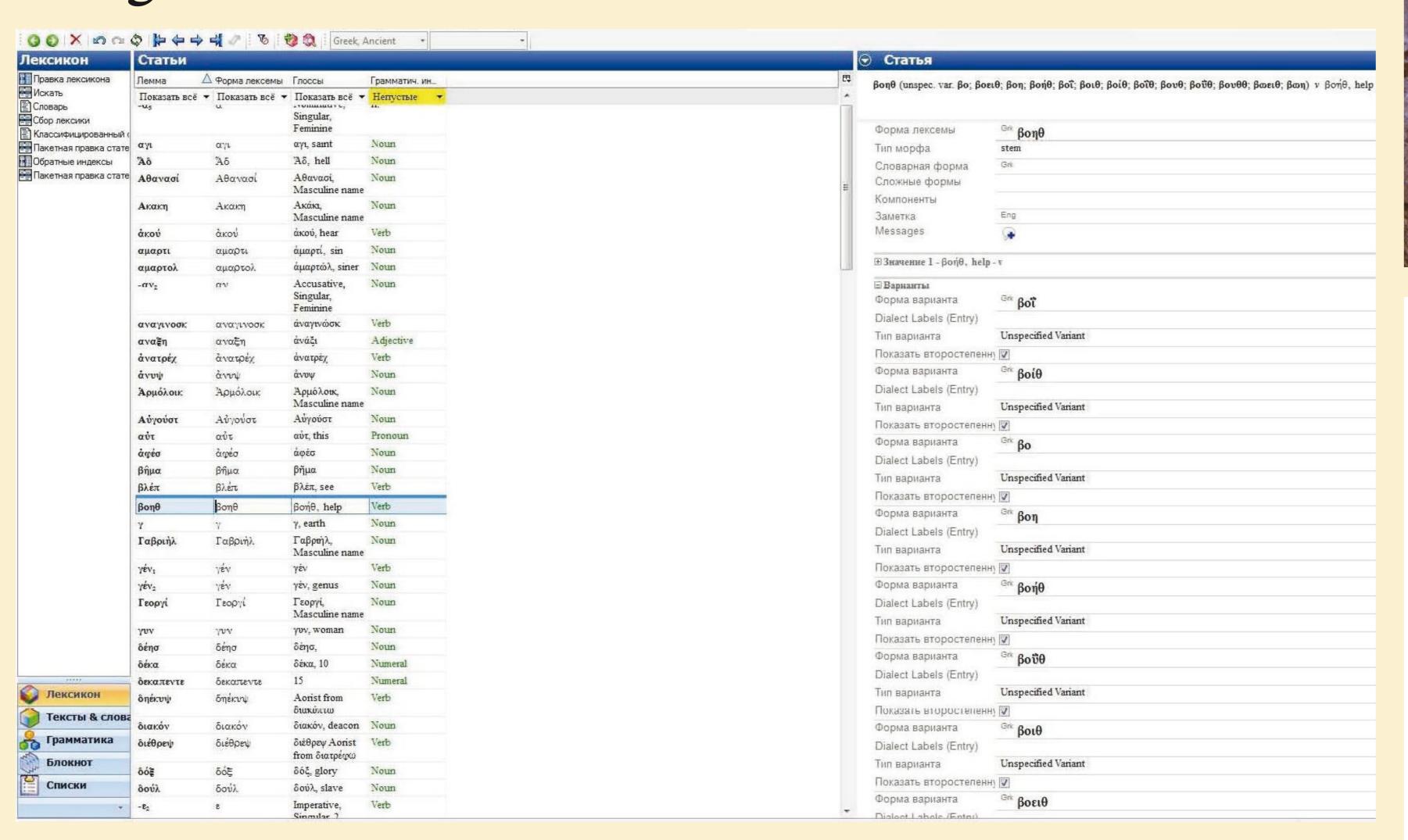
# VINDOBONAE MMXVII WIEN 2017 FÜR GRIECHISCHE ---UND LATEINISCHE EPIGRAPHIK --

# Cappadocian Byzantine graffiti and Byzantine Greek

language

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In this poster I present a part of my project "Linguistic and paleographic bases of the Byzantine graffiti". Two linguistic bases were made in the Sil Fieldworks program and in the morphology system of the company ABBYY. The base in the Sil Fieldworks program has a data bank of the graffiti texts in the original orthography, different concordances, a lexicon based on the material from inscriptions, a morphological parser and a syntax presentation system. The base in ABBYY morphology system includes all the morphological changes and variations caused by the writing peculiarities of the Byzantine inscriptions and the Greek words with all the forms found in the inscriptions. The texts of the inscriptions were taken from the TLG base, from a number of published sources and from the "fields", i.e. found by myself or sent to me by my colleagues from Kiev (Dr Timur Bobrovsky and Ekaterina Chueva).

The most inscriptions are the traditional prayerformula: ΚΕ βοήθει τὸν δοῦλον σου. Some of them are very brief and end after βοήθει or after δοῦλον. An almost classical way of writing the verb βοήθει in this time; with itacism variations in the ending βοήθη/ι, there are variants with  $\upsilon$  and  $\iota$  instead of  $\dot{\eta}$ . Some of the inscriptions have abbreviations ( $\lambda$ ),  $\tau$  ') of the endings ov and ov in the words  $\tau$ ov and δοῦλον. ΚΕ (Κύριε) is written with titlo. In the word δοῦλον the last v, as well as the article before it, are omitted.

Usually the graffiti in this region are written in majuscule, with lunar  $\varepsilon$  and  $\sigma$ . We can see minuscule  $\nu$  and  $\tau$ .

