Comparative Indo European Linguistics An Introduction Second Edition

In any course of historical and comparative linguistics there will be students of different language backgrounds, different levels of linguistic training, and different theoretical orientation. This textbook attempts to mitigate the problems raised by this heterogeneity in a number of ways. Since it is impossible to treat the language or language family of special interest to every student, the focus of this book is on English in particular and Indo-European languages in general, with Finnish and its closely related languages for contrast. The tenets of different schools of linguistics, and the controversies among them, are treated eclectically and objectively; the examination of language itself plays the leading role in our efforts to ascertain the comparative value of competing theories. This revised edition (1989) of a standard work for comparative linguists offers an added introduction dealing mainly with a semiotic basis of change, a final chapter on aspects of explanation, particularly in historical and human disciplines, and added sections on comparative syntax and on the semiotic status of the comparative method.

This book presents, for the first time in English, a complete critical survey of the theory and methodology of Indo-European linguistics, from its origins two centuries ago to the present day.

The theory presented in this book is an attempt to extend the comparative method to linguistic structures of the highest level, i.e., to texts. It shows how fragments of Proto-Indo-European poetry can be reconstructed on the basis of etymologically related expressions, occurring in corresponding contexts in various Indo-European languages. The book also contains a chapter on the formal elements of Proto-

Indo-European poetry, and an etymological survey of the poetic terminology of Indo-European languages. The book is intended primarily for Indo-Europeanists, but also for scholars of comparative literature, as its conclusions touch upon the literary prehistory of several Indo-European traditions.
An International Handbook
Selected Papers on Indo-European Linguistics
Comparative Linguistics
Theoretical Bases of Indo-European Linguistics
By August Schleicher

As the title indicates, this unique resource is a manual on comparative linguistics, with the examples taken exclusively from Semitic languages. It is an innovative volume that recalls the earlier tradition of textbooks of comparative philology, which, however, exclusively treated Indo-European languages. It is suited for students with at least a year of a Semitic language. By far the largest component of the book are the nine wordlists that provide the data to be manipulated by the student. Says reviewer Peter Daniels, the wordlists "constitute a unique resource for all of comparative linguistics--a considerable quantity of uniform data from a host of related languages. They would be useful for any class in comparative linguistics, not just for those interested specifically in Semitic." Scattered throughout the text are 25 exercises based on the wordlists that provide a good introduction to the methods of comparativists. Also included are paradigms of the phonological systems of ten Semitic languages as well as Coptic and a form of Berber. A bibliography that guides the student into further reading in Semitic

linguistics completes the volume.

This book presents the most comprehensive coverage of the field of Indo-European Linguistics in a century, focusing on the entire Indo-European family and treating each major branch and most minor languages. The collaborative work of 120 scholars from 22 countries, Handbook of Comparative and Historical Indo-European Linguistics combines the exhaustive coverage of an encyclopedia with the in-depth treatment of individual monographic studies.

An overview of the current debate on the origin and spread of horse-drawn chariots with a brief review of the archaeological, archaezoological, religious, anthropological and technological evidence and a more detailed survey of linguistics. Raulwing outlines the different types of linguistic evidence, with many examples, and a general history of developments and innovations in chariot design and use. He argues that chariots originated in the Near East in the early 2nd millennium BC and that there was no `horse' or `wheeled transport' in Proto-Indo-European language.

New Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin

An introduction. Second edition

Historical and Comparative Linguistics

Dispersals and Diversification

Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics

This book describes the earliest reconstructable stages of the prehistory of English,

focusing specifically on linguistic structure. It outlines the grammar of Proto-Indo-European, considers the changes by which one dialect of that prehistoric language developed into Proto-Germanic, and provides a detailed account of the grammar of Proto-Germanic. In the course of his exposition Don Ringe draws on a long tradition of work on many languages, including Hittite, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Slavic, Gothic, and Old Norse. This second edition has been significantly revised to provide a more in-depth account of Proto-Indo-European, with further exploration of disputed points; it has also been updated to include new developments in the field, particularly in the reconstruction of the Proto-Indo-European verb and nominal inflection. The author also reconsiders some of his original approaches to specific linguistic changes and their relative chronology based on his recent research. This new edition of the first volume in A Linguistic History of English will be of central interest to all scholars and students of comparative Indo-European and Germanic linguistics, the history of English, and historical linguistics more generally. The second volume, The Development of Old English by Don Ringe and Ann Taylor, was published by OUP in 2014 (paperback 2016)

