CHAPTER 3

The Middle and Passive Voices in the Aorist Stem

3.0 Introduction

Undoubtedly one of the most intriguing features of ancient Greek is the complex voice morphology in the aorist stem. Besides a number of different active formations, we find the middle root aorist, the middle thematic aorist, the middle sigmatic aorist, and the passive aorists in -η- and in -θη-. The aim of this chapter is to describe the distributional patterns of these various aorist formations, and the way in which these patterns have changed from Homer to the Classical language.

The distributional patterns of the aorist formations can be employed to corroborate the structure of the network described in chapter 2. In chapter 2, the analysis of the structure of the network was based chiefly on semantic criteria. A semantic relation between two given middle uses was assumed if these middle uses had certain salient semantic features in common. The aim of chapter 3 will be to find morphological and diachronical evidence that supports the semantic analysis of chapter 2. In section 1.2.2, it has been set out that this morphological and diachronical evidence hinges on two claims, namely:

(I) A form will always cover a connected region of variant middle uses in the semantic network.

(II) A form will only spread from one variant use to another if these uses are directly semantically related.

I stated that these claims can serve as an empirical tool to test the accuracy of our network structure. Two predictions can be derived from these claims. First, every single aorist formation should cover a contiguous region of middle uses in our network. Second, extensions of the aorist forms should follow the connected paths through the semantic network.

In this chapter, I will focus on two morphological oppositions: (i) the opposition between the passive aorist form in -η- vs. the form in -θη- (section 3.1), and (ii) the opposition between the sigmatic middle aorist vs. the passive aorist forms in -η- and -θη- (section 3.2). The distributions of the formations at issue will be described, both in Homer and in Classical Greek. Special attention will be devoted to those verbs that exhibit a variation between two (or more) aorist formations. Additionally, I will briefly discuss the root and thematic aorist forms (3.2.4). Finally, an attempt will be made at a definition of the abstract schema of the passive aorist form (3.3).
3.1 The Distribution of -η- vs. -θη-

3.1.1 The Distribution of -η- vs. -θη- in Homer

In Homer, the passive aorist in -θη- occurs in the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>E.g. εἶβηλάφησανεπώ 'was hindered, harmed', ἐρέθέν 'been done'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous process</td>
<td>ἀυστᾶθησαν 'disappeared', ἔξηρόνθη 'dried up', ἵλωνθη 'became warm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>χολάθη 'became angry', μνησθηναί 'have remembered'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective motion</td>
<td>ἀγίρθη 'gathered (intr.)', ἀναλιάθησαν 'gathered (intr.)', μίχθη 'mingled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body motion</td>
<td>ἐκινήθην 'moved', εὐνήθην 'went to bed', ἔσταθη 'stood up'220, ὁμιῆθη 'set off'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The passive aorist in -η- occurs in the following meanings:221

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218 For an inventory of the attested forms in Homer, as well as in a number of classical authors, I refer to Prévot (1934). The strange form δηρίνθην (Π 756) is often interpreted as a passive aorist of δηρίσματι (Chantraine 1958: 404). If this is correct, it would be the only passive aorist form with reciprocal meaning. Furthermore, the inserted -v- is problematic. Janko proposes to read δηρίνθην θήτην (see Kirk e.a. 1985-93).

219 With regard to Homer, only actually attested forms are cited.

220 Two instances in Homer: (i) πορφύρειν δὲ ἄρα κύμα περιστάθη, οὐρέι ἰσον (λ. 243) ('And the dark wave stood about them like a mountain'); (ii) ὃ δὲ ἔσταθη ἣντε πέτριν/ ἐμπεδον (ρ. 463) ('But he stood firm as a rock'). Ruijgh suggests that σταθη- contains the extended root σταθ-. This root is also found in σταθερός 'stable (adj.)' and σταθερός 'standing place, dwelling, stable (noun)'. This root extension must be of a considerable age, witness Latin stabilis 'stable (adj.)' and stabulum 'stable (noun)'. He further hypothesizes that the passive suffix -θη- arose by metanalysis of this formation σταθ-η- as σταθ-θη- (see Ruijgh 1996: 187n75).

221 The attested forms are collected in Risch (1937: 220-1), and Van de Laar (2000: 413-5).
Passive | E.g. πλήγη 'was hit', ἐτύπη 'was hit'
Spontaneous process | ἐπάγη 'got stuck', τράφη 'grew up (intr.)'
Mental process | ἔδόην 'learned', ἔταφην 'enjoyed', ἔχαρη 'rejoiced'
Collective motion | ἐάλη 'thronged together', τμάγεν 'parted'
Body Motion | ἐάλη 'crouched'

The two passive forms occur in the same meanings. There are, however, differences in frequency, as we shall see below. The question is what factors may explain why some verbs have the aorist in -η- while others have the form in -θη-. To get an idea of the different distributions of the two forms, it is useful to consider first the following tables.

222 Τραφη- probably replaced the older intransitive thematic aorist ἔτραφεν.

223 Possibly also λίπην (v.l. Π 507) and διατραφὲν (Γ 363). Rijgh (2000: 346) suggests that the anomalous aorist βίωνεν may belong to this group: βιω- < *g*iyw- < *g*ihw-eh-. This analysis would also be in harmony with its spontaneous process meaning which can be paraphrased as 'enter the state of being alive, come alive'. Possibly also ἠβη 'was quenched, went out', originally a root aorist (*sg*ēs-t, see Risch 1937: 209), was felt to be a passive aorist form given its spontaneous process meaning.

224 From ἔλλων/είλέων, e.g. κέλεσι κατά ἄστω ἀλήμεναι φότοι ἰόντας (Σ 286) ('you ask us to go back and throng together inside the city'), see also LfgE, s.v. είλέω (1 la).

225 E.g., τῷ γ' ὡς βουλεύοντας διείσδυεν (Α 531) ('When the two had taken counsel in this way, they parted').

226 E.g., ὡς τὰ πρῶτα ἐμίγησαν ἐν Ἡφαίστοιο κόμυσι (Θ 268) ('how first they layed together [lit. mingled] in the house of Hephaestus').

227 Ἐάλη (ἔλλω) is the only example that I am aware of. The verb ἐάλη sometimes denotes a volitional action 'contract one's body, draw oneself together', e.g. ὡς εἰπὼν Ἀχιλήῳ ὀλέλεις μένεν (Φ 571) ('so saying he crouched to await Achilles'), cf. also N 408, Π 403, Y 168, Y 278, X 308 = ὡ 538. However, the more frequent meaning of ἐάλη (and ἔλλομαι) is 'throng together' (collective motion).

228 Prévoit (1935) advocates an aspectual distinction between the two formations: "L’aoriste en -ην exprime une idée générale d’état (aspect indéterminé). L’aoriste nouveau en -θην, d’un sens plus précis, exprime la production du fait, l’événement (aspect déterminé)" (Prévoit 1935: 25). Since this definition of the alleged distinction is rather vague, his analysis of the data remains far from convincing. Some critical remarks can also be found in Rosén (1962: 132-4).
Table 1: The semantic distribution of the passive aorist in -\( \theta \eta \)- and -\( \eta \)- in Homer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>( \theta \eta )</th>
<th>( \eta )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous process</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective motion</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body motion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have taken a sample of 100 tokens of aorist forms in -\( \eta \)- and -\( \theta \eta \)-230, of which 66 turned out to be in -\( \theta \eta \)-, and 34 in -\( \eta \)-. This set of 100 instances was analyzed with regard to their semantics, and a number of their morphological features.231 It should be noted that these features relate to the passive aorist stem allomorph. In other words, they relate to the stem variant after which the suffixes -\( \eta \)- or -\( \theta \eta \)- are placed.232 Now what can we learn from these figures? With respect to their meaning (see table 1), it can be observed that the formation in -\( \eta \)- prevails in the spontaneous use; in the body motion use the

Table 2: The morphological distribution of the passive aorist in -\( \theta \eta \)- and -\( \eta \)- in Homer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polysyllabic stem</th>
<th>( \theta \eta )</th>
<th>( \eta )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem in vowel</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in -( \sigma )</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy monosyllabic stem229</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-vocalism</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems (C)C( \alpha )C-, (C)C(C)C-, (C)C( \delta )C-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

229 With the term heavy is meant a syllable structure /\( C\beta \)C\( \nu \)C/ or /\( C\nu \)CVCC/.

230 From the first 4 books of the Iliad the first three occurring passive aorists were taken, from the remaining books of the Iliad and Odyssee the first two occurring forms were taken.

231 Note that the figures in the vertical columns of Table 2 do not add up to 66 or 34. This arises from the fact that most of the forms analyzed were dealt with more than once, as they possessed more than one of the features. For example, \( \chi \nu \eta \theta \eta \) has a stem which ends in a vowel, and which is polysyllabic.

232 For example, the form \( \hat{e} - \tau \alpha - \theta \eta \psi \) has a passive stem allomorph \( \tau \alpha - \). Neither the form of the present stem \( \tau \epsilon \nu \omega - \), nor the root \( \tau \epsilon \nu - \) is relevant for my purposes.
formation in -\(\dot{\eta}\)- predominates (21 vs. 0). In the table that relates to morphological features, a number of very strong tendencies can be seen. The formation in -\(\dot{\eta}\)- tends to occur with

(i) **polysyllabic stems** (41 : 0), e.g. \(\theta\omega\rho\chi\theta\hbar\nu\alpha\iota\), \(\pi\mu\mu\dot{\alpha}\nu\iota\),\(^{233}\)
(ii) **stems in a vowel** (31 : 2), e.g. \(\delta\mu\theta\varepsilon\nu\tau\alpha\), \(\tau\alpha\theta\varepsilon\iota\)\(^{234}\)
(iii) **stems in -\(\sigma\)-** (9 : 1), e.g. \(\nu\alpha\sigma\theta\iota\), \(\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\theta\nu\iota\).

The features **heavy monosyllabic stem** (e.g. \(\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\iota\), \(\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\phi\theta\iota\), \(\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\dot{\iota}\nu\))\(^{235}\), and **\(\epsilon\)-vocalism** (e.g. \(\acute{\rho}\chi\theta\acute{\varepsilon}\nu\), \(\pi\iota\rho\pi\lambda\acute{\lambda}\chi\theta\dot{\iota}\), \(\sigma\tau\rho\varphi\theta\e\iota\iota\)) have, according to the table, a slight predilection for the aorists in -\(\dot{\eta}\)-. Many forms have both features, e.g. \(\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\dot{\varepsilon}\iota\), \(\theta\acute{\varepsilon}\chi\theta\iota\). It must be noted, however, that the table regards token frequency. Qua types, this predilection is much stronger. There are only a few passive aorist forms with heavy stem syllables or \(\epsilon\)-vocalism that have the suffix -\(\eta\)-. These are \(\theta\dot{\epsilon}\acute{\rho}\eta\) (subjunctive), \(\tau\rho\sigma\theta\mu\nu\alpha\iota\), \(\tau\alpha\rho\mu\nu\alpha\iota\), and \(\pi\lambda\gamma\eta\iota\). Apart from \(\pi\lambda\gamma\eta\iota\) (to be discussed below), these exceptions can be explained easily by assuming an analogy with their present stems \(\theta\rho\sigma\theta\mu\mu\iota\), \(\tau\rho\sigma\theta\mu\nu\alpha\iota\) and \(\tau\rho\sigma\theta\mu\nu\iota\). The original forms with zero-grade must have been *\(\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\eta\)-\(^{237}\), *\(\tau\rho\sigma\sigma\eta\)- and *\(\tau\rho\alpha\eta\)- (cf. \(\tau\rho\sigma\rho\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu\)). The former pair took the e-grade, the latter form the position of the -\(\rho\)- from their presents. In sum, we can safely add two rules to those mentioned above. In Homer, the aorist in -\(\dot{\eta}\)- occurs with

(iv) **heavy monosyllabic stems**, e.g. \(\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\iota\), \(\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\phi\theta\iota\), \(\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\dot{\iota}\nu\);  
(v) **stems with \(\epsilon\)-vocalism**, e.g. \(\acute{\rho}\chi\theta\acute{\varepsilon}\nu\), \(\pi\iota\rho\pi\lambda\acute{\lambda}\chi\theta\dot{\iota}\), \(\sigma\tau\rho\varphi\theta\e\iota\iota\).

\(^{233}\) Most polysyllabic stems are denominative verbs. For example, \(\pi\mu\alpha\acute{\dot{\alpha}}\nu\-\dot{\eta}\) (\(\pi\mu\mu\iota\nu\iota\)), derived from \(\pi\hat{\mu}\mu\iota\). There are no exceptions to the rule that polysyllabic stems have -\(\dot{\eta}\)- in Homer. In Classical Greek, only (\(\pi\acute{\alpha}\))\(\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\-\eta\)- occurs.

\(^{234}\) The few exceptions to this rule, \(\acute{\epsilon}\ov\eta\mu\iota\), \(\acute{\epsilon}\ov\eta\dot{\alpha}\mu\iota\) and \(\rho\acute{\nu}\eta\), can be explained historically. The former two originally had a consonant (*\(\delta\dot{\alpha}\-\eta\)- and *\(\kappa\alpha\-\iota\-\eta\)-), the latter probably had a phonetic glide (*\(\acute{s}\tau\eta\-\acute{\epsilon}\-\eta\)-). Incidentally, I would like to refer to a form *\(\mu\acute{\alpha}\) 'be defiled', a 3rd sg. subj. passive aorist, occurring in a Cyrenaean inscription (see Buck 1955: 311). It could be an old form (*\(\acute{m}i\h\dot{\iota}\-\iota\h\-\dot{\eta}\)-, of which the original meaning may have been *'become stained' (i.e. a spontaneous process). The form that is found elsewhere is \(\epsilon\mu\iota\mu\mu\iota\nu\).

\(^{235}\) The one form with stem in -\(\sigma\)- and suffix -\(\eta\)- is \(\tau\rho\sigma\sigma\eta\)-. It is probably based on an archaic form *\(\tau\rho\sigma\sigma\eta\)- (the \(\epsilon\)-vocalism is analogical). This would semantically fit in well since its original meaning 'dry up' is a spontaneous physical process - the prototypical meaning of the formation in -\(\eta\)-. The aorist forms with stems in -\(\sigma\)- include the verbs with roots in dentals (e.g. \(\epsilon\varphi\varphi\sigma\theta\iota\)), and the presents in -\(\acute{\xi}\omega\), -\(\dot{\xi}\omega\). A number of forms, such as \(\delta\alpha\mu\dot{\alpha}\-\sigma\-\dot{\eta}\iota\), has an analogically inserted -\(\sigma\)-.

