

‡A目

Mycenaean

Morphology

ā-stems

- Defective writing system → many endings invisible
- SG: -a = /ǎ, ǎn, -ās, -āi/
- PL -a = /ai, ans/, -a-o /-āōn/, -a-i /āhi/, -a-pi /-ā-p^{hi}/

- Nom. Pl. *pi-je-ra*₃, *di-pte-ra*₃ /-rai/ → inherited ending /-ās/ replaced after model of o-stems already in Myc.
- *pi-je-ra*₃ (PY Ta 709.1) beside *pi-a*₂-*ra* (PY Tn 996.2) /p^hihala/ ~ /p^hiela/, Alph.-Gr. φιάλη, φιέλη 'cup, bowl, pan'.
- *di-pte-ra*₃ /dip^ht^herai/ 'skins, hides' (διφθέρα)

- DU.NOM/ACC.F -ō , *to-pe-zo* etc
- expect *-eh₂-ih₁ > *-ai̯ -- remodelled after δύω? taken from o-stems?
 - Cf. Hes. *Op.* 198 καλυψαμένω (Aidos and Nemesis),
 - Att. τῶ article DU FEM.
 - Cf. Lühr (2000).
- DU.NOM/ACC.M <a-e>
 - <e-qe-ta-e> "2 'followers'" /hek^wetā.../, <we-ke-ta-e> /wergetā.../ '2 workmen'.
 - *-ai-e, i.e. PL+DU-ending? Or old PL *-ās+e?

o-stems

- SG <o> /os, on, ōī/, <o-jo> /oio/
- DU <o> /ō/
- PL <o> /oi, ons, ōis/, <o-i> /oihi/

- much discussed: Are there genitives in <-o> beside those in <-o-jo>?
- Argued ever since Luria (1957), as possible remnants of PIE ablatives in *-ōd.
 - Luria, S. 1957. 'Über die Nominaldeklinaton in den mykenischen Inschriften', PP 12, 321–32.
- But no unambiguous examples:
 - in Knossos, month-names in -o-jo alternate with short forms in -o, e.g., wo-de-wi-jo-jo vs wo-de-wi-jo, some of which are qualified as me-no 'month' in the gen. sg.
 - Short form could simply be the NOM of the month-name, nominative of rubric, even if accompanied by GEN me-no, which is most often spelt smaller, as if an afterthought.

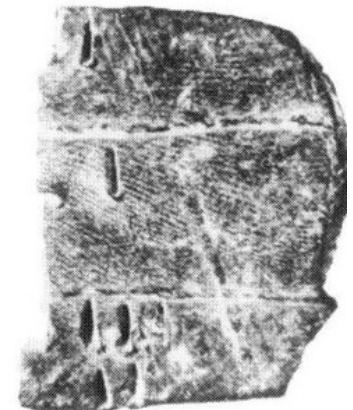
- Also haplography in stems in -jo- is possible (*-jo-jo → -jo).
- Alternatively, forms in -o may be gen.pl of the festivals which took place in the respective month:
 - wo-de-wi-jo, me-no 'in the month of the Wordēwia festival' /Wordēwiōn mēnnos/,
 - wo-de-wi-jo-jo could be a derived adj. in gen.sg, like Θεσμοφόριος (μήν) « Θεσμοφόρια.
- Cf. details in Thompson 2017.

- Two apparent cases of instr.pl in -o-pi:
 - KN Se 891 *e-re-pa-te-jo-pi*, *o-mo-pi*, describing a decorative feature of a chariot, /elephanteyophi oimophi/ 'with bands of ivory'?
 - cf. δέκα οἴμοι ... κυάνοιο // 11.24 'ten layers/stripes of enamel'
 - Place-name *mo-ro-ko-wo-wo-pi* PY La 635, based on MN in gen.sg + instr.pl of *worwos* 'boundary' (ὄρος)?
 - *i-ku-wo-i-pi* KN V(2) 280 is unclear, stem in *-ōi-*?

- LOC.SG like οἴκοι 'at home' - Myc. /-oi/ possible, but invisible
- Palmer *Interpretation* 330 supposed a LOC.SG in *di-da-ka-re* /didaskalei/ like Gr. οἴκει (Men. frg. 1044 [Kock]).
- KN Ak 784+.



