

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 οἰκίσαντες ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐσήγαγον διδασκάλια ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ δὴ καὶ γράμματα, οὐκ ἔοντα πρὶν Ἕλλησι ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, πρῶτα μὲν τοῖσι καὶ ἅπαντες χροῶνται Φοίνικες· μετὰ δὲ χρόνου προβαίνοντος ἅμα τῇ φωνῇ μετέβαλον καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν τῶν γραμμάτων. περιοίκεον δὲ σφραγὸς τὰ πολλὰ τῶν χώρων τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἕλληνων Ἴωνες· οἱ παραλαβόντες διδασχὴ παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γράμματα, μεταρροθμίσαντες σφραγὸν ὀλίγα ἐχροῶντο, χροῶμενοι δὲ ἐφάτισαν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε ἐσαγαγόντων Φοινίκων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φοινικίῃα κεκλήσθαι. καὶ τὰς βύβλους διφθέρας καλέουσι ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἱ Ἴωνες, ὅτι κοτὲ ἐν σπάνι βύβλων ἐχροῶντο διφθέρησι αἰγέρησι τε καὶ οἰέρησι· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐς τοιαύτας διφθέρας γράφουσι. εἶδον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Καδμήϊα γράμματα ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Ἰσμηνίου ἐν Θήβησι τῆσι Βοιωτῶν ἐπὶ τριποσὶ τρισὶ ἐγκεκολαμμένα, τὰ πολλὰ ὅμοια ἔοντα τοῖσι Ἴωνικοῖσι.

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

c) Le vocali e l'aspirata: א > A ᾿ > I ᾿ > Y (e F) ᾿ > E ᾿ > O ᾿ > H

d) Le sonanti: ה > A מ > M נ > N פ > P

e) Le occlusive: ב > B ג > Δ ד > Γ
פ > Π ק > T כ > K / פ > Q
ט > Θ

f) Le sibilanti: צ ד ש > Σ (Ξ) ז > Z

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

3. a) ΠΗ > Φ KH/QH > X ΠΣ > Ψ KΣ/QΣ > 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|, |b|; σ = |s| (sorda); ζ = |s| (sonora); μπ, ντ, γκ = |mb|, |nd|, |ng|.
- b) Cratin. *Dion.* fr. 45 K.-A. ὁ δ' ἠλίθιος ὥσπερ πρόβατον βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει.
- c) *philosophia* | χρουσίω/χρουσίον | ὑπαίρω, χαῖρα, ἔστεισα | Θαλήβιος | lac. ἀνέσηκε, *krisá* (κριθά), *séri* (θέρος).
- d) cicl. μήτεω, calc. λήρυθος, panf. ἄλλυ, ion.-att. θεῖός, beot. θίός | κή, Πίθαρχος (ma παρόδεισος < ir. *pardez*, lat. *hypotēnusa*), Croesus, beot. φυκία, ind. *tānuras* (gr. ταῦρος), gr. mod. *avlí* (gr. αὐλή) | cret. υέργων | ἀδευφιόν, μαίτρες, Νίκα(ν)δρος, ἄλς, ὄσστις, ὕσδος (ὄζος), πέφυκα, lat. *purpura* (gr. πορφύρα) ma lac. ἀνέσηκε, panf. φικάτι (φίκατι), Φλάβιος, rod. τόζε, beot. ἰών (ἐγώ), att. ὀλίος (ὀλίγος), gr. mod. γιος.

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