8. Particles

8.1. Particles

8.1.1. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are called Particles. They cannot always be distinctly classified, for many adverbs are used also as prepositions and many as conjunctions.

8.1.2. In a more strict definition, however, Particles are usually defined as autonomous elements, usually clitics, which make modifications in the verb or sentence, but which don't have a precise meaning, and which are neither adverbs nor preverbs nor conjunctions.

8.1.3. Europaio has some particles (in the strictest sense) which mark certain syntax categories:

a. Emphatics or Generalizers: they usually affect the sentence or a single word, generally a pronoun, but also a noun or verb. The particle **ge**/**gi**, **ghe**/**ghi** usually strengthens the negation, and emphasizes different pronouns.

NOTE. The origin of this particle is probably to be found in PIE -***qe***, acquiring its coordinate value from an older use as word-connector, from which the intensive/emphatic use is derived.

b. Verb Modifiers:

I. The old (and probably unused in IE III) **ti** have a middle sense value, reflexive.

II. The modal -**man**, associated with the Indicative, expresses potentiality (with the Present) and Irreality (with the Past).

NOTE. It is probably the same as the conjunction **man**, *if*, and related to **ma**, *but*.

III. The negative particle **me**, originally associated with the Indicative or forms indifferent to the moods.

c. Sentence categorizers: these particles indicate the class of sentence, wether negative or interrogative.

I. The absolute interrogatives were introduced in European dialects by special particles, **n** being the most general of them.

NOTE. The origin could be the *non-declarative* sense of the sentence, so that it comes from the negative ***ne*** /***n***.

II. Negation has usually two particles, etymologically related:

- Simple negation is made by the particle **ne**, lengthened in some dialects with -***i***, -***n***, -***d***, etc.

- Mood negation or prohibitive is the particle **me**.

d. Sentence Connectives: they introduce independent sentences or connect different sentences, or even mark the principal sentence among subordinates.

I. **so** and **to**, which are in the origin of the anaphoric pronoun we studied in § 6.5.

II. **nu**, which has an adverbial, temporal-consecutive meaning.

III. An introductory or connective **r**, which is possibly the origin of some coordinate conjunctions.

8.2. Adverbs

8.2.1. There is a class of invariable words, able to modify nouns and verbs, adding a specific meaning, wether semantical or deictic. They can be independent words (Adverbs); prefixes of verbal stems (Preverbs), originally independent but usually united with it; and also a nexus between a noun and a verb (Appositions), expressing a non-grammatical relationship, normally put behind, but sometimes coming before the word.

NOTE. As usual, in the oldest IE the three categories were probably only different uses of the same word class, but they were eventually assigned to one function and meaning. In fact, Adverbs are generally distinguished from the other two categories, so that they change due to innovation, while Preverbs and Appositions remain the same and normally freeze in their old positions.

8.2.2. Adverbs come usually from old particles which have obtained a specific deictic meaning. Traditionally, Adverbs are deemed to be the result of old oblique cases which have frozen in modern languages, loosing inflection. However, this is not the origin of the oldest types (a lot of them being found in modern Europaio), which are not related to older nouns, but to old (possibly general noun-verb) roots.

8.3. Derivation of Adverbs

8.3.1. Adverbs are regularly formed from Nouns, Pronouns and Adjectives as follows:

A. From Pronouns:

I. With a nasal lengthening, added systematically to zero-grade forms, which gives adverbs in -**am**; as, **tam**, **qam**, **peram** (from lat.)

II. An -**s** lengthening, added to the adverb and not to the basic form, giving sometimes alternating adverbs; as, **ab**/**abs**, **ek**/**eks**, **ambhi**/**ambhis**, etc.

III. An -**r** lengthening; as, **qor**, **qir**, etc. which is added also to other derived adverbs. It is less usual than the other two.

Some older adverbs, derived as the above, have specialized as suffixes for adverb derivation, forming compound adverbs from two pronoun stems:

i. From the pronoun **de**, the nasalized **dem** gives adverbs in -**dem**, -**dam**; as, **idem**, **qidam**, etc.

ii. From root **dhe** there are two adverbs which give suffixes with local meaning, from stems of pronouns, nouns, adverbs and prepositions:

a. an adverb in -**m**, **dhem**/**dhm**; as, **endhem**, **prosdhm**, etc.

b. an adverb in -**i**, **dhi**, as in **podhi**, **autodhi**, etc.

iii. From the root **te** there are also some adverbial suffixes with mood sense (also temporal, derived from it). So **ti**; as, **iti** or **itidem**, **ut**(**i**), **proti**, **auti**, etc; and **t**-(**e**)**m**, **utm**, **item**, **eitm**, etc.

B. From nouns and adjectives (usually neuter accusatives), frozen as adverbs already in IE III. The older endings to form Adverbs are the same as those above, i.e. -**i**, -**u** and -(**e**)**m**, which are thus original Adverbs, and not only secondary forms. These Adverbs have normally precise, local meaning, not only abstract or deictic, and derive then

usually in temporal meanings. The endings -**i**, -**u**, -**r**, as well as nasal -**n** and also -**s**, as in the pronoun formations, are also given.

NOTE 1. It is not uncommon to find adverbs derived from noun stems which never had inflection, thus (probably) early frozen as adverbs in its pure stem.

NOTE 2. From these adverbs derived conjunctions with temporal-consecutive meaning (*then*, *so*) or contrastive (*on the contrary*, *instead*).

Some examples of known adverbs are:

ambhi, mbhi, *on both sides***,** *around*

ana, *on, over, above;*

andh-/endh-/ndher, *down*

anti, *opposite, in front*

apo, po, *out***,** *from*

au/wo, *out, far*

en(i) / n, *in*

epi, opi, pi: *towards here***,** *around***,** *circa*

et(**i**), **oti**; *beyond, past; over, on the other side;*

per, **pr**: *in front*, *opposite*, *around*

qu, from interrogative-indefinites *qi*/*qo*

upo, *under, down*; **uper**(**i**), *up*.

8.4. Prepositions

8.4.1. Prepositions were not originally distinguished from Adverbs in form or meaning, but have become specialized in use. They developed comparatively late in the history of language. In the early stages of the IE language the cases alone were probably sufficient to indicate the sense, but, as the force of the case-endings weakened, adverbs were used for greater precision. These adverbs, from their habitual association with particular cases, became Prepositions; but many retained also their independent function as adverbs.

