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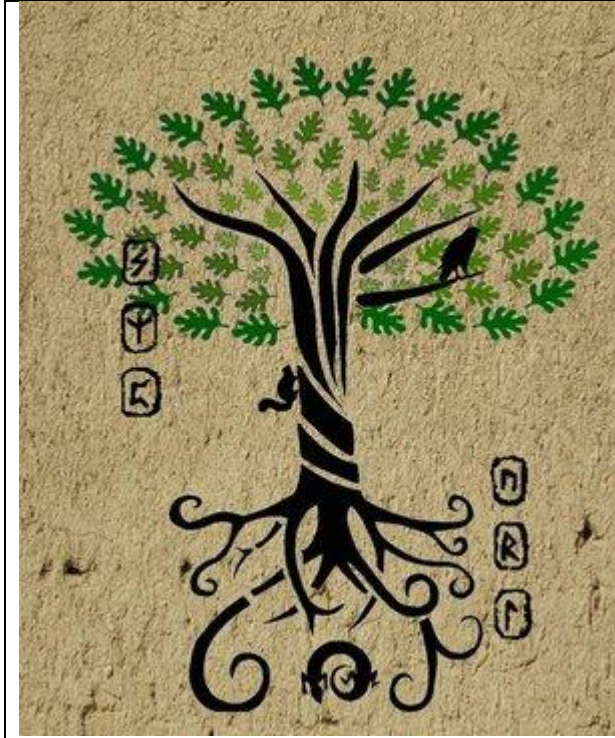


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**Before Babel: Ancient Tales from Genesis
Retold in Reconstructed Proto-Indo-European**

Bertrand C Barrois

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BEFORE BABEL

*The oldest of legends retold in the
mother of European languages*

PREFACE

I composed *Before Babel* to fill a hole that persists after two centuries of dry academic work on Proto-Indo-European. It seems a shame that nobody has composed a sample of reconstructed text with any literary merit. Schleicher's fable is clever, but his outdated theories of the proto-language were comically Indo-centric, and his little fable does not do justice to the poetic power of the language.

I looked no further than Genesis and Psalms to find suitable texts. I hope you find my light-hearted "translations" of the tales more substantial than Schleicher's fablet, and more authentic than Dn̄ghū's shameless calques on Latin models. They prove the point that the proto-language, though poor in abstraction, lent itself to narration and poetry.

I also take the opportunity to promote the unprovable theory that the tale of the Flood alludes to a conflict between ethnic groups that worshiped different gods, and that the name *Noah* (נֹחַ) derives from Indo-European **Nah²u*. Might *Cain* (קַיִן), *Abel* (הַבֵּל), and *Eve* (חַוָּה) also have Indo-European origins?

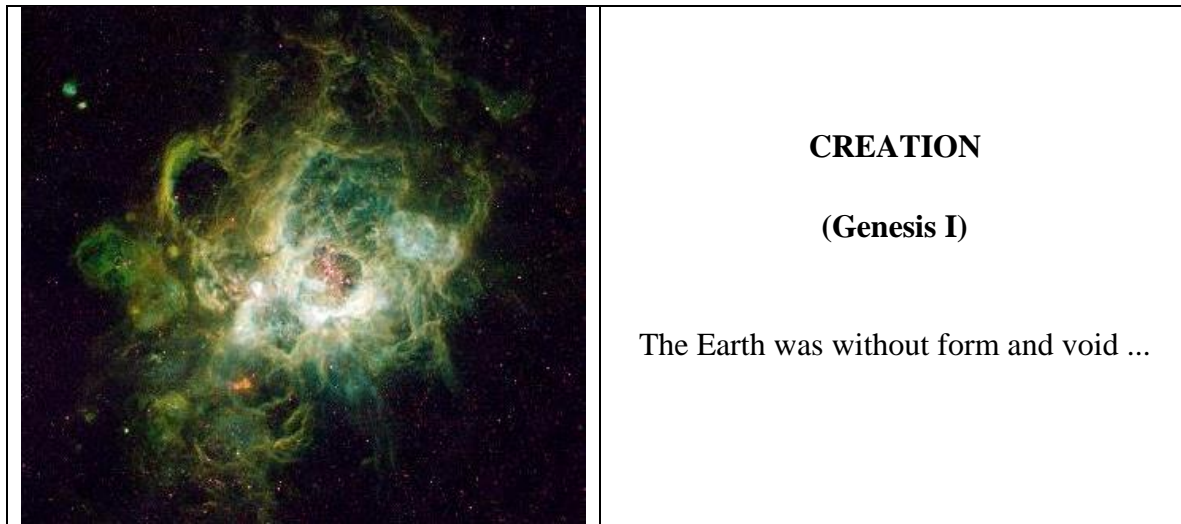
The tales themselves use symbols that are not characteristically Semitic. Sacred trees and evil serpents are staples of Indo-European myth. Could the tales be Hebrew retellings of Indo-European fables?

In fond tribute to the web site *Early Indo-European Online*, created by the Linguistics Research Center of the University of Texas, I have structured my materials in similar fashion. Besides the annotated tales, the reader will find a précis of my grammatical conventions and a downloadable mini-lexicon, confined to well-attested roots.

Before the reader has a chance to sniff out my distaste for the too-fashionable and over-developed theory of laryngeals, I will freely confess it. Too many different phenomena have been explained by resort to laryngeals, and these theoretical explanations defy rigorous statistical validation via inter-branch correlations. I minimize the use of obscure notation, and will further vent my opinions in the notes on orthographic conventions.

Readers will find the syntax somewhat unorthodox. I was obliged to reinvent complex constructions by imitating models from recorded languages, and to violate canonical SOV word order at every turn. I invite the readers to do better, in the knowledge that some of you will succeed.

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In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the Earth.

pro-tem-ō q^woret Deivós nebhesa dheġhom(m)-q^we

- pro-tem-ō = first -- inst-sg of superlative used as adverb. (Superlative suffixes include **temo, mo, isto, istimo*.)
- q^wor-et = he made -- weak-grade aorist from root **q^wer* > Sanskrit *akarāt*
- deivós = god, divine -- nom-sg, derivative of root **dyeu* (sky)

- nebh-es-a = heavens, clouds -- acc-pl of abstract neuter **nebh-ës*
- The suffix of abstract neuters alternates between **os* in strong (NAV) cases and **es* in weak cases, yielding *genus/genera* = *γενοϝ/γενε(σ)α* = *janas/janasi*, etc.
- dheġhom(m) = Earth -- acc-sg (F) > *ġdhom(m)* > Greek *χθονα*, Sanskrit *kṣām*, Latin *humus*, Slavic *zemę*. The root is reduced to *ġh.m* in weak cases, hence Vedic *jm-*.

