Second Pavia International Summer School for Indo-European Linguistics

Università di Pavia
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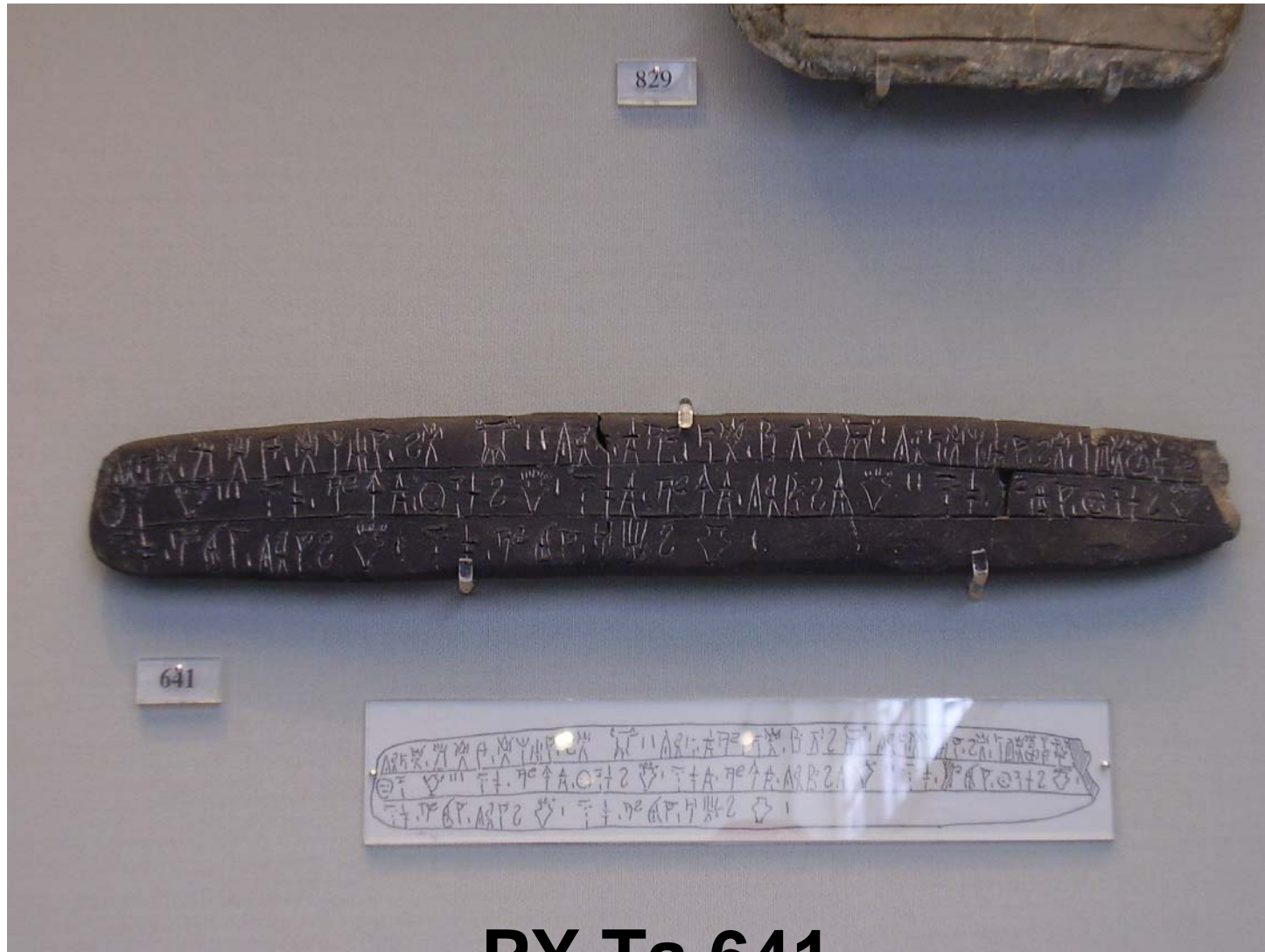## Mycenaean

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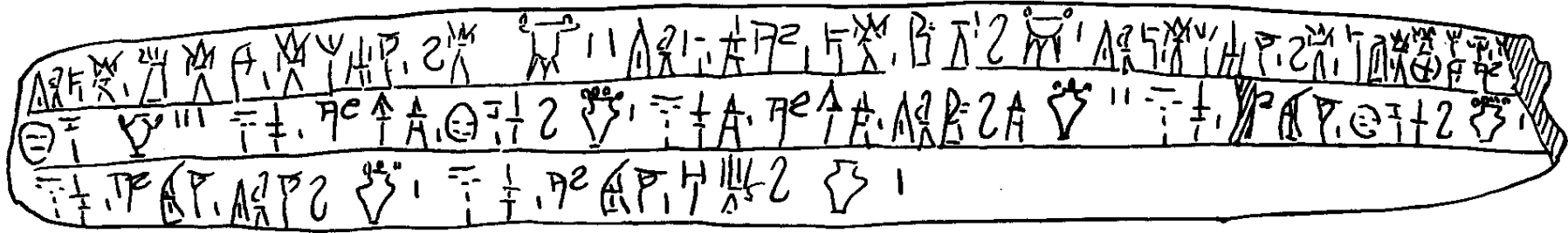
Introduction

Introduction

- Greek dialect spoken in Crete and continental Greece between the 15th and the 12th c. BC

- Decipherment of the writing: Michael Ventris 1952

- M. Ventris & J. Chadwick: *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*, 1953

Confirmation of the decipherment

**PY Ta 641**

Confirmation of the decipherment

Ta 641

PY Ta 641

.1 ⎰ a   , ke-re-a₂ , *201ⱽᴬˢ[¹²

  ⎱ ti-ri-po-de , a₃-ke-u , ke-re-si-jo , we-ke *201ⱽᴬˢ 2 ti-ri-po , e-me , po-de , o-wo-we

      *201ⱽᴬˢ ti-ri-po , ke-re-si-jo , we-ke , a-pu , ke-ka-u-me-ṇọ[

.2 qe-to *203ⱽᴬˢ 3 di-pa , me-zo-e , qe-to-ro-we *202ⱽᴬˢ 1 di-pa-e , me-zo-e ti-ri-o-we-e

      *202ⱽᴬˢ 2 di-pa , me-wi-jo , qe-to-ro-we *202ⱽᴬˢ 1 [

.3 di-pa , me-wi-jo , ti-ri-jo-we *202ⱽᴬˢ 1 di-pa , me-wi-jo , a-no-we *202ⱽᴬˢ 1

PY Ta 641

A failure at deciphering Lineal B
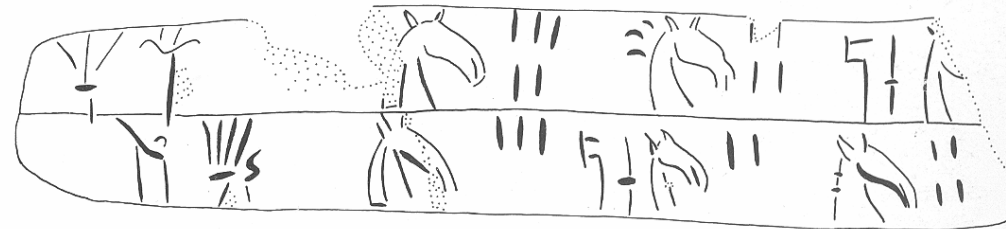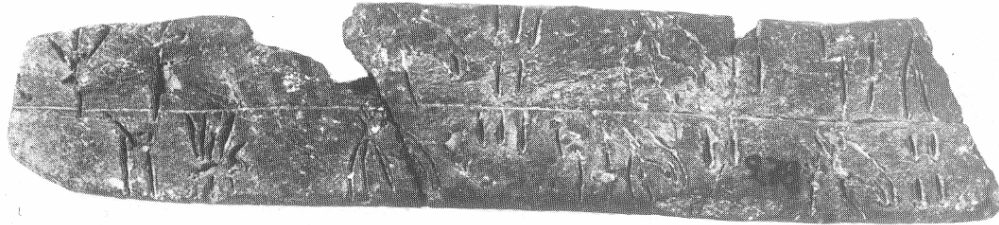
KN Ca 895 + *fr.*

.1   i-qo   EQU^f 5   EQU^m 4   po-ro   EQU[

.2   o-no   EQU^f 3   po-ro   EQU   2   EQU^m 4   [

KN Ca 895

The Aegean in the Bronze Age

Greece in the Bronze Age. Three distinctive civilizations—Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean—developed around the Aegean Sea in the third and second millennia B.C.E.