.1]we-ra-ti-ja	[]2
.2]me-zo-e , di-da-ka-re[]11
.3]me-zo-e , di-da-ka-re[]15



- Short spelling for διδασκαλεῖον? – abbreviated by scribes 103 and 108 as *di*.
- But cf. *me-za-na wo-ke /... woikei/* 'in the house of the goddess M.' PY Sh 736:

PY Sh 736



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to-ra-ke , a-me-ja-to , o-pa , me-za-na , wo-ke , ne-wo ZE 5
/thorakes, Amejantos hopā, Metsanās woikei, newoi ze(ugos) 5/
"Cuirasses, work of A. in the temple of Metsana, new ones: 5 pairs"

Could be the divinity giving her name to the region Μεσσάνα / Μεσσηνία.

C-stems

- Nom. Sg. *po-me* /poimēn/, *wa-na-ka* /wanaks/
- Akk. *pe-re-u-ro-na-de* /pleurōna-de/ 'to Pleuron'
- Gen. Sg. *po-me-no* /poimenos/
- Dat. Sg. *po-me-ne* /poimenei/, *ko-re-te-ri* /-ri/
- Dual Nom. *ti-ri-po-de* /-e/
- Pl. Nom. *po-me-ne* /-nes/
- Dat. *pa-si* /pantsi/
- Instr. *po-pi* /popp^{hi}/

- nom.sg. *wa-na-ka*, *to-ra-ka* (TI Si 5; beside *to-ra*), *a₃-ti-jo-qo* (MN) probably attempts to note the stop in the clusters *-ks*, *-k^ws*.
 - PY Ta 711 .1 *o-wi-de* , *pu₂-ke-qi-ri* , *o-te* , ***wa-na-ka*** , *te-ke* , *au-ke-wa* , *da-mo-ko-ro*
 - TI Si 5 *to-ra-ka* vs KN Sk 8100 *to-ra* / *ko-ru* /*thoraks, korus/ 'cuirass, helmet'*
- Also exceptional plene spellings seem to be *ka-ra-te-ra* /*krātēr/ 'mixing bowl'* MY Ue 611 and *ki-to-na* /*khitōn/ KN Ld (2) 785.2*

Acc. pl. in /es/?

- Risch (1958b) supposed alternative acc.pl in <-e> /es/ as in Delphian and Elean:
- MY Ue 611 several names of vessels listed ending in -e, e.g. a-po-re-we /amphorēwes/ alongside *ka-ra-te-ra*. Or rather dual form /-e/ (NB numeral 2 following), but cf. *pe-ri-ke* 3.
- If the latter is ACC, the former might be, too.
- But *ka-ra-te-ra* might also be NOM with exceptional plene spelling (or the scribe might simply be inconsistent in using NOM and ACC).

257 = Ue 611

- .0] *vacat*
.1]pe-ra 4 a-po-re-we 2 pe-ri-ke 3
.2]ka-ra-te-ra 1 po-ro-ko-wo 4 a-ta-ra 1
.3]pa-ke-te-re 30 ka-na-to 5 qe-ti-ja 10
.4]qe-to 2 ti-ri-po-di-ko 8 ka-ra-ti-ri-jo
.5]*vac.*[



/* ... four *drinking-cups*, two amphoras, three *pitchers*,
... one mixing bowl, four pouring jugs, ten *ladles*,
... thirty *pa-ke-te-re*, five *baskets*, ten small *qe-to*,
... two *qe-to*, eight small tripods, seven *ka-ra-ti-ri-jo*.

