

The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)



An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon *An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon*, Founded upon the Seventh Edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. Oxford, 1889.

F. B. Tarbell

The Classical Review / Volume 4 / Issue 08 / October 1890, pp 370 - 371
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00191048, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00191048

How to cite this article:

F. B. Tarbell (1890). The Classical Review, 4, pp 370-371 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00191048

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

AN INTERMEDIATE GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.

An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon,
Founded upon the Seventh Edition of
Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.
Oxford, 1889.

THIS lexicon is in the main an abridgment of the large edition, made by curtailing etymological matter and by omitting words and meanings of words which occur only in authors of late date and little read, as well as most citations of passages. The reduction in bulk thus effected amounts to nearly three-fourths of the original work. Thus we get a book which shares the great merits of its parent, and which, by reason of its superior lightness and compactness, is better adapted for beginners in the language and is at the same time a valuable accessory convenience for more advanced students. The assertion of the editor, Dean Liddell, that all words occurring in Greek literature down to the close of Classical Attic Greek have been inserted, seems to be, to all intents and purposes, exact, though one may observe the occasional omission of *ἅπαξ λεγόμενα*, as *ταλαντεία* (or *τανταλεία*), *ταλαντόμαί*, which occur in Plato, *τάραξις*, which occurs in Aristophanes, not to speak of words found only in the dramatic fragments. The needs of beginners have been consulted by the copious insertion of irregular verb-forms and crasis combinations, many of which do not appear in the unabridged edition.

In dealing with etymology, this abridgment has departed from the practice of the larger work in two particulars. In the first place the separation by a hyphen of the two parts of a compound word is carried out much more consistently, and where the second element of the compound is disguised a reference is more consistently inserted to the simple word from which the said element is regarded as derived. The other change is thus described by the editor, 'When the word represents the Root or Primitive Form with a termination easily separable, it is printed in Capital letters.' The attempt is one from which a scientific etymologist would shrink with dismay, but it surely might have been carried out with greater consistency than it has been. Thus we find 'ΕΗΙ' and the prepositions generally in capitals, but *κατὰ* and *ὑπέρ*; ΓΑΡ', but *γε*; 'ΑΝ, but *κε*; ΚΑΙ', but *τε*; ΔΕ', but *μέν*; ΕΙ', but *ἤ*. In the printing of verbs with modified present-stems, the confusion is

equally great. Thus we find KEY'ΘΩ, ΠΕΙ'ΘΩ, etc. but *τήκω*, *λείπω*; ΚΡΥ'ΠΤΩ, 'ΡΑ'ΠΤΩ, etc. but *ἄπτω*, *βάπτω*, etc.; ΘΑ'ΛΛΩ etc. but *βάλλω*, *σφάλλω*; ΑΥ'ΞΑ'ΝΩ etc. but *ἀμαρτάνω* etc.; ΠΕΤΑ'ΝΝΥΜΙ etc. but *κεράννυμι*; 'ΟΡΥ'ΣΣΩ, etc., but *πλήσσω* etc. In nouns we have *φυγή* etc. but ΤΥ'ΧΗ; in pronouns ΤΙΣ etc. but **πός*. Apart from these aberrations, the treatment of etymology in this abridgment seems to be generally judicious, silence being preferred to disputable explanations. But it is to be regretted that the astonishing statements prefixed, under the head of 'dialectic and other changes,' to each letter were not condensed out of existence. Possibly they are not to be regarded as scientific statements, but as clues for the recognition of identical words under different aspects. If so, it may well be doubted whether they are used for that purpose by anybody. Their removal would eliminate at a stroke a mass of error, without loss to the learner. In this connexion it may be mentioned that the epigraphical remarks on the signs Ε, Η, Ξ, Ο, Σ, are all more or less false or misleading.

Although this lexicon is professedly nothing more than an abridgment of the larger work, it has introduced, as was to be expected, a considerable number of corrections in matters of detail. In the hope of contributing something towards the improvement of the next edition I take this opportunity of pointing out some uncorrected errors which have fallen under my notice.

The political and legal terms generally need a thorough overhauling. Thus under *δῆμος* ΗΙ: 'in Attica....(in the time of Hdt.) 100 in number.' For the words in parenthesis substitute, 'as established by Kleisthenes.' The increase in the number of the demes may have taken place before Herodotus' time, as Köhler has shown.—*στρατηγός* ΗΙ: 'at Athens, the title of ten officers...with the Polemarch at their head, Hdt. Thuc. etc.' The military functions of the Polemarch were lost early in the fifth century B.C. The account given under *πολέμαρχος* is correct.—*κατάστασις*: the signification in which this word is used in Lysias XVI, viz. allowance for equipment to one entering the cavalry force of Athens, is omitted, as also from the unabridged edition.—*πρυτάνεις* ΗΙ: 'at Athens. . the *πρυτάνεις* were a committee of 50, chosen by lot from each of the 10 *φύλαί*.' This does not say what was meant, as the context

shows. The *πρυτάνεις* at any given time were all of one *φυλή*.—*προεδρός* II.: 'in the Athenian *ἐκκλησία*, the *πρυτάνεις* in office were called *πρόεδροι*.' Quite wrong. The mistake is the more surprising, because the *Addenda* to the unabridged edition give *s.v.* *ἐπιστάτης* the correct statement, that the *πρόεδροι* belonged to the non-*πρυτανισαν* tribes.—*γραφή* III.: 'as Att. law-term... a criminal prosecution undertaken by the state.' On the contrary, criminal prosecutions were generally undertaken by private citizens.—*συνήγορος* II.: 'at Athens public advocates, ten being appointed annually to represent the state.' *συνήγοροι* were in fact appointed only for special occasions.—*δικαστής*: 'at Athens... *jurymen* (the *presiding judge* being *ὁ κριτής*).' The *presiding magistrate* (not judge) was called *ἡγεμῶν δικαστηρίου*, never *κριτής*.