Extant documents in Mycenaean: Knossos

• About 3000 tablets from the Knossos Palace in Crete

• Three phases (Driessen 1990).
  • Room of the chariots: 1425-1385
  • Room of the bases of the columns
  • Final destruction of the palace: 1300-1200

Extant documents in Mycenaean: Pylos

- About 1200 tablets from the "Palace of Nestor" in Pylos (today Epano Englianós)

- Tablets dating from the phase of destruction of the palace (about 1200 BC)

Extant documents in Mycenaean: Thebes

- About 400 inscriptions and fragments

- The most important recent finding: about 200 tablets published by Aravantinos, Godart & Sacconi

- Tablets dating from 1350-1300 (the oldest in continental Greece)

Extant documents in Mycenaean: other centers

- Mycene

- Tyrins

- Khania

- Iklaina (Messenia)

The Mycenaean palatial documents

• Besides its political and religious activities, the Mycenaean, the Mycenaean palaces were important ecomomic and administrative centers

•The Mycenaean tablets are directly linked to the control and organization of Mycenaean economy (production, storage, taxation…)

The Mycenaean palatial documents

• Lineal B tablets were written on clay and they were not baked but dried on the sun

• They must have been provisional records intended to be valid for one "fiscal year"

• Maybe there were other kinds of documents for longer term information storage (cf. *dip^{h}t^{h}eraloip^{h}ós* 'school master', lit. 'leather annointer' in Cyprus)

The Mycenaean palatial documents

• Lineal B tablets were intended to be read in the same place where they had been written, probably by the same person who had written them (or a close coworker)

• They were intended for "private" use and could be sketchy, just like a kind of reminder

• What really mattered to the "scribes" were the quantities and the goods refered to

Shape of the documents

Preparation of the tablet

Direction of writing
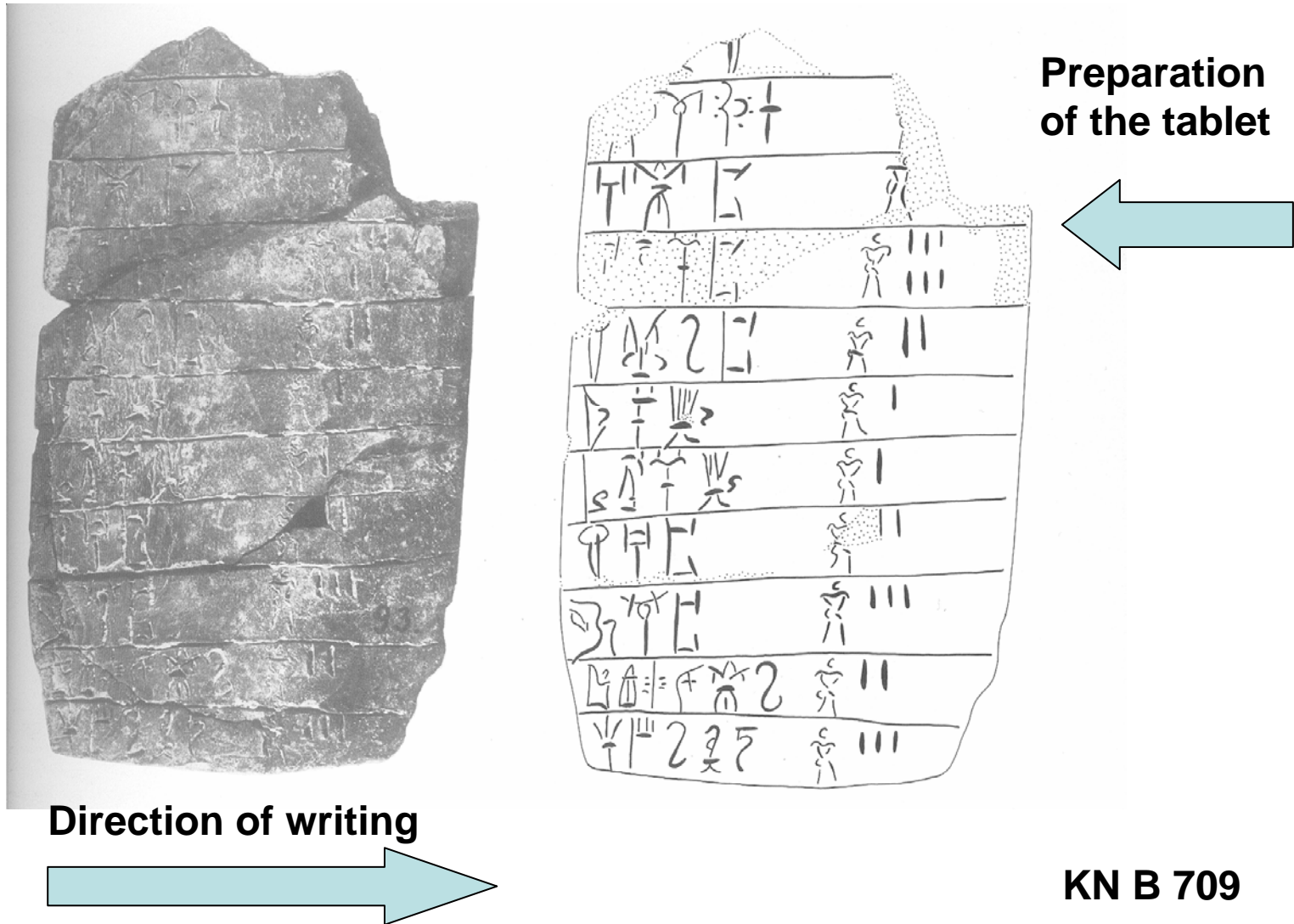
KN B 709

Shape of the documents

PY Oe 106

Main types of documents

Palm leave format   KN Ga 676

Main types of documents
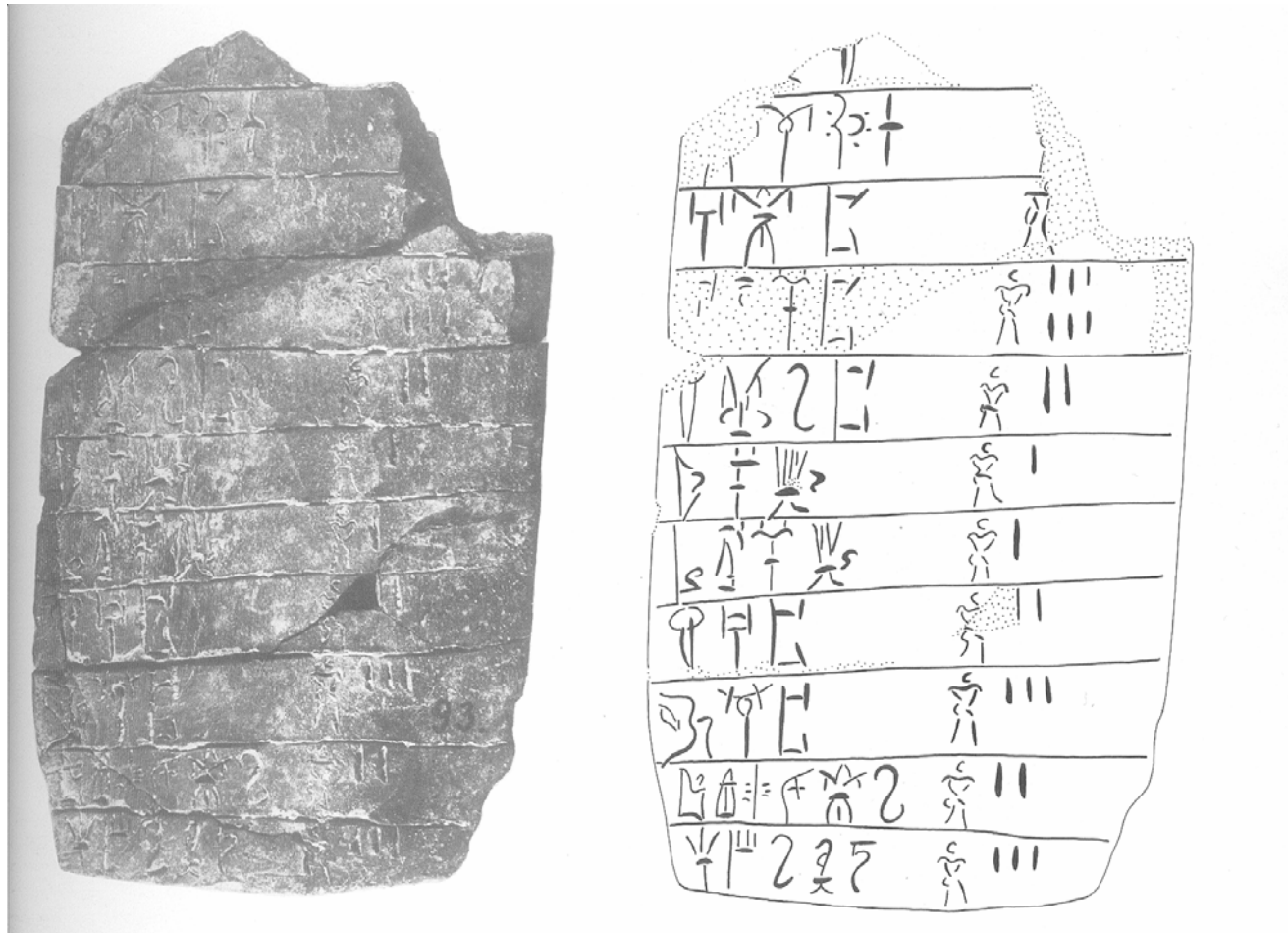
Page format   **KN B 709**

Main types of documents
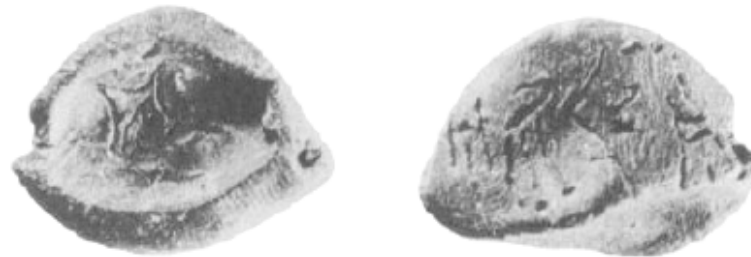
Fig. 20. PY Wr 1457 (da Blegen - Rawson 1966, I:2, Tav. 275.8-9)

PY Wr 1457

.α   *152   *supra sigillum*
.β   a-pu-do-si
.γ   *vacat*

Nodules (precints)

Main types of documents

Jar inscriptions

Referring to a tablet

PY Ta 721

Center (locality)   **Series**   **Tablet number (inventory)**

Location prefixes

KN = Knossos
PY = Pylos
TH = Thebes
MY = Mycenae
TI = Tiryns
KH = Khania

Series

A (Ag, Ai…): personnel lists
C (Ca, Ce…): cattle
D (Da, Dh…): sheep
E (Ea, Eb…): grain
F (Fh, Fp…): oil
J (Ja, Jn…): metal
K: vases
L (La, Lc…): textiles
M (Ma, Mb…): contributions of different types
N, O (Na…, Oa…): textile materials and other
R (Ra): weapons
S (Sa, Sc…): chariots and armours
T (Ta, Tn…): furniture and other equipment
U (Ua, Ub…): miscellaneous
V (Va, Vc…): tablets without logograms
W (Wa, Wb…): nodules and labels

The Lineal B script

Writing system: general features

• Lineal "B" (vs. previous Lineal "A" for Minoan in Crete)

• "Lineal" vs. other "pictographic" Aegean scripts

Writing system: general features

• The Lineal B script combines various types of signs:

  • syllabic signs,
  • logograms (ideograms),
  • other signs (e.g. word dividers).

