2014

Accentuation

Dieter Gunkel

*University of Richmond, dgunkel@richmond.edu*

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.richmond.edu/classicalstudies-faculty-publications

Part of the Indo-European Linguistics and Philology Commons

Recommended Citation

https://scholarship.richmond.edu/classicalstudies-faculty-publications/24

This Post-print Chapter is brought to you for free and open access by the Classical Studies at UR Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Classical Studies Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of UR Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact scholarshiprepository@richmond.edu.
ACCENTUATION

ABSTRACT

The accent marks in modern editions of Ancient Greek texts primarily reflect the accentual system of an educated register of the Koine of the early 2nd c. BCE. In this system, phonological, morphological, and lexical factors conspire to associate a pitch accent with one syllable of each lexical word. The phonology of the language permits limited contrasts in accentual position (λιθοβόλος vs. λιθόβολος = lithobólos vs. lithóbolos) and type (ἰσθμοὶ vs. ἴσθμοὶ = isthmói vs. isthmój); in the latter case, the syllable marked with an acute accent hosts a High tone, and that marked with a circumflex hosts a High-Low falling contour tone. In any given form, the maximum number of phonologically licit accentual contrasts is three. Within the bounds set by the phonology, morphological and lexical factors, e.g. the inherent accentual properties of particular suffixes, further determine the accentuation of a word. Comparison with related Indo-European languages, especially Vedic, shows that the Greek system developed from an earlier system that likely lacked a contrast in accent type but permitted more positional contrasts; Greek accentuation is more dependent on the rhythmic structure of the language.

1. THE NOTATIONAL SYSTEM

The accent marks written in modern editions of Ancient Greek texts derive from a grammatical tradition that most likely began in Alexandria in the early 2nd c. BCE, with Aristophanes of Byzantium, to whom the invention of the written signs is attributed, and his successor as librarian, Aristarchus of Samothrace. Given the important functional role that accent played in the language, conveying accentual information in writing facilitated the difficult task of reading poetic texts written in scriptio continua. For example, the unaccented graphic sequence ἀπονο = apono could represent ἀπʼ ὄνο = apʼ óno: ‘from a donkey’ or ἀπὸ νό = apó nó: ‘from (your) senses’ (cf. Aristoph. Nub. 1273). These lectional signs conveyed the accentuation of the Koine spoken during that period, and to a lesser extent, the accentuation of other dialects; it is possible that the scholars also consulted oral traditions, e.g. rhapsodic performances of the Homeric poems,

1 The apostrophe shows that a word-final short vowel has been elided (deleted), in this case /o/. Here, as often, elision avoids vowel hiatus.

2 I have chosen the (combining macron =) IPA mid tone to convey the “grave” accent, which is an underlying high tone that has been lowered in the (post-lexical =) phrasal phonology. See further below.
to determine the accentuation of forms that were unfamiliar to them. In the 2nd c. CE, Aelius Herodian codified the tradition in περὶ καθολικὴς προσφωδίας = peri kat' olikēs prosōfhdiasas 'On Prosody in General', which served as the basis for later works on accentuation. In the early accented papyri, which date from the 2nd c. BCE onwards, notational conventions vary, as does the frequency with which written accents were applied. The notational system familiar to us, where each accented word is marked with an acute, circumflex, or grave, was first applied in minuscule manuscripts of the 9th c. CE by scribes following the precepts of the same grammatical tradition. The early works on accentuation including Herodian's do not survive as such, but scholia and short treatises based on them provide us with indirect access. On the grammatical tradition, the papyri, and the manuscripts, see Probert 2006:21-52 with refs.

2. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY OF THE GREEK ACCENTUAL SYSTEM

Phonetically, accent may be studied from an articulatory, acoustic, and perceptual standpoint. It is clear that the most salient perceptual correlate of ancient Greek accent — what the Greeks themselves 'heard' — was pitch, at least until the 2nd c. BCE. Within the word, pitch peaked during syllables marked with an acute or grave accent, and it both peaked and fell again during syllables marked with a circumflex. Phonologically, we may say that syllables marked with acute accent hosted a High tone and those marked with a circumflex hosted a High-Low tone, i.e. a falling contour tone. Evidence for the phonetic nature of Greek accent comes from several sources. The words used to refer to 'accent' have to do with musical pitch, e.g. τόνος = tônos refers to the 'tension' and therefore to the perceived pitch of vibrating strings, and the basic meaning of προσφωδία = prosōfhdia: is 'singing along (to music'). The adjectives used to specify the three different types of προσφωδία = prosōfhdia: are ὀξύετα = oksyēta 'high' for acute, βαρεία = bareia 'low' for grave, and ὀξυβάρεια = oksubareia 'high-low' for circumflex. Fragments of non-strophic musical compositions dating from as early as the 3rd c. BCE — the Delphic hymns in particular — provide a richer source of phonetic detail. As in vocal music traditions in a number of languages with contrastive tone (Devine and Stephens 1994:160-171), the fragments display a relatively strict correspondence between the pitch movements of speech and the melody of the music it is set to (Devine and Stephens 1994:172-194; Probert 2006:47-48; West 1992:199). For example, the accented syllable of a word is set no lower than its unaccented syllables, such that the pitch peak of a word corresponds to a local peak in the music. If a syllable bearing a circumflex is set to a two-note melism, the first is usually higher, respecting the falling pitch contour of circumflex accent. The grave accent, a phrasal sandhi variant of the acute, proves to be a lowered version of the acute (Devine and Stephens 1994:180-183), and it is possible to reconstruct the accentual contour of entire words. For example,

3 τόνος = tônos and προσφωδία = prosōfhdia are the source of English tone and prosody.
in a proparoxytone word of five syllables (e.g. ἐκλέγοµενος = eklegómenos), pitch rose steadily over the initial two unaccented syllables, peaked at the accented syllable, then fell steeply over the first post-accentual syllable and less steeply over the final syllable (Devine and Stephens 1994:183-189).

The turning point between the post-accentual fall in pitch and the rise to the following accent coincides with word-boundary, which certainly had a 'demarcative' function, i.e. made word boundaries audible (Allen 1973:246); this may point to a Low word-final boundary tone in the phonological representation (Devine and Stephens 1994:183).5 Statements by grammarians and other ancient scholars provide a further source of information about the phonetic nature of word-level accentuation (Devine and Stephens 1994:171-172; Probert 2003:4-7), and comparison with the accentual systems of related languages, especially Vedic and Balto-Slavic, suggests that in Proto-Indo-European, one syllable of each accented word was realized with high pitch (cf. Olander 2009:53-100 with refs.).

The accentuation of a word is determined by interacting phonological, morphological, and lexical factors. The phonology plays two important roles in this system. First, it places restrictions on which syllables can host an accent and on what type of accent (acute and/or circumflex) can be realized there. The most important of these restrictions, the so-called 'Law of Limitation' [CrossRef], essentially sets the accentable domain of a word, which consists of the final three syllables, if the ultima6 is light, and the final