Most prepositions are true case-forms: as the comparatives **ekstero** (cf. *external*), **ndhero** (cf. *inferior*), **supero**, and the accusatives **kirkom**, **koram**, etc.

8.4.2. Prepositions are regularly used either with the Accusative or with the Oblique.

8.5. Conjunctions

8.5.1. Conjunctions, like prepositions, are closely related to adverbs, and are either petrified cases of nouns, pronouns and adjectives, or obscured phrases: as, **qod**, an old accusative. Most conjunctions are connected with pronominal adverbs, which cannot always be referred to their original case-forms.

8.5.2. Conjunctions connect words, phrases or sentences. They are divided in two main classes, Coordinate and Subordinate:

a. Coordinates are the oldest ones, which connect coordinated or similar constructions. All of them are put behind and are normally used as independent words. They are:

I. Copulative or disjunctive, implying a connection or separation of thought as well as of words: as, **qe**, *and*; **we**, *or*; **neqe**, *nor*.

II. Adversative, implying a connection of words, but a contrast in thought: as, **ma**, *but*.

III. Causal, introducing a cause or reason: as, **nam**, *for*.

IV. Illative, denoting an inference: as, **igitur**, *therefore*.

NOTE. Newer particles usually come before, and some of them are general, as the copulative **eti**, *and* (*et* in lat., probably with nasal infix in ger.), and illative **od**, *certainly*, or **odqe** in lat. Others are not so generalized.

b. Subordinates connect a subordinate or independent clause with that on which it depends. They are:

I. **jo**, which has general subordinate value (relative, final, conditional), and it is possibly related to the relative pronoun.

II. Conditional, denoting a condition or hypothesis: as, **man**, *if*; **neman**, *unless*.

III. Comparative, implying comparison as well as condition: as, **man**, *as if*.

IV. Concessive, denoting a concession or admission: as, **qamqam**, *although* (lit. *however much it may be true that*, etc.).

V. Temporal: as, **postqam**, *after*.

VI. Consecutive, expressing result: as, **ut**(**i**), *so that*.

VII. Final, expressing purpose: as, **ut**(**i**), *in order that*; **ne**, *that not*.

VIII. Causal, expressing cause: as, **qia**, *because*.

Conjunctions are more numerous and more accurately distinguished in Europaio than in English.

Criticisms

This whole section is licensed under the Dnghu® General Open Academic Licence (GOAL), as it was written mainly by anonymous contributors in the Dnghu's wiki sites.

We have included this section to facilitate the work for those who will want to criticize the Europaio option, so that they can think about new original arguments.

A. These are the most frequently encountered alternatives to *Europaio as the official language for Europe*, from more to less important:

1. One natural, living language: English or German. It is clearly the best option in practice after Europaio, as it imposes one language, wether that known by the majority of the International Community as second language, English, or the language which have more speakers than the others in the EU, German. I personally prefer German, but this option is clearly out of question, since the French and the English would probably never accept it. English should, then, be the one.

FOR: English and (to some extent) German are already known by many, and there is a huge number of English and German translators which should keep their jobs.

AGAINST: This option imposes the language of a minority to the whole, and it will always be a strange language for all but for the present speakers, never more than a *lingua franca*.

EUROPAIO: It is already the grandmother tongue of the larger part of Europe (those who speak modern IE dialects), and it would become the national language of the Europeans - not merely their *lingua franca* -, coexisting with present-day national and regional languages.

2. More than one natural, living language. This is the present situation, and is obviously the most respectful of the bad options the EU had before the revival of Europaio, but possibly not sustainable in the long term. There are lots of initiatives being currently held, such as the one which states that every European should speak at least three European (wether official or not) languages, apart from their official and co-official ones. Multilingualism seems thus to be the aim of the new Europe, at least in theory, because there are more than twenty official languages which can theoretically be spoken at the

EU Institutions, but only three are the *de facto* official (euphemistically called 'working') languages: English, German and French.

FOR: It respects (theoretically) the linguistic diversity, keeping each language (those officially recognized not to be only *dialects*) alive. Many translators will work thanks to Europeans' needs of understanding each other.

AGAINST: That all Europeans will be able to use their official mother tongues in all European Institutions is a known utopia, just as the assertion that Europeans will speak three official languages apart from their own/s. And, if more than one is to be official, why not just two languages? English and German are obvious selections, but, French? what about Spanish, which is the world's third most-spoken language? and if there should be four official languages, why not Polish and Italian, too, which have a number of speakers similar to Spanish in Europe? and why not Portuguese nor Dutch? and...? It is, then, above all, an unstable system, in which every speaker of a non-official language has a reason to protest against it, and an incentive to look for more spending in their national or regional language.

EUROPAIO: No single European language will be officially (or officiously) classified as better than the others, there is no discrimination of speakers. The budget for translations/interpretations will be minimized. There are no multiple *linguae francae*, but one national language. It is a stable system, where no single speaker has an incentive to ask for anything else. Even those who speak non-IE languages won't have an incentive to choose other options, as the whole Union takes advantage of the new linguistic unity, being thus able to concentrate their educational efforts on their own cultures.

3. One natural, dead language: Latin. The common assertion is that Latin has been the *lingua franca* in Europe for centuries, and that many European countries still teach it, so that it would not be very difficult to use it.

FOR: Latin is a known example of an old European language, used in the Roman Empire and later as lingua franca until the 18th century, and it is more or less still used, as Greek, for Academia and Science purposes.

AGAINST: Latin is only the ancestor of the Romance languages, and is thus an Indo-European dialect, such as Germanic or Old Greek. It is also the historical language of the Catholic Church, and Protestants and Orthodox (not to talk about Muslims) wouldn't consider it the best choice. It was a lingua franca in the past, as it is now English, and there is no reason to come back to a dead lingua franca, when we have a living accepted one.

EUROPAIO: It is the ancestor of all Indo-European languages, not only of the Romance ones. And the concept of Europaio is that of a living language (now living dialects) of a Union, not a *lingua franca* between nations.

4. One artificial language. Some - surprisingly not few - have proposed that known artificial languages, such as Volapük, Esperanto, Ido, Interlingua or Interlingue be used as lingua franca in the EU. Again, as in Latin, we have already a living and used *lingua franca*, i.e. English. And if we had to choose another, not living language, Latin would be the one. And, by the way, if we had to choose one of those invented by one man, why not Lojban, or Idiom Neutral, or Glosa, or Novial, etc.? and why not even Quenya, Klingon, or Ewokese?

