ἐμάνην, ἔσκλην (this one might end in *h*₁), ἐφάνην, ἐχάρην and three in a γ: ἐμάγην, ἐπλήγην and (ἐρράγην).

Verbs meaning 'to damage, to beat, to destroy': θρύπτω, πλήσσω, (βλάβομαι), εἴλωμαι 1, ρήσσω, τύπτω, and perhaps σκέλλομαι (uncertain A10), καίω, μάσσω, σκάπτω. Mental dispositions: χαίρω and μαίνω.

P19 AS A WHOLE

If you look at the total figures (see the statistics on p. 437-442) of the *ye/o*-presents it appears that they seem to have a preference for the sigmatic aorist, while the percentage of presents without an old aorist and of those with a thematic aorist A04 is lower than the average. Of the more certain class P19 43.0 % have a sigmatic aorist, 28.0 % has no aorist and only 8.3 % has a thematic aorist A04. The average of all presents is as follows: 38.23 % has A07, 24.0 % has no aorist, and 12.2 % has a thematic aorist.

One should keep in mind that the average percentage has been largely influenced by the high number of P19 -and uncertain P19a- presents. If one opposes the percentages of P19/P19a to the rest (all minus P19/P19a) the differences get bigger: 23.9 % has A07, 23.9 % has no aorist, and 13.9 % has a thematic aorist A04.

P20: REDUPLICATED *ye/o*-PRESENTS

ιάλλω	'send forth' ORS
ιάπτω	'hurt, spoil' ORS
λιλαίομαι	'long for, desire earnestly'
τιταίνω, -ομαι; τάνυμαι	ἔτεινα 'stretch'

The aor. ἔτεινα seems synchronically to correspond with τείνω. But this present is probably young, replacing older *τάνυμι, τάνυμαι. All verbs are transitive.

P21: σκ-presents without reduplication²²P21: Ø

βόσκω, -ομαι	'feed'
ἔρχομαι	'come, go'

P21: A01

ἀλίσκομαι	ἦλων (A01/A13)	'be taken'
βάσκω; βαίνω; βίβημι	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
μίσγω, -ομαι	ἔμικτο; ἔμειξα; ἐμίγην	'mix, join'

P21: A03

ἀλύσχω; ἀλεύομαι	ἠλευάμην	'avoid, shun' ORS
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P21: A04

πάσχω	ἔπαθον	'suffer'
χάσχω	ἔχανον	'yawn, gape'

²² Verbs that have been discarded: ἀάσχω Hsch; ἀέσχω Hdn Gr.; EM; -ομαι Hsch.; ἀπαφίσχω; ἀρέσχω, -ομαι; ἀναβρώσχω Hsch; δύσγω Hsch; ἴσχω; ῥύσκομαι H 1 †; εὐρίσχω; θνήσχω; κυίσκομαι Hsch; λάσχω A; μνήσκομαι An †; ὀφλιτοσκάνω P29 (P15/P21) S (ingressive: 'become a debtor'); ἀποστερίσχω S †; ἐνθύσχω Hsch; διαφαύσχω Hdt (v1) †; φασκον (P23/P21), -ομαι S †. Many of them occur only in Hsch. or are *hapax legomena*.

P21: A05

βλώσκω	ἔμολον	'go, come'
θρώσκω; θάρνυμαι	ἔθορον	'spring, mount'

P21: A07

βάσκω; βαίνω; βίβημι	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
μίσγω, -ομαι	ἔμειξα; ἔμικτο; ἐμίγην	'mix, join'

Aor. ἔβησα is causative.

P21: A09

βάσκω; βαίνω; βίβημι	ἐβησόμην; ἔβην; ἔβησα	'go, walk'
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P21: A10

μίσγω, -ομαι	ἐμίγην; ἔμειξα; ἔμικτο	'mix, join'
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P21: A13

ἀλίσκομαι	ἦλων (A13/A01)	'be taken'
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The numbers are too small to draw any conclusions, but the unreduplicated σκ-presents seem to have a preference for an athematic aorist, while the sigmatic aorist is almost absent. To the athematic A01 class one might add the A03 aorists and possibly those of A05 (as the 'disyllabic' roots end in h_3 , their aorists may come from $*h_1e-CR h_3-m$).

Many verbs designate a movement: βάσκω, βλώσκω, ἔρχομαι, ἀλύσκω, θρώσκω, βόσκω.

The verbs are based on a zero grade root, which in most cases is at hand in the aorist. Nearly all the verbs do have an aor., except for βόσκω and ἔρχομαι; most of them have a root aorist, in any case if we consider A03 and A05 as root aorists in origin (see Chapter Four).

P22: σκ-PRESENTS WITH REDUPLICATION²³

²³ P22 verbs that have not been included in the RIVS: ἡλάσκω H 2 †; ἀπαφίσκω (P21/P22) H 1 + Hes †; ἀραρίσκω H 1 †; βιβάσκω- (P22/P23) hH (vl) †; δεδίσκομαι hH (=cj); Ar; διδράσκω; ἔσκο; πιπάσκομαι; τιτρώσκομαι. A relatively large number of these presents occur only once or twice in Epic poetry.

P22: Ø

δε(ι)δίσκομαι; δείκνυμαι	'greet, show'
ιλάσκομαι (ι); ἴλημι, ἴλαμαι (ι)	'appease'

The reduplication of δε(ι)δίσκομαι may be intensive, and perhaps does not belong to this class.

P22: A01

γινώσκω	ἔγνων	'come to know'
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P22: A04

πιφάσκω, -ομαι; φαέθω	ἔφαον	'make manifest, tell of'
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P22: A06

διδάσκω, -ομαι	δέδασον; ἐδάην	'learn'
τιτύσκομαι; τεύχω, (-ομαι)	ἐτέτυκον, -όμην; ἔτευξα	'make, make ready'

P22: A07

κικλήσκω, -ομαι; κάλλημι	ἐκάλεσα, -άμην	'call, name'
(μιμνήσκομαι; μνάομαι)	(ἔμνησα, -άμην)	'remind'
τιτύσκομαι; τεύχω, (-ομαι)	ἔτευξα; ἐτέτυκον, -όμην	'make, make ready'

P22: A10

διδάσκω, -ομαι	ἐδάην; δέδασον	'learn'
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The combinations present - aorist are quite diverse, and the number of verbs is too small to draw any conclusions.

In almost all cases the verbs denote a transitive activity with - in many instances - the meaning 'to let somebody know something, to come to know something' (μιμνήσκομαι, γινώσκω, διδάσκω, πιφάσκω). This would confirm the terminative meaning that Brugmann, *Kurze vergl. Gramm.* 520 (§ 684) attributes to this suffix. The verbs ιλάσκομαι and possibly δεδίσκομαι fit into this category as well.

The meaning of the *sk*-suffix in PIE is difficult to define: in Latin it has an inchoative meaning, in Hittite and in Greek (in P23) an iterative meaning, while in Tocharian it appears to be causative. In Sanskrit it is difficult to give one general meaning to the

suffix. Risch (1974) 272 thinks that it originally indicated "ein schrittweises Vorwärtsskommen".

P23: IONIC ITERATIVE PRESENTS

All P23 verbs have been discarded because this is a very productive class within (Ionic) Greek. They are derived from a *tempus* stem (λύε: λύε-σκε; λῦσε: λῦσα-σκε).

P24: PRESENTS WITH A STOP AS SUFFIX²⁴

These verbs are classified according to their suffix. I do not divide them into smaller groups per aorist, as the number of verbs is so small that they can be surveyed at a single glance.

Velar suffix κ

ἐρύκω, -ομαι		'keep in, restrain' PO
ὀλέκω, (-ομαι); (ὀλλῶμι, ὀλόμην; ὤλεσα -μαι)		'destroy, lose' OIVS
τήκω, -ομαι		'melt; dissolve'

Meaning: 'to bring something into a certain position'. Actions with the focus on the end: ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω, τήκω. Note that some of the verbs lack a good etymology.

Velar suffix γ

τμήγω; τάμνω, -ομαι	(ἔτεμον, -όμην)	'cut'
(φρύγω, -ομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔφρυξα)]	'roast, parch' PO

Both verbs denote actions with a focus on the end.

Velar suffix χ

γλίχομαι		'cling to; strive after' OIVS
νήχω, -ομαι; νέω		'swim'
(σμούχομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔσμουξα)]	'make smoulder away'

²⁴ A number of P24 verbs have been discarded: ἀνύτω (see s.v. ἄνυμι, perhaps originally a θ-suffix), πελάθω and πλαθῶ are relatively late compared to the other forms of the same root; ἡγερέθομαι and ἡερέθομαι are both epic creations; γήθω, μέρδω, νήθω (all in Hsch.); ἰλήκω has the RD of ἰλημι. Verbs with this suffix that do not belong to our corpus: ἐμέθω (grammarians), and πέκτω (Hdn. Poll. Hsch.) (πεκτέω is found twice in Ar.)

(τρύχω, -ομαι); τρύω, -ομαι		'wear out, waste'
ψήχω + σώχω, -ομαι; ψάω ἔψησα		'rub'
(ψύχω, -ομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔψυξα)]	'make cold; breathe, blow'

Designating 'an action with a destructing effect': (τρύχω), ψήχω/ σώχω, (σμούχω). Again, many actions have the focus on the end.

Most of the verbs do not have an aorist; one has an aorist with the same velar (ἔσμουξα). If this velar is a *present* suffix, the aorist must be secondary. On the other hand, the velar could belong to the root or it could be a root extension; in both cases pr. (σμούχομαι) is P03 and does not belong here. Only three aorists remain: A07 ὤλεσα, ἔψησα and A05 ὠλόμην (ἔτεμον, -όμην is probably young).

All the velar suffixes occur only after a vowel.

Labial suffix β

λείβω, -ομαι		'pour'
(τρῖβω, -ομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔτριψα)]	'rub; wear out'

If the β in (τρῖβω) is a present suffix, ἔτριψα must be young. If it is a root extension the verb does not belong in this class.

Labial suffix φ

ἀλείφω, -ομαι (P24/P03)	[ἥλειψα, -άμην]	'anoint'
(τύφω, -ομαι)		'raise smoke, burn'

Labial suffixes

Note that there is no evidence for a suffix π within Greek. Again, two of these four verbs have a 'destructive' meaning, while two have the meaning 'touch the surface'.

They do not have an aorist: if ἔτριψα and ἥλειψα are old, the labial is not a suffix and the verbs belong to class P03, cf. the velar suffix above.

Dental suffix δ

ἄζω, -ομαι		'dry up, parch'
ἀμέρδω, -ομαι (P24/P03); ἡμερσα		'deprive' ORS
ἀμείρω, -ομαι		
ἐέλδομαι		'wish, long' PO
τένδω (P24/P03)		'gnaw (at)'

The suffix -δ- occurs only after consonant.

Dental suffix θ

ἄχθομαι		'be loaded, be vexed' PO
βρίθω, -ομαι	ἔβρισα	'be heavy, outweigh' PO
ἐρέθω (P24/P03); ἔρετο		'provoke' ORS
θαλέθω; θάλλω		'sprout, thrive'
κεύθω, -ομαι	(ἐκέκυθον; ἔκυθον)	'hide'
λήθω, -ομαι (P24/P03); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
(νεμέθω); νέμω, -ομαι	ἔνειμα	'dispense; pasture'
πλήθω; πί(μ)πλημι; πλημαι	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἔπλητο	'fill'
(πρήθω); πίμπρημι	ἔπρησα	'burn'
(πύθω), -ομαι		'cause to rot; M become rotten'
τελέθω; τέλλομαι I; πέλω,	ἐπλόμην	'come into being'
-ομαι		
φάέθω; πιφάύσκω, -ομαι	ἔφαον	'make manifest, tell of'
φθινύθω; (φθίνω; φθείω, φθίω)	(ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
(φλεγέθω, -ομαι); φλέγω,	ἔφλεξα	'burn'
-ομαι		

"Αχθομαι may also have a suffix -τ-. The only other verb with a suffix -τ- (ἀνύτω) has been discarded from the RIVS.

In the case of verbs with an aorist in the RIVS, aorists are generally built either on the verbal root or on the present stem, including the dental suffix, since the dental suffix disappears before the σ of the sigmatic aorist: ἔπλησα < *ἔ-πλη-σα or *ἔ-πλη-θ-σα.

Meaning 'to destroy': πρήθω, πύθω, φλεγέθω, 'to be vexed' ἄχθομαι, φθινύθω, βρίθω (?). Telic action: τελέθω, θαλέθω, κεύθω, πλήθω, νεμέθω; one might also include the 'destructive' verbs.

P24 AS A WHOLE

Although it may not be justified to combine all P24 verbs, the notion 'to bring into a certain situation' and the meaning 'to destroy, to rub' is prevalent in all classes.

All verbs of the τρήθω type are in this class (βρίθω, τρήθω, πύθω, σμύχω, τρύχω, φρόχω, ψύχω; Ruijgh (1976) also names θλίβω, πνίγω, φλίβω, βρύκω/βρύχω and στύφω, which are not in our corpus). They are characterized by a secondary Ablaut ī : ū or ū : ū, based on the model of ā : ǎ < *eh₂ : *h₂. Many of them have cognates with a slightly different stem: τρύω, σμῆν, στρυφ-/στριφ-, ψῆν / ψήχω, θύω, πύ-ος (θλάω, φλάω). As Ruijgh points out, they are 'verbes expressifs et populaires'. Some of them, however, have had or may have had a laryngeal in PIE: βρήθω (cf. βαρύς), πύθω (Lat. *pūteō*), and perhaps τύφω (cf. Skt. *dhū-p-āyati*), τρήθω (cf. *trīvi*, *trilus*)).

P25: PRESENTS IN -σω²⁵P25: Ø

ἀέξω, -ομαι + αὔξω, -ομαι	'grow, increase'
δέψω; δέφομαι	'knead; masturbate' PO
ἔψω, -ομαι	'boil'
νίσσομαι (P25/P04); νέομαι	'go; come'

The Myc. fut. ptc. *e-we-pe-se-so-me-na*, ἐφεψησόμενα, has also an *s*-suffix: *ἔφεψ-.

P25 with aorist

ἀλέξω, -ομαι; (ἀλκάθω)	ἡλαλκον; ἀλεξάμην; (ἔλκαθον)	'ward off'
νεύω I (P25/P19)	ἔνευσα	'incline, nod'
σειώ, -ομαι + (σίω)	(ἔσιον); ἔσεισα, -άμην	'shake'

Here I would like to recall a present from Chapter One: *ἔφέψω, attested only indirectly via the Myc. fut. *e-we-pe-se-so-me-na*, ἐφεψησόμενα (see p. 23n43), related to ὑφαίνω.

²⁵ Schwyzler (1939) 1.706 also mentions the following verbs, which do not occur in our corpus: σπάω (?), which is not in our corpus due to the lack of etymology; σπάω is perhaps better explained as derived from the aorist σπάσαι. See Fr. and Ch.

ῥαίω, which for the same reason is not in our corpus either, is regarded by Frisk as a *Reimwort* to παίω, παταίω, κναίω, ψαίω, or it is - a solution preferred by Ch. - a cross between ῥήγνυμι and παίω. σβέννυμι, σβ-έσ-σαι, σβ-ῆναι. Frisk sees σβεσ-, as in the aorist, as a *root* from which the whole IVS has been derived; σβ-ῆναι etc. are *Neubildungen*.

κλάω: there is no sufficient reason to opt for a present with *s*-suffix *ql-s-o- (Frisk).

ζωσ-τός: I see no reason to assume a suffix -s- for this verb.

P26: CoC-άω

These derived verbs do not originally have an aorist.²⁶

P27: CoC-έω

Derived verbs originally had no aorist.²⁷

P28: DESIDERATIVES

ἀκούω, -ομαι (P28/P29); ἤκουσα 'hear'

ἀκεύω

κείω; κείμαι 'be laid, lie'

Only these two were maintained in the RIVS; the others have been discarded.²⁸

²⁶ The following deverbatives of the CoC-άω type occur in the RIVS: ἀλάομαι, γοάω, -ομαι, δοκάω, -ομαι, (κοάω), ληκάω, νωμάω, ποτάομαι + πωτάομαι, στρωφάω, -ομαι, τρωπάω, -ομαι, τρωχάω + τροχάω. Ἀπηύρων (P26/P29) is not in the RIVS.

²⁷ The following deverbatives of the CoC-έω type occur in the RIVS: βολέω; δοκέω; ὀρχέομαι; ὀχέω; (φ)ὀχέομαι; ποθέω; κομέω; κοέω; ὀθέω (P27/P29); οἰδέω; ὀρέομαι (P27/P29); οὐρέω; πολέω + πωλέομαι; (πονέω), -ομαι; πορθέω; ποτέομαι; ροφέω; σοβέω; (σοῦμαι P27/P29); σκοπέω, -ομαι; τρομέω, -ομαι; τροπέω; φοβέω, -ομαι; φορέω, -ομαι; ἡγέομαι (difficult to classify). In the IVS, but not in the RIVS are ἀγνοίεω / ἀγνοέω (P27/P29); λουέω (P27/P29); οἰφέω (P27/P29); τορέω (P27/P29); τροπέομαι (s.v. τραπέω); φορβέω; ὠθέω, -ομαι.

²⁸ The suffix has had a limited productivity; the following verbs have been dropped from the RIVS: κέω and ὠψείω (both occurring only as a ptc. in H.), ἀκουσείω, δρασεῖω, φευξείω (in tragedy), and χεσεῖω (in comedy).

P29: MISCELLANEOUS²⁹

P29: Ø

γηθέω

'rejoice'

δήω (P29/F5)

'I shall find' PO

κνή (P29/P01); (κναίω, -ομαι)

'scrape, scratch' PO

λάμπω, -ομαι (P29/P03)

'give light, shine'

νέω 1 (P29/P03); νήχω, -ομαι

'swim'

ὀράω, -ομαι

'see, look' PO

ὀρέομαι (P29/P27)

'hurry'

ὀρύνω, -ομαι (P29/P19)

'stir'

πιέζω, -ομαι (P29/P19)

'press, squeeze' PO

τραπέω

'press, squeeze' PO

P29: A01

πλώω (P29/P03); [πλέω] ἔπλων, ἔπλωσα; [ἔπλευσα] 'sail, go by sea'

²⁹ P29 presents that have been dropped: ἄω (P19/P29, s.v. ἄημι); αἰδέομαι; [ἡλασκάζω] (s.v. ἀλάομαι); ἀλδήσκω (s.v. ἀλδαίνω); ἀνᾶλῶ; (s.v. ἀλίσκομαι); ἀλύσσω (s.v. ἀλύω); ἄδῶ (s.v. ἀνδάνω); ἀνώγω (P03/P29); ἀπηύρων (P26/P29, s.v. ἀπουρ-); βιβάζω (s.v. βαίνω); βιόω, -ομαι (s.v. βέομαι); γεγώνω, -έω; [δάμνομαι] (P29/P10); [δεικανάομαι] / [δεκανάομαι] (s.v. δειδίσκομαι); δεψέω; δίζομαι; δίννημι (s.v. δινέω); δόσγω (P29/P21); εἰρέομαι (s.v. εἴρομαι); εἰρέω (s.v. εἴρω 2); ἐλαύνω, -ομαι (s.v. ἐλάω); [ἐλκέω]; ἐπλέω; ἐνίπτω (s.v. ἐν(ν)έπω); ῥέδδω and ῥήρω (P19/P29) (s.v. ῥρδω); ἐνέω; θηλέω and τηλεθάω (s.v. θάλλω); θηπέω; θρεύομαι; ἰαχέω; [ἰσᾶμι] and γοῖδημι (s.v. ἰδ-); ἰέω and ἴω (s.v. ἴημι); ἰλέομαι; κείω (s.v. κεάζω); κεντέω, -ομαι; κεράννυμι (P06/P29); κιάτο (P01/P29/A01, s.v. κῑνέω); κοθέω and ἔκομεν (P29/A01, s.v. κοέω); κρεμάννυμι (P06/P29); κτίζω, -ομαι (P19/P29); κύω (s.v. κυέω); λάζυμαι (s.v. λαμβάνω); λαμπετάω; λοέω, λούω, -ομαι, λουέω (P27/P29); μάρνομαι; μεδέω, μέδμη; μελέομαι; νεύομαι (s.v. νέομαι); ὀθέω (P27/P29); οἰῶ; οἰφέω (P27/P29); ὀμίχλω (s.v. ὀμείχω); ὀλάω (s.v. ὀράω); ὀφλισκάνω (P29/P15/P21); πίθημι (s.v. πείθω); πείκω (P03/P29, s.v. πέκω); πέρθαι (A01/A13/P29); πετάννυμι, -μαι (P06/P29); πέταμαι (P01/P29); πιεζέω and πιάζω; πελάζω, -ομαι (πιλναμαι); πιμπλάνομαι (P15/P29) and πιμπλέομαι; πιμπράω (P29/P04); πῖομαι; πιτνέω (s.v. πῖπτω); πτίσσω; ῥεούμαι; σπερχέω; στερέω, -ομαι; τετύσσω, -ομαι (P22/P29); τορέω (P27/P29); τροπέομαι (P27/P29, s.v. τραπέω); τραπέω (s.v. τρέπω); φέρημι, φόρημι; φθείω (P03/P29, s.v. φθίνω); χάττω (s.v. χάζομαι); χείω (P19/P29).

