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Pronunciation of Δ, Θ, ΟΙ, and the Aspirate

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PRONUNCIATION OF Δ, Θ, ΟΙ, AND THE ASPIRATE.

IN Astypalaea the local pronunciation of δ is dz, and of θ a true dental t, not cerebral, followed by a distinct aspirate (= Sanskrit th). θ is thus pronounced, not only before a vowel, where it is easy (as in θέλει) but before a consonant (as in άνθρωπος). The initial aspirate is also heard sometimes at the beginning of a phrase (as in ὦρα καλή), and occasionally where it should not be (as in the phrase ἀπὸ δῶ, ἀπὸ κεῖ 'this way and that way'). The last peculiarity I have heard in Patmos and elsewhere; it is sporadic, and is not realized by the speakers. I have not heard dz=ζ or th=θ anywhere else, and was not prepared to hear these sounds, but there is no possible mistake; they are regular amongst the women, and the men may be heard sometimes to laugh at them: 'women don't travel, you see,' as one of them said to me. This dialect also

preserves the diphthong οι in the phrase οἷος κε ἂν εἴνε 'whoever it may be'; the first word is pronounced ὄγιος with the usual very soft γ.

The only printed documents in the dialect of Astypalaea are eleven folktales in Pio's *Contes Populaires grecs* pp. 80-192 (Copenhagen, 1879). These were written down by an educated Astypaliote, and not very accurately. He represents θ sometimes by the tenuis τ, sometimes by θ.

There are many other peculiarities in this dialect, and a great number of ancient words still in use which have disappeared elsewhere (e.g. λίμνη, ληνός, ἀνεπά=δυσπή). This is to be explained by the isolation of the community, which is out of the commercial track, not visited by steamers, and offers no attractions to the tourist.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

REPRÆSENTATIO TEMPORUM IN THE ORATIO OBLIQUA OF CAESAR.

(See p. 213.)

A re-examination of the two histories has shown that Mr. Savúndranâyagam's lists, especially in the *Bellum Gallicum*, would be more useful for some further enlargements. The following supplement is accordingly appended. The passages included in it are in the subsequent discussion distinguished by an asterisk. The others are to be sought on pp. 208-213 of the first article.

B.G.

- I. 2. §§ 1, 2 (S) After *persuasit*.
3. § 6 (S) After *H.P. probat*.
16. § 6 (M) After *H.P. accusat*.
26. § 6 (S) After '*litteras nuntiosque misit*'.
42. § 1 (S) After *H.P. 'legatos ad eum mittit*'.
47. § 1 (S) After *H.P. 'legatos mittit*' (a l, *misit* β V).
- II. 1. §§ 1-3 (S) After '*litteris certior fiebat*'.
5. §§ 2, 3 (P) After *H.P. docet*.
- III. 5. § 2 (S) After *H.P. 'unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione*

facta extremum auxilium experientur.'

- IV. [6. § 3 (S) After *cognouit*].
27. § 1 (S) After *polliciti sunt*.
- V. 6. §§ 5, 6 (S) After '*metu territare coepit*'.
26. § 4 (S) After *conclamauerunt*.
34. §§ 3, 4 (S) After *H.P. 'pronuntuari iubet*'.
52. § 6 (P) After *H.P. docet*.
53. § 6 (S) After '*certior factus est*'.
56. §§ 4, 5 (P) After *H.P. pronuntiat*.
- VI. 1. § 2 (S) After *H.P. petit ut* (Meusel conjectures *petiit*).
29. § 5 (P) After *H.P. monet ut*.
32. § 1 (S) After '*legatos miserunt*'.
- § 2 (S) After *imperaui* —*negavit*.
- VII. 26. 3 (S) After *petierunt ne*.
44. §§ 3-5 (S) After '*constabat inter omnes*'.