Here I present some conclusions of the statistical and linguistic analysis of these bases: In the epigraphic texts from Cappadocia very often the post-tonic syllable in the stem is the most intense (strong) position. All the cases of the changes [u] instead of [o] fixed in the unstressed position. In the inscriptions was found an example of the hypercorrection, which confirms that Cappadocian dialect has tendency to the narrowing of the [o] in the unstressed position, what is mentioned by different researchers earlier.

In Constantinople and in Cappadocia is presented only a non-reversible change "ı" instead of "η". Often "η" is saved in the most part of the contexts, especially in Cappadocia. That's why is expecting that "η" will be instead of "ει" in the all position from the beginning IX cent. till XII cent. Particularly many cases are met in the X cent. "ει" instead of "η" was written only in the three cases, all of them are in the stressed syllable and after XI–XII cent. "ει" instead of "ι" there is from the X cent., but the most part in XIII cent. From the beginning of the IX cent. till the XIII cent. "ι" instead of "ει" appears in all the positions.

Cappadocia uses only one of the changes of the digraph "oı" and "ı", but in the bigger quantity of the positions. But in the names and in the post-tonic syllables it isn't met, an exclusive dated example is the late, after XIII cent.

Digraph "oι" varies with "η". All examples from Cappadocia are dated at X–XIII cent., and this process becomes before or after a nasal phone. Very rare "oı" writes correctly. We can see, that in the stem in the stressed syllable there is no any correct writing. A change «v» instead of «ει» may show not only the pronunciation [i], but the phone similar to [ö], almost the examples from Athens and Cappadocia in the end of the word " $\beta$ o $\eta\theta\nu$ ".

In Cappadocia for the variation "v" instead of "ot" there are many different positions. The examples are dated by the beginning of the IX-XI cent. For "oı" instead of "v" there is only one case and rather late: "φοιλατε" (206, 1250-1300 y.). In Cappadocia after XI cent. we can meet the change "v" instead of "ov". This fact confirms the thesis, that "v" and "oı" are read identically as [ü] and in the later time than X cent.