The Earth was unformed and void,

dheġhōm ne-dhiġtá vana-au bhevet

- dheġhōm / dheġhom-s = the Earth -- nom-sg, feminine as if personified. The nom-sg ending on M/N/R/L/A-stems is routinely suppressed, but compensatory lengthening takes place.
- dhiġ-ta / diġ-dha = formed-- nom-sg (F), past passive participle of root **dhi(n)ġh* > Latin *ficta*. (This verb literally means to shape dough, or to build with mortar, but figurative derivatives include German *dichten*, to compose poetry.)
- vana / euna = empty
- au = but, whereas-- enclitic conjunction used to express opposition or contrast between simple or strictly parallel elements
- bhev-et = it was -- imperfect of **bheu*, connoting temporary state

and upon the depths was darkness,

bhudhnoisu-q^we temos bhevet

- bhudh-noisu = bottom, fundus, *πυθμην* -- loc-pl > Sanskrit *budhnesu*
- tem-os = darkness -- nom-sg of abstract neuter **tem-ës*
- reg^w-os = darkness, *ερεβοϝ* -- yet another abstract neuter

and the spirit was passing over the waters.

ut' an.mós udéni upéri peret

- ute = and then, and so -- conjunction used to join complex clauses
- an(?)mos / an(?)los = *anima*, *ανεμοϝ*, *anilam*, *anāl* (Old Irish)
- Synonym: *ātman*, *ατμοϝ*, *āḥm* < **at*
- Synonym: *πνευμα* < **pneus*
- udén-i = water -- loc-sg of R/N-stem root **vëd-r/n*
- upéri = over, super -- comparative particle opposed to **upo*
- per-et / pi-per-t = it was passing -- imperfect of root **per*

And now God said, "Let there be light," and (so) there was light.

nūn-q^we voq^wet Deivós -- bhevoit leuks ute bhuvet leuks

- nūn = now
- q^we = and -- enclitic conjunction used in simple lists
- voq^w-et = he said -- weak-grade aorist of root **veq*
- bhev-oi-t = let there be -- optative of root **bheu*
- leuks = light -- nom-sg, feminine as if personified

And he saw that the light was good,

videt-q^we q^wod kalya

- vid-et = he saw -- weak-grade aorist of root **veid*
- q^wod = that -- subordinating conjunction
- kalya = good, beautiful -- nom-sg (F) > Greek *καλλη*

and he separated the light from the darkness.

skidet-q^we leuk.m apo temesës

- skid-et = he separated -- weak-grade aorist of root **ski(n)d*
- skeid-s(t) = he separated -- strong-grade S-aorist of same root
- Synonym: **çrei(n)* = separate, sieve > *κρῖνω*, *cerno*, *crībrum*, *hridder*. Easily confused with antonyms: *κερᾶννυμι*, *śrayati* = mix
- apo temes-ës = from the darkness -- Sanskrit fails to distinguish abl-sg from gen-sg for athematic nouns, but the particle serves to clarify the usage.

The light he called day, but the darkness he called night.

Hnomnyet-q^we leuk.m dinom temos-au nokt.m

- Hnomn-y-et = named -- factitive-denominative verb
- dino-m = day -- modeled on Sanskrit *dinas*, Russian *день*. May connote *division*. (Synonyms derive from **dyu*, *aus*, *dheĝh*, with reference to sky or burning heat.)
- nokt-m = night -- acc-sg, O-grade of root in NAV cases, E-grade in “weak” cases. (Hittite *nekut* suggests **neqt*, but this should yield *νεπτ* vice *νκτ* in Greek.)

And there was evening, and there was morning, a first day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm-- dinos p.r.mos

- vesq^weros / vesperos = evening
- aus-os = dawn, eos, aurora -- nom-sg of abstract neuter **aus-ës*
- bhuv-etēm = they were -- 3rd-dual of weak-grade aorist (Exact form of secondary ending is uncertain: *tem*, *tom*, *tām*.)
- p.r.mos = first

Now God said, "Let there be a firmament amid the waters,

nūn-q^we voq^wet -- bhevoit açmōn udēni medhyöi

- aç-mōn = firmament -- Means *sky* in Indo-Iranian, but *stone*, *anvil* elsewhere.
- medhyoi / medhyei = amid -- loc-sg of adjective > Sanskrit *madhye*

to stand between the waters above and the waters below."

staHtévei inter vedōr uperi vedōr-q^we upo

- staH-tév-ei = in order to stand -- dative of supine > Latin *statu*
- inter = between -- particle employed when a mere locative won't suffice
- vedōr = waters -- acc-sg (N). According to one currently fashionable theory, **vedōr* connotes waters collectively, **vod.r* the substance.

And it was so. And God called the *firmament* heavens.

bhuvet -- ute açmon(m) Hnomnyet nebhesa

- The concept of a stable foundation could be conveyed by **stabhos*, which yields Germanic *stab* and Sanskrit *stambhati*, and is related to **staH* = stand.

And there was evening, and there was morning, a second day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm -- dinos anteros

- an-ter-os / al-ter-os = another, second -- serves as ordinal of **dvo*

And God said, "Let the waters come together, and let the dry land appear."

nūn-q^we voq^wet -- son-g^wemoit vedōr ute bhanyoit tersa

- son / som = together -- particle used here as prefix
- g^wem-oi-t = let it come -- optative > Sanskrit *gamet*, Gothic *kumaiþ*
- g^wen-y-oi-t = let it come -- optative > Latin *veniat*, Greek *βαivoι*
- bhan-y-oi-t = let it appear -- optative of thematic root **bhan-yē*
- bhaH-yē-t = let it appear -- optative of athematic root **bhaH*
- These two roots have been confused. In Greek, *φαiv* = appear, *φη* = announce; but in Sanskrit vice-versa. Latin *fā* = announce, as in Greek; whereas Germanic *bann* < *banja* = announce, as in Sanskrit.
- tersa = dry land, terra -- nom-sg, feminine as if personified

And he called the dry land earth, but the waters around seas.

Hnomnyet-q^we t.r.sam dheġhōm(m) vedōr-au ambhi moria

- ambhi = around -- particle
- moria / maria = seas, maria -- nom-pl (N)
(Ambiguous back vowel: Latin *mar*, Gaelic *muir* < **mor*)

And he saw that they were good.

videt-q^we q^wod kalya

- kalya = good, beautiful -- nom-pl (N) to agree with **moria*

Then God said, "Let the dry land bear green plants, and grains, and fruits."

ute voq^wet -- bheroit t.r.sa bholya ġ.rH.na karpa-q^we

- bher-oi-t = let it bear -- optative > Latin *ferat*
- bhol-ya / dhal-ya = folia, φυλλα, θαλλα -- acc-pl (N)
- ġ.rH.na = grāna, corn, зерно
- karpa = fruits, harvest

And it was so, and he saw that they were good.

bhuvet ute vevoide q^wod kalya

And there was evening, and there was morning, a third day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm -- dinos treitos

- trei-tos = third -- ordinal of **treis*

Then God said, "Let there be two great lights in the heavens

ute voq^wet -- bhevoitēm meg.lō leukē nebhessu

- meg.lō = great -- nom-dual of **meg.lo-*
- leukē = lights -- nom-dual of **leuk-*
- nebh-es-su = in the heavens -- loc-pl of abstract neuter **nebh-ēs*

to set apart the day from the night,

sonter-dheHtévei dinom nektét

- dheH-tév-ei = in order to put -- verbal noun from root **dheH*
- son-ter = apart -- comparative particle opposed to **son / som*
- apo nektēs = from the night -- substitute for abl-sg
(Current theory predicts E-grade of root in the “weak” cases.)