P29: A04

(ἵκω (ἱ) P29/P03); ἦκω	ἰκόμην; ἵξον, [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come; have come'
λῆτο / λήιτο; λήθω, -ομαι; (λανθάνω, -ομαι)	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice; M-P: forget' ORS
στυγέω	ἔστυγον; (ἔστυξα)	'hate' ORS

P29: A06

(ἀλκάθω); ἀλέξω, -ομαι	ἤλαλκον; ἀλεξάμην; [ἄλκαθον]	'ward off'
λῆτο / λήιτο; λήθω, -ομαι; (λανθάνω, -ομαι)	ἐλέλαθον, -όμην; ἔλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice; M-P: forget' ORS

P29: A07

ἀκούω, -ομαι (P29/P28) + ἀκεύω	ἤκουσα	'hear'
(ἀλκάθω), ἀλέξω, -ομαι	ἀλεξάμην; ἤλαλκον; [ἄλκαθον]	'ward off'
δατέομαι; δαίομαι (ήθέω)	ἐδα(σ)σάμην (ἤθησα)	'divide' PO 'sift, strain'
(ἵεμαι (ἱ) P29/P01)	ἐεισάμην	'speed oneself; hasten' PO
κάλημι; κικλήσκω, -ομαι	ἐκάλεσα, -άμην	'call, name'
καυχάομαι	ἐκαυχασάμην	'speak loud, boast' PO
κυέω	(ἐκῷσάμην)	'be pregnant'
(μνάομαι; μμνήσκομαι)	(ἔμνησα, -άμην)	'remind'
πατέομαι	(ἐπα(σ)σάμην)	'taste, eat'
πλώω (P29/P03); [πλέω]	ἔπλωσα; ἔπλων; [ἔπλευσα]	'sail, go by sea'
στυγέω	(ἔστυξα); ἔστυγον	'hate' ORS

P29: A09

(ἵκω (ἱ) P29/P03); ἦκω	ἵξον; ἰκόμην; [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come; have come'
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P29: A12

λῆτο / λήιτο; λήθω, -ομαι; (λανθάνω, -ομαι)	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice; M-P: forget' ORS
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(ἀλκάθω) - [ἄλκαθον] does not count: if there is a pr. ἀλκάθω, then there is no need to assume an aor. ἄλκαθον.

P29 AS A WHOLE

As this is a collection of unclear formations, one need not look for regularities or similarities in meaning.

SURVEY OF VERBS WITHOUT A PRESENT

For the sake of convenience, the presents are added in square brackets.

P0: A01

[ἀπουρ-]	ἀπηύρα; ἀπό(φ)ερσα	'take away' OIVS
[ἦρμην P01/A01]	ἦρμην (A01/P01); ἦραρον; ἦρσα	'join, fit together'
[βιβρώσκω]	ἔβρων	'eat'
[διδράσκω]	ἔδραν	'run away'
[κλύω]	κλῦ-θι/-τε; κέκλυ-θι/-τε; (ἔκλυον)	'hear'
[κτείνω]	ἔκσενα + (ἔκταν) + ἐκτάμην	'kill'
[ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)]	ἔλεκτο (A01/A13/P01); ἐλεξόμην	'lie'
[πίνω]	ἔπων + πίθι; (ἔπιον)	'drink'
[πρίομαι]	ἐπριάμην (A01/A04)	'buy'
[τλη-]	ἔτλην; ἐτέλασσα	'suffer, dare'

Relatively many intransitive verbs.

P0: A03

(ἦνεια, -άμην)	'carry'
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PØ: A04

[ἀλδαίνω]	(ἡλδον)	'nourish'
[ἀλθαίνω]	(ἡλθόμην)	'heal'
[ἀλιταίνω]	ἡλιτον, -όμην	'sin' ORS
[ἀλφάνω]	ἡλφον	'bring in, yield'
[ἀμπ/βλακίσκω]	ἡμπ/βλακον	'miss, lose; err' OIVS
[δαρθάνω]	ἔδραθον	'fall asleep'
[pf. δείδω]	εἶδιον; ἔδδεια	'fear'
[δέρκομαι]	ἔδρακον	'see'
[δικ-]	ἔδικον	'fling'
[δραμεῖν]	ἔδραμον	'run'
[ἐλθεῖν / ἐλεύθ-]	ἦλυθον	'go, come'
[*θαφ-]	ἔταφον	'be astonished' OIVS
[θνήσκω]	ἔθανον	'die, be killed; perish'
[ιδ-]	εἶδον, -όμην	'see, look'
[κλύω]	(ἐκλυον); κλυ-θι/-τε; κέκλυ-θι/-τε	'hear'
[λάσκω]	ἔλακον; ἐλελακόμην	'rattle; scream, utter' OIVS
[μανθάνω]	ἔ(μ)μαθον	'learn; perceive; understand'
[μαπέειν]	ἔμαπον; ἐμέμαπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
[όλισθάνω]	ώλισθον (A04/A12)	'slip'
[πρίσμαι]	ἐπριάμην (A04/A01)	'buy'
[φαγεῖν]	ἔφαγον	'eat, devour'
[χραεῖν]	ἔχραον	'fall upon; attack'

Relatively many intransitive verbs.

PØ: A05

[ἐλεῖν]	εἶλον, -όμην	'take; obtain'; M also 'choose'
[εὐρίσκω]	ηῦρον, -όμην (A05/A06)	'find'

[πόρ-]	ἔπορον	'furnish, offer; pf. it is fated'
[τορεῖν]	ἔτορον	'bore through'
PØ: A06		
[ἀπαφίσκω]	ἦπαφον, -όμην	'cheat, beguile' OIVS
[ἦρμην P01/A01]	ἦραρον; ἦρσα; ἦρμην	'join, fit together'
[εἰπεῖν]	ἔειπον	'speak, say'
[ἐνεγκεῖν]	ἦνεγκον	'bring'
[εὐρίσκω]	ηῦρον, -όμην (A06/A05)	'find'
[κεκαδών]	ἐκέκαδον, -όμην	'deprive; M. worry (fut.); withdraw (aor.)' OIVS
[κλύω]	κέκλυ-θι/-τε; κλυ-θι/-τε; [ἐκλυον]	'hear'
[λάσκω]	ἐλελακόμην; ἔλακον	'rattle; scream, utter' OIVS
[μαπέειν]	ἐμέμαπον; ἔμαπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
[πεπαρεῖν]	ἐπέπαρον	'display, manifest' PO
[τεταγ-]	ἐτέταγον	'seize'
PØ: A07		
[άάω]	ἄἄσα (ἄ-), -άμην	'infatuate' ORS
[ἄγνῦμι]	ἔαξα; ἐάγην	'break'
[ἀλέω]	ἄλεσσα	'grind'
[ἀμεύομαι]	ἄμευσα, -άμην	'surpass, excel' ORS
[ἀπουρ-]	ἀπό(φ)ερσα; ἀπηύρᾱς	'take away' OIVS
[ἦρμην P01/A01]	ἦρσα; ἦραρον; ἦρμην	'join, fit together'
[ἀρέσκω]	ἦρεσα, -άμην	'make good, please' ORS
[γράφω]	(ἔγραψα)	'scratch, write'
[pf. δείδω]	ἔδδεια; εἶδιον	'fear'
[δείκνῦμι]	ἔδειξα, -άμην	'bring to light, show'
[κάμπτω]	ἔκαμψα	'bend' PO
[κεάζω]	ἐκέα(σ)σα	'split, cleave'

[κεντέω]	ἔκενσα	'prick' OIVS
[κορέννυμι]	ἐκόρεσα, -άμην	'satiare'
[κτάομαι]	ἐκτησάμην	'get, acquire; pf. possess'
[λαγαίω]	(ἐλάγασα)	'release' ORS
[μύσσω]	(ἐμυξάμην)	'wipe, M: blow one's nose'
[όρούω]	ώρουσα	'dart, rush forward'
[πάσασθαι; πέπαμαι]	ἐπᾶσάμην	'get, acquire'
[σβέννυμι]	ἔσβε(σ)σα	'extinguish'
[πίσσω]	(ἐπιτσα)	'winnow grain; pound'
[σχιζώ]	ἔσχι(σ)σα	'split, cleave'
[τιτρώσκω]	(ἔτρωσα)	'wound' OIVS
[τλη-]	ἐτέλασσα; ἔτλην	'suffer, dare'
[ώθέω]	ἔωσα, -άμην	'thrust, push'

Most of these verbs are transitive.

PØ: A09

[ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)]	ἐλεξόμην; ἔλεκτο (A13/A01/P01)	'lie'
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PØ: A10

[ἄγνυμι]	ἔαγην; ἔαξα	'break'
[βέομαι / βιώναι]	ἐβίω	'live'

PØ: A12

[ὀλισθάνω]	ὥλισθον (A12/A04)	'slip'
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PØ: A13

	ἄσμενος	'well-pleased, glad' PO
[ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)]	ἔλεκτο (A13/A01/P01); ἐλεξόμην	'lie'
[πίνω]	(ἐπίον), ἔπων, πίθι	'drink'

The number of presentless aorists is relatively high in the A01 class (11.4 % vs. an average of 8.0 %), the A04 (25.0 % vs. an average of 12.2 %) and the A06 (12.5 % vs. an average of 5.6). There are fewer than average A07 aorist (28.4 % vs. 38.2 %).

VERBS WITHOUT A PRESENT AND WITHOUT AN AORIST IN THE RIVS

These are verbs which have only a perfect in the RIVS. The forms in square brackets indicate the lemma where their IVS can be found.

PØ: AØ

[ἀκαχμένοϛ]	ἀκαχμένος (PF2)	'sharp-edged' PO
[εἰλύω]	εἵλυμαι (PF2)	'enfold'
[εἶρω 2]	ἔρέω (F2); εἶρημαι (PF2)	'say, speak'
[εἴσκω]	ἔοικα (PF1); ἔικ-/εἶκ- (PF2)	'make like; deem equal' OIVS
[ἐνεθ-]	ἦνοθα (PF1)	'sit, lie on' OIVS
[καφ-]	(κεκάφηα PF2), κέκηφα (PF2))	'breathe forth' ORS
[μέμονα]	μέμονα/ μέμα- (PF1)	'be very eager'
[*σαίρω 2]	σέσηρα/ σέσᾱρα (PF2)	'grin' OIVS
[τετράινω]	τέτρημαι (PF2)	'bore through, pierce'
[χεθ-]	χεχεθφόηες (PF2)	'unite'

AORIST - PRESENT COMBINATIONS

This chapter is more or less the mirror image of the previous one: here I shall give all the aorists occurring in the reconstructed individual verbal systems (RIVS) according to their aorist class, in combination with the present from their RIVS. If a verb has more than one aorist, these will all be mentioned in each section; if an aorist has more than one present, they will all be mentioned as well. Forms which were given in brackets in the RIVS, also appear in brackets here. Younger aorist formations that occur in the IVS but not in the RIVS are given in a note (and occasionally in the text), except for the highly productive sigmatic aorist A07 and A11¹. Verbs without an aorist will be listed at the end of the chapter.

After each aorist-present combination I shall, again, attempt to give a brief description of the category combination: what can be said about the meaning, about transitivity and about the history? Unfortunately, in many cases the number of verbs is again too small to permit any conclusions regarding the characteristics of a particular combination. At the end of each aorist class I shall summarize the characteristics of the class as a whole and attempt to identify any tendencies.

A01: ROOT AORISTS²

A01: Ø

For the sake of convenience, the recent presents that have been dropped from the RIVS are given in square brackets.

[ἀπουρ-]	ἀπηύρᾱς; ἀπό(φ)ερσα	'take away' OIVS
[ἥρμην P01/A01]	ἥρμην (A01/P01); ἥραρον; ἥρσα.	'join, fit together'
[βιβρώσκω]	ἔβρων	'eat'
[διδράσκω]	ἔδρᾱν	'run away'

¹ For the abbreviations of the verbal classes, see the list of abbreviations on p. xiii-xv.

² The following verbs have a root aorist which has been dropped from the IVS: βλώσκω (ἔβλων Hsch.), γόᾱω (γόνον possibly an aorist, *hapax* in H.), δέρομαι (ptc. δρακεῖς, *hapax* in Pi.), ἵκω / ἵκω (ἵκτο, only in Hes.), ἔκομεν (A01/P29, s.v. κοέω), πέρθω (inf. πέρθαι, *hapax* in H.), πήγνυμι (ἐπήγγυμι, *hapax* in H.); σβέννυμι (ἔσβη A01/A13, uncertain interpretation).

[κλύω]	κλῦ-θι/-τε; κέκλυ-θι/-τε; (ἔκλυον)	'hear'
[κτείνω]	ἔκσενα + (ἔκταν) + ἐκτόμην	'kill'
[ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)]	ἔλεκτο (A01/A13/P01); ἐλεξόμην	'lie'
[πίνω]	ἔπων + πῖθι; (ἔπιον)	'drink'
[πρίομαι]	ἐπρίομην (A01/A04)	'buy'
[τλη-]	ἔτλην; ἐτέλασσα	'suffer, dare'

Three or four verbs belong to the primary basis of the lexicon: 'eat', 'hear', 'drink' and possibly 'lay'. The *Aktionsart* of most of these verbs appears to be durative or stative: 'live' and 'lay' are durative or stative, 'eat' and 'drink' seem to be durative, but may have had a meaning 'to swallow'. Ἐτλην also seems to be durative. It is noteworthy that the athematic flection of verbs with this kind of meaning has been incorporated into the aorist class. Perhaps a terminative meaning should be reconstructed for some of these root aorists: 'eat up', 'drink up', 'withstand, bear till the end'.

The meaning of the remaining verbs is punctual: 'take away', 'join', 'run away, escape', 'kill', 'buy'. Κλῦ-θι/-τε appears only in the imperative and may mean 'direct your attention to'. Some of these verbs have only a middle aorist: ἥρμην, ἐπρίομην (both ambiguous); the active aorist ἔκταν is young according to Chantraine³, while the middle ἐκτόμην is old (cf. Skt. *a-kṣa-ta*). These middle aorists designate a state. If ἔλεκτο is indeed an aorist, the *e*-grade must be secondary, as a sequence **lg^h*- was avoided.

It is difficult to connect the latter group of 'aoristic' verbs with the durative 'basic' verbs.

A01: P01

(ἄμι (ᾱ) P01/A01)	ᾄν (A01/P01); (ᾄσα; ᾄσάμην)	'satisfy, take one's fill of'
δέχεται (P01/A01); δέκομαι	ἐδέγμην (A01/P01); ἐδεξάμην	'take, accept'
πλήμαι (P01/PF2); πί(μ)πλημι, πλήθω	ἔπλητο; ἐπλησα, -άμην	'fill'

A number of verbs seem to belong to this class, but only three or four of them can be maintained: if the last form of the combination [ἔκταν]; κλάω - ἔκταν is interpreted as

³ Chantraine (1958) 1.380-1: the active forms appear in parts of the Homeric works that he holds to be recent.

an aor., there is no need to assume a present κλᾶμι (or ipf. ἐκλαν); the combination will be classified as A01: P03, because it also has a present κλάω. The same goes for γέντο (γέμω) and μῆστο (μῆδομαι). Ἔλεκτο and ἤρμην (ἄρμενος) have been classified as A01: P0.

For the verbs δέχεται, πλῆμαι, and perhaps ἄμι (ᾱ), on the other hand, we know that there was an athematic present, possibly alongside an athematic aorist. The middle form ἐδέγμην has an *e*-grade, which can be best explained as a *voyelle d'appui* (**d^ek*-), cf. ἔλεκτο in class A01: Ø.

A01: P02

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσκω	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμεν	'go, walk'
δίδωμι	ἔδο-μεν, ἐδόμην; (ἔδωκα)	'give'
ῖημι, ῖεμαι	ἔ-μεν, εἴ-ῃμην; ἦκα / ἔηκα	'release, let go'
(ῖστημι, ῖσταμαι)	ἔστην; ἐστάθην	'make to stand'
ὀνίνημι	ὠνήμην; ὠνησα	'profit, benefit' ORS
πί(μ)πλημι; πλήθω; πλήμαι	ἐπλητο; ἐπλησα, -άμην	'fill'
τίθημι, τίθεμαι	ἔθε-μεν, ἐθέμην; ἔθηκα	'place; make'

Almost all the verbs have a terminative meaning (I prefer not to analyse δω- 'give' as various stages of a brief act, as Delbrück does). In the case of ἔβην, a punctual meaning 'I made a step' has been assumed, and it is not certain that ὀνίνημι is P02. Many verbs have a causative meaning 'bring something or oneself into a certain condition', while some also have a sigmatic aorist, meaning 'bring something into a certain condition'.

All three A02 aorists (with a suffix -κ- in the sg.) belong to this class, and it is these verbs which are transitive. The athematic aorists, which do not have an indicative singular with this suffix are intransitive, to the extent that they occur in the active: ἔβην, ἔστην.

A01: P03

γέμω; [γέντο P01/A01/A07]	γέντο (A01/A07/P01)	'[he grasped]'
δέκομαι; δέχεται	ἐδέγμην (A01/P01); ἐδεξάμην	'take, accept'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμεν	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
κλάω (P03/P19); [κλᾶμι P01/A01]	ἐκλαν (A01/P01); ἔκλα(σ)σα	'break'
λέγω, -ομαι	ἐλέγμην (A01/A13); ἔλεξα, -άμην	'gather; count; say'

(λύω P03/P19)	ἐλύμην (ϋ); (ἔλυσα)	'loosen'
μῆδομαι; [μῆστο P01/A01/A13]	μῆστο A01/A13/P01; ἐμυσάμην	'intend, devise'
πέτομαι	(ἐπτν) + ἐπτάμην; (ἐπτόμην)	'fly'
πλώω (P03/P29) + πλέω	ἔπλων; ἐπλωσα, ἐπλευσα	'sail, go by sea'
πνέω	ἐπνύμην; ἐπνευσα	'blow, breathe'
σεύομαι, (σεύω)	ἐσσύμην; ἔσσευα (-άμην)	'drive, chase; M. run, rush'
(φθείω + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	ἐφθίμην; (ἐφθιον; ἐφθισα)	'decay, wane'
(φύω, -ομαι P03/P19)	ἔφυν; (ἐφύσα)	'bring forth; M grow'
χέω, -ομαι	ἐχύμην; ἔχευα, -άμην	'pour, scatter'

A meaning 'to go' or 'to let go' occurs in (δύω), πέτομαι, πλώω, σεύομαι, χέω, and in a broader sense λύω and φύω, as well.

The large number of athematic aorist in the middle voice is striking; only a few active A01s are in the list. Of these active aorists, ἔδυν and ἔπλων are intransitive and have more than one present; the antiquity of the present φύω (to intransitive ἔφυν) is questionable. Ἐκλαν could be imperfect; the other aorists are middle. In some cases there is an alpha-thematic aorist, which can be interpreted as originally athematic, e.g., ἔσσευα, ἔχευα (both may go back to *-*eu-η*). In other cases, it may have disappeared or been replaced by another aorist: *ἔπνευα >> ἔπνευσα.

If the alpha-thematic aorists ἔσσευα, ἔχευα were indeed originally athematic aorists, they would deviate from this pattern: they are active but transitive. This might be an argument in support of an origin A07 for A03. In both cases there is also a middle aorist.

A01: P05

πίλναμαι	ἐπλήμην; ἐπέλασα	'draw near to'
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A01: P06

κίνυμαι; (κινέω)	κίατο; ἐκίον; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
ὀρνύμι, -μαι	ὠρμην; (ὠρσα); ὠροπον; (ὠρόμην); ὠρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

The meaning of both verbs is 'set in motion'; both aorists are middle.

A01: P10

βάλλω (P10/P19)	ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; ἔζελον	'throw'
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σκέλλομαι (P10/P19) ἔσκλην (A01/A10) 'dry up, parch' OIVS

*Εβλην (συν-) is suspect, according to Chantraine: it occurs only twice in Homer and could have been formed after the middle forms. But ἔβλην is intransitive, meaning 'to meet', and this could indicate a very old form.

A01: P11

(δύνω); (δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(φθάνω)	ἔφθην + ψᾶέναι	'come or do first' OIVS
(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	ἐφθίμην; (ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα)	'decay, wane'

A01: P12

πάλλω, -ομαι (P12/P19)	ἐπάλμην; ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα)	'poise, sway' PO
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A01: P14

(δυνέω); (δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(κινέω); κίνυμαι	κίατο; ἔκϊον; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'

The nasal presents as a whole

The large number of middle athematic aorists in combination with some kind of nasal present is striking. The active forms ἔβλην, ἔφθην and ἔδυν are intransitive.

A01: P19

ἄλλομαι	ἄλσο/ ἄλτο	'spring, leap'
βαίνω; βάσκω; βίβημι	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
βάλλω (P19/P10)	ἔβλην; ἐβλήμην; ἔζελον	'throw'
(δύω, -ομαι P19/P03); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην); ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
κείρω	ἔκερσα (A01/A07) + (ἐκειράμην)	'cut short, shear'
κλάω (P19/P03); κλάμι (P01/A01)	ἔκλαν (P01/A01); ἔκλα(σ)σα	'break'
(λύω P19/P03)	ἐλύμην (Ϝ); (ἔλυσα)	'loosen'

πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	ἐπάλμην; ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα)	'poise, sway' PO
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτην; ἔπτακον; ἔπηξα	'scare, crouch'
σκέλλομαι (P19/P10)	ἔσκλην (A01/A10)	'dry up, parch' OIVS
(φύω, -ομαι P19/P03)	ἔφυν; (ἔφυσα)	'bring forth; M grow'

This class is relatively small, especially if one takes into account the number of forms which are uncertain (those in brackets and those with an uncertain present class). Only ἄλτο remains, together with ἔβην, which stands in suppletion to the root of βαίνω. Both are verbs of motion, as are ἔδυν ἔφυν, ἔβλην and the middle aorist ἐπάλμην.