This comprehensive linguistic survey of the Indo-European groups synthesizes the vast amount of information contained in the specialized handbooks of the individual stocks. The text begins with an introduction to the concept of the Indo-European language family, the history of its discovery, and the techniques of analysis. The introduction also gives a structural sketch of Proto-Indo-European, the parent language from which the others are descended. Baldi then devotes a

chapter to each of the 11 major branches of Indo-European (Italic, Celtic, Indo-Iranian, Greek, Armenian, Albanian, Baltic, Slavic, Germanic, Tocharian, and Anatolian). Each chapter provides an outline of the external history of the branch, its people, dialects, and other relevant history. This outline is followed by a structural sketch of the most important language or languages of the branch (e.g., Old Irish for Celtic, Sanskrit and Avestan for Indo-Iranian, Latin and Osco-Umbrian for Italic). The sketch also contains the phonology, morphology, and syntax of each language. There is lastly a sample text of each language containing both interlinear and free translation. In those branches where there are special issues (e.g., the relation of Italic to Celtic and Baltic to Slavic, or the problem of archaism in Hittite), additional discussions of these issues are provided. Baldi's final chapter gives a brief outline of the ?minor" Indo-European languages such as Illyrian, Thracian, Raetic, and Phrygian. Adding further to the usefulness of the book are extensive bibliographies, an up-to-date map showing the geographical distribution of the Indo-European languages throughout the world, and a detailed family tree diagram of the members of each subgroup within the Indo-European language family and their interrelationships.

Fulk's Comparative Grammar offers an overview of and bibliographical guide to the study of the phonology and the inflectional morphology of the earliest Germanic languages, with particular attention to Gothic, Old Norse / Icelandic, Old English, Old Frisian, Old Saxon, and Old High German, along with some attention to the more sparsely attested languages. The sounds and inflections of the oldest

Germanic languages are compared, with a view to reconstructing the forms they took in Proto-Germanic and comparing those reconstructed forms with what is known of the Indo-European protolanguage. Students will find the book an informative introduction and a bibliographically instructive point of departure for intensive research in the numerous issues that remain profoundly contested in early Germanic language history.

Handbook of Comparative and Historical Indo-European Linguistics. An International Handbook. Vol. 3

Pedagogy in Practice

Indo-European Linguistics

Studies in Comparative Indo-European Linguistics

A Comparative Grammar of the Early Germanic Languages

In this collection of essays, a variety of Indo-European subjects are addressed, with a special emphasis given to the reconstruction and analysis of the Indo-European protolanguage, the tracing of morphological categories, the Balto-Slavic accents, the problems presented by the Indo-European "laryngeals", and the etymology of individual words from all branches of Indo-European. There is a separate section on comparative Eskimo.

Dispersals and diversification offers a reassessment of some of the pivotal linguistic and archaeological questions concerning the early phases of the disintegration of Proto-Indo-European, including

discussions of the methodological approaches involved.
The product of a group of scholars who have been working on new
directions in Historical Linguistics, this book is focused on
questions of grammatical change, and the central issue of
grammaticalization in Indo-European languages. Several studies examine
particular problems in specific languages, but often with implications
for the IE phylum as a whole. Given the historical scope of the data
(over a period of four millennia) long range grammatical changes such
as the development of gender differences, strategies of definiteness,
the prepositional phrase, or of the syntax of the verbal diathesis and
aspect, are also treated. The shifting relevance of morphology to
syntax, and syntax to morphology, a central motif of this research,
has provoked lively debate in the discipline of Historical
Linguistics.
In which the Affinity of the Indo - European Languages is Illustrated
and Applied to the Primeval History of Europe Italy and Rome
Approaches to Teaching the History of the English Language
The Origins of the Indo-European Nominal Inflection
A Theory of Textual Reconstruction in Indo-European Linguistics
Indo-European Language and Culture
This volume offers an important contribution to the comparative historical study of
languages. Most of the articles deal with topics concerning the Indo-European proto-

language as well as the individual languages descended from it. Essays in Finno-Ugric philology complete the volume. The book is divided in 8 sections: I. Indo-European, II. Anatolian, III. Indic, IV. Iranian and Armenian, V. Celtic, VI. Germanic Languages, VII. Slavic and Albanian, VIII. Fennougrica and Altaica.