4 The diagram, based on Devine and Stephens 1994:189, is not included in the encyclopedia entry.
5 In my view, both the word-final grave and the circumflex accent on penultimate syllables are the result of tonal crowding avoidance with this low word- or clitic group-level boundary tone.
6 The term ultima is used in classical linguistics to refer to the word-final syllable, in the same way penult (paenultima) is used to refer to the next-to-last syllable, etc.
two, if it is heavy (Götting 1835:21-28; Steriade 1988:273-275). Note that for the Law of Limitation, a single word-final consonant is weightless; final syllables ending in a short vowel (-V#) and those ending in a short vowel followed by a single consonant (-VC#) both count as light, e.g. βασίλεια = basileia ‘queen’, acc. sg. βασίλειαν = basileian. All other syllable rhymes count as heavy. Within the acceptable domain, an acute accent is phonologically permissible on any syllable (with one systematic exception noted below), but the circumflex accent is subject to further restrictions. It is phonologically licit on final syllables containing a long vowel or diphthong (i.e. final VV-syllables), where an acute is also possible, as reflected by contrasts such as ἵσμοι = istʰ ‘isthes’ (nom.) vs. ἵσμοι = istʰ ‘on the isthmus’ (loc./adv.). The circumflex also occurs on penultimate VV-syllables, where it is in complimentary distribution with the acute according to the so-called ‘sótêra rule’ [CrossRef]: the accent on a penultimate VV-syllable is realized as a circumflex if the word-final syllable contains a short vowel, e.g. σωτῆρα = sōtēra ‘savior’ (acc.), οἶκος = ōikos ‘house’; otherwise, it is realized as an acute, e.g. σωτήρων = sōtēron ‘saviors’ (gen.), οἶκος = ōikos ‘houses’ (dat.). In other words, if the penult is accented, the phonology determines which type of accent is realized there, meaning that phonologically, a contrast in accent type is limited to word-final VV-syllables. Together, these phonological restrictions permit only the five combinations of accent location and type already recognized by the ancient grammarians.

Oxytome (δξύτονος = oksútonos): acute on the ultima, e.g.

- φθαλμοί = opʰalmói ‘eyes’

Perispomenon (περισπώμενος = perispómenos): circumflex on the ultima, e.g.

- φθαλμών = opʰalmôn ‘eyes’ (gen.)

Paroxytone (παροξύτονος = paroksútonos): acute on the penult, e.g.

7 For the purposes of all other weight-sensitive morphophonological processes as well as the quantitative meter, only syllables ending in a short vowel (i.e. only syllables whose rhyme consists of a short vowel alone) count as Light. This motivates the claim that one word-final consonant in ancient Greek is “extrametrical.” Note that the extrametricality may be related to the fact the one word-final consonant is “re-syllabified rightward” phrase-externally where followed by a V-initial word.

8 Many grammars of ancient Greek state that for purposes of accentuation, final syllables containing a long vowel or a diphthong are heavy, and all others are light. This incorrectly entails that final syllables closed by two or more consonants are light.

9 Strictly speaking, the contrast between acute and circumflex (High and High-Low) on accented, long-voweled penultimate syllables is not purely phonological. The morphology plays a role if the final morpheme is oj or aj or ends in aj or aj. See §4 below and the EAGLL entries on the “Law of Limitation” and the “Sótêra Rule.”
This is the author's accepted version of


- σωτήρων = σωτέρων 'saviors' (gen.)

Properispomenon (προπερισπώμενος = properispómenos): circumflex on the penult, e.g.

- σωτῆρα = σωτέρα 'savior' (acc.)

Proparoxytone (προπαροξύτονος = proparoksútonos): acute on the antepenult, e.g.

- ήλιος = ήλιος 'sun'

However, the maximum number of ways any given form may be accented is three, as exemplified by the following nonsense words.

mejduple:re:: mejduple:re; mejduple:re; mejduple:re:
mejduple:ros: mejduple:ros, mejduple:ros, mejduple:ros
mejduploros: mejduploros, mejduploros, mejduploros

3. LEXICON, MORPHOLOGY, PHONOLOGY: RECESSIVE ACCENTUATION

Within the bounds set by the phonology, morphological and lexical factors determine the accentuation of a given word. Thus, Greek accent is only 'free' insofar as the accentuation of a word is not determined by phonological factors alone. This limited freedom is reflected in minimal pairs that differ only in position and/or type of accent, e.g. χήρ = κήρ 'doom' vs. χήρ = κήρ 'heart', λιθοβόλος = λιθοβόλος 'pelting with stones' vs. λιθέβαλος = λιθέβαλος 'pelted with stones'.