\(^{236}\) Clearly a secondary form, analogically after \(\pi\acute{\nu}\nu\mu\iota\), \(\acute{\epsilon}\ov\eta\iota\alpha\) and \(\pi\dot{\kappa}\iota\tau\iota\). Incidentally, \(\pi\acute{\nu}\nu\mu\iota\) and \(\pi\dot{\kappa}\iota\tau\iota\), in their turn, are probably influenced by their antonyms \(\acute{\epsilon}\ov\nu\mu\iota\) and \(\dot{\kappa}\iota\tau\iota\) (both regularly from zero degree *\(\dot{\nu}\nu\mu\iota\)-). Regular forms would be *\(\pi\acute{\nu}\nu\mu\iota\) and \(\dot{\kappa}\iota\tau\iota\) (preserved in \(\pi\dot{\kappa}\iota\tau\iota\)).

\(^{237}\) *\(\dot{\theta}\rho\iota\rho\-\eta\)- from *\(g\-\acute{\iota}\-\dot{\epsilon}\)- (Lindeman's Law), cf. \(\chi\sigma\rho\-\dot{\eta}\)- (see Ruijgh 1996: 366).
As to the stem with a phonological structure (C)CαC-, (C)CιC-, (C)CοC-, a tendency can be observed to occur with the suffix -η (24:7). This predominance of -η is partly due to the following rule. In Homer, the formation in -η occurs with

(vi) stems of the structure (C)Cαλ-, (C)Cαμ-, (C)Cαρ.-

Although in Homer only the forms ἐκλη, ἐκόμη and ἐχάρη239 occur, there is no evidence against this rule. In Classical Greek, this rule is also operative (see below).240

Above, a number of morphological rules (i-vi) were formulated that determine the distribution of the two passive aorist formations. However, there is a group of forms that cannot be explained by means of these morphological rules. These are the forms that possess a stem with the structure (C)CαC-, (C)CιC-, and (C)CοC-. The question remains to be answered as to what factors determine the aorist of these remaining stem forms. I would suggest that these forms can be explained by a semantic factor. This semantic factor can be summarized by two rules:

(1) Forms that denote a spontaneous process have -η-241;
(2) Forms that have a passive meaning or denote body motion have -θη-.

Consider the following table:

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238 One might hesitate to include stems -αν- in this rule. The only example in Homer, φάνη, can also be explained by semantic factors (spontaneous process; see below). A further reason not to include stems in -αν- here might be that, in the Classical language, stems in -αν- do not always take the passive form in -η-, cf. ἐφάνηθην, ἐφράνθην (see next section).

239 Ἐχάρη has two alternative forms with, apparently, the same meaning, κεχάροντο and χήροτο. The former may well be old; the latter is either analogically formed to present χιρόο (cf. ἐκάθηρα πο to καθαρίω), or - more speculatively - a Mycenaean relic (cf. Arc. φθήρω vs. Ion. φθείρω). The regular Ionic form should have been *χέρσατο or *χείρατο.

240 An apparent exception is ἀρθείν (from ἀραρίσκειν). However, there may have been a rule that stems with the structure #YC- receive the suffix -θη-. In Classical Greek, there are more examples that corroborate this rule (see below). Ἀργείς from ἀγίω probably has a long vowel (< *ἀγερ-).

241 The spontaneous process use can be considered the semantic prototype of the aorist in -η-. Note that this was probably also the original meaning of the formation before it spread to the passive meaning and the body motion meaning (in Homer only ἐκλη). There is some controversy as to the meaning of the suffix -η-, -ή-, -ή- in PIE. Was it stative or fientive? The alignment of the formation with the aorist stem in Greek argues in favour of the latter option, as recently advocated by Harðarson (1998). According to Harðarson, the formations with stative meaning found in the daughter-languages (e.g. Latin rub-e-re 'be red') go back to a yod-present in *-(e)h₁-γεθ- that is derived from the aorist in -εθ-1. Ruijgh explains the suffix -η from a complex suffix *-η-γ- (cf. the Hittite fientive formation in -ess-), of which the -γ- can be identified as the aorist suffix. The combination *-η-γ- designated the transition to a state. The -γ- disappeared after the reinterpretation of 2nd sg. forms like πάγεις (< *παγ-η-γ-) as παγ-η-ς. This led, in turn, to the replacement of 3rd sg. παγής (*παγ-η-ς) by πάγη (see Ruijgh 1996: 187-9, 366-7). A comparable development is found in 3rd sg. σβη, which, according to Risch (1937: 209), must go back to *σμέσ-.
These forms are not determined by one of the morphological rules (i-vi). It can be observed that forms that denote spontaneous processes have the suffix -η-, whereas forms that are passive or denote body motion take the suffix -θη-. The working of these semantic rules can be illustrated by the stems in -αύ- and -αρ-. The spontaneous process verbs have -αυ-η- (έδοψη, ἐκάθη, -ράγη), whereas the one form with passive meaning has the suffix -θη-: φροτείς (ἐξοθη- from ἀγω not attested in Homer). Likewise, the form σατη- designates a spontaneous process, while τραφ-θη- (τρέπω) designates body motion (see for this form also section 3.2.1). These semantic rules are also reflected in the frequency figures in Table 1. In the table, we can see that passives (19 : 9) and body motions (20 : 0) more often take the suffix -θη-, whereas spontaneous processes prefer -η- (14 : 10).

The mental process meaning and the collective motion meaning have not yet been considered. Mental processes can have both the suffixes -θη- and -η-. Most fall under the morphological rules (i-vi), e.g. χολόθη [stem in vocal], μυσθήνατ [stem in -σε-], and ἐχάρην [stem in -αρ-]. The two forms that cannot be explained by these morphological rules, ἐδάπην and τάρπμεν, may predate the emergence of the aorist in -θη-243. As to the collective motion verbs, it appears - though there are very few forms attested in Homer - that they can have both the form in -η- and in -θη-. The only examples are ἐμίγην and μίχθη (or μείξ?) 'I mingled', and τμάγη 'divide oneself, part'.244

It is but a small number of verbs in Homer that cannot be explained by the morphological and semantic factors set forth above. Notable exceptions are the aorists in -

242 The form -ραγ-η- (δήγημα) must have been adapted by analogy with (φ)άγ-η- ((φ)άγνυμι). The regular development would have been *(φ)ηγ-η- from *wrh,δέ-eh-.

243 In spite of their stem forms (ending in a vowel and a heavy syllable, respectively), they have the suffix -η-. Above, I gave a historical explanation: their original stems were *δαγ-η- and *τραγ-η-. Alternative middle forms to these passive formations exist, apparently with the same meaning (at least, a semantic nuance is not distinguishable): δεδαέθαι (with active causative δέδος); ταρφόμεθα, τεταρφό-μεθο, τετρφόμενοι. The reduplicate formations are probably old. The sigmatic actives with causative meaning are relatively recent, and so are the sigmatic middles that have been derived from them. The occurrence of the suffix -η- with verbs expressing mental events is probably old. Evidence is the formation PIE *wid-ēh₂- ('see'; hence 'have in mind, know') that can be reconstructed on the basis of Lat. videre 'see', OCS. viděti 'see', and perhaps Greek ἰδὲμεν < *η-ίδ-ε-μεν < *-wid-η- (Ruijgh 1996: 194). Another very old formation might be PIE *mn-ēh₂- as in ἐμέναν 'raged' (not attested in Homer), and OCS. 3 pl. minę-δε 'they believed' (see Rix e.a. 1998).

244 The form ἐλάη 'thronged together' cannot be used as evidence here, since it falls under the morphological rule (mentioned above) that stems in -αλ- take the form in -η-.
that have a passive meaning, and do not fall under the morphological rules (i-vi): ἐβλαβῆν, ἔτυπη, πλήγη, ἀναβροχέν. For these cases, I would like to give a tentative explanation. The passive forms ἐβλάβη, ἔτυπη and πλήγη may have been formed by analogy with verbs expressing violent, destructive events such as -ράγη, διατρυφέν, ἔδομη (cf. also post-Homeric ἐκόπην?). The form πλήγη- is exceptional in another respect. After all, one would expect a form in -θη- (e.g. πλάγχθη) for heavy stem syllables. Perhaps *πλάγ-θη- (< *πλάγχθη) was influenced by the verbs with aorist stems in -σγ-, e.g. ἐγγ-ν-, ραγ-ν-, παγ-ν-. Not surprisingly, in later Greek the anomalous form πλήγ-θη- is sometimes replaced by synchronically more regular forms. Thus, the compounds ἐκπλαγήναι and ἐκπλαγχθήναι (only E. Tr. 183) occur, used in the special meaning 'to be stricken with terror'.

There are two variant forms: βλαβη- and βλαφθη-. The former is probably older. In Homer, βλαφθη- is more frequent, but that could be due to the demands of the hexameter. In Classical Greek it is somewhat less frequent. How can this alternation be explained? I would suggest the following explanation. Βλαβ-θη- might have originally designated a spontaneous process 'got stuck, stumbled'. There are a number of instances with this meaning in Homer. For example,

(1) αὶ δὲ ποὺ αὐτοῦ ἐβλαβεῖν ἐν πεδίῳ, αἷς κεῖοτε γε φέρτεραι ἦσαν (Ψ 461)
And the other [mares] have stumbled out there in the plain, they that were superior up to that point.

Subsequently, the βλαβ-θη- acquired a true passive meaning 'was hindered, harmed'. This, in turn, led to the creation of the alternative form in -θη-. Eventually, the semantic contrast became faint, and the two variants could be used both in the spontaneous meaning and in the passive meaning.

The following table roughly summarizes the distribution of the forms in -η- and -θη- in Homer:

Table 3: The distribution of the passive aorists in -η- and -θη- in Homer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spontaneous Process</th>
<th>Passive Body Motion</th>
<th>Collective Motion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polysyllabic stem</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in vowel</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in -σ-</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy monosyllabic stem</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε-vocalism</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems (C)Caλ-, (C)Cαμ-, (C)Cαρ-</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining stems</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>ηθη</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cf. also Ψ 545.

100
In this section, I have also discussed the exceptions (e.g. βλαβ-η-, πληγ-η-) to this distributional pattern. I tried to explain most of the exceptions either by their historical background or by occasional analogical processes.
3.1.2 The Distribution of -η- vs. -θη- in Classical Greek

In the previous section, we have seen that distributions of the aorist in -η- and the aorist in -θη- in Homer could be explained by a number of morphological rules, and a number of additional semantic rules. To get an idea of the distribution of the two passive aorist formations in Classical Greek, some figures may once again be helpful.\textsuperscript{246}

Table 4: The semantic distribution of the passive aorist in -θη- and -η- in Classical Greek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>θη</th>
<th>η</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Process</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Process</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Motion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Motion</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The token-frequency of the passive in -η- has decreased clearly (10 : 90) compared to that in Homer (34 : 66). As in Homer, the typical use of the formation in -η- is the spontaneous use (5 instances out of 10). The formation in -θη- is relatively infrequent in the spontaneous use (6 out of 90).

\textsuperscript{246} The sample of 100 instances was taken from Herodotus: from the first book the 12 first occurring passive aorists were taken, and from the remaining books the 11 first occurring instances.
Table 5: The morphological distribution of the passive aorist in -οη- and -η- in Classical Greek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>οη</th>
<th>η</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polysyllabic stem</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in vowel</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in -σ</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy monosyllabic stem</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε-vocalism</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem #VC-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems (C)CαC-, (C)CίC-, (C)CοC-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A number of morphological rules can be inferred from the figures. As in Homer, the aorist in -οη- occurs with the following stems:

(i) polysyllabic stems;
(ii) stems in vowels;
(iii) stems in -σ-;
(iv) heavy monosyllabic stems;\(^{247}\)
(v) stems with ε-vocalism.\(^{248}\)

As in Homer, there is a tendency for stems of the structure (C)CαC-, (C)CίC-, (C)CοC- to occur with the aorist in -η-. As in Homer, the form in -η- occurs with

(vi) stems of the structure (C)Cαλ-, (C)Cαμ-, (C)Cαρ-.\(^{249}\)

For example, έστάλην (στέλλω), έσφάλην (σφάλλω), ἐδάμην\(^{250}\) (δάμημι), ἐδάρην (δέρω), ἐκάρην\(^{251}\) (κείρω), ἐπάρην (πείρω), ἐσπάρην (σπείρω), ἐφθάρην (φθείρω).

\(^{247}\) E.g., ἀνεψύχθην, ἐλήψθην/ἐλάμψθην, and the novel form ἐτήχθην (Eur., Pl.), formed under influence of the present and the active aorist forms. The form ἐτήχθην is the only exception.

\(^{248}\) E.g., ἐθρέφθην (τρέφω), ἐπλέχθην (πλέκω), ἐστρέφθην (στρέφω), ἐτρέψθην (τρέπω). There are a few exceptions: ἐλέγην (from λέγω 'gather'), ἐστέρην, ἡγγέλην (E. IT 932). These forms are, however, less common than the variant forms in -οη-, ἐλέχθην, ἐστερήθην, ἡγγέλθην. Ἐλέγην and ἡγγέλην are younger than the variants in -οη-.

\(^{249}\) The - at least partial - productivity of these rules is shown by the replacement of the old thematic aorist ἐπταρον 'sneezed' (πτάρνυμαι) by the aorist in -η- ἐπτάρην (Arist. Pr. 887\textsuperscript{35}, Hippocr.)

\(^{250}\) Ἐδάμην is Homeric and poetic. Attic prose has ἐδομάσθην (Xen., Isocr.).

\(^{251}\) The form κερθείς (with -ε- from κείρω, ἔκειρα or older ἐκερσα) is found at Pi. P. 4.82 (cf. rule v).