This revised and expanded edition provides a comprehensive overview of comparative Indo-European linguistics and the branches of the Indo-European language family, covering both linguistic and cultural material. Now offering even greater coverage than the first edition, it is the definitive introduction to the field. Updated, corrected, and expanded edition, containing new illustrations of selected texts and inscriptions, and text samples with translations and etymological commentary Extensively covers individual histories of both ancient and modern languages of the Indo-European family Provides an overview of Proto-Indo-European culture, society, and language Designed for use in courses, with exercises and suggestions for further reading included in each chapter Includes maps, a glossary, a bibliography, and comprehensive word and subject indexes

The Indo-European language family consists of many of the modern and ancient languages of Europe, India and Central Asia, including Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Russian, German, French, Spanish and English. Spoken by an estimated three billion people, it has the largest number of native speakers in the world today. This textbook provides an accessible introduction to the study of the Indo-European languages. It clearly sets

out the methods for relating the languages to one another, presents an engaging discussion of the current debates and controversies concerning their classification, and offers sample problems and suggestions for how to solve them. Complete with a comprehensive glossary, almost 100 tables in which language data and examples are clearly laid out, suggestions for further reading, discussion points, and a range of exercises, this text will be an essential toolkit for all those studying historical linguistics, language typology and the Indo-European languages for the first time.
Comparative Semitic Linguistics
Comparative-historical Linguistics
Grammatical Change in Indo-European Languages
Papers presented at the workshop on Indo-European Linguistics at the XVIIIth International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Montreal, 2007
Like Carl Darling Buck's Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin (1933), this book is an explanation of the similarities and differences between Greek and Latin morphology and lexicon through an account of their prehistory. It also aims to discuss the principal features of Indo-European linguistics. Greek and Latin are studied as a pair for cultural reasons only; as languages, they have little in common apart from their Indo-European heritage. Thus the only way to treat the historical bases for their

development is to begin with Proto-Indo-European. The only way to make a reconstructed language like Proto-Indo-European intelligible and intellectually defensible is to present at least some of the basis for reconstructing its features and, in the process, to discuss reasoning and methodology of reconstruction (including a weighing of alternative reconstructions). The result is a compendious handbook of Indo-European phonology and morphology, and a vade mecum of Indo-European linguistics--the focus always remaining on Greek and Latin. The non-classical sources for historical discussion are mainly Vedic Sanskrit, Hittite, and Germanic, with occasional but crucial contributions from Old Irish, Avestan, Baltic, and Slavic.

-First Edition published in Paperback 2OO1.-

This book gives a comprehensive introduction to Comparative Indo-European Linguistics. It starts with a presentation of the languages of the family (from English and the other Germanic languages, the Celtic and Slavic languages, Latin, Greek and Sanskrit through Armenian and Albanian) and a discussion of the culture and origin of the Indo-Europeans, the speakers of the Indo-European proto-language.The reader is introduced into the nature of language change and the methods of reconstruction of

older language stages, with many examples (from the Indo-European languages). A full description is given of the sound changes, which makes it possible to follow the origin of the different Indo-European languages step by step. This is followed by a discussion of the development of all the morphological categories of Proto-Indo-European. The book presents the latest in scholarly insights, like the laryngeal and glottalic theory, the accentuation, the ablaut patterns, and these are systematically integrated into the treatment. The text of this second edition has been corrected and updated by Michiel de Vaan. Sixty-six new exercises enable the student to practice the reconstruction of PIE phonology and morphology.
A compendium of the comparative grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek and Latin languages
From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic
A Manual of Comparative Philology
1
Foundations and Methods of Chariotry Research from the Viewpoint of Comparative Indo-European Linguistics
An Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Early Indo-European Languages is intended to supply the reader with what

Oswald Szemerenyi has termed the "basic equipment" for any in-depth study of Indo-European: namely, some knowledge of Gothic, Latin, Ancient Greek, Old Church Slavic, Sanskrit, and Hittite. The first chapter provides an introduction to synchronic and diachronic terminology and method as well as a basic outline of reconstructed Proto-Indo-European phonology and morphology, along with some basic syntax, such as the function of cases, tenses, and moods. Completing this chapter are exercises on comparative method and reconstruction, with answers to the exercises provided in the Key to the chapter.
Things That Fell From My Head A new book of Poems to Benefit Victims of Domestic Violence The fear and loneliness a victim of abuse feels can be paralyzing. In Things That Fell From My Head, Wendy Matarese has collected poems born from that darkness into a transparent journal that allows readers to peer at moments of joy, despair and triumph. Matarese's writing is a striking combination of stark reality, beautiful subtlety and surprising honesty that will delight, sadden and, most of all, inspire. Her poems, "The Birthday Party" and Oh, Dark Spirit", allow a glimpse into this natural poet's emotional verse.

