

## Principal Sound Changes from PIE to Greek

1. When ‘syllabic’ (i.e. not adjacent to a sonority peak, typically), the laryngeals  $*h_1$   $*h_2$   $*h_3$  are reflected in Greek as *e*, *a*, *o* respectively. This is the famous *triple reflection of the laryngeals* in Greek.

When in onset position between sonority peaks, the laryngeals are normally lost, but are sometimes reflected through the failure of adjacent vowels to coalesce into a single syllable.

$*h_1$ leng<sup>h</sup>-e/o- ‘to affirm under oath’ > *elenk<sup>h</sup>e-* ‘to cross-examine, insult’

$*h_1$ reh<sub>1</sub>-e/o- ‘to ask’ > *eree-*

$*ph_2$ tēr ‘father’ > *patēr*

$*h_2$ udH ‘to speak’:  $*h_2$ udH-eh<sub>2</sub> > *audē* ‘voice’

$*k̂$ remh<sub>2</sub>-to-i > *kremamai* ‘hangs up’

$*h_3$ reġ-e/o- ‘to direct’ > *orege-* ‘to reach for, stretch out for’

$*h_3$ b<sup>h</sup>r(e)uH-s ‘eyebrow’ > *op<sup>h</sup>rūs*

2. Greek is a centum language: the palatals become velars:

$*k̂$  > *k*,  $*ġ$  > *g*,  $*ġ^h$  >  $*g^h$  (> *k<sup>h</sup>*)

$*de$ k̂-e/o- ‘receive’ > *deke-* ‘accept’

$*ġi$ -ġneh<sub>3</sub>-sk̂-e/o- ‘know, recognize’ > *gignōske-*

$*h_1$ orġ<sup>h</sup>-eĵ-e/o- ‘to mount’ > *ork<sup>h</sup>ée-* ‘to jump, to dance’

$*lei$ ġ<sup>h</sup>-e/o- ‘to lick’ > *leik<sup>h</sup>e-*

- 3a. The voiceless stops  $*p$ ,  $*t$ ,  $*k$  (incl. <  $*k̂$ ), voiced stops  $*b$ ,  $*d$ ,  $*g$  (incl. <  $*ġ$ ), and sonorants ( $*m$   $*n$   $*l$   $*r$ ) are usually unchanged.

$*potis$  ‘lord’ > *potis*

$*trep$ -e/o- ‘to turn’ > *trepe-*

$*sker$ -ĵ-e/o- ‘to clip short’ > *skeire-*

$*spend$ -e/o- ‘to make a ritual offering’ > *spende-*

$*h_1$ ed-e/o- ‘to eat’ > *ede-*

$*men$ -e/o- ‘to remain’ > *mene-*

$*leuk$ -o-s ‘bright’ > *leukos* ‘white’

3b. The voiced aspirates become voiceless:

*b <sup>h</sup> > p <sup>h</sup>	*b <sup>h</sup> ag-o-m ‘I got a share’ > (e)-p <sup>h</sup> agon ‘I ate’
	*b <sup>h</sup> er-e/o- ‘carry’ > p <sup>h</sup> ere-
*d <sup>h</sup> > t <sup>h</sup>	*med <sup>h</sup> u ‘honey, mead’ > met <sup>h</sup> u ‘wine’
*g <sup>h</sup> (including < *ĝ <sup>h</sup> ) > k <sup>h</sup>	*leg <sup>h</sup> os > lek <sup>h</sup> os ‘bed’

3c. By **Grassmann’s Law**, the first of two aspirated segments in a word is deaspirated:

\*d<sup>h</sup>i-d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-mi ‘I place, put’ > \*t<sup>h</sup>i-t<sup>h</sup>ē-mi > tit<sup>h</sup>ēmi  
 \*b<sup>h</sup>ord<sup>h</sup>-ej<sub>2</sub>-e/o- ‘destroy’ > \*p<sup>h</sup>ort<sup>h</sup>ee- > port<sup>h</sup>ee-  
 \*d<sup>h</sup>eugh<sup>h</sup>-e/o- ‘to make useful, produce’ > \*t<sup>h</sup>euk<sup>h</sup>e- > teuk<sup>h</sup>e- ‘to build’  
 \*g<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-el ‘head’ > \*k<sup>h</sup>ep<sup>h</sup>al-(ē) > kep<sup>h</sup>alē

4. The behavior of the labiovelars is a bit complex. Labiovelars become dentals (coronals) or labials under various complex conditions. The ordinary rule is that labiovelars become coronal before \*e, and \*k<sup>w</sup> also becomes coronal before \*i. But in plenty of cases the change is not entirely regular, where one word in a paradigm has influenced the development of others.

