

## 5. Adjectives

### 5.1. Inflection of Adjectives

5.1.1. In IE III, the noun could be determined in three different ways: with another noun, as in *stone wall*; with a noun in Genitive, as in *the father's house*; or with an adjective, as in *paternal love*. These are all possible in Europaio, but the adjective corresponds to the third way, i.e., to that kind of words, possibly derived from the Genitive, that are declined to make it agree in case, gender and number with the noun they define.

5.1.2. The adjective is from the older stages like a noun, and even today the Europaio-derived languages have the possibility to make an adjective a noun (as *English*), or a noun an adjective (*stone wall*). Furthermore, some words are nouns and adjectives as well: *wrsen*, *male*, *man*, can be the subject of a verb (i.e., a noun) and can determine a noun.

Most of the stems are actually indifferent to the opposition noun/adjective, and even most of the suffixes. The inflection is common, too; any difference is normally secondary. This is the reason why we have already studied the adjective declensions; they are the same as the noun's.

5.1.3. However, since the older IE there were nouns different from adjectives, as *wlqos*, *pod*s,.. and adjectives different from nouns, as *rudhros*, *solwos*, etc. Nouns could, in turn, be used as adjectives, and adjectives be nominalized.

NOTE. There were already in IE II times some trends of adjective specialization, with the use of suffixes, vocalism, accent and sometimes inflection which changed a noun to an adjective and vice versa.

## 5.2. The Motion

5.2.1. In accordance with their use, adjectives distinguish gender by different forms in the same word, and agree with the nouns they define in gender, number and case. This is usually called the *Motion* of the Adjective.

5.2.2. We saw in § 3.4. that there are some rare cases of Motion in the noun. Sometimes the opposition is made between nouns, and this seems to be the older situation: pater / mater, bhrater / suesor.

But an adjective distinguishes between masculine / feminine / neuter or at least between animate / neuter (inanimate). This opposition is of two different kinds:

a. The animate is opposed to the inanimate by declension, vocalism and accent: **-os/-om**, **-is/-ī**, **-nts/-nt**, **-es/-es**

b. The masculine is opposed to the feminine, when it happens, by the theme vowel: **-os/-a**, **-nts/-ntia**, **-ntī**, **-us/-uj**

The general system can be so depicted:

	<b>Animates</b>		<b>Inanimates</b>
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<b>1.</b>	-os	- <u>a</u>	-om
<b>2.</b>	-is	-is	-i
<b>3.</b>	-nts	-ntia / -ntī	-nt
<b>4.</b>	- <u>es</u>	- <u>es</u>	-es
<b>5.</b>	-us	-uj	

NOTE. The masculine-feminine opposition is possibly new to Europaio, as IE II had probably only the animate-inanimate opposition. The existence of this kind of adjectives is very important for an easy communication as, for example, the adjectives in **-a** are only feminine (unlike the nouns, which can also be masculines). An **-o** stem followed by an **-s** in Nom. sg. is animate or masculine, never feminine only, while there are still remains of feminine nouns in **-os**.

### 5.3. Adjective Specialization

5.3.1. The specialization of adjectives from nouns is not generally absolute, but a question of grade. Here are some examples:

1. Stems in **-nt** are usually adjectives, but sometimes they are assimilated to the verb system and become participles.
2. Words in **-ter** are nouns, and adjectives are derived usually in *-trios* and others.
3. Nouns in **-ti** have adjectives in *-tikos*, which usually has an ethnic meaning.
4. Sometimes the distinction is made with alternating vowels: neuters in **-os** and adjectives in **-es**, **-es**.

The accent is normally used to distinguish thematic nouns in **-os** with adjectives in **-os** (mainly *-tos*, *-nos*).

NOTE. There are sometimes secondary processes that displace the accent from an adjective to create a noun: gr. leukos, white / leukos, white spot. These correlations noun-adjective were often created, but from some point on the derivation of adjectives was made with suffixes like **-ment**, **-went**, **-jo**, **-to**, **-no**, **-iko**, etc. There are, however, abundant remains of the old identity between noun and adjective in IE III and hence in Europaio. An example of the accent shift is that of **europai-o-**, which as an adjective is europaios/europaia/europaion, while as a noun it is Europaion.