The hitherto unknown history of the formation of ancient Indo-European verb roots and their primary derivatives. From which, with particular phonetic variants described herein, are derived, over thousands of years, the words of Sanskrit, Greek and Latin.
Indo-European and Finno-Ugric
With a Section on Comparative Eskimo Linguistics
Indo - European and Niger - Congo
Horses, Chariots, and Indo-Europeans
Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft
This Textbook on Indo-European Linguistics is designed as an introduction to the field. It presents current topics and questions in Indo-European linguistics in a clear and informative manner. This is the English translation of the eight edition of the work first published by Hans Krahe and it takes account of more recent research. While Krahe only considered phonology and morphology, the edition also includes a comprehensive account of syntax and lexis. Manfred Mayrhofer assisted with the section of phonology; Matthias Fritz wrote the section on syntax and provided support for the project as a whole.
First published in 1970 in Germany, this is a revised and enlarged English translation of what remains the standard introduction to the subject. Each section contains a detailed bibliography.
Seminar paper from the year 2000 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1 (A), University of Duisburg-Essen (Indo-European Languages), course:

History of Linguistics, 14 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In this essay I will try to show similarities and differences between English and Serbo-Croatian, and to find out how it is possible, that this two languages, the one spoken in Northern Europe, the other in South-Eastern Europe, could have a common "ancestress". First I will give a survey about the historical development of the young science of linguistics in general - from the first so-called ′grammarians` in the antiquity up to nowadays linguistic theories, advanced by some famous linguists. Here I will mention names of persons, who left some important ideas for the following generation of linguists, especially for the comparative Indo-European studies. Then I will describe the origin of the Germanic and the Slavic language groups. This will be followed by a few words about the origin especially of English and Serbo-Croatian, and further by a description of the characteristics of the Standard forms. After some explanations about the pronunciation, the phonology, the morphology and the basic word formation and grammer patterns, I will sum up, if there are etymological connections between nowadays English and Serbo-Croatian.

New evidence from archaeology and historical linguistics
An Introduction to the Indo-European Languages
The Oxford Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Indo-European World
Linguistic and Archaeological Perspectives on the Early Stages of Indo-European
Indo-European Linguistics - A study on the basic differences between a Germanic and and a Slavic language, exemplary presented on English and Serbo-Croatian
This book is the first since 1897 to describe the earliest reconstructable stages of

the prehistory of English. It outlines the grammar of Proto-Indo-European, considers the changes by which one dialect of that prehistoric language developed into Proto-Germanic, and provides a detailed account of the grammar of Proto-Germanic. The first volume in Don Ringe's A Linguistic History of English will be of central interest to all scholars and students of comparative Indo-European and Germanic linguistics, the history of English, and historical linguists. The next volume will consider the development of Proto-Germanic into Old English. Subsequent volumes will describe the attested history of English from the Old English period to the present.

Our linguistic ancestors had used the wheel, were settled arable farmers, kept sheep and cattle, brewed beer, got married, made weapons, and had at least 27 verbs for the expression of strife. The subjects to which the authors devote chapters include fauna, flora, family and kinship, clothing and textiles, food and drink, space and time, emotions, mythology, religion, and the continuing quest to discover the Proto-Indo-European homeland."

Comparative Indo-European LinguisticsAn IntroductionJohn Benjamins Publishing

Comparative Indo-European Linguistics

An Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Early Indo-European Languages

An Introduction

A Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek and Latin Languages

Volume 2 /Jared Klein, Brian Joseph, Matthias Fritz

Recent developments in aDNA has reshaped our understanding of later European prehistory, and at the same time also opened up for more fruitful collaborations between archaeologists and historical linguists. Two revolutionary genetic studies, published independently in Nature, 2015, showed that prehistoric Europe underwent two successive waves of migration, one from Anatolia consistent with the introduction of agriculture, and a later influx from the Pontic-Caspian steppes which without any reasonable doubt pinpoints the archaeological Yamnaya complex as the cradle of (Core-)Indo-European languages. Now, for the first time, when the preliminaries are clear, it is possible for the fields of genetics, archaeology and historical linguistics to cooperate in a constructive fashion to refine our knowledge of the Indo-European homeland, migrations, society and language. For the historical-comparative linguists, this opens up a wealth of exciting perspectives and new working fields in the intersections between linguistics and neighbouring disciplines, for the archaeologists and geneticists, on the other hand, the linguistic contributions help to endow the

material findings with a voice from the past. The present selection of papers illustrate the importance of an open interdisciplinary discussion which will gradually help us in our quest of Tracing the Indo-Europeans.

This book presents the most comprehensive coverage of the field of Indo-European Linguistics in a century, focusing on the entire Indo-European family and treating each major branch and most minor languages. The collaborative work of 120 scholars from 22 countries, 'Handbook of Comparative and Historical Indo-European Linguistics' combines the exhaustive coverage of an encyclopedia with the in-depth treatment of individual monographic studies.

Tracing the Indo-Europeans
Handbook of Comparative and Historical Indo-European Linguistics
Comparative etymological Dictionary of classical Indo-European languages: Indo-European - Sanskrit - Greek - Latin
Presented on the Occasion of His Sixtieth Birthday, March 3, 1996
A Manual