*leik <sup>w</sup> e/o- ‘to leave’ > leipe-	*k <sup>w</sup> > p
*uok <sup>w</sup> -s ‘voice’ > ops	*k <sup>w</sup> > p (regular)
*uek <sup>w</sup> -os ‘word’ > epos	
*k <sup>w</sup> i-s ‘who’ > tis	*k <sup>w</sup> > t before *i (regular)

\*tieg<sup>w</sup>-e/o- ‘to have respect for, to pull back’ > sebe- ‘to think shame’ \*g<sup>w</sup> > b  
 \*b<sup>h</sup>og<sup>w</sup>-os ‘fear, flight’ > p<sup>h</sup>obos  
 \*sm̥-g<sup>w</sup>elb<sup>h</sup>os ‘brother’ (< ‘same womb’) > adelp<sup>h</sup>os \*g<sup>w</sup> > d

*g <sup>wh</sup> en-ĵ-e/o- ‘to smite, kill’ > t <sup>h</sup> eine-	*g <sup>wh</sup> > t <sup>h</sup>
*h <sub>3</sub> eg <sup>wh</sup> is ‘snake’ > op <sup>h</sup> is	*g <sup>wh</sup> > p <sup>h</sup>

5. In Attic Greek, \*ā > ē [ē̄], except after vowels and r.

\*g<sup>w</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-m ‘I went’ > (e)bēn  
 \*sueh<sub>2</sub>d-u-s ‘sweet’ > hēdus  
 \*seh<sub>2</sub>g-e/o- ‘to seek’ > hēge- ‘to follow’

6a. Syllabic \*n̥, \*m̥ become *a*

b<sup>h</sup>n̥g<sup>h</sup>-ú-s ‘thick, dense’ > *pak<sup>h</sup>us* (= Skt *bahu-* ‘much, rich’)

dek̥m̥ ‘ten’ > *deka*

sept̥m̥ ‘seven’ > *hepta*

6b. Syllabic \*r̥, \*l̥ become *ar/al* or *ra/la*, depending on which made a better syllabification.

\*iēk̥<sup>w</sup>r̥ > *hēpar* ‘liver’

\*pl̥th<sub>2</sub>-ú-s > *platus* ‘flat’

\*uesr̥ > *ear* ‘spring’

\*mr̥g̥<sup>h</sup>-u-s > *brak<sup>h</sup>us* ‘short’

6c. Tautosyllabic \*R̥h<sub>1</sub> > Rē/eRe, \*R̥h<sub>2</sub> > Rā/aRa, \*R̥h<sub>3</sub> > Rō/oRo  
(R = \*m, \*n, \*l or \*r)

\*g̥nh<sub>1</sub>-ti-s > *genesis* ‘birth, origin’

\*km̥-ti-g̥nh<sub>1</sub>-tó-s > *kasignētos* ‘brother’  
( < ‘born together’)

\*kl̥h<sub>1</sub>-tó-s > *klētos* ‘called’

\*g<sup>w</sup>lh<sub>2</sub>-no-s > *balanos* ‘acorn’

\*d<sup>h</sup>nh<sub>2</sub>-tó-s > *t<sup>h</sup>nētos* ‘dead’ (< *t<sup>h</sup>nātos*)

\*d<sup>h</sup>nh<sub>2</sub>-to-s > *t<sup>h</sup>anatos* ‘death’

\*kn̥h<sub>2</sub>m-eh<sub>2</sub> > *knēmē* ‘lower leg’ (< *knāmā*)

\*kr̥h<sub>2</sub> > *kara* ‘head’

\*kn̥h<sub>2</sub>k̥-ós > *knēkos* ‘honey-yellow’

\*pr̥h<sub>2</sub> > *para* ‘beside’

\*pi-pr̥h<sub>2</sub>-sk̥-e/o- > *piprāske-* ‘to sell’

\*pl̥h<sub>2</sub>m-eh<sub>2</sub> > *palamē* ‘palm’

\*ml̥h<sub>2</sub>k-o-s > *malakos* ‘weak’

\*h<sub>2</sub>nh<sub>3</sub>-m̥ > *onoma* ‘name’

\*g̥nh<sub>3</sub>-tó-s > *gnōtos* ‘recognized’

\*str̥h<sub>3</sub>-tó-s > *strōtos* ‘strewn’