to measure the days and months and years,

meHtévei dinons meHnesa samróns-q^we

- meH-tév-ei = in order to measure, from root **meH*
- meHn-es-a = months, moons -- acc-pl of abstract neuter, from a related root
- sam-rons = summers -- acc-pl

and he put stars into the heavens to light the earth

Hster.ns-q^we dheHt en nebhesa luktévei dheĝhom(m)

- Hster.ns / Hsternons / Hsterlons = stars, stella, aster -- acc-pl
- dheH-t = he put, he did -- athematic aorist
- luk-tév-ei = in order to light -- with weak-grade of root

And there was evening, and there was morning, a fourth day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm -- dinos q^weturtos

- q^wetur-tos = fourth -- ordinal of **q^wetvōr*

Then God said, "Let the waters generate living things,

nūn-q^we voq^wet -- ĝneHskoit vedōr g^weivons

- g^weivons = alive -- acc-pl of adjective
- ĝneH-sk-oi-t = let it generate -- optative of an inchoative-iterative verb form, modeled on Latin root *gnasc*. The basic root is simply **ĝen*.

and let birds fly in the heavens."

petoiënt-q^we Hvéyes nebhessu

- pet-oi-ënt = let them fly -- 3rd-pl optative > Latin *petant*
- Hvéyes = birds -- nom-pl of **Hveys* > Vedic *ves*, Latin *avis*

And he made great serpents and fish and filled the water,

q^woret-q^we meg.lons og^whins peiskons-q^we em-p.IH.s(t)-q^we vod.r

- og^whins / ong^whins = serpents, ophidians -- acc-pl
- peiskons = fishes -- attested only in Latin & Germanic
- ġdhuves = fishes, ἰχθυεῖς -- attested in Greek and Baltic
- em-p.IH.-s(t) = filled -- S-aorist, modeled on Greek ἐν-ε-πλήσσει

and he made birds and flies and wasps and filled the air,

q^woret-q^we Hvéins mūsksans-q^we vespans-q^we em-p.IH.s(t)-q^we an.mom

- mūsksans = flies, midges -- acc-pl (F)
- vespans / vopsans = wasps (F)

and he made and beasts and reptiles and filled the earth.

q^woret-q^we ġhvēr.ns serpont.ns-q^we em-p.IH.s(t)-q^we dheġhom(m)

- ġhvēr.ns / g^whēr.ns = wild beasts, ferus, θηρ, звѣрь -- acc-pl
- serpont.ns = reptiles -- acc-pl of present active participle

And there was evening, and there was morning, a fifth day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm -- dinos penq^wetos

- penq^we-tos = fifth -- ordinal of *penq^we

Then God said, "Let the earth generate living things:

nūn-q^we voq^wet -- ġneHskoit dheġhōm g^weivons

wild beasts and cattle and crawling things.

ġhvēr.ns peçuns-q^we (s)negons-q^we

- peçuns = cattle -- acc-pl (M/F)
- (s)negons = snakes, nagas -- acc-pl

And he saw that they were good.

videt-q^we q^wod kalyoes/oi

- kalyoes / kalyoi = good, beautiful, -- nom-pl (M)

Then God said, "Let us make a man in our likeness,

ut' voq^wet -- q^weroimē(n) vīróm som.lom n.sbhos

- q^wer-oi-mē(n) = let us make -- 1st-pl optative
- vīrom / virom = man -- specifically male
- som-lom = similar -- acc-sg, adjective derived from *som (together)
- n.s-bhos = to us > Latin *nōbis*

so that he might rule the birds, the cattle, the wild beasts, and the crawling things."

ute reġoit Hvéins peçuns-q^we ġhvēr.ns serpont.ns-q^we

- reġ-oi-t = let him rule

And then he made humans like unto himself, men and women,

ute (d)ġh.m.n.ns svoei som.lons q^woret -- vīróns g^w.nans-q^we

- (d)ġh.m.n.ns = homines -- acc-pl, derived from *dheġhom (Skeleton root gets vocalized as *homines*, *gumans*, *žmones*, *doīni*)
- g^w.nans = women -- acc-pl of A-stem feminine

And he said to them, "Go and multiply,

voq^wet-q^we -- ite augsete-q^we

- ite = go -- 2-pl imperative
- augs-ete / aug-éy-ete = wax, augment -- The latter is properly causative.

and rule the fish of the sea, and the birds of the air, and the beasts of the earth.

reġete-q^we peisk.ns moréisyo avéins-q^we an.mosyo ġhvēr.ns-q^we (d)ġhmosyo

- The pseudo-adjectival genitives ending in *syo are non-restrictive in this context, hence follow the nouns that they modify. Restrictive modifiers normally precede.

Behold, I have given you green plants and seeds and fruit as food."

veidete -- yusbhos dhalya seHmena-q^we karpa-q^we svō paHtum dedoHa

- yusbhos / vosbhos = to you -- dat-pl of personal pronoun
- seH-men-a = seeds -- acc-pl (N) of verbal noun from root *seH (to sow)
- svō / svei = so, as -- cf. Old Latin *seī*, Oscan *svae*, Gothic *swō*, Greek `ως
- paH-tum / paH-dhrom / paH-dhlom = food, fodder -- acc-sg of supine of root *paH > Sanskrit *pitum*, Latin *panem*, *pābulum*
- Synonym: g^wroHm.n = βρωμα, grāmen, "voramen"
- de-doH-Ha = I have given -- 1-sg perfect from root *doH. The perfect expresses completed action that bears upon the present, unlike the aorist of narration.

And there was evening, and there was morning, a sixth day.

vesq^weros ausos-q^we bhuvetēm -- dīnos sekstos

- seks-tos = sixth -- ordinal of *seks

And thus the heavens and the earth were finished.

ute kom-q^w.r.toes/oi bhuvont nebhesa dheġhōm-q^we

- The prefix *kom emphasizes the perfective aspect of the verb. Perfective prefixes are rare in Greek and Sanskrit, but common in all other branches.
- q^w.r.-toes / q^w.r.-toi = made -- nom-pl of perfect passive participle from root *q^wer

But on the seventh day, there was an end of the works and God rested,

alyo sept.mom dinom verġo(n)om antom est ute çoieto Deivós

- sept.m-os = seventh -- ordinal of *sept.m
- verġo(n)om = of the works -- O-stem gen-pl ending varies: *ōm* / *ōnōm* / *ōsom*
- çoi-eto = lay down -- weak-grade middle aorist from root *çei
- logh-eto = lay down -- Middle voice serves to distinguish *lie/lay* from *lay/layed*.

And he said, "Let the seventh day be holy."

eti voq^wet-q^we -- sept.mos dinos yaġyos syēt

- eti = and also -- used interchangeably with **ute*
- yaġyos = holy, worthy of worship > Greek `αγιος
- s-yē-t = let it be -- athematic optative from root **es*, connoting permanent state



GARDEN OF EDEN

(Genesis II)

No trees had grown, and no clouds
had watered the ground ...

