

PREFACE

This first edition of Dnghu's *A Grammar of Modern Indo-European*, is a renewed effort to systematize the reconstructed phonology and morphology of the Proto-Indo-European language into a modern European language, after the free online publication of *Europaio: A Brief Grammar of the European Language* in 2006.

Modern Indo-European is, unlike Latin, Germanic or Slavic, common to most Europeans, and not only to some of them. Unlike Lingua Ignota, Solresol, Volapük, Esperanto, Quenya, Klingon, Lojban and the thousand invented languages which have been created since humans are able to speak, Indo-European is natural, i.e. it evolved from an older language – Middle PIE or IE II, of which we have some basic knowledge –, and is believed to have been spoken by prehistoric communities at some time roughly between 3.000 and 2.000 B.C., having itself evolved into different dialects, some very well-attested branches from IE IIIa (Graeco-Armenian and Indo-Iranian), other well-attested ones from IE IIIb (Italo-Celtic, Germanic) and some possibly transition dialects (as Balto-Slavic), some still alive.

Proto-Indo-European has been reconstructed in the past two centuries (more or less successfully) by hundreds of linguists, having obtained a rough phonological, morphological, and syntactical system, equivalent to what Jews had of Old Hebrew before reconstructing a system for its modern use in Israel. Instead of some inscriptions and oral transmitted tales for the language to be revived, we have a complete reconstructed grammatical system, as well as hundreds of living languages to be used as examples to revive a common Modern Indo-European.

This grammar focuses still the European Union – and thus the Indo-European dialects of Europe –, although it remains clearly usable as a basic approach for an International Auxiliary Language. So, for example, specialized vocabulary of Modern Indo-European shown in this grammar is usually based on Germanic, Latin and Greek words, and often Celtic and Balto-Slavic, but other old sources – especially from Indo-Iranian dialects – are frequently ignored, if not through Western loans.

The former Dean of the University of Huelva, Classical Languages' philologist and Latin expert, considers the Proto-Indo-European language reconstruction an invention; Spanish Indo-Europeanist Bernabé has left his work on IE studies to dedicate himself to "something more serious"; Francisco Villar, professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Salamanca, deems a complete reconstruction of PIE impossible; his opinion is not rare, since he supports the glottalic theory, the Armenian Homeland hypothesis, and also the use of Latin instead of English within the EU. The work of Elst, Talageri and others defending the 'Indigenous Indo-Aryan' viewpoint by N. Kazanas, and their support of an unreconstructable and hypothetical PIE nearest to Vedic Sanskrit opens still more the gap between the

mainstream reconstruction and minority views supported by nationalist positions. Also, among convinced Indo-Europeanists, there seems to be no possible consensus between the different ‘schools’ as to whether PIE distinguished between *ǫ* and *ǣ* (as Gk., Lat. or Cel.) or if those vowels were all initial *ǣ*, as in the other attested dialects (Villar), or if the Preterites were only one tense (as Latin *praeteritum*) with different formations, or if there were actually an Aorist and a Perfect.

Furthermore, José Antonio Pascual, a member of the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), considers that “it is not necessary to be a great sociologist to know that 500 million people won’t agree to adopt Modern Indo-European in the EU” (Spa. journal *El Mundo*, 8th April 2007). Of course not, as they won’t agree on any possible question – not even on using English, which we use in fact –, and still the national and EU’s Institutions work, adopting decisions by majorities, not awaiting consensus for any question. And it was probably not necessary to be a great sociologist a hundred years ago to see e.g. that the revival of Hebrew under a modern language system (an “invention” then) was a utopia, and that Esperanto, the ‘easy’ and ‘neutral’ IAL, was going to succeed by their first World Congress in 1905.

Such learned opinions are only that, opinions, just as if Hebrew and Semitic experts had been questioned a hundred years ago about a possible revival of Biblical Hebrew in a hypothetical new Israel.

Whether MIE’s success is more or less probable (and why) is not really important for our current work, but hypothesis dealt with by sociology, anthropology, political science, economics and even psychology, not to talk about chance. Whether the different existing social movements, such as Pan-Latinism, Pan-Americanism, Pan-Sanskritism, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Iranism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Hispanism, *Francophonie*, Anglospherism, Atlanticism, and the hundred different pan-nationalist positions held by different sectors of societies – as well as the different groups supporting anti-globalization, anti-neoliberalism, anti-capitalism, anti-communism, anti-occidentalism, etc. – will accept or reject this project remains unclear.