All the verbs also have a more or less certain sigmatic aorist, alongside the athematic one. All active athematic aorists are intransitive; only ἀποκλάς, which is possibly a present, is transitive.

A01: P21

ἀλίσκομαι	ἦλων (A01/A13)	'be taken'
βάσκω; βαίνω; βίβημι	ἔβην; ἔβησα; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
μίσγω, -ομαι	ἔμικτο; ἔμειξα; ἐμίγην	'mix, join'

Both active aorists are intransitive.

A01: P22

γιγνώσκω	ἔγνων	'come to know'
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A01: P24

πλήθω; π(ι)πλημι; πλημαι	ἔπλητο; ἔπλησα, -άμην	'fill'
φθινύθω; (φθείω, φθίω; φθίνω)	ἐφθίμην; (ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα)	'decay, wane'

Both aorists are middle.

A01: P25

κείρω (P25/P19)	ἔκερσα (A01/A07); (ἐκειράμην)	'cut short, shear'
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A01: P29

πλώω (P29/P03); [πλέω]	ἔπλων; ἔπλωσα; [ἔπλευσα]	'sail, go by sea'
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A01 as a whole

If we omit the uncertain aorists, more than half of the active A01 aorists are intransitive; this is in accordance with Kortlandt's theory of athematic flection (see Introduction); the number of middle aorists is likewise large (20 versus 24 active aorists).

There are a large number of verbs of motion: ἄλλομαι, βαίνω, βάλλω, διδράσκω, (δύω), ἵημι, κλάω, κινέω, λύω, ὄρνυμι, πάλλω, πέτομαι, πλώω / πλέω, πίλναμαι, σεύω, φύω, χέω.

A02: KAPPA AORISTS⁴A02: P02

δίδωμι	(ἔδωκα); ἔδο-μεν, ἐδόμην	'give'
ἵημι, ἵεμαι	ἦκα / ἔηκα; ἐ-μεν, εἵ/ἦμην	'release, let go'
τίθημι, τίθεμαι	ἔθηκα; ἔθε-μεν, ἐθέμην	'place; make'

All three cases of the κ-aorist occur in combination with the athematic aorist A01 as well as with P02, and are transitive. ἦκα and ἔθηκα have correspondences in Latin. These two verbs, as well as δίδωμι (see note 000), designate a change of place within a short time, and may be seen as punctual. ἵημι focuses on the beginning of the movement, τίθημι on the end. Ruijgh pointed out to me that all three verbs may be regarded as causative: ἵημι to εἶμι, τίθημι to εἶμι, and δίδωμι to εἶμι + possessive dative.

A03: ALPHA-THEMATIC AORISTS⁵A03: Ø

(ἦνεια, -άμην)	'carry'
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A03: P03

ἀλεύομαι; ἀλύσκω	ἠλευάμην	'avoid, shun' ORS
σεύομαι, (σεύω)	ἔσσευα, (-άμην); ἐσσύμην	'drive, chase; M. run, rush'
χέω, -ομαι	ἔχευα, -άμην; ἐχύμην	'pour, scatter'

⁴ Δίδωμι (ἔδωκα) has been dropped from the IVS: it has no correspondences in other IE languages, as ἦκα and ἔθηκα do.

⁵ Alpha thematic aorists that have been dropped: δατέομαι + δαίομαι (δατέασθαι, *hapax* in Hes.), εἰπεῖν (ἔπειτα, -άμην), ἐνεγκεῖν (ἦνεγκα, -άμην), εὐρίσκω (εὐράμενος *f.l.* in Hes.), ἔκτεινα and ἔφθειρα (both A07/A03).

All the verbs involve a certain movement and all three are transitive, with have a root in -ευ-. See also A01: P03: the active aorists in this group are all intransitive. This could support the view which sees A03 as originating from A07 rather than from A01. However, there are no other examples of a sigmatic aorist without restoration of the intervocalic -σ-.

A03: P13

βύνέω + βύνομαι	ἔβυσσα (A03/A07)	'stuff'
κυνέω	ἔκυ(σ)σα (A03/A07)	'kiss'

A03: P19

καίω, -ομαι	ἔκηα, -άμην; ἐκάη	'set on fire, burn' OIVS
φθείρω, -ομαι	ἔφθερα	'destroy'

A03: P21

ἀλύσκω; ἀλεύομαι	ἠλευάμην	'avoid, shun' ORS
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A03 as a whole

All A03 aorists are transitive.

Originally other aorists, especially sigmatic aorists of verbs in a nasal or liquid, may have belonged to this class; a good example showing both aorist types in Greek is ἔφθερα >> ἔφθειρα (and in parallel: ἔκσενα⁶ >> ἔκτεινα).

A04: THEMATIC AORISTS (ZERO GRADE)⁷A04: Ø

[ἀλδαινῶ]	(ἦλδον)	'nourish'
[ἀλθαινῶ]	(ἦλθόμην)	'heal'
[ἀλιταίνῶ]	ἦλιτον	'sin' ORS
[ἀλφάνῶ]	ἦλφον	'bring in, yield'
[ἀμπ/βλακίσκω]	ἦμπ/βλακον	'miss, lose; err' OIVS

⁶ This aorist is classified as A01 because it stands in suppletion to ἔκταμεν.

⁷ The following thematic aorists have been dropped from the IVS: ἀλέξω (ἄλκον, *cj.* in Pi.), ἄλλομαι (ἠλόμην), βάλλω (ἔβαλον, -όμην), ἐρεύγομαι I (ἦρυγον, late), θάλλω (ἔθαλον, *hapax*), κιχάνω / κίκω (ἔκιχον A04/A06/A13), κτείνω (ἔκτανον), πνέω (ἔπνυνον, *hapax*), τέμνω (ἔταμον, -όμην, younger for ἔτεμον, -όμην), τρώγω (ἔτραγον, late), τύπτω (ἔτυπον, late).

[δαρθάνω]	ἔδραθον	'fall asleep'
[pf. δείδω]	εἶδιον; ἔδδεια	'fear'
[δέρκομαι]	ἔδρακον	'see'
[δικ-]	ἔδικον	'fling'
[δραμεῖν]	ἔδραμον	'run'
[ἐλθεῖν / ἐλεύθ-]	ἦλυθον	'go, come'
[*θαφ-]	ἔταφον	'be astonished' OIVS
[θνήσκω]	ἔθανον	'die, be killed; perish'
[ιδ-]	εἶδον, -όμην	'see, look'
[κλύω]	(ἐκλυον); κλύ-θι/-τε; κέκλυ-θι/-τε	'hear'
[λάσκω]	ἔλακον; ἐλελακόμην	'rattle; scream, utter' OIVS
[μανθάνω]	ἔ(μ)μαθον	'learn; perceive; understand'
[μαπέειν]	ἔμαπον; ἐμέμαπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
[όλισθάνω]	ὠλισθον (A04/A12)	'slip'
[πρίαμαι]	ἐπριάμην (A04/A01)	'buy'
[φαγεῖν]	ἔφαγον	'eat, devour'
[χραεῖν]	ἔχραον	'fall upon; attack'

This combination class contains many verbs of sensory perception, including ἔδρακον, εἶδον, (ἐκλυον), and mental perception, such as ἔ(μ)μαθον; there are also verbs meaning 'to eat', notably ἔφαγον, (ἦλδον) and verbs with a punctual meaning, such as ἔδικον, ἔθανον, ἔμαπον, ὠλισθον, ἔχραον. As in group A01: Ø, there seems to be a core of verbs with a 'basic' meaning (sensory perception, 'sleep', 'fear', 'go', 'run', 'heal'), which - strangely enough - appear to be durative or stative. Perhaps an original terminative meaning should be assumed: 'sleep in', 'become scared', 'come'. The remaining verbs have a punctual ('fling', 'slip', 'fall upon') or inchoative meaning ('to bring something into a certain situation': 'heal', 'bring in, yield', 'die, perish'). Both transitive and intransitive verbs occur, but there are only a few middle forms.

In an unpublished dissertation, G. Cardona (diss. Yale 1960, *non vidi*) studied the thematic aorist in PIE. He came to the conclusion that only two verbal roots have corresponding thematic aorists in two or more IE languages: *uid-ó- (εἶδον) and *(h₁)lud^h-ó- (ἦλυθον). They both occur in this combination class.

A04: P01

ἔργμαι (P01/PF2); ἐέργω, -ομαι	ἔφοργον; ἔερξα; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
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A04: P03

αἰώ (αἰώ; αἰσθάνομαι)	ἄϊον + ἡσθόμην (A04/A12)	'perceive, hear'
δρέπω, -ομαι	ἔδρα/οπον; ἔδρεψα, -άμην	'pluck'
ἐέργω, -ομαι; ἔργμαι	ἔφοργον; ἔερξα; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
(ἐρέω, -ομαι + εἶρομαι + ἐρεύω P03/P19)	(ἡρόμην)	'ask' ORS
ἐννέπω	ἐνισπον	'tell'
ἔπομαι	ἐσπόμην	'follow'
ἔπω	ἔσπον	'be about, busy oneself with'
ἐρείκω, -ομαι	ἦρικον	'tear, bruise' OIVS
ἐρείπω, -ομαι	ἦριπον; ἡρειψάμην	'throw or dash down'
ἐρεύγομαι 1+2	ἦρυγον	'belch out; bellow, roar'
ἔχω 1, -ομαι; ἴσχω, -ομαι	ἔσχον, -όμην; ἔσχεθον	'have; hold'
ἦδομαι; (ἀνδάνω)	εὔαδον/ ἄδον; ἡσάμην	'enjoy oneself'
(ἴκω (ἱ) P03/P29) + ἦκω	ἰκόμην; ἱξον; [ἦνεια, -όμην]	'come; have come'
λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λῆτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
λείπω, -ομαι; (λιμπάνω)	ἔλιπον, -όμην	'leave'
ὀφελον; ὀφείλω, -ομαι + (ὀφέλλω 1, -ομαι)	ὀφλον	'owe; be obliged' ORS
πειθομαι	ἐπιθόμην; ἐπέπιθον	'persuade; MP also: trust'
πέλω, -ομαι; τέλλομαι 1; τελέθω	ἐπλόμην	'become, be; move'
πέρδομαι	ἔπαρδον	'break wind'
πέρθω, -ομαι	ἔπραθον, -όμην; ἔπερσα	'waste, destroy' OIVS

πέτομαι	(ἐπτόμην; ἔπτην), ἐπτάμην	'fly'
πεύθομαι; (πυνθάνομαι)	ἐπυθόμην; ἐπεπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)'
στείχω	ἔστιχον	'walk, go'
(τέρπομαι)	ἐταρπόμεν; ἐτεταρπόμεν; ἐτράπην	'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
τρέπω, -ομαι	ἔτρα/οπον, -όμην; ἔτρεψα, -άμην	'turn' OIVS
τρέφω, -ομαι	ἔτραφον; ἔθρεψα, -άμην; ἐτράφην	'thicken; feed, rear'
φεύγω	ἔφυγον	'flee, avoid'
(φθείω + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	(ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
φλέω (P03/P19) (+ φλύω P03/A04)	ἔφλυον (A04/P03); (ἔφλυσα)	'abound'

This combination class contains many verbs of sensory and mental perception, such as ἡσθόμην, ἔλαθον, -όμην, ἐπυθόμην, ἐταρπόμεν. There are also verbs meaning 'to speak', such as (ἡρόμην), ἐνισπον, ἤρυγον, 'come, move', e.g., ἰκόμην, (ἐπτόμην), ἔστιχον, ἔφυγον and in one sense ἐπλόμην. Of the remaining roots, some are punctual: ἔδρα/οπον, ἔφοργον, ἤρικον, ἤριπον, ἔπαρδον, ἔπραθον, -όμην, ἔτρα/οπον, -όμην, while an equal number of roots are durative or stative: ἐσπόμεν, ἔσπον, ἔσχον, -όμην, ὠφλον, ἐπλόμην, (ἔφθιον), ἔφλυον.

A04: P04

ἵζω, -ομαι; ἔζομαι	ἐζόμην (A04/A06); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
ἵσχω, -ομαι; ἔχω, -ομαι	ἔσχον, -όμην; ἔσχεθον	'have; hold'

A04: P06

ἄρνυμαι	ἡρόμην; ἡράμην	'win, gain'
κίτνυμαι; (κινέω)	ἐκίον; κίατο; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
ὀρνῶμι, -μαι	(ὠρόμην); ὠρμην; (ὠρσα); ὠρορον; ὠρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

A04: P10

(κάμνω)	ἔκαμον; ἐκέκαμον	'labour, be weary, sick'
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A04: P11

(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	(ἔφθιον; ἔφθισα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
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A04: P12

(δάκνω, -ομαι)	ἔδακον	'bite'
ὀφείλω, -ομαι + (ὀφέλλω 1, -ομαι); ὠφελον	ὠφλον	'owe; be obliged' ORS

A04: P14

(κινέω); κίτνυμαι	ἐκίον; κίατο; ἐκίαθον	'set in motion, move / go'
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A04: P15

(αἰσθάνομαι); αἰείω, (αἶω)	ἡσθόμην (A04/A12)+ ἄϊον	'perceive, hear'
(ἀμαρτάνω)	ἡμροτον/ ἡμαρτον	'miss the mark, fail' OIVS
(χανδάνω)	ἔχαδον	'take in, contain'

A04: P16

(ἀνδάνω); ἡδομαι	εὖαδον/ ἄδον (ἄ); ἡσάμην	'please, delight'
(θιγγάνω)	ἔθιγον	'touch'
(λαγχάνω)	ἔ(λ)λαχον; ἐλέλαχον	'obtain (by lot)' OIVS
(λαμβάνω); λάζομαι	(ἔ(λ)λαβον, -όμην)	'take hold; receive' ORS
(λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήθω, -ομαι; λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
(λιμπάνω); λείπω, -ομαι	ἔλιπον, -όμην	'leave'
(πυνθάνομαι); πεύθομαι	ἐπυθόμην; ἐπεπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay)'
(τυγχάνω)	ἔτυχον	'happen to be; succeed; hit'

The number of P16 presents, some of which may have been based on an older nasal present, is relatively large; see the statistics on p. 437-442. Most of these have a punctual meaning.

Nasal presents as a whole

Two verbs, ἔκινω and (ὠρόμην), both in combination with a present class P06, have a meaning 'to make something move'; two verbs denote a sensory perception: ἡσθόμην and ἐπυθόμην. All four verbs may be regarded as punctual. Other punctual verbs are ἔδακον, ἡμβροτον/ἡμαρτον, ἔθιγον, ἔλαχον, (ἔλαβον, -όμην), ἔλαθον, -όμην and, in one sense, ἔτυχον ('hit upon'). On the other hand, there are a number of verbs with a durative or stative meaning: ἔκαμον, (ἐφθιον), ὠφλον, εὐαδον/ ἄδον, ἔτυχον ('happen to be').

A04: P19

(ἀγειρώ, -ομαι)	ἡγρόμην; (ἡγερόμην); (ἡγειρα, -άμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
δαίω, -ομαι	ἐδαόμην	'light up, kindle'
(ἐγείρω, -ομαι)	ἡγρόμην; ἡγειρα	'awaken'
ἔζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	ἐζόμην (A04/A06); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
(ἐρεύω P19/P03); ἐρέω, -ομαι, εἴρομαι)	(ἡρόμην)	'ask' ORS
καίνω, -ομαι	ἔκανον	'kill'
λάζομαι; (λαμβάνω)	(ἔ(λ)λαβον, -όμην)	'take hold; receive' ORS
λίσσομαι	ἐ(λ)λιτόμην	'beg, pray' PO
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτακον; ἔπτην; ἔπτηξα	'scare, crouch'
τέλλομαι 1; τελέθω; πέλω, ἐπλόμην -ομαι		'go around (1)'
φλέω (P19/P03); (φλύω P03/A04)	ἔφλυον (P03/A04); (ἔφλύσα)	'abound'

The number of *ye/o*-presents is relatively small (see the statistics on p. 437-442), especially since a large number of these forms are in brackets; these forms are probably recent (ἡρόμην). In some cases, they are not conclusively aorist (ἔφλυον) or A04 aor. (ἐζόμην). Most of these verbs are transitive.

A04: P21

πάσχω	ἔπαθον	'suffer'
χάσχω	ἔχανον	'yawn, gape'

A04: P22

πιφάύσκω, -ομαι; φαέθω	ἔφαον	'make manifest, tell of'
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A04: P24

κεύθω, -ομαι	(ἐκυθον; ἐκέκυθον)	'hide'
λήθω, -ομαι (P24/P03); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
φαέθω; πιφάύσκω, -ομαι	ἔφαον	'make manifest, tell of'
φθινύθω; (φθίνω; φθείω, φθίω)	(ἐφθιον; ἐφθίσα); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'

A04: P25

σείω, -ομαι + (σίω)	(ἔστιον); ἔσεισα, -άμην	'shake'
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A04: P29

(ἵκω (ι) P29/P03); ἦκω	ἰκόμην; ἵξον, [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come; have come'
λήτο / λήιτο; λήθω, -ομαι; (λανθάνω, -ομαι)	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A04/A12); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
στυγέω	ἔστυγον; (ἔστυξα)	'hate' ORS

A05: THEMATIC AORISTS (OTHER THAN ZERO GRADE)⁸A05: Ø

[ἐλεῖν]	εἶλον, -όμην	'take; obtain'; M also 'choose'
[εὐρίσκω]	ἠύρον, -όμην (A05/A06)	'find'
[πύρ-]	ἔπορον	'furnish, offer; pf. it is fated'
[τορεῖν]	ἔτορον	'bore through'

⁸ This class contains thematic aorists with other than zero -or alpha- vocalism within Greek; ultimately they may go back to a zero grade root in PIE. The following A05 aorists have been dropped from the RIVS list: ἦνθον (ἐλ(υ)θ-, ἐλευθ-), ἦνειακον (ἵκω / ἦκω), ἔκηον (Corinna, καίω), and [ἔμμορον] (see note in Chapter Two, s.v. μέιρομαι).

A05: P04

γίγνομαι	ἐγενόμην	'be born'
πίπτω; (πίτνω)	ἔπετον	'fall'
τίκτω	ἔτεκον, -όμην	'bring forth, beget' OIVS

A05: P06

θάρνυμαι; θρώσκω	ἔθορον	'spring, mount'
(ἄλλωμι, -μαι); ὀλέκω, (-ομαι)	ὠλόμην; ὠλεσα	'destroy, lose' OIVS

A05: P10

βάλλω (P10/P19)	ἔζελον; ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην	'throw'
τάμνω, -ομαι; τμήγω	(ἔτεμον, -όμην)	'cut'

A05: P12

(πίτνω); πίπτω	ἔπετον	'fall'
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A05: P19

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι)	(ἡγερόμην); ἡγρόμην; (ἡγείρα, -άμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
βάλλω (P19/P10)	ἔζελον; ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην	'throw'

A05: P21

βλώσκω	ἔμολον	'go, come'
θρώσκω; θάρνυμαι	ἔθορον	'spring, mount'

A05: P24

ὀλέκω, (-ομαι); (ἄλλωμι, -μαι)	ὠλόμην; ὠλεσα	'destroy, lose' OIVS
τμήγω; τάμνω, -ομαι	(ἔτεμον, -όμην)	'cut'

A05 as a whole

The verbs of A05 can be divided into the following categories:

1. Roots in -RH-: βάλλω, βλώσκω, γίγνομαι, θρώσκω + θάρνυμαι, ἄλλωμι, πορεῖν, τέμνω / τμήγω, τορεῖν. There are two subcategories. Roots ending in h_1 have e -

vocalism: ἔτεμον, ἐγενόμην⁹, ἔζελον, unless the root begins with h_3 : ὠλόμην. Secondly, roots ending in h_3 have o -vocalism: ἔτορον, ἔθορον, ἔμορον. In the same manner, roots ending in h_2 have a -vocalism and become A04.

It is not possible to deduce these aorists from the thematic form with zero grade. As Beekes¹⁰ points out, constellations *CRh₁V, *CRh₃V become CαRV, CαRV: e.g. ἀρήν < *urh₁-ēn; 3p ἔβαλον < *h₁e-g^ulh₁-on(t) < *h₁e-g^ulh₁-ent. Others (Harðarson, Ruijgh) propose in these cases a colouring of the first syllable by the laryngeal.

Following Harðarson, I would like to propose an athematic origin for these aorists; see the *Anhang* in Harðarson (1993) 213-25. The athematic flexion has an e grade in the active sg. (ind./inj.), resulting in CeReC and CoreC respectively (with regular metathesis from CeRoC). This e -grade may have been the starting point of the thematic flecion, e.g., in 3s. Elsewhere one would expect a zero grade CRHC. The development of CRHC- is disputed; it is generally accepted that it results in CRVC (the colour of the v depending on the laryngeal), but CvRvC- is also assumed, if the R gets secondarily the stress (type θάνατος)¹¹. As the e and o of the second syllable (of both the zero grade development and the e grade in Act.sg.) is then interpreted as a thematic vowel, the aorist has been transposed to the thematic flexion.

2. Roots with a structure TT- (i.e. two stops): τίκτω and πίπτω. The e -grade may have been introduced for euphonic reasons. Cf. ἔλεκτο in A01: Ø.