κύπελλα 4, ἀμφορεύε(ς) 2, πέλικες 3
κρατήρ 1, προχοφοί 4, άντλα 10

...

eu-stems

- ACC.SG should be *-ēu-a
- e-re-de (PY Fr 1228 wa-na-so-i , e-re-de Ὀῤῥῆ+PA V 1, Mn 1411) and ma-se-de (PY Cc 1285, Mn 1411) were interpreted by Lejeune as ACC in *-ēn, i.e., *-eu-ḡ > *ēm like Ζῆν < *d̥iēm (Lex Stang).
 - (If these are place names in the acc., an ending with just -e does not fit into Greek morphology.)
- Some PN / appellatives in -eu- seem to have by-forms in -e:
 - ka-ke (PN, KN As 1516) / ka-ke-u (PN/appellat.). If -e = /ēs/ this could be a backformation from the ACC in /ēn/:
 - NOM -eus : ACC -ēn → NOM -ēs (as e.g. in o-stems -os : -on)
- Cf. Arcadian ἱερῆς, φονῆς after ACC in -ēn, Cypr. i-je-re-se, pa-si-le-se /hierēs, basilēs/

- PY Fr 1228



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wa-na-so-i , e-re-de 𐎗𐎎𐎗𐎐𐎗 𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗 𐎕𐎗 1

adjectives

- **Comparative** formed with *-yos-*, inflecting as s-stem, e.g., *me-zo-a₂* /medzoha/ 'bigger'.
- NB no trace of Alph.-Gr. comparative suffix *-ion-* found so far.
- *-tero-* with originally contrastive function as in ἡμέτερος 'ours' (as opposed to yours) seen e.g. in *wa-na-ka-te-ro* 'belong to the wanaks' (and not to anyone else).
- **Superlative** degree is not attested.

pronouns

- **anaphoric:**

- *mi* /min/ in *da-mo-de-mi pa-si* /dāmos de min phāsi/ (PY Ep 704); *e-ke-de-mi* PY Na 926
- enclitic; Hom. μιν
- *pe-i* /sp^heis/ oder /sp^hehi/ DAT.PL, Att. σφίσι, Arc. σφεσιν.

- **demonstrative:**
- to-jo /tojo/ < *tosjo:
- PY Eb 156+157: a₃-ti-jo-qo , e-ke-qe , **to-jo-qe** , au-to-jo , ka-ma-ø , [to-so-]de , pe-mo GRA[
"Aithiok^ws has from the same kama-... so much seed."



- **to-to** /touto/ 'this'? But u-diphthongs are usually spelt out, so rather /totto/ < *tod-tod? (Docs³ 246).
- If old, this should be *tosto. So better /toto/ formed after loss of final /d/? Found anywhere else in Greek?
- to-to, we-to 'this year' (PY Aq 64), also spelled as one word, to-to-we-to -- Maybe dissimilation of two labials in the sequence /towtowetos/ > /totowetos/? NB to-to occurs only on this tablet, written by one scribe only (hand 21); there is no form *to-u-to vel sim.
- Contrasts with a₂-te-ro /hateron/, we-to 'the other year', combined with a future form, hence 'next year'.

PY Aq 64

- .1]-re-wi-jo-te
- .2]-ja , mo-ro-qa , to-to , we-to , o-a-ke-re-se ZE 1 *171 3
- .3 ka-do-wo , mo-ro-qa , o-u-qe , a-ke-re-se ZE 1
- .4 ru-ro , mo-ro-qa , o-u-qe , a-ke-re-se ZE 1
- .5 ku-ru-me-no , mo-ro-qa , i-te-re-wa , ko-re-te , to-to , wə-ʔə-ʔə-ʔə-a-ke-re-se *171 6
- .6 pe-ri-mo , ti-mi-ti-ja , ko-re-te , to-to-we-to-ʔə-ʔə-a-ke-re-se ZE 1 *171 3
- .7a o-a-ke-re-se
- .7b pe-ri-me-de-o , i-*65 , po-so-ri-jo-no , te-ra-ni-ja , a-ke-re-se , to-to-we-to , *171 12
- .8 po-ki-ro-qo , e-qe-o , a-to-mo ZE 1

- **possessive:** maybe wo-jo /hwoio/ 'his/her' < *swosyo (Hom. οἴο)

– PY Eb 472 .A we-te-re-u , o-pi-ti-ni-ja-ta , e-ke-qe , o-na-to
 .B wo-jo , *35-to , to-so-de , pe-mo GRA 1 T 3

- **relative/indefinite:** o-u-ki /ouk^wis/ in o-u-ki-te-mi = *oukis termis* (Documents² 475–76) or *themis* (Documents 311). With loss of labial feature of /k^w/ after /u/, cf. Thessalian κίς = τίς extracted from this compound and generalized.