If every inflectional form of a word is accented as early (i.e. as far 'left') as permitted by the Law of Limitation, that word is said to exhibit 'recessive accentuation', e.g. ἀνθρώπος = ἀνθρώπος '(hu)man', gen. sg. ἄνθρωπον = ἄνθρωπον, dat. sg. ἄνθρωπῳ = ἄνθρωπῳ, acc. sg. ἄνθρωπον = ἄνθρωπον, etc. In this accentual subtype, we observe the second role of phonology interacting with lexical and morphological factors. Recessive accentuation is both the property of particular lexical items, such as ἀνθρώπος = ἀνθρώπος, and the property of entire morphologically circumscribed classes of words, such as finite verbs, 3rd declension neuter nouns, and most types of compounds, including those whose first member is a governing preposition or verb (Kiparsky 2003; Vendryes 1945:189-196), e.g. φιλ(ο)-X = φιλό(ο)-X 'X-loving' compounds such as φιλοίνος = φιλοίνος 'wine-loving', φιλόσοφος = φιλόσοφος 'wisdom-loving', φιλόπαις = φιλόπαις 'boy-loving', φιλότυξ = φιλότυξ 'quail-loving', φιλοσφήλιγξ = φιλοσφήλιγξ 'cave-loving', etc. In short, lexical and/or
morphological features determine whether a word is recessively accented; the phonology determines the
acceptable domain and locates the accent 'leftmost' in that domain.

A number of facts suggest that recessive accentuation was the unmarked or default type of
accentuation in the language (cf. Probert 2006:128-144): among accented words, recessive accentuation is
more frequent than non-recessive accentuation by both type and token; comparison with Vedic and
Germanic points to a tendency within the history of Greek to innovate recessive accentuation in inherited
lexical items, e.g. páros 'formerly' vs. Vedic purás 'before' < PIE *pṛh.ās or *pṛh.ēs; entire morphological
classes of words (noted above) are recessively accented in Greek, but no such class is associated with a non-
recessive type of accentuation; finally, in Lesbian, recessive accentuation was generalized to virtually all
accented words, arguably due to an extreme form of the tendency just noted."

A central question regarding the Law of Limitation and recessive accentuation is whether the
acceptable domain is related to the rhythmic phonology of the language in general (cf. Devine & Stephens
1994:154). In other words, can the acceptable domain be equated with a rhythmic/prosodic constituent that
is also reflected in meter, word formation, and other (morpho)phonological processes? Building on Steriade
1988, recent studies suggest that the accentual domain is — or is aligned with — a unit of rhythmic
organization known as a foot (cf. Probert 2010 with refs.). The span between the accent (´) and word-end (#)
consists of two light syllables (LL), e.g. εὑρήµατα# = heuré:mata#, a heavy syllable (H), e.g. εὑρηµάτων#
heurēːmáton#, or a heavy-light sequence (HL), e.g. εὑρῆµα = héureːma# — in other words, `LL# or `H(L)#. This span has been equated with a word-final quantity-insensitive trochaic foot (Sauzet 1989) and a
quantity-sensitive one (Golston 1990). The latter, a bimoraic rhythmic unit consisting of either two light
syllables (LL) or one heavy syllable (H) may also be reflected in word formation (Gunkel 2011)," meter
(Golston & Riad 2000; 2005; Gunkel 2010:43-75), and constraints on minimal word size, alias word minima,
in the language (Devine and Stephens 1994:93; Golston 1991). On that analysis, in recessively accented
words, the beginning of the post-accentual fall in pitch (´) is aligned with the first mora of the word-final
foot, e.g. εὑρή(µάτα) = heurēz(māta) and — representing the bimoraic long vowel ω = ɔ as oo = ɔɔ —

"Proto-Indo-European may well have have a leftmost default accent for underlyingly unaccented as well as morphologically
deaccented words (cf. Kiparsky 2010, Yates 2015). The domain for accentuation in PIE appears to have been the word. A number
of IE branches did not change the domain (much), but did generalize leftmost/initial accentuation (more or less). These include
Germanic, Italic, and Tocharian.