3. Root with an aorist A05, alongside A04: ἀγείρω. The A05 aorist may have gotten its e -grade from the present; the original form with zero grade (A04) is still intact. The spurious e -grade of groupes 1 and 2 may be the example on which this form was built. Perhaps a pr. *ἀγέρω (Myc. *a-ke-re* = ἀγέρει?) should be assumed (cf. the interpretation of ὠφελον, originally ipf, as an aor.), to which ἡγερόμην was an ipf.

4. This leaves two thematic aorists, both without an old present: εἶλον, -όμην and ἡδρον, -όμην. The latter is possibly a reduplicated aorist.

A06: REDUPLICATED AORISTS¹²A06: Ø

[ἀπαφίσκω]	ἥπαφον, -όμην	'cheat, beguile' OIVS
[ἡρμην P01/A01]	ἡραρον; ἡρσα; ἡρμην	'join, fit together'

⁹ There is a problem here, in that the e grade in Skt. *ājanata*, Lat. *genit* seems to point to a genuine e grade for Gr. ἐγενόμην.

¹⁰ Beekes (1988) esp. 74.

¹¹ See e.g. Rix (1976) 72-4, Meier-Brügger (1992), Harðarson (1993).

¹² Λελαβόμην (root *sleh₂g^u.) has been dropped from the RIVS list.

[εἰπεῖν]	ἔειπον	'speak, say'
[ἐνεγκεῖν]	ἤνεγκον	'bring'
[εὐρίσκω]	ἡύρον, -όμην (A06/A05)	'find'
[κεκαδών]	ἐκέκαδον, -όμην	'deprive; M. worry (fut.); withdraw (aor.)' OIVS
[κλύω]	κέκλυ-θι/-τε; κλύ-θι/-τε; [ἔκλυον]	'hear'
[λάσκω]	ἐλελακόμην; ἔλακον	'rattle; scream, utter' OIVS
[μαπέειν]	ἐμέμαπον; ἔμαπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
[πεπαρεῖν]	ἐπέπαρον	'display, manifest' PO
[τεταγ-]	ἐτέταγον	'seize'
<u>A06: P01</u>		
ἦρμην (P01/A01)	ἦραρον; ἦρσα; [ἦρμην]	'join, fit together'
<u>A06: P03</u>		
ἄγω, -ομαι	ἤγαγον, -όμην; ἄξετε, -οντο; (ἡξάμην)	'lead'
(ἀχεύω P03/P19); ἄχνυμαι	ἤκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
κέλομαι	ἐκεκλόμην	'urge, command; call to or upon' OIVS
λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἐλέλαθον, -όμην; ἔλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
πείθομαι	ἐπέπιθον; ἐπιθόμην	'persuade; MP also: trust'
πεύθομαι; (πυνθάνομαι)	ἐπεπυθόμην; ἐπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay)'
(τέρπομαι)	ἐτεταπόμην; ἐταρπόμην; ἐτράπην	'gladden, amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
[τέμω] ¹³	ἔτεμνον	'find' OIVS
τεύχω, (-ομαι); τιτύσκομαι	ἐτέτυκον, -όμην; ἔτευξα	'make, make ready'
φείδομαι	πεφιδόμην; ἐφεισάμην	'spare'

¹³ II. 13.707 τέμει; it is uncertain whether this form belongs to this root (Ch.).

A06: P04

ἵζω, -ομαι; ἔζομαι	ἐζόμην (A06/A04); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
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A06: P06

ἄχνυμαι; (ἀχεύω)	ἤκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
ὄρνυμι, -μαι	ὠρορον; (ὠρσα); ὠρμην; (ὠρόμην); ὄρσεο	'incite, make to arise'

A06: P10

(κάμνω)	ἐκέκαμον; ἔκαμον	'labour, be weary, sick'
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A06: P12

πάλλω, -ομαι (P12/P19)	ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα); ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO
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A06: P16

(λαγχάνω)	ἐλέλαχον; ἔ(λ)λαχον	'obtain (by lot)' OIVS
(λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήθω, -ομαι; λήιτο / λήιτο	ἐλέλαθον, -όμην; ἔλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
(πυνθάνομαι); πεύθομαι	ἐπεπυθόμην; ἐπυθόμην	'learn (by hearsay or by inquiry)'

Note the causative meaning of the first two A06 aorists, opposed to the A04; this opposition does not exist in the combination ἐπεπυθόμην - ἐπυθόμην (Schwyzer 1939, 1.748). Cf. δέδαον 'to teach'.

A06: P19

(ἀχεύω P19/P03); ἄχνυμαι	ἤκαχον, -όμην	'to be troubled'
ἔζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	ἐζόμην (A06/A04); εἶσα, (-άμην)	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
θείνω, -ομαι	ἔπεφνον; ἔθεινα	'strike; kill'
μάρπτω	ἐμέμαρπον; (ἔμαρψα)	'take hold of, seize' PO
πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	ἐπέπαλον; (ἔπηλα); ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO
πλήσσω	ἐπέπληγον, -όμην; ἔπληξα, -άμην; ἐπλήγην	'strike, smite'

[κτάομαι]	ἐκτησάμην	'get, acquire; pf. possess'
[λαγαίω]	(ἐλάγασα)	'release' ORS
[μύσσω]	(ἐμυξάμην)	'wipe, M: blow one's nose'
[όρούω]	ώρουσα	'dart, rush forward'
[πάσασθαι; πέπαμαι]	ἐπᾱσάμην	'get, acquire'
[πτίσσω]	(ἐπτισα)	'winnow grain; pound'
[σβέννυμι]	ἔσβε(σ)σα	'extinguish'
[σχιζώ]	ἔσχι(σ)σα	'split, cleave'
[τιτρώσκω]	(ἔτρωσα)	'wound' OIVS
[τλη-]	ἐτέλασσα; ἔτλην	'suffer, dare'
[ώθέω]	ἔωσα, -άμην	'thrust, push'

A07: P01

ἄγαμαι	ἡγασ(σ)άμην	'wonder; admire' ORS
(ἄμι (ᾱ) P01/A01)	(ᾱσα; ᾱσάμην); ᾱν (A01/P01)	'satisfy, take one's fill of'
ἡρμην (P01/A01)	ἡρσα; ἡραρον; [ἡρμην]	'join, fit together'
ἄρομι; ἄρόω	ἡροσα	'plough'
γέλαμι	ἐγέλασ(σ)α	'laugh'
δέαμαι	ἐδεασάμην; (ἐδοασσάμην)	'appear, seem'
δέχεται; δέκομαι	ἐδεξάμην; [ἐδέγμην A01/(P01)]	'take, accept'
ἔαμι; (ἐάω)	εἴασα + (ἔᾱσα) + ἔβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
εἶμαι (P01/PF2); ἔννυμαι	ἔσσα, ἐεσσάμην	'clothe'
(ἔλαμι); (ἐλάω)	ἡλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἔραμαι	ἡρασάμην	'love' ORS
ἔργμαι (P01/PF2); ἐέργω, -ομαι	ἔερξα; ἔφοργον; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
ἔρεμι	ἡρεσα	'row'
εὐχμαι (P01/P02); εὐχομαι	ἡυξάμην	'pray'
ζούσθω	ἔζωσα, -άμην	'gird'

θῆσθαι (P01/P03/P19)	ἐθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
(ἵεμαι (ι) P01/P29)	ἑισάμην	'speed oneself; hasten' PO
κέραμαι; κίρνημι, -αμαι	ἐκέρασα, -άμην	'mix'
κλάμι; κλάω	ἔκλα(σ)σα; [ἔκλαν]	'break'
κρέμαμαι; κρίμνημι, -αμαι	ἐκρέμασα, (-άμην)	'hang up' ORS
κτεῖμι, κτίμενος	(ἔκτι(σ)σα)	'people, found'
λόε-σθαι (P01/P03); λώω	ἐλόεσα, -άμην	'wash'
μῆστο (P01/A01/A13); μήδομαι	ἐμησάμην; [μῆστο (A01/A13/P01)]	'intend, devise'
νῆμι	ἐνησα	'spin'
ὄνομαι	ὠνοσάμην	'blame' ORS
πλήμαι (P01/PF2); πί(μ)πλημι, πλήθω	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἔπλητο	'fill'
ρύμαι; ῥύομαι (s.v. ῥυμαι)	(ἐρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'

A07: P02

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσκω	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησάμην	'go, walk'
(δίδημι, δίδεμαι); δέω, -ομαι	ἔδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'
εὐχμαι (P02/P01); εὐχομαι	ἡυξάμην	'pray'
ὀνίνημι	ὠνησα; ὠνήμην	'profit, benefit' ORS
πί(μ)πλημι; πλήθω; πλήμαι (πίμπρημι; πρήθω)	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἔπλητο ἔπρησα	'fill' 'burn' ORS

A07: P03

ἄγω, -ομαι	(ἡξάμην); ἡγαγον, -όμην; ἄξετε, -οντο	'lead'
αἰίδω, (-ομαι)	ἄεισα	'sing (of)' ORS
ἀλείφω, -ομαι (P03/P24)	ἡλειψα, -άμην	'anoint'
ἀμάω 1, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ἡμησα, -άμην	'mow'
ἀμάομαι 2 (P03/P19)	ἡμησάμην	'gather' PO

ἀμείβω, -ομαι	ἡμειψα, -άμην	'(ex)change; M also do in return, answer' OIVS
ἀμέρδω, -ομαι (P03/P24); ἀμείρω, -ομαι	ἡμερσα	'deprive' ORS
ἀπολαύω (P03/P19)	ἀπέλαυσα	'enjoy' PO
ἀρκέω (P03/P19)	ἤρκεσα	'ward off'
ἀρώ (P03/P19); ἄρομι	ἤροσα	'plough'
(βλάβομαι); βλάπτω, -ομαι	(ἐβλαψα; ἐβλάβην)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
γαμέω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ἔγημα, -άμην	'marry' ORS
γέμ-; [γέντο P01/A01/A07]	γέντο (A07/A01/P01)	'he grasped'
γεύομαι	ἐγευσάμην	'taste'
γλύφω	(ἐγλυψα)	'carve'
δέμω	ἔδειμα, -άμην	'build'
δέρω	ἔδειρα	'flay'
δέκομαι; δέχεται	ἐδεξάμην; ἐδέγμην	'take, accept'
δέω 1 (P03/P19); (δίδημι, δίδεμαι)	ἔδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'
δρέπω, -ομαι	ἔδρεψα, -άμην; ἔδρα/οπον	'pluck'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω, δύνω)	(ἐδύσα, -άμην); ἔδυν; ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(ἐάω P03/P19), ἔαμι	(ἐᾶσα) + εἶᾶσα + ἔβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
ἐέργω, -ομαι; ἔργμαι	ἔερξα; ἔφοργον; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην)	'shut in or out'
εἶδομαι	ἐεισάμην	'appear, seem' PO
εἵκω	εἶξα	'give way'
(ἐλάω P03/P19; ἔλαμι)	ἤλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἐλέγχω	ἤλεγξα	'disgrace; question' OIVS
ἐμέω (P03/P19)	ἤμεσα	'vomit'
ἐρείδω, -ομαι	ἤρεισα, -άμην	'cause to lean' ORS
ἐρείπω, -ομαι	ἤρειψάμην; ἤριπον	'throw or dash down'

ἐρεύθω, ομαι	(ἐρευσα)	'make red'
ἐρέφω; (ἐρέπτω)	ἤρεψα	'cover (with a roof)' ORS
ἐρύω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ἐῤρυσα, -άμην	'drag, draw' OIVS
εὐχομαι; εὐχμαι	ἠὺξάμην	'pray'
εὖω, -ομαι	ἠῦσα	'singe'
(ἐ)έχω 2	ἔφεξα	'transport'
ζέω	ἔζε(σ)σα	'boil'
ἡδομαι; (ἀνδάνω)	ἡσάμην; εὖαδον/ ἄδον (ἄ)	'enjoy oneself'
θέλω, -ομαι	ἔθελξα	'enchant' PO
θήγω	(ἔθηξα, -άμην)	'whet'
θησθαι (P03/P01/P19)	ἐθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
θύω 2 (P03/P19)	(ἔθυσα)	'offer by burning; sacrifice'
κλάω (P03/P19); κλάμι	ἔκλα(σ)σα; ἔκλαν	'break'
κρούω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ἔκρουσα, -άμην	'strike'
λέγω, -ομαι	ἔλεξα, -άμην; ἐλέγμην	'gather; count; say'
λείχω	ἔλειξα	'lick (up)'
λέπω	ἔλεψα	'peel' OIVS
λήγω	ἔληξα	'cease; stay' ORS
λόω + λόεσθαι (P03/P01)	ἐλόεσα, -άμην	'wash'
(λύω P03/P19)	(ἐλύσα); ἐλύμην (ῡ)	'loosen'
μένω; μίμνω	(ἔμεινα)	'stay, wait'
μήδομαι; μῆστο (P01/A01/A13)	ἐμησάμην; [μῆστο (A01/A13/P01)]	'intend, devise'
νέμω, -ομαι; (νεμέθω)	ἔνειμα	'dispense; pasture'
ξέω	ἔξε(σ)σα	'shave (timber), polish'
ξύω (P03/P19)	(ἔξύσα)	'scratch, scrape'
οείγω, -ομαι	ῥέξα	'open' ORS
ομείχω	(ὠμειξα)	'make water'
ὀρέγω, -ομαι; (ὀρέγνυμι)	ὠρεξα, -άμην	'reach, stretch'
πέκω	ἐπεξάμην	'comb'

πέμπω	ἔπεμψα	'send, conduct' OIVS
πέρθω, -ομαι	ἔπερσα; ἔπραθον, -όμην	'waste, destroy' OIVS
πλέκω	ἔπλεξα; -άμην	'plait, twine'
πλέω + πλώω (P03/P29)	ἔπλευσα + ἔπλωσα; ἔπλων	'sail, go by sea'
πνέω	ἔπνευσα; ἔπνύμην	'blow; breathe'
(πρίω P03/P19)	(ἔπρισα)	'saw' PO
ρύομαι (P03/P19); ῥύμαι (s.v. ἔρυμαι)	(ἔρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
(σμήχω P03/P24)	(ἔσμηξα)	'make smoulder away'
σπένδω	ἔσπεισα	'make a drink offering'
σπεύδω, -ομαι	ἔσπευσα	'hasten, urge on'
στέργω	ἔστερξα	'love'
στέρομαι	(ἔστέρεσα)	'be without, lack' ORS
στέφω, -ομαι	ἔστεψα, -άμην	'put round'
στρέφω, -ομαι	ἔστρεψα; ἐστράφην	'turn' ORS
στύομαι (P03/P19)	(ἔστῦσα)	'make stiff, erect'
τέγγω, -ομαι	ἔτεγξα	'wet, moisten'
τείω; τίνυμι, τείνυμαι	ἔτεισα, -άμην	'pay; M. punish'
τεύχω, (-ομαι); τιτύσκομαι	ἔτευξα; ἐτέτυκον, -όμην	'make, make ready'
τρέπω, -ομαι	ἔτρεψα, -άμην; ἔτρα/οπον, -όμην	'turn' OIVS
τρέφω, -ομαι	ἔθρεψα, -άμην; ἔτραφον; ἐτράφην	'thicken; feed, rear'
τρέχω	(ἔθρεξα)	'run'
τρέω	ἔτρε(σ)σα	'flee from fear'
(τριῖω, -ομαι)	(ἔτριψα)	'rub; wear out'
φείδομαι	ἔφεισάμην; πεφιδόμην	'spare'
(φθείω + φθίω); (φθίνω); φθινύθω	(ἔφθισα; ἔφθιον); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
φλέγω, -ομαι; (φλεγέθω, -ομαι)	ἔφλεξα	'burn'

φλέω (P03/P19) + (φλώω P03/A04)	(ἔφλυσα); ἔφλυον (A04/P03)	'abound'
(φρύγω, -ομαι P03/P24)	(ἔφρυξα)	'roast, parch' PO
(φύω P03/P19, -ομαι)	(ἔφῦσα); ἔφῦν	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
χαλάω (P03/P19)	(ἐχάλασα)	'slacken, loosen' ORS
χράω, -ομαι (P03/P19)	ἔχραυσα	'scrape, graze'
(χρίω, -ομαι P03/P19)	(ἔχρισα, -άμην)	'rub, anoint' PO
ψάω (P03/P19); ψήχω, σάχω, -ομαι	ἔψησα	'rub'
ψεύδομαι	ἐψευσάμην	'lie, speak/play/be false'
(ψύχω, -ομαι P03/P24)	(ἔψῦξα)	'make cold; breathe, blow'
<u>A07: P04</u>		
ἴλλω, -ομαι; εἴλλω	εἰλάμην	'wind, turn round'
ιάω	ἄεσα	'sleep, pass the night'
ἵζω, -ομαι; ἕζομαι	εἶσα, (-άμην); ἐζόμην	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
μῖμνω; μένω	(ἔμεινα)	'stay, wait'
<u>A07: P05</u>		
δάμνημι, -αμαι	(ἐδάμασα, -άμην); ἐδάμην	'overpower'
κίρνημι, -αμαι; κέραμαι	ἐκέρασα, -άμην	'mix'
κρίμνημι, -αμαι; κρέμαμαι	ἐκρέμασα, (-άμην)	'hang up' ORS
πόρνημι, -αμαι	ἐπέρασα	'export for sale, sell'
πίλναμαι	ἐπέλασα; ἐπλήμην	'draw near to'
πίτνημι, -αμαι	ἐπέτασα	'spread out'
(σ)κίδνημι, -αμαι	ἐσκέδασα + ἐκέδασσα	'scatter, disperse'
<u>A07: P06</u>		
ἄρνυμαι	ἠρόμην; ἠρόμην	'win, gain'
(δαίνυμι, -μαι)	ἔδαισα, -άμην	'give a feast; M: distribute'
ἔννυμαι, εἶμαι	ἔσσα + ἐεσσάμην	'clothe'

(ζεύνυμι, -μαι)	ἔζευξα, -άμην	'yoke'
(δλλυμι, -μαι); ὀλέκω (-ομαι)	ὤλεσα; ὠλόμην	'destroy, lose' OIVS
(δμνυμι)	ὤμοσα	'swear' OIVS
(ὀμόργνυμι, -μαι)	ὠμόρξάμην	'wipe'
(ὀρέγνυμι); ὀρέγω, -ομαι	ὠρεξα, -άμην	'reach, stretch'
ὀρνυμι, -μαι	(ὠρσα); ὠρορον; ὠρμην; (ὠρόμην); ὠρσεο	'incite, make to arise'
(πήγνυμι, -μαι)	ἔπηξα, -άμην; ἐπάγην	'fix; make solid'
(ρήγνυμι, -μαι); ῥήσσω	ἔρρηξα, -άμην; (ἐρράγην)	'break (asunder), scatter'
(στόρνυμι)	ἐστόρεσα	'spread'
τάννυμαι; τιταίνω, -ομαι	ἔτεινα	'stretch'
τίνυμι, τίννυμαι; τείω	ἔτεισα, -άμην	'pay; M. punish'

A07: P11

(δύνω; δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	(ἔδῦσα, -άμην); ἔδῦν; ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(φθίνω); (φθείω, φθίω); φθινύθω	(ἔφθισα; ἔφθιον); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'

A07: P12

εἴλομαι (P12/P19)	(ἐ)ἔλσα; ἐάλην	'shut in; press'
εἴλλω (P12/P19); ἵλλω, -ομαι	εἰλάμην	'wind, turn round'
πάλλω (P12/P19)	(ἐπῆλα); ἐπέπαλον; ἐπάλμην	'poise, sway' PO

A07: P13

βύνέω + βύνομαι	ἔβῦσα (A07/A03)	'stuff'
κυνέω	ἔκυ(σ)σα (A07/A03)	'kiss'

A07: P14

(δυνέω; δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	(ἔδῦσα, -άμην), ἔδῦν, ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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A07: P16

(ἀνδάνω); ἡδομαι	ἡσάμην; εὐαδον/ ἄδον (ἄ)	'please, delight'
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A07: P19

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι)	(ἡγείρα, -άμην), ἡγερόμην, (ἡγρόμην)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
αἰίρω 1, -ομαι + ἀνύρομαι	ἡείρα, -άμην	'lift, raise up' ORS
ἀμάω 1, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἡμησα, -άμην	'mow'
ἀμάομαι 2 (P19/P03)	ἡμησάμην 2	'gather' PO
ἀμείρω, -ομαι; ἀμέρδω, -ομαι	ἡμερσα	'deprive' ORS
ἀπολαύω (P19/P03)	ἀπέλαυσα	'enjoy' PO
ἀρκέω (P19/P03)	ἡρκεσα	'ward off'
ἀρώ (P19/P03); ἄρομι	ἡροσα	'plough'
βαίνω; βάσκω; βίβημι	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
βλάπτω, -ομαι; (βλάβομαι)	(ἐβλαψα; ἐβλάβην)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
γαμέω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἔγημα, -άμην	'marry' ORS
δάπτω, -ομαι	ἔδαψα	'devour'
δαίομαι; δατέομαι	ἐδα(σ)σάμην	'divide' PO
δέω 1 (P19/P03); (δίδημι, δίδεμαι)	ἔδησα, -άμην	'bind, tie'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	(ἔδῦσα, -άμην); ἔδῦν; ἐδυσόμην	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(ἐάω P19/P03), ἔαμι	(ἔᾱσα) + εἴᾱσα + ἔβασα	'let, leave alone' ORS
(ἐγείρω, -ομαι)	ἡγείρα; ἡγρόμην	'awaken'
ἔζομαι; ἵζω, -ομαι	εἶσα, (-άμην); ἐζόμην	'make to sit; M. seat oneself, sit'
εἴλομαι 1 (P19/P12)	(ἐ)ἔλσα; ἐάλην	'shut in; press'
εἴλλω 2 (P19/P12); ἵλλω, -ομαι	εἰλάμην	'wind, turn round'
(εἶρω 1)	(εἶρα)	'string'