B. The most frequently encountered criticisms about the *theoretical assumptions of Europaio* are the following, again from more to less important:

I. Some argue that IE III was spoken by a prehistoric society, and that no genuine sample texts are available. It was observed fifty years ago that comparative linguistics was not in the position to reconstruct a single well-formed sentence of IE III.

That is partly true, as it is said about IE III, and we cannot know how it was spoken. However, we are not looking for IE III, the prehistoric language, but for Europaio, a reconstructed system based on the old language, as Hebrew is a modern system based on an old language, from which there are no original written remains. In fact, we know very well how to reconstruct a language that is mother of most of the present-day spoken languages in the world; that was not so easy to do with old, dead Hebrew, as almost the whole system had to be reinvented from texts written centuries after its death, to adapt it to modern needs. To put it simple, while with Europaio we just have to eliminate the thousands of innovations of modern derived languages, with Hebrew one had to reinvent it almost altogether - and they did it well!.

What is true, however, is that Europe lacks today a social or political movement similar to that of Zionism one hundred years ago. We have, however, very strong political and economical reasons, with the EU in the edge of becoming a real National entity; as well as new media (such as the Internet and the Television) to make this task still better and at a quicker pace than the Israelis a hundred years ago.

II. Related to the above criticism, there are some assertions about the impossibility of achieving an accurate Europaio from the old languages, as it would be from the romance

languages to derive Vulgar Latin (the spoken Latin, not the artificial and highly stylized, mainly literary, Classic Latin).

This is true. As it is true that there was no accurate Vulgar Latin, but only dialects. Even when Rome was only made of some provinces under a Classic Latin system, different dialects were already spoken, and they split up into dialects, and so on until today. What we could do without having written Latin texts is to reconstruct a language based on the common features of the written remains of old romance languages and the spoken modern languages. The output language would certainly not resemble Classic Latin, but it would reflect better than it the old, common spoken dialectal system. We could then create a language system based on the most successful living dialects: wouldn't it be more natural and easier to learn for speakers of Romance languages than Classic Latin?

Furthermore, compared with Latin (and with any other known language ancestor), we have a huge amount of evidence of lots of IE dialects, dead and alive. We think that, even if we had written tablets of IE III (as with the Anatolian dialects), the choice would have had to be made between a) to reconstruct an IE III based on the known sample texts, or b) to make this same Europaio, based on the information of living and dead languages that we have, so that a more natural, living Europaio could be obtained.

III. Others dislike our approach to the Europaio, as they have their own theories about how the common ancestor should look like.

We firmly believe we include (and will keep including) almost every single reasonable view - wether from scholars or not- about the forms reconstructed, we even try to give alternating possibilities; but we have to take decisions to keep working. Sometimes consensus is just impossible.

IV. A few argue about the possibility of obtaining an earlier Europaio, before the third stage, and make a modern Europaio based on IE II or even on PIE.

Although possible, it would not give any advantage but for a supposed rather simpler system, and it would on the other hand bring a lot of difficulties in the reconstruction. Furthermore, the pretended simplicity of the system could also become a great disadvantage, as many expressions now possible with modern languages would need to be remade by way of lots of figures of speech.

V. Finally, some (generally old) Classical Languages scholars (of Latin and Greek mainly) argue the very existence of the Indo-European language, assuming that strictly a Language is only that which is written and renowned. Thus, for example, for some Spanish Latin scholars, two thousand years ago only Greek and Latin existed in Europe; to talk about other languages is then to speculate. Some also try to find a broader agreement by softening these theories, including other criteria for their individual *lists of real languages*; for example, some include late Germanic and Celtic dialects, because of some stone inscriptions. Similar *lists* are sustained by scholars of different languages, indeed always including the languages more renowned than their own, so that the one they study appears in the *real group* of their *real/speculated languages scheme*.

These are opinions based on a fruitless discussion about what should be considered language, and what not. We think that, if the Europaio becomes the written, national, renowned language of Europe, this criticism will logically disappear altogether, just as the strong initial opposition of some to the revived modern Hebrew is nowadays muted by its success.

Colophon

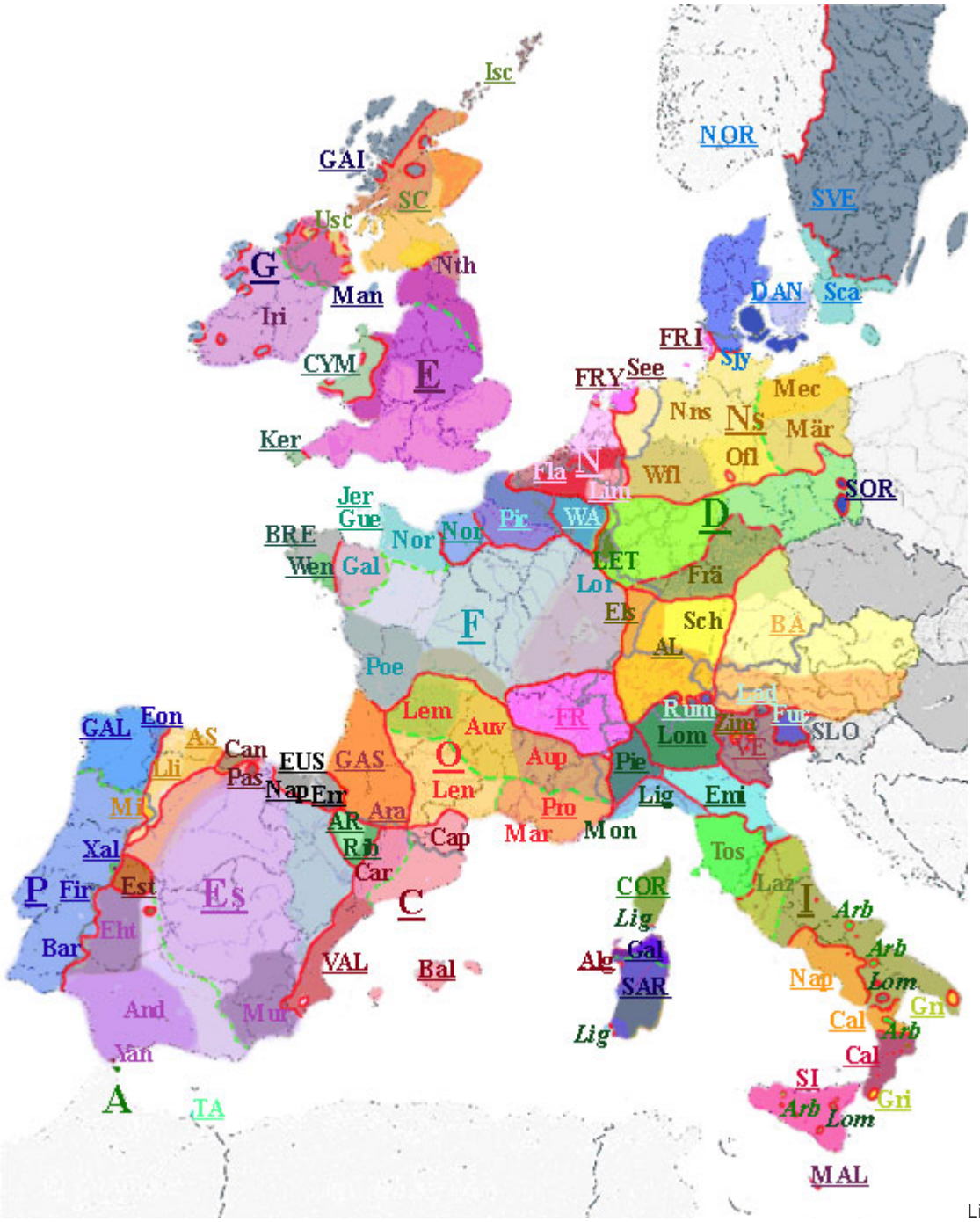
This work is the result of others' work as well as our own experience, and of feedback from various channels. Distinctive covers complement our distinctive approach to the Indo-European reconstruction topics, breathing personality and life into this potentially dry subject.