God had made the heavens and the earth,

Deivós q^we-q^wore nebhesa dheġhom(m)-q^we

- q^we-q^wor-e = he had made -- 3-sg perfect used in anterior sense

but no trees had grown,

n' avaugér alyo dréves

- dréves = trees (F) -- nom-pl of root **d.r.v*
- doru = wood (N) -- from same root
- av-aug-ér = they had grown -- 3-pl perfect from root **aug*

and no rain clouds had watered the ground,

n' udvodér-q^we ombhroes/oi dheġhom(m)

- ud-vod-ér = they had watered -- 3-pl perfect from root **ved*
- ombhroes / ombhroi = clouds -- related to root **nebh*

there was no tiller of the fields,

n' est-q^we aratōr aġro(n)om

- es-t = there was -- imperfect of root **es*. Present tense would be **es-ti*.
- ara-tōr = tiller, arator -- nom-sg, from root **HerH* (plough, oar)
- aġro(n)om = of the fields

but now a mist came and watered the ground.

ute nūn miġhla g^womet udet-q^we dheġhom(m)

- g^wom-et = it came -- weak-grade aorist > Sanskrit *agamat*, Greek *εβη*
- miġhla = mist -- nom-sg from root **mi(n)gh*, connoting both urination and rain
- ud-et = watered -- weak-grade aorist from root **ved / u(n)d*

God formed a man from clay and blew into his nostrils,

dhiġhet Deivós vīróm gloioet bhloHt vīróei en mukter.ns

- dhiġh-et = formed -- weak-grade aorist from root **dhi(n)ġh*
- dheik-s(t) -- alternative strong-grade S-aorist > Latin *finxit*
- gloioet = from clay -- abl-sg
- bhloH-t = he blew, inflated -- athematic aorist from root **bhoH*
- vīróei = to the man -- dat-sg
- muk-ter.ns = nostrils -- acc-pl of agent-noun **muktēr* from root **mu(n)g*
(The verb ordinarily connotes release of breath, but here the intake.)

and blessed him, and the man came alive.

bhlaġhs(t)-q^we vīróm ute g^weiv.s(t) vīrós

- bhlaġh-s(t) = S-aorist of root **bhlaġh* or *blagh*
- g^weiv-s(t) = came alive -- strong-grade S-aorist modeled upon *ajīvišīt*

And God planted a garden in[to] the east, and there he put the man

ghordhom dheHt Deivós en austrom toter-q^we vīróm stelyet

- ghordom = garden, hortus
- aus-trom = east -- acc-sg, related to **aus-ēs* (dawn) from root **aus* (burn). Opposed to **vesq^wero / vespero / vesterō* (evening, west).
- to-ter = thither (dynamic)
- tosmi = there (static)
- stel-y-et = installed -- Imperfect -- Factitive verb **stel-yē* has no distinct aorist. Yields Greek *εστέλλε*, with altered meaning.

And from the ground he made to grow

trees pleasant to the eye and fruits sweet to the tongue,

augéyet (d)ġhomoet druns svāduns oq^woei karpa-q^we svaduá denġhévei

- aug-éy-et = made to grow -- Causative verb **aug-éyē* has no distinct aorist.
- (d)ġhomoet = from the ground, humus
- druns = trees -- acc-pl
- svāduns = sweet, pleasant -- acc-pl of U-stem adjective
- denġhév-ei / linġó-ei = to the tongue, licker -- dat-sg

and put a giver-of-life tree into the middle of the garden,

eti dreum-q^we ayu-doHtōr.m medhyōi en ghordhom dheHt

- ayu / aiv = life, health
- doH-tōr = giver -- acc-sg of agent-noun

and a tree giver-of-vision

dreum-q^we visti-doHtōr.m

- vis-ti / vid-ti = vision -- combining form of I-stem verbal noun
- ḡnoH-ti = knowledge -- combining form of I-stem verbal noun
- There is no known semantic distinction between I-stem and U-stem variants. The I-stem yields Greek nouns in $\sigma\iota\varsigma < \tau\iota\varsigma$, and Latin nouns with extended stem *tion*. The U-stem yields Latin and Sanskrit supines, as well as some Germanic words in $t < þu$.

And God put the man in the garden as tiller,

ute dheHt Deivós vīróm en ghordhom aratrō

- arH-trō = as arator -- instrumental of role or specification

and he commanded the man, saying,

deiçs(t) vīróei, veq^wons --

- deiç-s(t) = he commanded -- S-aorist > *dixit, adhaikšīt, εδειξε*
- diç-et -- alternative weak-grade aorist (unattested) from same root
- veq-ons = saying -- present active participle of root **veq*

"You may eat the fruit of all the trees,

ap' alnoibhos druōm estum karpa maghesi

- apo = from -- Inserted to clarify usage, because abl-pl has merged with dat-pl.
- al-n-oibhos = from all -- abl-pl of **al-no* (all), closely related to **al-yo* (other) > Old Latin *olle*, Germanic *all*, Gaelic *uile*
- es-tu-m / ed-tu-m = eating -- nom-sg, supine of root **ed*
- magh-esi = thou mayest, thou canst -- 2-sg present indicative

but do not eat (however) from the vision-tree.

n' ede-au ap' visto-druēs

If you will eat of her, you will die."

q^wo-svō edēsi apo taēs, to-svō m.r.tos esēsi

- q^wo-svō ... to-svō = if ... then -- fanciful reinvention of conditional conjunctions. The conjunctions coined by recorded languages are not authentic models. Greek uses $\epsilon\iota \dots \alpha\nu$, Sanskrit *yad ... yad*, German *wenn ... so*, Gothic *ibai ... þan*, Russian *если ... то*, and Latin *si ...*
- ed-ēsi = thou shalt eat -- Feasible condition expressed via subjunctive.
- es-ēsi = thou shalt be -- Yields Latin future *eris*.
- apo taēs = from her -- substitute for abl-sg of A-stem demonstrative. (Trees are feminine, especially when personified, as is this unique tree.)
- m.r.-tos = dead -- past passive participle of root **mor-yē*

Then God said, "It is not good for man to be alone."

ute voq^wet Deivós -- ne-vesū q^wod vīrós vidhvos syēt

- vesū / su = happy, good, eu -- inst-sg used as adverb
- vidhvos = widower, batchelor (M)

So out of the ground, God made the beasts and the birds,

ute ĝhvēr.ns Hvéins-q^we q^woret Deivós (d)ĝhomoet

- (d)ĝhomoet = from the humus -- abl-sg of O-stem variant
- Unusual OVS word order driven by focus.

and he brought them to the man,

bhoret-q^we vīróei

and the man gave them names

ute vīrós toibhos Hnomena doHt

- toibhos = to them -- dat-pl
- Hnomena = names -- acc-pl of neuter noun. (The initial laryngeal left traces in many branches: Greek *ονοματα*, Russian *имена*, Old Irish *ainmanna*.)
- doH-t = he gave -- athematic aorist. Default SOV word order.

to the cattle of the field and the birds of the air and the beasts of the plain,

pecúbhos aĝrosyo Hvibhós-q^we an.mosyo ĝhverbhós-q^we p.l.téusyo

- p.l.t-éu-syo = of the plain -- pseudo-adjective from root *p.l.t-u (not to be confused with participle *p.lH.-to = filled)

but there was no fitting beloved for the man,

n' est alyo sata kāra vīróei

- alyo = but -- conjunction used to oppose complex clauses
- sata = satisfactory
- kāra = beloved, whore

