From the editors

Among our goals

We here at the *Journal of Greek Linguistics* are naturally interested in two key goals in publication: publishing articles that are of the highest quality and making sure that we get the details right in the articles we bring out. Two developments in the past six months that pertain to these goals have been brought to our attention.

First, as to accuracy, we regret that in the article by Georgia Katsouda (“The Greek suffix *-ozos*. A Case Study in Loan Suffixation”) in issue 16.2 (pp. 232–265), there was an unfortunate typographical error in the reference to a paper cited by the author. On p. 249 and then again in the bibliography, p. 256, the work cited as *Savvaidou 2012* should have instead *Savvidou* in each instance. An error like this would make it hard for an interested party to find the cited paper by Ms. Savvidou, so we are glad to be able to note the correction here.

Second, as to excellence, we are pleased to announce that the article in issue 16.2 by Jerneja Kavčič of the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), “The Decline of the Aorist Infinitive in Ancient Greek Declarative Infinitive Clauses”, was highlighted in a Slovenian online journal, *Metina Lista*, as an important recent achievement of a Slovenian researcher; the notice can be seen at <http://metinalista.si/top-objave-januar-2017/> (scroll down to the picture of a leaf of a Greek papyrus); here is a translation of the announcement:

4. infinitive aorist in Greek

The Greek New Testament and non-literary texts, such as the ancient private letters preserved in papyrus finds from Egypt, are of the utmost importance for historical linguistics. These sources clearly reflect the changes experienced by Greek, the language with the longest and best documented history in Europe, in the post-Classical period (3rd century BC – 4th century AD).

Jerneja Kavčič from the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana explains in her article, from the perspective of recent discoveries about the Greek verb, why in the post-Classical period, the aorist infinitive is avoided in the function of conveying anteriority. This interesting linguistic phenomenon, peculiar to the syntax of the infinitive in post-Classical times, was already

observed in the literature at the end of the 19th century, but has not been elucidated.

The author published her article in the *Journal of Greek Linguistics*.

Photo: Ancient Greek private letter on papyrus, found in the city Oksirinh (today el-Bahnasa) in Egypt (2nd century AD).

As Dr. Kavčič said in writing to us about this, “we can say that the Greek infinitive had its five minutes of fame in Slovenia”, to which we can only say “Μπράβο—ζήτω το ελληνικό απαρέμφατο!” (“Bravo—long live the Greek infinitive!”).¹

We are proud of the journal and strive to make it the best it can be; correcting errors is thus part of the job, but garnering recognition makes it all worthwhile.

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¹ Of course, Modern Greek lacks an infinitive but the ancient Greek infinitive lives on in our texts and our scholarly studies of them.