## 5.4. Comparison of Adjectives

5.4.1. In Europaio, as in English, there are three degrees of comparison: the Positive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

NOTE. There were degrees neither in IE II nor in the Anatolian dialects. It is, therefore, an innovation of IE III, further developed by each dialect after the great migrations.

5.4.2. The Comparative is generally formed by adding **-ios**, which also has the variants **-ijos** and **-ison**; as in *senioses*, *kak-ios-es*, *mew-ios-es*, *meg-ios-a*, etc.

5.4.3. The same suffix is the base for the Superlative **-isto** (from **-is-to**); as in *begtistos*, *newistos*,...

Other Superlative suffixes, not general, include: oi. and gr. **-tero**, gr. **-tatos**, oi. **-tamo**, ita. and cel. **-amo**, **-samo**, **-tamo**, and extended **-is-samo** **-upermo**, lat. *summus* < **sup-mos**; *ádhamas*, lat. *infimus* < **ndh-mos**; lat. *maximus* < **mag-s-mos**; lat. *intimus* (cf. *intus*) < **en-In-t-mos**. These are all derivatives of the suffix **-mo** (i.e., **-mo** or **-[']mo**). The suffix is also present in other adjectives, but here it has taken the Superlative degree.

5.4.4. It is interesting to point out that both suffixes, **-ios** (and **-tero**) and **-isto**, had probably an original nominal meaning. Thus, the elongations in **-ios** had a meaning; as in Latin, where **junioses** and **senioses** were used for groups of age; or those in **-teros**, like in **matertera**, *aunt on the mother's side*, **ekwateros**, *mule*.

NOTE. In Latin (and Germanic), as already said, the intervocalic **-s-** becomes voiced, and then it is pronounced as the trilled consonant, what is known with the name of rhotacism. Hence lat. *juniores* and *seniores*.

## 5.5. Numerals

### 5.5.1. Classification of Numerals

The Europaio Numerals may be classified as follows:

#### I. Numeral Adjectives:

1. Cardinal Numbers, answering the question *how many?* as, **oinos**, *one*; **dwo**, *two*, etc.
2. Ordinal Numbers, adjectives derived (in most cases) from the Cardinals, and answering the question *which in order?* as, **prwo**, *first*; **entero**, *second*, etc.
3. Distributive Numerals, answering the question *how many at a time?* as, **semni**, *one at a time*; **dwini**, *two by two*, etc.

II. Numeral Adverbs, answering the question *how often?* as, **smis**, *once*; **dwis**, *twice*, etc.

## 5.5.2. Cardinals and Ordinals

1. These two series are as follows:

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1: oinos, oina, oinom; sem-	one	p <sub>r</sub> wo	first
2: dwo, dwa, dwoi	two	entero / eltero, dwito*	second
3: trejes, tris(o)res, tri	three	trio, trito	third
4: qetwor	four	qturo, qetwrto	fourth
5: penqe	five	pnqo, penqto	fifth
6: s(w)eks	six	seksto	sixth
7: septm [sept'm]	seven	septmo	seventh
8: okto(u)	eight	oktwo	eighth
9: newn [new'n]	nine	nowno, neunto	ninth
10: dekm [dek'm]	ten	dekmo, dekmto	tenth

NOTE 1. The words for one are **oino-**, *one, only*; as well as **sem-**, *one, together, united*, which refers to the unity considered as a whole, and appears usually in word compounds, as in **seme**, *at once, at the same time*, **semel**, *one time*; **semle**, *formerly, once*, etc. The root **oi-** (which gives **oino-**) can also have its **-rare-** compounds, as in **oiuos**, *one alone, unique*.

NOTE 2. The forms for two alternate **dwo/do**, with **duw-/du-**. Alternating forms of four are **qetwor**, **qtwor**, **qetur**, **qetr**, **qetwr**. The forms for six are **seks** (ger., lat., bsl.) or **sweks** (gr., cel.).

