

A

ἀ- 1 copulative prefix (ἀ ἀθροιστικόν). <IE *sm->

- VAR E.g. in ἀπαξ; by Grassmann's dissimilation or by psilosis also ἄ-, which was analogically extended: ἄλοχος, ἀδελφός; ἄπεδος 'even', ἄβιος 'rich'. A form like Hom. ἄκοιτις was not aspirated because the Attic redactors of the text did not know the word, so they followed the Ionic pronunciation (cf. ἥλιος next to ἡέλιος).

- ETYM From IE *sm- in Skt. *sa-* (*sá-nāman-* 'with the same name'), Lat. *sem-*, *sim-* (*sim-plex*), from PIE *s₁m-, a zero grade to *sem in Skt. *sám* 'together', ►εἷς. Within Greek, cf. also ►ὁμός, ►ἄμα. From the meaning 'together, provided with', the so-called ἀ ἐπιτατικόν (intensive) developed, e.g. ἄ-εδνον· πολύφερνον 'with much dowry' (H.), cf. ►ἔδνα. It has been supposed that in some cases a comparable ἄ- arose from *ḡ- (the zero grade of *h₁en 'in'), e.g. ἀλέγω (Seiler KZ 75 (1957): 1-23), but the alleged instances are probably all wrong.

ἀ- 2 privative prefix (ἀ στερητικόν). <IE *n->

- VAR Prevocalic ἀν-.

- ETYM The antevocalic form ἀν- arose because of a following laryngeal (Indo-European roots always started with a consonant), which led to vocalization of the nasal: *ḡ-HV- > *anV-. In Greek, the loss of initial consonants (*ḡ-, *s-) disturbed the original distribution: thus ἄσος (< *ḡ-φισος) next to the reshaped ἄνισος. Sometimes this led to analogical forms, like ἄ-οζος next to original ἄν-οζος. In the Myc. PN *a-u-po-no* /Ahupnos/, the *a-* stands before *h-*, like in classical ἄνπνος. In ἀόριστος (to ὄρος < *worwo-), we see that the initial ʃ- was originally retained before *o as well.

If the second member began with laryngeal + cons., this yielded Greek νη-, νᾱ-, νω- like in νήγρετος, νωδός < *n-h₁gr-, *n-h₃d-. These adjectives were later reshaped, e.g. into ἀνώνυμος (see Beekes 1969: 98-113) In ἀνάεδος, ἀνά-ελπτος and ἀνάπνευστος, which seem to show ἀνα- 'un-', the last two are analogical, and the first may stand for ἀν-εδν-. On pleonastic ἀ(v)-, cf. ►ἀβέλτερος.

ἀ(v)- was originally limited to verbal adjectives and bahuvrihis, both in Greek and in other IE languages; see Frisk 1941: 4ff., 44ff., Frisk 1948: 8ff., Wackernagel 1920-1924(2): 284ff., Wackernagel 1920-1924(1): 282f., and Moorhouse 1959. In other languages, we have e.g. Skt. *a(n)-*, Lat. *in-*, Go. *un-*, all from PIE *ḡ-. The sentence negative was *ne, in Lat. *ne-scio*, *ne-fas*, etc., but this use is not attested for Greek (not in ►νέποδες).

ἀ- 3 <PG(V)>

•ETYM In Pre-Greek substrate words, a “prothetic vowel” occurs, e.g. ἄσταχυς next to στάχυς. In other words, the prothetic vowel may be present in the reflex of a substrate word or not.

Without a doubt, a phonetic process was at the origin of these variations. It is rather frequent, see Fur.: 368-378. The vowel was almost always ἀ- (only very few exceptions can be recorded, see *Pre-Greek*).

ἀ- 4 in Anatolian place names, e.g. Ἀπαισός / Παισός, Ἀθυμβρα / Θύμβρα. <LW>

•ETYM The origin of the phenomenon is unknown, and could be different from that of the Pre-Greek prothetic vowel. It is probably due to adaptation from a non-IE language.

ἀ 5 interjection (Il.). <ONOM>

•DER ἄζω [v.] ‘to sigh, groan’.

•ETYM Onomatopoeic; see Schwyzler: 716.

ἄατος Mg. unknown. In νῦν μοι ὄμοσσον ἀ. Στυγὸς ὕδωρ (Ξ 271) ‘inviolable’?, ἄεθλος ἀ. (φ 91, χ 5) ‘infallible’?, κάρτος ἀ. (A. R. 2, 77) ‘invincible’? <?>

•VAR For the varying length of the vowel, see *Lfgre* s.v.