Syllabograms

The structure of the syllabary

	Timbre a	Timbre e	Timbre i	Timbre o	Timbre u
Vocal/consonante + vocal					
	a	e	i	o	u
p-	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
t-	ta	te	ti	to	tu
d-	da	de	di	do	du
k-	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
q-	qa	qe	qi	qo	qu
m-	ma	me	mi	mo	mu
n-	na	ne	ni	no	nu
w-	wa	we	wi	wo	wu
j-	ja	je		jo	ju
r-	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
s-	sa	se	si	so	su
z-	za	ze		zo	zu
Diptongos					
	a_3 (ai)				
	au				
r-	ra_3				
Aspiradas					
	a_2 (ha)				
p-	*56 = pa_2				pu_2
Palatalizadas					
p-		pte (*< pje)			
t-	ta_2				
r-	ra_2			ro_2	
Labializadas					
t-	*82= twa	twe	*64 = twi	two	
d-	*86 = dwa	dwe		dwo	
n-	nwa	*83 = nwe			
No transl.	*18, *19, *22, *34/*35, *47, *49, *63, *79, *89				

Syllabograms: basic and additional signs

- *pa-we-a₂* / *pa-we-a* (/pʰarweha/ φάρϜεhα, cf. φᾶρος 'mantle')
- *a₃-ki-a₂-ri-ja* / *a-ki-a₂-ri-ja-* (place name /aigihalía/ Ἀιγιhαλία)
- *pte-re-wa* / *pe-te-re-wa* (gen. /ptelewās/ πτελέϜᾱς 'made of elm', cf. πτελέα)
- *ra-wa-ra-ta₂* / *ra-wa-ra-ti-ja* / *ra-wa-ra-ta* (?) (place name /lauran'ia/ Λαυρανθία)
- *o-two-we-* / *o-tu-wo-we* (personal name /ortʰwōwēs/ ὈρθϜώϜης)
- *dwo-jo* / *du-wo-jo* (personal name /dwoios/ ΔϜοῖος)
- *pu₂-ke* / *pu-ke* (personal name /pʰuskēs/ Φύσκης *uel sim.*)

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

- lack of distinction between long and short vowels
  Exceptionally: *qo-o* /g^{w}ons/ Ac. Plu. of *g^wous*
  'cow'

- the *p-* series is employed for syllabes with /p/ π, /b/ β, and /p^h/ φ.
  But *pu$_2$* = /p^{h}u/ and possibly *pa$_2$* = /p^{h}a/

- the *k-* series is employed for syllabes with /k/ κ, /g/ γ, and /k^h/ χ.

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

• the *d-* series is employed only for syllabes with /d/ δ, while the *t-* series is used both for /t/ τ, and /t^h/ θ.

• in the labiovelar series (*q-*) the sign for /qu/ is lacking (probably because the combination did not exist in Mycenaean)

• the *r-* series is employed both for /r/ and /l/

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

- in the *w-* series the sign for /wu/ is lacking

- in the *j-* series the sign *65 probably stands for /ju/ and sometimes for /zu/, while there is no /ji/

- the *w-* and the *j-* series are employed both for phonematic /w/ and /y/ and for the phonetic glides developed by /i/ and /u/ before a vowel, as in the place name *ri-jo* /rion/ Ῥίον or *ku-wa-no* /kuanō 'lapislazuli'
    Some exceptions: *i-e-re-u/i-je-re-u* ἱερεύς 'priest'

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

• the *z-* series (and probably *65 = /zu/*) is employed for palatal consonants. The sign for /zi/ is lacking

• geminates are not distinguished, e.g. *ko-no-so* /knōssos/ Κνωσσός

• there are series for labialized consonants *dw-*, *tw-* and *nw-*

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

• there are two special signs for diphthongs: *a₃* = /*ai*/ and *au*
Other possibilities for writing diphthongs:

DIPHTHONGS IN –*U*
• usually the sign for -*u* is employed: *a-ro-u-ra* /arourans/,
qa-si-re-u /gʷasileus/ (cf. βασιλεύς)
• between /r/ and vowel: personal name *e-wi-ri-po* /euripos/
Εὔριπος; place name *ra-wa-ra-ti-ja/ra-u-ra-ti-ja* /lauranthia/
Λαυρανθίᾱ.
• For /eu/ also *e-u-wa-ko-ro/e-wa-ko-ro* /euagros/ Εὔαγρος
• Sometimes /u/ is simply not written: *qo-qo-ta-o/qo-u-qo-ta-o* /gʷougʷotās/ γʷουγʷότᾱς 'cowboy'

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

• there are two special signs for diphthongs: a_3 = /ai/ and au
Other possibilities for writing diphthongs:

DIPHTHONGS IN -I
• /i/ is usually omitted, as in *wo-ko-de* /woikonde/ Ϝοῖκόνδε 'to home' (always in Pylos and Thebes). At Knossos we find alternations like PN *a-pi-qo-i-ta*/*a-pi-qo-ta* /ampʰikʰʷoitās/ Ἀμφιχʷοίτᾱς
• a_3 = /ai/ is employed in all the sites
• but ra_3 = /rai/ is only used at Pylos: *di-pte-ra₃*/*di-pte-ra* /diphthera/ διφθέρα
• when followed by a vowel, the *j*- series is employed: *ke-ra-ja-pi*, but also *ke-ra-i-ja-pi* /keraiāpi/ κεραίᾱφι Instr. Pl.

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CLUSTERS OF VARIOUS CONSONANTS:

- With the Lineal B syllabograms open syllables can be written, but the Greek language also had other syllabic structures such as -στ-, -νσ-, -μπ- and so on.

Two strategies are possible:

a) Leaving out the first consonant of a cluster;
b) Employing two syllabograms, one of which would thus have a "dummy" vowel (e.g. un unpronounced vowel)

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CLUSTERS WITH AN OCCLUSIVE IN THE FIRST POSITION:

- In this case, the general norm is that the two consonants are written, as in the following cases:

  - Two stops: *te-ko-to* /tektōn/ τέκτων 'carpenter'
  - Stop + (resonant or nasal): *a-ko-ro* /agros/ ἀγρός 'field'; *po-ti-ni-ja* /potnia/ πότνια 'lady'
  - Stop + sybilant: *qi-si-pe-e* /kʷsipʰehe/ κʷσίφεhε du. 'sword'
  - Stop + *w*: *o-da-ke-we-ta/o-da-ku-we-ta* /odakwenta/ ὀδάκϜεντα

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CLUSTERS WITH /s/, /m/, /n/, /r/ or /l/ IN FIRST POSITION:

When followed by a stop, the general norm is that the first consonant is not written: *pe-ma* /sperma/ σπέρμα 'seed'; *a-pi* /amp^{h}i/ ἀμφί

- Some possible exceptions: *i-su-ku-wo-do-to* /isk^{h}wodotos/ Ἰσχυόδοτος

- When combined among them (except /s), both consonants are usually written: *a-mi-ni-so* /amnīsos/ Ἀμνῑσός; *do-so-mo* /dosmos/ δοσμός 'delivery'; *wi-ri-za* /wriza/ Ϝρίζα 'root'

  - Exception: clusters of /r/ + nasal or /w/: *a-mo* /harmo/ ἅρμο 'charriot'; *ko-wa* /korwā/ κόρϜᾱ 'girl' (but there are exceptions to the exception)

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CLUSTERS OF THREE CONSONANTS:

Same rules as for clusters of two consonants applied in the expected order, as in:

- *a₃-ka-sa-ma* /aiksmans/ αἰκσμάνς Ac.pl. 'tip (of arrow)'
- *te-qa-de* /thēgʷansde/ Θηγʷανσδε 'to Thebes'
- *a-re-ku-tu-ru-wo* /alektruōn/ Ἀλεκτρυών

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CONSONANTS IN FINAL POSITION OF THE WORD

The general rule is that one consonant at the end of the word is not written: *a-ko-ro* /agros/ ἀγρός 'field', *ki-to* /kʰitōn/ χιτών 'tunic'.

We cannot be sure whether final stops were preserved in Mycenaean:

- Nom. *me-ri* /meli(t)/ μέλι(τ) 'honey' vs. Gen. *me-ri-to* /mélitos/ μέλιτος
- *-wi-de* /wide(t)/ Ϝίδε(τ) 'he saw'

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

CONSONANTS IN FINAL POSITION OF THE WORD

When there are two consonants:

a) Clusters of stop + /s/: *wa-na-ka* /wanaks/ Ϝάναξ 'king'

b) Other clusters: *si-a₂-ro* /sihalons/ σιhάλονς Ac. plu.
   'fattened pig'

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

RULES FOR THE "DUMMY VOWEL":

a) Generally, the dummy vowel is like the following one: *ka-na-ko* /knākos/ κνᾶκος (a plant); *ti-ri-po-de* /tripode/ τρίποδε; *ku-ru-so* /kʰrūsos/ χρῡσός 'gold'
Some exceptions: *wa-na-ke-te/wa-na-ka-te* /wanaktei/ Ϝάνακτει Dat. 'lord'

b) In final position, the dummy vowel is like the preceding one: *wa-na-ka* /wanaks/ Ϝάναξ

c) For clusters with /w/ in second position there are three posibilities: *ke-se-ni-wi-jo, ke-se-nu-wi-ja, ke-se-ne-wi-ja*

Writing Greek with the Lineal B script

A GENERAL RULE FOR MYCENAEAN SPELLING?

a) Syllable structure: consonants in the onset are written, while consonants in the coda are not.
Exceptions: onsets at the end of the word, *do-so-mo* /dosmos/ δοσμός, *re-u-ko-to-ro* /leuktron/ Λεῦκτρον ...

