



Les Cahiers du dictionnaire

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Langues et cultures de la Méditerranée
dans le dictionnaire

Sous la direction de Giovanni Dotoli, Zosi Zografidou
et Celeste Boccuzzi

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LEXICOGRAPHICAL PROJECT “D.I-A.L.G.”

THE GREEK LEXICOGRAPHY UP-TO-DATE

The vocabulary of a language reflects the way in which the linguistic community that uses this language realises, interprets and defines the world. The scientific record of the vocabulary used by a linguistic community in dictionaries, constitutes therefore, an important documentation and necessity. This is particularly important for a language such as Greek, which has a rich history since the first written sources date back to 1200 BC. Different dictionaries have been developed for each of the periods of the Greek language. For the ancient period of the Greek language there is the popular *Greek-English Lexicon* with Revised Supplement¹, whose radically revised 8th edition was completed in 1897, while the fully revised version was completed by Jones in 1996. In 2013 we had the Greek version of the dictionary Montanari² for the ancient Greek language. The dictionaries for the medieval Greek period of Lampe³, Sophocles⁴, Du Cange⁵, Kriaras⁶, Trapp⁷ refer to different

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- 1 H. G. Liddel, and Scott, R., *Greek-English Lexicon* with Revised Supplement, Oxford, 1925-1940, 1996. From now LSJ.
 - 2 Franco Montanari, con la collaborazione di Ivan Garofalo e Daniela Manetti, fondato su un progetto di Nino Marinone, *Vocabolario della lingua greca*, Torino, Loescher, 2013.
 - 3 G. W. H. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, Oxford, 1961-1968. From now PGL.
 - 4 E. A. Sophocles, *Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*, Cambridge, Mass., 1870. From now S.
 - 5 Du Cange, C. Dufresne Sieur, *Glossarium ad scriptores mediae et infimae Graecitatis*, Lyons, 1688.
 - 6 E. Kriaras, (continued 2006 by I. Kazazes and others), *Λεξικό της Ελληνικής Μεσαιωνικής Δημόδους Γραμματείας 1100-1669*, Thessaloniki, 1969.
 - 7 E. Trapp, and others, *Lexikon zur byzantinischen Graecität*, Vienna, 1994-. From now LBG.

time periods and aspects of the Greek language and a significant effort is needed in order to obtain a single dictionary of the medieval Greek. On the other hand, the modern Greek lexicography has offered high-quality dictionaries, such as the *Modern Greek Dictionary*¹, *Dictionary of the Greek Language*² and the *Dictionary of Modern Greek*³. As a result there is not a diachronic dictionary to record the changes in the meaning and form of words from ancient times until today. *The dictionary of Μέγα Λεξικόν ὅλης τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης*⁴ is an attempt to present a diachronic Dictionary as it is mainly based on *Μέγα λεξικόν της ελληνικῆς γλώσσης*⁵ with new data referring to the later years. However, as the *Μέγα Λεξικόν ὅλης τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης* is a printed dictionary, it has inevitably become obsolete. *The Historical Dictionary of the Academy of Athens*⁶ was an ambitious project that attempted to fill the gap. It started in 1908, when the father of Greek linguistics George Chatzidakis, took the initiative and suggested that the government of Eleftherios Venizelos introduce a Committee which would compose a dictionary for the whole of the Greek language – ancient, medieval and modern. “The publication of this dictionary was intended to take place 13 years later, in 1921, so that it would start with the festive celebration of the centenary of national regeneration, ie. 100 years since the Revolution of 1821⁷”. So far it has issued five Volumes⁸ and remains an unfinished project, while at times there have been a number of scientific-methodological issues related to its syntax⁹. Accordingly, up

1. Ἰνστιτούτο Νεοελληνικῶν Σπουδῶν [Ἰδρυμα Μανόλη Τριανταφυλλίδη], *Λεξικό της Κοινῆς Νεοελληνικῆς*, Thessaloniki 1998. From now LKN.

2. G. Babiniotis, *Λεξικό της Νέας Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσας*, Κέντρο Λεξικολογίας, Athens, 2012. From now B.