It is not the aim of this book to be an entertainment, though. For some years I have been studying regional dialects and languages, and I know that especially linguistic unity is destructive with a great cultural heritage as is the linguistic diversity.

This Europaio was initially thought to protect the minority languages and dialects. It is impossible to maintain this diversity if one has to learn three or more official languages (those which have a country supporting them) to be a valuable citizen of the European Union. This goal, which begun more or less accidentally (certainly with good intentions) with the European Year of Languages in 2001, seems to be a growing demand, as some politicians still insist on this goal for the future. In this environment of cruel linguistic competition, some minority language communities have been struggling for more popularity, even trying to obtain official status for them before the EU Institutions, while other communities (those which don't have enough population or wealth to be important at an European scale) have chosen not to compete, and either ignore its cultural diversity - thus competing for their national languages-, or directly oppose further European integration as their way of fighting cultural destruction. While the aim of the EU's measures has been the defense of all European languages, it is clearly undermined by the actual policy of giving an extra-official linguistic hierarchy based on the political relevance of its speakers' community.

I cannot imagine a better linguistic future for Europe than this one: a Europe which respects the multiple regional languages, dialects and speeches; which also gives a special official value to the present official languages, as they are important for external relations and commerce (European languages are spoken mainly outside Europe), and for national communication, and they are an important cultural common heritage; and, above all, an Europe where one language, Europaio, is used by all as a right and as a duty; where modernity means unity under one country and one language; where everybody can travel everywhere inside the European borders without having to use

third-parties' languages, being able to communicate everything in the own language, feeling thus at home everywhere.



Linguistic diversity of Western Europe: it includes regional languages, dialects and speeches (the abbreviations used are those of the original language or dialect name). Copyleft © 2006 Dnghu, © 2006 Carlos Quiles [© dgoal]

Licenses

Dnghu® GOAL

NOTE. The Dnghu GOAL (General Open Academic Licence) is hereby deposited and copyrighted for its future use within the Dnghu framework. It does not, however, apply to this specific work. We believe it should be completely compatible with the GNU GPL, as it is essentially the same as the W3C's®, and this is OSI certified and has been declared GPL compatible.

Dnghu® General Open Academic Licence

Version 1.0, December 2005

```
Copyright (C) 2005,2006  Carlos Quiles Casas.
Av. Ramon y Cajal, 11, Badajoz, 06001  Spain
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this licence document, but changing it is not allowed.
```

http://www.dnghu.org/Legal/copyleft/goal

This Work is provided by the copyright holders under the following license. By obtaining, using and/or copying this Work, you, the licensee, agree that you have read, understood, and will comply with the following terms and conditions.

Permission to copy, modify, and distribute this Work, with or without modification, for any purpose and without fee or royalty is hereby granted, provided that you include the following on ALL copies of this Work or portions thereof, including modifications:

1. The full text of this NOTICE in a location viewable to users of the Redistributed or Derivative Work.
2. Any pre-existing intellectual property disclaimers, notices, or terms and conditions. If none exist, the Dnghu Short Notice should be included within the body of any Redistributed or Derivative Work.
3. Notice of any changes or modifications to the files, including the date changes were made. (We recommend you provide URIs to the location of the Work from which the Redistributed or Derivative Work is derived.)

THIS WORK IS PROVIDED "AS IS," AND COPYRIGHT HOLDERS MAKE NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR THAT THE USE OF THIS WORK WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS, PATENTS OR OTHER RIGHTS.

COPYRIGHT HOLDERS WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF ANY USE OF THIS WORK.

The name and trademarks of copyright holders may NOT be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to this Work without specific, written prior permission. Title to copyright in this Work will at all times remain with copyright holders.

Dnghu® Copyright Short Notice

[This notice should be placed within redistributed or derivative works when appropriate]

$name_of_work: $distribution_URI

> Copyright © [$date-of-work] Dnghu. All Rights Reserved. This work is distributed under the Dnghu® General Open Academic Licence [1] in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
>
> [1] http://www.dnghu.org/Legal/copyleft/goal.html

GNU FDL

Note: We have linked every document licensed under the GNU FDL to its original source, as well as to this copy of the license. However, for the text copies of this work, it should be noticed that almost all works released under this license are taken from the Wikipedia web site.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000,2001,2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondarily, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the

Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- **A.** Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- **B.** List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- **C.** State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- **D.** Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- **E.** Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- **F.** Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- **G.** Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- **H.** Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- **I.** Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.
- **J.** Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- **K.** For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

- **L.** Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- **M.** Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- **N.** Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- **O.** Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements."