So God caused the man to sleep, and pulled out a bone,

ute supéyet vīróm Deivós osti deuks(t)-q^we

- sup-éy-et = he caused to sleep -- Imperfect (Causative form has no distinct aorist.)
- osti / kostim = bone (N) or rib (F) -- acc-sg
- deuk-s(t) = he pulled -- S-aorist modeled upon Latin *duxit*

and closed the wound in the chest with hide

(s)tegs(t)-q^we v.l.nom bhreusöi (s)kutō-bhi

- (s)teg-s(t) = covered, hid -- strong-grade S-aorist > Latin *textit*, Greek *εστεξε*
- v.l.nom = wound, vulnus -- acc-sg. Latin remodels this as an abstract neuter. (The skeleton root gets vocalized as *vuln*, *ovλ*, *vran*.)
- bhreusoi / bhreusei = in the breast -- loc-sg

- (s)kutō-bhi = with hide -- instrumental construct

and formed a woman from the bone and brought her to the man

q^woret-q^we ap' ostéis g^wénam bhoret-q^we vīróei

- ap' ostéis = from bone -- substitute for abl-sg

And the man said, "She is the bone from my bone and the flesh from my flesh."

ute voq^wet vīrós -- sã tod ósti me(n)oet ostéyet tod krovi-q^we meoet krovéyet

- sos, sã, tod / yos, yã, yod = he, she, it -- nom-sg pronouns
- me(n)oet = from my -- abl-sg of possessive adjective > Old Latin *meōd* (The proper genitive form of the pronoun defies reconstruction.)
- krovis / kroivos = flesh, blood, κρεας -- nom-sg
- Semantic distinctions: **kroiv* / *krovyo* refers to raw flesh, **memso* to edible meat, **snēyu* / *senu* / *sneuro* to sinew, **ghorno* to gut-string, **s-kuto* to leather hide.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother,

tosmoet linéq^weti vīrós patér.m mātér.m-q^we

- tosmoet = therefore -- abl-sg of extended root **tosmo* > Sanskrit *tasmāt*
- linéq^w-eti = he shall leave -- 3rd-sg subjunctive from root **li(n)q* > Sanskrit *rinákti*, with accented nasal infix, but Latin future *linquet*
- patér.m mātér.m-q^we = father and mother -- acc-sg. Accent shifts in weak cases.

but cleave to his wife, so that they be yoked.

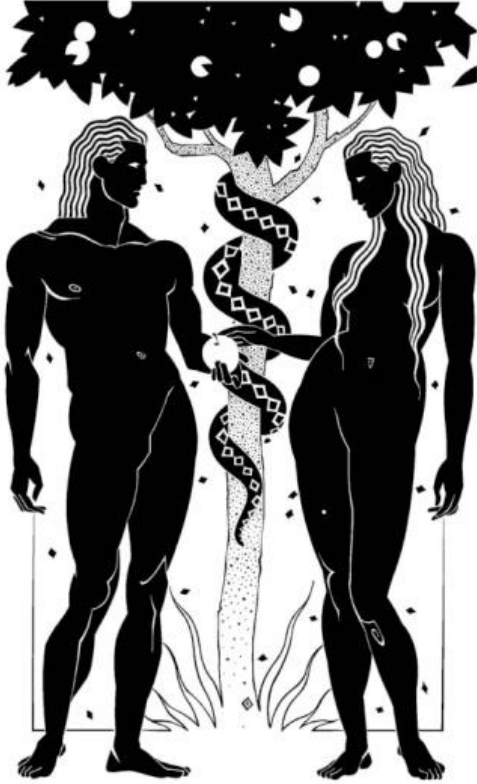
g^w.náei au adi gloiēti ute yugóm bhevōnti

- Pun: **gloiós* connotes *glue* as well as the *clay* of which men are made.
- gloi-ēti = he shall cleave -- subjunctive of root **glēi*
- yugóm = yoke, junction -- nom-sg (N)
- bhev-ōnti = they shall become -- subjunctive of root **bheu*

They shall love and they shall stick.

lubhyōntoi leipōntoi-q^we

- Missing verse, rediscovered by telepathic communication with ancient authors.
- lubh-y-ōntoi = they shall love -- from root **leubh-yē*
- leip-ōntoi = they shall stick -- from root **leip*



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EXPULSION

(Genesis III)

They were naked, but they knew it not.

But the serpent was more knowing ...

They were naked, but they knew it not.

nog^w.tō estēm alyo ne ġnoHtēm

- nog^w.tō = naked -- nom-dual -- This adjective resembles a participle.
- ġnoH-tēm = they knew -- 3rd-dual athematic aorist

But the serpent was more knowing than other beasts.

au alyo(n)ōm ġhverōm ġnoHteros

- vīs-og^whis = poison-opidian -- combining form of *vīsom (N)
- ġnoH-ter-os = more knowing -- comparative

He said to the woman, "Has God forbidden eating from the trees in the garden?"

voq^wet-q^we ġ^w.náei -- proti-dedoīçe Deivós estum apo druōm ġhordhoi

- proti = against
- de-doiç-e = he has commanded -- perfect
- es-tum / ed-tum = eating -- acc-sg of verbal noun from root *ed
- apo = from -- particle used with genitive as substitute for ablative

And the woman said to the serpent, "We may eat the fruit of the trees,

voq^wet ġ^wéna og^whéyei -- karpa druōm estum maghovēs(i)

- magh-ovēs(i) = we may -- 1st-dual present indicative

but he has forbidden one tree in the middle,
alyo proti-dedoīce oinam dreum medhyōi

- oinam = one -- acc-sg (F)

nor should we even touch it, lest indeed we become mortal."

ne tangōvēs(i) eti svō-ne m.r.tō ghe bhevōvēs(i)

- tang-ōvēs(i) = we shall touch -- 1st-dual subjunctive
- bhev-ōvēs(i) = we shall be -- 1st-dual subjunctive
- Sanskrit uses a hodgepodge of primary and secondary endings in the subjunctive, but Greek uses primary endings consistently. We shall follow the Greek model.
- svō-ne = lest, so not
- ghe -- because the serpent is asserting something surprising

But the serpent said to the woman,

voq^wet alyo og^whis g^w.nāei --

"You will not perish. God knows that having eaten from that tree,

ne g^wdhinéHetēs ghe -- Deivós ḡnoHti q^wod (ed)edvosē apo taēs druēs

- This verb should be in the middle voice, to avoid confusion with *destroy*, but the authentic 2nd-dual middle endings are unknown, so we would have to substitute the plural. The use of active voice dodges that problem.
- g^wdhiH-sy-etēs = you will perish, decline -- 2nd-dual S-future of root *g^wdhiH > Greek φθισετον (active) or φθισεσθον (middle)
- g^wdhinéH-etēs = you shall perish, decline -- 2nd-dual subjunctive with nasal infix > Greek φθινητον, Sanskrit kṣiñāthas
- (ed)edvosē = having eaten -- nom-dual of perfect active participle. Reduplication seems optional, because it is semantically superfluous. The nom-sg suffixes are vōs / vons, with "weak" form *us*, and feminine *usia*.

you will see with your eyes, and you will become gods, and you will know good and evil.