(ἐλάω P19/P03; ἔλαμι)	ἤλασα, -άμην	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἐμέω (P19/P03)	ἤμεσα	'vomit'
(ἐρέπτω); ἐρέφω	ἤρεψα	'cover (with a roof)' ORS
φέρζω, -ομαι	ἔρξα	'do; offer (a sacrifice)'
ρύομαι (P19/P03); ἔρυμαι	(ἐρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
ἐρύω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	εἴρυσσα, -άμην	'drag, draw' OIVS
θάπτω	ἔθαψα	'honour with funeral rites'
θείνω, -ομαι	ἔθεινα; ἔπεφνον	'strike; kill'
θησθαι (P19/P01/P03)	έθησάμην	'suckle; M. suck'
θύω 2 (P19/P03)	(ἔθυσσα)	'offer by burning; sacrifice'
ιαίνω, -ομαι	(ἵηνα)	'heat, melt'
κείρω, -ομαι	(ἐκειράμην) + ἔκερσα (A07/A01)	'cut short, shear'
κλαίω	ἔκλαυσα	'cry, (be)wail' PO
κλάω (P19/P03); κλάμι (P01/A01))	ἔκλα(σ)σα; ἔκλαν ((P01)/A01)	'break'
(κλέπτω)	ἔκλεψα	'steal'
(κνίζω, -ομαι)	(ἔκνισα)	'scratch, tickle'
(κόπτω, -ομαι)	(ἔκοψα, -άμην)	'strike, cut'
κρούω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἔκρουσα, -άμην	'strike'
κρύπτω	(ἔκρυψα)	'hide, cover' PO
(λύω P19/P03)	(ἔλυσα); ἐλύμην (ϋ)	'loosen'
μάρπτω	(ἔμαρψα); ἐμέμαρπον	'take hold of, seize' PO
μάσσω + μάττομαι	ἔμαξα, -άμην; ἐμάγην	'knead'
νεύω (P19/P25)	ἔνευσα	'incline, nod'
νίζω, -ομαι	(ἐνιψα, -άμην)	'wash (the hands or feet)'
ξύω (P19/P03)	(ἔξύσσα)	'scratch, scrape'
οἶω, -ομαι	οἶσάμην	'forebode; think' ORS
ὀρύσσω	(ὠρυξα)	'dig'
(ὀφέλλω 2, -ομαι)	ὠφέλλα	'increase, enlarge' ORS

πάλλω, -ομαι (P19/P12)	(ἐπηλα); ἐπέπαλον; ἐπάλημην	'poise, sway' PO
(πείρω)	ἔπειρα	'pierce'
πέσσω	ἔπεψα	'ripen; cook'
πλάζω, -ομαι	ἔπλαγξα	'baffle; P wander'
πλάσσω, -ομαι	ἔπλασα	'form, mould' PO
πλήσσω	ἔπληξα, -άμην; ἐπέπληγον, -όμην; ἐπλήγην	'strike, smite'
(πλύνω)	(ἐπλύνω)	'wash, clean'
πράσσω	ἔπρηξα	'pass through; achieve, do'
(πρίω P19/P03)	(ἐπρίσα)	'saw' PO
πτήσσω + πτώσσω	ἔπτηξα; ἔπτην; ἔπτακον	'scare, crouch'
(ρέζω)	ἔρρεξα/ ἔρεξα	'do, act, make'
ρήσσω; (ρήγνυμι, -μαι)	ἔρρηξα, -άμην; (ἐρράγην)	'break (asunder), scatter'
ρύομαι (P19/P03); ῥύμαι (s.v. ἔρυμαι)	(ἐρρυσάμην)	'protect, guard'
σαίρω 1	ἔσηρα	'sweep, clean'
σκάπτω	(ἔσκαψα; ἐσκάφην)	'dig'
σπείρω	ἔσπειρα	'sow' OIVS
στέλλω, -ομαι	ἔστειλα, -άμην	'make ready; send' OIVS
στίζω	(ἔστιξα)	'tattoo'
στύομαι (P19/P03)	(ἔστύσα)	'make stiff, erect'
(ταράσσω, -ομαι + θράσσω)	(ἐτάραξα)	'trouble, stir up' OIVS
τύπτω, -ομαι	(ἔτυψα); ἐτύπην	'beat, strike'
φαίνω, -ομαι	ἔφηνα; ἐφάνην	'bring to light; give light'
φλέω (P19/P03); (φλύω P03/A04)	(ἐφλύσσα); ἐφλυον (A04/P03)	'abound'
(φύω P19/P03, -ομαι)	(ἔφυσα); ἐφῦν	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
χάζω, -ομαι	ἔχασσα, -άμην	'give way, recoil'

χαλάω (P19/P03)	(ἐχάλασα)	'slacken, loosen' ORS
χέζω	ἔχεσα, -άμην; ἔχεσον	'ease oneself'
χραύω, -ομαι (P19/P03)	ἔχραυσα	'scrape, graze'
(χρίω, -ομαι P19/P03)	(ἔχρισα, -άμην)	'rub, anoint' PO
ψάω (P19/P03); ψήχω, σώχω, -ομαι	ἔψησα	'rub'

Most verbs are transitive, several have the meaning 'to touch the surface of an object, in a gentle or aggressive manner' (see P19: A07), which agrees with the transitive character.

A07: P20

τιταίνω, -ομαι; τάνυμαι	ἔτεινα	'stretch'
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A07: P21

βάσκα; βαίνω; βίβημι	ἔβησα; ἔβην; ἐβησόμην	'go, walk'
μίσγω, -ομαι	ἔμειξα; ἔμικτο; ἐμίγην	'mix, join'

A07: P22

κικλήσκω, -ομαι; κάλημι	ἐκάλεσα, -άμην	'call, name'
(μιμνήσκομαι; μνάομαι)	(ἔμνησα, -άμην)	'remind'
τιτύσκομαι; τεύχω, (-ομαι)	ἔτευξα; ἐτέτυκον, -όμην	'make, make ready'

A07: P24

(φρύγω, -ομαι P24/P03)	(ἔφρυξα)	'roast, parch' PO
ὀλέκω, (-ομαι; ὀλλύμι, -μαι)	ὠλεσα; ὠλόμην	'destroy, lose' OIVS
(σμύχομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔσμυξα)]	'make smoulder away'
ψήχω + σάχω, -ομαι; ψάω	ἔψησα	'rub'
(ψύχω, -ομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔψυξα)]	'make cold; breathe, blow'
(τριβώ, -ομαι P24/P03)	[(ἔτριψα)]	'rub; wear out'
ἀλείφω, -ομαι (P24/P03)	[ἤλειψα, -άμην]	'anoint'

ἀμέρδω, -ομαι (P24/P03); ἀμείρω, -ομαι	ἡμερσα	'deprive' ORS
βρίθω, -ομαι	ἔβρισα	'be heavy, outweigh' PO
(νεμέθω); νέμω, -ομαι	ἔνειμα	'dispense; pasture'
πλήθω; τί(μ)πλημι; πλήμαι	ἔπλησα, -άμην; ἐπλητο	'fill'
(πρήθω; πίμπρημι)	ἔπρησα	'burn'
φθινύθω; (φθίνω; φθείω, φθίω)	(ἔφθισα; ἔφθιον); ἐφθίμην	'decay, wane'
(φλεγέθω, -ομαι); φλέγω, -ομαι	ἔφλεξα	'burn'

A meaning 'to destroy' or 'dissolve' is found in ὀλέκω, τήκω; (σμύχομαι), ψήχω; τριβώ; φθινύθω, πρήθω, φλεγέθω.

Telic action: πλήθω, νεμέθω; to this group one might add the preceding 'destructive' verbs.

While we may not be justified in taking all the P24 verbs together, the meaning 'to bring into a certain situation' and 'to destroy, to rub' is prevalent in all classes.

A07: P25

ἀλέξω, -ομαι; (ἀλκάθω)	ἀλεξάμην; ἤλαλκον; (ἄλκαθον)	'ward off'
νεύω 1 (P25/P19)	ἔνευσα	'incline, nod'
σειώ, -ομαι + (σίω)	ἔσεισα, -άμην; (ἔσιον)	'shake'

A07: P28

ἀκούω, -ομαι (P28/P29) + ἀκεύω	ἤκουσα	'hear'
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A07: P29

ἀκούω, -ομαι (P29/P28) + ἀκεύω	ἤκουσα	'hear'
(ἀλκάθω), ἀλέξω, -ομαι	ἀλεξάμην; ἤλαλκον; (ἄλκαθον)	'ward off'
δατέομαι; δαίομαι	ἔδα(σ)άμην	'divide' PO

(ήθέω)	(ήθησα)	'sift, strain'
(ΐεμαι (ἱ) P29/P01)	εἰσάμην	'speed oneself; hasten' PO
κάλημι; κικλήσκω, -ομαι	ἐκάλεσα, -άμην	'call, name'
καυχάομαι	ἐκαυχασάμην	'speak loud, boast' PO
κυέω	(ἐκῦσάμην)	'be pregnant'
(μνάομαι; μιμνήσκομαι)	(ἔμνησα, -άμην)	'remind'
πατέομαι	(ἐπα(σ)σάμην)	'taste, eat'
πλώω (P29/P03); [πλέω]	ἔπλωσα; ἔπλων; [ἔπλευσα]	'sail, go by sea'
στυγέω	(ἔστυξα); ἔστυγον	'hate' ORS

A07 as a whole

The sigmatic aorist has become the most productive aorist in Greek; an outstanding example is the flection of denominatives and deverbatives, which did not originally have an aorist, and only secondarily acquired a sigmatic aorist (φοβέω, φοβήσαι).

The extremely large number of transitive aorists is striking. While there are verbs which appear to be intransitive, in reality the sigmatic aorist occurs only in a transitive compound in the oldest texts: ἄλλομαι, *sigm. aor. in H.* ἐσήλατο (τείχος); ἐμέω, *sigm. aor.* ἐξεμέσειε (ἱστὸν καὶ τρόπιν) or (αἶμ') ἀπέμεσσε; cf. also στείχω, *sigm. aor. in H.* περίστειξας (κοῖλον λόχον) (not on this list).

In many cases there is also an athematic intransitive aorist, while the sigmatic aorist has a causative sense: ἔβην / ἔβησα, ἔστην / ἔστησα, ἔδυν / ἔδυσσα, ἔφυν / ἔφυσσα. Sometimes a thematic aorist occurs alongside a causative aorist: ἔτραφον / ἔθρεψα, ἤριπον / ἤρειψα, ἐζόμην / εἶσα.

The transitivity is difficult to account for from a PIE perspective: the *-s-* is probably related to the *-š-* in the suffix *-eš-* of the Hittite fientiva: *idālu-* 'angry', *idālaueš-* 'get angry', which is comparable to Greek κρατέω 'be strong' (< *κράτημι ?), *aor. ἐκράτησα* 'become strong'.

The general impression one gets from the diagram on p. 000 is that the distribution of sigmatic aorists in most of the present classes is close to the percentage of the sum of all the aorists. One should keep in mind that about one-third of all the aorists are sigmatic, so that this figure has been influenced largely by this class. However, one sees a deviation in classes P01 (athematic root presents), P03 (thematic root presents), and in particular class P19 (the *ye/o*-presents). Sigmatic aorists occur more often than average in combination with these presents.

A08: AORISTS IN -PRODUCTIVE- -H2A

All A08 aorists have been dropped¹⁵.

A09: SIGMA-THEMATIC AORISTS¹⁶

A09: P01

ἔλεκτο (P01/A01/A13)	ἐλεξόμην; [ἔλεκτο A01/A13/P01]	'lie'
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A09: P02

βίβημι; βαίνω; βάσχω	ἐβησόμην; ἔβην, ἔβησα	'go, walk'
'Εβησόμην occurs only in epic poetry.		

A09: P03

ἄγω, -ομαι	ἄξετε, -οντο; ἡγαγον, -ομην; (ἡξάμην)	'lead'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
(ἴκω (ἱ) P03/P29) + ἦκω	ἴξον; ἰκόμην; [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come, have come'

A09: P06

ὀρνύμι, -μαι	ὄρσεο; (ὄρσα); ὄρορον; ὄρμην; (ὀρόμην)	'incite, make to arise'
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A09: P11

(δύνω; δυνέω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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¹⁵ All A08 are secondary: ἡῦξησα (ἀέξω, αὔξω); ἀλέξησα (ἀλέξω); ἡπάφησα (ἀπαφίσκω); ἀκάχησα (ἄχνυμαι / ἀχεύω); ἐδέψησα (δέφω); ἐδόκησα (δέχομαι); ἐδέησα / ἐδεύησα (δέω 2); ἐδιδάσκησα (διδάσκω); ἡθέλησα / ἐθέλησα (ἐθέλω / θέλω); ἐκεκάδησα (A08/A06) (κεκαδών); ἐκέλησα, -άμην (κέλομαι); ἐκήδησα (κῆδω); ἐλάκησα (ἄ/ᾱ) (λάσκω); ἐμέλησε (μέλω); ὤζησα (ὤζω); ὤδησα (οἰδέω); ὠλίσθησα (ὀλισθάνω); ὠφέλησα (ὀφελίω); ἐπίθησα (πεῖθω); ἐτόρησα / ἐτετόρησα (τορεῖν); ἐτύχησα (τυγχάνω).

¹⁶ The following A09 aorists have been dropped: *ipv.* ἀείσεο (ἀείδω, *hapax in HH.*), ἔρσεο (*s.v.* ἐρέθω) and ἔφερσεν (φέρω) (the latter two both occur only in Hsch.).

A09: P14

(δυνέω; δύνω); (δύω, -ομαι)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
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A09: P19

βαίνω; βίβημι; βάσχω	ἐβησόμην; ἔβην; ἔβησα	'go, walk'
(δύω P03/P19, -ομαι); (δυνέω; δύνω)	ἐδυσόμην; ἔδυν; (ἔδυσσα, -άμην)	'(cause to) sink; get or go into' PO
χέζω	ἔχεσον; ἔχεσα, -άμην	'ease oneself'

A09: P21

βαίνω; βάσχω; βίβημι	ἐβησόμην; ἔβην; ἔβησα	'go, walk'
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A09: P29

(ἵκω (ἰ) P29/P03); ἦκω	ἵξον; ἰκόμην; [ἦνεια, -άμην]	'come; have come'
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P09 as a whole

As Chantraine (1958) 1.416-9 points out, this is a heterogeneous group, and not all forms are aorist. Schwyzler (1939) 1.788 says that forms like οἶσε, οἶσέτω (the stem οἶσ- is confined to the fut.) and perhaps δύσεο, -σετο belong to the future (or to the present with the suffix -s- from which the future originated). Risch (1974) 250, notes that many of these verbs have a future in -σομαι, -σω. Apparently they have their origin in future forms used as imperatives. This would explain the relatively large number of imperatives.

According to Ruijgh (1991-96) 2.273, this class contains also relics of the *praeteritum futuri*: Od. 2.388 δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιδώντο τε πᾶσαι ὄγυιαι 'le soleil allait se coucher ...'. Already in Homer this use had been replaced by ἔμελλον + inf. fut.

A10: AORISTS IN -H-¹⁷

A10: Ø

[ἄγνυμι]	ἐάγην; ἔαξα	'break'
[βέομαι / βιῶναι]	ἐβίω	'live'

A10: P02

(ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι)	ἐστάθ-ην; ἔστην	'make to stand'
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A10: P03

(βλάβομαι); βλάπτω, -ομαι	(ἐβλάβην; ἔβλαψα)	'disable; mislead; damage' PO
θέρομαι	(ἐθήρην)	'become hot'
ῥέω	ἐρρύην	'flow, stream'
σήπομαι	ἐσάπην	'corrupt, rot' OIVS
στρέφω, -ομαι	ἐστράφην; ἔστρεψα	'turn' ORS
(τέρπομαι)	ἐτράπην; ἐταρπόμεν, ἐτεταρπόμεν	'amuse; M. enjoy oneself'
τέρσομαι	(ἐτέρσην)	'dry'
τρέφω, -ομαι	ἐτράφην; ἔθρεψα, -άμην; ἔτραφον	'thicken; feed, rear'

Seven out of eight forms have a middle present. The η aorists designate the entrance into a state.

¹⁷ The following verbs have an η-aorist in their IVS, but not in the RIVS: ἐγράφην (γράφω); ἐδάην / ἐδάβην (δαίω); ἐδράβην, ἐδάρβην (δαρθάνω); ἐδάρην (δέρω); ἐδύην (δύω); ἡρίπην (ερείπω); ἐζύγην (ζεύγνυμι); ἐτάφην (θάπτω); ἐκάρην (κείρω); ἐκλίβην (κλίνω); ἐκόπην (κόπτω); ἐκρύβην or ἐκρύφην (κρύπτω); ἐλάμψην (λαμβάνω); (συν)ἐλέγην (λέγω); ἐλάπην, ἐλέπην (λέπω); ἐμίχην (μίσσω, but v. ἐμίγην *supra* in text); ἐπάλην (πάλλω); ἐπάρην (πείρω); ἐπλέκην and ἐπλάκην (πλέκω); ἐπλάγην (πλήσσω, but v. ἐπλήγην *supra* in text); ἔσβην (σβέννυμι); ἐστάλην (στέλλω); ἐσάπην (σπείρω); ἐστέρην (στέρομαι); ἐτμάγην (τέμνω, τμήγω); ἐτάκην (τήκω); ἐτράπην and ἐτράφην (τρέπω); ἐτρίβην (τρίβω); πέφην (φαίνω, but v. ἐφάνην *supra* in text); ἐφθάρην (φθείρω); ἐφύην (φύω); ἐχύην (χέω); ἐψύχην (ψύχω). The roots of these verbs seem to endorse the tendency seen in the old A10 verbs (see p. 000): more in φ (six) and π (four) than in β (two: ἐκρύβην has a *varia lectio* ἐκρύφην, while τρίβω may have a root enlargement β), four in γ, two in κ (the κ in ἐτάκην is a root enlargement), two in χ (ptc. μιχεῖς is a hapax)). Note that only one root ending in a dental occurs in this category δαρθ- / δραθ-. The percentage of roots ending in a sonant is lower: 8 out of 36.

A10: P05

δάμνημι, -μαι ἐδάμην; (ἐδάμασα, -άμην) 'overpower'

A10: P06

(πήγνυμι, -μαι) ἐπάγην; ἐπηξα, -άμην 'fix; make solid'
 (ρήγνυμι, -μαι); ῥήσσω (ἐρράγην); ἔρρηξα, -άμην 'break (asunder), scatter'

A10: P10

σκέλλομαι (P10/P19) ἔσκλην (A10/A01) 'dry up, parch' OIVS

A10: P12

εἴλομαι (P12/P19) ἐάλην; ἔελσα 'shut in; press'

A10: P19

βλάπτω, -ομαι; (βλάβομαι) (ἐβλάβην; ἔβλαψα) 'disable; mislead; damage'
 PO

εἴλομαι (P19/P12) ἐάλην; ἔελσα 'shut in; press'

θρύπτω, -ομαι ἐτρύφην 'break into pieces'

καίω, -ομαι ἐκάη; ἔκηα, -άμην 'set on fire, burn' OIVS

μαίνομαι ἐμάνην 'madden'

μάσσω + μάττομαι ἐμάγην; ἔμαξα, -άμην 'knead'

πλήσσω ἐπλήγην; ἐπέπληγον, 'strike, smite'
 -όμην; ἐπληξα, -άμην

ῥήσσω, (ρήγνυμι, -μαι) (ἐρράγην); ἔρρηξα, -άμην 'break (asunder), scatter'

σκάπτω (ἐσκάφην; ἔσκαψα) 'dig'

σκέλλομαι (P19/P10) ἔσκλην (A10/A01) 'dry up, parch' OIVS

τύπτω, -ομαι ἐτύπην; (ἔτυψα) 'beat, strike'

φαίνω, -ομαι ἐφάνην; ἔφηνα 'bring to light; give light'

χαίρω ἐχάρην; κεχαρόμην 'rejoice at; welcome'

As in A10: P03 almost all the η-aorists designate the entry into a certain state. The suffix *-ē- in PIE designates a state: Lat. *rub-ē-re* 'to be red'. Here the suffix has the aoristic meaning 'entry into a certain state'.

Note the relatively large number of *ye/o*-presents in comparison with the other classes. Nearly all have a middle present with an intransitive meaning (often alongside an active present with causative meaning).

Verbs meaning 'to damage, to beat, to destroy': θρύπτω, πλήσσω, (βλάβομαι), εἴλομαι 1, ῥήσσω, τύπτω, and perhaps σκέλλομαι (uncertain A10), καίω, μάσσω, σκάπτω. Mental dispositions: χαίρω and μαίνω.

Note that many of the A10 roots end in a sonant: 9 out of 27 (even 6 out of 13 have the combination A10: P19: μαίνω, σκέλλομαι, καίω (< *ἐκάφην), χαίρω, εἰλέω 1, φαίνω), nine end in a labial (three in -π-, five in -φ-, one in -β-), whereas roots ending in a velar occur five times. None of these end in -χ-, or -κ-. All five instances have a -γ-, even where a -κ- might be expected (ἐμίγην, while PIE must have had a root in *-k-, the etymologies of πήγνυμι, μάσσω and πλήσσω are ambiguous). Note the total absence of roots in dentals. See note 17 for the endings of the verbs with -in all probability- younger η-aorists.

