THREE GREEK ETYMOLOGIES.

άμια, πρῶσι, μάσω 🐷

by Sten Ebbesen .

άμια

Modern Gk. (but not common speech) = θεία "aunt". Lat. amita > Venetian amia > Gk. άμια , not, as suggested by Meyer and Andriotis, Gk. άμμα > Ven. amia > Gk. άμια.

κρῶσι

χρῶσι βοῶσι Theognost.Can.21 . The verb κράω , though not attested elsewhere, can be safely posited as a variant of κράζω. It fits neatly in a pattern which is common in MGk. :

	aorist	imperfective	
αρπ-	άξω	αίζω & αίω	"snatch"
βαστ-	άξω	άζω & άω	"hold"
ποιτ-	αંξω	άζω & άω	"look"
яρ-	άξω	αίζω & παίω	"shout"

μάσω

Modern Greek possesses three different, but very similar, verbs meaning "gather", viz. $\mu\alpha\zeta\epsilon\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\nu}\omega$ and (*) $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ with acrists: $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\nu}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\nu}\omega$ and (following Chatzidakis) these verbs are derived from $0\mu\dot{\alpha}\dot{\delta}\alpha$ ($\rightarrow 0\mu\alpha\dot{\delta}\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$) $\mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$ with paretymological influence from $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\alpha$), $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\alpha$ ($\rightarrow \mu\alpha\zeta\dot{\nu}\omega$) and $0\mu\dot{\alpha}\dot{\delta}\alpha$ ($\rightarrow 0\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$) $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$) respectively. This was disputed by Tsopanakis ($\rightarrow 0\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$) who, observing correctly that any attempt of establishing the origin of (*) $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ - $\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ must concentrate on the acrist form which is the only one in regular use ($\mu\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ being extremely unusual) proposed a derivation from Dor. $\dot{\alpha}\mu\dot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ (pres. $\dot{\alpha}\mu\dot{\alpha}\omega$).

Maybe another approach could be ventured. Ancient Gk. has a verb closely related in sense and form, viz. ματεύω/ματέω "search

for". To this has been assigned the aorist μᾶσσαι found in Hsch. 6) who says μᾶσσαι ζητῆσαι, καθαρίσαι, φυράσαι 7) which would seem to mean "search for, gather". It is then reasonable to declare Hsch.'s word the infinitive of our μάσω (probably then better spelt μάσσω). If that is accepted, and if the derivation of μᾶσσαι from ματέω = ματεύω is correct, we have established the connection between the ματεύω-family and μάσω. Whether possibly μαζεύω could be derived from ματεύω too, is another question.

¹⁾ cf. Ernout-Meillet: Diction. étym. de la langue Latine s.v. amma, and Battisti & Alessio: Dizion. Etimol. Italiano 1:161 Firenze 1950.

Ν.Π. 'Ανδριώτη' Ετυμολογικό λεξικό τῆς Κοινῆς Νεοελληνικῆς,
2.εκδ. Θεσ/νίκη 1967 s.v.

³⁾ edited in J.A.Cramer: Anecdota Græca e codd. mss. Bibliothecarum Oxoniensium, vol. 2 , Oxf. 1835

⁴⁾ op. cit. s.vv.

⁵⁾ Α.Γ. Τσοπανάκη Αί Γλῶτται, Ρόδος 1949 p.52f.

⁶⁾ so Bechtel: Lexilogus zu Homer, Halle 1914, p.223 (following Ficht).

⁷⁾ Cited from LSJ, s.v. μάσσαι (so they correct the accent).