

Some Unrecorded Words, originating mainly from Greek Drama¹⁾

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It is well known that the publication of papyri has continued to add new material to our knowledge of ancient Greek language. New lexical information is also provided by the systematic reading of lemmata in lexicographers, scholiasts and compilers.

When studying some recently published Greek papyri, particularly from tragedy, and fragments from Greek drama preserved in various other sources, mainly lexicographers,²⁾ I noted that a significant number of words (especially compounds) were omitted in *LSJ*⁹ and the other standard Greek dictionaries.

The purpose of this paper is to trace words, as well as new formations on already known words, which are not listed in the last edition of *LSJ* and its *Supplement* (Oxford 1968). It is worth noting that the majority of the formations recorded below are included in the index of the edition of the *Fragmenta Adespota* by R. Kannicht and B. Snell (Göttingen 1981), but without any indication that they are new. Those indicated as new in Kannicht's work, are marked here with an asterisk (*).

Fragments from Sophoclean tragedies are quoted according to S. Radt's *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta* vol. 4 Sophocles (Göttingen 1977), while those from minor dramatists are cited according to Snell's *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta* vol. I (Göttingen 1971). Quotations of the adespota are from Kannicht's work, *op. cit.* (abbreviated as K.).

Hapax legomena not listed in *LSJ*⁹ and its *Supplement*:

1. ἄθνητος: "δώρημ' ἄθνήτων" is a possible reading for δώρημα θνητῶν in *P. Bodmer XXVIII* (= adesp. fr. 655.41 K.), ed. pr. E. G. Turner, *MH* 33 (1976) 1–23. Δώρημ' ἄθνήτων (sc. Hesperidum) ed. pr. As Turner pointed out (*op. cit.*, p. 15), "δώρημα θνητῶν" would be unlikely since it implies that the Hesperids were mortal. For Hesperids' apples and Atlas cf. Apollod. II 5.11, and for their immortality

¹⁾ Cf. the unlisted words, especially from post-classical tragedy, which I noted in *Glotta*, LX (1982) 93–96.

²⁾ In an attempt to add to the evidence discussed in my book *Studies in Fourth-Century Tragedy*, Academy of Athens 1980.

(daughters of the Night, Zeus or Atlas) cf. P. Grimal, *Dictionnaire de la Mythologie*, s.v. and v. Atlas.

2. ἀμφιβῶτις (not ἀμφίβωτος, as listed in *LSJ*⁹) seems to be the correct formation in Ion Trag. fr. 35 Sn. *ap.* Hsch. α 3966 L. ἀμφιβῶτις· περιβόητος. Ἴων Τεύκρω. Cf. *ibid.* 4099.

3. ἀνάρρηγμα: ἀναρρήγμασιν occurs in adesp. fr. 450 a K. *ap.* Σ h Il. O 705 c, p. 146 app. I Erbse. The words ὠκύλοις ποδῶν ἀναρρήγμασιν were thought to belong to a tragedy (see Kannicht and Erbse, *loc. cit.*). The compound ἀνάρρηγμα is related to the common verb ἀναρρήγνυμι, “break up | break through”.

4. *ἀνδροβλής: ἀ]νδροβλήσι, adesp. fr. 645.12 K. (= *P. Mil. Vogl.* 122, ed. pr. W. Buchwald, *Stud. z. Chronologie d. att. Trag.*, Diss. Königsberg 1939, 57). For the compound cf. ἀνδρο-κμής, “man slaying” (*LSJ*⁹) (active sense), and νιφο-βλής, κεραινο-βλής (passive sense).

5. ἀοιδολαβράκτης: ἀοιδολαβράκταις, Pratinas Trag. fr. 6.6. Snell *ap.* Ath. 14,624 F. ἀοιδά λαβράκταις, “the song that befits all the bold”. (Λαβράκτης = λαβραγόρης, “bold, rash talker” *LSJ*⁹). Ἀοιδολαβράκταις is Bergk’s correction in Athenaeus *ad loc.*

6. βαρβαρόστομος, ον: βαρβαρόστομε, “someone with a barbarous way of speaking”, adesp. fr. 696 K. (= *P. Harris* 56, ed. pr. C. H. Roberts, *JJP* 4 (1950) 217, Pack² 1602. *LSJ*⁹ lists βαρβαροστομία, βαρβαρο-φωνέω and βαρβαρό-φωνος.