•ETYM Comparable to ▶ ἄτη and ▶ ἄω ‘to damage’. Cf. perhaps ἀάβακτοι· ἀβλαβεῖς ‘undamaged’ (H.). Note that the privative prefix is ἀ-, not ἀν-.

ἄαδα· ἔνδεια. Λάκωνες ‘want, lack (Lacon.)’ (H.). <?>

•DER ἀδεῖν· ἀπορεῖσθαι, ἀσιτεῖν ‘to be in distress, abstain from food’ (H.), see on ▶ ἄδην. We also find ἀδεῖν· ὀχλεῖν, λυπεῖσθαι, ἀδικεῖν ‘to disturb, be vexed, be wronged’ (s.v. ▶ ἀνδάνω, ▶ ἡδύς).

•ETYM The forms and meanings are uncertain; see DELG for an uncertain suggestion by Frisk. Latte assumes ἄδδ = ἄζα, contrary to the alphabetical order.

ἀάζω [v.] ‘to breathe with the mouth wide open’ (Arist.). <ONOM>

•DER ἀασμός (Arist.).

•ETYM Probably onomatopoeic. Another suggestion by Solmsen 1901: 284 relates it to ▶ ἄημι. Cf. perhaps ▶ ἄζω 2, from ▶ ἄ.

ἀάνθα [f.]· εἶδος ἐνωτίου παρὰ Ἀλκμᾶνι ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης ‘a kind of earring in Alcman, acc. to Ar.’ (H.). <?>

•ETYM Schulze 1892: 38 explained it as *αὖσ-ανθα to the root of οὔς < *h₂ous-, but since the suffix is unclear (cf. οἰνάνθη), this analysis cannot be substantiated. Cf. also Bechtel 1921, 2: 366.

ἄαπτος [adj.] In χεῖρες ἄαπτοι (Hom., Hes.), later of κῆτος (Opp.), perhaps ‘invincible’. <?>

•ETYM Aristophanes read *ἀέπτους, which is also unclear. Meier-Brügger’s explanation of ▶ ἄπτοεπής does not convince me. Cf. ▶ ἄεπτος and ▶ ἐάφθη.

ἄ(α)τος ⇒ ἄητος.

ἀάσχετος ⇒ ἔχω.

ἄάω [v.] ‘to damage’, med. ‘act in blindness’ (Il.). <IE? **h₂eu_h₂*->

- VAR Beside pres. ἄαται (T 91 = 129) < *ἄῤῗεται only aor. ἄασα (contracted ἄσα) < *ἄῤῗσα, med. -άμην, pass. ἀάσθην. With -σκ-: ἀάσκει· φθείρει, βλάπτει ‘destroys, damages’ (H.); difficult κατέβασκε· κατέβλαψεν ‘damaged’ (H.), for *κατ-αβασκε?
- COMP ἀεσίφρων (wrong for ἀσι-) ‘damaged in mind’ (Il.), cf. ἀσιφόρος· βλάβην φέρων ‘bringing damage’ (H.); ἀνατ(ε)ί ‘without harm, with impunity’ (A.).
- ETYM For PGr. **awa-je/o-*, we may mechanically reconstruct an IE root **h₂eu_h₂*-, but there are no known cognates. A verbal noun **awá-teh₂*-, with which compare αὔατα (Alc.), yields ▶ατη ‘damage, guilt, delusion’. Not connected to ▶ώτειλή.

ἄβα · τροχὸς ἢ βοή ‘wheel or screaming’ (H.). <?>

- ETYM In the sense of ‘screaming’, Specht compared ἄβα with Hom. αὔε [ipf.] ‘called’. See further the glosses ἀβήρει· ἄδει ‘sings’ and ἀβέσσει· ἐπιποθεῖ, θορυβεῖ ‘yearns for, makes noise’ (both H.); lastly also ἄβωρ with the meaning βοή. See ▶αὔδή, ▶αείδω.

ἄβαγνα · ρόδα Μακεδόνες ‘roses (Maced.)’ (H.). <?>

- ETYM See Kallérís 1954: 66-73; Belardi *Ric. ling.* 4 (1958): 196.

ἀβακῆς [adj.] <?>

- VAR Only Aeol. ἀβάκην φρένα [acc.sg.] (Sapph.), explained as ἡσύχιον καὶ πρᾶον ‘quiet and gentle’ (EM).
- DER ἀβάκησαν (δ 249) ‘ἡσύχασαν’ (?) and ἀβακιζόμενος ‘quiet’ (Anacr.). Further ἀβακήμων· ἄλαλος, ἀσύνετος ‘unspoken, not understood’ (H.), and ἀβάκητος· ἀνετίφθοнос ‘without reproach’ (H.).
- ETYM Perhaps it belongs to ▶βάζω (βέβακται, βάξις) ‘to speak’.