b) Sonority hierarchy:
stops < fricatives < nasals < liquids < glides < vowels
Consonants placed in the expected order are written, others are not.
Exceptions: *ko-wa* /korwā/ κόρϜᾱ

Logograms (I)

100 VIR	108^m SUS^m	118 L	125+*PA* CYP+*PA*	142	159+*KU* TELA+*ǨU*
102 MULier	108+*KA* SUS+*KA*	120 GRAnum	127 *KAPO*	144 CROCus	159+*PA* TELA+*PA*
104 CERVus	108+*SI* SUS+*SI*	120+*PE* GRA+*PE*	128 *KANAKO*	145 LANA	159+*PU* TELA+*PU*
105 EQUus	23-109 *MU*-BOS	121 HORDeum	129 FAR	146	159+*TE* TELA+*TE*
105^f EQU^f	109^f BOS^f	122 OLIVa	130 OLEum	146+*PE*	159+*ZO* TELA+*ZO*
105^m EQU^m	109^m BOS^m	122+*A* OLIV+*A*	130+*A* OLE+*A*	150	160
21-106 *QI*-OVIS	109+*SI* BOS+*SI*	122+*TI* OLIV+*TI*	130+*PA* OLE+*PA*	151 CORNu	161
106^f OVIS^f	110 Z	123 AROMa	130+*WE* OLE+*WE*	152	162 TUNica
106^m OVIS^m	111 V	123+*KO* AROM+*KO*	131 VINum	153	162+*KI* TUN+*KI*
106+*TA* OVIS+*TA*	112 T	124 PYC	132	154	162+*QE* TUN+*QE*
22-107 CAPer	113 S	124+*QA* PYC+*QA*	133 *AREPA*	155 155^VAS	162+*RI* TUN+*RI*
107^f CAP^f	114 Q	124+*O* PYC+*O*	134	156 *TURO*$_2$	163 ARMa
107^m CAP^m	115 P	125 CYPeros	135 *MERI*	157	164
85+108 SUS	116 N	125+*KU* CYP+*KU*	140 AES	158	165
108^f SUS^f	117 M	125+*O* CYP+*O*	141 AURum	159 TELA	166

Logograms (II)

166+*WE*	179	205 / 205^VAS	218 / 218^VAS	242 CAPSus	Numeri vacantes (vel *deleti)
167	180	206 / 206^VAS	219 / 219^VAS	243 ROTA	*101, *103,
167+*PE*	181	207 / 207^VAS	220	243+*TE* ROTA+*TE*	*119,
168	182	208 / 208^VAS	225 ALVeus	245	*124+123, *126,
168+*SE*	183	209 / 209^VAS	226 / 226^VAS	246	*130+*PO*, 136-139,*143,
169	184	209+*A* / 209^VAS+*A*	227 / 227^VAS	247 DIPTE	147-149,*175, *186, *187,
170	185	210 / 210^VAS	228 / 228^VAS	248	*188, *192- 193, 194-199,
171	189	211 / 211^VAS	229 / 229^VAS	249	*141+213, 221-224,*235,
172	190	212 / 212^VAS	230 HASta	250 / 250^VAS	236-239,*244, *251-252,
172+*KERO*	191 GALea	212+*U* / 212^VAS+*U*	231 SAGitta	253	259-298,*299.
173 LUNA	200 / 200^VAS	213 / 213^VAS	232	254 JACulum	
174	201 / 201^VAS	214 / 214^VAS	233 PUGio	255	
176 ARBor	202 / 202^VAS	215 / 215^VAS	234	256	
177	203 / 203^VAS	216 / 216^VAS	240 BIGae	257	
178	204 / 204^VAS	217 / 217^VAS	241 CURrus	258	

Numerals
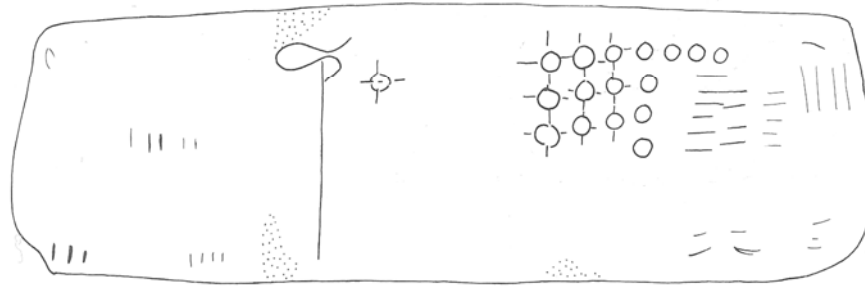
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Phonetics

The evolution of PIE voiced aspirates

PIE voiced aspirates evolved into voiceless aspirates in Greek, and this must be the case already in Mycenean:

- We have two series of signs for the dental: *d-* and *t-*
- The *t*-signs (and not *d-*) are employed for the words where we expect an IE voiced aspirate and Greek has a voiceless aspirate:
    - *tu-ka-te* /tʰugatēr/ θυγατήρ 'daughter' (and not **du-ga-te*)
    - *te-ke* /tʰēke/ θῆκε 3sg. Aor. of τίθημι 'put'
- If this was the case with the dentals, we infer that the same evolution had occurred with velars and labials:
    - *pa-si* /bʰasi/ φασί 3 sg. pres. of φημί 'say'
    - *ku-ru-so* /kʰrūsos/ χρῡσός 'gold'

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (I)

The evolution of PIE labiovelars in Greek:

1. In contact with /u/ they merged with plain velars:
   - *gʷoukʷolos* > βουκόλος 'cow herd'

2. "Palatalization" (merge with dentals) [except in Aeolic]:
   - *penkʷe* > πέντε (Aeol. πέμπε)
   - *kʷis* > τίς

3. Merge with labials of the remaining labiovelars:
   - *kʷoteros* > πότερος

The differences between dialects in 2. and 3. showed that these evolutions could not be very early.

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (II)

A special series of *q*-signs in Mycenaean. They are systematically employed for the outcomes of PIE labiovelars:

- *qe-to-ro-po-pi* /kʷetropoppʰi/ 'with 4 legs'

Some 'unknown' labiovelars:

- *qa-si-re-u* /kʷasileus/ (cf. βασιλεύς)

Labiovelars are preserved even in clusters with other consonants:

- *qi-si-pe-e* /kʷsipʰehe/ κʷσίφεhε du. 'sword' (cf. ξίφος)
- *qi-ri-ja-to* /kʷriato/ 3 sg. aor. 'buy' (cf. Hom. πρίατο)
- *e-qi-ti-wo-e* /ekʰʷtʰiwohes/ ἐχʷθιϜοhες , cf. φθίω 'wane'

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (III)

However, labiovelars had merged with velars in contact
with /u/ before the earliest attestations of Mycenaean:
- *ku-na-ja* /gunaiā/ γυναία (cf. *g^onā* > γυνή 'woman')
- *a-pi-qo-ro* /amphikwolos/ 'servant' (cf. Hom.
    ἀμφίπολος); *qo-u-ko-ro* /k^{w}oukolos/ 'cow herd' (cf.
    βουκόλος)

Some exceptions (due to analogy?):
   - *qo-u-qo-ta* /k^{w}oug^{w}otās/ 'cow herd' (cf. βουβότης);
     su-qo-ta /sug^{w}otās/ 'pig herd'(cf. συβότης). Cf. βόσκω
     'feed'
   - *e-u-ru-qo-ta* /eurug^{hw}ontās/ Εὐρυχϝόντᾱς (cf. -
     φόντης, θείνω 'slay')

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (IV)

PIE labiovelars had also merged with velars before *yod*:

- Personal name *zo-wo* /zōwos/ ZῶϜος < *$g^wy\bar{o}$- , cf. Lat. *uīuus*

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (V)

The *q*-series is also employed for the sequence /kkw/:

- *i-qo* /ikkʷos/ 'horse', cf. ἵππος, Skt. *aśva*, Lat. *equus*

But not for later /kw/ groups:

- *te-tu-ko-wo-a* /tʰetʰukʰwoha/ θεθυχϜόhα (perf. Part. of τεύχω 'produce')

The evolution of PIE labiovelars (VI)

Had the evolution of labiovelars started in Mycenaean?

Some dissimilations:
- *pe-re-qo-no* /pēlek^{hw}onos/ (cf. τῆλε 'far' and φόνος 'death')
- *pe-re-qo-ta-o* /pēlek^{hw}ontās/, but also written *qe-re-qo-ta*

This also applies to:
- *i-po-po-qo-i* /ippop^{h}org^{w}oihi/ ἰκκοφοργ^{w}οῖhι (but *i-qo*)
- *i-pe-ra-ta* /ippēlatās/ (no dissimilation here)

Grassmann's law in Myceanaean? (I)

Had Grassmann's operated by Myceanaean times or was it a later evolution?

No certain answer due to the ambiguities of the Linear B script, but some hints based on the signs a_2 and pu_2:

- No clear evidence from a_2, but we have the place names a_2-pa-a_2-de /hap^{h}aihade/ (cf. god name Ἀφαία) and a_2-ka-a_2-ki-ri-ja-jo showing sequences of /ha/_/ha/.

- As for pu_2, we have]pu_2-te-me-no: pe-]pu_2-te-me-no /pep^{h}utēmenon/ (part. of φυτεύω 'plant' for Chadwick), but /p^{h}ut^{h}menōn/ (Gen. 'vines' for Ruijgh).

- Maybe personal names pu_2-ti-ja /p^{h}ut^{h}iās/ and pu_2-to /p^{h}ut^{h}os/, but other interpretations are possible.

- su-ko-pu_2-te-e in the last published tablet: σῡκοφυτηηει (AGS), σῡκοπυθεηει (cf. πυνθάνομαι) (Luján in press).