What we do know now is that the idea of reviving Proto-Indo-European as a modern language for Europe and international organizations is not madness, that it is not something new, that it doesn’t mean a revolution – as the use of Spanglish, Syndarin or Interlingua –nor an involution – as regionalism, nationalism, or the come back to French, German or Latin predominance –, but merely one of the many different ways in which the European Union linguistic policy could evolve, and maybe one way to unite different peoples from different cultures, languages and religions (from the Americas to East Asia) for the sake of stable means of communication. Just that tiny possibility is enough for us to “lose” some years trying to give our best making the (Proto-)Indo-European language as usable and as known as possible.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

According to Dutch sociologist Abram de Swaan, every language in the world fits into one of four categories according to the ways it enters into (what he calls) the *global language system*.

- **Central:** About a hundred languages in the world belong here, widely used and comprising about 95% of humankind.
- **Supercentral:** Each of these serves to connect speakers of central languages. There are only twelve supercentral languages, and they are **Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Malay, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish** and **Swahili**.
- **Hypercentral:** The lone hypercentral language at present is English. It not only connects central languages (which is why it is on the previous level) but serves to connect supercentral languages as well. Both Spanish and Russian are supercentral languages used by speakers of many languages, but when a Spaniard and a Russian want to communicate, they will usually do it in English.
- **Peripheral:** All the thousands of other languages on the globe occupy a peripheral position because they are hardly or not at all used to connect any other languages. In other words, they are mostly not perceived as useful in a multilingual situation and therefore not worth anyone's effort to learn.

De Swaan points out that the admission of new member states to the European Union brings with it the addition of more languages, making the polyglot identity of the EU ever more unwieldy and expensive. On the other hand, it is clearly politically impossible to settle on a single language for all the EU's institutions. It has proved easier for the EU to agree on a common currency than a common language.

Of the EU's current languages, at least 14 are what we might call a 'robust' language, whose speakers are hardly likely to surrender its rights. Five of them (English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish) are supercentral languages that are already widely used in international communication, and the rest are all central.

In the ongoing activity of the EU's institutions, there are inevitably shortcuts taken - English, French and German are widely used as 'working languages' for informal discussions. But at the formal level all the EU's official languages (i.e. the language of each member state) are declared equal.

Using all these languages is very expensive and highly inefficient. There are now 23 official languages: **Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish** and **Swedish**, and three *semiofficial* (?): **Catalan, Basque** and **Galician**. This means that all official documents must be translated into all the members'

recognized languages, and representatives of each member state have a right to expect a speech in their language to be interpreted. And each member state has the right to hear ongoing proceedings interpreted into its own language.

Since each of the twenty one languages needs to be interpreted/translated into all the rest of the twenty, 23×22 (minus one, because a language doesn't need to be translated into itself) comes to a total of **506** combinations (not taking on account the '*semiofficial*' languages). So interpreters/translators have to be found for ALL combinations.

In the old Common Market days the costs of using the official languages Dutch, English, French, and German could be borne, and interpreters and translators could be readily found. But as each new member is admitted, the costs and practical difficulties are rapidly becoming intolerably burdensome.

The crucial point here is that each time a new language is added, the total number of combinations isn't additive but multiplies: 506 + one language is not 507 but 552, i.e. 24×23 , since every language has to be translated/interpreted into all the others (except itself).

It is not hard to see that the celebration of linguistic diversity in the EU only lightly disguises the logistical nightmare that is developing. The EU is now preparing for more languages to come: **Romanian** and **Bulgarian** have been recently added, with the incorporation of these two countries to the EU; **Albanian**, **Macedonian**, **Serbian**, **Bosnian** and **Croatian** (the three formerly known as Serbo-Croatian, but further differentiated after the Yugoslavian wars) if they are admitted to the EU as expected; and many other regional languages, following the example of Irish Gaelic, and the three *semi-official* Spanish languages: **Alsatian**, **Breton**, **Corsican**, **Welsh**, **Luxemburgish** and **Sami** are likely candidates to follow, as well as **Scottish Gaelic**, **Occitan**, **Low Saxon**, **Venetian**, **Piedmontese**, **Ligurian**, **Emilian**, **Sardinian**, **Neapolitan**, **Sicilian**, **Asturian**, **Aragonese**, **Frisian**, **Kashubian**, **Romany**, **Rusin**, and many others, depending on the political pressure their speakers and cultural communities can put on EU institutions. It will probably not be long before **Turkish**, and with it **Kurdish** (and possibly **Armenian**, **Aramaic** and **Georgian** too), or maybe **Ukrainian**, **Russian** and **Belarusian**, are other official languages, not to talk about the *eternal candidates*' languages, **Norwegian** (in at least two of its language systems, **Bokmål** and **Nynorsk**), **Icelandic**, **Romansh**, **Monegasque** (Monaco) and **Emilian-Romagnolo** (San Marino), and this could bring the number of EU languages over 40. The number of possible combinations are at best above 1000, which doesn't seem within the reach of any organization, no matter how well-meaning.