3. E. Kriaras, *Λεξικό της Σύγχρονης Δημοτικῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσας*, Εκδοτική Αθηνῶν, 1995.

4. D. Demetrakos, *Μέγα Λεξικόν ὅλης τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης*, Athens 1936 (ανατ. 1964). From now D.

5. H. G. Liddel, and R. Scott, *Μέγα λεξικόν της ελληνικῆς γλώσσης*, εκδ. Σιδέρης, Αθήνα, 1949 (transl. from Ξ. Μόσχου). From now LSK.

6. *Ἱστορικόν Λεξικόν της Νέας Ἑλληνικῆς της τε Κοινῆς Ομιλουμένης και των Ἰδιωμάτων*, Vol. Α'-Ε', Academy of Athens, 1933-1989.

7. G. Babiniotis, *Τα λεξικά της Νέας Ἑλληνικῆς*, στην Εισαγωγή του *Λεξικού της Νέας Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσας*, Κέντρο Λεξικολογίας, Athens, 2012. p. 48.

8. The Dictionary have reached until the entry *δαχτυλωτός*.

9. X. Charalampakis, *Το Ἱστορικό Λεξικό Academy of Athens*, I. N. Καζάκης (επιμ.) Πρακτικά διεθνούς ημερίδας του Κέντρου Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσας με θέμα : Η Λεξικογραφία της αρχαίας, μεσαιωνικῆς και νέας ελληνικῆς γραμματείας, 2003, p. 97-109.

to date there is no single dictionary of Diachronic Greek Language that captures all periods of Greek language (ancient, medieval and modern) and is validated and harmonized in line with the latest developments of lexicographical research.

THE PROBLEM

As it is widely known, the compilation of a Diachronic Lexicon of Greek is actually an endless project (just like the editing of a Greek text). Almost in every byzantine text (or text of the late antiquity) even among those already critically edited, words remain to be discovered; that is words which either have not been registered at all yet, or which have an unregistered meaning, words which appear in a new grammatical form or within a new syntax (see below the examples). It is also well known that every *index verborum* or *index graecitatis* supplies new lexicographical material, and such material can also be found in numerous or major publications. Besides, many isolated lexicographical observations remain unpublished, therefore unknown. Collecting such information systematically may in the best case, and only after a long time, lead to the compilation of a new Volume supplementary to the existing Lexica. This is not exactly useless, but rather very inconvenient for the user. Even worse, this new Volume itself is bound to be "old" and obsolete from the very first moment of its publication. The vanity of such an effort could be observed in the case of the Supplement of LSJ: After the user has read for example the entry ἄβολαία in LSJ (where only one instance of the word is given), he/she is encountered in the Supplement with the statement: « delete the entry ». According to TLG¹ the entry ἄβολαία doesn't exist.

We all know that in research the use of one dictionary is not enough. Similar requirements can also occur to the reader of any text. So the issue has practical dimensions, because we don't know in which dictionary we must search, if this dictionary is available in the market,

¹ H. Estienne, *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, 1572. New edition L. Hase and G. Dindorf, 1831-1865. From now ThGL.

and frequently the reader find themselves in a dead end because some copies are sold out. In these situations, the reader wishes there was an application which could provide all the necessary dictionaries on his computer, and of course, why not? –corrected and augmented. But even in this case, it is not certain that the reader would find any word, type, meaning, or that the available « interpretation » would always be satisfactory. These problems would be solved if the experience of each reader/researcher, and his observations could be incorporated « automatically » in a hyper-dictionary and, therefore, all the experiences could be available to all other users of the hyper-dictionary in the world.