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Table 6: The distribution of the passive aorists in -η- and -θη- in Classical Greek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polysyllabic stem</th>
<th>Spontaneous Process Mental process</th>
<th>Passive Body Motion</th>
<th>Collective Motion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem in vowel</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem in -σ-</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy monosyllabic stem</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε-vocalism</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems #VC-</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems (C)Cάλ-, (C)Cεμ-, (C)Cάρ-</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems (C)Cάκ-, (C)Cεπ-, (C)Cάφ-</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining stems</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>η/θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C)CάC-, (C)CίC-, (C)CύC-</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>θη</td>
<td>η/θη</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A number of exceptions to this pattern have already been discussed in this section. In the next section, I will discuss those verbs that show a variation between the two aorist forms.

3.1.3 Morphological variation

In the previous section I have set forth the morphological and semantic principles that determine the distribution between the aorist in -η- and the aorist in -θη-. However, the boundary between the two formations is not entirely clear-cut. Many verbs exhibit a variation between the two forms. The aim of this section is to take a closer look at those variant forms that are not covered by the morphological and semantic rules that were proposed in the previous section.

In most cases, the variation can be attributed to a conflict between the morphological rules and the semantic rules. Generally, the alternative form that is not expected on the basis of the aforementioned rules occurs less frequently, or even only sporadically. Additionally, stylistic factors may be relevant. In comedy there is a statistical preference for the form in -η- for verbs that show variant aorists, while tragedy prefers the forms in -θη-.

Here follows an inventory of the verbs that display morphological variation.

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262 In other words, variant forms such as ἀντιπέφθην vs. ἀντιπάθην will not be discussed since they can be explained by rule (v) and rule (vii), respectively.

263 This can be concluded from the figures given by Lautensach (1911: 228). He collected the forms that occur in a metrically equivalent environment. With the stems in labials and gutturals, the ratios are as follows: -η- tragedy 58x, comedy 29x vs. -θη- tragedy 69x, comedy 13x.

264 The verbs are collected by Prévot (1934: 24 [Homer/Herodotus], 45-6 [drama], 63 [Plato]).
• ἀπηλλάγην vs. ἀπηλλαχθῆν (ἀπαλλάττω). Since these forms have polysyllabic stems, the meaning of these forms is ‘depart’ (body motion) or ‘be removed’ (passive), the passive aorist form in -θη- is to be expected according to our rules. However, in Attic several stems in -αγ- show morphological variation, for example, ἀπηλλάγην, ἐμάγην (only in Plato), ἐσφάγην, and ἐτάγην (once in the comic Phrynichus). The regular form is ἐτάχθην). Outside Attic we find forms in -θη-. Thus, ἀπηλλαχθῆν is the commonest form in Herodotus (Did he take ἀπηλλαχθῆν - ναι (8.84.1) and ἀπαλλαχθῆσθαι (2.120.3), from Attic?), ἐσφάχθην is found in Herodotus, Pindar, and Euripides (once, at IT 177 [lyr.]).

• ἐβάφην vs. ἐβάρθην (βάπτω). According to the rule stating that stems in -αφ- take a passive in -η-, ἐβάφην is the regular form (vii). Βαφ-θη- only occurs at Ar. Fr. 416 [ἀπεβάφθη], and might be explained by the strong association of passive meaning with the form in -θη- (see table 4: 54x -θη- vs. 2x -η-). There may also have been an analogy with βλάπτω : ἐβλάφθην = βάπτω : X.

• ἐξύγην vs. ἐξεύχθην (ζεύγνυμι). The latter form is regular because it has a stem with a heavy syllable. It occurs more frequently. However, it does not occur in comedy, which may suggest that ἐξεύχθην is of a higher register (cf. Lautenschach 1911: 255). Ἐξύγην was probably formed by analogy with μείγνυμι : ἐμείχθην : ἐμίην = ζεύγνυμι : ἐξεύχθην : X (= ἐξύγην).

• ἐθλίβην vs. ἐθλιφθην (θλίβω). Since these forms have a passive meaning ‘was squeezed, compressed’, the latter form is in accordance with the semantic tendency. It is attested slightly earlier (in Plato, whereas the former appears in Aristotle). The aorist in -η- was probably formed by analogy with ἐτρίβην : ἐτρίφθην, which is both phonologically and semantically similar.

• ἐκάτην vs. ἐκαύθην (καιώ). After the disappearance of the ψ, the stem ended in a vowel. Ἐκαύθην was formed in accordance with the rule which states that stems in vowels get the -θη- form. However, the older variant did not disappear.

• -ἐκλίνην vs. ἐκλίν(υ)θην (κλίνω). The passive form is either volitional ‘lie down’ or passive ‘be lain down’, so the suffix -θη- is regular. Originally, -ἐκλίνην (only in compounds) was probably a somewhat colloquial variant (as mentioned above, the comics prefer the variant form in -η-) since it is attested first in Aristophanes and Pherecrates, then also Plato. Elsewhere the older ἐκλίν(υ)θην occurs. The more recent variant is possibly formed by analogy with forms like ἐφηνα : ἐφάνην = ἐκλίνα : X (= ἐκλίνην).

• ἐκόπην vs. ἐκόφθην (κόπτω). The passive meaning favours the latter form. Ἐκόφθην however, is post-Classical. Ἐκόπην may have been created by analogy with the synonymous forms ἐπλήησαι and ἐτύπην (see section 3.1.1). Furthermore,

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263 In the same way, ἐφλίβην in Hippocrates can be explained analogically to ἐτρίβην and ἐθλίβην.

* Ἐφλίφθην is unattested.

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it is possible that the rule which states that stems in -απ- take -η- (rule vii) spread incidentally to this stem in -οπ-.

- ἐκρόφην vs. ἐκρόφην. The former occurs only at S. Ai. 1145, whereas the latter is highly common (Hom., Aesch., Soph., Hdt., Eur., Th., Ar.), and it is also the form we would expect considering its passive meaning. The occurrence of ἐκρόφην is possibly due to an analogy with the verbs with passive aorist stems in -αφ-, e.g. ῥάπτω : ἔρραφην.

- ἐμάγην vs. ἐμάχθην (μάττω). The former occurs once in Plato (Thet. 191d), the latter is post-Classical. On the basis of their passive meaning ('was kneaded'), the latter is to be expected, but see under ἄπηλλάγην above.

- ἐπλάκην vs. ἐπλέξθην (πλέκω). Although the latter is attested earlier, in Homer, it is probably more recent, considering its ε-vocalism (which, in turn, explains the suffix -θη- (rule v)). Both variant forms can have a passive meaning 'be entangled, intertwined', as well as a volitional meaning 'entangle oneself, embrace' (body motion or collective motion?). ἐπλάκην may be absent from Homer because it only fits into the hexameter with difficulty. In Classical Greek, it is more frequent than ἐπλέξθην. The ε-vocalism of ἐπλέξθην must have been introduced under the influence of πλέκω or ἑπλέξα.

- ἔρραφην vs. ἔρριφην (ῥίπτω). A priori, one would expect the form to be in -θη- since the verb stem is heavy. However, both forms are found and roughly with the same frequency. The secondary -φ- of ἔρριφην, which was taken from ἔρριφην (Duhoux 2000: 381n3), or from perfect ἔρρίφηατ (C.J. Ruijgh, pers. comm.), is an indication that it is more recent. It is possible that the verb was influenced by the verbs having passive aorist stems in -αφ-η-. This rule might also be responsible for the highly marginal aorist form ἡλιψη- (only once, in Pl. Phdr. 258b; ἡλιέφθην first attested in Aeschylus). Further, an analogy with the pair ῥάπτω : ἔρραφην could have played a role.

- ἐστέρην vs. ἐστερήθην (στερέω). The former only appears in Euripides, and is possibly a backformation of the regularly formed future στερήσωμαι. According to Ruijgh (1991: 119n32), this might be an old form, evolved from *strh₁-έθη₁-.

- ἐσφάγην vs. ἐσφάχθην (σφάζω). The former occurs in Aeschylus and Euripides. Considering the passive meaning of the forms, ἐσφάχθην is to be expected. See further under the heading ἄπηλλάγην above.

- ἐτάγην vs. ἐτάχθην (τάττω). The former is attested only once, namely in the comic poet Phrynichus, whilst the latter form shows a high frequency. Above, it has been

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266 Ἐκρόβην is late, though mss. Eur. Supp. 543 have κρυβότουμε, also printed by Diggle. The increase of passive forms with stems in velar and labial voiced stops is a typical post-classical phenomenon (see Blass-Debrunner-Rehkopf 1979: 60, Ruijgh 1991: 480n8), e.g. ἐθρύβην, ἔφυγην.
noted that in comedy a tendency exist to use the forms in -ν-. See further under ἀπηλλάγην above.

* ἐτάφην vs. ἐθάφθην (θάπτω). The latter form violates the rule which states that stems in -αφ- have aorists in -ν- (vii). It occurs only very infrequently and is clearly more recent, considering the absence of aspirate dissimilation (‘Gras- smann’). It was probably created by analogy with ἐβάφην : ἐβλάφθην, or with βλάκτω : ἐβλάφθην.

* ἐτρίβην vs. ἐτρίφθην (τρίβω). We would expect the latter form since the stem is heavy (cf. τρίβω). 'Ετρίβην, however, occurs more frequently and is probably older (see Ruijgh 1991: 480). Possibly, ἐτρίβην originally referred to a spontaneous process ‘waste away, wear out (intr.’), whereas ἐτρίφθην has a strictly passive meaning ‘be rubbed, be worn out’. In historical Greek, however, this semantic distinction had disappeared. The -ι- must be analogical, possibly by analogy with verbs like *τάκω : ἐτάκην = τρίβω : X (>> ἐτρίβην).

* ἤγγέλειν vs. ἤγγέλθην (ἀγγέλλω). The former occurs only at E. ΙΤ 932, and in an inscription (P. 78.19 [ca. 422 BC.?], see Threatte 1996: 557), whereas ἤγγέλθην is very common, and regular - it is polysyllabic (rule i) and it has e-vocalism (rule v). Ἦγγέλθην may have been formed under influence of the stem in -αλ- such as στέλλω : ἐστάλην.

* ἥλιψιν vs. ἥλειφθην (ἀλέιφω), see ἐρρίφθην above.

* συνελέγην vs. συνελέχθην (συλλέγω). In Attic, συνελέγην is more frequent than συνελέχθην. This form, in turn, is preferred by Herodotus. The occurrence of the suffix -η- with this verb could be the result of one of several factors: (a) the need to bring about a contrast with ἐλέχθην, passive of λέγω ‘say’; (b) the influence of synonymous (συν)εμίγην; or conversely, (c) there might have been some influence of the stems in -αλ- that have -η- , e.g. ἀπηλλάγην, ἐκάγην.

* ἐψύχθην vs. ἐψύχην (ψψχω). The former is the oldest (e.g. K 575), and it is also the expected form since the verb stem is long (cf. ψψχω). In the creation of ἐψύχην, its meaning ‘grow cold’ (a spontaneous process, e.g. Ar. Nu. 151, Pl. Phdr. 242a) may have played a role.267

To conclude, in sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 I argued that the distribution of the aorists in -ν- and -θη- can be explained primarily by means of a number of morphological rules. With a number of stems, however, a semantic tendency appeared to be relevant to the distribution of the two variant suffixes. In section 3.1.3, verbs were discussed that possess both variant aorist forms. For each individual verb, the specific morphological and semantic factors were analyzed that may have motivated the emergence of the variant forms.

267 Ἐψψχην is post-Classical.
Fig. 1: The Distribution of the Sigmatic Middle Aorist and the Aorist in -ωη- in Homer

- Distribution of the sigmatic middle aorist
- Intersection of the distributions of the sigmatic middle aorist and the aorist in -ωη-
- Distribution of the aorist in -ωη-
- Extension of the aorist in -ωη-

Diagram showing the distribution of the sigmatic middle aorist and the aorist in -ωη- in Homer, with categories such as Indirect Reflexive, Perception, Mental Activity, Speech Act, Direct Reflexive, Mental Process, Body Motion, Spontaneous Process, Collective Motion, and Passive.
3.2 The Distribution of the Sigmatic Middle vs. the Passive Aorist Form

In the course of the history of the Greek language, a gradual expansion of the passive aorist form can be observed. This expansion take place mainly at the cost of the sigmatic middle aorist. As a result, in the modern Greek language the sigmatic middle aorist form has disappeared completely. In section (3.0), this expansion of the passive aorist form was presented as a test-case of our semantic network. This was built on the assumption that the extension of the aorist form follows the connected paths through the semantic network. In the following sections, this assumption will be tested through analysis of Homeric and of Classical Greek.

3.2.1 Sigmatic Middle vs. Passive Aorist Form in Homer

In the previous section, the distribution of the passives in -θη- was contrasted with that of passives in -η-. The focus of this section concerns the distribution of the passive in -(θ)η- as compared to that of the sigmatic middle aorist. The uses of the aorist in -(θ)η- have already been discussed above. The Homeric uses of the sigmatic middle aorist are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect Reflexive</th>
<th>E.g. ἔλύσαο, ἐτιμήσασθε; media tantum: ἑδέξατο, ἐκτήσατο;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental Activity</td>
<td>βουλεύσατο, μήσατο, μητύσαντο;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech Act</td>
<td>μαντεύσατο, μυθήσατο, φθέγξατο;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception</td>
<td>γεύσασθαι, θηήσατο;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Reflexive</td>
<td>κείρασθαι, άλεψατο;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal</td>
<td>δηρίσατο, μαχήσατο;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Motion</td>
<td>ὄρμησατο, κλινάμενος;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Motion</td>
<td>λέξασθαι268;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Process</td>
<td>ἀσασάμεν, ἦρασάμεν, ἥδεσατο, ἐχολόσατο.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sigmatic middle never occurs with the spontaneous middle nor with the passive meaning.269 Notice, further, that all sigmatic middle aorists have an *animate subject*, and that most of them are *volitional* (with the exception of the mental processes, e.g.

---

268 I know of only one example: Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι ἐφέστοι ὄσσοι ἐσσίν (B 125) ('and the Trojans should gather, all those who dwell in the city').