Many EU administrators feel that to a great extent this diversity can be canceled out by ever-increasing reliance on the computer translation that is already in heavy use. It is certainly true that if we couldn't count on computers to do a lot of the translation 'heavy lifting', even the most idealistic administrator would never even dream of saddling an organization with an enterprise that would

quickly absorb a major part of its finances and energy. But no machine has yet been invented *or probably ever will be* that is able to produce a translation without, at the very least, a final editing by a human translator or interpreter.

The rapidly increasing profusion of languages in the EU is quickly becoming intolerably clumsy and prohibitively expensive. And this doesn't even count the additional expense caused by printing in the Greek alphabet and soon in the Cyrillic (Bulgarian and Serbian). Everyone agrees that all languages must have their 'place in the sun' and their diversity celebrated. But common sense suggests that the EU is going to be forced to settle on a very small number of working languages, perhaps only one, and the linguistic future of the EU has become the subject of intense debate.

Only in public numbers, the EU official translation/interpretation costs amount to more than 1.230 M€, and it comes to more than 13% of today's administrative expenditure of the EU institutions. There are also indirect costs of linguistic programmes aimed at promoting the learning of three or more languages since the *Year of Languages* (2001), which also means hundreds of millions of Euros, which haven't been counted in the EU's budget as linguistic expenditure, but are usually included in budget sections such as Cohesion or Citizenship. It is hard to imagine the huge amount of money (real or potential) lost by EU citizens and companies each day because of communication problems, not only because they *can't* speak a third party's language, but because they *won't* speak it, even if they can.

Preserving the strict equality is the EU's lifeblood, and it is a very disturbing thought that the strongest candidate for a *one-language EU* is the one with an established dominance in the world, **English**, which is actually only spoken by a minority within Europe. Latin and Artificial languages (as Esperanto, Ido or Interlingua) have been proposed as alternatives, but neither the first, because it is only related to romance languages, nor the second, because they are (too) artificial (invented by one person or a small group at best), solve the linguistic theoretical problems, not to talk about the practical ones.

The **Indo-European** language that we present in this work, on the contrary, faces not only the addressed theoretical problems - mainly related to cultural heritage and sociopolitical proud - but brings also a practical solution for the European Union, without which there can be no real integration. European nations are not prepared to give up some of their powers to a greater political entity, unless they don't have to give up some fundamental rights. Among them, the linguistic ones have proven harder to deal with than it initially expected, as they are raise very strong national or regional feelings.

Indo-European is already the grandmother of the majority of Europeans. The first language of more than 97% of EU citizens is Indo-European, and the rest can generally speak at least one of them as second language. Adopting Indo-European as the main official language for the EU will not mean giving up linguistic rights, but enhancing them, as every other official language will have then the same status

under their common ancestor; it won't mean losing the own culture for the sake of unity, but recovering it altogether for the same purpose; and, above all, it will not mean choosing a *lingua franca* to communicate with foreigners within an international organization, but accepting a National Language to communicate with other nationals within the same country.