.1 wo-de-wi-jo
 .2 vac.
 .3 vac.
 .4 vac.
 .5 to-pe-za , o-u-ki-te-mi X
 .6 vac.
 .7 vac.
 .8 vac.
 .9 vac.
 .10 vac.
 .11 a-pe-ti-ra₂ / o-u-te-mi X
 .12 o-u-te-mi X
 .13 o-u-te-mi X
 .14 o-u-te-mi X
 .15 e-pi , i-ku-wo-i-pi

- festival calendar (Meriggi)? NB *wo-de-wi-jo* otherwise attested as month name, *ou-khi themis* 'it is not lawful'

- against this Chadwick: list of furniture; /torpedza ou-kis termis/ 'a table, and there is no rim', cf. *te-mi-dwe* on wheel-records /termid-went-/ 'with a t./rim?'. *o-u-ki* < **ou-k^wis* -- but note *o-u-qe* /ou-k^we/ without dissimilation.

- *a-pe-ti-ra₂*: perhaps *amphestria* 'with seats on either side'.

- Note *o-u-ki-te-mi* beside *o-u-te-mi*

- o- 'thus/how' probably from *j̥o- (/hō/ or /yō/ or /yod/?)
- jo-qi (PY Vn(-) 1314) probably /yokk^{wi}/ < *yod-k^{wid}, cf. Alph.-Gr. ὄ, τι

Numerals

- e-me /hemei/ or /hemē/ 'with one (foot)' : -m- still retained
- du-wo-u-pi 'with two', dwo 'two'
- ti-ri-si /trisi/ 'three' (dat/loc)
- **composition:**
- o-wo- 'single' o-wo-we /oiwowēs/ 'with a single handle' (Alph. Gr. οἶος)
- di-wi- /dwi-/ 'two', di-wi-ja-me-ro /dwi-āmeron/ 'a period of two days'
- ti-ri- (ti-ri-po-de)
- qe-to-ro- (qe-to-ro-po-pi)
- we- '6' (Kret. ἑξή): we-pe-za 'with six feet'. (PY Ta 713) adj. modifying to-pe-za.
- e-ne-wo- /ennewo-/ : e-ne-wo-pe-za (PY Ta 713.1.3, 715.1) adj. modifying to-pe-za, 'table with 9 feet'

Prepositions and preverbs

<i>a-na-</i>	<i>a-na-ke-e</i>	/an-age ^h en/	ἀνά, ἀνάγω
<i>a-pi-</i>	<i>a-pi-po-re-we</i>	/amp ^h ip ^h orēwes/	ἀμφί, ἀμφιφορεύς
<i>a-pu-</i>	<i>a-pu-do-si</i>	/apudosis/ 'payment'	Arcadocypriot ἀπύ
	<i>a-pu-do-ke</i>	/apudōke/ 'gave back'	
	<i>a-pe-do-ke</i>	/ap-e-dōke/ 'gave back'	
	<i>a-pu, ke-ka-u-me-no, ke-re-a₂</i>	/apu=kekaumenos skeleha/ 'burnt away at the legs' (PY Ta 641)	Tmesis? Why word-divider?

	<i>po-ti-ni-ja-we-ja , a-pu , ke-u-po-de-ja</i>	'women belonging to Potnia, formerly belonging to ke-u-po-da' (Ruijgh <i>Études</i> 262) KN G 820	used as adverb 'formerly'?
<i>-de</i>	<i>te-qa-de</i>	/T ^h ēg ^w ansde/ 'to Thebes'	-δε
	<i>a-mo-te-jo-na-de</i>	/harmoteiōnade/ 'to the wheelwright's workshop'	

e-	<i>e-ke-ro-qo-no-qe</i>	/enk ^h errok ^w oinōn/ 'wage earners'?	
<i>e-ne-ka</i>	<i>e-ne-ka, ku-ru-so-jo, i-je-ro-jo</i>	/heneka k ^h rūsojo hierojō/ 'on account of the sacred gold'	preposition in Mycenaean vs postposition Alph.-Gr. ἔνεκα
	<i>e-ne-ka, a-no-qa-si- ja</i>	/heneka anork ^{wh} asiās/ 'on account of manslaughter' (PY Ea 805)	
	<i>e-ne-ka, o-pa</i>	/heneka hopās/ 'for finishing'? KN Am(2) 821, cf. Docs ³ 450	