For the short α see Beekes (1969) 183: in many cases, especially after a sonant, it is analogous.

A10: P21

μίσγω, -ομαι ἐμίγην; ἔμειξα; ἔμικτο 'mix, join'

A10: P22

διδάσκω, -ομαι ἐδάην; δέδασον 'learn'

A11: AORISTS IN -ΘΗ-

All A11 aorists have been dropped¹⁸.

A12: THEMATIC AORISTS IN -ΑΘ-/-ΕΘ-¹⁹A12: P0

[όλισθάνω] ὤλισθον (A12/A04) 'slip'

¹⁸ The A11 aorist has been very productive, and I shall not enumerate all 205 instances of A11 in the IVS. Ruijgh suggested to me that the aor. ἐστάθην may be old: the *-d^h-suffix is also found in στα-θ-ερός, Lat. *sta-b-ilis*, στα-θ-μός, Lat. *sta-b-ulum*. This would make ἐστάθην to an A10. He sees this form as the origin of the θη-aorist.

¹⁹ The following A12 presents have been dropped from the IVS: ἀμύνω (ἡμύναθον, -όμην), εἴκω (εἵξαθον).

A12: P01

ἔργμαι (P01/PF2); ἔεργω, -ομαι	(ἐέργαθον, -όμην); ἔφοργον; ἔερξα	'shut in or out'
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A12: P03

αἰώ (αἰώ); (αἰσθάνομαι)	ἡσθόμην (A12/A04); ἄϊον	'perceive, hear'
ἔεργω, -ομαι; ἔργμαι	(ἐέργαθον, -όμην); ἔφοργον; ἔερξα	'shut in or out'
ἔχω, -ομαι; ἴσχω, -ομαι	(ἔσχεθον); ἔσχον, -όμην	'have; hold'
λήθω, -ομαι (P03/P24); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS

A12: P04

ἴσχω, -ομαι; ἔχω, -ομαι,	(ἔσχεθον); ἔσχον, -όμην	'have; hold'
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A12: P06

κίνυμαι; (κινέω)	ἐκίαθον; ἐκίον; κίατο	'set in motion, move / go'
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A12: P14

(κινέω); κίνυμαι	ἐκίαθον; ἐκίον; κίατο	'set in motion, move / go'
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A12: P15

(αἰσθάνομαι); αἰώ (αἰώ)	ἡσθόμην (A12/A04); ἄϊον	'perceive, hear'
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A12: P16

(λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήθω, -ομαι; λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
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A12: P24

λήθω, -ομαι (P24/P03); (λανθάνω, -ομαι); λήτο / λήιτο	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
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A12: P25

ἀλέξω, -ομαι; [ἀλκάθω]	(ἄλκαθον); ἡλαλκον; ἀλεξάμην	'ward off'
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A12: P29

λήτο / λήιτο; λήθω, -ομαι; (λανθάνω, -ομαι)	ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04); ἐλέλαθον, -όμην	'escape notice, make forget; M-P: forget' ORS
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(ἀλκάθω) - [ἄλκαθον] does not count: if there exists a pr. ἀλκάθω, there is no need to assume an aor. ἄλκαθον.

A12 AS A WHOLE

There are too few forms to draw any conclusions. All, however, are transitive and seem to belong to two semantic groups: 'have, contain, shut in, protect' ἔσχεθον, ἐέργαθον, -όμην, ἄλκαθον (and ἡμύναθον, -όμην, see note); and 'go, let go' ἐκίαθον (and εἴξαθον, see note), and perhaps -in a mental way- ἔλαθον, -όμην (A12/A04).

A13: OTHER AORISTS

A13 is a highly heterogeneous class, consisting of aorists of an uncertain nature and aorists that are difficult to classify. Many of them had been assigned to class A13 because they contained elements of the present or perfect; these have been discarded and are mentioned in a note, together with other young A13 aorists²⁰. A few of the A13 aorists may be old, although their interpretation is not clear. They are mentioned here, but as this group is small and quite heterogeneous, they are not subdivided according to their present class.

ἀλίσκομαι (P21)	ἦλων (A13/A01)	'be taken'
	ἄσμενος	'well-pleased, glad' PO
ιάχω (P04)	(ἵαχον (ἴ))	'cry, shout' OIVS

²⁰ The following A13 verbs were not included in the RIVS:

ἡλδᾶνον (ἀλδαίνω); ἀράρα(ι) (ἀραρίσκω); ἐγέλαξα (γελάω); ἔγεντο (γίγνομαι); ἐγενέατο (γίγνομαι); ἐδειδιξάμην / ἐδεδιξάμην (δείδω); ἐδέγμην (in RIVS as A01) (δέχομαι); [ἡλσάμην] (ἐλάω); εἴλκυσα, -άμην, εἰλκύσθην (ἐλκω); εἴνυσα (ἐννύμι); εἵρπυσα (ἐρπω); ἡρύκᾱκον (ἐρδκω); ἐκίχον, ἐκίξα, -άμην, ἐκιχησάμην (κιχάνω / κίκω); μήστο (μῆδομαι); ἐπίον / ἐπιόν (πίνω); ἔπεσον, [ἐπιτνον] (I do not believe this is an aorist (πῖπτο)); ἐστόγησα (στυγέω); ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην (τιμήγω, τέμνω); φθαρέατο (φθείρω).

These aorists can be divided into several categories:

- aorists with an enlarged suffix: ἐγέλαξα, εἴλκυσα / εἰλκύσθην, εἴνυσα, εἵρπυσα
- aorists with a present element: ἡλδᾶνον, ἐστόγησα, ἔτμαγον / ἐτμάγην, ἐκίχον / ἐκίξα / ἐκιχησάμην, ἐπιτνον
- aorists with a perfect element: ἐδειδιξάμην / ἐδεδιξάμην
- aorists that have undergone a certain phonological change: ἔπεσον
- aorists with an uncertain attestation: ἀράρα(ι), ἐγενέατο, μήστο, φθαρέατο and again ἐγέλαξα.

λέγω, -ομαι (P03)	ἐλέγμην (A13/A01); ἔλεξα, -άμην	'gather; count; say'
[ἔλεκτο P01/(A01/A13)]	ἔλεκτο (A13/A01/(P01)); ἐλεξόμην	'lie'
μήδομαι (P03); [μῆστο P01/(A01/A13)]	μῆστο (A13/A01/(P01)); ἐμησάμην	'intend, devise'
[πίνω]	(ἐπίον); ἔπων, πίθι	'drink'

SURVEY OF VERBS WITHOUT AN AORIST

I refer to Chapter Three for any comments on these combination classes.

P01: Ø (no aorist)

ἄημι		'breathe hard, blow'
γέντο (P01/(A01/A07); γέμω	[γέντο A01/A07/(P01)]	'he grasped'
δίεμαι; δίομαι		'speed' PO
ἔδμι		'eat'
εἶμι		'go, come'
εἰμί, (εἶμαι)		'be, exist'
ἦμαι		'be seated, sit'
ἡμί (s.v. ἀνώγω)		'command, order'
κεῖμαι; κείω		'be laid, lie'
κνῆ (P01/P29); (κναίω, -ομαι)		'scrape, scratch' PO
στεῦμαι		'promise, threaten, declare'
κ ^w έγαμι; τίω, -ομαι		'honour'
φημί + φάμαι; ἔφασκον		'say, affirm'
φέρμι; φέρω, -ομαι		'bear, carry; bring'

P02: Ø

δίζημαι		'seek, look for' ORS
ἴλημι, ἴλαμαι (ἴ); ἰλάσκομαι (ἴ)		'appease'

κίχημι		'reach, hit'
<u>P03: Ø</u>		
ἄγχω, -ομαι		'squeeze'
αἶδομαι		'stand in awe of; respect' PO
αἵθω, -ομαι		'light up, kindle'
ἀλέγω		'mind; count among' ORS
ἀλύω (P03/P19)		'be deeply stirred' PO
ἀμέλγω, -ομαι		'milk'
ἀμέργω		'pluck' ORS
ἀρήγω		'aid; ward off' OIVS
ἀτέμβω, -ομαι		'maltreat, afflict' PO
αὔω/ αὖω (P03/P19)		'kindle' PO
βόλομαι; βούλομαι		'wish, prefer' OIVS
βρέχω, -ομαι		'wet' OIVS
γέμω		'be full'
δέφομαι; δέψω		'knead, masturbate' PO
δέω 2, -ομαι + δεύω, -ομαι (P03/P19)		'lack, miss'
δίομαι, δίεμαι		'speed' PO
δράω (P03/P19)		'do, accomplish' PO
ἐθέλω		'be willing' PO
(ἔθω)		'be wont'
ἐκών		'readily'
(ἔλπω), -ομαι		'hope, expect'
ἔλκω, -ομαι		'draw, drag'
ἐρετο + ἐρέθω (P03/P24)		'provoke' ORS
ἐρέχθω, -ομαι		'rend, break' PO
ἔρπω		'crawl; go (dial.)'
εὔδω		'sleep' PO
ζώω / ζῆν		'live'

θέω	'run'
θρέομαι	'cry aloud'
θύω 1 (P03/P19); (θύνω, θύνέω); θυίω	'rage, seethe'
κήδω, -ομαι	'distress' OIVS
κλέω, -ομαι	'tell of, make famous' PO
κνύω (P03/P19)	'scratch'
κρέκω	'weave'
λάμπω, -ομαι (P03/P29)	'give light, shine'
λέω (P03/P19)	'wish, desire' PO
μέδω, -ομαι	'rule; M: provide for'
μέλδομαι + [ἀμέλδω]	'soften by boiling'
μέλπω, -ομαι	'sing' OIVS
μέλω, (-ομαι)	'care for' OIVS
μέμφομαι	'blame'
νείφω	'snow'
νέομαι (P03 (F5); νίσσομαι	'go (back), come'
νέω 1 (P03/P29); νήχω, -ομαι	'swim'
οΐφω	'cover, copulate'
οΐχομαι	'go (away); be away'
ὄρομαι	'keep watch'
πένομαι	'toil, work' OIVS
πρέπω	'be clearly seen, be conspicuous'
ρέπω	'turn, incline' OIVS
σάω (P03/P19)	'sift'
σέβω, -ομαι	'worship, feel awe, revere'
σπέρχω, -ομαι	'hasten'
στέγω, -ομαι	'cover closely, protect'

στείβω	'tread' OIVS
στέμβω	'shake about'
στένω, -ομαι	'moan, sigh'
στρέυγομαι	'weary oneself' ORS
τένδω (P03/P24)	'gnaw (at)'
τίω, -ομαι (P03/P19); κῳέγαμι	'honour'
τρέμω	'tremble'
τρώω, -ομαι (P03/P19); (τρύχω, -ομαι)	'wear out, distress'
τρώγω	'gnaw, eat'
ϋώ (ϋ) (P03/P19)	'rain'
φέβομαι	'to be put to flight'
φέρβω, -ομαι	'feed' PO
φέρω, -ομαι; *φέρμι	'bear, carry; bring'
<u>P04: Ø</u>	
νίσσομαι (P04/P25); νέομαι	'go, come'
<u>P05: Ø</u>	
δύναμαι	'be able' PO
λίναμαι	'bend, incline' OIVS
μάρναμαι	'fight'
<u>P06: Ø</u>	
αἶνυμαι	'take'
ἄνῃμι, -μαι	'effect, accomplish'
γάνυμαι; γαίω	'rejoice'
δείκνυμαι; δεδίσκομαι	'greet; show'
<u>P07: Ø</u>	
(δινεύω; δινέω, -ομαι; δίνω, -ομαι)	'whirl, spin round' PO

P11: Ø

(δίνω, -ομαι; δινέω, -ομαι; δινεύω)	'whirl, spin round' PO
(θύνω; θυνέω); θύω 1; θυίω	'rage, seethe'

P12: Ø

βούλομαι; βόλομαι	'wish, prefer' OIVS
θάλλω (P12/P19); θαλέθω	'sprout, thrive'

P14: Ø

ἀρνέομαι	'deny; refuse' ORS
(δινέω, -ομαι; δίνω, -ομαι; δινεύω)	'whirl, spin round' PO
(θυνέω); (θύνω); θύω 1; θυίω	'rage, seethe'

P15: Ø

(οιδάνω, -ομαι); οιδέω	'swell'
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P19: Ø

αείρω 2, -ομαι	'bind together' ORS
ἄζομαι	'stand in awe'
(ἀλίνω)	'anoint'
άλύω (P19/P03)	'be deeply stirred' PO
(ἀμύνω, -ομαι)	'keep off, defend' PO
ἀμύσσω	'scratch, tear' PO
ἀσπαίρω	'pant, grasp' PO
ἀτύζομαι	'be bewildered' PO
αὔω/αὔω (P19/P03)	'kindle' PO
βάπτω	'dip' PO
βράττω	'shake violently' PO
γαίω; γάνυμαι	'rejoice'

δεύω, -ομαι (P19/P03); δέω 2, ομαι	'lack, miss'
δράσσομαι	'seize, grasp' ORS
δράω (P19/P03)	'do, accomplish' PO
ἐρέπτομαι	'feed on'
θάλλω (P19/P12); θαλέθω	'sprout, thrive'
θύω 1 (P19/P03) + θυίω; (θύνω; θυνέω)	'rage, seethe'
κάπτω	'gulp down' PO
(κλίνω, -ομαι)	'cause to lean'
(κναιίω, -ομαι); κνή	'scrape, scratch' PO
κνύω (P19/P03)	'scratch'
κρίνω, -ομαι	'separate, distinguish'
λεύσσω	'look, gaze (upon)'
λύζω	'have the hiccups'
λέω (P19/P03)	'wish, desire' PO
(μείρομαι)	'divide, share'
ὄζω, -ομαι	'smell'
ὀρίνω, -ομαι	'stir'
ὀσσομαι	'see, look'
ὀφέλλω 3	'sweep'
παίω, -ομαι	'strike, smite' PO
πιέζω, -ομαι (P19/P29)	'press, squeeze' PO
σάω (P19/P03)	'sift'
σκάζω	'limp, halt'
σκαίρω	'skip, frisk'
σκάλλω	'stir up, hoe'
σκέπτομαι	'view, examine'
τείρω, -ομαι	'rub, gall'
τέλλω 2, -ομαι	'grow up; rise'

τίω, -ομαι (P19/P03);
κ^wέγαμι

‘honour’

τρύω, -ομαι (P19/P03);
(τρήχω, -ομαι)

‘wear out, distress’

ῥω (ῥ) (P19/P03)

‘rain’

P20: Ø

ιάλλω

‘send forth’ ORS

ιάπτω

‘hurt, spoil’ ORS

λιλαίομαι

‘long for, desire earnestly’

P21: Ø

βόσκω, -ομαι

‘feed’

ἔρχομαι

‘come, go’

ἔφασκον; φημί + φάμαι

‘say, affirm’

P22: Ø

δε(ι)δίσκομαι; δείκνυμαι

‘greet, show’

ιλάσκομαι (ι); ἵλημι,
ἵλαμαι (ι)

‘appease’

P24: Ø

Velar suffix κ

ἐρύκω, -ομαι

‘keep in, restrain’ PO

τήκω, -ομαι

‘melt; dissolve’

Velar suffix χ

γλίχομαι

‘cling to; strive after’ OIVS

νήχω, -ομαι; νέω

‘swim’

(τρήχω, -ομαι); τρύω,
-ομαι

‘wear out, waste’

Labial suffix β

λείβω, -ομαι

‘pour’

Labial suffix φ

(τύφω, -ομαι)

‘raise smoke, burn’

Dental suffix δ

ἄζω, -ομαι

‘dry up, parch’

έέλδομαι

‘wish, long’ PO

τένδω (P24/P03)

‘gnaw (at)’

Dental suffix θ

ἄχθομαι

‘be loaded, be vexed’ PO

ἐρέθω (P24/P03); ἔρετο

‘provoke’ ORS

θαλέθω; θάλλω

‘sprout, thrive’

(πύθω), -ομαι

‘cause to rot; M become rotten’

τελέθω; τέλλομαι 1; πέλω, [ἐπλόμην]
-ομαι

‘come into being’

P25: Ø

άέξω, -ομαι + αύξω, -ομαι

‘grow, increase’

δέψω; δέφομαι

‘knead; masturbate’ PO

ἔψω, -ομαι

‘boil’

νίσσομαι (P25/P04);
νέομαι

‘go; come’

P26 and P27

All deverbatives did in origin not have an aorist.

P28: Ø

κείω; κείμαι

‘be laid, lie’

P29: Ø

γηθέω

‘rejoice’

δήω (P29/F5)

‘I shall find’ PO

κνῆ (P29/P01); (κναίω, -ομαι)	'scrape, scratch' PO
λάμπω, -ομαι (P29/P03)	'give light, shine'
νέω 1 (P29/P03); νήχω, -ομαι	'swim'
ὁράω, -ομαι	'see, look' PO
ὀρέομαι (P29/P27)	'hurry'
πιέζω, -ομαι (P29/P19)	'press, squeeze' PO
τραπέω	'press, squeeze' PO

VERBS WITHOUT A PRESENT AND WITHOUT AN AORIST IN THE RIVS

See the end of chapter three.

SURVEY OF PERFECTS

As far as the perfect is concerned I restrict myself to an enumerative description of the occurring combinations.

PERFECT : NO PRESENT : NO AORIST

[pf. ἀκαχμένος]	ἀκαχμένος (PF2)	'sharp-edged' PO
[pf. γέγωνε]	γέγωνα (PF2)	'shout'
[εἰλύω]	εἴλυμαι (PF2)	'enfold'
[εἴρω 2]	ἐρέω (F2); εἴρημαι (PF2)	'say, speak'
[εἶσκω]	ἔοικα (PF1); εἶκ-/εἶκ- (PF2)	'make like; deem equal' OIVS
[ἐνεθ-]	ἤνοθα (PF1)	'sit, lie on' OIVS
[καφ-]	(κεκάφηα PF2), κέκηφα (PF2))	'breathe forth' ORS
[καίνυμαι]	κέκασ(δ)μαι (PF1)	'surpass, excel'
[pf. μέμονα]	μέμονα/μέμα- (PF1)	'be very eager'
[*σαίρω 2]	σέσηρα/σέσᾱρα (PF2)	'grin' OIVS
[τετραίνω]	τέτρημαι (PF2)	'bore through, pierce'
[χεθ-]	χεχεθφόηες (PF2)	'unite'

PERFECT : PRESENT : NO AORIST

αείρω, -ομαι P19	ἄωρτο PF2	'bind or yoke together' ORS
αἴνυμαι P06	ἀγαμένος PF2	'take'
βόλομαι P03; βούλομαι P12	(βέβουλα PF1)	'will, wish' OIVS
ἡμί P01 [s.v. ἀνάγω]	ἄνωγα PF1	'command, order'
γηθέω P29	γέγηθα PF2	'rejoice'
δεδίσκομαι P22;	δείδεγμαι PF2	'greet; show'
δείκνυμαι P06		

δράσσομαι P19	δέδραγμαι PF2	'seize, grasp' ORS
(ἔθω P03)	εἴωθα PF2	'be accustomed'
(ἐλπω), -ομαι P03	ἐόλπαι PF1	'hope, expect'
θάλλω P12/P19; θαλέθω P24	τέθηλα PF2	'sprout, thrive'
ἴλημι (ἰ), ἴλαμαι (ἰ) P02; ἰλήκω (ἰ) P24; ἰλάσκομαι (ἰ) P22	(εἰλήθι PF1)	'appease'
κίχημι P02	κέχημαι PF2	'reach, hit'
(κλίνω, -ομαι P19)	κέκλιμαι PF1	'cause to lean'
κρίνω, -ομαι P19	κέκριμαι PF1	'separate, distinguish, decide'
λιλαίομαι P20	λελήημαι PF6	'long for, desire earnestly'
(μείρομαι P19)	ἔμμορα PF1; εἵμαρμαι PF1	'divide, share'
μέλω, (-ομαι) P03	μέμβλεται PF1	'be an object of care and thought; care for' OIVS
ὄζω, -ομαι P19	ὄδωδα PF1	'smell'
ὄσσομαι P19	ὄπωπα PF1	'see, look'
ὄρομαι P03	ὄρωρα PF1	'keep watch'
τήκω, -ομαι P24	(τέτηκα PF2)	'melt; dissolve'
τίω, -ομαι P03/P19; κῳέγαμι P01	τέτῑμαι PF1	'honour'
τρῶω, -ομαι P03/P19; τρῶχω, -ομαι P24	τέτρῶμαι PF2	'wear out, distress'

P01: ἡμί; κῳέγαμι. **P02:** ἴλημι (ἰ), ἴλαμαι (ἰ); κίχημι. **P03:** (ἔθω); (ἐλπω), -ομαι; μέλω, (-ομαι); ὄρομαι; τίω, -ομαι (P03/P19); τρῶω, -ομαι (P03/P19). **P06:** αἴνυμαι; δείκνυμαι; **P12:** θάλλω (P12/P19); **P19:** αἰίρω, -ομαι; θάλλω (P19/P12); (κλίνω, -ομαι); κρίνω, -ομαι; (μείρομαι); ὄζω, -ομαι; ὄσσομαι; τίω, -ομαι (P19/P03); τρῶω, -ομαι (P19/P03); φθείρω, -ομαι. **P20:** λιλαίομαι. **P22:** δεδίσκομαι; ἰλάσκομαι (ἰ). **P24:** θαλέθω; ἰλήκω (ἰ); τήκω, -ομαι; τρῶχω, -ομαι. **P29:** γηθέω.

