

La storia del greco, l'alfabeto, la pronuncia

1. a) Il periodo antico: dai primi documenti al 394 d.C. (la divisione dell'impero romano)
 - fase dialettale: fino alla morte di Alessandro Magno (323 a.C.)
 - fase ellenistica e romana: lo sviluppo della κοινή
- b) Il periodo bizantino: dal 394 al 29 maggio 1453 (la conquista di Costantinopoli)
- c) Il periodo moderno: dal 1453 a oggi

2. a) Hdt. V 58s. οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες οὗτοι οἱ σὺν Κάδμῳ ἀπικόμενοι, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ Γεφυραῖοι, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ οἰκήσαντες ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐσήγαγον διδασκάλια ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ δὴ καὶ γράμματα, οὐκ ἔοντα πρὶν Ἕλλησι ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, πρῶτα μὲν τοῖσι καὶ ἅπαντες χρέωνται Φοίνικες· μετὰ δὲ χρόνου προβαίνοντος ἅμα τῇ φωνῇ μετέβαλον καὶ τὸν ὄρθον τῶν γραμμάτων. περιοίκεον δὲ σφραγῆς τὰ πολλὰ τῶν χώρων τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἕλλήνων Ἴωνες· οἱ παραλαβόντες διδασχὴν παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γράμματα, μεταρροθμίσαντές σφραγῶν ὀλίγα ἐχρέωντο, χρεώμενοι δὲ ἐφάτισαν, ὡσπερ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε ἐσαγαγόντων Φοινίκων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φοινικίζια κεκληῖσθαι. καὶ τὰς βύβλους διφθέρας καλέουσι ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἱ Ἴωνες, ὅτι κοτὲ ἐν σπᾶνι βύβλων ἐχρέωντο διφθέρησι αἰγέρησι τε καὶ οἰέρησι· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πολλοὶ τῶν Βαυβάρων ἐς τοιαύτας διφθέρας γράφουσι. εἶδον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Κοδμημία γράμματα ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Ἰσμηγίου ἐν Θήβησι τῆσι Βοιωτῶν ἐπὶ τρίποσι τρισὶ ἐγκεκολλημένα, τὰ πολλὰ ὅμοια ἔοντα τοῖσι Ἴωνικοῖσι.

b) Le 'matres lectionis': 'aleph (א), yōd (ד), wāw (ו)

c) Le vocali e l'aspirata: א > A Ἶ > I Ἷ > Y (e F) Π > E Ϝ > O Π > H

d) Le sonanti: Ḥ > Λ Ḷ > M Ḹ > N Ṗ > P

e) Le occlusive: כ > B Ḥ > Δ Ḷ > Γ
פ > Π Ḥ > T כ > K / פ > ϕ
Ϝ > Θ

f) Le sibilanti: צ Ḷ Ḷ > Σ (Ξ) Ṗ > Z

g) Il primo risultato: A B Γ Δ E F Z H Θ I K Λ M N O Π ϕ P Σ T Y

3. a) ΠΗ > Φ KH/φH > X ΠΣ > Ψ KΣ/ρΣ > Ξ
- b) L'alfabeto orientale (Φ = ph, X = kh, Ψ = ps, Ξ = ks)
L'alfabeto occidentale (Φ = ph, X = ks, Ψ = kh, Ξ = -, ΦΣ = ps)
- c) La psilosi ionica e l'economia grafica: H = ē aperto (≠ Ē), Ω = ō aperto (≠ Ō)
- d) Il decreto ateniese Archino/Euclide (402/403 a.C.): A B Γ Δ E Z H Θ I K Λ M N Ξ O Π P Σ T Y Φ X Ψ Ω

4. a) η, ι, υ, ει, οι = |i|; αι = |e|; ου = |u|; αυ, ευ = |av|, |ev| (ante cons. sonora) |af|, |ef| (ante cons. sorda); β, γ, δ = |v|, |g|, |d|; φ, χ, θ = |f|, |ch|, |p|; σ = |s| (sorda); ζ = |z| (sonora); μπ, ντ, γκ = |mb|, |nd|, |ng|.

b) Cratin. *Dion.* fr. 45 K.-A. ὁ δ' ἠλίθιος ὡσπερ πρόβατον βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει.

c) *philosophia* | χρουσίω/χρυσίον | ὑπαίρε, χαῖρα, ἔστευσα | Θαλήβιος | lac. ἀνέσηκε, *krisá* (κριθά), *séri* (θέρος).

d) cicl. μήτερο, calc. λήρυθος, panf. ἄλλυ, ion.-att. θεῖος, beot. θιός | κή, Πίθαρχος (ma παρόδεισος < ir. *pardez*, lat. *hypotēnusa*), Croesus, beot. φυκία, ind. *tāvuras* (gr. ταῦρος), gr. mod. *avlí* (gr. αὐλή) | cret. υέργων | ἀδευκίον, μαίτυρες, Νίκα(ν)δρος, ἄλς, ὄσστις, ὕσδος (ὄζος), πέφυκα, lat. *purpura* (gr. πορφύρα) ma lac. ἀνέσηκε, panf. φικάτι (φίκατι), Φλόβιος, rod. τόζε, beot. ἰών (ἐγώ), att. ὀλίος (ὀλίγος), gr. mod. γιος.

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