<i>e-pi / o-pi + dat.</i>	<i>e-pi-ke-re</i>	/epi=kherrei/ 'in hand'	ἐπί, ὀπιπεύω?
	<i>o-pi-e-de-i</i>	/opi=hedehi/ 'at her abode'	
+ instr.	<i>o-pi, qe-to-ro-po-pi, o-ro-me-no</i>	/opi k ^w etropopp ^{hi} horomenos/	'keeping watch over the quadrupeds' -- preposition, tmesis, adverb?
	<i>mu-jo-me-no , e-pi , wa-na-ka-te</i>	/muiomenōi epi wanaktei/ 'on the occasion of the initiation of the king' (PY Un 2)	temporal use of <i>epi</i> , dominant participle as in Lat. <i>ab urbe condita</i> .

<i>ku-su-</i>	<i>ku-su-pa</i>	/ksumpan/ 'altogether'	ξύν, σύν
	<i>ku-su-to-ro-qa</i>	/ksunstrok ^{wh} ā/ 'total'	
<i>me-ta</i> + dat.	<i>me-ta-qe, pe-i</i>	/meta=k ^w e sphehi/ 'and with them'	μετά
	<i>me-ta-ke-ku-me-na</i>	/metakhekhumena/ 'dismantled'	
	<i>me-ta-ki-ti-ta</i>	/metaktitai/ 'fellow settlers'	cf. μέτοικος

<i>pa-ro</i> + dat.-loc.	<i>pa-ro, ka-ke-u-si</i>	/paro khalkeusi/ 'with/in the charge of the bronzesmiths'	παρά, Lesb. πάρο
+ instr.	<i>pa-ro ... qa-si-re-u-pi</i> (TH Uq 434)	/paro ... g ^w asileup ^h i/ 'from the b.'	
<i>pe-da</i> + acc.	<i>pe-da, wa-tu</i>	/peda wastu/ 'to the town'	Arc. πέ, Lesb., Boeot. πέδα, πεδά instead of μετά
<i>po-si</i>	<i>o-u-qe, a-ni-ja, po-si</i>	/ouk ^w e hāniai posi/ 'and there are no reigns attached'	adverbial use; Arcadocypriot πος
	<i>po-si-ke-te-re</i>	/pos-iktēres/ 'immigrants'	

<i>u-po</i>	<i>u-po-o-pa</i>	/hupo hopās/ 'because of renovation/finishing' TH Uq 434	ὕπό
	<i>o-u-qe , pe-qa-to , u-po</i>	'nor is there a floor(?) underneath' (part of a chariot), * <i>pegg^waton</i> < * <i>ped-g^waton</i>	
<i>we-?</i>	<i>we-ja-re-pe</i>	/hualeip ^h es/ 'for smearing on'	Cypr. <i>u-ke-ro-ne</i> /(h)uk ^h ērōn/

verb

- Between 91 (Duhoux) and 124 (Bartonek) forms attested.
- only 3SG and PL
- augment securely attested once in a-pe-do-ke beside a-pu-do-ke 'paid'; probably also in a-pe-e-ke (PY An 724) /ap-e-he:ke/ 'released'
- forms with "Attic" reduplication: a-ra-ro-mo-te-me-na /ar-ārmot-mena/ 'fitted', ἄρμότητω/-όζω

- often PRS and IMPF not distinguishable: pe-re /pherei/, /(e)phere/.
- But in Cl. Greek few augmentless IMPFs, maybe
 - Hes. *Theog.* 10 ἔνθεν ἀπορνύμεναι κεκαλυμμένοι ἡέρι πολλῶ / ἐννύχια **στεῖχον** περικαλλέα ὄσσαν ἰεῖσαι, cf. West (1989)
"Starting out from there, shrouded in thick invisibility, by night they **walk**, sending forth their very beautiful voice."