NOTE. The above information is mainly copied (literally, adjusted or modified) from two of Mr. William Z. Shetter *Language Miniatures*, which can be found in his website:

- <http://home.bluemarble.net/~langmin/miniatures/Qvalue.htm>
- <http://home.bluemarble.net/~langmin/miniatures/eulang.htm>
- EU official expenditure numbers can be consulted here:
 - <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/10&type=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>
 - http://europa.eu.int/comm/budget/library/publications/budget_in_fig/dep_eu_budg_2007_en.pdf
- Official information about EU languages can be found at:
 - http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/policies/lang/languages/index_en.html
 - http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/policies/lang/languages/langmin/euromosaic/index_en.html

WHAT'S NEW IN THIS EDITION

This is *A Grammar of Modern Indo-European, First Edition*, with Modern Indo-European Language Grammatical system in *Version 3*, still in beta phase – i.e., still adjusting some major linguistic questions, and lots of minor mistakes, thanks to the contributions of experts and readers. The timetable of the next grammatical and institutional changes can be followed in the website of the Indo-European Language Association at www.dnghu.org.

“*Modern Indo-European*” 3.x (June 2007) follows the revised edition of V. 2.x, which began in March 2007, changing some features of “*Europaio*”/“*Sindhueuropaio*” 1.x (2005-2006), in some cases coming back to features of *Indo-European* 0.x (2004-2005), especially:

1. The artificial distinction in “*Europaio*” and “*Sindhueuropaio*” systems (each based on different dialectal features) brings more headaches than advantages to our Proto-Indo-European revival project; from now on, only a unified “*Modern Indo-European*” is promoted.

2. Unlike the first simplified grammar, this one goes deep into the roots of the specific Indo-European words and forms chosen for the modern language. Instead of just showing the final output, expecting readers to accept the supposed research behind the selections, we let them explore the details of our choices – and sometimes the specifics of the linguistic reconstruction –, thus sacrificing simplicity for the sake of thorough approach to modern IE vocabulary.

3. The old Latin-only alphabet has been expanded to include Greek and Cyrillic writing systems, as well as a stub of possible Armenian, Arabo-Persian and Devanagari (abugida) systems. The objective is not to define them completely (as with the Latin alphabet), but merely to show other possible writing systems for Modern Indo-European.

4. The traditional phonetic distinction of palatovelars was reintroduced for a more accurate phonetic reconstruction of Late PIE, because of the opposition found (especially among Balto-Slavic experts) against our simplified writing system. Whether satemization was a dialectal and phonological trend restricted to some phonetic environments (PIE **k*- before some sounds, as with Latin *c*- before *-e* and *-i*), seemed to us not so important as the fact that more people feel comfortable with an exact – although more difficult – phonetic reconstruction. From versions 3.x onwards, however, a more exact reconstruction is looked for, and therefore a proper explanation of velars and vocalism (hence also laryngeals) is added at the end of this book – we come back, then, to a simplified writing system.

4. The historically alternating *Oblique* cases *Dative*, *Locative*, *Instrumental* and *Ablative*, were shown on a declension-by-declension (and even pronoun-by-pronoun) basis, as Late PIE shows in some

declensions a simpler, thus more archaic, reconstructable paradigm (as **i,u**) while others (as the thematic **e/o**) show almost the same Late PIE pattern of four differentiated oblique case-endings. Now, the 8 cases traditionally reconstructed are usable – and its differentiation recommended – in MIE.

The classification of Modern Indo-European nominal declensions has been reorganized to adapt it to a more Classic pattern, to help the reader clearly identify their correspondence to the different Greek and Latin declension paradigms.

5. The verbal system has been reduced to the reconstructed essentials of Late Proto-Indo-European conjugation and of its early dialects. Whether such a simple and irregular system is usable as is, without further systematization, is a matter to be solved by Modern Indo-European speakers.

The so-called Augment in **é-**, attested almost only in Greek, Indo-Iranian and Armenian, is sometimes left due to Proto-Indo-European tradition, although recent research shows that it was neither obligatory, nor general in Late PIE. It is believed today that it was just a prefix with a great success in the southern dialects, as *per-* in Latin or *ga-* in Germanic.

6. The syntactical framework of Proto-Indo-European has been dealt with extensively by some authors, but, as the material hasn't still been summed up and corrected by other authors (who usually prefer the phonological or morphological reconstruction), we use literal paragraphs from possibly the most thorough work available on PIE syntax, Winfred P. Lehman's Proto-Indo-European Syntax (1974), along with some comments and corrections made since its publication by other scholars.

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CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

1. “Modern Indo-European” or MIE: To avoid some past mistakes, we use the term *Europaïom* only to refer to the *European language system*, or *Europe’s Indo-European*, also *Northwestern Indo-European*. The suitable names for the simplified Indo-European language system for Europe are thus *European language* or *European*, as well as “*Europaïo(m)*”.