Grassmann's law in Myceanaean? (II)

Indirect evidence:

- Grassmann's law in Greek applies also to /h/ from /s/ as shown by *hekhō* > ἔχω

- However, initial and medial /h/ were preserved in Mycenaean and they do not seem to have resulted in dissimilations:

  - *te-o-* /tʰehos/ 'god', but θεός (not **τεός) in later Greek, cf. θέσφατος 'spoken by god'

- Initial aspiration seems to be preserved in compounds like *po-ro-e-ke* /prohekʰēs/ and *pu-ko-so e-ke-e* /puksohekʰehei/, while elision of *-o* of the first element would be expected before vowel if there was no *h-* in the second element.

Grassmann's law in Myceanaean? (III)

- The word λαβύρινθος appears in Mycenaean as Gen. *da-pu$_2$-ri-to-jo* /dap^{h}urint^{h}ojo/, with

- The compound *a-ni-o-ko* 'reinholder, charioteer' /ān^{h}ihok^{h}os/ (and not **a-ni-jo-ko*, as would be expected if there was no aspiration)

Preservation of the cluster /dl/

/dl/ > /gl/ in Greek, as in *dluk-* > γλυκύς 'sweet' (cf. Lat. *dulcis*)

But the cluster /dl/ was still preserved in Mycenaean:

- *de-re-u-ko* /dleukos/, cf. γλεῦκος 'sweet new wine'

- *da-ra-ko* /dlākhōn/, cf. γλήχων, βλήχων 'pennyroyal (mintha)'

Sibilants in Mycenaean (I)

There are two series of sibilants in the Lineal B script:

- *s*-series
- *z*-series

The *s*-series is employed for etymological /s/ (both from PIE and the substrate) when it has not become an aspirate, as in:

- *su-qo-ta* /sugʷotās/ 'swineherd',
- *sa-sa-ma* /sāsamā/ 'sesame' (cf. σήσαμον).

Sibilants in Mycenaean (II)

1. /s/ > /h/ in initial position before a vowel:

- *e-mi-jo-no-i* /hēmionoihi/ 'mules' (cf. ἡμι- 'half')
- *e-qe-ta* /hekwetās/ 'count, earl' (cf. ἐπέτης 'follower, attendant')
- *a₂-te-ro* /hateros/ (cf. ἕτερος 'another').

Sibilants in Mycenaean (III)

2. /s/ > /h/ in medial position between vowels as proved by instances such as:

- *we-a₂-no* /wehānos/ (cf. Hom. ἐᾱνός 'fine robe')

If so, then:

- Dat. *we-te-i* /wetehi/ (cf. ἔτος 'year')
- Gen. *pa-we-o* /pʰarwehos/ (cf. Hom. φᾶρος 'a large piece of cloth'

Sibilants in Mycenaean (IV)

However, middle /s/ has been analogically restored/preserved in certain cases:

- Dat. plu. *ka-ke-u-si* /kʰalkeusi/ 'coppersmith' (cf. χαλκεύς)
- Dat. plu. *ti-ri-si* /trisi/ 'three' (cf. τρεῖς)
- Aor. *e-re-u-te-ro-se* /eleutʰerōse/ (cf. ἐλευθερόω 'free')
- Fut. *-do-so-si* /dosonsi/ (cf. δίδωμι 'give')

But not restored in:
- Dat. plu. *-o-i* /oihi/, cf. -οισι
- Dat. plu. -a-i /āhi/ , cf. -ᾱσι
- Pronoun *pe-i* /spʰehi(n)/, cf. Arc. σφέσιν

Sibilants in Mycenaean (V)

The *s-* series was employed for:

1. Old /s/ preserved in Mycenaean.
2. Restored or preserved /s/
3. Outcome of /ti/,/tʰi/ and /ty/, /tʰy/:
   - *a-pu-do-si* /apudosis/ 'delivery', with *-ti- > -si-*
   - *pa-si* /phāsi/ 3 sg. 'say'
   - *di-do-si* /didonsi/ 3 pl. 'give'
   - *e-ni-a-u-si-jo* /eniausios/ personal name in *-yo-*, cf. ἐνιαυτός 'same year' (but some exceptions: *me-ri-ti-jo* /melitios/ from μελι(τ) 'honey')
4. Other clusters: /ss/ Dat. pl. *ze-u-ke-si* /zeuge(s)si/ 'yoke'; /ts/ Aor. *da-sa-to* /da(s)sato/, cf. δατέομαι 'distribute'; maybe /ky/ if *wa-na-so-i* is /wana(s)soihi/ (from *Ϝαναξ)

Sibilants in Mycenaean (VI)

The *z-* series was employed for:

- Initial *yod*: Dat. pl. *ze-u-ke-si* /zeuge(s)si/ 'yoke' (vs. *o-* /hōs/, with loss of **y-*)
- Velar + *yod* (**ky, *gy*): *me-zo-e* /mezohes/ 'bigger' < **megyoses* (comparat. of μέγας); *ka-zo-e* /kazohes/ 'worse' < **kakyoses* (comparat. of κακός)
- Voiced dental + *yod* (**dy*): *to-pe-za* /torpeza/ 'table' < **(kʷ)twṛ-pedya* 'of 4 legs'
- Cluster /sk/: *a-ze-ti-ri-ja/a-ke-ti-ri-ja* /asketriai/ (cf. ἀσκέω 'work, form by art'

Wau in Mycenaean

a) En inicial antevocálica: *wa-na-ka* Ϝάναξ 'soberano', *we-a₂-no-i* Ϝεhανοῖhι 'vestidos' (dat. plu.), *-wi-de* Ϝίδε(τ) 'vio', *wo-ka* Ϝοργά̄ 'tarea'. Naturalmente, no tenemos casos de *wu* (cf. II § 2.2.3.).

b) En interior intervocálica *e-ra-wo* ἔλαιϜον 'aceite', *ka-ra-wi-po-ro* κλā̄Ϝιφόρος 'clavera'.

c) En grupos: *ma-ra-tu-wo* μάραθϜον 'hinojo', *te-mi-dwe-ta* τερμίδϜεντα 'provistos de zapatas', *ke-se-ni-wi-jo*[/ *ke-se-nu-wi-ja* ξένϜιον / ξένϜια (para las variantes gráficas cf. II § 2.3.15.) derivado en *-yos* sobre ξένϜος de significado discutido, *ko-wa* κόρϜā̄ 'hija', *di-wi-jo / di-u-jo* ΔίϜιος 'de Zeus'.

Nominal morphology

Thematic declension (I)

	Sg.	Plu.	Dual
Nom.	-o (-ος)	-o (-οι)	-o (-ω)
Voc.			
Acc.	-o (-ον)	-o (-ονς)	
Nom.-Voc.-Acc. Neuter	-o (-ον)	-a (-α)	-o (-ω)
Gen.	-o-jo (-οιο) -o (-ος/-ω?)	-o (-ων)	
Dat.	-o (-ωι)	-o (-οις) -o-i (-οιhι, -οις?)	
Instr.		-o-pi (-o-φι)	
Loc.	-e (-ει) / -e-i (-ει) -o (-οι/-ωι?)		

Thematic declension (II)

- gen. sg. *ku-ru-so-jo* χρυσοῖο, dat. sg. *ku-ru-so* χρυσῶι 'oro'
- gen. sg. *te-o-jo* θεhοῖο (cf. θεός), dat. sg. *te-o* θεhῶι, dat. plu. *te-o-i* θεhοῖhι/θεhοῖς 'dios'
- nom. sg. *ko-wo* κόρϝος (cf. át. κόρος, jón. κοῦρος), dat. sg. *ko-wo* κόρϝωι, nom. plu. *ko-wo* κόρϝοι, nom. du. *ko-wo* κόρϝω 'hijo, niño'
- nom. sg. *ka-ko* χαλκός, ac. sg. *ka-ko* χαλκόν, dat. sg. *ka-ko* χαλκῶι 'bronce'.

Thematic declension (III)

Genitives in *-o*

KN Fp(1)   1 + 31

.1   de-u-ki-jo-jo   'me-no'

.2 di-ka-ta-jo / di-we   OLE s 1

.3 da-da-re-jo-de   OLE s 2

.4 pa-de   OLE s 1

.5 pa-si-te-o-i   OLE   1

.6 qe-ra-si-ja   OLE s 1[

.7 a-mi-ni-so , / pa-si-te-o-i   s 1[

.8 e-ri-nu ,   OLE v 3

.9 *47-da-de   OLE v 1

.10 a-ne-mo , / i-je-re-ja v 4

.11   *vacat*

.12 to-so OLE   3 s 2 v 2

KN Fp(1)   13

.1   ra-pa-to 'me-no' , *47-ku-to-de OLE v 1 pi-pi-tu-na v 1

.2 au-ri-mo-de OLE v 4 pa-si-te-o-i s 1 qe-ra-si-ja s 1

.3 a-ne-mo-i-je-re-ja OLE   1 u-ta-no , 'a-ne-mo-i-je-re-ja' s 1 ʋ 3

Thematic declension (IV)

Loc. Sg.:

- *e-pi-ko-e* (cf. Nom. or Dat. *e-pi-ko-o*)
- *di-da-ka-re* (cf. διδάσακαλος 'teacher')

Cf. οἴκει (οἶκος)

Nouns in *-a* (I)

	Sg.	Plu.	Dual
Nom. fem.	-a (-ᾰ, -ᾱ)	-a (-αι)	-o (-ω)
Nom. masc.	-a (-ᾱς)		-a-e (-αhε)
Voc.			
Acc.	-a (-ᾰν, -ᾱν)	-a (-ανς)	-o (-ω)
Gen. fem.	-a (-ᾱς)	-a-o (-ᾱhων)	-o-i (-οις (?),
Gen. masc.	-a-o (-ᾱο)		-οι(ι)ν (?))
Dat.	-a (-ᾱι)	-a (-αις) -a-i (-αιhι, -αις?)	
Instr.		-a-pi (-ᾱφι)	

Nouns in -*a* (II)

Femenines in -*ā:*

- nom. sg. *ko-to-na* κτοίνᾱ 'parcela de tierra', ac. sg. *ko-to-na* κτοίνᾱν, gen. sg. *ko-to-na* κτοίνᾱς, dat. sg. *ko-to-na* κτοίνᾱι, nom. plu. *ko-to-na* κτοῖναι, ac. plu. *ko-to-na* κτοίνανς, gen. plu. *ko-to-na-o* κτοινάhων, nom.-ac. du. *ko-to-no* κτοίνω

- nom. sg. *do-e-ra* δοhέλᾱ 'esclava' (cf. δούλη), nom. plu. *do-e-ra* δόhελαι

- nom. plu. *a-ra-ka-te-ja* ἀλακάτειαι 'hilanderas' (cf. ἠλακάτη 'huso'), gen. plu. *a-ra-ka-te-ja-o* ἀλακατειἇhων

Nouns in -*a* (III)

Femenines in *–ya:*

- nom. sg. *i-je-re-ja* ἱέρεια 'sacerdotisa', gen. sg. *i-je-re-ja* ἱερείᾱς, dat. sg. *i-je-re-ja* ἱερείᾱι
- gen. sg. *po-ti-ni-ja* ποτνίᾱς 'señora', dat. sg. *po-ti-ni-ja* ποτνίᾱι
- nom. sg. *to-pe-za* τόρπεζα 'mesa' (cf. τράπεζα), nom. du. *to-pe-zo* τορπέζω.