PERFECT: NO PRESENT: AORIST

[ἄγνῡμι]	ἄξα A07; ἄγην A10	ἄγα PF2	'break'
[βιβρώσκω]	ἔβρων A01	(βέβρωθα PF5; βέβρωκα PF4; βέβρωμαι PF1)	'eat'
[pf. δείδω]	ἔδδεια A07; εἶδιον A04	δείδω PF1; δείδια PF1/PF2	'fear'
[δέρκομαι]	ἔδρακον A04	δέδορκα PF1	'see'
[ἐλ(υ)θ-, ἐλευθ-]	ἤλυθον A04	εἰλήλουθα PF1; ἐλήλυθα PF2/PF1	'go, come'
[θαφ-]	ἔταφον A04	τέθηπα PF2	'be astonished' OIVS
[θνήσκω]	ἔθανον A04	τέθνη- PF1	'die, be killed; perish'
[ἰδ- + οἶδα]	εἶδον, -όμην A04	οἶδα / ἴδ-(μεν) PF1; εἶδ-(έναι) PF2	'see, look', pf. 'know'
[κεάζω]	ἐκέα(σ)α A07	κεκέασμαι PF2	'split, cleave'
[κτάομαι]	ἐκτησάμην A07	ἔκτημαι PF2	'get, acquire; pf. possess'
[λάσκω]	ἔλακον A04; ἐλελάκωμην A06	λέλη/ακα PF2	'rattle; scream, utter' OIVS
[πα-]	ἐπάσάμην A07	πέπαμαι PF2	'get, acquire'
[πορ-]	ἔπορον A05	πέπωται PF1	'give, offer; pf. it is fated'
[πτίσσω]	ἔπῑσα A07	ἔπισμαι PF1	'winnow grain; pound'
[τλη-]	ἔτλην A01; ἐτάλασσα A07	τέτλη- PF1	'suffer, dare'

A01: ἔβρων; ἔτλην. **A04:** εἶδιον; ἔδρακον; ἤλυθον; ἔταφον; ἔθανον; εἶδον, -όμην; ἔλακον. **A05:** ἔπορον. **A06:** ἐλελάκωμην. **A07:** ἄξα; ἔδδεια; ἐκέα(σ)α; ἐκτησάμην; ἐπάσάμην; ἔπῑσα; ἐτάλασσα. **A10:** ἄγην.

PERFECT: PRESENT: AORIST

(ἀγείρω, -ομαι P19)	(ἡγείρα, -άμην A07); (ἡγερόμην A05); ἡγρόμην A04	(ἀγήγερμαι PF2)	'gather together, collect' OIVS
(ἀνδάνω P16); ἥδομαι P03	εὐᾶδον/ ᾶδον A04; ἡσάμην A07	ἑᾶδα PF2	'please, delight'
ἀκούω, -ομαι P29/P28; ἀκεύω P29	ἡκουσα A07	(ἀκήκοα PF1)	'hear'
ἥρμην (P01/A01)	ἥρᾶρον A06; ἥρσα A07; ἥρμην A01/P01	ἥρηρα PF1	'join, fit together'
ἄρομι P01; ἀρώω P19/P03	ἥροσα A07	ἄρήρομαι PF2	'plough'
βαίνω P19; βάσσω P21; βίβημι P02	ἔβην A01; ἔβησα A07; ἔβησόμεν A09	βέβα- PF1	'go, walk'
βάλλω P10/P19	ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην A01; ἔξελον A05	βέβλημαι PF1	'throw'
βύνέω P13; βύνομαι P13	ἔβυσσα A07/A03	βέβυσμαι PF1	'stuff'
γίγνομαι P04	ἐγενόμην A05	γέγονα PF1	'be born'
γλύφω P03	(ἐγλυψα A07)	γέγλυμμαι PF1	'carve'
δαίω, -ομαι P19	ἐδαόμην A04	δέδηα PF2	'light up, kindle'
δάμνημι, -αμαι P05	(ἐδάμασσα, -άμην A07); ἐδάμην A10	δέδμημαι PF1	'overpower'
δατέομαι P29; δαίομαι P19	ἐδα(σ)άμην A07	δέδαιμαι PF1	'divide (among themselves)' PO
δέμω P03	ἔδειμα, -άμην A07	δέδμημαι PF1	'build'
δέκομαι P03; δέχεται P01	ἐδεξάμην A07; ἐδέγμην A01/(P01)	δέδεγμαι PF2	'take, accept'
δέω, -ομαι 1 P19/P03; (δίδημι, -εμαι P02)	ἔδησα, -άμην A07	δέδεμαι PF1	'bind, tie'

δίδωμι P02	(ἔδωκα A02); ἔδο-μεν, -μην A01	δέδομαι PF1	'give'
(ἐγείρω, -ομαι P19)	ἡγείρα A07; ἡγρόμην A04	(ἐγρήγορα PF1)	'awaken'
ἐέργω, ομαι P03; ἔργμαι P01/(PF2)	ἔερξα A07; (ἐέργαθον, -όμην A12); ἔφοργον A04	ἔργμαι PF2/(P01)	'shut in or out'
(εἶρω P19)	(εἶρα A07)	ἔερμαι PF2	'fasten together in rows, string'
ἔλαμι P01; (ἐλάω P03/P19)	ἤλασα, -άμην A07	ἐλήλαμαι PF1	'drive, set in motion' ORS
ἐννυμαι P06; εἶμαι P01/(PF2)	ἔσσα, -άμην A07	εἶμαι PF2/(P01)	'clothe'
φέρω, -ομαι P19	ἔρξα; ἔρρεξα/ ἔρεξα A07	ἔοργα PF1	'do; offer (a sacrifice)'
ἐρείδω, -ομαι P03	ἤρεια, -άμην A07	ἐρήρεισμαι PF2; (ἐρηρέδ-αται PF5)	'cause to lean' ORS
ρύομαι P03/P19; ῥύμαι P01	(ἐρρυσάμην A07)	εἴ-/ἔρῡμαι PF2	'protect, guard'
ἐρύω, -ομαι P03/P19	εἵρυσσα, -άμην A07	εἵρῡμαι PF2	'drag, draw' OIVS
(ζεύγνυμι, -μαι P06)	ἔζευξα, -άμην A07	ἔζευγμαι PF2	'yoke'
θάπτω P19	ἔθαψα A07	τέθαμμαι PF1	'honour with funeral rites'
θείνω, -ομαι P19	ἔθεινα A07; ἔπεφνον A06	πέφαμαι PF1	'strike; kill'
ιάχω (ᾶ) P04	(ἵαχον (ἰ) A13)	ᾶχ-υῖα PF1/PF2	'cry, shout' OIVS
(ἵστημι, -μαι P02)	ἔστην A01	ἑστα- PF1; ἐστάθην A10	'make to stand'
καίνω, -ομαι P19	ἔκανον A04	(κέκονα PF1)	'kill'
κυκλίσκω, -ομαι P22; κάλημι P29	ἐκάλεσα, -άμην A07	κέκλημαι PF1	'call, name'

(κάμνω P10)	ἔκαμον A04; ἐκέκαμον A06	κεκμηώς PF1	'labour, be weary, sick'
κίρνημι; -ναμαι P05; κέραμαι P01	ἐκέρασα, -άμην A07	κέκρᾶμαι PF1	'mix'
(κόπτω, -ομαι P19)	(ἔκοψα, -άμην A07)	κέκοπα PF1	'strike, cut'
κρύπτω P19	(ἔκρυπα A07)	κέκρυμμαι PF1	'hide, cover' PO
(λαγχάνω P16)	ἔ(λ)λαχον A04; ἐλέλαχον A06	λέλογχα PF1	'obtain (by lot)' OIVS
λείπω, -ομαι P03; (λιμπάνω P16)	ἔλιπον, -όμην A04	λέλοιπα PF1	'leave'
μάρπτω P19	(ἔμαρψα A07); (ἐ)μέμαρπον A06	μέμαρπα PF1/PF2	'take hold of, seize' PO
μάσσω P19; μάττομαι P19	ἔμαξα, -άμην A07; ἐμάγην A10	μέμαγμα PF1	'knead'
(μυμνήσκομαι P22); (μνάομαι P29)	(ἐμνησάμην A07)	(μέμνημαι PF1)	'remind'
μίσγω, -ομαι P21	ἔμιξα A07; ἔμικτο A01; ἐμίγην A10	μέμιγμα PF1	'mix; join'
νίζω, -ομαι P19	(ἐνίψα, -άμην A07)	(νένιμμαι PF1)	'wash (the hands or feet)'
οείγω, -ομαι P03	ῥῖξα A07	(ἐπόρχατο PF2)	'open' ORS
(ὀλλύμι, -μαι P06); ὀλέκω, (-ομαι) P24	ὤλεσα A07; ὀλόμην A05	ὀλωλα PF1	'destroy, lose' OIVS
ὀρέγω, -ομαι P03; (ὀρέγνυμι P06)	ὠρεξα, -άμην A07	(ὀρώρεγμα PF2)	'reach, stretch'
ὀρνύμι, -μαι P06	(ὠρσα A07); ὠρορον A06; ὠρμην A01; (ὠρόμην A04); ὠρσεο A09	ὠρωρα PF1; (ὀρώρεται PF1)	'incite, make to arise'
πάσχω P21	ἔπαθον A04	πέπονθα/πέπαθ- PF1	'suffer' OIVS

πείθω, -ομαι P03	ἐπέπιθον A06; ἐπιθόμην A04	πέποιθα PF1	'persuade; convince; MP also: trust; obey'
(πείρω P19)	ἔπειρα A07	πέπαρμαι PF1	'pierce'
πέρδομαι P03	ἔπαρδον A04	πέπορδα PF1	'break wind'
πίτνημι, -ομαι P05	ἐπέτα(σ)σα A07	πέπταμαι PF1	'spread out'
(πήγνυμι, -μαι P06)	ἔπηξα, -άμην A07; ἐπάγην (ᾶ) A10	πέπηγα PF2	'fix; fasten together; make solid'
πίλναμαι P05	ἐπέλασα A07; ἐπλήμην A01	πέπλημαι PF1	'draw near to'
πί(μ)πλημι P02; πλήθω P24	ἔπλησα, -άμην A07; ἐπλητο A01	πλήμαι PF2/P01	'fill'
πίπτω P04; (πίτνω P12)	ἔπετον A05	πεπτε/ηώς PF1/PF5	'fall'
πλάσσω, ομαι P19	ἔπλασα A07	(πέπλασμαι PF1)	'form, mould' PO
πλήσσω P19	ἔπληξα, -άμην A07; ἐπέπληγον, -όμην A06; ἐπλήγην A10	πέπληγα PF2	'strike, smite'
πνέω P03	ἔπνευσα A07; ἐπνόμην A01	πέπνυμαι PF2	'blow; breathe'
πτήσσω P19; πτώσσω P19	ἔπτηξα A07; ἔπτην A01; ἔπτακον A04	πέπτη- PF2	'scare, crouch'
(πυνθάνομαι P16); πεύθομαι P03	ἐπυθόμην A04; ἐπεπυθόμην A06	πέπυσμαι PF1	'learn (by hearsay)'
(ρήγνυμι, -μαι P06); ῥήσσω P19	ἔρρηξα, -άμην A07; (ἐρράγην A10)	ἔρρωγα PF1; (ἔρρηγμα PF1)	'break (asunder), scatter'
(σεύω), -ομαι P03	ἔσσευα, (-άμην) A03; ἐσσύμην A01	(ἔσσυμαι PF1)	'drive, chase; M. run, rush'
σήπομαι P03	ἐσάπην A10	(σέσηπα PF2)	'corrupt, rot' OIVS
στέλλω, -ομαι P19	ἔστειλα, -άμην A07	ἔσταλμαι PF1	'make ready; send; gather up' OIVS
στίζω P19	ἔστιξα A07	ἔστιγμα PF1	'tattoo'

(στόρνῳ P06)	ἐστόρεσα A07	ἔστρωμαι PF1	'spread'
στρέφω, -ομαι P03	ἔστρεψα A07; ἐστράφην A10	ἔστραμμαι PF1	'turn' ORS
τάνυμαι P06; τιταίνω, -ομαι P20	ἔτεινα A07	τέταμαι PF1	'stretch, strain'
(ταράσσω, -ομαι + θράσσω P19)	(ἐτάραξα A07)	τέτρηχα PF2	'trouble, stir up' OIVS
τάμνω, -ομαι P10; τμήγω P24	(ἔτεμον, -όμην A05)	τέτμημαι PF1	'cut'
τεύχω, (-ομαι) P03; τιτύσκομαι P22	ἔτευξα A07; ἐτέτυκον, -όμην A06	(τέτ(ο)υχα PF1/PF2); τέτυγμαι PF1	'make, make ready'
τίκτω P04	ἔτεκον, -όμην A05	τέτοκα PF1	'bring forth, beget' OIVS
τρέπω, -ομαι P03	ἔτρεψα, -άμην A07; ἔτρα/οπον, -όμην A04	τέτραμμαι PF1	'turn' OIVS
τρέφω, -ομαι P03	ἔθρεψα, -άμην A07; ἔτραφον A04; ἐτράφην A10	τέτροφα PF1	'thicken; cause to grow; feed, rear'
φεύγω P03	ἔφυγον A04	πέφυγμαι PF1	'flee, avoid'
φθείρω, -ομαι P19	ἔφθερα A03	ἔφθορα PF1	'destroy'
(φθίνω P11; φθίω P03); φθείω P03; φθινύθω P24	ἔφθισα A07; (ἔφθιον A04); ἐφθίμην A01	ἐφθιῶς, ἔφθιμαι PF1	'decay, wane'
(φύω, -ομαι P03/P19)	ἔφυν A01; (ἔφῡσα A07)	(πέφῡκα PF4; πεφυ- PF1)	'bring forth; M grow, be born'
(χανδάνω P15)	ἔχαδον A04	(κέχανδα PF2; κέχονδα PF1)	'take in, contain'
χέζω P19	ἔχεσα, -άμην A07; ἔχεσον A09	κέχοδα PF1	'ease oneself'
χέω, -ομαι P03	ἔχευα, -άμην A03; ἐχύμην A01	κέχῳμαι PF1	'pour, scatter'

Thus perfects occur in the following present-aorist combinations:

- P01** **A01**: δέχεται; **A04**: ἔργμαι (P01/(PF2)); **A06**: ἤρμην (P01/A01); **A07**: ἤρμην (P01/A01); ἄρομι; δέχεται; ἔργμαι (P01/(PF2)); ἔλαμι; εἶμαι (P01/(PF2)); ῥῶμαι; κέραμαι; **A12**: ἔργμαι (P01/(PF2))
- P02** **A01**: βίβημι; δίδωμι; (ἵστημι, -μαι); πί(μ)πλημι; **A02**: δίδωμι; **A07**: βίβημι; δίδημι, -εμαι; πί(μ)πλημι; **A09**: βίβημι
- P03** **A01**: δέκομαι; πνέω; (σεύω), -ομαι; (φθίω) / φθείω; (φύω, -ομαι P03/P19); χέω, -ομαι; **A03**: (σεύω), -ομαι; χέω, -ομαι; **A04**: ἥδομαι; ἐέργω, ομαι; λείπω, -ομαι; πείθω, -ομαι; πέρδομαι; πεύθομαι; τρέπω, -ομαι; τρέφω, -ομαι; φεύγω; (φθίω) / φθείω; **A06**: πείθω, -ομαι; πεύθομαι; τεύχω, (-ομαι); **A07**: ἥδομαι; ἄρώ (P03/P19); γλύφω; δέμω; δέκομαι; δέω, -ομαι 1 (P19/P03); ἐέργω, ομαι; (ἐλάω P03/P19); ἐρείδω, -ομαι; ῥύομαι (P03/P19); δείγω, -ομαι; ὀρέγω, -ομαι; πνέω; στρέφω, -ομαι; τεύχω, (-ομαι); τρέπω, -ομαι; τρέφω, -ομαι; (φθίω) / φθείω; (φύω, -ομαι P03/P19); **A10**: σήπομαι; στρέφω, -ομαι; τρέφω, -ομαι; **A12**: ἐέργω, ομαι; **A13**: ἰάχω
- P04** **A05**: γίγνομαι; πίπτω; τίκτω
- P05** **A01**: πίλναμαι; **A07**: δάμνημι, -αμαι; κίρνημι; -ναμαι; πίτνημι, -αμαι; πίλναμαι; **A10**: δάμνημι, -αμαι
- P06** **A01**: ὀρνῦμι, -μαι; **A04**: ὀρνῦμι, -μαι; **A05**: (ὄλλῳμι, -μαι); **A06**: ὀρνῦμι, -μαι; **A07**: ἔννυμαι; (ξεύγνυμι, -μαι); (ὄλλῳμι, -μαι); (ὀρέγνυμι P06); ὀρνῦμι, -μαι; (πήγνυμι, -μαι); (ῥήγνυμι, -μαι); (στόρνῳμι); τάνυμαι; **A09**: ὀρνῦμι, -μαι; **A10**: (πήγνυμι, -μαι); (ῥήγνυμι, -μαι)
- P10** **A01**: βάλλω (P10/P19); **A04**: (κάμνω); **A05**: βάλλω (P10/P19); τάμνω, -ομαι; **A06**: (κάμνω)
- P11** **A01+A04+A07**: (φθίνω)
- P12** **A05**: (πίτνω P12)
- P13** **A03+A07**: βύνέω / βύνομαι
- P15** **A04**: (χανδάνω)
- P16** **A04**: (ἀνδάνω); (λαγχάνω); (λιμπάνω); (πυνθάνομαι); **A06**: (λαγχάνω); (πυνθάνομαι); **A07**: (ἀνδάνω)
- P19** **A01**: βαίνω; βάλλω (P19/P10); πτήσσω / πτώσσω; (φύω, -ομαι P19/P03); **A03**: φθείρω, -ομαι; **A04**: (ἀγείρω, -ομαι); δαίω, -ομαι; (ἐγείρω, -ομαι); καίνω, -ομαι; πτήσσω / πτώσσω; **A05**: (ἀγείρω, -ομαι); βάλλω (P19/P10); **A06**: θείνω, -ομαι; μάρπτω; πλήσσω; **A07**: (ἀγείρω, -ομαι); ἄρώ (P19/P03); βαίνω; δέω, -ομαι 1 (P19/P03); (ἐγείρω, -ομαι); (εἶρω); (ἐλάω P19/P03); φόρζω, -ομαι; ῥύομαι (P19/P03); θάπτω; θείνω, -ομαι; (κόπτω, -ομαι); κρύπτω; μάρπτω; μᾶσσω / μᾶττομαι; νίζω, -ομαι; (πείρω); πλάσσω, -ομαι; πλήσσω; πτήσσω / πτώσσω; ῥήσσω; στέλλω, -ομαι; στίζω; (ταράσσω, -ομαι / θράσσω); (φύω,

-ομαι P19/P03); χέζω; **A09**: βαίνω; χέζω; **A10**: μάσσω / μάττομαι; πλήσσω;
ρήσσω

P20 **A07**: τιταίνω, -ομαι

P21 **A01**: βάσσω; μίσγω, -ομαι; **A04**: πάσχω; **A07**: βάσσω; μίσγω, -ομαι; **A09**:
βάσσω; **A10**: μίσγω, -ομαι

P22 **A06**: τιτύσκομαι; **A07**: κικλήσκω, -ομαι; (μιμνήσκομαι); τιτύσκομαι

P24 **A01**: πλήθω; φθινύθω; **A04**: φθινύθω; **A05**: ὀλέκω, (-ομαι); τμήγω; **A07**:
ὀλέκω, (-ομαι); πλήθω; φθινύθω

P28 **A07**: ἀκούω, -ομαι (P28/P29)

P29 **A07**: ἀκούω, -ομαι (P29/P28) + ἀκεύω; κάλημι; (μνάομαι)

STATISTICS

This section contains the accompanying statistics. The absolute number of each combination pr.-aor. will be given, together with the percentage:

	P01	%	
AØ	15	7.8	--> cf. end of vertical column, at the bottom of the page
		31.2	--> cf. end of horizontal row, last column on each page, or the column with the sum of this aorist class on the last page.

This example should be read as follows: there are 15 combinations P01 : AØ (no aorist). Of all verbs without an aorist (AØ) 7.8 % have a P01 (cf. 6.1 % at the bottom of the column, the average of all aorists in combination with this type of present, i.e., P01). Of all the P01's 31.2 % have no aorist (cf. 24.0 % in the last column, the average of all presents in combination with this aorist class, i.e., without an aorist).