\*ti-tr̥h<sub>3</sub>-sk̥-e/o- > *titrōske-* ‘wound’

\*ml̥h<sub>3</sub>-sk̥-e/o- > *blōske-* ‘to come’

6d. Heterosyllabic \*R̥.H has the same outcome as \*R̥

\*g<sup>w</sup>r̥.h<sub>2</sub>-ú-s > *barus* ‘heavy’

\*pr̥.h<sub>2</sub>-os > *paros* ‘before, earlier’

\*gl̥.Hou̯-os > *galoōs* ‘husband’s sister’

\*sul̥.h<sub>2</sub>-eh<sub>2</sub> > *aleā* ‘heat or warmth of the sun or of fire’

7a. Initial \*s before a sonorant continuant (\*r or a vowel) becomes *h*, the ‘rough breathing’.

\*si-steh<sub>2</sub>-mi > *histēmi* ‘I sit’

\*sreg-ĭ-e/o- ‘to color’ > *r<sup>h</sup>edze-* ‘to tint’

\*sreū-e/o- ‘to flow’ > *r<sup>h</sup>ee-*

Sometimes initial *h-* before a vowel was lost in Attic-Ionic. This is known as *psilosis* (‘becoming plain’).

7b. Intervocalic \*s first became \*h and then was lost. The former presence of \*h is sometimes shown by the failure of two adjacent vowels to coalesce, or in Mycenaean by the absence of a glide *j* or *w* written between adjacent vowels.

\*snusós ‘daughter-in-law’ > *nuos*

\*nes-e/o- ‘to return’ > *nee-*

\*h<sub>2</sub>eus-ōs ‘dawn’ > *ēōs* (< \*ewsōs)

8. \*ŷ survives in Mycenaean and some dialects and shows traces in Homer in metrical anomalies, but is lost everywhere in Attic and Ionic Greek. The former presence of \*ŷ is sometimes shown by the failure of two adjacent vowels to coalesce, especially in Homer.

\*ŷh<sub>2</sub>g-néu-mi ‘I bite, split’ > *agnūmi* ‘I break’

\*h<sub>2</sub>ŷeh<sub>2</sub>-si ‘(the wind) blows’ > *aēsi*

\*h<sub>2</sub>ŷerg-e/o- ‘to turn’ > *eerge-* ‘to shut in or out, to hinder’

\*ŷoik̂-o-s ‘clan’ > *oikos* ‘house’

8a. Initial \*ĭ has a complex set of outcomes, not all of which have been explained.

Normally initial \*ĭ becomes Greek *zd*.

\*ĭug-ó-m ‘yoke’ > *zdugón*

\*ĭese/o- ‘to bubble, boil’ > *zdee-* ‘to boil, cook’

A laryngeal plus \*ĭ can yield Greek *h*.

\*Hĭaĝ-ĭ-e/o- ‘to worship’ > *hazde-*, cf. Skt *yaj-ñā* ‘sacrifice’

9. ‘Thorn’ clusters are reversed:

\*tetk̄-ōn ‘carpenter’ > *téktōn*

\*tken-ĭ-e/o- ‘to injure’ > *kteine-* ‘to kill’

\*h<sub>2</sub>(e)d<sup>h</sup>g<sup>h</sup>-e/o- ‘to press’ > *ak<sup>h</sup>t<sup>h</sup>e-* ‘be burdened or oppressed’  
cf. H *hatki* ‘to shut, close’

\*d<sup>h</sup>(e)g<sup>h</sup>om- ‘earth’ > *k<sup>h</sup>t<sup>h</sup>on-*, cf. H *tekan*

10. A consonant + yod (\*ĭ) developed has various reflexes

\*pĭ > pt

\*klep-ĭ-e/o- ‘to steal’ > *klepte-*

\*b<sup>h</sup>ĭ > pt

\*d<sup>h</sup>m̄b<sup>h</sup>-ĭ-e/o- ‘to bury’ > *t<sup>h</sup>apte-*

\*tĭ > ss, tt

\*melit-ĭh<sub>2</sub> ‘honeybee’ > *melitta, melissa*

\*dĭ > zd

\*ġ<sup>h</sup>ed-ĭ-e/o- ‘to defecate’ > *k<sup>h</sup>ezde-*

\*dĭeú-s ‘sky god’ > *zdeus* ‘Zeus’