269 Sigmatic middle aorists with passive meaning do not exist in historical Greek. The places that are often mentioned as examples of a passive meaning such as κρινάσθων (Θ 35), ἐπέξετα τὸ Κριός (Simon, Fr. 22D) and στεφανοσάμενου (Pi. O. 7.15) are at least open to considerable doubt. K-G (I: 118-9) rightly explains the former as an indirect reflexive 'soll man sich (sibi) auswählen', and the latter two as direct reflexives. Thus, στεφανοσάμενου is paraphrased by K-G as 'der sich den Kranz auf's Haupt gesetzt hat'. As to the Simonides line, Koniaris (1986: 347) convincingly argues that Simonides plays with the athlete's name, using the verb πέκαμα. When referring to people the verb means 'to comb'; in reference to animals, the verb means 'to shear'. Using πέκαμα instead of κείρωμα, the athlete is presented as a semi-human, in accordance with his name Κριός ('Ram'). Thus we can render the verse as 'Ram had himself sheared'. By switching to a passive τὸν Κριόν ὡς ἐπέξεθη (Ar. Nu. 1356), Aristophanes goes even further, according to Koniaris. By saying that Κριός "is shorn", he is presented as a "ram" tout court. For a discussion of the problem, I refer to Bers (1984: 103) and Molyneux (1992).
Recall that, in Homer, the passive aorist form has a passive use, a spontaneous process use, a mental process use, a collective motion use, and a body motion use (see 3.1.1). The mapping of the sigmatic middle and the passive aorists in -η- and -θη- onto the usage types is shown in Fig. 1 (p. 110). Again, we can observe that the validity of the first principle of section (3.0) is confirmed. Both the aorist in -(θ)η- and the sigmatic middle aorist cover a connected region of middle meanings in the semantic network. In the mental process use, the body motion use, and the collective motion use, an overlap can be observed between the distribution of the sigmatic middle and that of the aorist in -(θ)η-. From here on, this overlap will be the focus of our interest.

One of the remarkable features of Homeric verbal morphology is the alternation of passive aorist form and middle sigmatic aorist with verbs of motion and mental process verbs (generalizing, in the intransitive middles with animate subjects). Consider the following examples:

(2)  

a. τοῦ δ' Ὅδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἄποκταμένοιο χολῶθη (Δ 494)  
For his slaying was Odysseus mightily angered at heart.

b. τὸν δ' Ὅδυσσεὺς ἔτάριοι χωλωσάμενοι βάλε δουρί (Δ 501)  
Him Odysseus, angered for his comrade's sake, struck with his spear (...).

In both lines, Odysseus is furious about the killing of his comrade Leucus, and both verbs refer to the same event. Quite a number of verbs have this formal contrast, as it appears, without showing a difference in meaning. Inventories of alternating aorist forms are given by K-G (I: 118), Schwyzer (I: 760-1), and Chantraire (1958: 405-7). The semantic classification is mine.

Mental processes

ἄσασθαι - ἄσασθην 'was mistaken' (ἄαω)

ἡδόσατο - ἡδόσασθην 'respected' (αἰδὲςματι)

κοιμάσατο - κοιμάσθημεν 'fell asleep, went to bed'  

ἐκορέσατο - κορέσθην 'was satisfied' (no present in Homer)

ἐμνήσατο - ἐμνήσθην 'remembered' (μνημήσκω)

νεμεσοσται - νεμεσοσθῆν 'became angry' (νεμεσώματι)

tερμαίνομεν - τερμάθηθε, τερμάθη, τάρτημεν, τραπείωμεν 'enjoy' (τέρπω)

ἐχωλόσατο - χολόσηθη 'became angry' (χολοσωματι)

ὁίσασται - ὁίσθημεν 'thought, suspected' (ὁίσοματι)

πειράσατο - πειράσθη 'tested, tried, experienced' (πειράσομαι)  

φράσασται - ἐφράσθης 'notice, understand' (φράζω).

Body motion

ἀἴχασθαι - ἠίχθη 'darted' (ἀίσω)

ἡρεάσατο - ἡρεάσθη 'leaned on' (ἐρέιδω)

κλινάμενος - ἐκλινάςθην 'lay down' (κλίνω)

νοσφράσκεται - νοσφράσκηε 'retired, left' (νοσφράζοματι)

ἀρμήσαστο - ἀρμήσθη 'set off' (ἀρμάω)

τανυσάμενος - τανυσθέκε 'stretched out' (τανύω)

270 The verb involves physical motion 'lying down', cf. κλίνομαι.

271 Admittedly, πειράσομαι 'test, try, experience' is not a true mental process. Yet, in ch. 5 it will be argued that the middle inflection expresses an element of cognitive involvement of the subject (which is absent in semantics of the active πειράω): the subject acquires information as a result of the event.
This list can be extended with the following verbs. Again, the variant formations are used with apparently identical meanings. Both the sigmatic middle and the passive aorist forms designate volitional actions.

ελιξάμενος - ελιξθέντων 'went to and fro, turned around quickly' (ελίσσω)

(3) a. κέκλετο δὲ Τράγεσσιν ελιξάμενος καθ’ ἀμιλον (M 467)
And he went about in the throng, and called to the Trojans (...).
b. οὐκέτ' (...) οἷον οὐδ’ ἀγγελον ἀπονέεσθαι
(...) ελιξθέντων ὑπ᾽ 'Αχιλλῶν (M 74)
(...), I think that not one man will return back as a messenger (...), before the Achaeans when they turn around.

ελελιξάμενος - ελελίξθη 'id.' (ελελίζω)

(4) a. [snake] τήν δ’ ελελιξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαυλίκαν (B 316)
But he coiled himself and caught her by the wing as she screamed at him.
b. στήτ’ ελελιξθέντες, καὶ ἀμύνετε νηλεῖς ἕμαρ (A 588)
Turn around and stand, and ward off the pitiless day (...).

tρεψάμενοι - τραφθήναι 'turned' (τρέπω)

(5) a. οἱ δ’ εἷς ὄρχηστον τε καὶ ἤμεροςσαν ἀοίδην
τρεψάμενοι τέρποντο (α 422 = σ 305)
But they turned to dance and heart-stirring song, and made merry.
b. εἰ δ’ ἐθέλεις τραφθήναι ἀν’ Ἐλλάδα (ο 80)
And if you wish to make a tour through Hellas, (...).

The question remains as to how we can account for this remarkable alternation. To what extent can the demands of the hexameter be held responsible for this variation? In order to provide an answer to these questions, it is insightful to examine the sigmatic middle and passive aorist forms that are metrically equivalent. In the following, I will argue that, on the basis of these metrically equivalent forms, one can conclude that the sigmatic middle variants belong to an older stage of the epic tradition.

Forms that are metrically equivalent are

- 2nd pl. indicative, imperative: -σασθε/ -θητε;
- 3rd sg. and pl. imperative: -σασθω(ν)/ -θητω(ν);
- 2nd/3rd dual primary and secondary: -σασθον, -σάσθην/ -θητον, -θήτην;
- infinitive: -σασθαυ/ -θηναι.

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272 See section 2.3.2, note 216.

273 'Ελελίζω is used as an equivalent to ελίσσω.
The occurrences of the sigmatic middle and passive aorist forms of those verbs that have both forms are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-άμην</th>
<th>-θην</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>111</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of which metrically equivalent</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excluding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έμνησάμην/έμνήσθην, ἐπειρησάμην/ἐπειρήθην</td>
<td>3 (=11.1%)</td>
<td>24 (=88.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall occurrence of sigmatic middles of the verbs that have the alternation (111 : 88). However, if we exclude the forms that are not metrically equivalent we get another picture. From the metrical equivalents, Homer uses the sigmatic middle aorist 18 times, and the passive aorist form (η and θη) 33 times. Of these 18 instances of sigmatic middle forms, 15 are forms of the aorists έμνησάμην (13x) and ἐπειρησάμην (2x). These two forms may belong to Homer's Ionic dialect since these verbs also exhibit an alternation in Classical Ionic. This leaves us with only three cases in which the poet used the sigmatic aorist (ἀἴξασθαι X 195, Ψ 773, κοιμήσασθε Ι 705) instead of the possible passive aorist form. Conversely, in contexts where he was free to choose, he used the passive aorist form 24 times. This is best illustrated by the forms ὧρμηθήτιν and ὀρμήθητιν. Although Homer could have employed the metrical equivalent forms ὀρμῆσασθε and ὀρμῆσασθαι, he only used the passive aorist forms (two and six times, respectively). On the other hand, sigmatic middle forms such as ὧρμήθηκα, which is metrically different from ὧρμηθήν, were preserved for reasons of metrical convenience.

We may conclude that the sigmatic middle forms designating mental processes and body motions (apart from έμνησάμην and ἐπειρησάμην) can be considered a relic of an earlier language stage, preserved by Homer as metrical alternatives to the passive forms. This would mean that, in this respect, the poet's own language was not very different from Classical Greek.

In the earlier stage of the language, in which the passive form was restricted to the passive and spontaneous meaning, the morphological opposition between sigmatic middle and passive form probably implied a semantic distinction. For instance, ἐτρέψαμην (τρέπω) may have had the volitional, reflexive-like meaning 'I turned myself', whereas...

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274 The forms found were: (sigmatic middle [18x]) ἀἴξασθαι X 195, Ψ 773, κοιμήσασθε Ι 705, μνήσασθε Ζ 112, Η 371, Θ 174, Λ 287, Ο 487, 662, 734, Π 270, Π 185, Σ 299, μνήσασθο Π 671, μνήσασθα η 217, λ 71, πειρήσασθε Θ 18, φ 135; (passive form [33x]) αἰδέοθητε β 65, αἰχθήτην Ω 97, αἰχθήν Ε 854, κλινθήτην Κ 350, κλινθήν Ψ 335, κοιμήθητο Ι 427, κοιμηθήν Β 355, η 343, Θ 295, ς 411, 525, μνηθήν η δ 118, νεμασσάθιτε Π 544, β 64, 98, ὠρμηθήτην Ε 12, Π 530, ὀρμήθην Ν 559, ε 313, Σ 282, μ 126, πειρήθην Κ 444, πειρήθητο Ψ 553, θ 205, πειρήθην Ε 220, Υ 349, Φ 225, ψ 804, ω 240, ἐτρήθητε ρ 174, ἐτράπητε ψ 300, τραφήν η Ω 80.

275 Cf. Herodotus: έμνήσθην (e.g. 2.20.1), έμνησάμην (e.g. 7.39.1); ἐπειρήθην (1.206.2), ἐπειρησάμην (e.g. 1.84.2).
éτρόφησε must have been strictly passive ‘I was turned’. Likewise, éτερψήμην (téρκω) might have had a reflexive-like meaning ‘I amused myself’, whereas éτάρφησε was passive ‘I was amused’. It is quite conceivable that the form in -η- designated a spontaneous event ‘I became amused’. These fine semantic distinctions disappeared by the expansion of the passive form in -η- and -θη- to the body motion and mental process middle.

In Fig. 1 (on p. 110), the extensions of the aorist in -(θ)η- to the body motion use, the mental process use, and the collective motion use that took place in the course of the epic tradition are indicated by the thick arrows. It can be observed that the form in —(θ)η— spreads to uses that have a direct semantic relation within the network.

3.2.2 Sigmatic Middle vs. Passive Aorist Form in Classical Greek

In this section, I will treat the two passive aorist forms (in -η- and -θη-) as one formation, since, in Classical Greek, they are essentially equivalent with respect to their semantics. For Classical Greek, we can discern - roughly - the following distributional pattern.

The *sigmatic middle* is used in the meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect Reflexive</th>
<th>Speech Act</th>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>Mental Activity</th>
<th>Reciprocal</th>
<th>Direct Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. ἐκποιησάμην; (media tautum) Ἰηροσάμην, ἔδεξόμην, ἐκτησάμην</td>
<td>(mostly media tautum) ἓταισάμην, ἐλαύνοσάμην, παρεκτελευσάμην</td>
<td>(mostly media tautum) ἔγενσάμην, ἐπεσάμην, ἐπεκφήσαμην</td>
<td>(mostly media tautum) ἐβουλευσάμην, ἑλοισάμην, ἐπεκφήσαμην</td>
<td>(mostly media tautum) ἐμαχασάμην, ἡγανισάμην</td>
<td>ἐκτελάμην, ἑλοισάμην, παρεκτελευσάμην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

276 There is also a thematic middle form ἐτράκετο, which is probably older than ἐτρεψάμην and ἐτράφης. The thematic aorist can be used both in a volitional meaning (body motion) (e.g. τ 389), and in non-volitional meaning, e.g. ἐτράκετ’ αἰχμή (A 237); πάω 8’ ἄρα χρῶ/ ἐτράκετο (φ 413).

277 There is also a reduplicated middle aorist τατόρκετο. This middle form is probably based on a causative reduplicated form *τέταρκον ‘I amused’. This causative was replaced by the sigmatic form ἐτερπα. As a decausative, τατόρκετο denotes a change of state of the subject ‘became amused’.

278 The verb πειράσμα has a complex semantics and is therefore hard to classify. In ch. 5, I will argue that, at least in Homer, its middle voice expresses an element of cognition. Furthermore, also the fact that the verb has two aorist forms, ἐπειροσάμην and ἐπειράσαμην, constitutes a problem. In Herodotus, as in Homer, the two forms seem to be used indiscriminately (e.g., in 3.152 and in 7.1303). In Thucydides, however, it appears that the sigmatic middle occurs with the meaning ‘experience, get acquainted with’, construed with a genitive complement (2.44.2, 2.85.2, 4.114.4) or absolutely (5.69.1, 4.171.1), whereas the passive aorist has the meaning ‘try’, and is construed with an infinitive (2.5.5, 6.92.4) or absolutely (2.33.2). Once it is the passive of the verb πειράω ‘seduce’ (6.54.4). There is one single exception to this pattern in 4.60.2. Here, πειράσασθαι [v.l. -σθαί] occurs in the meaning ‘try’, construed with an infinitive.