NOTE 3. The Ordinals are formed by means of the thematic suffix **-o**, which causes the syllable coming before the ending to have zero grade. This is the older form, which is combined with a newer suffix **-to**. For second, a word meaning *other* is used, although the Latin form **sequondhos** (see § [7.2.8, 3](#)) could also be used for some expressions, as **sequondharios**; and also a logic reconstruction **dwito**. For seven and eight there is no zero grade, due probably to their old roots.

2. The forms from eleven to nineteen are formed (in i.-i., gr., lat., cel., ger. and arm.) by copulative compounds with the unit plus the number ten.

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>
<b>11:</b> oindekm	oidekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>12:</b> dwodekm	dwodekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>13:</b> tridekm	tridekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>14:</b> qetwrdekm	qeturdekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>15:</b> penqedekm	penqedekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>16:</b> seksdekm	seksdekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>17:</b> septmdekm	septmdekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>18:</b> okt $\mathbf{o}$ dekm	okt $\mathbf{o}$ dekm $\mathbf{o}$
<b>19:</b> newndekm	newndekm $\mathbf{o}$

3. The tens are formed with the units with lengthened vowel or sonorant and the numeral ten.

<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>
<b>20:</b> (d)wjkmt	(d)wjkmt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>30:</b> trjkomt	trjkomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>40:</b> qetwrjkomt	qetwrjkomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>50:</b> penqekomt	penqekomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>60:</b> sekskomt	sekskomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>70:</b> septmkomt	septmkomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>80:</b> okt $\mathbf{o}$ komt	okt $\mathbf{o}$ komt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>90:</b> newnkomt	newnkomt $\mathbf{o}$
<b>100:</b> kmtom	kmtom $\mathbf{o}$
<b>1000:</b> tusntj, gheslo	tusntj $\mathbf{i}$ $\mathbf{to}$

NOTE. The Europaio indeclinable form for thousand is *tusntj* [tus'nti:] (as in ger. and bsl.), while *gheslo-* (as in gr., oi., and possibly lat.) is a declinable adjective, as the one which probably forms *milliard*, *million*, *billion*, and so on.

4. The hundreds are made as compounds of two numerals, like the tens, but without lengthened vowel. The thousands are made of the numerals plus the indeclinable **tusnti**:

<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>
<b>200</b> : dwokmtom	dwokmtomto
<b>300</b> : trikmtom	trikmtomto
<b>400</b> : qetwrkmtom	qetwrkmtomto
<b>500</b> : penqekmtom	penqekmtomto
<b>600</b> : sekskmtom	sekskmtomto
<b>700</b> : septmkmtom	septmkmtomto
<b>800</b> : oktqkmtom	oktqkmtomto
<b>900</b> : newnkmtom	newnkmtomto
<b>2000</b> : dwo/dwei/dwq tusnti	dwo/dwei/dwq tusntiito
<b>3000</b> : trejes/trisores/tri tusnti	trejes/trisores/tri tusntiito

NOTE. In ger. the hundreds are compounds made of a substantive of hundred, but we have chosen this - for us more straightforward - form, given in lat., ita., bsl. and gr.

5. The compound numerals are made with the units in the second place, usually followed by the copulative **qe**:

wikmt oinaqe / wikmt oina, *twenty (and) one [f.]*; trikomt qetworqe / trikomt qetwor, *thirty (and) four*, etc.

NOTE. The forms with the unit in the first place are also permitted, but most of the European languages think about numeric compounds with the units at the end. So, *oinoswikmtqe*, *qetwortrikomtqe*, etc. are also possible in this system, always written as one word.