\*d<sup>h</sup>ĭ > s

\*med<sup>h</sup>ĭos ‘middle’ > *mesos*

\*kĭ > ss, tt

Pre-Greek \*helik-ĭe- > *helisse-* ‘to turn around’

Pre-Greek \*hēk-ĭon- ‘less’ > *hēsson-, hētton-*

\*k<sup>w</sup>ĭ > ss, tt

\*pek<sup>w</sup>-ĭ-e/o- > *pesse-, pette-* ‘to cook’

\*gĭ > zd

\*stig-ĭ-e/o- ‘to be sharp’ > *stizde-* ‘to prick, punction’

\*g<sup>h</sup>ĭ > ss, tt

\*d<sup>h</sup>ĭh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-ĭ-e/o- ‘to stir up’ > *tarasse-, taratte-*

\*Vrĭ > \*Vĭr

\*sker-ĭ-e/o- ‘to clip short’ > *skeire-*

\*Vnĭ > \*Vĭn

\*ten-ĭ-e/o- ‘to stretch’ > *teine-*

\*Vlĭ > \*Vll

\*stel-ĭ-e/o- ‘to send’ > *stelle-*

11a. Clusters with \*n and \*s lose the \*n when final but lengthen a preceding vowel

\*Vns > *V̄s*

\*-ons acc.pl. > *-ōs*

11b. \*ti becomes *si*

3pl thematic present \*-onti > *-ōsi*

\*d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-ti-s ‘placing, putting’ > *t<sup>h</sup>ēsis*

Note that Greek *ti* can come from \*k<sup>w</sup>i or from \*t<sup>h</sup>i deaspirated by Grassmann’s Law

A substantial portion of the Greek vocabulary is not demonstrably Indo-European in origin. Some common words of this type include:

*sop<sup>h</sup>ós* ‘skilled, wise’ SOPHISTRY  
*doũlos* ‘slave’ DULOSIS  
*p<sup>h</sup>rászđō* ‘to point out, show, declare’  
 PHRASE  
*(w)ánaks* ‘lord, master’  
*ánt<sup>h</sup>rōpos* ‘person’ ANTHROPOLOGY  
*pémpō* ‘to send’ POMP  
*blépō* ‘to see, look’, *blép<sup>h</sup>aron* ‘eyelid’  
 BLEPHARO-PLASTY  
*eáo* (< \*sewáo) ‘to let, allow’  
*paúō* ‘to stop’ PAUSE  
*hellás* ‘Greece’ HELLADIC  
*hállēn* ‘a Greek’ HELLENIC  
*gaĩa* = *gē* ‘land, earth’ GEO-  
*párt<sup>h</sup>enos* ‘girl’ PARTHENON  
*púlai* ‘gates’ THERMO-PYLAE  
*dámar* ‘wife’  
*pétra* ‘rock, boulder, cliff’, *pétros* ‘stone’  
 PETER, PETRO-  
*aspís* ‘shield’ ASPIDISTRA  
*ksíp<sup>h</sup>os* ‘sword’ XIPHOID  
*basileús* ‘king’ BASIL  
*ark<sup>h</sup>ō* ‘to be first, to rule’, *árk<sup>h</sup>ē* ‘begin-  
 ning’ ARCH-  
*t<sup>h</sup>eáomai* ‘to look at, gaze upon’ THEATER  
*est<sup>h</sup>lós* ‘good, noble’  
*mélat<sup>h</sup>ron* ‘ceiling’  
*euné* ‘bed’ EUNUCH  
*ameínon-* ‘better, abler, stronger’  
*háptomai* ‘to touch, take hold of’ SYN-APT-  
 IC  
*sp<sup>h</sup>ázdō* ‘to slaughter’  
*pólemos* ‘war’ POLEMIC  
*álgos* ‘pain, grief’ AN-ALGESIC  
*mēk<sup>h</sup>anē* ‘instrument, machine’  
 MECHANICAL

