Question 24: It's all Greek to me

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In the table below are some Greek place names, written in the Greek alphabet (without marking stress), together with their pronunciations in both ancient and modern Greek. All you have to do is fill in the blanks (in the answer sheet)

The pronunciations are shown using the International Phonetic Association (IPA). The IPA symbols have their expected values, except as follows:

 θ is pronounced like th in think, δ is like th in then

x is the *ch* sound in German *Bach*, Scottish *loch*, or in Irish broad *ch* as in *chara* y is a voiced x, like the g in Spanish *avogado*, or in Irish the broad *dh* in *dhorn*

ç is the softer ch sound in German ich, or the first sound in the name Hugh

j is a voiced c, like the slender dh in dhearg

 $\mathfrak z$ is like the vowel in $\mathit{caught},\,\epsilon$ is like the vowel in fair

the: symbol after a vowel indicates that it is long

the raised $^{\rm h}$ after a consonant denotes that it is aspirated (pronounced with additional breath)

	Ancient Greek	Modern Greek	English
Αθως	/atho:s/	/aθos/	Athos
Θουριοι	/tʰourioi/	/θurii/	Thurii
Αργος	/argos/	/aryos/	Argos
Φρεγελλα	/pʰregella/	/frejella/	Fregellae
Χρυση	/kʰrusɛː/	/xrisi/	Chryse
Γολγοθα	/golgot ^h a/	/yolyoθa/	Golgotha
Δελφοι	$/\mathrm{delp^hoi}/$	/ðelfi/	Delphi
Εφεσος	/ephesos/	/efesos/	Ephesus
Θεοδωσια	/theodo:sia/	/θeoðosia/	Theodosia
Αιγινα	/aigina/	/ejina/	Aegina
Καληδονια	/kalɛːdonia/	/kaliðonia/	Caledonia
Καδμεια	/kadmeia/	/kaðmia/	Cadmea
Σαρδεις	/sardeis/	/sarðis/	Sardis
Φθια	/phthia/	/fθia/	Phthia
Αχερων	/akʰerɔːn/	/açeron/	Acheron
Χιος	/kʰios/	/çios/	Chios
Θυμαινα	/tʰumaina/	/θimena/	Thymaina
Χαονια	/kʰaonia/	/xaonia/	Chaonia
Μοσχα	/moskʰa/	/mosxa/	Moscow *
Βλαχια	(a)	(b)	(c)
Φλεγεθων	(d)	(e)	Phlegethon
Βηρυτος	(f)	(g)	Beirut
(h)	(i)	/frijia/	Phrygia
Βαβυλωνια	(j)	(k)	(1)

^{*} Note that Moscow was unknown in ancient Greece, but the table shows how the name would have been pronounced at that time.