2. The **roots** of the reconstructed **Proto-Indo-European language** (PIE) are basic morphemes carrying a lexical meaning. By addition of suffixes, they form stems, and by addition of desinences, these form grammatically inflected words (nouns or verbs).

NOTE. PIE reconstructed roots are subject to *ablaut*, and except for a very few cases, such ultimate roots are fully characterized by its constituent consonants, while the vowel may alternate. PIE roots as a rule have a single syllabic core, and by ablaut may either be monosyllabic or unsyllabic. PIE roots may be of the following form (where K is a voiceless stop, G an unaspirated and G^h an aspirated stop, R a semivowel (*r̥, l̥, m̥, ŋ, u, i*) and H a laryngeal (or s). After Meillet, impossible PIE combinations are voiceless/aspirated (as in **teubh* or **bheut*), as well as voiced/voiceless (as in **ged* or **deg*). The following table depicts the general opinion:

stops	-	K-	G-	G ^h -
-	[HR]e[RH]	K[R]e[RH]	G[R]e[RH]	G ^h [R]e[RH]
-K	[HR]e[RH]K	-	G[R]e[RH]K	G ^h [R]e[RH]K
-G	[HR]e[RH]G	K[R]e[RH]G	-	G ^h [R]e[RH]G
-G ^h	[HR]e[RH]G ^h	K[R]e[RH]G ^h	G[R]e[RH]G ^h	G ^h [R]e[RH]G ^h *

*This combination appears e.g. in *bheudh*, *awake*, and *bheidh*, *obey*, *believe*.

A root has at least one consonant, for some at least two (e.g. IE II **h₂ek* vs. Late PIE *ek* or *ek̥*, “quick”, which is the root for IE adj. *ōkús*). Depending on the interpretation of laryngeals, some roots seem to have an inherent *a* or *o* vowel, *ar* (vs. older **h₂ar-*), *fit*, *onc* (vs. older **h₃eng^w*) “anoint”, *ak* (vs. older **h₂ec*) “keen”.

By “root extension”, a basic CeC (with C being any consonant) pattern may be extended to CeC-C, and an s-mobile may extend it to s-CeC.

The total number of consonant, sonant and laryngeal elements that appear in an ordinary syllable are three – i.e., as the trilateral Semitic pattern. Those which have less than three are called ‘Concave’ verbs (cf. *Hes*, *Hei*, *g^wem*); those extended are called ‘Convex’ verbs (cf. Lat. *plango*, *spargo*, *frango*, etc., which, apart from the extension in *-g*, contain a laryngeal); for more on this, *vide infra* on MIE Conjugations.

3. Verbs are usually shown in notes without an appropriate verbal noun ending *-m*, infinitive ending *-tu/-ti*, to distinguish them clearly from nouns and adjectives. They aren’t shown inflected in 1st P.Sg. Present either – as they should –, because of the same reason, and aren’t usually accented.

NOTE. Ultimate PIE reconstructed verbal roots are written even without an athematic or thematic ending. When an older laryngeal appears, as in **pelh₂*, it is sometimes written, as in **pela**, or in case of ultimate roots with semivowel endings [j], [w], followed by an older laryngeal, they are written with ending -j or -w.

4. Adjectives are usually shown with a masculine (or general) ending **-ós**, although sometimes a complete paradigm **-á, -óm**, is also written.

5. Accentuated vowels and semivowels have a written accent; accented long vowels and sonants are represented with special characters. However, due to the limited UTF-8 support of some fonts, the old “*Europaio*” 1.x writing system, i.e. without non-English characters, is still usable.

6. For *zero-grade* or *zero-ending*, the symbol ø is sometimes used.

7. Proto-Indo-European vowel apophony or Ablaut is indeed normal in MIE, but different dialectal Ablauts are corrected when loan-translated. Examples of these are **kombhastós**, from Lat. *confessus* (cf. Lat. *fassus sum*), from IE **bhā**; MIE **dhaklís/disdhaklís**, as Lat. *facilis/difficilis*, from IE **dhē**; MIE **sáliō/ensáliō/ensáltō**, as Lat. *saliō/insiliō/insultō*, etc. Such Ablaut is linked to languages with musical accent, as Latin. In Italic, the tone was always on the first syllable; Latin reorganized this system, and after Roman grammarians’ “penultimate rule”, Classic Latin accent fell on the penultimate syllable, thus triggering off different inner vocalic timbres or *Ablauts*. Other Italic dialects, as Oscan or Umbrian, didn’t suffer such apophony; cf. Osc. *anterstatai*, Lat. *interstitae*; Umb. *antakres*, Lat. *integrís*; Umb. *procanurent*, Lat. *procinuerint*, etc. Germanic also knew such tone variations.