*p<sup>h</sup>ásganon* ‘sword’  
*kéleut<sup>h</sup>os* ‘road, way, path’  
*t<sup>h</sup>álatta* ‘sea’ THALASSO-  
*ángelos* ‘messenger’ ANGEL  
*léon-* ‘lion’ LION  
*hósios* ‘honored as holy, sanctioned’  
*t<sup>h</sup>aũma* ‘wonder, marvel’ THAUMAT-URGY  
*t<sup>h</sup>álamos* ‘inner room, chamber’ THALAMUS  
*k<sup>h</sup>aláo* ‘to loosen’ CHALAZA  
*heúđō* ‘to sleep’  
*brétas* ‘wooden image of a god’  
*āer-* ‘air’ AERIAL  
*kát<sup>h</sup>aros* ‘clear of dirt, spotless’ CATHERINE  
*geítōn* ‘one of the same land, neighbor’  
 GEITONO-GAMY  
*askéō* ‘to work curiously, form by art’  
 ASCETIC  
*lít<sup>h</sup>os* ‘stone’ LITHO-  
*mákar* ‘blessed, happy’ MACARONESIA  
*bóstruk<sup>h</sup>os* ‘curl of hair’  
*deĩpnon* ‘dinner’  
*prútanis* ‘prince, ruler’ (Etruscan cognate)  
*túrannos* ‘tyrant’ TYRANT  
*ksánt<sup>h</sup>os* ‘yellow’ XANTHO-  
*kalúptō* ‘to cover with’ EU-CALYPTUS  
*eirénē* ‘peace’ IRENE  
*hámilla* ‘contest, conflict’  
*éñk<sup>h</sup>os* ‘spear, lance’  
*esk<sup>h</sup>ára* ‘hearth, altar for burnt offerings’  
 ESCHAR  
*ók<sup>h</sup>t<sup>h</sup>os* ‘hill’  
*t<sup>h</sup>rónos* ‘seat, chair’ THRONE  
*drósos* ‘dew’ DROSOPHILA  
*sídēros* ‘iron’ SIDEREAL  
*óknos* ‘shrinking, hesitation’  
*sálpīñks* ‘trumpet’ SALPINGOSTOMY

<i>apénē</i> ‘four wheeled wagon’	<i>dáktulos</i> ‘finger’ PTERO-DACTYL
<i>r<sup>h</sup>īn-</i> ‘nose’ RHINO-	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ēsaurós</i> ‘treasure’ THESAURUS
<i>óstrakon</i> ‘potsherd, tile’ OSTRACIZE	<i>súriŋks</i> ‘pipe’ SYRINGE
<i>énara</i> ‘arms of a slain foe, booty’	<i>ámpelos</i> ‘vine’ AMPELOPSIS
<i>kētōs</i> ‘sea-monster, seal, whale’ CETACEAN	<i>hērōs</i> ‘warrior’ HERO
<i>glāũkos</i> ‘gleaming, silvery’ GLAUCOMA	<i>kít<sup>h</sup>ara</i> ‘harp, lute’ CITHERN
<i>k<sup>h</sup>laĩna</i> ‘pallium (kind of garment)’	<i>kúliks</i> ‘drinking cup’ (also appears in Latin as CALYX)
<i>dáp<sup>h</sup>nē</i> ‘laurel’ DAPHNE	<i>lōtós</i> ‘lotus’ LOTUS
<i>lúra</i> ‘lyre’ LYRE	

### **Borrowings into Greek from Semitic languages or Egyptian**

<i>déltos</i> ‘writing tablet’
<i>délta</i> ‘the name for a group of islands found at the mouth of large rivers such as the Nile (owing to their shape like Δ)’ DELTA
<i>kánt<sup>h</sup>aros</i> ‘dung beetle, Spanish fly, large scarab, worshipped in Egypt’ CANTHARIDES
<i>bússos</i> ‘fine flax or linen’ BYSSUS
<i>krókos</i> ‘the purple CROCUS; saffron (made from the stamens of the purple crocus)’
<i>iáspis</i> ‘JASPER’
<i>kassía</i> ‘CASSIA, an Arabian spice’
<i>klōbós</i> ‘cage, bird cage’
<i>kóttanon</i> ‘small fig’
<i>kúmīnon</i> ‘CUMIN’
<i>mánna</i> ‘morsel, grain, MANNA’
<i>múrra</i> ‘MYRRH’
<i>ot<sup>h</sup>ónē</i> ‘fine white linen, linen sheet or cloth’
<i>stúraks</i> ‘the shrub which yields a gum called STORAX’
<i>sákkos, sákos</i> ‘coarse cloth of hair, esp. goat’s hair; a bag made of this cloth’
<i>básanos</i> ‘touchstone’ (< Egyptian <i>bahan</i> ‘stone’)
<i>kóm̄mi</i> ‘GUM’ (Egyptian <i>kemai</i> )
<i>baís</i> ‘palm leaf’ (Egyptian)
<i>ébonos</i> ‘EBONY’ (Egyptian)
<i>elép<sup>h</sup>ās</i> ‘ivory; ELEPHANT’ (Egyptian)
<i>nítron</i> ‘carbonate of soda’ (Egyptian) NITRATE
? <i>Ap<sup>h</sup>rodītē</i> ‘Aphrodite’
? <i>akalép<sup>h</sup>ē</i> ‘a nettle, sting of a nettle’
? <i>muríkē</i> ‘tamarisk’ (cf. Latin <i>tamariscus</i> )
? <i>kánnē, kánnā</i> ‘CANE, reed’
? <i>kárabos</i> ‘the stag-beetle; a prickly kind of crab’ CARABID