7. βίδυν: adesp. fr. 656,27 K. (= *P. Oxy.* 2804, ed. pr. E. Lobel, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri XXXVII* (1971) 11–15. It seems to be related to the glosses in Hesychius βίδην and βίδυν β 601 L. (“βίδην· είδος, κροῦμα. Σοφοκλῆς Ἀκρισία, (fr.*60 Radt) ἄλλοι βίδυν”). In Sophocles’ fragment, Radt notes a possible imitation of the Sophoclean verse by the unknown poet of the papyrus; cf. Lobel, *op. cit.*, p. 14. On the basis of the reading of the papyrus, βίδυν is the most probable formation; cf. Kannicht *ad loc.*, pp. 237–38.

8. βοτήραρχος: βοτηράρχ[ου, adesp. fr. 721,4 K. (= *P. Oxy.* 2812, ed. pr. E. Lobel, *op. cit.* (see no. 7) 39–44. Lobel (p. 44) forms a nominative βοτηράρχης, though he does not exclude the possibility of “τοῦ βοτήρ ἀρχ[”. Βοτήραρχος and βοτηράρχης are both possible on the basis of τριήραρχος, τριηράρχης (later form): see *LSJ*⁹ s. v.

9. *βραδυστομέω: βραδυστομῶν, adesp. fr. 668.13 (= *P. Florentina inedita*). The compound is new but cf. ἐλευθερο-, θρασυ-στομεῖν while for the thought Kannicht (*ad loc.*) compares E. *H. F.* 237: κἄν βραδύς τις ἦ λέγειν.

10. *εὐανδρησία*: adesp. fr. 193 K. *ap.* [Herodian.] *π.σολοικισμού* ed. Nauck, *Append. Lex. Vindob.* p. 298, 11: *ἀντὶ αἰτιατικῆς γενικῆν* “*τιμᾶν Μακεδόνων οὐνεκ’ εὐανδρησίας*”, *ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰτιατικῆ χρήσασθαι* “*Μακεδόνας τιμᾶν*”.

11. *εὐόργως*: The adverb occurs only in a new tragic fragment (*P. Oxy.* 3317.14), attributed to Euripides’ *Antigone* or (with much less probability) to Euripides’ *Antiope*³). The word is included in Collard’s *Supplement to the Allen and Italie Concordance to Euripides* (Groningen 1971). The adjective *εὖ-οργος, ον* (= *εὐόργητος*, “good tempered” *LSJ*⁹) occurs in Sophocles’ *Aichmalotides* fr. 33 a Radt (*εὐόργοις*), but without any reference by the editor to the peculiarity of the compound.

12. *καρπότεξ*: *i. e. μῆν* in Dionysius Trag. fr. 121 Sn. *ap.* [Socr.] ep. 35, 2 Or.: *καρπότεκα* (-τόκον Orelli) . . . *μῆνα, ὅτι καρπός ἐν αὐτῷ γίγνεται*. The common compound is *καρπο-τόκος*, “bearing fruit” (*LSJ*⁹).

13. **κα[τ]ακρεμάς*: adesp. fr. 653.7 K. (= *P. Oxy.* 2454, ed. pr. E. G. Turner, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri* XXVII (1962) 27–32⁴). In A. *Supp.* 795 we read “*κρεμάς- ἄδος*”, fem. adj., “beetling”. For etymology and compounds see H. Frisk, *Griechisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, v. *κρεμάννυμι*.

14. *μεγαλόκλονος*: adesp. fr. *109 d K. *ap.* Clem. Alex. *protr.* 11, 116, 2 (1, 82, 3) Stähli.: *ἀλλὰ σάλπιγξ μὲν ἢ μεγαλόκλονος ἠχήσασα στρατιώτας συνήγαγεν καὶ πόλεμον κατήγγειλεν*. *Μεγαλόκλονος*, probably meaning “much battle-rout”, is one of the rare compounds of the Homeric *κλόνος* (occurring only in lyric passages in tragedy), such as *ἄ-κλονος, πολύ-κλονος* (see P. Chantraine, *Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Grecque* v. *κλόνος*).