The following miscellaneous suggestions are arranged alphabetically. Where a reference is given in brackets, it is taken from the large edition, as the *Intermediate Lexicon* gives nothing more than names of authors. *ἀετός* II.: 'the pediment of a temple.' Add, 'or other building.'—*βαφή* IV.: 'in *Soph. Aj.* [651], *βαφή σίδηρος* ὡς must be construed not with *ἐθελύθη*, but with the preceding words *καρτερός γενόμενος*, for iron becomes harder, not softer, by being dipped' [*i.e.* in cold water]. This is according to Professor Campbell's explanation. It might do, if *Sophocles* had really written *καρτερός γενόμενος*. What precedes is in fact *ἐκαρτέρον*. There is no difficulty in the rejected construction. *Sophocles* is thinking of the immersion of iron in hot oil, a process still in use for softening that metal. But the note is one which has no proper place in a lexicon such as this,—*βληγή*: 'the wailing of children, Eur.' [*Cycl.* 48]. It is lambs, not children, that are spoken of.—*διαφόρητος*, which occurs in *Eur. Cycl.* 344, is omitted, as also from the large edition.—*δίκαιος* C.: 'in *Prose*, *δίκαιός εἰμι* with *inf.*' The con-

struction occurs in poetry also. Besides *Ar.* [*Nub.* 1434], actually referred to in the text I have noted *Eur. Hipp.* 1081, where, to be sure, the *inf.* is only understood.—*καθυβρίζω*: 'Pass., absol., to wax wanton, *Soph.*' [*O.C.* 1535]. The form referred to is active.—*κάν*: 'κάν εἰ πολλοὶ... εἰσιν, for ὄσι Plat.' [*Meno.* 72, C]. Omit 'for ὄσι.' This slip is not in the unabridged edition.—*μετάστασις* II.; 'μ. ἡλίου, an eclipse, Eur.' [*I.T.* 816]. The reference is to the sun's fabled change of course.—*ξενοφονέω*: 'to murder strangers, Eur.' [*I.T.* 1021]. For 'strangers,' read 'one's host.'—*ὀτιή* II.: 'ὄ τι, wherefore, ὀτιή τι.' If *ὀτιή* meant *wherefore*, what would *τι* mean? In this combination, as elsewhere, *ὀτιή*=*ὄτι*, *because*.—*παλειώ*: 'to catch by decoy-birds, Ar.' [*Av.* 1083, 1087]. For 'catch by' read 'act as.'—*πόριμος*: 'ἄπορα πόριμος, making possible the impossible, Aesch.' [*Pr.* 905]. This neither makes sense nor can be got out of the words. Translate *fruitful in difficulties*, as *Woolsey*.—*ρήγμιν* or *-μίσ, ἴνος, ὄ*. For *ὄ* read *ῆ*. The error is repeated from the unabridged edition, and appears also in *Pape's Handwörterbuch*.—*σύνδοδος* II.: 'κνάειν σύνδοδοι θαλάσσης [*i.* θαλάσσης], of the straits of the Hellespont, Eur.' [*I.T.* 393]. For 'Hellespont' read 'Bosphorus.'—*σχολάζω* III. 2: 'σχ. τινί, to devote oneself to a master, attend his lectures. Xen.' [*Symp.* 4, 44]. The phrase is *Σωκράτει σχολάζων συνδιημερεύειν*, where *Σωκράτει* depends on *σύν* and *σχολάζων* means *at leisure*, as the context shows beyond a doubt.—*τά*, 'neut. pl. of *ὄ, ὄ, and ὄς*.' Omit 'and *ὄς*.'—*τρίγλυφος*: 'the triglyph.... also *τρίγλυφον, τό*, Arist.' [*Eth. N.* 10, 4]. In the passage referred to, *Aristotle* uses *τὸ τρίγλυφον* of the frieze of the Doric order, as *ἡ τρίγλυφος* is used in line 30 of the inscription giving the plans and specifications for the naval arsenal of *Philon* (*Corp. Inscr. Att.* II. 1054).

F. B. TARBELL.

Harvard University.

H. D. MÜLLER ON THE INDO-GERMANIC VERB.

Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des indogermanischen Verbalbaus, von HEINRICH DIETRICH MÜLLER. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprechts Verlag, 1890. 4 Mk.

THIS work is an attempt to reinstate the science of philology in the position in which

it was left by *Curtius*. The theories of the *junggrammatische Schule* are abhorrent to *Herr Müller*; he will have none of them. The theory of nasal sonants is absolutely rejected (p. 114). Velar gutturals seem to escape unscathed; but against the view that the original language possessed three and