veitsyetēs oq^wōis, bheusyetēs-q^we deivō, ḡnoHsyetēs-q^we vesum deusom-q^we

- veid-sy-etēs = you will see -- S-future
- bheu-sy-etēs = you will be -- S-future
- ḡnoH-sy-etēs = you will know -- S-future
- vesum = good -- acc-sg (N)
- deusom= bad, evil, dys -- ordinarily a prefix, but here remodeled as an adjective

The woman having seen that the tree bears good fruit and is pleasing to the eyes,

g^wéna (ve)vidusia q^wod bhereti dreus su-karpa eti oq^woibhos svādus est

- bher-eti = bears -- present of root *bher
- tol-y-eti = bears -- present of root *tol-yë / t.lH.

and desiring for knowledge, she grasped an apple and devoured it,

ḡnoHtim ḡhoryonta-q^we labhet g^wroHt-q^we ablom

- ġhory-ont-a = desiring -- nom-sg (F) of present active participle of root *ġhër-yë > Doric Greek *χαίροντι*, Sanskrit *haryanti*, Latin *horiuntur*
- labh-et = she grasped -- weak-grade aorist of root *la(m)bh > Greek *ελαβε*
- g^wroH-t = devoured -- athematic aorist > Greek *εβρω*
- ablom / amlom / malom = apple -- Unaspirated *b is rare.

and she gave an apple to the man, and he bit.

doHt-q^we sa ablom vīróei bheids(t)-q^we sos

- bheid-s(t) = he bit -- strong-grade S-aorist of root *bhi(n)d > Sanskrit *abhaitṣīt*
- bhidh-et = he bit -- alternative weak-grade aorist > Latin *fidit*



and they saw, and they knew their nakedness,
ute videtēm ġnoHtēm-q^we svom nog^w.tum

and they sewed clothes from leaves.
sivetēm-q^we vestra apo dhalyobhos

- siv-etēm = they sewed
- ves-tra = clothes -- acc-pl (N)
- apo dhalyobhos = from leaves -- abl-pl

Having heard the sound of feet in the garden,

(ke)kusvosē pedōm svonom ġhordhōi

- pedōm = of feet -- gen-pl, with E-grade root in the “weak” cases
- (ke)kus-vos-ē = having heard -- perfect active participle of root *Hkous

the man and the woman hid themselves in the shade between the trees.

kudhonto vīrós g^wéna-q^we en skotóm drusú medhyōi

- kudh-onto = they hid themselves -- 3rd-pl middle aorist of root *keudh
- en = into (dynamic) -- The static sense could be conveyed by the locative case, but the dynamic preposition *into* demands the accusative.
- skotom = shade -- acc-sg (M)

But God called out to the man, "Where art thou?"

ute ġhvet Deivós vīróei -- q^wosmi essi ?

- ġhv-et = called out -- weak-grade aorist of root *ġhve-yë
- q^wosmi = where? -- cf. *q^woter = whither?

And the man said, "I have heard a sound -- it was you walking through the garden,

voq^wet-q^we vīrós -- svonom kekousa -- tu ġhordhoi t.rH. ġhonġheHs

- svonom = sound -- acc-sg
- ke-kous-a = I have heard -- 1st-sg perfect of root *Hkous > ακουκα
- tu = thou -- used for special emphasis in context
- ġhonġheH-s = you were walking -- 2nd-sg reduplicated imperfect > Sanskrit *ajahās*, Germanic *gangis* (reduplicated present)
- ġheHs = you walked -- athematic aorist > Sanskrit *ahās*
- t.rH. = through -- particle -- vocalized as *trā* in Latin

and I have been afraid, because I am naked, and so I have hidden."

bhebhoia q^wosmoet nog^w.tos esmi ute kekudha

- bhe-bhoi-Ha = I have been afraid -- 1-sg perfect of root *bhei
- q^wosmoet = because, why? -- abl-sg of extended root *q^wosmo
- esmi = I am -- 1st-sg present
- ke-kudh-Ha = I have hidden -- 1st-sg perfect > Greek *κεκυθα*

And God said, "Who hath told thee that thou art naked?"

voq^wet Deivós -- q^wis dedoiçe q^wod nog^w.tos essi

- q^wis = who? (M/F)
- q^wod = what? (N)
- q^woteros = which? (M)

Hast thou eaten from the forbidden tree?"

edesta apo proti-diçtaës druës

- ed-es-ta / ed-ed-ta = you have eaten = 2nd-sg perfect of root *ed
- diç-taës = commanded -- gen-sg (F)

And God said to the woman, "What hast thou done?"

voq^wet-q^we Deivós ġ^w.náei -- q^wod dhedheHta?

- dhe-dheH-ta = you have done -- 2nd-sg perfect
(Compare *dhi-dheH-si reduplicated present.)

So the woman said, "The serpent hath mislead me, and I have indeed eaten."

voq^wet-q^we ġ^wéna -- apo-dedouke me og^whis ute ededa ġhe

- de-douk-e = he has pulled -- 3rd-sg perfect of root *deuk > Germanic *tōh / tōg*
- ed-ed-a = I have eaten -- 1st-sg perfect

So God said to the serpent,
voq^wet-q^we Deivós og^whéyei

"As thou hast done this, so thou shalt be lower than the cattle and the beasts.

svō-q^we dhidheHta ute pecévōm ġhvērōm-q^we niteros esēsi

- ni-ter-os = nether -- comparative formed from particle **ni*

Upon thy belly thou shalt crawl, and humus shalt thou eat, forever.

(s)negēsi breusōi edēsi-q^we (d)ġhomóm en aivons aivōm

- (s)neg-ēsi = thou shalt crawl
- bhreusoi / bhreusei = on breast or belly -- loc-sg
- aivons = ever, ætates, eons -- acc-pl from root **ayu / aiv* = life, health
- en aivons aivōm = εν τοις αιωνας των αιωνων

I shall put enmity between thee and the woman, between thy sons and her sons.

dusm.n enter g^wénam tve-q^we dhidheHōmi enter tvons suHtóns svons-q^we suHtóns

- dus-m.n = enmity, badness -- acc-sg (N) verbal noun of **dus / dvis*
- tve = thee
- dhi-dheH-ōmi = I shall put -- 1st-sg present indicative or subjunctive
- enter = between (dynamic) -- cf. **medhi* (static)
- tvons ... svons = thy ... his/her -- acc-pl of possessive adjectives
- suH-tons / suH-nons = sons -- acc-pl, participles of **suH* = to be fertile

He shall step on your head, but thou shalt hurt his heel."

tvod kapot ėpi steibēti sperneuti-q^we svam persnam-au g^whenēsi

- kapot = head -- acc-sg (N) -- O-grade in NAV cases, E-grade in "weak" cases
- epi / opi / ana = upon, onto (dynamic) -- with object in accusative
- steibh-ēti = he shall step -- subjunctive > Greek *στειβη*
- sper-neu-ti = he spurns -- indicative
- sper-név-eti = he shall spurn -- subjunctive
- au = but -- enclitic conjunction used to oppose simple elements
- persnam = heel -- acc-sg
- g^when-ēsi = thou shalt injure > Sanskrit *hanasi*, Latin *de-fendas*