	PE ACT SG	PL	MED SG	PL
them.	-e /-ei/	-o-si /-onsi/	-e-to /-etoi/	-o-to /-ontoi/
athem.	-si /-si/, -∅	-e-si /-ensi/	-to /-toi/	-to /-ntoi/
	SE			
	-∅, -e	-o /-on/	-to /to/	

3SG -to /toi/ as in Arcadian and Cypriot: -μαι, -σοι, -τοι, cf. Ruipérez 1952:

Arcad. κειοι = Att. κείαι, βολεῖτοι, εσετοι, δεατοι, διαδικασιωντοι. Cypr. κείτοι.

Preverbs already univerbated: e-ne-e-esi /enehensi/ 'they are inside', a-pe-do-ke /apedōke/ 'gave back', etc. a-pu, ke-ka-u-me-no not a counter argument.

Epic language still has tmesis – chronological paradox? Matter of register?

Athematic root presents

- a-pe-e-si PY An 614.7 /apehensi/ 'they lack, are not present'
- a-pe-i-si KN Od 666.b /apejsi/ 'x goes away'
- e-e-si KN Ai 63.a, Sd 4422.b /ehensi/ 'they are' < *h₁senti.
 - Dor. ἐντί < *ēnti < *ehenti; Att. εἰσί /ēsi/ < *ehensi. Ep. ἔασι < *h₁s-ητι ending -ασι taken from perf.
- e-e-to PY An 607.3 /ehentō/ 'they shall be'?
 - Syntax unclear, cf. Hajnal (1990).
- e-to PY Va 15.1 /eston/ 'the two of them are', 3SG.DU. ~ ἔστών?
 - o-u-qe , e-to *35-ka-te-re ʔ "And the two are not..."

Athematic root presents

- e-ne-e-si PY En 609.2 /enehensi/ 'they are inside'
- ki-ti-je-si PY Na 520.b /kdiyensi/ 'they cultivate', 3PL of *κτεῖμι, Hom. εὐκτίμενος 'well built, cultivated, settled', κτίζω.
- pa-si PY Ep.704.5 3SG 'says' φᾶσί.
- u-ru-to PY An 657.1 /wruntoj̄/ 'they watch',
 - ῥύομαι, ἐρύομαι.
- o-u-ru-to , o-pi-a₂-ra /hōs wruntoj̄ opihala/ "Thus they guard the coast." (Or imperative /wrusthōn/ 'they shall guard'?).
 - *er-u-, Skt. varūtar- 'protector', vṛṇóti 'protects', Got. warjan < *or-éje/o-.

denominals

- *te-re-ja* PY Eb 149.1 et pass. /teleh_̣iā/, /telei_{̣̣}iā/ '(s)he carries out duties'
- athematic inflexion?
- Cf. inf *te-re-ja-e*.
- Why no ending *-si* as in *di-do-si*?
- Ruipérez: subjunctive /teleh_̣iāt/ with SE 'shall serve as *te-re-ta*'.

reduplicated

- *di-do-si* PY Ma 365.2 /didonsi/ 'they give'.
- *di-do-to* PY Ng 319.2 /didoto(i)/ 'gives/is/was given/gave'?
 - to-sa-de , o-u-di-do-to SA 457 (SA=flax)
- *i-je-si* PY Cn 3.1 /hiyensi/ 'they send',
 - *ieh₁-: *ij-ih₁-é₁nti.

- *i-je-to-qe* PY Tn 316.2 /hi_̣je_̣to_̣j=k^we/? Unclear.

- Context:

.1 po-ro-wi-to-jo ,

.2 **i-je-to-qe** , pa-ki-ja-si , do-ra-qe , pe-re , po-re-na-qe

.3 pu-ro a-ke , po-ti-ni-ja AUR *215VAS 1 MUL 1

- Most interpret this as a form of ἵεμαι 'to send' – with LOC pa-ki-ja-si?
- Or related to ἱερός 'holy', 'they carry out a ceremony'? Cf. García Ramón 1996.