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

```
Copyright (c)  YEAR  YOUR NAME.
      Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this
document
      under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version
1.2
      or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation;
      with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-
Cover
         Texts.  A copy of the license is included in the section
entitled "GNU
      Free Documentation License".
```

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with...Texts." line with this:

```
with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the
```

```
    Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being
LIST.
```

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

Index

—A—

Ab/abs 244

Ablaut 88

about IE 25, 39, 46

Absolutive 145

Absolutive/Gerund 215, 224, 232

Absolutives 195

Abstract Nouns 77

Accent 25, 29, 67, 68, 88, 103, 105, 113, 115, 117, 158, 163, 183, 215, 224, 232

Accent in Declension 113

Accent shifts 117

Accusative 89, 92, 95, 98, 102, 103, 105, 106, 145, 192, 244, 246, 247

Ach-laut 61

Acknowledgements 267

Acknowledgments 24

Active Voice 163, 175, 187, 189, 193

Addition 29, 143, 152, 175, 180, 215, 232, 267

A-Declension 101, 103

Adjective Forms 136, 145

Adjective Specialization 115, 117

Adjective-substantive 136

Adverbs 77, 119, 126, 139, 141, 241, 243, 244, 246, 247

Alphabet 21, 29, 43, 55

Alteros 133, 142

Ambhi 244

Anaphoric Pronouns 134, 141, 241

Anaptyxis 69

Animates 89, 91, 92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106

Aorist 21, 143, 215

Apheresis 69

Apocope 69

Approximant 58

Archaeology 43, 51

Artificial languages 249

Arytenoid 61

Aspects 143, 192

Athematic ... 89, 104, 149, 152, 162, 163, 170, 172, 173, 175, 177, 180, 183, 185, 186, 187, 190, 192, 215, 224, 232

Athematic Conjugation 196

Athematic Imperatives 183

Athematic Imperfect 173

Athematic inflection 163, 170, 177

Athematic Optative 186

Athematic Reduplicate Presents 173

athematic Reduplicated Presents 173

Athematic Roots 175

—B—

Baltoslavic 25, 41, 69, 113, 136, 143, 147, 149, 170, 185

Base 51, 80, 118, 134

Basic Root 172

Basic Verb 170

Beta 21, 55

Bher 69, 75, 77, 152, 158, 175

Bherbher 158

Bibliography 51

—C—

Cardinal Numbers 119

Cardinals and Ordinals 120

Celtic 25, 29, 39, 41, 43, 48, 143, 147, 152, 190

C-k-q 21

Classical Latin

Roman 29

Classical Latin 27

Classical Latin 29

Classification of Numerals 119

Clitics 241

Collective Noun 77

Colophon 255

Comments and Questions 23

Common Gender 82, 85

Comparison of Adjectives 118

Compound Past 181

Compound Pasts 181

Conditional . 48, 180, 190, 215, 224, 232, 247

Conjugation 79, 143, 196

Conjunctions 77, 138, 241, 244, 247

Conjuntions 247

consonant 29, 46, 55, 58, 61, 65, 67, 71, 75, 89, 97, 101, 118, 158, 163, 170, 173, 175, 177, 215

Consonant Change 29, 71

Consonant Declension 101

Consonant ending 215

Consonant stems 89

Consonant, -s 71

Conventions Used in this Book 25

Coordinate 241, 247

Corded Ware 43

Correlatives 139

Correspondences 75
Creative Commons by-nc-nd 2.5 261
Criticisms 249
Cyrillic alphabet 55
—D—
Dative-Locative-Instrumental-Ablative 21
Declension of Cardinals and Ordinals 123
Declension of Nouns 89
Declensions
General Rules 89
Vocalism before 108
Declensions 21, 68, 71, 79
Declensions 89
Declensions 91
Declensions 93
Declensions 95
Declensions 97
Declensions 101
Declensions 104
Declensions 105
Declensions 106
Declensions 108
Declensions 113
Declensions 115
Declensions 123
Declensions 129
Declensions 141
Declensions 193
Deixis 134
dem/dom 88
dem-/dom 73
Demonstrative Pronouns 129, 135
Denominatives 151, 158, 170
Deponents 147
Derivation of Adverbs 244
Desiderative-causative Present 180
Desideratives 151, 158, 166, 168, 175
Desinences 151, 152, 215, 224, 232
Deverbative 158, 166, 168, 170
Deverbative Reduplicated 166
Deverbatives 151, 158, 170
diphthong 58, 65, 67, 69, 89, 91, 94
Diphthong Endings 94
Disclaimer 257, 261, 267
Distinguishing
Nom.-Acc.-Voc 108
Stems 172
Distinguishing 108

Distinguishing 172

Distributive Numerals 119, 125

Distributives 119, 125, 127

Disyllabic Roots 163, 173

Disyllabics 163, 168, 173, 175

Dnghu Copyright Short Notice 259

Dnghu GOAL 13, 257

Dnghu Network 23

Dnghu® Copyright Short Notice 259

Dnghu® GOAL 257

Duratives 163, 170

—E—

E/o 25, 88, 89, 91, 104, 108, 152, 163, 170, 187, 189, 190, 192

Early PIE 41

E-grade 88

Endings 25, 41, 48, 71, 73, 82, 88, 89, 94, 95, 108, 143, 145, 147, 149, 152, 156, 158, 163, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 186, 187, 189, 190, 215, 224, 232, 244

Esperanto 249

EU ASL 13

Europaeus 48

Europaio ...11, 13, 20, 23, 25, 39, 41, 48, 51, 55, 65, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 88, 89, 91, 94, 97, 101, 105, 113, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 127, 130, 133, 134, 136, 141, 143, 145, 147, 152, 158, 163, 175, 178, 180, 187, 190, 192, 193, 215, 224, 232, 241, 243, 247, 255