279 The verb ἁμάλλησαμι ‘compete, strive for, race, hurry’ deviates from the typical reciprocal since it does not necessarily involve a sense of rivalry. It may indeed only imply that the subject makes great physical effort - typically in order to move forward, e.g, καὶ μὴν γέροντι δεῦρ’ ἁμάλλησα τοῦδε (E. Ορ. 456) (‘Lo, hither straineth on with aged feet’). The verb has thus become similar to a body motion verb. This semantic shift may explain why the verb usually has a passive aorist form ἡμαλλῆσθην. The sigmatic middle ἡμαλλησάμην occurs twice only in Euripides (Hel. 1471 ἐξει, Fr. 764), and late.
The passive aorist form is used in the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body Motion</td>
<td>ἀπηλλάγην, ὁρμήθην, ἐκλίνθην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Process</td>
<td>ἐμνήθην, ἐφοβήθην, ἥσθην, ἑχάρην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Motion</td>
<td>ἡγέρθην, ἑμ(ε)ίχθην/ἐμιγῆν, συνελέξθην/συνελέγην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Process</td>
<td>ἐκατύθην, ἡξίζθην, ἐκάγην; (media tantum) ἔγενήθην²⁸⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>ἐκοινήθην, ἐτύκην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This distributional pattern is represented in Fig. 2 below. Once again, it can be observed that the two aorist formations cover connected regions on the semantic map (cf. principle (I) in section 3.0). The picture suggests that there is a sharp division between the two regions of distribution. In reality, however, the boundary is somewhat fuzzy; quite a number of verbs exhibit morphological variation. Another reason, as we have seen above, is that the passive aorist form shows a tendency to expand its territory. Notice, furthermore, that all sigmatic middle aorists have volitional subjects. This property is, however, not exclusive to the sigmatic middles since the body motion verbs, too, are volitional (e.g. ἀπηλλάγην, ὁρμήθην). The subjects of the passive aorist forms, on the other hand, are more patient-like. The abstract meanings of these two aorist formations will be discussed in more detail in section 3.3.

²⁸⁰ In the 4th C. BC., this form emerges; the older form ἔγενομην, however, does not disappear.
Fig. 2: The Distribution of the Sigmatic Middle Aorist and the Aorist in –θ(η)- in Classical Greek
3.2.3 Morphological Variation

3.2.3.1 Between Body Motion and Direct Reflexive

The verb αὐλίζομαι has both the sigmatic middle form ηὐλισάμην and the passive form ἡὐλίσθην. Both designate the volitional intransitive event ‘to camp, bivouac’. The passive form occurs in Hipponax, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus and Xenophon; the middle form in Thucydides and in Herodotus. No transitive active forms are attested. The actives in S. Ph. 33 and E. Ion 493 are intransitive (i.e. synonymous with the middles). Consider the following examples:

(6)  a. ἐν Τανάγρῃ δὲ νύκτα ἐναυλισάμενος (Hdt. 9.15.1)
   Having camped in Tanagra for the night, (...).

   b. (...) ἕνικα τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην αὐτοῦ μείνατας τε καὶ αὐλισθέντας,
      μετέτειττα (...) πορεύεσθαι (...) (Hdt. 8.9)
      (...) the opinion prevailed that they should abide and encamp where they were for that day, and thereafter
      (...) put to sea (...).

In both instances the clausal subject appears to be an agent, no external agent is implied. That the passive form does not necessarily express passive meaning is proven by the existence of the passive imperative νόν μὲν καταναλίσθητε (E. Rh. 518).\(^\text{281}\)

The explanation of this morphological variation is that the verb possesses semantic features of both the direct reflexive use and the body motion use. On the one hand, the verb implies that the subject ceases to travel, and settles down for the night. As such it resembles middles of motion such as ἵσταμαι, κλίνομαι. On the other hand however, the verb is similar to the direct reflexives in that it implies that the subject-referent prepares

\(^{281}\) Schwyzer’s assertion that the passive imperative in ἰπητί is ‘kaum je rein passiv’ is correct (Schwyzer-Debrunner, I: 760n6). Possible passive cases are E. Ba. 914, Pl. Phdr. 236b, and Ar. Ach. 408. The Euripidean line runs as follows: ἐξειδίκτυς ὄροι βοηθῶν, ὄρθίτη μοι (‘Come before the palace, show yourself to me’; lit.: ‘be seen by me’). The presence of a dative complement suggests that the expression is influenced by the comparable expression φανερθῆναι μοι (which at 914 was metrically possible as well). In later Greek, the passive imperative ὄρθίτη is used in the Septuagint, and elsewhere (for papyri, see Mayser 1926-34, II 1: 122). This intransitive use of ὄρθίτη + dat. is comparable to the use of γνωσθῆναι with dative ‘become known’ (e.g. E. Cyc. 567 and Xen. Cyr. 7.1.44). In theSeptuagint the influence of the Hebrew source is probably relevant, too. For instance, in ὄρθίτη τῷ Ἀχαιῶ (Reg. III 18.1), the Hebrew text has the nif’al-form of ὃρα, which has a passive use ‘to be seen’, as well as a middle intransitive one ‘to appear’. As for the case found in Plato, Phaedrus tells Socrates that, if he can make a speech more valuable and convincing than that of Lysias, he deserves a statue in Olympia: παρὰ τὸ ἐπεξεργαζόμενος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ στᾶθητι (‘have yourself set up in hammered gold beside the offering of the Cypselids in Olympia’). In prose, the aorist ἐστάθην is used only with passive meaning with subjects like statues and steles. However, it is possible that Plato also hints at the agentic use of ἐστάθην (equivalent to ἔστην) as it is found in poetry (e.g. A. Th. 33). The place may, therefore, also be interpreted as ‘(go and) stand in wrought gold’. Finally, sometimes ἐκκυκλιθῆσθαι (i) at Ar. Ach. 408 is also taken as a passive (cf. translation by Sommerstein ‘have yourself wheeled out’). Alternatively, the form might be interpreted as an agentic body motion verb, i.e. ‘wheel yourself out’.
him/herself (for the night), i.e. performing an action external to the body. As such αὐλίζομαι is comparable to verbs like παρασκευάζομαι.

3.2.3.2 Between Perception and Mental Process

In chapter 2, I have argued that the mental process middle and the perception middle are semantically adjacent. Formally, the two types are clearly distinguishable. The middles of perception have a sigmatic middle aorist, whereas the mental process middles have a passive aorist form. Thematic middles occur in both meanings.

Perception (volitional)

αυστρόμην 'I smelled'
εγευσάμην 'I tasted'
εδειασάμην 'I gazed at'
ηχορασάμην 'I listened'
ἐσκενάμην 'I looked at'

Mental (cognitive) process (non-volitional):

ἐποθόμην 'I learned/heard that'
(ἐκ)ελαθόμην 'I forgot'
διενοιθήν 'I thought, intended'
ἐμνήσθην 'I remembered'
ἐφράσθην 'I observed, thought, understood'
ἐγεύσθην 'I erred, was mistaken'

There are, however, a number of isolated passive forms that denote perception. Besides the usual forms αυστρόμη and ἐδράκον, we also find the variant forms ἐδράκην, ἐδέρχην, and ἄγοράνθην, be it sporadically. The passive forms ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχην are found in Pindar (P. 2.20, N. 7.3), and in tragedy, respectively (A. Pr. 93 (lyr.), 547 (lyr.), S. Aj. 425 (lyr.), Fr. 837). The verb ἐδέρχομαι had probably disappeared from the spoken language, since it does not occur in Classical prose until its reappearance in Aristotle. The verb is used as a poetic alternative to ὀρέω. Formally, ἐδράκην could have been formed by analogy with the pair ἐφράζω = ἐφράσθην. However, this does not explain the appearance of the passive aorist from a semantic point of view. The semantic motivation might be that the verb in Classical Greek, contrary to the other middles of perception, is typically non-volitional (see 2.1.8), i.e. it means 'see', and not the volitional 'fix one’s eyes on, look at' (as in Homer). For example,

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282 In Theocr. 2.46, we also find an isolated novel passive aorist λασθῆμεν 'to have forgotten'.

283 It is not surprising that the anomalous active aorist ἐδρακον was replaced, yet one would perhaps expect a sigmatic middle ἐδερχάμην. This form, indeed, appears once, in the AP (16.166 [Evenus]), and is probably an artificial formation. An alternative form that eliminates the irregularity is middle ἐδρακόμην, which is also found only once; again in the AP (7.224 [Anon.]). The form ἄςφυςησάμην is found in Aratus (an artificial creation?), and in late Greek.
(7) [No longer shall you look upon a man]
ono ὡτίνα
Τρωία στρατοῦ
δέρχθη χθονὸς μολὼντ' ἀπὸ
'Ελλανίδος (S. Aj. 425)
(...) such as no other of the army that Troy has seen come from the land of Hellas!

With regard to non-volitionality, δέρχθη and ἔδέρχθη ('I saw') resemble the verbs of cognitive mental processes more closely than other middle verbs of perception (e.g. σκέπτομαι). It is therefore more likely that δέρχομαι adopted the passive aorist form from the verbs of cognitive processes (e.g. ἔφασα 'I perceived, noticed, understood'). The sigmatic middle aorist is a less likely candidate because the sigmatic middle in Classical Greek always denotes volitional events (see also 3.3).

The form ὀσφράνθην appears relatively late in Classical Greek, namely in Aristotle (de An. 424b4,7; Pr. 887*10). For instance,

(8) ἀπορήσεις δ' ἀν τις εἰ πάθοι ἀν τι ὑπ' ὀσμῆς τὸ ἀδύνατον ὀσφρανθήναι, ἕ ὑπὸ χρώματος τὸ μὴ δυνάμενον ἰδείν (Arist. de An. 424b)
The problem might be raised: Can what cannot smell be said to be affected by smell or what cannot see by colours (…) [transl. Barnes 1995].

As in the case of δέρχθην/ ἔδέρχθην, ὀσφραίνωμαι probably adopted the passive aorist form rather than the sigmatic middle aorist because it typically has a non-volitional meaning, in which respect the verb resembles the mental process verbs.

Concluding, the cases of δέρχθην/ ἔδέρχθην and ὀσφράνθην demonstrate that the passive aorist form only extends gradually through the network, moving from one meaning to an adjacent one.

3.2.3.3 Between Speech Act and Mental Process

As I have argued in chapter 2, there is a semantic relation between the middle of mental processes and the speech act middle. As a rule, speech act middles have a sigmatic middle aorist, whereas mental process middles have passive aorist forms. A good example of this contrast is the pair ἔψευσαμην 'I lied' (speech act) vs. ἔψευσθην 'I erred'. Consider also the following verbs:

Speech acts (volitional):
ἔλοιχομήν 'I reproached'
ἔκνυμήν 'I denied, refused'
ἦτοσάμην 'I accused'
ἔπεξήμην 'I prayed, vowed'
ὥθυμησάμην 'I lamented'

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The formal distinction between speech act and mental process middles can also be discerned within the verbal paradigm of μέμφομαι. The verb has both a sigmatic middle aorist ἐμμεμφάμην and a passive aorist ἐμμεμφήθην. The opposition between the two aorists of μέμφομαι is found in Pindar, Euripides, Herodotus and Thucydides. Elsewhere only the sigmatic middle form appears. There appears to be a semantic distinction. Compare the following examples:

(9) δέσποιν', ἔχεις μὲν τὰμὸ μέμψασθαι κακά (E. Hipp. 695)
Mistress, you can, to be sure, censure the troubles I have caused you, (...).

(10) Τιμής ἐμμεμφήθη, σωφρονονύμνι δ’ ήχθετο (E. Hipp. 1402)
She was wroth about (the slight to) her honour, and she hated your chastity.

In (9), the construction with ἔχω 'be able' indicates that the action is controllable. In lines 682-94, Phaedra rebukes the nurse because she had been indiscreet to Hippolytus. The nurse admits that there is reason enough to do so (695), but adds that she can answer back: ἔχω δὲ κάνω πρὸς τάδ’, εἰ δέξῃ, λέγειν (697) ('But if you will listen, I too have something to say in reply'). It is clear that μέμψασθαι at 695 denotes an (agentive) speech action 'censure, reproach'. The accusative object expresses the thing that is censured. In this manner, the verb can be compared to (near-)synonymous verbs (with sigmatic middle aorists) such as μοιμέλομαι, λοιμόρεσμαι. In example (10) however, the verb does not express a speech act. Rather, Artemis reveals to Hippolytus Aphrodite's motive for ruining him: she had been dissatisfied with the (lack of) honour bestowed on her (see also Barrett 1964, ad loc.). Here, passive ἐμμεμφήθη expresses an emotion (cf. also ήχθετο) and the genitive-complement expresses the source of her anger. The passive ἐμμεμφήθη can thus be compared to emotional verbs with passive aorist forms such as ὑψίζομαι.

Further examples illustrating the semantic distinction are:285

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284 In Classical Greek, αἰδέομαι has both ἡδεσάμην and ἡδέσθην - as in Homer. However, the sigmatic middle only occurs in tragedy, and in Demosthenes (23.72 [corrupt], 37.59, 38.22, 43.57). Here, it has the special meaning 'pardon an unintentional homicide'. The occurrences in tragedy (A. Ch. 108, S. Ai. 506, E. Fr. 109) are best explained as archaisms, preserved in poetry as an alternative to ἡδεσθην. Likewise, μμνή-σκομαι has ἐμνήσαμην and ἐμνήσθην (as in Homer). The sigmatic middle aorist, however, only occurs sporadically in tragedy, once in comedy (Eupolis, Fr. 413.1), and once in Herodotus (at 7.39.1, against 21x ἐμνήσθην). The instances in Thucydides (3.104.4, 3.104.5) and Plato (Lg. 629a, 660e) are quotations from Homer and Tyrtaeus, respectively. Again, it appears that the sigmatic middle is a poetic alternative to ἐμνήσθην.

285 I have examined the occurrences of the aorist of μέμφομαι only in those three authors in which both forms are found. The instances are: Euripides: (middle) Hec. 1184, El. 903, IA. 1020, Hipp. 695, Fr. 282.13; (passive) Hel. 463, 637, Hipp. 1402, Hel. 31, Fr. 18.2 (Antip.), Fr. 199.2; Herodotus: (middle) 2.24.1; (passive) 1.77.1bis, 3.13.4, 7.146.2, 4.180.5; Pindar: (passive) I. 2.20, N. 11.30; Thucydides: (middle) 1.143.3, 2.64.4, 3.37.4, 3.61.1, 8.109.1; (passive) 4.85.2.
(...)