PY Tn 316.2



thematic presents

- a-ke PY Tn 316.3 etc. /agej/ 'leads'
- e-ke 'has' /ek^hei/
- e-ko-si 'they have' /ek^honsi/
- e-ke-jo-to /enkejo(n)toi/ 'they lie inside', ἔγκειμαι.
 - /-ontoj/ or athem. *-ntoj with development > on as in pe-mo < *spermḡ. Cf. ion. κείαται, κέαται.
- e-u-ke-to-(qe) 'and she declares' /euk^hetoj-/ ~ εὔχεται, Skt. 3PL *óhate* 'they praise', Lat. *voveo*.
 - PIE *h₁ueg^{uh}-. Red. PRS *h₁e-h₁ug^{uh}- > Skt. oh-, Gr. εὔχ-. Lat. *h₁uog^{uh}-éje/o- > uou-ē-.
- pe-re /pherej/ 'carries, brings'

yod-presents

- a-ke-re 'collects' ~ ἀγείρω.
 - /agerrei̯, agērei̯/ < *h₂ger-je/o-.
- wo-ze 'works' /wordzei̯/, /wɔ̯dzei̯/
 - ~ ῥέζω, ἔρδω < *u_̊reg-je/o- / *u_̊erg-je/o-
 - Myc. *u_̊rg-je/o- / *u_̊org-je/o- ~ Arm. *gorcem* / *gorc*?

nasal present

- *o-pe-ro-si* 'they owe, they shall'
- /ophellonsi/ or /ophēlonsi/ < *ophel-n-e/o-
- Att. ὀφείλω, Dor. ὀφήλω, Lesb., Arkac. ὀφέλλω.

Root aorists

- a-pe-do-ke with augment – /ap-e-dōke/ (rather than *ap-es-dōke [Luria])
 - LURIA, S.: Zu den neugefundenen pylischen Inschriften (1955–1958). PP 15 (1960) 241–259;
- a-pu-do-ke without augment /apudōke/.
- a-pe-e-ke /ap-e-hēke/ 'released'
 - cf. MÁTÉ ITTZÉS, The augment in Mycenaean Greek, *Acta Ant. Hung.* 44, 2004, 143–150
- de-ko-to /dek-to/ 'took, received' – or /deksto/?

- do-ke /dōke/ 'gave'
- po-ro-te-ke /pro-thēke/ 'put in front'
- qi-ri-ja-to /k^wrijato/ 'bought' (slaves, as in Homer: πρίατο, -αντο only with human object)
- te-ke /thēke/ 'put'

thematic aorist

- o-ro-ro /ophlon/ or /ōphlon/ 'they owed'
 - ὀφείλω, ὄφλον.
- (o-u)-pa-ro-ke-ne-[to /ou paro-geneto/ 'did not appear', παρεγένετο.
- (o)-wi-de 'thus he saw', εἶδον.

sigmatic aorist

- a-ke-re-se, future /agrēsei/ or aorist /agrēse/ 'will collect/collected'.
- de-ka-sa-to /deksato/ 'received'
- e-ra-se /elase/ 'drove', aor. ἤλασα, prs. ἐλαύνω
- e-re-u-te-ro-se /eleutherōse/ 'freed'
- (|o-)da-sa-to /dassato/ 'distributed', δατέομαι.
- su-ra-se /sulase/ 'took', συλάω, or /ksurase/ 'cropped' (ξύρω)?
- we-ke-se /wekse/ 'brought', φεχω 'drive, bring', *μεῖγ^h-.

perfect, future, imperfect

- **perfect:** e-pi-de-da-to /epidedastoī/ 'has distributed', ἐπιδατέομαι.
- **future:**
 - (jo-)a-se-so-si PY Cn 608.1 /asēsonsi/ 'they will fatten', Aeol. ἄσαι.
 - do-se /doseī/ 'x will give'
 - (jo-)do-so-si /dōsonsi/ 'they will give'
 - e-so-to /esontoī/ 'they will be'

- **imperfect?**

- (te-ko-to) a-pe /tektōn apēs/ ‘the carpenter was not present’, /apēs/, Dor. Aeol. Arc.-Cypr. ἦς ‘was’ < *e-h₁es-t? (Ventris/Chadwick)
- Differently Docs.³ s.v.: "te-ko-to-a-pe, PY An 5. **Prob. PN** [place name] (Killen 1999b). te-ko-to-na-pe, PY 49 = An 18+, [Cr 868?]. Alternative spelling."