8. In Germanic, Celtic and Italic dialects the IE intervocalic **-s-** becomes voiced, and then it is pronounced as the trilled consonant, a phenomenon known as Rhotacism; as with zero-grade **krs** [kʀs] from PIE stem **kers**, *run*, giving ‘s-derivatives’ O.N. *horskr*, Gk. *-koupos*, and ‘r-derivatives’ as MIE **krsos**, *wagon*, *cart*, from Celtic (cf. O.Ir., M.Welsh *carr*, Bret. *karr*) and **krsō**, *run*, from Lat. *currere*. In light of Greek forms as *criterion*, *monastery*, etc., the suffix to indicate “place where” (and sometimes instrument) had an original IE **r**, and its reconstruction as PIE **s** is wrong.

9. Some loans are left as they are, without necessarily implying that they are original Indo-European forms; as Latin *mappa*, “*map*”, *aiqi-*, “(a)equi-, or *re-*, “*re-*”, Celtic *pen-*, “*head*”, Greek *sphaira*, “*sphere*”, Germanic *iso-*, “*ice*”, and so on. Some forms are already subject to change in MIE for a more ‘purist’ approach to a common IE, as **ati-** for Lat. *re-*, **-ti** for (Ita. and Arm.) secondary **-tio(n)**, etc.

10. In Romance languages, *Theme* is used instead of *Stem*. Therefore, *Theme Vowel* and *Thematic* refer to the Stem endings, usually to the **e/o** endings. In the Indo-European languages, *Thematic* roots are those roots that have a “*theme vowel*”; a vowel sound that is always present between the root of the word and the attached inflections. *Athematic* roots lack a theme vowel, and attach their inflections directly to the root itself.

NOTE. The distinction between thematic and athematic roots is especially apparent in the Greek verb; they fall into two classes that are marked by quite different personal endings. Thematic verbs are also called $-\omega$ ($-\acute{o}$) verbs in Greek; athematic verbs are $-\mu$ ($-m\acute{i}$) verbs, after the first person singular present tense ending that each of them uses. The entire conjugation seems to differ quite markedly between the two sets of verbs, but the differences are really the result of the thematic vowel reacting with the verb endings.

In Greek, athematic verbs are a closed class of inherited forms from the parent Indo-European language. Marked contrasts between thematic and athematic forms also appear in Lithuanian, Sanskrit, and Old Church Slavonic. In Latin, almost all verbs are thematic; a handful of surviving athematic forms exist, but they are considered irregular verbs.

The thematic and athematic distinction also applies to nouns; many of the older Indo-European languages distinguish between “vowel stems” and “consonant stems” in the declension of nouns. In Latin, the first, second, fourth, and fifth declensions are vowel stems characterized by *a*, *o*, *u* and *e*, respectively; the third declension contains both consonant stems and *i* stems, whose declensions came to closely resemble one another in Latin. Greek, Sanskrit, and other older Indo-European languages also distinguish between vowel and consonant stems, as did Old English.

11. The General form to write PIE **d+t**, **t+t**, **dh+t**, etc. should be normally MIE **st**, **sdh**, but there are probably some mistakes in this grammar, due to usual (pure) reconstructions and to the influence of modern IE dialects. For those common intermediate phases, cf. Gk. *st*, *sth* (as *pistis*, *oisqa*), Lat. *est* (“come”) and O.H.G. examples. Also, compare O.Ind. *sehí*< **sazdhi*, ‘sit!’, and not **satthi* (cf. O.Ind. *dehí*, Av. *dazdi*), what makes an intermediate **-st** (still of Late PIE) very likely.