(11) (...) poroeúes thai deinoeito prois autou to Ellyspontov, opou meimwetai te tov peri thn "Antandron genyvmenon" (Th. 8.109.1)
(...) he determined to go to the Hellespont and see them, that he might rebuke them for what had happened at Antandros (...) 

(12) (...) advanatoterai de tov kalois eipontos meimwethai logon (...) (Th. 3.37.4)
(...) less competent to criticize the words of an able speaker, (...)

Observe that the final opou-clause in (11), and advanatoterai in (12) indicate volition.

(13) "Hera de meimwetha 'onvek' ou nika thea, eixnemoose tam 'Aleexandro lexe" (E. Hel. 31)
But Hera, annoyed that she did not defeat the other goddesses, made Alexandros’ union with me as vain as the wind (...).

Hera acts out of resentment because she didn’t prevail in Paris’ judgement. There is no question of verbal castigation (an interpretation ‘after she had chided (...’) is implausible).

(14) Zérphecde òç ìpótheta taûta, meimwethis twn stratetignon tihn ynovmihn peimpe tiwv tinav doroforov (Hdt. 7.146.2)
But when Xerxes heard of it, he got angry about the judgement of the generals, and sent some of his guards (...).

Xerxes was displeased with the generals’ decision. As the generals are not present at that moment, the interpretation ‘verbally censure’ is rather unlikely. Instead, it is Xerxes’ emotional attitude that is important here. The contrast with the meaning of the sigmatic middle becomes apparent when we compare the following example, in which the object is also ynovmijn:

(15) ei de dei meimwamenon ynovmij tais prokemwenas autov peri tain afanewon ynovmijn apodeixasthai, fravsw (...) (Hdt. 2.24.1)
If, having condemned the opinions proposed, I must now set forth what I myself think about these matters, I will show (...).

After having verbally refuted the aforementioned ideas, Herodotus now intends to put forth his own opinion on the matter.

(16) Kroisov dei meimwethic kata to plêthos to evnotoi stratetimia (hiv gar o sumbalov stratoc pollov elasoxen h o Kuroi), touto meimwethic, (...), apelauve eis tais Saridic (Hdt. 1.77.1)
Croesus was not content with the number of his force (for his army which had fought was by far smaller than that of Cyrus); therefore, (...), he marched away to Sardis (...).

Here, too, an interpretation of verbal reproach is improbable, as the army itself is not to blame for being too small. Instead, the verb expresses Croesus motivation (his discontent with the size of his army) for returning to Sardis. Finally, consider

(17) (...) kai mivn meimwethesivan ti to patri doynai evoutnh tov Dvit (Hdt. 4.180.5)
(...) and being for some cause wroth with her father, she gave herself to Zeus (...).
Because she was angry with her real father Poseidon, Athena gave herself to Zeus.

Summarily, the passive aorist ἐμέμφηθην can be considered an emotional (mental process) middle; the sigmatic middle ἐμεμψύχημεν, on the other hand, denotes an emotional speech act.\(^{286}\) The passive form denotes a mental change of state in the subject, and is non-volitional.

Hitherto, we have seen that speech act middles normally have a sigmatic middle aorist. However, there are also a number of passive aorist forms that designate speech acts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀπεκρίθην 'I answered'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπελογήθην 'I defended myself'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔφρυεθην 'I roared'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔδεηθην 'I asked, begged'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐλοιδορήθην 'I reproached'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμνήσθην 'I mentioned'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἠμείψθην 'I answered'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{286}\) Also in authors that do not use ἐμέμφηθην, the form ἐμεμψύχημεν appears to designate a speech act, rather than a mental process, e.g., S. OT 337, Ant. 1157; Pl. R. 487a, Phdr. 234b; Isocr. 15.87, 16.19.

\(^{287}\) The passive form does not yet occur in Classical Attic, and is condemned by Phrynichus (78 [Fischer]). Its first appearance is in the comic Pherecrates, and in the Koine. In Xen. An. 2.1.22, there is a variant reading ἀπεκρίνομαι.

\(^{288}\) The passive aorist form is only attested in those tetralogies of Antiphan (3.1.7, 3.1.9, 3.2.5, 4.3.2) that display many unattic features - the court-speeches always have ἀπελογησάμην. There is controversy as to their authorship. Gagarin (1997: 32-3), however, seeks to explain this variation by assuming a difference in purpose and occasion of the speeches. Furthermore, a decade or two may separate the composition of the speeches. In Xen. Hell. 1.4.13, the passive ἀπελογησάμην ος is probably a gloss.

\(^{289}\) The sole instance of this form is S. OT 1265: ὦ δι' ὃς ὁ δὲ νῦν, δεινὸ βρυχηθείς τάλας/ ἄλας κραμαστὶν ἄρτάνῃ ('And when he saw her, with a fearful roar, poor man, he untied the knot from which she hung'). It is hard to say whether the passive aorist was the regular form or not. The sigmatic middle, too, occurs only once in classical Greek: ἀναβρυχησάμενος in Plato (Phd. 117d). Later, we find it in Apollonius of Rhodes, Dio Cassius and Nonnus.

\(^{290}\) Ἐλοιδορησάμην is by far the form that occurs more frequently. The passive aorist occurs in Plato and Aristotle with passive meaning. In Demosthenes, however, the passive form is used with an 'active' meaning, i.e. equivalently to the middle (cf. Dem. 9.3.5, 21.86, 132, 54.5).

\(^{291}\) The normal and oldest aorist of ἄμεμβωμαι is the sigmatic aorist (Hom., S., Hdt., Aristot.). The passive form is found three times: Pl. P. 4.102, Xen. An. 2.5.15 (ἀπ-), Theocr. 7.27.
Contrary to Homer, in Classical Greek there is also evidence for the following morphological rule: the form in -η- also occurs with

(vii) stems of the structure (C)Cάκ-, (C)Cάπ-, (C)Cάφ-.

Examples are: (-ακ-) ἔπλάκην (πλέκο), ἔτάκην (τῆκω)252, (-απ-) ἐκλάπην253 (κλέπτω), ἔλάπην (λέπω), ἔσαπην (σῆπω), ἔτράπην (τρέπω); (-αφ-) ἐβάφην (βάπτω), ἐγράφην (γράφω), ἐβράφην (βράπτω), ἐσκάφην (σκάπτω), ἐστράφην (στρέφω), ἐτάφην (θάπτω), ἐτράφην254 (τρέφω). As for stems of the structure (C)Cάκ- and (C)Cάφ- for lack of evidence we cannot be certain whether this morphological rule already applied for Homeric Greek. In the case of stems of the structure (C)Cάπ-, however, it can be seen that the rule probably did not exist in the Homeric language. In Homer, we find the form τραφήναι (τρέφω), whereas in Classical Greek the normal form is ἔτραφην.

Above, it was stated that stems of the structure (C)Cάλ-, (C)Cάμ-, (C)Cάρ-, (C)Cάκ-, (C)Cάπ-, (C)Cάφ- receive the suffix -η-. This implies that this rule only applies to stems that begin with a consonant. In other words, the passive in -θη- occurs with

(viii) stems of the structure # että-.

Examples are: ἀρ-θη- (ἀραρίσκω), ἀφ-θη- (ἄπτω), ἀχ-θη- (ἄγω), ὀρ-θη- (ὄρνυμι; Corinna 1.21), ὀφ-θη- (ὁράω). There are no counter-examples to this rule. Especially ἀφ-θη- (from ἀφαρίσκω) and ὀφ-θη- are significant, as you would normally expect forms in -η- with stems in -αρ- and -αφ- (e.g. ἐδάφην, ἔγραφην).256

So far, the distribution of the two aorist forms has been explained by means of a number of morphological rules. However, there is a group of forms, that is not covered by these morphological rules. These remaining forms possess a stem with the structures (C)CάC-, (C)CίC-, or (C)CόC-. With these stems, the following semantic tendency can be observed:

(1) Forms that denote a spontaneous process or a mental process have -η-;
(2) Forms that have a passive meaning, or denote body motion have -θη-.

252 In Pindar, we find the novel form δρακείς, aorist of δέρκομαι.

253 Also ἐκλέψθην occurs (Eur., Hdt.), cf. rule (v). The e-vocalism is probably adopted from κλέπτω or ἔκλεψα.

254 There is also a variant form ἔτρέψθην, an analogical (e-vocalism taken from present stem), and younger (no deaspiration) formation. The suffix -θη- is due to the e-vocalism (rule v). It occurs only marginally, and is especially used in poetry (for metrical reasons?).

255 Exceptions to the rule are ἐκόμισθην, ἐγράφηθην (once in a Milesian inscription, 5th c. BC, SIG 57.5, and post-Classical), and ἐθάφθην (see also section 3.1.3). These forms, however, occur only marginally. Many verbs have variants in -θη- with an e-vocalism in the stem (cf. rule v) which is probably introduced by analogy with the present stem (e.g. κλέπτω) or the active sigmatic aorist (e.g. ἐκλέψα): ἐκλέψθην, ἐπλέξθην, ἐστρέψθην, ἐτίχθην, ἔτρέψθην.

256 This rule might be explained by the intransparancy of forms as *ἴηγη (ἰγω), *ἴψη (ἵπτω), *ὄπη (ὄραω).
As for collective motion verbs, both aorist forms occur. Take, for instance, ἐμίηγην vs. -ἐμ(ἐ)ίξθην, and -ἐλέγην vs. -ἐλέξθην.

The best example of this semantic tendency is the pair ἐφάνην vs. ἔφάνθην; the former expressing a spontaneous process ‘appeared’, the latter a true passive ‘was shown, was discovered’ 257. Other examples of verbs with monosyllabic aorist stems in -av- are ἐμάνην (μαίνομαι), which is a mental process (rule (1)); passives are ἔκράνθην ‘was accomplished’ (κράνω), ἐκράνθην ‘was sprinkled’ (ράνω), ἐχράνθην ‘was defiled’ (χραίνω) (rule (2)). The semantic tendency can also be discerned with the stems in -ay-. The forms in -η- denote spontaneous processes: ἐρράγην, ἐπάγην, ἐάγην 258, whereas the forms in -θη- denote passives: ἐσφάχθην (σφάττω), ἐτάχθην 259 (τάττω), ἐσφράχθην (φράττω). Compare, finally, the following stems in -ωψ-: ἐτάψθην (τόψω) ‘smoked (intr.), smouldered’ (e.g Ar. Lys. 221) denotes a spontaneous process, while ἐκράψθην ‘was hidden’ is passive. 260

The following table sketches the distribution of the forms in -η- and -θη- in Classical Greek:

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257 In tragedy, the form ἔφάνθη seems to be used sporadically as an intransitive ‘appear’ (cf. also the intransitive use of ἐστάθην in Homer and tragedy). The strongest case in point is S. Ant. 103 (lyr.): ὁ πατὴρ ἄλειον, τὸ κάλλιον ἐπιτεκτὸν φανέν σήμερον τοῖς προτέρους φαίνειν ἔφάνθην. Note the correspondence with φανεῖν in vs. 101. However, even this case can be interpreted as passive: ‘you [the beam] have been shown forth [namely, by the sun]’. As to the other cases of ἔφανθην, one can likewise hesitate between an intransitive interpretation ‘appear’, and a passive ‘be revealed’. I prefer to take them as passives where possible: S. OT 525, 1485, S. Tr. 743, E. HF 804 (lyr.); A. Pers. 264 (lyr.) may be intransitive.

258 In Attic, the compound κατάξθηναι is the usual form: a contraction of *κατα-κράψθηναι. The long θ also spread to the augmented forms, e.g. κατέξθην.

259 Ἐτάχθην does not have an agentive use ‘to post oneself’, as this notion is expressed by the form ἐταξάμην.

260 Some of these verbs, however, have variant forms in -η-: ἐσφάγην (σφάζω), ἐμάγην (μάττω), and ἐτάγην (τάττω). These variants occur less frequently than their counterparts in -θη-. The latter two are attested only once in Classical Greek. Ἐφράγην, furthermore, is post-Classical. I will return to this morphological variation below (3.3).

261 Also the form ἐνίγγην (νίγμα) can be explained by its meaning ‘choke, drown (intr.)’ (e.g. Ar. Nu. 1504, Dem. 32.6), which is a spontaneous process.
The forms ἐδεήθην, ἐμνήσθην, ἤρνήθην are quite frequent. The remaining forms occur highly marginally, and in some cases just once. Yet the occurrence of these passive forms is a clear indication that the speech act middle is adjacent to the domain of the passive aorist form. In chapter 2 it was argued that the speech act middle neighbours on the mental process middle. It is therefore likely that the passive aorist form extended from this latter use to the speech act use. In the cases of ἐδεήθην and ἐμνήσθην this extension is evident since their central use still involves a mental process (respectively 'be in need of, want' and 'remember'), from which the speech act use is a secondary semantic extension. As for βρυξάμαι, λοιδορέμαι, ὀλοφύρομαι, an emotional involvement is prominently present in their lexical meaning. This salient feature brings about a link between these verbs and emotional mental process verbs - that have passive aorist forms - like ἐλυπήθην, ὀργίσθην.

The remaining passive aorist forms mentioned above are somewhat harder to deal with. Conspicuously, four of them either have the meaning ‘to answer’ (ἀμείβομαι, ἀποκρίνομαι) or a related meaning ‘refuse, deny’ (ἀρνέομαι), ‘defend oneself’ (ἀπολογύεομαι). It is hard to assume that these verbs influenced one another as they each occur sporadically (with the exception of ἤρνήθην), at different times, and in different authors. It is unclear why precisely these verbs received a passive aorist form. Perhaps, ἤρνήθην was formed under the influence of the mental process verbs. Its meaning ‘refusing’ can be paraphrased by ‘do not want’ (thus comparable to οὐκ ἐβουλήθην) or ‘do not obey’ (compare οὐκ ἐπείσθην), and ‘deny’ with ‘do not think’ (compare οὐκ φήθην). Another possibility is that ἀπεκρίθην, ἀπελογήθην, ἡμείσθην, ἤρνήθην were created after the example of ἐδεήθην ‘I asked for, begged’.