Killen, J. T. 1999b. ‘Mycenaean te-ko-to-(n)a-pe’, *Minos* 31–32 (1996–97), 179–85. [=Economy and Administration II.687–93]

.1	e-ta-je-u , te-ko-to-a-pe	VIR 1
.2	wi-do-wo-i-jo , te-ko-to-a-pe	VIR 1
.3	to-ro-wi-ka , te-ko-to-a-pe	VIR 1
.4	po-ru-to te-ko-to-a-pe	VIR 1
.5	o-tu te-ko-to-a-pe	VIR 1
.6	sa-ni-jo qe-re-me-ti-wo	VIR 1
.7	ku-ri-ṣa-to mu-ta-pi	VIR 1
.8	[[i-na-pi , ra-ṽ-ta 2 VIR 1]	
.9	vac.	
.10	vac.	

PY An 18

.1 e-re-u-te-ri-
.2 **te-ko-to-na-pe** VIR [
.3 i-na-ni-ja VIR 1[]ja VIR [
.4 re-şi-we-i VIR[]1 a-se-é VIR 1
.5 vac.
.6 te-re-ne-we , **to-ko-do-mo** **a-pe-o** **VIR 1**
.7 i-na-ne VIR 1 **te-ko-to-na-pe** **1**
.8 vac.
.9 qo-u-ko-ro ti-no VIR 90
.10 vac.
.11 pa-ki-ja-si , to-so , te-[
.12 VIR 254[] vac.

to-ko-do-mo a-pe-o /toik^hodomos ape^ho:n/

hence also te-ko-to-na-pe /tekto:n ape:s/?

participle

- ex. *qe-qi-no-me-no* (García Ramón 1999)
- Heubeck: "mit aufgemalten, geritzten oder eingeschnitzten Ornamenten dekoriert"
- also perf. pass. 3sg. *qe-qi-no-to*
- Hom. *δινωτός* 'decorated'?
- /*g^we-g^wīnōmeno-*/ from a verb **g^wīnóō* 'provide with **g^wīno-*', from *βίος* 'life', i.e. 'vivify, make look lively, adorn'?

- *qe-qi-no-me-no* said of *to-no* and *to-pe-za*
- with INSTR of type of decoration,
 - *to-qi-de* /tork^widē/ 'with a spiral',
 - *a-di-ri-ja-te* /andriantē/ 'with a male figure',
 - *ko-ru-pi* /korupp^{hi}/ 'with helmets'

- Homer: δινωτός: Paris' bed (Γ 391), Idomeneus' shield (N 408), Penelope's chair (τ 56).
- Schadewaldt: 'gedrechselt, gerundet, mit Wirbeln'.
- δινωτός with INSTR of material (χαλκῷ, ἐλέφαντι, ἀργυρῷ), not motive.

- old nasal present of $*g^w i e h_3-$: $*g^w i - n e - h_3-$ > $*g^w i n \bar{o} / o-$,
- thematised as $*g^w i n \acute{o} - \bar{o}$ and with /ī/ after $*g^w i h_3 - n o-$ (type ὕπνος < $*s u p n o-$).
- development of $*g^w i$:
 - βίος < $*g^w i h_3 w o-$ shows /b/ as regular, cf. also βιός 'bow', Skt. $j y \bar{a}-$.
 - FUT βέομαι analogical after βίος instead of $*\delta \acute{e} o \mu a i$

- regular form *βινωτός would look as is from βινέω 'futuo'
- hence folk-etymological connection with δινέω 'to swirl', PIE *dyeh₁- 'to hurry' (Hom. δίεται)
- Posthomeric texts connect δινωτός with δινέω, e.g. Parmenides frg. 1.7/8:
 - δοιοῖς γὰρ ἐπείγετο **δινωτοῖσιν** κύκλοις ἀμφοτέρωθεν
"it was pressed hard by two **whirling** wheels, one on each side"