15. *νέοπος*: *νεόποις, P. Oxy.* 3216 v. 18 (= adesp. fr. 654.18 K.), ed. pr. M. W. Haslam, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri* XLV (1977) 24–6. Kannicht (*ad loc.*, p. 230) compares for *νε-*, *νέ-ορτος*, “newly arisen”, a Sophoclean word, and for *-οπος*, “*ἄ-οπος: ἄφωνος, ἀόρατος*” as well as “*δύσοπον· δύσφωνον, δυσόρατον*” (in Hsch. α 5674, δ 2628 L. respectively), and explains *νεόποις*: “*nova dicentibus*”.

16. *προσφοραῖος*: Ion Trag. *Φρουροί* fr. 49 a Sn. *ap.* Herodian. fr. 26 Hunger, *Jahrb. Österr. byz. Ges.* 16 (1967) 20.

³) The attribution to the *Antigone* was suggested by the first editor, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri* XLVII (1980) 6–10, and R. Scodel, *ZPE* 46 (1982) 37–42, and that to the *Antiope* by W. Luppe, *ZPE* 42 (1981) 27–30.

⁴) This papyrus text seems to contain a number of new formations: cf. *Glotta, op. cit.*, p. 94 n° 4.

17. *σιδηροδαίκτης: *P. Hibeh* 172 col. IV v. 99 (= adesp. fr. 720 k K.), ed. pr. E. G. Turner, *The Hibeh Papyri* II (1955) 1–7. Turner noted as other possible readings *σιδηροαλίκτης* and (less probably) *σιδηρομίκτης*, *σιδηροπαίκτης*. In view of the terms *σιδηροπέρσης* (or *σιδηροπέρθης*) and *ξενοδαίκτης*, occurring in vv. 93, 96 of the same papyrus, Kannicht's *σιδηροδαίκτης* (active sense "destroying with iron", cf. *ξενοδαίκτης* E. H. F. 391, "the guest-slayer") may be possible.

18. *φαλαγγικός*, ή, όν: Ezechiel *Exagoge* 198 Sn.: *πεζοί μὲν ... καί φαλαγγικοί*. The unique *φαλαγγικός* seems to have the same meaning with *φαλαγγίτης*, denoting "the soldier in a phalanx" (Plb., D. S., D. H.); cf. Chantraine, *op. cit.*, v. *φάλαγξ*.

Ὄρσολοπεῖται (Eschyle, Les Perses, v. 10)

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Au sens premier, les mots de la famille de *ὄρσολόπος* s'appliquent au chien qui attaque sa proie par derrière pour la mordre. Puis ils se divisent en deux groupes sémantiques: d'une part, ils désignent, par la métaphore de la meute, l'acharnement du guerrier à poursuivre l'ennemi; d'autre part, *ὄρσολοπεῖται* (ESCHL., *Pers.*, 10), par la métaphore de la morsure, traduit l'inquiétude du cœur. Le verbe apparenté *ὄρρωδέω* pourrait avoir son second terme bâti sur le thème **ōd-* de *ἔδω*.

Les éditeurs préfèrent cette forme, donnée par le manuscrit *Mediceus*, indirectement confirmée par Hésychius: *ὄρσολοπεῖται διαπολεμεῖται, ταρασσεται*. La forme *ὄρσοπολεῖται* des autres manuscrits s'explique par une faute de prononciation, la transposition des lettres étant favorisée par l'existence de nombreux composés en *-πολος*¹).

Le verbe est dérivé de l'adjectif composé *ὄρσολόπος*, avec l'accent des noms d'agent sur la finale, devenu paroxyton par un effet analogique de la loi de Wheeler. Cet adjectif est fait de *ὄρσος*, attique *ὄρρος*, et d'un second terme apparenté à *λέπω*, "peler, écorcer", *λοπός*, "pelure, peau", *λώπη*, "manteau", etc.

¹) P. Chantraine, *D. E. L. G.*, s. u. *πέλομαι*, pp. 877–878.