12. PIE made personal forms of composed verbs separating the root from the so-called ‘prepositions’, which were actually particles which delimited the meaning of the sentence. Thus, a sentence like Lat. *uos supplico* is in PIE as in O.Lat. *sub uos placo*. The same happened in Homeric Greek, in Hittite, in the oldest Vedic and in modern German ‘trennbare Verben’. Therefore, when we reconstruct a verb like MIE **adkēptā**, it doesn’t mean it should be used as in Classic Latin (in fact its ablaut has been reversed), or indeed as in Modern English, but with its oldest use, separating **ad** from the root.

13. Reasons for not including the palatovelars in MIE’s writing system are 1) that, although possible, their existence is not sufficiently proven (see Appendix II.2); 2) that their writing because of tradition or ‘etymology’ is not justified, as this would mean a projective writing (i.e., like writing Lat. *casa*, but Lat. *ĉentum*, because the k-sound before *-e* and *-i* evolves differently in Romance). The pairs ġ Ğ and ƙ Ƙ, have been proposed to write them, for those willing to differentiate their pronunciation.

The following abbreviations apply in this book:

IE	: Indo-European
PIE	: Proto-Indo-European
IE I	: Early PIE
IE II	: Middle PIE or <i>Indo-Hittite</i>
IE III	: Late PIE
MIE	: Modern Indo-European

I.-I.	: Indo-Iranian
Ind.	: <i>Proto-Indo-Aryan</i>
O.Ind.	: Old Indian
Skr.	: Sanskrit
Hind.	: Hindustani
Hi.	: Hindi
Ur.	: Urdu
Ira.	: <i>Proto-Iranian</i>
Av.	: Avestan
O.Pers.	: Old Persian
Pers.	: Persian
Kur.	: Kurdish
Oss.	: Ossetian
Kam.	: Kamviri

Cel.	: Proto-Celtic
Gaul.	: Gaulish
O.Ir.	: Old Irish
Sco.	: Scottish Gaelic
Ir.	: Irish Gaelic
Bret.	: Breton
Cor.	: Cornish
O.Welsh	: Old Welsh

O.Gk.	: Old Greek
Gk.	: Greek
Phryg.	: Phrygian
Thr.	: Thracian
Dac.	: Dacian
Ven.	: Venetic
Lus.	: Lusitanian
A.Mac.	: Ancient Macedonian
Illy.	: Illyrian
Alb.	: Albanian

Ita.	: Proto-Italic
Osc.	: Oscan
Umb.	: Umbrian
Lat.	: Latin
O.Lat.	: Archaic Latin
V.Lat.	: Vulgar Latin
L.Lat.	: Late Latin
Med.Lat.	: Mediaeval Latin
Mod.Lat.	: Modern Latin
O.Fr.	: Old French
Prov	: Provençal
Gl.-Pt.	: Galician-Portuguese
Gal.	: Galician
Pt.	: Portuguese
Cat.	: Catalan
Fr.	: French
It.	: Italian
Spa.	: Spanish
Rom.	: Romanian

Gmc.	: Proto-Germanic
Goth.	: Gothic
Frank.	: Frankish
Sc.	: <i>Scandinavian (North Germanic)</i>
O.N.	: Old Norse
O.Ice.	: Old Icelandic
O.S.	: Old Swedish
Nor.	: Norwegian
Swe.	: Swedish
Da.	: Danish
Ice.	: Icelandic
Fae.	: Faeroese
W.Gmc.	: <i>West Germanic</i>
O.E.	: Old English (<i>W.Saxon, Mercian</i>)
O.Fris.	: Old Frisian
O.H.G.	: Old High German
M.L.G.	: Middle Low German
M.H.G.	: Middle High German
M.Du.	: Middle Dutch
Eng	: English
Ger.	: German
L.Ger.	: Low German
Fris.	: Frisian
Du.	: Dutch
Yidd.	: Yiddish (Judeo-German)

Bl.-Sl.	: Balto-Slavic
Bal.	: <i>Proto-Baltic</i>
O.Lith.	: Old Lithuanian
O.Pruss.	: Old Prussian
Lith.	: Lithuanian
Ltv.	: Latvian
Sla.	: <i>Proto-Slavic</i>
O.C.S.	: Old Church Slavonic
O.Russ.	: Old Russian
O.Pol.	: Old Polish
Russ.	: Russian
Pol.	: Polish
Cz.	: Czech
Slo.	: Slovenian
Slk.	: Slovak
Ukr.	: Ukrainian
Bel.	: Belarusian
Bul.	: Bulgarian
Sr.-Cr.	: Serbo-Croatian