PURPOSE-METHODOLOGY-WEB DESIGN

The « Diachronic Interactive Lexicon of Greek » aims to solve the problems presented above. In particular the purpose of this suggestion is to set the scientific foundations for the compilation of the “Diachronic Interactive Lexicon of Greek” which will record the vocabulary of the Greek language from the ancient times through today. The aim of project is i) to determine and describe the microstructure and macrostructure of the Diachronic Interactive Dictionary of Greek (DIAL-G) which, when compiled, will be an online interactive diachronic dictionary including meanings of words from ancient Greek to Standard Modern Greek, ii) to design and implement the web based platform which will host the dictionary together with the different applications available for the editor and the user iii) to digitize all the Greek dictionaries of all times (initially those not copyrighted). The dictionary will be available online and is intended for both the non-expert public (that is interested in the language and history) and also researchers, scholars, linguists and other scientists. It is interactive, not only in the sense of presence on the Internet, but also thanks to which will exist for users to submit lexicographical articles or supplement existing articles according to predetermined specifications which will also be available.

In this study the following procedure will be followed. There will be a detailed inventory and review of international and Greek

bibliography in order to obtain the scientific criteria to be followed for the preparation of macrostructure and microstructure of entries: Specifically, after the review of the bibliography the type of information to be included in the entries will be clearly defined and the method will be incorporated and displayed to the user (voice recording, reasoned spelling options in the presentation of the entry, interpretation, morphological, and etymological information). The original limmatologio will result from the limmatologio consolidation of the following dictionaries: LSJ, PGL, S, LBG, D, ThGL¹, LKN, B. The limmatologio will be in the form of an electronic database that will include the index provided and will set out the referral entries to avoid any duplicate entries. Homonyms criteria will be used to separate polysemy of homonym entries. For the etymologies in this initial phase the following dictionaries will be used: LSJ, Etymological Dictionary of Modern Greek². Gradually etymology will be based in other lexical sources. The entries of the Common Modern Greek will be tested for their frequency according to the Corpus of Greek Texts³ and the Diachronic Corpus of Greek 20th century⁴. Interestingly, the processing of each entry will not be dependent on the progress of work of the Dictionary, ie. Whether the editing has reached the particular section or not.

In the design of the electronic platform, the establishment of the lexicographical database will be electronic with the use of a web application, which will be designed and developed from the outset, according to the needs of the project. The development of the application will be using Java technologies, GWT, JavaScript and jQuery, to create a friendly environment for editing and viewing of lexicographical information, while providing the ability and quick search. Saving the lexicographical information will be in a database using the MySQL software, while it will also provide information using the standard XML (Extensible Markup Language).

1 H. Estienne, *Thesaurus Graecae Linguae*, 1572. New edition L. Hase and G. Dindorf 1831-1865. From now ThGL

2 N. Andriotes, *Ετυμολογικό Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής*, Thessaloniki, 1988.

3 D. Goutsos, *The Corpus of Greek Texts: A reference corpus for Modern Greek*, *Corpora* 5 (1), 29-44, 2010.

4 D. Goutsos, *Diachronic corpus of Greek of the 20th century*, Research program, 2012-2015.

The ultimate goal of the project is to establish a work program with a clearly defined feasible and realistic timetable for the Diachronic Interactive Lexicon of Greek.

THE DIALOG TODAY

The application is hosted on the website: <http://dialg.helit.duth.gr/>
There is the possibility of a free registration to use the application.
A Database has been created with over 1,500,000 verbal types of Greek Language.

There has been a guide for the entries of the thirty dictionaries which are registered in the database.

Has been completed the digitization of the Dictionary Sophocles and the Dictionary of Koumanoudis¹ while underway is the digitization of the Dictionary of Demetrakos and the Dictionary of Stamatakos.

There is the possibility of interactivity of the user/researcher with the implementation of the Dictionary via comments/posts.

Abbreviation lists are created for each dictionary individually.

There is the possibility to view statistics on the progress of digitization of dictionaries.