6. In compounds we find:

**sm-**, *one-*; **dwi-**, *two-*; **tri-**, *three-*; **qtur-**, *four-*

### 5.5.3. Declension of Cardinals and Ordinals

Of the Cardinals only **oinos**, **dwo**, **trejes**, the *hundreds* above one hundred, and **gheslo** when used as a noun, are declinable.

a. The declension of **oinos**, **-a**, **-om** often has the meaning of *same* or *only*. The plural is used in this sense; but also, as a simple numeral, to agree with a plural noun of singular meaning. The plural occurs also in phrases like **oinoi alteroiqe**, *one party and the other (the ones and the others)*.

b. The declension of **sem-**, *one*, is as follows:

	<b>Sem</b>
<b>NOM.</b>	som
<b>ACC.</b>	semm
<b>GEN.</b>	smos
<b>OBL.</b>	smei, semi

c. **Dwo**, *two*, and **trejes**, *three*, are thus declined:

	<b>Dwo</b>			<b>Trejes</b>		
	<b>M.</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>F.</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>F.</b>	<b>N.</b>
<b>NOM.</b>	dwo	dwoi	dwa	trejes		tri
<b>ACC.</b>	dwom	dwoi	dwa <sup>m</sup>	trims		tri
<b>GEN.</b>	dwosio		dwesas	trijom		
<b>OBL.</b>	dwosmi		dwesiaei, dwesia <sup>i</sup>	trisu		

NOTE. **ambho**, *both*, is sometimes declined like **dwo**.

d. **Tusntj**, *a thousand*, is an indeclinable adjective:

tusntj modj, *in a thousand ways*.

kom tusntj wjrois, *with a thousand men* (cf. *were-*, eng. *man*, in *werewolf*)

e. The ordinals are adjectives of the Fourth and Third Declensions, and are regularly declined.

6.3.2. Cardinals and Ordinals have the following uses:

a. In numbers below 100, if units precede tens, the number is generally written as one word: *dwowĭkmtqe*, *twenty one*; otherwise it is separated: *wĭkmt dwo* or *wĭkmt dwoqe*.

b. In numbers above 100 the highest denomination generally stands first, the next second, etc., as in English: *tusntĭ septmkm̄tom sekskom̄t qetwor(qe)*, or *tusntĭ septmkm̄tom qetworsekskom̄tqe*, *1764*.

NOTE. Observe the following combinations of numerals with substantives:

*wĭkmt oinos wĭrois*, or *wĭkmt wĭrois oinosqe*, *21 men*.

*dwo tusnti penqekm̄tom wĭrois*, or *dwo tusnti wĭrois penqekm̄tomqe*, *2500 men*.

c. IE III had no special words for *million*, *billion*, *trillion*, etc., these numbers were expressed by multiplication. In Europaio they are formed with **gheslo**; as **m̄lion**, **dwilion**, **trilion**,... For the word *milliard*, *one thousand million*, **m̄liardos** can also be used.

NOTE. The Latin *mille*, older *mĭ(hj)lĭ*, is probably derived from *\*(s)mĭheli*, and this in turn from Europaio **sm-**, *one*, and **gheslo-**, *thousand*. Hence the Europaio **(s)m(ghes)lo**, with derivative **mli-** [m'li].

d. Fractions are expressed, as in English, by cardinals in the numerator and ordinals in the denominator. The feminine gender is used to agree with **parti-** expressed or understood: *two-sevenths*, *dwā septmā* (sc. *partes*); *three-eighths*, *trejes oktowā* (sc. *partes*).

*One-half* is *dwimedhjā partis* or *dwimedhjom*.

NOTE. When the numerator is one, it can be omitted and *partis* must then be expressed: *one-third*, *trita partis*; *one-fourth*, *qetwrta partis*.