? *bīkos* ‘an earthen wine vessel’ (? BEAKER)  
 ? *arrabōn* ‘earnest money, pledge’  
 ? (*s*)*máragdos* ‘a precious stone, green in color’ (NHG SMARAGD ‘emerald’)  
 ? *kupárittos* ‘CYPRESS’ (later borrowed into Latin as *cypressus*)  
 ? *sákos* ‘shield’

### Other words probably borrowed from languages outside Greece:

*kúanos* ‘enamel, lapis lazuli, blue copper carbonate: a dark blue substance used to adorn works in metal’ (borrowing from an Anatolian language, cf. Hittite *kuwanna-* ‘ornamental stone’) CYAN

*kánnabis* ‘HEMP’ (very early borrowing into PIE, becoming OE *hænep*, OHG *hanaf*)

*arbúlē* ‘a strong shoe or half-boot’ (Iranian?)

*stleggís* ‘a sort of scraper used to dirt and oil from the skin in the bath’, also appears in Latin as *strigil*

*karpós* ‘fruit’, also appears in Latin in *carpō*, *carpere* ‘to pluck’ CARP, CARPET

*krínon* ‘white lily’ CRINOID

*alóē* ‘ALOE’

*párdos* ‘LEOPARD’

*pánt<sup>h</sup>ēr* ‘PANTHER’

*písos* ‘PEA’, also appearing in Latin as *pisum*

*t<sup>h</sup>úrsos* ‘THYRSUS, a wand carried by followers of Bacchus’ (< Anatolian? cf. Hier. Luwian *tuwarsa-* ‘vine’)

*Bákk<sup>h</sup>os* ‘BACCHUS’ (prob. borrowed from Lydian)

*mágos* ‘MAGUS, Persian seer’ (< Iranian) MAGIC

*gōrutós* ‘quiver or bow-case’ (< Iranian)

*parádeisos* ‘park’ (< Old Persian) PARADISE

*kítto* ‘ivy’

*kamára* ‘anything with a vaulted or arched covering; a covered carriage’ CAMERA

*kóp<sup>h</sup>inos* ‘basket’ COFFIN

*kárdamon* ‘CARDAMOM’

*kálk<sup>h</sup>ē* ‘murex or purple limpet, from which dye was obtained’

*káktos* ‘CACTUS’

*íon* ‘violet’

*arák<sup>h</sup>nēs* ‘spider’ ARACHNID

*koríannon* ‘CORIANDER’

*kúbos* ‘CUBE, dice’, later borrowed into Latin as *cubus*

*r<sup>h</sup>ódon* ‘rose’ (< Iranian?) RHODO-DENDRON

*élegos* ‘song or melody accompanied by the flute’ (? < Anatolian) ELEGY



*Amadzōn* ‘AMAZON’ (? < Iranian)

*t<sup>h</sup>iasos* ‘band or company marching through the streets with dance and song: the retinue of Bacchus’ (? < Anatolian)

*kēpos* ‘garden, orchard, plantation; the enclosure for the Olympic games’ (? < a old European language)

*ágnoś* ‘the withy, a tall tree like the willow’ (? < a old European language)

*iksós* ‘mistletoe berry; birdlime prepared from mistletoe berries’, also borrh. into Latin as *uiscum* ‘birdlime’, and prob. in Russian as *víšnja* ‘cherry’ VISCOUS

? *alkuōn* ‘kingfisher (bird)’

? *grūpós* ‘curved, hooked, hook-nosed’ GRYPHON

? *ák<sup>h</sup>erdos* ‘prickly pear’

? *kótinος* ‘wild olive’

? *t<sup>h</sup>ós* ‘jackal’

? *kúrbeis, kúrbies* ‘pillars or tablets with inscriptions’

? *sibúnē, subúnēs* ‘hunting spear’

? *krōbúlos* ‘a roll of hair gathered to a knot at the crown of the head; the crest of a helmet’

? *antakaĩos* ‘a kind of sturgeon (fish)’