"Gunkel 2011 argues that a change in word formation introduces a (lexically and morphologically restricted) form of Trochaic
Shortening into the language. According to mosts phonologists, Trochaic Shortening is a process that optimizes moraic trochees
at the end of the word. Trochaic Shortening in Greek thus provides additional evidence for right-aligned moraic trochees in the
language.
This is the author's accepted version of


4. FURTHER MORPHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Morphological features also condition the phonological status of the word-final diphthongs -οι and -αι = -οι and -αι in the accentual system. For both the Law of Limitation and the sōtēra rule, word-final -οι and -αι = -οι and -αι have the status of a light word-final syllable rhyme consisting of a short vowel plus a consonant (-VC#). This is apparent in recessively accented paradigms where, for example, nom. pl. φιλόσοφοι = pʰ'ilósopʰ'oi 'philosophers', βασιλείας βασιλείας 'queens', and 2sg. aor. impt. mid. παίδευσαι = páideúsai 'educate' are paroxytone like nom. sg. φιλόσοφος = pʰ'ilósopʰ's, acc. sg. βασιλείαν = basileían, and 2sg. aor. impt. act. παίδευσον = páideuson, which end in -VC#. It is also apparent in forms where the sōtēra rule applies. For example, nom. pl. οἰκία = οίκοι 'houses', γαῖα = γαῖαι 'lands', and aor. inf. act. παίδευσαί = páideúsai are properismonen like nom. sg. οἶκος = οίκος 'house', acc. sg. γαῖαν = γαῖαν 'land', and neut. nom./acc./voc. sg. aor. act. pτκλεύσαν = pайдεusan, which end in -VC#. The inflectional endings -οι and -αι = -οι and -αι of the 3sg. present and aorist optative active and the locative singular — or adverbial locative — ending -αι = -οι pose morphologically conditioned exceptions. Like all other word-final long vowels and diphthongs, they have the status of heavy -VV# rhymes in the accentual system. This is likewise reflected in recessive paradigms where, for example, 3sg. pres. and aor. opt. act. παίδευσι = páidéüsij and παίδευσαί páideúsai are paroxytone like παίδευσσ = páideūs: 'I am educating', and where the sōtēra rule fails to apply: loc. sg. οἰκία = οίκοι 'at home' is paroxytone like dat. sg. οἶκοι = οίκοι. There is no evidence that this morphologically conditioned phonological distinction between diphthongs existed outside the system of accentuation (Probert 2012).

The distribution of acute and circumflex accent on word-final syllables that are phonologically 'free' to host either accent is conditioned by morphological features as well. Specifically, the distribution appears to be based on case: nominative and accusative forms bear acute accent, genitive and dative forms bear circumflex accent, e.g. 1st declension nom. and acc. sg. φορά = pʰorá: 'carrying, bearing; load, burden', φοράν = pʰorán, pl. φοράι = pʰoráj, φοράς = pʰorás vs. gen. and dat. sg. φοράς = pʰorás, φορά = pʰoráj, pl. φοράν = pʰorán, φοράς = pʰorás.

Morphemes themselves have accentual properties (Kiparsky 1973, 2010, forthcoming; Probert 2006:145-148; Steriade 1988). Descriptively, there are four types in Ancient Greek. First, there are inherently accented morphemes such as the stem ἄγρο- = ἀγρό- 'agró- of ἄγρος = agrós 'country' and the suffixes -άδ = -άδ- and -ικό- = -ικό- of words such as gen. sg. phugádos 'exile', manikós 'mad'. The last inherently accented
morpheme imposes its accent on the entire derivative, e.g. φυγάδ-ικό- → φυγαδικός = pʰugádi-kó- 'of/for exile' (not **φυγαδικός = **pʰugádkos). Most inherently accented morphemes are stems or derivational suffixes such as the -ε- = -e- used to form nouns of occupational/ethnic appurtenance and agent nouns, e.g. χαλκεύς = kʰalkéus 'bronzesmith' (derived from χαλκός = kʰalkós 'bronze'), Εὐβοιεύς = εὐβοιέμει 'Euboian' (from Ἐὐβοια = ἐβοια 'Euboia'), στιγεύς = stigéús 'tattooer' (from στιξω = stízō: 'I tattoo'), the -μό- = -mó- used to form deverbal nouns, e.g. βιασμός = biasmós 'violence' (from βιάζω = biázdō: 'I (use) force'), ὀπλισμός = hoplismós 'arming' (from ὀπλίζω = hoplídza: 'I arm'), and the -τέο- = -téo- used to form deontic verbal adjectives, e.g. γραπτεύς = graptéos 'to be written' (from γράφω = grápʰo: 'I write').