Europaiom 11, 25, 48, 117

Europaios 48, 68, 113

Europ-ai-os 108

European Year

Languages 255

European Year 255

Eventive 147

Expressive-impressive 183

—F—

Factitives 170

Female

Names 85

Female 85

First Conjugation 198

First Declension 91, 95, 97, 145

First Declension (plural) 95

FIRST PERSON 130, 133

Four Conjugations 196

Four Stems 160

Fourth Conjugation 232

Fourth Declension 104, 105, 106, 175

Fourth Declension (examples) 105

Fourth Declension (plural) 106

Fricatives 58

Full Grade 97, 108, 111, 170, 175

Full Reduplication 166

Full/full 163

Full/Ø 163

Full/Ø vowel 163

Future Past 181

Future Stem 160, 180, 215, 224, 232

—G—

Gender

General Rules 85

Gender 82

Gender 85

Gender 115

Gender 116

Gender 123

Gender 134

Gender 136

Genealogical Tree

Sample 39

Genealogical Tree 39

General Open Academic Licence 257

General Rules

Declension 89

General Rules 89

General Rules 113

General Rules of Gender 85

General Tenses 143

Generalizer 241

Genitive . 48, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 113, 115, 130, 133, 138, 192

Genitive Plural 89, 95, 103, 106

Genitive Vocalism Plural 111

Germanic . 25, 29, 39, 41, 43, 48, 65, 71, 95, 118, 136, 139, 143, 147, 175, 190

Gerund 145, 195

Gerundives 145, 195, 215, 224, 232

Gleitlaut 69

Globular Amphorae 43

Glottalic 46

GNU Free Documentation License ... 267

Gothic 25, 29, 69, 75

Greek alphabet 29, 55

Greek aorist 150

Greek Europi 48

—H—

Haplology 69

Hebrew 46, 48, 249

Heteroclites 107, 111

Hindustani's 27, 61
Hittite 43, 46, 48, 51, 69
Homeland 43, 46

—I—

Ia/-i 101, 102, 108
Ich-laut 61
Identity Pronouns 141
Ido 249
IE history 41
IE II
  branches 46
IE II 41, 43
IE II 46
IE II 48
IE II 69
IE II 71
IE II 94
IE II 95
IE II 105
IE II 115
IE II 118
IE II 136
IE II 149
IE II 152
IE II 163
IE II 178
IE II 183
IE II 185
IE II 190
IE III
  Northern Dialects 48
  spread 41, 46
IE III 25
IE III 41
IE III 43
IE III 46
IE III 48
IE III 69
IE III 88
IE III 95
IE III 101
IE III 105
IE III 106
IE III 115
IE III 117
IE III 118
IE III 123
IE III 130

IE III 133
IE III 143
IE III 145
IE III 149
IE III 163
IE III 175
IE III 183
IE III 185
IE III 190
IE III 192
IE III 193
IE III 241
IE III 244
IE III Dialects 43
Illative 247
Imperative 143, 149, 152, 183, 215, 224, 232
Imperfect Consonant Stem 175
Imperfect Reduplicated Stem 174
Imperfect Root Stem 173
Imperfect Stem 172
Imperfect Vowel Stem 177
In Occlusive 98, 162
In -r, -n, -s 99, 101
Inanimate Plural 95, 106
Inanimates 48, 65, 82, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 104, 106
Inchoatives 168
Indefinite 129, 136, 138, 139, 150
Indefinite Pronouns 129
Indefinite Pronouns qi/qo 136
Indicative Mood 149
Indicative Thematic 182, 185
Indicative/Subjunctive 149
Infinitives .. 145, 149, 192, 195, 215, 224, 232
Inflection .. 41, 79, 89, 93, 108, 111, 115, 130, 133, 143, 145, 163, 170, 177, 192, 193, 243, 244
Inflection of Adjectives 115
Injunctive 152, 183
Intensive/emphatic 241
Interjections 77, 241
Interlingua 249
Interlingue 249
Interrogative-Indefinite Pronoun 136
Interrogative-indefinites 136, 140, 244
Irregular Conjugation 196
Italic ... 25, 27, 39, 43, 48, 136, 143, 147, 152, 190
Iterative-causatives 170
Iterative-Intensive 166

Iteratives..... 151, 168, 170

—K—

Kindred Forms..... 75

Kmtom..... 39, 120

Kurgan..... 41, 43

Kurgan Hypothesis..... 43

—L—

Labiodentals..... 58

Labiovelar..... 69

Labio-velar 21, 25

Labiovelar/velar..... 58

Laryngeal Theory 48, 51, 95, 178

Laryngeal-stage 69

Late PIE 41

Latin ...25, 29, 41, 48, 51, 55, 65, 69, 71, 73, 75, 103, 118, 120, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 147, 152, 163, 170, 175, 190, 215, 249

Latin alphabet..... 29, 55

Leiq 75, 160

Letters 29, 55, 73, 89

License.11, 13, 29, 43, 46, 51, 257, 260, 261, 267

—M—

Male

Names 85

Male.....85

Male.....115

Masculine-feminine.....82

Metathesized 73

Middle ..29, 41, 143, 145, 147, 152, 163, 179, 189, 190, 193, 215, 224, 232, 241

Middle Participle 145, 215, 224, 232

Middle Perfect and Past Perfect 179

Middle PIE 41

Middle Voice 147, 152, 163, 189, 190, 215, 224, 232

Middle/Active Opposition 152

Middle-Passive 143, 147, 190

Modern Indo-European.....48

Monosyllabic Roots 163

Monosyllabics ...113, 163, 168, 173, 175

Months

Names.....85

Months.....24, 73

Months.....85

Months.....127

Mood

Signs 152

Mood.....143, 149

Mood.....152

Mood 186
Mood 189
Mood 241
Mood 244
Motion 101, 116, 261
Mountains
  names 85
Mountains 43
Mountains 85
Multiplicatives 127
Mutes 58, 67
Mycenaean Greek 48

—N—

Names
  Female 85
  Male 85
  Months 85
  Mountains 85
  Original Author 261
  Plants 85
  Rivers 85
  Towns 85
Names 25, 29, 39, 46, 48, 51, 55, 71, 73, 77
Names 85
Names 101
Names 118
Names 143
Names 255
Names 257
Names 261
Names 267
Nasal lengthening 244
Nasals 58, 168, 244, 247
National Language 48
Nominalized 65, 115
Nominative ... 89, 91, 92, 95, 97, 98, 102, 104, 105, 106, 113
Nominative-Vocative Plural 103
Nomn 65, 99
Non-clitic 68
Non-declarative 241
Non-IE 29
Non-Reflexive 130
Northern Dialects
  following 143
  IE III 48
Northern Dialects 21, 43
Northern Dialects 48
Northern Dialects 143

