SUFFIX STUDY – ια

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Abstract
The use of the suffix ια is interesting to study. According to Buck and Petersen combined words in -ια, Ion. -η, and those in -ιӑ in the same list because of practical convenience and their interrelations in Greek. On the other side there are uses that actually have their own peculiarities. There are many substantives without connections with adjectives in -ιος because prehistoric substantivations may be surmised. Καρδίας (in genitive) is an example of old concrete substantives in -ια is related to Hittie gen. kardias. Words in -ιӑ or -їӑ reflect a type which in the other IE languages appears as an Ё/й stem such as in Sankrit (nom. devі, acc. devіm, gen. deвyас, dat.deвyаі, etc.).

Keywords: Suffix Study, Greek, Semantics

INTRODUCTION

Buck and Petersen combined words in -ια, Ion. -η, and those in -ιӑ in the same list because of practical convenience and their interrelations in Greek.¹

ORIGIN

Buck argues that the suffix-ια, fem. of -ιος, reveals its adjectival origin in many substantives (in geographical names) or the ellipsis that occurred very recent such as πολέμιαγῆ. Πολέμιας from πολέμιος which means of or belonging to war. There are many substantives without connections with adjectives in -ιος because prehistoric substantivations may be surmised. Καρδίας (in genitive) is an example of old concrete substantives in -ια is related to Hittie gen. kardias.

The most numerous class consists of the abstracts in -είη derived from stems in sigma(es, as, os) adjective such as ἀλήθεια (truth) – ἀληθής (true). It happened regularly in Attic, but Ionic has -είη as Homer used ἀληθή.

The suffix-ια also appeared in stems in ἄ such as νεανίας ‘a young man’ (attic epic doricaeolic) was first νεανία ‘youth’.

¹C. D. Buck and W. Petersen, A Reverse Index of Greek Nouns and Adjectives (Hildesheim: Georg Olms, 1984), 120.
PIE

Words in -tā or -jā reflect a type which in the other IE languages appears as an ī/yā stem such as in Sankrit (nom. devī, acc. devīm, gen. devyās, dat. devyāi, etc.). Its most distinctive use is the formation of the feminine of u-stem adjectives (εὐρύς) and consonant-stem participles:

-Φέρουσα from φερουντια = Skt. bharanti
-Φέρουσαν from φερουντιαν = Skt. bharantim
-Φερούσης from φερουντιας = Skt. bharantyās
-ἡ δεία from αδεία = Skt. suādvi

DEVELOPMENT

The conglutinate -σια took part in the development of -ια without showing any other distinctive peculiarities than that it was favored particularly in compounds, which was due to its origin from nouns in -τ-, -ης, and -ος, which themselves were more often derived from compounds (e.g. εὐκρατος – εὐκρασια mildness; ἀκρατος – ἀκρασία ill temperature).

Also, the conglutinate -εια, Ion. -ηια, became productive in abstracts. Starting from -ηια (whence -ηια preserved in some dialects, and regularly Ion. -ηια), in derivatives from nouns in -εις: βασιλεύς (king) – βασιλεία (kingdom).

As a result of the phonetic changes, many of the substantives formed with -jā are scattered among the lists of words in -(σ)α (θάλασσα ‘sea’), -ζα (ἄμαξα ‘wagon’), -να (λέαινα ‘lioness’), -ρα (προφρα ‘prow’), -λα (ἄμιλλα ‘contest’).

SEMANTICS

The suffix -ια:

1) Concrete:
   - With its adjectival origin (ιος):
     a) Geographical names e.g. Λύδια (Lydia), adjective Λύδιος (of Lydia, Lydian)
     b) Location / Place e.g. Ζευφυρία (West); ἕσχατη (farthest part, edge, border)
   c) Thing e.g. κονία (dust) – κόνιος (dusty)

   Without its adjectival origin (ιος):
   a) Things e.g. κοιλία (belly); ἑστία (hearth of a house)
   b) Female sex (very rare) e.g. ταμία (housekeeper, housewife) – τάμιας
   c) Collectiveness e.g. ἑταιρεία (brotherhood / social group) – ἑταῖρος (companion); κοπρία (dundhill / rubbish – heap)

With its corresponding to masculine (εις):
   a) Female e.g. ἱέρεια (priestess) – ἱερεύς; βασίλεια (queen) – βασιλεύς

2) Abstract:
   - With its adjectival origin (ιος / ης / οος / ος):
     a) Quality e.g. μελίχια (gentleness) – μελίχιος; ησυχία (stillness) – ησυχιος(ξενία (hospitality) –

GriechischenSprache. 3 (UnveränderteAufl. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht. 1977), 403. LSI
4 Χρ. ιατρικής is of the; name of month in Magnesia, IG9(2).1117.11. It seems related to a verb ‘ἑστιάω’ (receive at one’s hearth).
5 Zeus, as the dispenser of all things to men, “Ζεῦς, ὁς τ᾽ ἀνθρώπων τ. πολέμοιοτέτυκτο” II.4.84
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ξένιος;εὐνοιά</td>
<td>kindness – kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ευνοος</td>
<td>kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σοφία</td>
<td>wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σοφός</td>
<td>wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐλευθερία</td>
<td>freedom – free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐλευθέρος</td>
<td>freedom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) **Condition** e.g. σωτήρια (safety / deliverance) – σωτήριος; ενδεία (want) – ενδεής (need); εὐδαιμονία (happiness) – εὐδαιμόνη (happy)

c) **Collectiveness** e.g. συμμαχία (alliance) – συμμάχος (fighting along with)

**With its verb:**

a) **Situation** e.g. πενία (poverty) – πένομαι; μανία (madness) – μαίνομαι; θαλία (abundance) – θάλλω

b) **Quality** e.g. φιλία (friendliness) – φιλέω; κακουργία (wickedness) – κακουργέω

c) **Doer** e.g. παις (child) – παιδεύω (I educate)

d) **Other** e.g. ἀγγελία (message) – ἀγγέλλω; ιατρία (art of healing) – ιατώρ (healer); στρατηγία (generalship / piece of strategy) – στρατηγός (leader / commander); εὐεργεσία (kind service) – εὐεργέτης (doer of good deeds); ἡγεμονία – ἡγεμόν (leader)

**With its doer:**

a) **Skill** e.g. ναυτιλία (seamanship) – ναυτίλος; ιατρία (art of healing) – ιατώρ (healer); στρατηγία (generalship / piece of strategy) – στρατηγός (leader / commander); εὐεργεσία (kind service) – εὐεργέτης (doer of good deeds); ἡγεμονία – ἡγεμόν (leader)
MORPHOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case / Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fem</td>
<td>avlh,qeia</td>
<td>avlh,qeiai</td>
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<td>Accusative</td>
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<td>avlh,qeian</td>
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REFERENCES