Nouns in -*a* (IV)

Masculines

Hay abundantes nombres de agente en -τᾱς (át. -της), p. ej.: nom. sg. *te-re-ta* τελεστᾱς (n. de un funcionario, cf. τέλος), gen. sg. *te-re-ta-o* τελεστᾶο, nom. plu. *te-re-ta* τελεσταί; nom. sg. *e-re-ta* ἐρέτᾱς 'remero', nom. plu. *e-re-ta* ἐρέται, gen. plu. *e-re-ta-o* ἐρετᾱ́hων; gen. sg. *su-qo-ta-o* συγʷώτᾱο o συγʷότᾱο 'porquero' (cf. συβώτης, συβότης), dat. sg. *su-qo-ta* συγʷώτᾱι; nom. du. *ru-ra-ta-e* λυραστᾶhε 'tañedor de lira' (cf. λυριστής).

Athematic declension (I)

	Sg.	Plu.	Dual
Nom.	-Ø (-v̄C, -ς)	-e (-ες)	-e (-ε)
Voc.			
Ac.	-Ø (-ν) -a (-α)	-Ø (-νς) -a (-ας)	
Nom.-Voc.- Ac. Neutr.	-Ø (-Ø)	-a (-α)	
Gen.	-o (-oς)	-o (-ων)	
Dat.	-e, -e-i (-ει) -i (-ι)	-si (-σι)	
Instr.	-e (-η) (?)	-pi (-φι)	

Athematic declension (II)

Stems ending in occlusive:

- κόρυς 'casco':
  - Nom. sg. *ko-ru* κόρυς
  - Gen. sg. *ko-ru-to* κόρυθος
  - Instr. plu. *ko-ru-pi-* κόρυπφι,

- Antr. nom. sg. *a₃-ti-jo-qo* Αἰθίοκʷς o Αἰθίωκʷς (cf. Αἰθίοψ), dat. sg. *a₃-ti-jo-qe* Αἰθιό/ώκʷει.

- ἄρμο 'rueda' (cf. ἄρμα 'carro')
  - Nom. sg. *a-mo* ἄρμο
  - Nom. plu. *a-mo-ta* ἄρμοτα
  - Dat. plu. *a-mo-si* ἄρμο(σ)σι
  - Nom. du. *a-mo-te* ἄρμοτε

Athematic declension (III)

Nasal stems:

- el numeral *ἑμ- 'uno': dat. sg. *e-me* ἑμεί.
- *σειρεμ- 'sirena', que aparece en el compuesto *se-re-mo-ka-ra-a-pi* σειρεμο-κράhαπφι 'con cabezas de sirena'.

   - Nom. sg. *ki-to* χιτών.
   - Nom. plu. *ki-to-ne* χιτῶνες
   - Instr. plu. *ki-to-pi* χιτῶμφι,

- ποιμήν 'pastor':
   - Nom. sg. *po-me* ποιμήν.
   - Gen. sg. *po-me-no* ποιμένος.
   - Dat. sg. *po-me-ni* ποιμένι / *po-me-ne* ποιμένει.
   - Nom. du. *po-me-ne* ποιμένε.

Athematic declension (IV)

Stems in *r-:*

- θυγάτηρ 'hija':
  - Nom. sg. *tu-ka-te-* θυγάτηρ.
  - Dat. sg. *tu-ka-te-re* θυγατ(ε)ρει.
  - Dat. plu. *tu-ka-ta-si* θυγατάρσι

  - Nom. sg. *ra-pte* ῥαπτήρ.
  - Dat. sg. *ra-pte-re* ῥαπτήρει.
  - Nom. plu. *ra-pte-re* ῥαπτῆρες (en algún caso puede tratarse de un nom. du. ῥαπτῆρε).
  - Dat. plu. [*ra-?*]-*pte-si* ῥαπτῆρσι.

Athematic declension (V)

Stems in *s-*:

- Nom. sg. *pa-wo* φάρϝος.
- Gen. sg. *pa-we-o* φάρϝεhος.
- Nom. plu. *pa-we-a / pa-we-a₂* φάρϝεhα.
- Dat. plu. *pa-we-si* φάρϝε(σ)σι.
- Instr. plu. *pa-we-pi* φάρϝεσφι.

- Sg. nom.-ac. *di-pa* διπας "tinajilla" (cf. hom. δέπας "copa"); Pl. nom. *ḍi-pa*; Pl. du. *di-pa-e* διπαhε.
- Sg. nom.-ac. *ka-ma* καμας "tierra de labor" (cf. κάμνω "trabajar"); Du. nom.-ac. *ḳạ-ma-ẹ* (si no es un error por *ḳạ-ma<-ọ>*).
- Sg. nom.-ac. *ke-ra* γερας "don de honor, recompensa".

Athematic declension (VI)

Stems in *eu-*:

- χαλκεύς 'broncista':
  - Nom. sg. *ka-ke-u* χαλκεύς
  - Dat. sg. *ka-ke-we* χαλκήϜει / *ka-ke-wi* (dud.) χαλκῆϜι
  - Nom. plu. *ka-ke-we* χαλκῆϜες
  - Dat. plu. *ka-ke-u-si* χαλκεῦσι
- κναφεύς 'batanero':
  - Nom. sg. *ka-na-pe-u* κναφεύς
  - Gen. sg. *ka-na-pe-wo* κναφῆϜος
  - Dat. sg. *ka-na-pe-we* κναφήϜει
  - Nom. plu. *ka-na-pe-we* κναφῆϜες
  - Dat. plu. *ka-na-pe-u-si* κναφεῦσι

Verbal morphology

The Mycenaean verb (I)

		Active voice	Middle-passive voice
PRESENT	INDICATIVE PRESENT	Thematic *e-ke* ἔχει *e-ko-si* ἔχονσι Athematic *pa-si* φᾱσι *e-e-si* ἔhενσι *e-to* ἔστον (?)	Thematic *e-u-ke-to* εὔχετοι *e-ke-jo-to* ἐγκείοντοι? Athematic *di-do-to* δίδοτοι *-u-ru-to* Ϝρῦντοι
	IMPERATIVE	*e-e-to* ἐhέντω(ν)	
	PARTICIPLE	Thematic *e-ko* ἔχων, *e-ko-te* ἔχοντες Athematic *e-o* ἐhών, *e-o-te* ἐhόντες	Thematic *re-qo-me-no* λεικʷόμενοι Athematic *ki-ti-me-na* κτιμένᾱ

The Mycenaean verb (II)

	INFINITIVE	**Thematic** *e-ke-e* ἔχεhεν **Athematic** *a-ri-e* ἀλίhεν (?)	
	INDICATIVE IMPERFECT	*-a-pe* ἀπῆς (?)	

The Mycenaean verb (III)

Athematic presents: active voice

- 3.ª sg.: *a-pe-i-si* ἄπεισι 'va' (cf. εἶμι), *te-re-ja* quizás τελείᾱ ο τελείᾱι (de *τελειᾱμι, pero la forma es muy discutida y se han propuesto muy diversas interpretaciones);

- 3.ª plu.: *di-do-si* δίδονσι 'dan' (cf. δίδωμι), *e-e-si* ἔhενσι / *e-ne-e-si* ἐνέhενσι /]*a-pe-e-si*[ἀπέhενσι (todas ellas formas del verbo 'ser', ya se trate del verbo simple o con preverbio, cf. εἰμί), *-i-je-si* ἵενσι 'envían' (cf. ἵημι), *ki-ti-je-si* κτίενσι (de *κτεῖμι 'poner en cultivo', cf. κτίζω);

- 3.ª du.: *e-to* ἔστον (?).

- nom. sg. masc. *e-o* ἐhών (cf. εἰμί 'ser' y part. jón. ἐών), nom. plu. masc. *e-o-te* ἐhόντες, dud. nom. plu. neutr. *o-ta-* ὄντα; nom. sg. masc. *a-pe-o* ἀπεhών (cf. ἄπειμι 'estar ausente'), nom. plu. masc. *a-pe-o-te* ἀπεhόντες, nom. plu. fem. *a-pe-a-sa* ἀπέha(σ)σαι (de *ap-es-n̥t-yai);]*e-ne-o* ἐνεhών (?)

- nom. plu. masc. *i-jo-te* ἰόντες (cf. εἶμι 'ir'), al que se puede añadir antr. nom. sg. *a-pi-jo* Ἀμφίων, gen. *a-pi-jo-to* / *a-pi-o-to* Ἀμφίοντος.

- *da-nu-wo* δαινύων (?) 'repartidor' (part. de δαίνῡμι utilizado como nombre de función).