### 5.5.4. Distributives

1. Distributive Numerals are formed with the suffix **-no**.

NOTE. These answer to the interrogative **qoteni?**, *how many of each?* or *how many at a time?*

<b>1:</b> semni, <i>one by one</i>	<b>20:</b> wĭkmtni
<b>2:</b> dwini, <i>two by two</i>	<b>21:</b> wĭkmtni semniqe, etc.
<b>3:</b> trini, <i>three by three</i>	<b>30:</b> triĭkomtni
<b>4:</b> qturni	<b>40:</b> qetwrkomtni
<b>5:</b> pnqeni	<b>50:</b> penqekomtni
<b>6:</b> sek(s)ni	<b>60:</b> sekskomtni
<b>7:</b> septmni	<b>70:</b> septmkomtni
<b>8:</b> oktoni	<b>80:</b> oktokomtni
<b>9:</b> newnni	<b>90:</b> newnkomtni
<b>10:</b> dekmni	<b>100:</b> kmtomni
<b>11:</b> semni dekmni	<b>200:</b> dukmtomni
<b>12:</b> dwini dekmni	<b>1.000:</b> tusntĭni
<b>13:</b> trini dekmni	<b>2.000:</b> dwini tusntĭni
<b>14:</b> qturni dekmni, etc.	<b>10.000:</b> dekmni tusntĭni

NOTE. The word for *one by one* can also be **semgolo**, *one, individual, separate*, taken from Latin *singuli*, which uses the IE suffix **-go-**, and which gives words in English such as *single* and *singular*.

2. Distributives are used mainly in the sense of *so many apiece* or *on each side*, and also in multiplications.

### 5.5.5. Numeral Adverbs

The Numeral Adverbs answer the question *how many times? how often?*, and are usually formed with *-i* and sometimes a lengthening in **s**.

<b>1:</b> smis, once	<b>20:</b> wikmti
<b>2:</b> dwis, twice	<b>21:</b> wikmti smisqe, etc.
<b>3:</b> tris, thrice	<b>30:</b> trjkomti
<b>4:</b> qeturs, qetrus	<b>40:</b> qetwrkomti
<b>5:</b> penqei	<b>50:</b> penqekomti
<b>6:</b> sek(s)i	<b>60:</b> sekskomti
<b>7:</b> septmi	<b>70:</b> septmkomti
<b>8:</b> oktoj	<b>80:</b> oktokomti
<b>9:</b> newni	<b>90:</b> newnkomti
<b>10:</b> dekmi	<b>100:</b> kmtomi
<b>11:</b> oindekmi	<b>200:</b> dukmtomi
<b>12:</b> dwodekmi	<b>1.000:</b> tusntj̄s
<b>13:</b> tridekmi	<b>2.000:</b> dwis tusntj̄s
<b>14:</b> qeturdekmi, etc.	<b>10.000:</b> dekmi tusntj̄s

### 5.5.6. Other Numerals

1. The following adjectives are called Multiplicatives, formed usually with **-io**, and also with the derivatives of Latin compounds in **-plek**, *fold*:

**semio/oiniko**, *single*; **dwoio/dwipleko**, *double, twofold*; **treio/tripleko**, *triple, threefold*; **qeturio/qeturpleko**, ... **mltipleko**, *manifold*.

2. Other usual numerals (from Latin) are made as follows:

a. Temporals: **dwimos**, **trimos**, *of two or three years' age*; **dwiatnis**, **triatnis**, *lasting two or three years* (from **atnos**, *annus* in lat., *year*); **dwimenstris**, **trimenstris**, *of two or three months*; **dwiatniom**, *a period of two years* (from lat. *biennium*), **mlatniom**, *millenium*.

b. Partitives: **dwinarios**, **trinarios**, *of two or three parts*

c. Other possible derivatives are: **oinion**, *unity, union*; **dwinion**, *the two (of dice)*; **prwimanos**, *of the first legion*; **prwimarios**, *of the first rank*; **dwinos** (distributive), *double*, **dwinarios**, *of the second rank*, etc.

NOTE 1. English *onion* comes from Old French *oignon* (formerly also *oingnon*), from lat. *unionem* (nom. *uniō*), colloquial rustic Roman for a kind of onion; sense connection is the successive layers of an onion, in contrast with garlic or cloves.

NOTE 2. Most of these forms are taken from Latin, as it is this language which have influenced all other European languages for centuries, especially in numerals. These forms are neither the only ones, nor are they preferred to others in this Europaio system; they are mainly indications. To reconstruct every single detail is not the aim of this Grammar.