ἀβακλή ⇒ ἄμαξα.

ἀβαλῆ · ἀχρεῖον, Λάκωνες ‘useless, foolish (Lacon.)’. οἱ δὲ νωθρὸν ‘bastard’ (H.). <?>

- ETYM Fur.: 167, 348 compares ἄβελλον· ταπεινόν ‘vile, low’ (H., Cyr.) and ἄβαλις· μοχθηρὰ ἐλαία ‘worthless olive tree’ (H.), but not ▶ἀφελής.

ἄβαλις = ἀβαλῆ.

ἀβάντασιν · ἀνάβασιν ‘mounting’ (H.). <GR?>

- ETYM For earlier *ἄ(μ)βάντασσιν [dat.pl.]? See Schwyzler: 50.

ἄβαξ, -κος [m.] ‘board for calculating or drawing’ (Cratin., Arist.). <PG?(V)>

- ETYM Etymology unknown. The assumption of a loan from Hebr. *’ābāq* ‘sand, dust’ (Lewy 1895: 173) is semantically weak (rejected by E. Masson 1967: 97). On the meaning, cf. Bruneau *REGr.* 80 (1967): 325-330; see also Kratzsch *WZ Halle* 23 (1973): 126, who defends the connection with Hebrew. Borrowed as Lat. *abacus*. Kuiper compared ἀμάκιον· ἄβαξ. Λάκωνες (H.), but Fur.: 221 doubts this. Yet, if the comparison is correct, the word is Pre-Greek (variation β/μ).

ἀβαριστάν · γυναικιζομένην, καθαιρομένην καταμηνίους, Κύπριοι ‘being made to play a womanly role, being cleansed or purified during the menses (Cypri.)’ (H.). <?>

- ETYM Related to ▶σαβαρίχης, with Cyprian loss of s-?

ἄβαρκνα [f.] · λιμός ‘hunger’ (H.). <PG?>

- ETYM Fur.: 122 connects it to μαργός ‘mad, gluttonous’, which is not convincing. The formation with -va after -κ- suggests Pre-Greek origin.

ἄβαρταί ⇒ ἀφαρέυς.

ἄβαρτος · ἀπληστος ‘greedy’, οἱ δὲ ἄμαργος ‘greedy’ (H.). <PG?(V)>

- VAR ἄβαρτία. ἀπληστία ‘greediness’ (H.).
- ETYM Fur.: 217 connects it to μάργος, which seems difficult formally; or do we have to read *ἄβαργος? If so, the word clearly shows a prothetic vowel, which points to substrate origin.

ἄβαρύ [n.] · ὀρίγανον <τὸ ἐν> Μακεδονία (or Μακεδονίας?) ‘oregano (Maced.)’ (H.). <LW>

- ETYM Related to ἀμάρakon ‘origanum’, acc. to Fur.: 210. Cf. also βαρύ· τινὲς μὲν φασὶ θυμίαμα εὐώδες ‘acc. to some, an odoriferous incense’ (H.); see Latte. The suggestion of Kalléris 1954: 75f., who assumes connection with βαρύς as ‘having a strong (heavy) odor’ (with prothetic α), is untenable.

ἄβδελλον [adj.] · ταπεινόν ‘low, abased’ (H.). <PG(V)>

- VAR Hesychius also has ἄβελλον with the same mg.; Latte rejects it as a corruption of the other form, which is unnecessary.
- ETYM See Fur.: 167. If the variation βδ / β is real, it is a Pre-Greek word, which is likely anyway for a form with βδ.

ἄβδηρα [f.] · καὶ ἄβδια ἢ θάλασσα (EM 3, 8). <PG?>

- ETYM Fur.: 309 connects it with the TN Ἄβδηρα.

ἄβδης [m., f.] · μᾶστιξ παρ’ Ἱππώνακτι ‘whip (Hippon.)’ (H.). <PG(V)>

- ETYM Probably a foreign word in Hipponax; see O. Masson 1962: 170 (fr. 130). Fur.: 388 convincingly compares ἀβριστήν· μᾶστιγα (H.). The word is Pre-Greek because of the cluster βδ (see *ibid.*: 318), with -βρ- perhaps representing earlier -βδ-.