Northern Dialects 170

Northern Dialects 181

Northern Dialects 192

Northern IE..... 25, 46, 48

Noun

following..... 145

Noun...41, 48, 68, 77, 82, 88, 89, 91, 97, 101, 104, 115, 117, 123, 129, 134, 135, 136, 141, 143

Noun..... 145

Noun..... 149

Noun..... 158

Noun..... 175

Noun..... 183

Noun..... 192

Noun..... 193

Noun..... 195

Noun..... 224

Noun..... 241

Noun..... 243

Noun..... 244

Noun..... 247

Nouns, Adjectives 77

Numbers.....29, 115, 116, 119, 120, 123, 143, 193, 261, 267

Numeral Adjectives 119

Numeral Adverbs.....126

Numerals . 119, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 138

—Ø—

Ø/Consonant 187

Ø/e.....95

Ø/full vowel 163

—O—

O/-o.....178

O/Ø 215, 224, 232

—Ø—

Ø/Ø 163

—O—

Oblique 21, 89, 92, 95, 98, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 113, 132, 133, 243, 246

Oblique Cases 132

Oblique Singular 89, 92, 98, 102, 105, 133

Obliques Plural 103, 106, 111

Occlusives 69, 71, 89, 97

O-grade 88

—Ø—

Ø-grade 92, 101, 111

—O—

Old European 46

Open Source 51

Oppositive gender 82

Oppositive Pronouns 142

Optative 143, 149, 152, 186, 215, 224, 232

Ordinal Numbers 119

Ordinals 119, 120, 123

Orthography 65, 73

—P—

Palato-velar 21

Paleolithic Continuity Theory 46

parti 123

Participles 77, 117, 145, 193, 195

Particle ge/gi 241

Particle ne 241

Particles 138, 141, 241, 243, 247

Partitives 127

Passive 48, 145, 147, 152, 190, 193, 195, 215, 224, 232

Passive Participle 195, 215, 224, 232

Passive Voice 48, 147, 190, 215, 224, 232

Past

mark 152

Past 143, 150

Past 152

Past 172

Past 175

Past 177

Past 178

Past 179

Past 180

Past 181

Past 183

Past 193

Past 215

Past 224

Past 232

Past 241

Past 244

Past Perfect 150, 178, 179, 215, 224, 232

Perfect

Endings 178

Stems 160

Perfect 143, 145, 150, 151, 152, 158

Perfect 160

Perfect 163

Perfect 170

Perfect 177

Perfect 178

Perfect 179
Perfect 192
Perfect 193
Perfect 215
Perfect 224
Perfect 232
Perfect Indicative 150
Perfect Participle 145, 215, 224, 232
Perfect reduplications 178
Perfect Stem 178, 215, 224, 232
Personal Ending 152
Personal Pronouns 129, 130, 134
phonemes 58, 61, 69, 71, 89
phonetic 25, 39, 43, 58, 61, 65, 69, 71, 88, 89, 163
Phonetic differentiations 163
Phonetic isoglosses 39
Phonetic representations 25
Phonetics 65
Phonology 29, 58
PIE
  Urheimat 43
PIE 25, 41
PIE 43
PIE 46
PIE 69
PIE 71
PIE 163
PIE 178
PIE 241
PIE qe 241
Pluperfect 178, 179, 190
Plural
  Vocalism in 111
Plural 89, 95, 101, 103, 106
Plural 111
Plural 113
Plural 123
Plural 130
Plural 132
Plural 135
Plural 136
Plural 140
Plural 143
Plural 152
Plural 163
Plural 178
Plural 183
Plural 187

Plural 190
Plural Animate 95
Plural Inanimate 95
Polysyllabics 113
Positive 118
Possessive 129, 133, 138
Possessive Pronouns 129, 133
Predeclensional 111
Predeclensional vowel 108
Prepositions ..68, 77, 241, 244, 246, 247
Present
stem 160
Present .29, 39, 43, 46, 94, 95, 102, 103, 118, 143, 145, 150, 151, 152, 158
Present 160
Present 162
Present 163
Present 170
Present 172
Present 173
Present 175
Present 177
Present 178
Present 179
Present 180
Present 181
Present 182
Present 183
Present 192
Present 193
Present 215
Present 224
Present 232
Present 241
Present 255
Present 267
Present -e/-o 177
Present Participle 145, 215, 224, 232
Present Perfect 179
Present Reduplicated Stem 166
Present Root Stem 163
Present Root Stems Athematic 163
Present Stem ... 143, 162, 163, 168, 172, 183, 215, 224, 232
Present Vowel Stem 170
Present-Perfect 166
Preterite
Desinence 177
Preterite 143, 150, 152, 170, 175
Preterite 177

Preterite..... 181

Preterite Stem 177

Preverbs..... 241, 243

Primary.....143, 152, 187, 189, 190, 215, 224, 232

Primary/secondary 190

Proclitics..... 68

Pronominal Adjectives..... 139

Pronouns....77, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 241, 244, 247

Proterodynamic..... 163

Prothesis 69

Proto-Indo-European..... 20, 25, 41, 43

Proto-languages..... 43, 95

Public Domain 11, 13

Pure Root..... 163, 181

Pure Root Stem..... 163

Pure Stem ...97, 149, 163, 181, 183, 244

—Q—

Qi

Substantive..... 136

Qi..... 129

Qi..... 136

Qi..... 138

Qi..... 139

Qi/qo 75, 133, 136

Qo

Adjective 136

Qo 136

Qo 138

Qo 139

Qo 140

Qoteni 125

Qualities.....77, 85

quantity 67, 267

—R—

R,l,m,n 58, 65

Redistributed 13, 257, 259, 267

Redistributors 13

Reduplicated conjugation 206

Reduplicated Present 173

Reduplicated stems

The Meaning 166

Reduplicated stems 166

Reduplicated stems 174

Reduplications .151, 158, 160, 166, 174, 178

reflexive meaning 147

Reflexive Pronouns 129, 132

Reflexives 129, 132, 133, 147, 241

Regular..... 170, 178, 186, 196

Relative 29, 129, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 247

Relative Pronoun jo..... 140

Relative Pronouns..... 129, 140, 247

Revival 249

Rhotacism 71, 118

Root Conjugation 196

Root Stems 80, 163

Root Suffixes..... 158

Root Thematic..... 172

Root Verb 158

Root vowel 163, 178, 180, 193, 215, 224, 232

Root, Athematic..... 163, 183

Root, Stem and Base..... 80

Root/Deverbative 158

Roots39, 65, 71, 73, 80, 88, 93, 94, 113, 120, 134, 141, 145, 151, 152, 158, 162, 163, 170, 172, 173, 175, 178, 180, 181, 183, 192, 193, 195, 215, 224, 232, 243, 244