	P01 %		P02 %		P03 %		P04 %		P05 %		P/A%
AØ	15	7.8 cf.↓	3	1.6	67	33.4	1	0.5	3	1.6	
%		31.2 cf.→		14.3		28.6		7.7		25.0	24.0 ¹
A01	3	4.8	7	11.1	14	22.2	0		1	1.6	
%		6.3		33.3		6.0				8.3	8.0
A02	0		3	100.0	0		0		0		
%				14.3							0.4
A03	0		0		3	33.3	0		0		
%						1.3					1.1
A04	1	1.0	0		29	30.2	2	2.1	0		
%		2.1				12.4		15.4			12.2
A05	0		0		0		3	16.7	0		
%								23.1			2.3
A06	1	2.3	0		10	22.7	1	2.3	0		
%		2.1				4.3		7.7			5.6
A07	27	9.0	6	2.0	94	31.2	4	1.3	7	2.3	
%		56.3		28.8		40.2		30.8		58.3	38.2
A09	0		1	7.7	2	28.6	1	14.3	0		
%				4.8		0.9		7.7			1.6
A10	0		1	3.2	3	23.1	0		0		
%				4.8		1.3					3.9
A12	0		0		2	28.6	1	14.3	0		
%						0.9		7.7			0.9
A13	1	7.1	0		4	28.6	1	7.1	0		
%		2.1				1.7		7.7			1.8
Tot.	48	6.1 ²	21	2.3	234	29.7	13	1.6	12	1.5	

	P06 %		P07 %		P10 %		P11 %		P12 %		P/A%
AØ	4	2.1 cf.↓	1	0.5	0		2	1.1	2	1.1	
%		12.9 cf.→		100.0				22.2		18.2	24.0 ³
A01	2	3.2	0		2	3.2	3	4.8	1	1.6	
%		6.5				28.6		33.3		9.1	8.0
A02	0		0		0		0		0		
%											0.4
A03	0		0		0		0		0		
%											1.1
A04	3	3.1	0		1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.1	
%		9.7				14.3		11.1		18.2	12.2
A05	2	11.1	0		0		0		1	5.6	
%		6.5								9.1	2.3
A06	2	4.5	0		1	2.3	0		1	2.3	
%		6.5				14.3				9.1	5.6
A07	14	4.7	0		0		2	0.7	3	1.0	
%		45.2						22.2		27.3	38.2
A09	1	7.7	0		0		1	7.7	0		
%		3.2						11.1			1.6
A10	2	6.4	0		1	3.2	0		1	3.2	
%		6.5				14.3				9.1	3.9
A12	0		0		0		0		0		
%											0.9
A13	1	7.1	0		0		0		0		
%		3.2									1.8
Tot.	31	3.9 ⁴	1	0.1	7	0.9	9	1.1	11	1.4	

¹ 24.0 % of all presents have an aorist of this type (AØ).² 6.1 % of all aorists have a present of this type (P01).³ 24.0 % of all presents have an aorist of this type (AØ).⁴ 3.9 % of all aorists have a present of this type (P06).

	P13	%	P14	%	P15	%	P16	%	P20	%	P/A%
AØ	0		3	1.6	cf.↓	1	0.5	0	3	1.6	
%				33.3	cf.→		16.7			75.0	24.0 ⁵
A01	0		2	3.2		0		0	0		
%				22.2							8.0
A02	0		0		0		0		0		
%											0.4
A03	2	22.2	0		0		0		0		
%		50.0									1.1
A04	0		1	1.0	4	4.2	8	8.3	0		
%				11.1		66.7		61.6			12.2
A05	0		0		0		0		0		
%											2.3
A06	0		0		0		3	6.8	0		
%								23.1			5.6
A07	2	0.7	1	0.3	0		1	0.3	1	0.3	
%		50.0		11.1				7.7		25.0	38.2
A09	0		1	7.7	0		0		0		
%				11.1							1.6
A10	0		0		0		0		0		
%											3.9
A12	0		0		0		0		0		
%											0.9
A13	0		1	7.1	1	7.1	1	7.1	0		
%				11.1		16.7		7.7			1.8
Tot.	4	0.5 ⁶	9	1.1	6	0.6	13	1.6	4	0.5	

⁵ 24.0 % of all presents have an aorist of this type (AØ).⁶ 0.5 % of all aorists have a present of this type (P13).

	P19	%	P19a	%	P21	%	P22	%	P24	%	P/A%
AØ	30	15.9	cf.↓	13	6.9	2	1.1	2	1.1	14	7.4
%		28.0	cf.→		20.3		13.3		20.0		35.0 24.0 ⁷
A01	3	4.8	8	12.7	3	4.8	1	1.6	2	3.2	
%		2.8		12.5		20.0		10.0		5.0	8.0
A02	0		0		0		0		0		
%											0.4
A03	2	22.2	0		1	11.1	0		0		
%		1.9				6.7					1.1
A04	8	8.3	3	3.1	2	2.1	1	1.0	5	5.2	
%		7.5		4.7		13.3		10.0		12.5	12.2
A05	1	5.6	1	5.6	2	11.1	0		2	11.1	
%		0.9		1.6		13.3				5.0	2.3
A06	4	9.1	3	6.8	0		2	4.5	2	4.5	
%		3.7		4.7				20.0		5.0	5.6
A07	46	15.3	33	11.0	2	0.7	3	1.0	14	4.7	
%		43.0		51.6		13.3		20.0		35.0	38.2
A09	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	0		0		
%		1.9		1.6		6.7					1.6
A10	11	35.5	2	6.4	1	3.2	1	3.2	0		
%		10.3		3.1		6.7		10.0			3.9
A12	0		0		1	14.3	0		0		
%						6.7					0.9
A13	0		0		0		0		1	7.1	
%										2.5	1.8
PrTot.	107	13.6 ⁸	64	8.1	15	1.9	10	1.3	40	5.1	

⁷ 24.0 % of all presents have an aorist of this type (AØ).⁸ 13.6 % of all aorists have a present of this type (P19).

	P25 %		P28 %		P29 %		PØ %		ATot. P/A %
AØ	4	2.1 cf.↓	1	0.5	10	5.3	8	4.2	189
%		40.0 cf.→		50.0		33.3		9.1	24.0 ⁹
A01	0		0		1	1.6	10	15.9	63
%						3.3		11.4	8.0
A02	0		0		0		0		3
%									0.4
A03	0		0		0		1	11.1	9
%								1.1	1.1
A04	1	1.0	0		3	3.1	22	22.9	96
%		10.0				10.0		25.0	12.2
A05	0		0		0		4	22.2	18
%								4.6	2.3
A06	1	2.3	0		2	4.5	11	25.0	44
%		10.0				6.6		12.5	5.6
A07	3	1.0	1	0.3	12	4.0	25	8.3	301
%		30.0		50.0		40.0		28.4	38.2
A09	0		0		1	7.7	1	7.7	13
%						3.3		1.1	1.6
A10	0		0		0		2	6.4	31
%								2.3	3.9
A12	0		0		0		3	42.9	7
%								3.4	0.9
A13	1	7.1	0		1	7.1	1	7.1	14
%		10.0				3.3		1.1	1.8
Tot.	10	1.3 ¹⁰	2	0.2	30	3.8	88	11.2	788100%

⁹ 24.0 % of all presents have an aorist of this type (AØ).

¹⁰ 1.3 % of all aorists have a present of this type (P25).

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The verbs described in Chapters Two, Three and Four are *not* included in the index. They can easily be found in Chapter Two, generally under the same entrance as in Frisk and Chantraine. The code of the presents and aorists in the RIVS indicates where they can be found in Chapters Three and Four. Only the verbs that are *not* in Chapter Two appear in this index.

An exception has been made for Mycenaean verb forms, and these are listed separately. The index gives the lemma under which they can be found in Chapter Two (this does not mean that all the Mycenaean forms cited in the index, actually belong to the Greek verb referred to).

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μαστεύω	18	μυλάσασθαι	9	ὀλοφύρομαι	30
μαστιχάω	18	μύλλω	9	ὀμάζω	10
ματεύω/-έω	18	μῦρομαι	30	ὀμαρτέω	19
ματέω	18	μυτικίζειν	9	ὀμείρομαι	10
μάχομαι	30	μυχθίζω	19	ὀμηρέω	20
μεγαίρω	18	μύω	30	ὀνθυλεύω	10
μειδιάω	18	μωκάομαι	9	ὀραυγέομαι	10
μελεδαίνω	18	μωλύω/-ύνω	9	ὀρκύπτειν	10
μελετάω	18	μῶμαι	30	ὀπάζω	20
μέλλω	30	μώχεται	9	ὀπιτεύω	20
μενεαίνω	18	ναίω	30	ὀπτάζομαι	10
μενοινάω	19	νάσσω	30	ὀπτάνομαι	10
μηκάομαι	25	νάω	30	ὀπτάω	20
μηνύω	30	νεάω	19	ὀπυῖω	20
μηρυκάζω	9	-νέω 3	30	ὀργάζω	20
μηρῶμαι	30	νεωλκέω	9	ὀρεχθέω	30
μιαίνω	19	νηέω	30	ὀροθύνω	20
μινύθω	19	νηνέω	30	ὀρρωδέω	30
μινυρίζω	19	νηπελέω	9	ὀσφραίνομαι	30
μινῦρομαι	19	νήφω	30	ὀτρύνω	20
μῖσέω	19	νουθετέω	19	ὀττεύομαι	20
μιστύλλω	19	νυρίζει	10	οὐτάω	30
μογέω	19	νύσσω	30	ὀχεύω	31
μοιμυάω	30	νυστάζω	19	ὀχθέω	20
μοιμύλλω	19	νωπέομαι	10	ὀχμάζω	20
μολεύω	9	νωρεῖ	10	παιφάσσω	20
μολύνω	19	ξαίνω	19	παλαίω	31
μονθυλεύω	9	ξυλαμάω	10	παλάσσομαι	20
μορμολύττομαι	19	ὀγκάομαι	10	παλάσσω	20
μορμῦρω	25	ὀδύρομαι	19	παλεύω	20
μορύσσω	30	ὀδύσ(σ)ασθαι	19	παλέω	20

παλύνω	20	πτύρομαι	31	σελαγέομαι	22
παμφαίνω	20	πτύσσω	21	σελλίζομαι	10
παμφαλάω	20	πτύω	25	σιγῶ	22
παπταίνω	31	πυδαρίζω	21	σίζω	25
παραπιδάζω	31	πυκάζω	21	σιληπορδέω	10
πάσσω	31	πυλλεῖ	10	σίνομαι	32
παταγέω	25	πυρακτέω	21	σιωπάω	32
πατάσσω	25	πυτίζω	21	σκαλαθῶρω	22
πατέω	31	πωλέω	31	σκαλ[α]πάζει	10
παύω	31	ράβάττειν	10	σκαρδαμύσσω	22
παφλάζω	25	ράζω	10	σκαριφάομαι	10
πελάζω	20	ράθαπυγίζω	21	σκέπω	10
πελεμίζω	20	ράινω	31	σκερβόλλω	32
πέπνυμαι	31	ράϊω	21	σκηνίπτω	10
περιημεκτέω	20	ράπιζω	21	σκήπτομαι, -ω	22
πῆ, πῆν	31	ράπτω	31	σκηρίπτομαι	22
πηδάω	20	ράσσω	31	σκιμαλίζω	22
πινύσσω	31	ρέγκω	25	σκίμπτομαι	32
πιπ(π)ίζω	25	ρέζω 2	10	σκινδακίσαι	10
πίτεύω	10	ρέμβομαι	10	σκινθαρίζειν	10
*πίφρημι	21	ρίπτω	31	σκιρτάω	22
πλαδδιάω	21	ροιβδέω	21	σκολύπτειν	32
πλανάομαι	31	ροχθέω	25	σκορακίζω	10
πλαταγέω	21	ρύβδέω	21	σκορδινάομαι	22
πλατυγίζω	21	ρύζω	10	σκυδμαίνω	22
πλεονεκτέω	21	ρύμουλκέω	10	σκύζομαι	32
πλίσσομαι	31	ρώκομαι	10	σκύλλω	32
πνίγω	31	ρώννυμι	31	σκόπτω	32
ποιφύσσω	10	ρώομαι	31	σμαραγέω	25
ποιπνύω	21	ρώχω	10	σμάω	32
ποιέω	21	σαλαγέω	10	σμηρίζω	10
ποππύζω	25	σαλαίζειν	32	σμήω	32
πορφῶρω	21	*σαννυρίζω	10	σμορδοῦν	10
πορσύνω	21	σαπύλλειν	10	σολοικίζω	22
προπηλακίζω	21	σαρκάζω	21	σπαίρω	10
προυνσελέω	31	σαρμεύω	10	σπαράσσω	32
πταίω	31	σαίνω	31	σπαργάω	32
πτάρνυμαι	25	σάττω	32	*σπάργω	32
πτοέω	21	σειρόω	10	σπάω	32

σπίζω	10	τετίημαι	33	φικιδίζειν	10
σπλεκώ	32	τετραμαίνω	22	φλαδεῖν	33
σπυρθίζω	22	τευμάομαι	10	φλᾶνύσσει	10
σταθεύω	32	τευτάζω	10	φλάω	23
στάζω	32	τημελέω	33	φληναφάω	23
σταλάσσω	22	τηρέω	33	φλιδάω	10
στηρίζω	22	τητάομαι	33	φλοιδ-	10
στίλβω	32	τιθαιβώσσω	22	φλυᾶρέω	23
στορχάζειν	10	τίλλω	33	φλυδάω	10
στράπτω	32	τινάσσω	33	φλίβω	23
στρώννυμι	22	τινθυρίζω	10	φλίω	10
στυριόω	10	τιτ(τ)υβίζω	25	φοιτάω	33
στυφᾶν	10	τοιθορύσσω	10	φολύνω	10
στυφελίζω	22	τονθορύζω	25	φορῶνομαι	33
στύφω	32	τορεύω	22	φορύσσομαι	33
σῦλάω	22	τόσσαι	33	φράζω, -ομαι	33
συνοκωχότε	32	τρακτεύω	10	φράσσω	33
σῶρω	32	τριάζω	10	-φρέω	21
σφαδάζω	32	τρίζω	25	φρῆμασσομαι	23
σφάζω	32	τρυνάω	33	φροντίζω	23
σφάλλω	32	τρύζω	25	φρυάσσομαι	33
σφαραγέομαι	25	τρῦλ(λ)ίζω	25	φῶρω	33
σφίγγω	32	τρῦπάω	23	φάγω	10
σφριγάω	32	τωθάζω	23	χαράσσω	23
*σφυδόω	10	ὑδέω	23	χατέω	33
σφύζω	10	ὑλάω	25	χατίζω	23
σχάζω	32	ὑπεμνήμυκε	33	*χλᾶδεῖν	33
σχαλίσαι	10	ὑύζω	10	*χλάζω	33
σχάω	32	ὑφαίνω	23	χλιαίνω	33
σώομαι	10	φαδάσαι	10	χλουνάζειν	10
σωπάω	32	φαιρίδδω	10	χναύω	33
τανθαρύζω	10	φάλαι	10	χνίει	10
ταρβέω	22	φαλίζει	10	χόω	23
ταρμύσσω	10	φάραι	10	χραίνω	23
ταρχύω	33	φαρκάζει	10	χραιομέω	33
τάσσω	33	φασκαίνω	10	χράομαι	23
τέμνοντα	10	φάυζειν	10	χρεμετίζω	23
τερετίζω	10	φελγύνει	10	χρή	23
τερθρεόμαι	22	φθέγγομαι	25	χρηίζω	23

χρέμπτομαι	25
χρίμπτομαι, -ω	23
χρῶμαι	23
χυρβιάζω	10
χώννυμι	10
χωννύω	10
χόομαι	33
ψαθάλλω	10
ψαίρω	33
ψαίω	10
ψαλάσσω	10
ψάλλω	33
ψάυω	23
ψέγω	34
ψέφει	10
ψηλαφάω	23
ψιάδδοντι	34
ψιάζω	34
ψίζομαι	25
ψιθυρίζω	25
ψίω	34
ψόγξαι	10
ψάχω	10
ωβάλλετο	10
ώνέομαι	23
ώρᾱκιάω	23
ώρύομαι	25
ώτακουστέω	24
ώφελέω	24

<i>a-ja-me-no</i>	αἶνυμαι	<i>e-re-e</i>	ἔρεμι	<i>qe-qi-no-to</i>	δῖνέω
<i>a-ke</i>	ἄγω	<i>e-so-to</i>	εἰμί	<i>qi-ri-ja-to</i>	πρίαμαι
<i>a-ke-ra₂-te</i>	ἀγείρω	<i>e-to</i>	εἰμί	<i>ra-ke</i>	λαγχάνω
<i>a-ke-re</i>	ἀγείρω	<i>e-u-ke-to</i>	εὐχομαι	<i>re-qo-me-no</i>	λείπω
<i>a-na-ke-e</i>	ἄγω	<i>e-u-ko-me-no</i>	εὐχομαι	<i>te-ke</i>	τίθημι
<i>a-pe-a-sa</i>	εἰμί	<i>e-we-pe-se-so-me-na</i>	ἔχω	<i>te-ko-to-a-pe</i>	εἰμί
<i>-a-pe</i>	εἰμί	<i>i-je-si</i>	ἵημι	<i>te-ko-to-na-pe</i>	εἰμί
<i>a-pe-do-ke</i>	δίδωμι	<i>i-je-to</i>	ἵημι	<i>te-tu-ko-wo-a</i>	τεύχω
<i>a-pe-e-ke</i>	ἵημι	<i>i-jo-te</i>	εἰμι	<i>te-tu-ko-wo-a₂</i>	τεύχω
<i>a-pe-e-si</i>	εἰμί	<i>jo-a-se-so-si</i>	ἄω; ἵημι	<i>to-ro-qe-jo-me-no</i>	τρέπω
<i>a-pe-o</i>	εἰμί	<i>jo-do-so-si</i>	δίδωμι	<i>to-u-ka</i>	τεύχω
<i>a-pe-o-te</i>	εἰμί	<i>jo-o-po-ro</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>wa-do-me-no</i>	ἀνδάνω
<i>a-pu-do-ke</i>	δίδωμι	<i>jo-po-ro-te-ke</i>	τίθημι	<i>-wi-de</i>	ἰδ-
<i>a-pu ke-ka-u-me-no</i>	καίω	<i>ke-ka-u-me-no</i>	καίω	<i>-wi-de-ta-i</i>	ἰδ-
<i>a-ra-ru-ja</i>	ἀραρίσκω	<i>ke-ke-me-na</i>	κιχάνω	<i>-wi-de-ta[</i>	ἰδ-
<i>a-ra-ru-wo-a</i>	ἀραρίσκω	<i>ke-ke-tu-wo-e</i>	χεθ-	<i>wi-do-wo-i-jo</i>	ἰδ-
<i>a-ra-ru-wo-ja</i>	ἀραρίσκω	<i>ki-ti-je-si</i>	κτιζώ	<i>wi-du-wo-i-jo</i>	ἰδ-
<i>-a-se-so-si</i>	ἄω; ἵημι	<i>ki-ti-me-na</i>	κτιζώ	<i>wi-dwo-i-jo</i>	ἰδ-
<i>ai-nu-me-no</i>	αἶνυμαι	<i>ku-ru-me-no</i>	κλύω	<i>wo-ke</i>	ἔρδω
<i>a₂-nu-me-no</i>	ἄνυμι	<i>me-ta-ke-ku-me-na</i>	χέω	<i>wo-ze</i>	ἔρδω
<i>-da-sa-[to?]</i>	δατέομαι	<i>o-da-sa-[to?]</i>	δατέομαι	<i>wo-ze-e</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-de-me-no</i>	δέω 1	<i>o-de-ka-sa-to</i>	δέχομαι	<i>wo-zo</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-di-ku-ja</i>	δείκνυμι/διδάσκω	<i>o-do-ke</i>	δίδωμι	<i>wo-zo-e</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-do-me-na</i>	δίδωμι	<i>o-pe-ro</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>wo-zo-me-na</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-ka-sa-to</i>	δέχομαι	<i>(o-)o-pe-ro-si</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>wo-zo-me-no</i>	ἔρδω
<i>-de-ka-sa-to</i>	δέχομαι	<i>o-pe-ro-sa-de</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>wo-zo-te</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-ko-to</i>	δέχομαι	<i>o-pe-ro-ta</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>wo-zo-te</i>	ἔρδω
<i>de-me-o-te</i>	δέμω	<i>o-pe-ro-te</i>	ὀφείλω	<i>ze-so-me-no</i>	ζέω
<i>di-do-si</i>	δίδωμι	<i>o-pi-me-ne</i>	μένω		
<i>di-do-to</i>	δίδωμι	<i>-o-po-ro</i>	ὀφείλω		
<i>do-ke</i>	δίδωμι	<i>o-ro-me-no</i>	ὄρομαι		
<i>do-se</i>	δίδωμι	<i>o-u-ra-ro-ke-ne-[to?]</i>	γίγνομαι		
<i>-do-so-si</i>	δίδωμι	<i>o-u-ru-to</i>	ἔρῳμαι, ἐρύω		
<i>e-e-si</i>	εἰμί	<i>o-wi-de</i>	ἰδ-		
<i>e-e-to</i>	ἵημι	<i>o-wi-de-ta-i</i>	ἰδ-		
<i>e-ke</i>	ἔχω	<i>o-wi-de-ta[</i>	ἰδ-		
<i>e-ke-e</i>	ἔχω	<i>pa-ro-ke-ne-[to?]</i>	γίγνομαι		
<i>e-ko</i>	ἔχω	<i>pa-si</i>	φημί		
<i>e-ko-me-no</i>	ἔρχομαι	<i>pe-pi-te-me-no-jo</i>	πείθω		
<i>e-ko-si</i>	ἔχω	<i>pe-re</i>	φέρω		
<i>e-ko-te</i>	ἔχω	<i>-po-ro-te-ke</i>	τίθημι		
<i>e-ne-e-si</i>	εἰμί	<i>qe-ja-me-no</i>	τίω		
<i>e-ne-o</i>	εἰμί	<i>]qe-ro-me-no</i>	βούλομαι		
<i>e-o</i>	εἰμί	<i>]qe-ro-me-no</i>	πέλω		
<i>e-pi-de-da-to</i>	δατέομαι	<i>qe-qi-no-me-na</i>	δῖνέω		
<i>e-qi-ti-wo-e</i>	φθίνω	<i>qe-qi-no-me-no</i>	δῖνέω		