Inherently unaccented suffixes that induce recessive accentuation regardless of the accentual properties of the base form. Most inflectional endings of this type, e.g. the gen., dat., and acc. sg. endings -ος, -i, and -α = -os, -i, and -a, of φυγάδος, φυγάδα = pʰugádos, pʰugádi, pʰugáda, and the nom., gen., dat., and acc. endings of φυγάδες, φυγάδων, φυγάσι(n), and φυγάσις = pʰugádes, pʰugádon, pʰugási(n), and pʰugádas. The suffix -θει(n) = -θi(e)n that is used to form ablative adverbs also has these properties; compare ἄγρόθει(n) = agróti(e)n 'from the country' (from ἄγρος = agrós) with ἄλλοθει(n) = álloti(e)n 'from another place' (from ἄλλος = állos 'other'). Fourth, there are inherently unaccented suffixes that induce recessive accentuation regardless of the accentual properties of the base. The suffix -(j)iα has those properties,51 e.g. ἄληθεια = aleitʰi(a) 'truth' (from ἄληθής = aleitʰi 'true'), βασιλεία = basileía 'queen' (from βασιλεύς = basiléus 'king').

---

51 The first vowel was originally the stem-final vowel; it didn't belong to the inflectional ending.

52 The jod (j), which was lost in most phonological contexts between the Mycenaean period and the earliest alphabetic attestations of the language, still has various synchronic reflexes, e.g. the conversion of a stem-final t- to -s- in Ionic and to -t- in Attic, as in the word for honey-bee (and the source of the proper name), Ionic μέλισσα, Attic μέλισσα, both of which derive from *melit-ja (the synchronic stem of the word for 'honey' is μελιτ- = melit-). It is not immediately obvious how to capture this in the synchronic underlying form. I have opted for (j)α.
Examining linguistic developments within the history of Greek and comparison with related languages, especially Vedic, allows us to reconstruct the development of the Greek accentual system. Perhaps the most important trend in the diachronic development of the Greek accentual system involves a trajectory from a relatively 'free' accent system, where accent was primarily morphologically determined and phonology played a minor role — like the Vedic system — to a less free, more phonologically constrained system. Specific developments along this trajectory are the Law of Limitation and several prehistoric and historic leftward accent shifts which also display sensitivity to the distribution of syllable weight, such as Wheeler's Law [CrossRef] and Vendryes's Law, which affected Attic only. The development of the Law of Limitation in Proto- or Common Greek was likely facilitated by the fact that the inherited morphological accent very often happened to 'obey' the Law of Limitation before it arose (Probert 2012). For example, language learners could analyse forms such as pʰérō, pʰéreis, pʰérei, pʰéromes/n, pʰérete, pʰéronti, etc. either as being morphologically accented on the verbal root pʰér ‘carry’, or phonologically accented such that the accent was aligned with a rhythmic constituent such as the word-final foot mentioned above, i.e. pʰér(rōo), pʰér(ète), etc. An analysis of the latter sort — likely facilitated by changes in rhythmic organization and/or its phonetic expression — produced the Law of Limitation.