EXAMPLES

We have categorized all the examples in groups and we present them from the research of Mr. Papagiannis Grigorios², who is the project

1 S. Koumanoudes, *Συναγωγή λέξεων άθησαυρίστων έν τοίς έλληνικοίς λεξικοίς*, Athens, 1883. From now K.

2 Grigorios Papagiannis, *Philoprodromica*, Wiener Byzantinische Studien, Band XXIX, Wien 2012. I refer only to the passages of poems. In the end of the book there is an index for all words. The exact references to Th. Prodr. see G. Papagiannis, *Philoprodromica Wiener Byzantinische Studien, Band XXIX, Wien 2012* with the help of *index verborum*.

director of DIALG, demonstrating the usefulness and originality of the project to the modern researcher:

DIALG enables to create new entries or correct the entries about:

- A. Words are not included in dictionaries, although they have been seen in publications of critically editions texts: ἐθνεσιφόντης, εὐρύτραφος (the previous reading of the manuscript ἐρίταφος is inaccurate and the entry ἐρίταφος should be deleted), προχρηστηριάζω (instead προχρηστηριάω, which incorrectly stated in the index verborum), συνεπιφυσ(σ)άω, χαρισματοδότης. On the other hand, the entries ἐποικουρέω and παραεθλεύω should be deleted from the LBG, as they are not existent.
- B. Words are known but with a new meaning, as it is clear from the body text, and since haven't be appeared in dictionaries: ἄνθη, ἦ = „the radiance“, δορυφορέω = φορέω/φέρω δόρυ, ἔάω + infinitive = „stop to...“, ἐκκαίνυμαι: the interpretation in LBG should be corrected by „win“ to „sever“, κροτέω (πόλεμον) = συγκροτέω (πόλεμον), λείπω + infinitive = „stop to ...“, λιγαίνω = glorify.
- C. Words with a new grammatical type, e.g.: ἀμφιβίη in the entry ἀμφιβίος, ἀνατέτροπα (instead ἀνατέτραμμα) in the entry ἀνατρέπω, ἀνικητότερος in the entry ἀνικητος, ἀντλησαμένη (passive transitive past tense of the verb ἀντλῶ). Infinitive of past tense ὀκλονέσαι, instead κλονῆσαι (κλονέω). The types λιγήνεται and λιγήνατο in the entry λιγαίνω. The comparative form πομπικώτερος. The forms: Ῥωμάιος and Ῥωμαῖη, τετραφώς (instead τετροφώς), ὑπενδύ(ν)ω, ὑπεδμησάμην, ὑπεκλινάμην, ὠκεανείη (instead ὠκεάνειος).
- D. Words with spelling novelties (either for the sake of the measure, or new Byzantine habits). e.g.: ἄθλος, ἄτος, κύδος, λάες, μύθος, νεάνις, ὀπλίται, παιάνας, πίπτε, φίτυς, ἄμποτις (instead ἄμπωτις), ἀναθήλλησις (instead ἀναθήλησις), πατρογεννής (m. gr.), ἦ μεσίτις.
- E. Words with new syntax: ἀντιάζω with μετὰ + acc., λείπω with inf., πεινῶ (ut verbum causativum = „κάνω κάποιον να πεινάει“), περιτρομέω (transitive with dynamic infinitive),

προσβλέπω (with acc. + predicate of object), σταλάω/σταλάζω/σταλάττω (τινι τινά = „με κάτι κάποιον“, may with the meaning „ραντίζω“), τέμνω (intransitive, with the meaning „τέμνομαι“): only ThGL (see in modern Greek the verb σπάζω), ὑπερφρονέω (with Genitive = „περιφρονώ“): στον D translates incorrectly „κρίνω μετ’ ἐπιπολαιότητος“!). ὑπεκλινάμην (transitive).

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the value of DIALG is more than obvious and will have the following features:

- a. A dictionary accessible from your computer, tablet or mobile phone.
- b. A Dictionary-guide for all Greek dictionaries.
- c. A Dictionary connected with corpora of texts.
- d. A dictionary which will allow the publication of any lexical observations.

Such an ambitious idea could not and will not be accomplished by one or two people. For this reason we have set up a team at the Department of Greek in the Democritus University of Thrace, consisting of professors, postgraduate and undergraduate students. We have also collaborated with professors and students at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Of course, we are open to advice and partnerships.

Nikolaos SIKLAFIDIS
Democritus University of Thrace

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