And God said to the woman,

voq^wet-q^we Deivós g^w.náei

"I will multiply the pain of the womb, and in pain shalt thou bring forth children.

g^wherbhosyo g^wolóm augéyōmi eti sununs g^woló-bhi tokyēsi

- g^wherbhosyo = of the womb -- gen-sg
- g^wolóm = pain -- acc-sg, derived from verbal root **g^wel-yē*
- g^woló-bhi = with pain -- instrumental construct
- tok-y-ēsi = thou shalt bring forth -- 2nd-sg subjunctive of **tek-yē* > Greek *τικτηις*

yet thou shalt love the man, and he shall rule over you."

alyo lubhyēsi vīróm ute sos tve reġēti

And God said to the man,

voq^wet-q^we vīróei

"Because thou hast listened to the woman, and hast eaten from the tree,

q^wosmoet çeçluta g^wénam ededta-q^we apo druës

- çe-çlu-ta = thou hast listened -- 2nd-sg perfect

therefore the humus shall be cursed.

tosmoet (d)ġhomóm dus-diçtom esēti

In sharp toil (instr.) thou shalt till forever;

aç(r)ū v.r.go-bhi arayēsi en aivons aivōm

- aç-u / aç-ru = sharp, acute

thorns shall grow from the soil, and thou shalt eat the harvest of the fields.

tornoes/oi (d)ġhomoet augsōnti ute edēsi aġrosyo karpa

- tornoes/oi = thorns -- nom-pl
- *aġros connotes a field into animals may be driven, not necessarily arable.

In sweat, thou shalt have a share,

svēid(r)o-bhi bhunġēsoi

- sveido / svoid-ro = sweat, sudor
- bhunġ-ēsoi / bhrug^w-ēsoi = thou shalt have a share -- 2nd-sg middle subjunctive.
- Two roots have been confused: (1) Sanskrit *bhunákte*, Latin *fungitur*, and (2) Latin *fruitur*, *fructus*, Germanic *brūkeþ*.

until thou returnest to the soil

dō-q^wom vertēsoi (d)ġhomóei

- dō-q^wom = until -- Inversion of *q^won-dō = when?
- vert-ēsoi = thou shalt turn

Thou art a human from humus, and to humus thou goest."

(d)ġh.mōn (d)ġhomoet essi ute (d)ġhomóm ghe eisi

- This elegant pun sounds much better in P.I.E. than in Hebrew.

Then the man called the woman Eve, because she is the ancestress of all.

ute Hnomnyet vīros g^wenam Hava, q^wosmoet eia toutōm mātēr

- The name Hava (חַוָּה) resembles the Hebrew root for life (חַי) but could just as easily derive from the P.I.E. root *Hav > Latin *avus*, Gothic *awo*.

And God gave them garments of hide.

ute doHt Deivós tobhōm (s)kutosyo vestra

- tobhōm = to them -- dat-dual
- (s)kutosyo = hide, leather -- gen-sg

And then he said, "The man has become like *one of us*, knowing good and evil,

voq^wet-q^we -- bhebhúve oinoei n.sōm som.los, vesum deusom-q^we ġnoHnts

- Unredacted polytheism -- God is speaking to his sons -- more in Chapter VI
- bhe-bhuv-e = he has become -- perfect > Sanskrit *babhūva*, Greek *πεφυκε*
- oinoei = to one -- dat-sg
- n.s-ōm / nos-tr-ōm = of us, of our -- cf. Greek *`ημων* < **ηsmōm*

so lest he grab fruit from the tree and become immortal,

svō-ne ghrebhnyēt karpa apo druēs ute bhevoit-q^we ne-m.r.tós

- ghrebh-nu-yē-t = that he might grab -- optative expresses potentiality
- Synonyms: **ghrebh = la(m)bh = ghe(n)d = em*
- Another pun: Each of these words connotes both *grasp* and *understand*.

but rather live forever,

g^weivoit-au en aivons



let us drive him from the garden into the fields."

aġoimē(n) tom ghordhoet en aġróns

And God placed a guardian in the east,

stolet-q^we speçtōr.m austrōi

- aĝ-oi-më(n) = let us drive -- 1st-pl optative > Latin *agāmus*
- *aĝ originally referred to driving goats, hence *aĝyos > αιζ
- speç-tōr = guardian -- agent of *speç-yë
- aus-tr-oi / aus-tr-ei = east -- loc-sg, derived from verb root *aus = burn

carrying a torch, and barring the path to the tree.

bhloĝom bherons -- anti-staHns-q^we druėi pont.m

- anti = in front, ante
- bhloĝom = torch, φλοξ -- also related to English *black* (charred)
- pont.m = path -- This word traveled far. The Germanic branch received it in a form that clearly bypassed Grimm's Law. The Sanskrit form is *panthan*.



MURDER

(Genesis IV)

The tale of Cain and Abel scrambles the historical progression from hunter-gatherers, to nomadic herdsmen, to sedentary farmers. After killing his brother, Cain reverts to hunting, and his alleged prior occupation as tiller is forgotten in Chapter VI, where Noah is described as the first tiller.

Conflicts between farmers and herdsmen occur even today, so I have given Cain a motive: He wanted to put idle Abel to work in the fields.

Adam and Eve lay together and conceived a son.

Atta Hava-q^we son-çoi-onto ute suHnéum ĝneHtëm

- Atta = Adam, Daddy
- Hava = Eve, Ancestress -- possible related to Hebrew הוה
- son-çoi-onto = they lay together -- 3rd-pl middle of weak-grade aorist. (This is a euphemism. The plain term for sexual intercourse is *yëbh / yobh-yö.)
- suH-néum / suH-tóm / suH-nóm = son -- acc-sg, from root *suH = to give birth

- ġneH-tēm / ġon-etēm = conceived, begot -- thematic or athematic aorist

And Eve said -- I have acquired a son from God.

voq^wet-q^we Hava -- q^weq^wriHa suHnéum deivóet

- The original Hebrew text uses the verb QNH (קנה) connoting *purchase*, but the Septuagint and Vulgate translate it as *εκτησαμην* < *κταομαι* and *possedi*. The name QYN (קין) seems to be connected, but the medial Y seems out of place.
- q^we-q^wriH-Ha = I have bought -- 1st-sg perfect of root **qri(n)H* > English *hired*

And Eve named the son Cain after the bitter price in the garden

ute Hnomnyet Hava suHneum Q^woinom ap' ačréus q^woinoet ghordhoi

- q^woinom = price, ποινη, цѣна -- acc-sg (M)

And in the second summer, she bore his brother.

ute anteröi samröi-q^we bhrātr.m toket

- bhrā'tr.m = brother -- acc-sg
- tok-et = she bore -- weak-grade aorist of root **tek* > Greek *ετεκε* (The literal meaning of this verb is *to flow from a source*.)

And Eve named the brother Abel after the sweet fruit in the garden.

ute Hnomnyet Hava bhrātr.m Ablom apo svadéus karpoeet ghordhöi

- The name Abel (אבל) has no known Hebrew root.
- ablom / amlom / mālom = apple -- acc-sg
- Apples are native to the region around the Black Sea.

Abel became a keeper of sheep, but Cain a tiller.