In conclusion, we have seen that a number of speech act verbs in Classical Greek adopted the passive aorist form. Some of these cases can be explained by their relation to the mental process verbs. Either their central use designates a mental process (ἐδεήθην, ἐμνήσθην), or they received the passive aorist form due to their subject’s strong emotional involvement (βρυξάμαι, λοιδορέμαι, ὀλοφύρομαι). Both processes attest to the semantic adjacency of the speech act middle and the mental process middle. As for the speech act middles ἀμείβομαι, ἀποκρίνομαι, ἀπολογύεομαι, ἀρνέομαι, a tentative explanation was given for the occasional occurrence of the passive aorist form.

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292 The sigmatic middle occurs in epic, in Ionic and occasionally in Attic (Eur. 1x, Aeschin. 2x, Hyper. 1x, Aristot. 4x). The passive aorist is the most common form in Attic.

293 The passive ὀλοφυρθεῖς is found only once, in Thucydides (6.78.3): τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς (‘even when he laments his own ills (...’)). Here, the verb seems to be used very much like a mental process verb, witness the unusual dative complement that could be taken as a dative of cause (cf. ἔδομα τινι, μέμφομαι τινι etc.). Elsewhere (even in Thucydides four times), the sigmatic middle is found: Homer, Aeschylus, Lysias, Andocides, Plato, and Xenophon.
3.2.3.4 Between Mental Activity and Mental Process

In chapter 2 it was argued that the mental activity and mental process middle are closely related. The distinctive feature is volition. In principle, the former has the sigmatic middle aorist form, while the latter has a passive aorist form, that is, in Classical Greek.  

*Mental activity* (volitional):

ήγεςαμή 'I considered, resolved'

έλογοςαμή 'I reckoned, considered'

*Mental* (cognitive) process (non-volitional):

δεένωθη 'I thought, intended'

έμνηθη 'I remembered'

έφρασθη 'I observed, thought, understood'

έψευσθη 'I erred, was mistaken'.

Nevertheless, two isolated cases of extension of the passive form to mental activity verbs show that the two meanings are related. The first case is the following:

---

294 How subtle the transition between mental process and mental activity is, can be illustrated by the pair ἠγέομαι, with a sigmatic middle ἠγησάμην, and οἴομαι, with a passive aorist ὄφηθην. To ἠγέομαι ("believe, hold that") a certain degree of agentivity can be ascribed. The verb denotes that the subject conceives an opinion as a result of a process of reasoning, of an assessment of the facts. The subject is thus more actively involved. Conversely, οἴομαι designates that the subject conceives an opinion that has sprung from his/her internal (emotional) disposition, especially in Homer. Compare Schmidt (1967-9, I: 335): "Hiernach bedeuten die Verben (...) νομίζειν und ἰδέεσθαι einen objektiven, auf Erwägung und Vergleichung der Tatsachen beruhenden Glauben, der nicht aus einem inneren unbestimmten Gefühl erwacht. (...) Die Verben (...) οἶειν und δοξάζειν, bedeuten ein subjektives Urteil. (...) es erwächst aber aus der Tendenz des eignen Geistes, aus einer Stimmung und Neigung und aus einer Betrachtung der Gegenstände namentlich der Beziehung nach, die sie zu uns selbst haben". The more active involvement of the subject of ἠγέομαι ("believe") is apparent when one considers that this meaning is a semantic extension of the meaning 'lead the way'. This extension may be compared to the one found in ἔγω, e.g. τιμῶτερόν τε ἄροιν αὐτόν (Th. 8.81.2) ("(...) and that they should hold him in greater honour"). Cf. also Latin dūcō 'consider s.o. s.th'.

295 Ἐγέρασαμαι occurs especially in epic and Ionic. In Herodotus, as in Homer, we occasionally find the sigmatic middle ἐγησάμην besides the common ἐφράσατον. Once ἐφράσασατα occurs in an oracle (3.57.4): clearly an epic-poetic form (cf. -σαι-). However, in the two other instances of the sigmatic middle (Hdt. 148.2, 5.9), there may be a semantic distinction. Cf. ὁκεώς δὲ οὕτω Μῆδων ἐπικοινοῖσσι γεγόνοι, ἐγὼ μὲν οὕκ ἔχω ἐπιφράσασαται (Hdt. 5.9) ('How they have come to be colonists of the Medes I myself cannot account for'), and (...) Γοργίῳ ὑπέθετο ἐπιφράσασθαι αὐτῷ, τὸ κηρὸν ἐκκύκλωσαν κελεύοντο (...) (Hdt. 7.239.5) ('(...) Gorgo noticed it herself, and suggested to scrape off the wax (...)'). In Hdt. 5.9, the verb seems to imply an active process of reasoning (i.e. a mental activity), while in 7.239.5, Gorgo discovers the trick only by accident (mental process).
Having thus considered that I am the wife of Agamemnon.

'Επιλέγομαι normally has a volitional meaning ‘think about, consider, read’, and it has a sigmatic middle aorist ἐπιλεξόμην (e.g. Hdt. 3.65.3). Possibly, the passive aorist form expresses that the element of volition is irrelevant here. In this way the verb may be compared with ὥθησιν ‘I thought’.

The second case of an extension of the passive aorist form to the mental activity verbs is the following:

(19) ἀπαντάται γὰρ προσκευάμενοι καὶ ἐπιλογισθέντες ὅτι οὔτε πλήθεί ἔξουσι χρᾶσθαι οἱ βάρβαροι οὔτε ἵπποι (...). (Hdt. 7.177) For they examined all in advance and came to the conclusion that the barbarians would not be able here to use their numbers or their cavalry (...).

The normal aorist of λογίζομαι is ἐλογισάμην (e.g. Hdt. 7.46). Again, we are dealing with an occasional spread of the passive form to a mental activity verb.²⁹⁷

3.2.3.5 Between Reciprocity and Collective Motion

We have seen above that reciprocal verbs have sigmatic middle aorists (ἔμαχεσάμην, ἡγονισάμην), whereas collective motion verbs have passive aorist forms (ἡγέρθην, ἐμε) ἱζάθην/ἐμίγην, συνελέξηθην/συνελέγην). The verb διαλέγομαι ‘converse with’, however, appears to violate this rule. Its aorist form in Classical Greek is διελέξθην. In Homer, the form διελέξατο is found in the formula ἀλλὰ τί μοι τὰῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός (Ἔπ. 407 e.a.) (‘But why does my heart consider these things?’). This formula is always used after the speaker has been considering two possibilities. The meaning ‘consider’ may have developed from the original meaning ‘select for oneself’ or ‘enumerate for oneself’. ἡλέγο ‘speak’ does not yet occur in Homer. The contribution of the preposition διὰ- may be the idea that the objects under consideration are set apart from one another in order to be able to view them better. Since διελέξατο denotes a mental activity (‘consider’) the sigmatic middle is as one would expect. However, it is not certain whether this verb is the direct predecessor of the Classical διαλέγομαι ‘converse with’ since the latter is most commonly considered a reciprocal (K-G, I: 89, Gildersleeve 1900-11: 66, Schwzyzer-Debrunner, II: 233, Martínez Vázquez e.a. 1999: 250). This would mean that we are dealing with a compound of the verb λέγω ‘speak’. The middle ending

²⁹⁶ This is the text from the OCT (Page). Groeneboom (1944), however, follows the codices and reads μὴ δ' ἐπιλεξήσθης (‘do not consider me the wife of Agamemnon’).

²⁹⁷ Another case of the passive -ἐλογισάθη used as the middle might be present at Pl. R. 531d: Ὑμιᾶi δὲ γε, ἢ δ' ἐγώ, καί ἢ τοῦτον πάντων ὧν διελπλάθησεν μέθοδος ἢν μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄλληλαν κοινωνίαν ὁφικταί καὶ συγγένειαν, καί συλλογισθή ταῦτα ἡ ἑαυτ' ἄλληλοι οἰκεῖα (...) (‘Moreover, I take it that, if inquiry into all subjects we have mentioned brings out their association and relationship with one another and draws conclusions about their kinship (...)’).
expresses reciprocity (‘speak to one another’), and the preposition δια- possibly conveys the notion of disagreement and mutuality. 298

The question remains why διαλέγομαι, contrary to other reciprocal verbs, has a passive aorist form. A tentative explanation may be that the verb διαλέγομαι became associated formally, and perhaps also semantically, with (συλ)λέγομαι ‘gather (intr.)’ (collective motion). Διαλέγομαι ‘converse’ implies, and συλλέγομαι ‘gather (intr.)’ denotes that two or more individuals come together. As a consequence of this formal and semantic association, διαλέγομαι adopted the passive aorist διελέξθην from (συλ)λέγομαι - (συλ)λέξθην ‘I gathered’. A strong indication in support of the association of διαλέγομαι ‘discuss’ with (συλ)λέγομαι ‘gather (intr.)’ is the anomalous perfect form δι-είλεγμα that διαλέγομαι has in common with συλλέγομαι (συν-είλεγμα). It is probable that δι-είλεγμα was created after the example of συν-είλεγμα. In the same fashion, the more recent aorist passive form διελέγνυ (first in Aristotle) was probably created by analogy with συλλέγομαι : συνελέγνυ. 299

In the sections above (3.2.3.1-5), we have seen that the passive form extended sporadically to four verb classes, these being the perception verbs (e.g. ὕπορεύομαι), speech act verbs (e.g. ἔλοιπορηθήνυ), mental activity verbs (e.g. ἐπελογίσθηνυ), and reciprocal verbs (διελέξθηνυ). These sporadical extensions are represented by dashed arrows in Fig. 2. Once more, it can be observed that the passive aorist form extends to immediately adjacent meanings. 300

298 Cf. διακοντίζωμαι (+ dat.) ‘contend with others at throwing the javelin’ vs. ἄκοντίζω ‘hurl a javelin’.

299 Note that λέγω ‘speak’ has the passive aorist ἔλεξθην (or ἔρρηθην) and the middle-passive perfect λέλεγμη.

300 The expansion of the passive aorist form continues after the Classical era. For example, a passive form with reciprocal meaning μεσέθητι ‘fight’ occurs in Epictetus (Diss. 4.9.11). Eventually, the sigmatic middle form disappeared completely. Thus, in Modern Greek we only find ‘passive’ aorist forms, as for instance, δέχηται ‘I accepted’ (cf. Classical Greek ἐδέξαμην), εὐχήθηκα ‘I wished’ (cf. ἐνέξαμην), πλύθηκα ‘I washed myself’, σκέφθηκα ‘I considered’ (cf. ἐσκεφάμην), συμβουλεύθηκα ‘I got s.o.’s advise’ (cf. συνεβουλεύσαμην). The Modern Greek aorist δέχηται may be a descendant of the isolated form ὑκόδεξθεῖς at E. Held. 757. Remarkably, the sigmatic middle form has been preserved in the singular middle imperative form, e.g. θεορήσον ‘be considered, consider yourself’ (= Classical Greek θεώρησο).
3.2.4 Root and thematic aorist

So far, the passive aorist in -η- and -θη-, and the sigmatic middle aorist have been discussed. In this section, the root and thematic aorist middle forms will be looked at briefly. Here, once again, the gradual expansion of the passive aorists in -η- and -θη- can be observed.

Contrary to the sigmatic middle aorist, in Homer the root and thematic aorists do occur with a passive meaning. Take, for example, βλητο, ἀπέκτατο, ἔσχετο, (ἀπ)ολόμην (Schwyzer, I: 97). The first two are replaced by ἐβληθῆν (Classical Greek) and ἐκτάθην (already in Homer); the latter two forms even survived through the Classical age. These middle verbs are relics of an older pattern, going back to Proto-Indo-European, in which middle aorists (including the sigmatic middle aorist) could be used in a passive meaning. This pattern was altered by the spread of the passive aorists in -η- and -θη-.

The middle root aorist occurs in almost all middle meanings. However, after Homer many root aorists disappeared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>E.g. ἔκτατο (Hom.) 'was killed', βλητο (Hom.) 'was hit'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous process</td>
<td>πλητο 'became filled', φθιμην (Hom.) 'perished'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>ὠνηθε 'benefitted from, enjoyed', ἔτηθεν 'I endured, dared'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body motion</td>
<td>ὀληθο (Hom.) 'jumped', ἔσπυθο (Hom.) 'moved (intr.)', ὀρτο (Hom.) 'rose up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective motion</td>
<td>ἐξομβλητο (Hom.) 'met with', λυτο (Hom.) 'dissolved (intr.)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech act</td>
<td>εὐκτο (Thebais) 'boasted, prayed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect reflexive</td>
<td>ἵτο 'sent s.o./s.th. for oneself', ἱθετο 'put s.o./s.th. for oneself', ὑποτo 'give away (for oneself)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The thematic middle aorist occurs practically in all middle usage types, in Homeric as well as in Classical Greek.

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301 The passive form ἔσχεθην appears only late (Arrian).

302 In Indo-Aryan, middle s-aorists with passive meaning are found, e.g. Skt. अस्रोधवम्, Av. अस्रुज्ञम ‘you have been heard’ (see Thumb-Hauschild 1959: 305, Reichelt 1978: 298).


Passive  E.g. ἔσχόμην 'I was held'
Spontaneous process  ὠλόμην 'I perished, died', ἐγενόμην 'I was born, became'
Mental process  ἠγρόμην 'I woke up', ἑλαθόμην 'I forgot', ἐπιθόμην 'I believed, obeyed', ἐπιθομένη 'I learned, heard'
Body motion  ἀφικόμην 'I arrived', ἔτραπόμην 'I turned', ὤρετο (Hom.) 'arose', ἐκπόμην 'I flew'
Collective motion  ἠγρόμεθα 'we gathered (intr.)'
Perception  ἠποθόμην 'I perceived', ἀφεφρόμην 'I smelted'
Speech act  ἡρόμην 'I asked', ἄλλημ 'I begged'
Indirect reflexive  ἡγεγόμην 'I led away for myself', ἀρόμην (Hom.) 'I acquired' (ἀρνυματικά)

The thematic middle, however, does not occur with verbs of mental activity nor with direct reflexives. With the passive and intransitive middle uses the thematic middles were often replaced by passive aorist forms. In the following, I will discuss a number of verbs that show an alternation in the aorist stem between the passive form and the root or thematic form.