A transition [e] in [i] and opposite is met in some examples from Cappadocia: "\varepsilon" instead of "ι" — "θιοτοκε" (156) and "ι" instead of "ε" — "ενδ(ικτιωνος)" — (158, 1217/8). Maybe, an example from Cappadocia "καρεαν" (167, 1293) with a change "ε" instead of "υ" illustrates this transition too. Especially, if we allow, that the author of this graffito, dated the end of the XIII cent., "v" read as [i].

Other linguistic peculiarities of the Byzantine graffiti from Cappadocia you can see in the presented tables.

Valley Qilichlar Kvaldir 19 "†ΚαΙ Βωηθι δουλ Ιω"

### The consonant changes.

degemination	Εκαλιωρηθη (35, cep. X), ητάσθι (83), ιτηθισισθε (83), (αι)τιτον (112), πολα (200, X–XI), ενεα (201, X-XI), συνηας (146, 930-960?), Ηοανου (127, XI?), φυλατε (143, 930–960? y.), Ιοανιν (180, X), αβας (200, X–XI), φοιλατε (206, 1250-1300 y.)
reduplication	Ννηκηφορος (75, 1065 y.), μονναχον (105, X), βουθθυ (25), στεφαννον (87), σεββομε (198, X–XI)
πτ-τ	Σετεβριου (202, Χ-ΧΙ)
βρ-ρ	Φεροαρηου (203, X-XI)
νστ-στ	Коσταντηνου (35, cep. X, Kοσταντηνον (13, после XI), Коσταντινον (5, после XI, 173, after XI), Коσ(ταντινον) (56, после XI), Коσταντηνο (144, 930–960? y.)
γν-ν	αναγινοσκο (7, after XI), αναγηνοσκον (89), αναγηνοσκο (133b), αναγινοσκον (136), αναγινοσκοντες (172, after XI, 174, after XI)
μπ-νπ	πενπη (110, X), συνπαθηας (154, beg. IX), ενπυης (157, beg. IX),
γγ-νγ	δυανγ(ελλ)η (109, Χ), ἀρχανγ<έ>λους (127, ΧΙ?), αρχανγέλων (127, ΧΙ?)

The first number is the number of the inscriptions in the Jerphanion corpus, the second is the

## The variations in the morphological system of nouns and adjectives.

	first declination	second declination	third declination	
nominative	αλαλητυς (85), αλαλυτυς (154, beg. IX)	πανσεπτως (158, 1217/8), αγηως (119, X)	δεησης (39, mid. XI, 40, mid. XI, 42, mid. X, 43, mid. XI, 44, mid. XI)	
genetive	μοναχῖς (190, 1060/1), Σκεπίδι (186, 1060/1), Σκεπίδη (187, 1060/1),	αμαρτολο (136, after X), Μαρτηο (133a, 913–959), Κοσταντηνο (144, 930–960?), Θεοδορο (79, XΙ?), αναξηο (45, after XΙ), κ(υρι)ο (7, after XΙ) ζουγραφο (141), υπατο (206, 1250–1300), (π)οθο (146, 930–960?), δουλο (41, mid. XΙ, 45, after XΙ, 56 after XΙ, 141), κ(αι)νο (141), (πρωτο)σπαθαρηο (206, 1250–1300), δυλο (64, after XΙ, 65, after XΙ)	κολασεος (47, XI and after), κρισεος (4, 1147/8) αφεσεος (27, 1000–50, 28 1000-50, 133b, 143, 930–960?, 144, 930–960?), βασυλεος (158, 1217/8), βασηλεος (186, 1060/1), βασιλέος (98, 965), βασηλέος (133a, 913–959), βασειλῆς (94, 965), κολ]ασης (46, XI and after)	
dative singular	Ίφάννφ (169)		μηνη (200, X-XI, ονοματη (1, X, 79, XI?), εκναμασε (111, X), υ(ψ)ι (112, X), Μακαρει (158, 1217/8), Μηχαύλη (64, later 11),	
accusative singular	E[ί]ρήνιν (123, 1212), Ἰοάνιν (180, X), μαθιτον (26a, end. IX),	δουλων (89), κοσμων (110, X), αναξηων (23), δηακοναν (157, IX and later)	αφεσην (141). Βασηλην (157, IX and later), κολ(α)σην (45, XI and later), Λεονταν (2, XI and later, 22, 25)	
vocative	προφητε (111, X)	Β]ασιλι (22),		
nominative plural		αδελθυ 127, ΧΙ?), αγαπητυ (127, ΧΙ?), δηκεϋ (113, Χ)	δυναμεον (82), πτεσματο(ν) (112, X)	
genitive plural	αμαρτηον (27, 1000–50, 28, 1000–50, 141) άμαρτιον (143, 930–960, 144, 930–960),	μαρτηρον (158, 1217/8), ασθ(αι)νον (112, X), (ου)ρανο(ν) (112, X), ασοματο(ν) (184), δουλον (117, 138, X)		
dative plural	Σεβασμηες (34, mid. X, 47, after XI), αμαρτολες (29),	στεναγμυς (85, 154, beg. IX), λογυς (34, mid. X)	χῆρές (154, beg. IX ), χῖρέ(ς) (85)	