—S—

Satem-centum..... 39

Second Conjugation..... 215

Second Declension 95, 97, 101, 193

Second Declension (plural)..... 100

second person 130, 133

Secondary ...68, 94, 115, 117, 143, 152, 163, 175, 179, 180, 183, 186, 187, 189, 215, 224, 232, 244, 267

Semithematic.....162, 163, 170, 177

Semithematic inflection.....163

Semithematics 163, 170

Semivowels 58, 65, 73

Sentence

Subject 85

the beginning 113

the class.....241

Sentence 77

Sentence 85

Sentence 113

Sentence 132

Sentence 134

Sentence 136

Sentence 241

Sentence 247

Sentence 261

Sentence 267

Sentence categorizers.....241

Sentence Connectives.....241

Simple Reduplication.....166

SINGULAR.92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 102, 105, 113, 136

Ske/-sko 168, 173

so/to 134

Sounds 58, 61, 232

Southern Dialects.... 143, 175, 178, 179, 215

Stages 41, 69, 88, 95, 101, 106, 115, 246

Stative 147, 170, 178, 190

Stem-building 80

Stems

distinguishing 172

end 156

Gerundive 195

Imperfect 160

Perfect 160

Present 160

refers 25

the merging 143

Stems 25

Stems 65

Stems 69

Stems 71

Stems 73

Stems 80

Stems 89

Stems 91

Stems 94

Stems 97

Stems 101

Stems 102

Stems 104

Stems 113

Stems 115

Stems 117

Stems 134

Stems 136

Stems 140

Stems 143

Stems 145

Stems 149

Stems 151

Stems 152

Stems 156

Stems 158

Stems 160

Stems 162

Stems 163

Stems 170

Stems 172

Stems 173

Stems 175

Stems 177

Stems 180

Stems 181

Stems 182

Stems 183

Stems 190

Stems 192

Stems 193

Stems 195

Stems 215

Stems 224

Stems 243

Stems 244

Straight Cases..... 89, 113

Subjunctive..... 143, 149, 152, 170, 182, 185, 189, 215, 224, 232

Subjunctive Mood..... 149

Subordinate..... 241, 247

Suffix 115, 117, 118, 120, 125, 133, 136, 149, 151, 158, 170, 177, 186, 193, 195, 215, 244

Superlative 118

Syllable centres..... 69

syllables.....65, 67, 68, 69, 113, 120

Syncretic.....89

Syntax issues 20

System.....20, 25, 27, 29, 39, 48, 55, 65, 88, 95, 101, 104, 106, 113, 117, 120, 127, 130, 133, 134, 136, 145, 149, 158, 163, 170, 173, 175, 179, 180, 183, 187, 190, 192, 193, 195

—T—

Temporal-consecutive 241, 244

Temporals.....127, 244, 247

Tense 143, 149, 150, 152, 178, 183, 195

Tenses of the Finite Verb 150

Terminatives 163, 166, 168

The Dual 21, 143

The Four Conjugations 196

The Four Stems.....160

The Future Stems.....180, 215, 224, 232

The Homeland 43

The Parts of Speech.....77

The Perfect Stem.....178, 179, 215, 224, 232

the position 65

The Three Stages.....41

Thematic 25, 89, 95, 101, 104, 106, 117, 120, 133, 145, 149, 152, 156, 162, 163, 170, 172, 173, 175, 177, 180, 181, 183, 186, 187, 190, 192, 215, 224, 232

Thematic Declension..... 95, 101

Thematic Imperfect Roots 173

Thematic Present 173, 181

Thematic Roots 163, 170, 172

Thematism/athematism 163

Thematization..... 156

Theme ..25, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, 101, 102, 104, 106, 117, 145, 149, 152, 156, 158, 163, 173, 215, 224, 232

Theme Vowel .. 25, 82, 95, 97, 104, 106, 145, 149, 156, 163, 173, 215, 224, 232

theories concerning PIE 46

Third Conjugation..... 224

Third Declension 48, 101, 102, 103, 123

Third Declension (examples) 102

Third Declension (plural)..... 103

Third Stage..... 21, 106, 118, 149, 183

Three Stages..... 41

Three-Stage Theories 39, 41, 43

Tocharian 25, 41, 143, 152, 190

TRADEMARKS 51, 257

Traditional View..... 39

Triphthong 61

—U—

U/i..... 88

U-grade..... 88

Urheimat 43

—V—

Variable Nouns 89, 107

Verb48, 68, 77, 115, 117, 143, 145, 147, 149, 150, 152, 158, 162, 163, 170, 175, 178, 181, 183, 187, 192, 193, 215, 224, 232, 241, 243

Verb Class 196

Verb Creation 158

Verb Modifiers 241

Verb Stem..... 152

Verbal Adjectives 195

Verbal Nouns ... 145, 192, 195, 215, 224, 232

Verbal Stems 143, 151, 181

Verb-Endings..... 152

Vocalic prothesis 69

Vocalism before the Declension 108

Vocalism in the Plural 111

Vocalisms 82, 88, 97, 98, 101, 105, 108, 115, 158, 163

Vocative..... 77, 89, 91, 92, 97, 98, 102, 105, 113, 183

Voice.. 71, 118, 143, 147, 152, 163, 175, 178, 183, 189, 192, 193, 195

Voice, Mood..... 143

Volitive 186

vowel
the appending 69
vowel 25, 55, 61, 65, 67
vowel 69
vowel 71
vowel 88
vowel 89
vowel 91
vowel 92
vowel 93
vowel 94
vowel 95
vowel 97
vowel 102
vowel 104
vowel 106
vowel 117
vowel 120
vowel 145
vowel 149
vowel 152
vowel 163
vowel 172
vowel 173
vowel 175
vowel 177
vowel 178
vowel 180
vowel 181
vowel 182
vowel 183
vowel 185
vowel 215
vowel 224
vowel 232
Vowel Change 69, 108
Vowel Grade 88, 97
vowel length 61, 67
Vulgar Latin 27, 29, 249

—W—

Wellentheorie 39

—Y—

Yamna 41, 43