The Mycenaean verb (IV)

Athematic presents: middle voice

- 3.ª sg.: *-di-do-to* δίδοτοι 'se da' (cf. δίδωμι), *-i-je-to* ἵετοι 'se envía' (cf. ἵημι)

- 3.ª plu.: *-u-ru-to* ϝρῦντοι 'protegen' (de *ϝρῦμαι, cf. hom. ῥῦσθαι y las formas temáticas ῥύομαι, ἐρύομαι).

- nom. sg. fem. *ki-ti-me-na* κτιμένᾱ 'cultivada' (cf. *ki-ti-je-si*),

The Mycenaean verb (V)

FUTURE	INDICATIVE	*do-se* δώσει *-do-so-si* δώσονσι	*e-so-to* ἔ(σ)σοντοι
	PARTICIPLE	*de-me-o-te* δεμέhοντες	*ze-so-me-no* ζε(σ)σομένωι

The Mycenaean verb (VI)

Future tense

- 3.ª sg. act. *do-se* δώσει 'dará', *a-ke-re-se* ἀγρήσει 'cogerá (?)' (cf. eol. ἀγρέω; aunque es menos probable, también se ha interpretado como aor. ἄγρησε).
- 3.ª plu. act. *-do-so-si* δώσονσι 'darán', *-a-se-so-si* ἀσήσονσι 'cebarán' (cf. ἀσάω 'quedar saciado' y ἄω 'saciar').
- 3.ª plu. med. *e-so-to* ἔ(σ)σονται 'serán'.

- act.: nom. plu. masc. *da-ma-o-te*[δαμάhοντες (cf. δάμνημι, δαμάζω), nom. plu. masc. *de-me-o-te* δεμέhοντες (cf. δέμω 'construir');
- med.-pas.: dat. sg. masc. *ze-so-me-no* ζε(σ)σομένωι (cf. ζέω 'hervir'), nom. plu. neutr. *e-we-pe-so-me-na*.

The Mycenaean verb (VI)

AORIST	INDICATIVE	<u>Sigmatic</u> *e-ra-se* ἔλασε <u>Root, thematic</u> *-wi-de* Ϝίδε *-o-po-ro* ὄφλον <u>Root, athematic</u> *do-ke* δῶκε	<u>Sigmatic</u> *de-ka-sa-to* δέξατο <u>Root, thematic</u> *-pa-ro-ke-ne*[*-to* παρογένετο <u>Root, athematic</u> *qi-ri-ja-to* κʷρίατο
	PARTICIPLE	*a₂-ri-sa* ἀρίσανς (?) *a-ke-ra₂-te* ἀγγέλλαντες (?)	

The Mycenaean verb (VII)

Sigmatic aorists:

- 3.ª sg. act.: *e-ra-se* ἔλασε (cf. ἐλαύνω 'conducir', 'llevar'), *e-re-u-te-ro-se* ἐλευθέρωσε (cf. ἐλευθερόω 'liberar'),]*we-ke-se* Ƒέξε (cf. chipr. y panf. Ƒέχω 'llevar', aor. 3.ª pers. sg. ἔƑεξε), *su-ra-se* (interpretación dudosa, quizá σῦλᾱσε, cf. σῡλάω 'despojar').

- 3.ª sg. med. *de-ka-sa-to* δέξατο (cf. δέχομαι 'recibir'), *-da-sa-to* δά(σ)σατο (δάσσατο es el aor. hom. de δατέομαι 'distribuir').

The Mycenaean verb (VIII)

Root aorists:

- 3.ª sg. act.: *-wi-de* Ϝίδε 'vio' (cf. át. εἶδε), *ra-ke* (quizá λάχε 'recibió en suerte', 'le tocó', aor. de λαγχάνω, aunque la interpretación es dudosa), *a-pi-e-qe* ἀμφιhέσκʷε 'atendió, cuidó' (cf. hom. ἀμφιέπω).

- 3.ª plu. act. *-o-po-ro* ὄφλον 'quedaron a deber' (cf. ὦφλον, aor. de ὀφλισκάνω; en micénico ὄφλον es sin duda aoristo de ὀφέλλω / ὀφείλω,

- 3.ª sg. med. *-pa-ro-ke-ne*[*-to* παρογένετο 'se presentó' (cf. παρεγένετο de παραγίγνομαι).

Athematic: *qi-ri-ja-to* /kwriāto/ (cf. πρίαμαι 'buy'), *de-ko-to* /dekto/ (?) (cf. δέχομαι)

The Mycenaean verb (IX)

κ-aorists:

- *te-ke* θῆκε, *po-ro-te-ke* πρόθηκε,
-]*do-ke* δῶκε / *a-pe-do-ke* ἀπέδωκε / *a-pu-do-ke* ἀπύδωκε,
- *a-pe-e-ke* ἀπέηκε (aunque para esta forma también son posibles otras interpretaciones) / *a-pi-e-ke* (ἀμφιηῆκε 'consagró', si no es un presente ἀμφιhέχει).

The Mycenaean verb (X)

PERFECT	INDICATIVE		*e-pi-de-da-to* ἐπιδέδαστοι
	PARTICIPLE	*te-tu-ko-wo-a* θεθυχϝόha *a-ra-ru-ja* ἀραρυῖα	*de-do-me-na* δεδομένα

The Mycenaean verb (XI)

Perfect tense:

e-pi-de-da-to /epidedastoi/, cf. δατέομαι 'distribute'

- act.: nom. plu. neutr. *te-tu-ko-wo-a* / *te-tu-ko-wo-a₂* θεθυχϜόha (cf. τεύχω 'elaborar'); nom. plu. neutr. *a-ra-ru-wo-a* ἀραρϜόha, nom. sg. fem. *a-ra-ru-ja* ἀραρυῖα / *a-ra-ru-wo-ja* ἀρᾱρϜόhια, nom. plu. fem. *a-ra-ru-ja* ἀραρυῖαι 'ensambladas' (cf. ἀραρίσκω); nom. sg. o plu. fem.]*de-di-ku-ja* (interpretación dudosa, quizá δεδικυῖα(ι) de δείκνυμι 'mostrar', aunque el part. perf. de este verbo tiene grado pleno de la raíz en el primer milenio: δεδεικώς), nom. plu. masc. *ke-ke-tu-wo-e* (interpretación dudosa, quizá κεκηθϜόhες, cf. κηθεῖν· βοηθεῖν Hsch., o κεκεντϜόhες, cf. κεντέω 'picar', 'pinchar', o κεκετϜόhες, de una raíz **ket-*, cf. a.esl. *sūčetati sę* 'unirse'; la propia lectura no está exenta de dudas); nom. plu. masc. *e-re-dwo-e* (sin interpretación satisfactoria). A ellos hay que añadir la forma del nódulo tebano TH Wu 75 *e-qi-ti-wo-e* ἐχ\ʷθιϜόhες (cf. hom. ἔφθιται, perf. de φθίω / φθίνω 'consumirse', 'deteriorarse').
- med.-pas.: nom. sg. masc. *ke-ka-u-me-no* κεκαυμένος 'quemado' (cf. καίω / κάω), nom. plu. neutr. *de-de-me-na* δεδεμένα 'guarnecidas' (cf. δέω 'atar'), nom. plu. neutr. *de-do-me-na* δεδομένα 'entregados' (cf. δίδωμι), nom. plu. neutr. *e-ra-pe-me-na* ἐρραφμένα 'zurcidos' (cf. ῥάπτω), nom. sg. fem. *me-ta-ke-ku-me-na* μεταχεχυμένᾱ prob. 'desguazada' (para volver a usarse) (cf. μεταχέω 'trasegar'), nom. sg. fem. *ke-ke-me-na*, gen.

The Mycenaean verb (XII)

Imperatives (?):

PY An 607.3   *do-qe-ja do-e-ra e-qe-ta-i e-e-to*

Δορκʷείᾱι (?) δόhελαι ἐκʷέτᾱhι ἐhέντων

'Para Dorqueya (?) esclavas para los "condes" haya'

KN X 766.1   *zo-wa a-ze-to e*[

'Elabórense las *zo-wa* ['

Tablets

PY Ta 711

PY Ta 711

.1   o-wi-de , pu$_2$-ke-qi-ri , o-te , wa-na-ka , te-ke , au-ke-wa , da-mo-ko-ro

.2 qe-ra-na , wa-na-se-wi-ja , qo-u-ka-ra , ko-ki-re-ja *204^{VAS} 1 qe-ra-na , a-mo-te-wi-
    ja , ko-ro-no-we-sa

.3 qe-ra-na , wa-na-se-wi-ja , ku-na-ja , qo-u-ka-ra 1 , to-qi-de-we-sa *204^{VAS} 1

PY Sh series

Sh 738	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$ O 22 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 12 KO O 4 PA 2
Sh 739	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$ O 22 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 12 KO O 4 PA 2
739 v. a	⟦ to-mi-ṛe-[ ]wạ-[ ]-re-[ ]ẹ-ḳo-si ⟧
b	⟦ o-ṭo-pe-dạ-ḳo-we-de-[.]-ḳẹ[⟧
Sh 740 ⎰a	ko-ru-to O 4 PA 2
⎱	pa-ra-jo , ARM ZE 5 wi-so-wọ-pa-ṇạ⌞ ⌟o-pa-wo-ta , me-zo-a$_2$ O 20 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 10
Sh 741	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$, O 20 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 10 ko-ru-to O 4 PA 2
Sh 742	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$ O 20 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 10 ko-ru-to O 4 PA 2
Sh 743	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$, O 20 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 10 ko-ru-to O 4 PA 2
Sh 744	ARM 1 me-zo-a$_2$ O 20 me-u-jo-a$_2$ O 10 ko-ru-to , O 4 PA 2

PY Ub series

Ub 1315

.1   ]-wo-ja a-ni-ja , te-u-ke-pi , 5 di-pte-ra$_3$ e-ru-ta-ra 1 6[

.2   ro-u-si-je-wi-ja 6 ra-pte-ri-ja a-ni-ja 3

.3a   2

    ne-wa , a-ni-ja , a-na-pu-ke , 5 dwo 2 a-pu-ke 9 a-ni-ja-e-e-ro-pa-jo-qe-ro-sa

.4a   1

    a-pe-ne-wo 4 a-pu-ke , a-pe-ne-wo ne-wa po-qe-wi-ja *ZE* 11

Fig. 1. PY Ub 1315 (da Blegen & Lang 1957, Tav. 48).