ἄβεις · ἔχεις ‘vipers; you have’ (H.). <?>

- ETYM Perhaps Illyrian, with β from IE *g^{wh}, as in νίβα· χιόνα. It is unlikely, however, that ἔχεις should be reconstructed as *h₁eg^{wh}-i-. Maybe the gloss is just Lat. *habēs* (see Pisani *Paideia* 10 (1955): 279).

ἄβελλον ⇒ ἀβαλη, ἄβδελλον.

ἄβέλτερος [adj.] ‘simple, stupid’ (Ar.). <?>

- ETYM Wackernagel GGN (1902): 745ff. connected it with βέλτερος, assuming that an original mg. ‘morally good’ developed into ‘too good, simple’, with an unclear prefix. This is unlikely; see Osthoff *MU* 6 (1910): 177 and Hatzidakis *Glotta* 11 (1921): 175f for different analyses.

ἄβέρβηλον [adj.] · πολύ, ἐπαχθές, μέγα, βαρύ, ἀχάιστον, μάταιον ‘much, heavy or burdensome, great, empty, rash’ (H.). <PG(V)>

- VAR ἀβύβηλον (H.) is glossed in the same way; also -ητος (EM).

•ETYM The variation points to a Pre-Greek word. Fur.: 374 compares MoGr. βύρβηλο ‘abundance’.

ἄβηρ [m./f.]? · οἶκημα στοὰς ἔχον, ταμεῖον. Λάκωνες ‘house provided with store-houses, treasury (Lacon.)’ (H.). <?>

•ETYM Unknown. Not identical with ▶ἄηρ ‘air’ (as in Frisk, who compares MoSw. *vind* 1. ‘wind’ 2. ‘bottom’).

ἄβιλλιον = ἀμίλλακαν.

ἄβιν [acc.m./f.] · ἐλάτην, οἱ δὲ πεύκην ‘silver fir; pine’ (H.). <LW?>

•ETYM Comparing Lat. *abiēs*, Mayer KZ 66 (1939): 96f. assumed that PIE **ab-* ‘tree’ occurs in several Illyrian and Iranian names, such as Ἄβαι, Ἄβροι, Ἀβική = Ὑλαία (St. Byz.). If this is the case, is the root from a non-IE language in Europe?

ἄβιτώριον [n.] ‘latrine’ (IGR I, 599, Istropolis, Scythia Minor). <LW Lat.>

•ETYM From an unknown Lat. **abitōrium* ‘latrine’, in turn from *abire* (DELG *Supp.*): a case in which a Latin word is known only from Greek.

ἄβλαδέως [adv.] · ἡδέως ‘sweet’ (H.). <?>

•ETYM A connection with *βλαδύς ‘powerless’ leaves the initial vowel unexplained (see on ▶βλαδεῖς); the semantic development is also problematic. Connection with ▶ἁμαλδύνω ‘to make weak’ would point to **h₂mld-* (with -αλ- analogically after the full grade *ἁμελδ-), but in this case one would expect *ἁμβλαδ- for our word; there is yet no etymology.

ἄβλαροι [m.] · ξύλα ‘wood’ (H.). <PG(v)>

•ETYM Fur.: 370 compares βδαροί· δρύες, δένδρα ‘trees’ (H.); the word is Pre-Greek (with prothetic vowel and βδ alternating with βλ). It is less probable that ▶βάρνες also belongs here.

ἄβληχρός ⇒ βληχρός.

ἄβλοπές [adj.] · ἀβλαβές. Κρήτες ‘sound, undamaged (Cret.)’ (H.). ⇒ βλάπτω.

ἄβολεῖς [m./f.] · περιβολαὶ ὑπὸ Σικελῶν ‘garments (Sicilian)’ (H.).

•ETYM Probably related to ▶ἀβόλλης.

ἄβολέω [v.] ‘meet’ (A. R., Call.), = ἀντιβολέω. <GR?>

•VAR ἀβολῆσαι· ἀπαντῆσαι ‘to encounter’ (H.).

•DER ἀβολητύς ‘meeting’ (H.).

•ETYM Cf. ἥβολον ἡμαρ· καθ’ ὃ ἀπαντῶσιν εἰς ταῦτόν, ἡ εὐκαιρον, ἱερόν (H.), which may have its length for metrical reasons, or alternatively have arisen by decomposition; cf. ▶ἐπήβολος. The ἀ- could be copulative (see ▶ἀ- 1).

ἀβόλλης [m.] ‘kind of coat’ (imperial period). <LW>

•VAR Also ἀβόλλα (Peripl. M. Rubr.).

•ETYMLW from Lat. *abolla* (Varro). Cf. ▶ἀβολεῖς.

ἄβραμῖς a fish, a kind of mullet (Opp.). <LW? Eg.>