This is the fifth volume of a project under the direction of Dr. Francisco R. Adrados of the Instituto de Filología of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Adrados is Professor Emeritus from the Universidad Complutense and now is affiliated with the Instituto de Filología of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. This book or dictionary is divided into three parts. The first part or prologue discusses methodological issues, financial sources for the project, the many predominately Spanish scholars who contributed to this work and the many awards this project has won. The second part contains supplements to Lists I-IV from the previous volumes of the dictionary. The lists identifies, respectively, authors/works, papyri/ostraca, inscriptions and abbreviations, all of which are referenced in the dictionary. The third part of the book contains the dictionary proper beginning with δαίνυμι and ending at διάώνυχος.

Adrados seeks to include words of critical importance in the history of the Greek language and of Greek ideas in a well written and printed dictionary format. Adrados emphasizes that this volume contains abundant references for technical vocabulary from areas such as medicine, grammar, agriculture, architecture, economics, and administration among others. Adrados also emphasizes the rigorous use of available databases of ancient Greek sources in the editing of this volume.

He specifically mentions the use of CD-ROM C of the TLG. That CD-ROM is used in conjunction with ISCAPLIG, a program designed to work with TLG's index whereby ISCAPLIG selects up to five citations for the selected authors' works (apparently at 100 authors maximum per search). The searched ancient authors cover a standard gamut of archaic and classical literature, orators, historians, imperial and hellenistic epic poems, etc. He also mentions the use of the database LABRIS and other CD-ROMS from the Packard Humanities Institute. Additionally, he cites the use of the Revised Supplement of LSJ by P. Glare (Oxford, 1996) and Lexicon zur byzantinischen Gräzitätä by E. Trapp (Vienna, 1996) during the compilation of this volume.
I selected two Greek words, διᾳρρηξω and δηλω that I have dealt with in my Septuagint studies in order to give us some idea of how well Adrados and his team have accomplished their objectives. The entry for δηλω is divided into two major sections, its transitive and intransitive use. The transitive use of δηλω is divided into two more sections, its use in reference to language either written or spoken and its use in contexts which do not refer to language. The entry for this word references ancient Greek sources evidencing its use in legal, literary and oracular contexts. The entry for διᾳρρηξω is also divided into two sections. The first section deals with it semantic range connected to the idea of destruction and the second section evidences its connection to the idea of theft. Both entries provide Greek quotes and translations in Spanish which serve to highlight the different nuances of the word's semantic range within its respective context.

Volume V of the DGE comes in paperback form. Its dimensions are 11 in. x 8.25 in. x .75 in. Its print, including citations for ancient Greek sources and its Greek quotes and Spanish translations of those quotes are easy to read. The entries and subsequent definitions of the words are organized in a systematic and logical manner. The generic variety of the cited ancient Greek sources demonstrate the work put into this volume to evidence the wide semantic range of the referenced Greek words.

The DGE is a work in progress. They have been able to produce a volume every three years. Consequently, each volume is an improvement on the former. Adrados notes that volume V has 56,000 references while volume IV has 35,000. The interdependence of the volumes sometimes makes Adrados's discussions on methodology and objectives ambiguous. So, if one does not have all the volumes before him or her it is sometimes difficult to define the "technical" terminology of his discussions. For example, in the prologue for volume V he directs the reader to the prologue of volume IV if she or he wants a more in-depth discussion of the methodology and objectives of the DGE project. Also, he does not provide the explanations for the acronyms of the computer hardware and software in this volume, perhaps he has done that in the previous one.

Despite the methodological ambiguity, he does state that volume V follows the previous volumes in its goals and methodology. That is, to provide an excellent Greek-Spanish dictionary evidencing a wide semantic range for its words in an user-friendly format. This project has been awarded the "Aristotelis" prize from the Onassis Foundation, among other awards, testifying to the fact that the dictionary has already impressed a distinguished Greek audience. The DGE is and continues to develop as an excellent tool for Classical and Biblical scholars and students interested in rediscovering the maximum semantic range of ancient Greek words as evidenced in ancient sources.