# Case governed by a verb

μνήσθητι+ Gen	209
βοήθει+ Dat	41, mid. XI, 45, XI and later, 56, XI and later, 92, 121, X?
βοήθει+ Gen	118?
βοήθει+ Αcc	2, XI and later, 5, XI and later, 6, XI and later, 7, XI and later X, XI and later, 12, XI and later; 13, XI and later; 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, mid. X, 47, X and later, 58, после XI, 59, XII and later, 60, XII and later, 61, XII and later, 62, XII and later, 63, XII and later, 64, после XI, 65, after XI, 67, after XI, 68, after XI, 69, XII and later, 70, 71, 1050, 72, 1050, 78, XI and later, 90, 97, 965, 105, X, 107, X, 117, 123, 1212, 124, 1212, 134, X and later, 135, and later, 137, X and later, 138, X and later, 161, XIII and later, 162, XIII and later, 171, 172, XI and later, 176, XI and later, 177, X, 179, X, 192, be X
βοήθησον+ Dat	168, IX?
φυλάττε + Dat	206, 1250–1300
σώζε+ Acc	8, XI and later, 9, XI and later, 89, 178, X, 199, X–XI
nonagreement	206, 1250–1300

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# Changes «αι» instead of «ε» and «ε» instead of «αι».

type of syllable				«αι» instead of «ε»	«ε» instead of «αι»
stressed	stem	words		ασθ(αι)νον (112, X), εκελαιυ(γ)ε (132, 900– 1000 y.), αναιμον (132, 900– 1000 y.)	π(α)ιλεν (132, 900–1000 y.)
unstressed	stem	words	pretonic post-	αιψεβεις (94, 965 y.), ταιτριχι (132, 900– 1000 y.), καικυμενον (127, XI?)	εωνιον (45, later XI), εουνιου (72, 1050 y.), εον(ιο)υ (155, beg. IX), πτεσματο(ν) (112, X), εωνας (121, X?), ανεκενισθυν (158, 1217/8 y.) δήκευ (113, X),
		names	tonic pretonic	Θαιφανους (94, 965)	Εκατερινης (186, 1060/1), Εκατερινας (190, 1060/1)
	flection	words	clitics		ε (154, beg. IX), ιστε (84), κε (34, mid. X, 35, mid. X, 93, 94, 102, 104, 106, 111, 133b, 133b, 137, later X, 144, 930-960? y., 160, XIII?, 162, later XIII, 171, 1000 y., 180, X, 182, 1006/1021 y., 186, 1060/1 y., 186,1060/1 y., 198, X–XI, 199,X–XI, 200, X–XI, 206, 1250–1300 y. — twice, 207, later XIII),
			post- tonic	παντοται (94, 965)	σεβασμηες (34, mid. X, 47, later XI), (μ)ωλυνετε (140, IX–X?), ανυγηνε (127, XI?), χαρησε (twice 141), δεξε (111, X), προφητε (111, X),

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