ἲγρόμην vs. ἱγέρθην (ἐγείρομαι)
Both the thematic middle aorist and the passive aorist form occur frequently. Both are already to be found in Homer, though the - older - thematic formation more frequently. A pattern of distribution is hard to discern. In Attic (as in epic), there is a preference for the thematic middle, whereas Herodotus and Xenophon (possibly one of his unattic features) always have the passive form.

ἐλιπόμην vs. ἐλείφθην (λείπομαι)
A priori one could interpret λείπομαι without an object either as an intransitive middle 'stay behind', or as a passive 'be left behind'. Unambiguous examples of the passive meaning, however, are extremely rare. In fact, the only example I am aware of is κατα-λειψθέντες ὑπὸ Δαρείου (Hdt. 5.1.1). In other words, it is safe to interpret instances of λείπομαι as intransitive middles, unless the passive meaning is expressed explicitly (e.g. by an agent-phrase).

The aorist formations ἐλιπόμην and ἐλείφθην are distributed according to a fairly clear-cut pattern. In Homer, only the thematic middle aorist is found. The passive form does not appear until Pindar. In Classical Greek the thematic middle and the passive aorist forms are divided along semantic lines. The thematic form is used as an indirect reflexive 'leave behind for oneself' (Euripides, Herodotus, Thucyidides, Antiphon, Plato, Demosthenes; not attested in Homer), while the passive form is used in the intransitive meaning 'stay behind'.

ἐπιθόμην vs. ἐπείσθην (πείθομαι)
In Homer, only the thematic aorist occurs; ἐπείσθην, which is clearly young considering its ε-vocalism, first appears in Aeschylus. Besides in poetry, the thematic form rarely occurs. In Herodotus, ἐπιθόμην occurs three times, two of which are uncertain (6.80 and 6.140.2), and the third is from an oracle. Ἐπείσθην, on the other hand, is used twice.

305 In Doric (Epicharmus [5th c. BC], Archytas [4th c. BC]), and late in Attic (Philemo, 4th/3rd c. BC), a passive form ἐγενήθην appears. However, if the passive future γενηθήσομαι in Plato (Prm. 141) is sound, it must have existed earlier in Attic.
Further, \( \text{ἐπιθοντο} \) occurs in a decree from 387/6 BC (IG II\(^2\) 29.14).\(^{306}\) It appears that, in Classical prose, \( \text{ἐπεισθην} \) has replaced \( \text{ἐπιθομην} \) in the meaning ‘obey, believe’. However, it is quite possible that the opposition between middle \( \text{ἐπιθομην} \) and passive \( \text{ἐπεισθην} \) was very much alive in more colloquial Attic. In Aristophanes, \( \text{ἐπεισθην} \) is used in the meaning ‘obey, believe’ (e.g., \( \text{Nu. 73, 119, Eq. 962, V. 573} \)), whereas \( \text{ἐπεισθην} \) has the strictly passive meaning: ‘be persuaded’ (e.g., \( \text{Nu 866, Pl. 507 [ἀνα-]} \)).\(^{307}\)

\( \text{ἐτραπόμην} \) vs. \( \text{ἐτράπηπν} / \text{ἐτρέφηπν} / \text{ἐπαρέφηπν} \) (τρέπομαι)

Certainly one of the most complex verbal paradigms is that of τρέπομαι. In Classical Greek, five different middle and passive aorist forms occur: \( \text{ἐτρεψμην} \), \( \text{ἐτραπόμην} \), \( \text{ἐτράπηπν} \), \( \text{ἐτρέφηπν} \), and \( \text{ἐπαρέφηπν} \). The sigmatic middle is only used in the indirect reflexive meaning (e.g. Hdt. 7.225.1 ‘rout’). The thematic and passive formations have the same meaning, this being, in most cases, intransitive ‘turn’. There are no certain instances of τρέπομαι with a passive meaning. The single instance that actually is mentioned by LSJ and Kühner-Blass, II: 554-5 is:

\[
(20) \quad \text{‘A τε που ἔτι χάνει δυστυχήματα ἐγένετο πολλά καὶ δεινά, ὧν καὶ τέλος ἢ πατρίς αὐτοῦ ὅλη ἀνεπράπετο (…) (Pl. Cra. 395d)}
\]

The many terrible misfortunes that happened happened to him in his life, the last of which was that his country was completely overthrown.

Since there is no agent in the context, the middle could well be interpreted as an intransitive middle, i.e. ‘turned over, fell over’, instead of ‘be turned upside down, be overthrown’.\(^{308}\)

‘\( \text{ἐτράφηπν} \) appears to be restricted to Homer (o 80) and Herodotus (4.12.3, 9.56.2 ['turn, make one’s way’]; 1.7.4 [ἐπι-: ‘be entrusted with’]). In Herodotus, the form could be a special Homeric feature since the form that is used most commonly in Herodotus is \( \text{ἐτρακόμην} \) (‘turn’). It should be noted, however, that Herodotus shows a variant present form τράπω. Therefore, it is often unclear whether one is dealing with a form of the present stem or with one of the aorist stem. In 4.12.3 and 9.56.2, the reading is uncertain (at the former Rosén’s Teubner edition prints στραφέντες). In Attic, the common form is \( \text{ἐτρακόμην} \). The passive aorist forms \( \text{ἐτράφηπν} \) and \( \text{ἐτράπηπν} \) are clearly marginal. ‘\( \text{ἐτράφηπν} \) cannot be old (cf. ε- vocalism); it occurs in Antiphon (3x ἐπι-), Euripides (1x), and Xenophon (4x). ‘\( \text{ἐτράπηπν} \) occurs mainly in drama, probably as a metric alternative to \( \text{ἐτρακόμην} \), and further in Plato (1x) and Xenophon (2x).

To conclude, there is a tendency for thematic middle aorists to be replaced by passive aorist forms. This tendency can be observed in two instances: in the case of \( \text{ἐπιθομην} \), the

\(^{306}\) In Gorgias’ Helen (Fr. 11.76), Blass conjectured \( \piθεόθαι \), probably because of the coordinated aorist infinitive συναντήσαι. The mss. have \( \piθεθοθαι \). Blass’s conjecture is not very attractive since it would constitute the sole instance of the thematic aorist in Attic prose.

\(^{307}\) This semantic opposition is also found in the future stem. Middle \( \piθεσιμαι \) means ‘I will obey, believe’, whereas \( \piθεσθομαι \) is strictly passive ‘be persuaded’ (see also ch. 4).

\(^{308}\) The passive of the compound \( \text{ἐπιτρέπω} \) ‘to entrust s.th. to s.o.’ (+ dat. and acc.) is always expressed by a passive aorist form, never by a thematic middle, e.g. Hdt. 1.7.4, Antipho 4.β.4, 4.γ.5, 4.δ.3.
common form in Homer, that is replaced by ἐπείσθην, the common form in Classical Greek, and with intransitive ἐλπίσαμην (Homer), which is replaced by ἐλείψην (Classical). Remarkably, this tendency is not general since ἡγομόης and ἐπαναλόης do not appear to give way to ἡγέρθης and ἐπανάπθησ/ἐπαναφήν/ἐπέρθης. Language change, as we know, is unpredictable.

3.3 The Abstract Meaning of the Passive and the Sigmatic Middle Aorist

In the previous sections, the polysemous (‘low-level’) structure of the passive aorist was dealt with. The question remains to be answered whether or not it is possible to formulate a more abstract (‘high-level’) characterization of the meaning of the passive aorist form. In traditional Greek grammars, no attempts have been made to pin down the meaning of the passive aorist form. Schwyzer (I: 756) only notes that there is no sharp division between the passive use of the aorist in -η- (e.g. ἔγράφη) and the original intransitive use (e.g. ἔρρη), and that the aorist in -συ-, too, has both an intransitive and a passive meaning. What these two meanings have in common exactly is given no further elaboration. Additionally, in what respect the passive aorist differs semantically from the sigmatic middle aorist also remains unclear. The aim of this section will be to try to fill the gap left by the Greek grammars to date in that I will try to establish the abstract meaning (or in Langacker’s terms abstract schema) of the passive aorists in -(θ)η-. Naturally, the sigmatic middle aorist form will also be dealt with, since the passive aorist is in complementary opposition to the sigmatic middle aorist.309

In section 1.3.1, it was argued that the passive aorist form cannot be explained as a detransitivizing strategy, mainly because many passive aorists do not have active transitive counterparts (sometimes called ‘passiva tantum’). Therefore, I have opted for a purely semantic explanation that is independent of the existence of an active form. Now let us first consider the state of affairs in Homer.

In section 3.1.1, it was shown that the aorists in -(θ)η- occur in the following meanings: passive, spontaneous process, the mental process meaning, the body motion, and the collective motion. The question, subsequently, arises as to how the abstract schema subsuming these meanings should be defined. I would like to suggest that the abstract meaning of the passive in -(θ)η- can best be characterized in relation to the notion of prototypical patient. In section 1.1.2, the prototypical patient was defined, citing Langacker 1991: 285, as “an inanimate object that absorbs the energy transmitted via externally initiated physical contact and thereby undergoes an internal change of state”. In other words, the essential properties of the prototypical patient are:

- Inanimacy
- Non-volitionality
- Presence of an external initiator
- Internal change of state.

309 I will not go into the abstract meanings of the root and thematic aorists. As we have seen in section 3.2.4, unlike the sigmatic middle and passive aorists, they can be used in all meanings. In this respect they are no different from the middle voice of the present stem. Hence, the abstract meaning of the middle voice in the present stem and the middle root and thematic aorist are identical, this being subject-affectedness.
Now consider the following table (from section 2.2):

Table 3: The middle uses: semantic feature analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aorist form</th>
<th>Subject = Animate</th>
<th>Subject = Volitional</th>
<th>Subject = Beneficiary</th>
<th>Subject = Experiencer</th>
<th>Subject = Patient</th>
<th>Subject undergoes Change of State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Process</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Process</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Motion</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Motion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Reflexive</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Reflexive</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table it can be observed that the passive forms have subjects which are prototypical patients, or which have a semantic feature in common with the prototypical patient. Especially the subjects of passives and the spontaneous processes are, or are at least similar to, prototypical patients. Their subjects are non-volitional and, in most cases, physically affected. Spontaneous processes always involve an internal change of state; the passive may, but need not, involve a change of state. Furthermore, the passive has an external initiator and the spontaneous process meaning typically has an inanimate subject. Recall that, in section 3.2.1, I claimed that, in an earlier stage of the language, the formation in -θη- only occurred in the passive meaning and the spontaneous process meaning. These meanings can, therefore, be considered the source uses of the category. The remaining meanings of the passive form have subjects that diverge from the prototypical patient. Nevertheless, they have one or more semantic properties in common with the prototypical patient. The mental process meaning is non-volitional, and the collective motion middle has a reduced volitionality. With the exception of certain passives, the one feature which their subjects all have in common with the prototypical patient is that they undergo a change of state (see table above).

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310 E.g., ἐξάχη denotes a change of state: ‘melted (intr.)’ (spontaneous process) or ‘be melted’ (passive). On the other hand, the passive ἔστην 'I was seen' does not denote a change of state of the subject.

311 However, the notion of prototypical patient remains highly important to the semantic organization of the aorist in -θη- considering the enormous preponderance of the tokens with passive meaning in the frequency figures. Out of 90 occurrences of the aorist in -θη-, 54 had a true passive meaning (see Table 4). It is therefore justified to consider the passive as the prototypical meaning of the category.

312 It should be noted that, in the present stem, mental process middles denote a (transitory) state, e.g. φοβέομαι 'I am afraid'. In de aorist stem, however, these verbs designate a change of state, e.g., ἔρωσθην 'I became afraid'.

132
Now whereas the various meanings of the passive aorist cluster around the prototypical patient, the sigmatic middle aorists are oriented towards the other extreme: the prototypical agent. In Homer, the subjects of the various sigmatic middle aorists were all animate and volitional with the exception of mental processes such as χολόσατα ‘became angry’. In Classical Greek, however, sigmatic middle aorist are volitional without exception (cf. also Rijksbaron 1994: 141, 144, 155).  

I would like to address one final issue here. The intriguing question remains to be answered why the active-middle-passive trichotomy is restricted to the aorist stem. I would suggest that the prototypical transitive model can provide us with an explanation. One of the crucial features of the prototypical transitive is telicity (Hopper & Thompson 1980, and see section 1.1.1). Telicity - here viewed as a semantic property of the entire clause - enhances the cognitive saliency of the action. This enhanced saliency is to be explained in the following manner:

(21) **Affectedness of the patient:** "The more completed an event is, the more likely it is that the patient in fact registers to the full the effects of the action" (Givón 1984: 157)

In other words, telicity increases the degree of affectedness of the patient. The present stem is, therefore, associated with a relatively low degree of affectedness, due to its non-completed (imperfective) semantics, whereas the aorist stem involves a high degree of affectedness as it involves a completed event. Above, I argued that the passive aorist in - (θ)η- marked that the subject is, or is at least very similar to, a prototypical patient. This explains why the passive form occurs exclusively in the aorist stem rather than in the present stem. The meaning of the passive forms in - (θ)η- (resemblance of subject to prototypical patient), and the meaning of the aorist (completedness of event), are strongly associated. For example,

*Middle Present: ἐτήκετο 'it was melting' (non-completed change of state)*
*Passive Aorist: ἐτάχη 'it melted' (completed change of state: high subject-affectedness)*

*Middle Present: ἐφοβείτομαι 'I was afraid' (mental state)*
*Passive Aorist: ἐφοβήθηκα 'I became afraid' (completed change of state: high subject-affectedness)*

In these examples, the subjects of the passive aorists are more highly affected than those of the middle presents because they refer to a completed change of state.

In this section, I have explained the abstract meaning of the various aorist formations with reference to the notion of prototypical patient. It was argued that the subject of the formations in -η- and -θη- shared one or more - depending on the historical stage - crucial semantic feature with the prototypical patient. The occurrence of the passive form in the aorist stem was explained by stating that the completedness of the event increases the degree of subject-affectedness.

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313 Note that, with regard to body motion verbs such as ἐκλίνομαι 'I lay down' and ὀρμήθηκα 'I started off' the patient aspect is apparently construed as being more salient than the agent aspect, considering that they have a passive aorist form.