The Sd-series from Knossos

Fig. 9. KN Sd 4401
(da CoMIK II)

KN Sd 4401:

.a   ]a-ra-ru-ja , a-ni-ja-pi , wi-ri-ni-jo , o-po-qo , ke-ra-ja-pi , o-pi-i-ja-pi CUR[

.b   i-qi-jo , / a-ja-me-no , e-re-pa-te , a-ra-ro-mo-te-me-no po-ni-ḳị[-jo

KN C 911
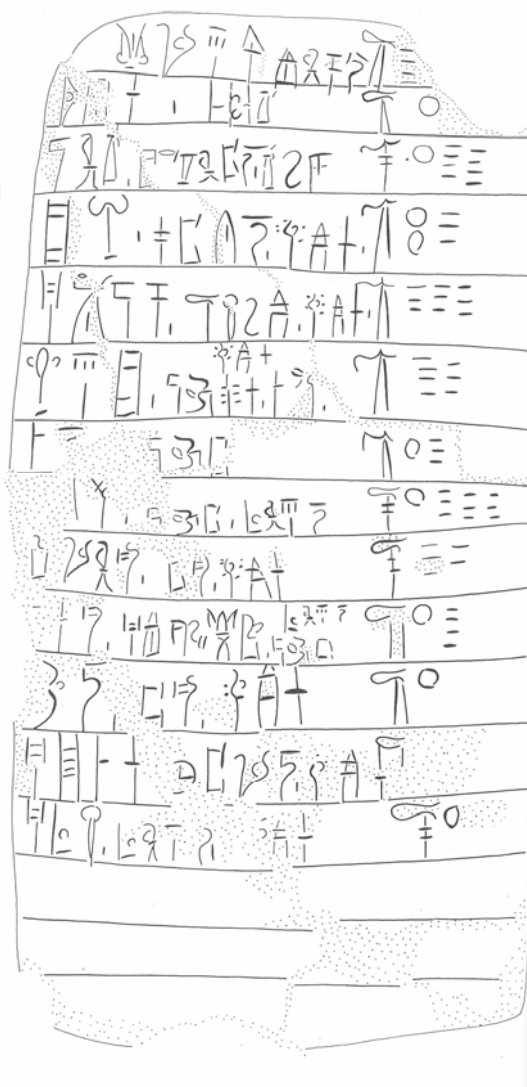
KN C(4) 911

.1	ma-mi-di-zo / pi-ri-to-jo	OVIS^f 40[
.2	[· ·]-ro , da-nu-wo	OVIS^f 100[
.3	po-ri-wo , / su-ki-ri-ta-jo , wo-we-u	CAP^m 180
.4	ja-ru , / pa-ta-ti-jo , do-e-ro ,	CAP^f 230
.5	a-du-po-to , / qi-ko-we-e , do-e-ro ,	CAP^f 90
.6	qa-di-ja , / po-ku-te-ro , da-mo , 'do-e-ro'	CAP^f 70
.7	da-[· ·]po-ku-ta	CAP^f 130
.8	ra-wa-ni , / po-ku-ta , ra-ri-di-jo	OVIS^m 190
.9	o-mi-ri-so , / ta-so , do-e-ro	OVIS^m 50
.10	[· ·]-so / a-pi-me-de-o , po-ku-ta 'ra-ri-di-jo'	OVIS^m 140
.11	ku-jo-[/]ta-so , // do-e-ro	OVIS^f 100
.12	a-*56-da-ro / ka-ta-mi-jo , do-e-ro	OVIS^m[
.13	a-ra-ko , / ra-ri-di-jo , do-e-ro	OVIS^m 120[
.14-16	*vacant*	

TH Uq 434

TH Uq 434

.1 pa-ro , te-qa-jo-i̯ ̣ ̣ ̣qa-si-re-u-pi

.2 pa-ro , qe-re-ro   e-te-wa   *152 1

.3 pa-ro , o-to-ke-se-we , e-te-wa *152 1

.4 pa-ro , ri-wa-so ,   e-te-wa   *152 1

.5 pa-ro , e-po-ro-jo , u-po-o-pa *152 1

.6 pa-ro , a-e-ri-qo , u-po-o-pa   *152 1

.7 pa-ro , su-ko-pu₂-te-e   *152 1

.8 pa-ro , ka-wi̯-jọ , a-mu-ne-u-te *152 1

.9 pa-ro [   ]-je-u-pi , ka-[

.10 pa-ro , *22-ka-ne , wa-ka-[.]-ṭe-we[

.11 pa-ro , ạ-pi-qo-tạ[   ]na-ra-rọ [

.12 pa-ro , pa-[   ]ka-pa-ti-ja[

.13 pa-]ro , [   ] wi-dwo-i-jo   *152[

.14   ]*152[

inf. mut.

Fig. 15. TH Uq 434
(da Aravantinos – Godart – Sacconi 2008, p. 33)

PY Un 718
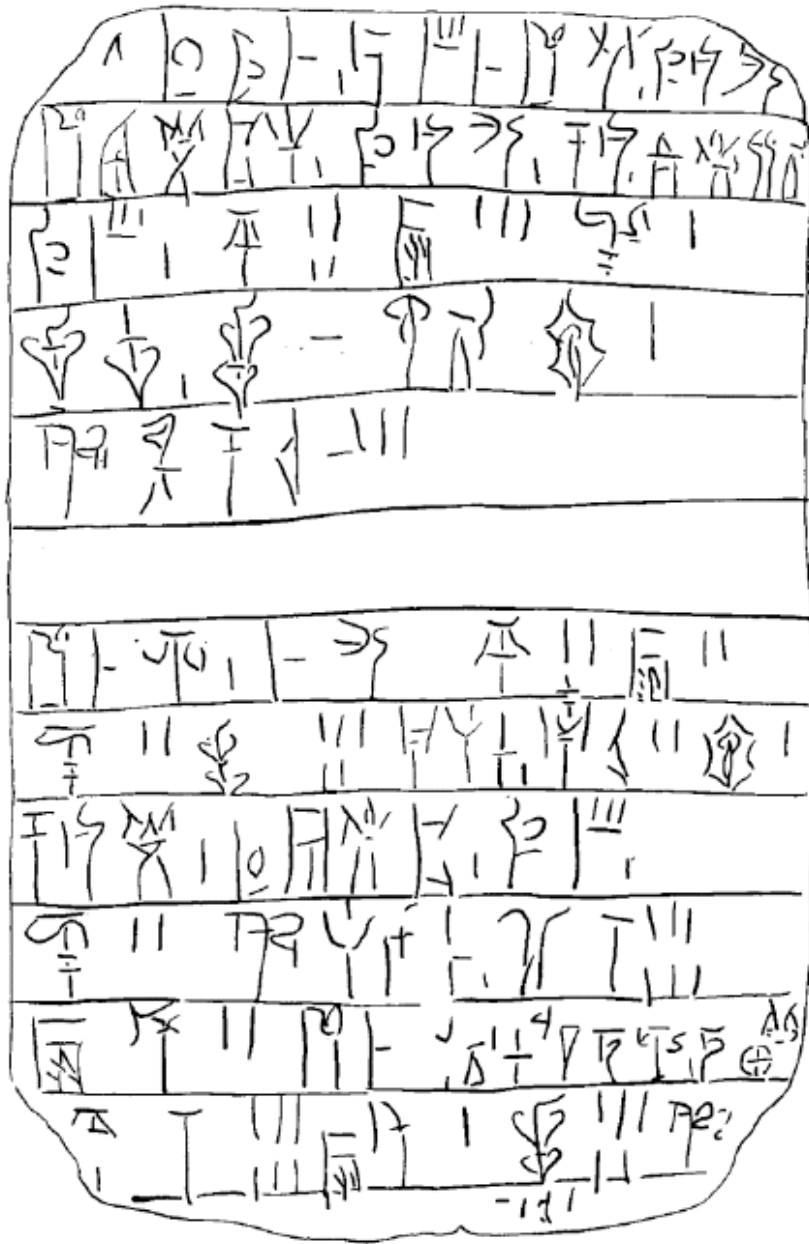
PY Un 718

.1   sa-ra-pe-da , po-se-da-o-ni , do-so-mo

.2   o-wi-de-ta-i , do-so-mo , to-so , e-ke-ra$_2$-wo

.3   do-se , GRA 4 VIN 3 BOS^m 1

.4   tu-ro$_2$, *TURO$_2$* 10 ko-wo , *153 1

.5   me-ri-to , v 3

.6   *vacat*

.7   o-da-a$_2$, da-mo , GRA 2 VIN 2

.8   OVIS^m 2 *TURO$_2$* 5 a-re-ro^9 , *A-RE-PA* v 2 *153 1

.9   to-so-de , ra-wa-ke-ta , do-se ,

.10   OVIS^m 2 me-re-u-ro , FAR T 6

.11 {a   -ma

       { VIN s 2 o-da-a$_2$, wo-ro-ki-jo-ne-jo , ka

.12   GRA T 6 VIN s 1 *TU-RO$_2$* 5 me-ri[

.13   *vacat* [   ]1 v 1

Fig. 16. PY Un 718 (da Bennett 1955, p. 83)

Wr-nodules from Pylos

Fig. 19. PY Wr 1325 (da Blegen - Lang 1957, Tav. 49)

Wr 1325

.α CAP^m *supra sigillum*
.β *vacat*
.γ o-pa

Wr 1332

.α WI *supra sigillum*
.β *vacat*
.γ o-pa

Wr 1331

.α OVIS^m *supra sigillum*
.β *vacat*
.γ o-pa

Wr 1334

.α CAP^m *supra sigillum*
.β *vacat*
.γ *vacat*