In the wake of the accent shifts, speakers made sense of new weight-sensitive accentual differences within the same word-formation type by innovating morphophonological rules for accent placement. For example, Wheeler’s Law produced alternations such as ψύχο-πομπός = psukʰ-o-pompós ‘soul-escort’ vs. πατρο-κτόνος = patro-kτόνος ‘father-killing’ in a compound type which was originally oxytone, to judge by Vedic, e.g. hasta-grābhāh ‘hand-grasping’, bhuvana-cyavāh ‘world-shaking’. Speakers innovated the following rule for the formation of these compounds: if the penult is light, accent it (τευχο-φόρος = teukʰ-es-pʰόros, τευχο-φόρος = teukʰ-o-pʰόros ‘armor-wearing’); otherwise, accent the ultima (ψύχο-πομπός = psukʰ-o-pompós). Neuter diminutives in -ιν = -ion reflect a comparable rule: they are usually paroxytone if the antepenult is heavy and proparoxytone if it is light (Vendryes 1945:166), e.g. ἰνερίον = iʰ-en’rion ‘little beast’ vs. θύριον = ἡθύrion ‘little door’.

The Proto-Greek innovation of circumflex accentuation offset this trend slightly, insofar as it introduced a new kind of accentual freedom — the contrast between acute and circumflex — that survived in word-final VV-syllables, e.g. gen. sg. φοράς = pʰorάς vs. nom. pl. φοράς = pʰorάς. The circumflex in such forms, and likely in Greek in general (Jasanoff 2004), arose via the contraction of an accented vowel with a following unaccented vowel over which the pitch fell again, e.g. gen. sg. (PIE *bʰoréh,es >) *pʰorása > pʰorása = φοράς, dat. sg. (PIE *bʰoréh,ei >) *pʰoráaj > pʰoráij = φοράς, gen. pl. (PIE *sth₂-tōh₂-o(ː)m > *statóō(ː)m > stat₂n = στατόν ‘placed, standing’; compare the Rigvedic and Avestan metrical evidence for uncontracted genitive plural forms in *-ām (cf. Kümmel forthcoming). Speakers apparently found morphological case to
be the best predictor of accent type, with the result that circumflex accentuation was analogically extended to forms that originally had acute accentuation, e.g. PIE dat. sg. *sth₂tòːiː > statòːiː = στατῷ.¹⁴

Regarding the accentual properties of morphemes, Vedic has correlates for the four Greek types sketched out above, as well as a fifth type of underlyingly accented morpheme that either imposes its accent on the derivative (cf. Greek -ικό- = -ikό-) or adopts the accent of the base (cf. Greek -θε(ν) = - throne), which is unaccented), depending on the accentual properties of the base (cf. 'recessive accented' morphemes in Kiparsky 2010, forthcoming, with refs.). The Vedic suffix -(m)ānā-, the cognate of the Greek medio-passive participial suffix -meno-, has those properties. Compare suffix-accented śaśamānāḥ 'having labored' with root-accented yājamanāḥ 'sacrificing'. Which language innovated in this case is a subject for future investigation.

The complex interplay of phonological, morphological, and lexical factors, the robust attestation of the language, and a tradition of scholarship on the subject that has its roots in the 2nd c. BCE make Ancient Greek accentuation a unique subject for constructing and testing linguistic theories as well as for reconstructing the accentual system of Proto-Indo-European.

REFERENCES


¹⁴ This generalization remained active in the grammar and overrode the phonologically regular vowel contraction products in nominative and accusative forms that arose after the loss of intervocalic s and r, e.g. *pejṭʰόja > *pejṭʰόa > pejṭʰoː = πείθω 'persuasion' (fem. acc.).
This is the author's accepted version of


Gunkel, D. 2011. "The emergence of foot structure as a factor in the formation of Greek verbal nouns in -\(\mu\alpha(\tau)-\)", Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft 65:77-103.


Kümmel, M. Forthcoming. "Der Genitiv Plural im Indoiranischen", IF.