Ablos ovéyōm paHstōr bhuvet Q^woinos au aratōr

- ovéyōm = of sheep -- gen-pl
- paHs-tōr = shepherd -- nom-sg, from **paHs*, variant of **paH* = feed

Years having passed,

yēroes/oi (te)tokvóses

- yēroes / yōroes = years -- nom-pl
- (te)tok-vós-es = having passed, flowed -- nom-pl of perfect active participle. (This is a nominative absolute construction. Honi soit qui mal y pense.)

Cain brought to the Lord the harvest of the field,

bhoret Q^woinos Potéyei aratósyo karpons

- arH-tósyo = of the [arable] field -- gen-sg

but Abel brought a firstling of his flock.

Ablos au pečénōm g^werbhom

- g^w.r.bhom / g^w.l.bhom = womb, newborn, calf -- acc-sg > Sanskrit *garbham*, Slavic *žrebe*, Greek *βρεφον* / *δελφον*, Germanic *kalb*

And God smiled upon Abel and his gifts, but turned from Cain.

smeis(t) Deivós ěpi Ablom donóns-q^we vortet-au apo Q^woinoet

- smei-s(t) .. ěpi = smiled upon

To Cain he said -- Why are you angry?

Q^woinóei voq^wet -- q^wosmoet anĝhus essi?

- q^wosmoet = why, whence? -- abl-sg of extended root *q^wosmo
- anĝhus = angry, anxious, narrow
- g^w.r.H-us = heavy, (fig.) sad

If you act well, then you will win.

q^wo-svō su-aĝsesoi, to-svō venēsoi

- Fanciful reinvention of conditional conjunctions. Feasible conditionals may be expressed with the future indicative or the subjunctive, but contra-factual conditionals are better expressed by the optative in both clauses.
- su = well, eu -- prefix
- aĝ-sy-esoi = you will act, conduct thyself -- 2nd-sg middle S-future > Sanskrit *aj-sya-ati > *akṣyāti* <, Greek *ag-s-ei(t) > *αῖει*
- ven-ēsoi = you will win -- 2nd-sg middle subjunctive > Latin *venēris*
- s(t).rH.g(h)-sy-esor = you will be cared for -- 2nd-sg passive S-future > Germanic *sorg*, Sanskrit *sūrks*, Greek *στεργ*, Russian *срoж*

If you act badly, then you will have bad intent, and evil will rule you, so rule yourself.

q^wo-svō dus-aĝsyesoī, to-svō dus-venskēsi, eti mēlos tve reĝsyeti, ute reĝgoiso sve

- dus = bad, dys -- prefix
- vol-y-ēsi = you will want -- 2nd-sg subjunctive
- vensk-ēsi = you will wish -- 2nd-sg subjunctive -- contrast with *venēsoi*
- H-g^wh.l.H-yē-si = you will desire > Greek *εθελησεις*, Slavic *желаешь*
- melos / molos = evil, misfortune, malus
- reĝ-sy-eti = it will rule -- 3rd-sg S-future
- reĝ-oi-so = rule thyself -- 2nd-sg optative used as middle-voice imperative
- sve = self -- technically redundant with middle voice, but added for emphasis

Then Cain said to his brother -- Come -- Let the two of us go to the field.

ute Q^woinos bhrātrei voq^wet -- g^weme -- iyēvē(n) aratóm

- g^wem-e / g^wen-y-e = come -- 2nd-sg imperative
- i-yē-vē(n) = let us go -- athematic optative (with mood sign *yē* vice *oi*)
- The verb *ei can take a destination as direct object.

The two having entered the field, the senior slew the junior.

(y)eyvosē aratóm, g^whonet senyōs yunyos.m

- (y)ei-vos-ē = having gone to -- nom-dual, nominative absolute
- g^whon-et = he slew -- weak-grade aorist > Latin *de-fendit*

- sen-yōs = senior -- nom-sg comparative
- yun-yos-m = junior -- acc-sg comparative
- Comparative suffixes include *yos, tero.

And God said to Cain -- Where is thy brother?

voq^wet Deivós -- q^wosmi bhrāter?

But Cain said -- I don't remember. Is it I who am my brother's keeper?

voq^wet-au Q^woinos -- ne memena -- esmi eġo orbhosyo paHstōr?

- orbhosyo = of the orphan -- gen-sg. (Cain is being sarcastic. Orphans were always put to hard work to earn their keep.)
- me-men-Ha = I have remembered -- 1st-sg perfect of root *men
- eġo = I -- Subject pronoun is included for special emphasis.

And God said -- The blood of thy brother calls from the earth that has drunk it.

voq^wet-q^we Deivós -- bhrātrēs esar ġhvēyeti pibusēs aratōet

- esar < esH-R/N = blood -- nom-sg (N), declines like *vod-R/N
- ġhvēyeti / ġheveti = call out > Sanskrit *hwayati / huvati*, Russian зовѣт
- pib-us-ēs = having drunk -- gen-sg same as abl-sg, to agree with antecedent -- perfect active participle of root *poH, commonly reduplicated as *pib / bib

Whenever thou shalt till the field, it shall not feed thee.

q^won-dō aratóm kersēsi, ton-dō tve ne paHyēti

- q^won-dō ... ton-dō = when ... then
- kers-ē-si = thou shalt till -- root *kers > English *harrow, horse*.
- paH-yē-ti = it shall feed -- athematic subjunctive resembles optative
- Irony: *paHyēti echoes *paHstor.

So thou shalt flee and wander around the earth.

ute bheugēsi ambhi-ġhenġheHyēsi-q^we dheġhom(m)

- bheug-ē-si = thou shalt flee > Latin *fugas*, Greek *φευγης* (dialectical root)
- ġhe(n)-ġheH-yē-si = thou shalt walk > Sanskrit *jahāyāsi*, Gothic *gangais*, cf. Baltic root *ženg*



THE FLOOD
(Genesis VI to IX)

The tale of Noah apparently alludes to the catastrophic Black Sea Flood of 5600 BCE. The legendary history was not scientifically confirmed until the 1980s, when geologists got permission from the Soviet regime to take sediment samples. The evidence remains controversial, but I take Ryan & Pitman's theory as fact.

After the end of last ice age, around 5800 BCE, the sea level rose until the Mediterranean spilled over the thin strip of land separating it from the Pontine -- until then a landlocked freshwater lake -- cutting a narrow channel and filling it with saltwater. By the best estimates of geologists, the water level would have risen 80 meters in two years, and the shoreline would have receded very slowly, allowing the inhabitants to walk to safety with their animals, although boats might have been lifesavers for those who attempted to wait out the flood on high ground and soon found themselves surrounded by rising water.

The preamble tells of a rivalry between "sons of the gods" and "sons of the ground". Lest you have any doubt that *gods* means *sky-gods*, read the tale of Babel closely. The gods *descend* to punish the uppity builders of a tower, most likely a fortified burg on high ground. I read this as an allusion to ethnic warfare between the Proto-Aryans and their neighbors around the Black Sea, so I have reimagined the Nephelim as Proto-Aryans who fancied themselves *nepotes* of the sky-god.

The Semitic authors of Genesis saw themselves as the survivors, and took literary revenge by having both sides drown, but they named the legendary boatman *Noah* -- which makes no sense as a Hebrew word, but perfect sense as the P.I.E. word *Nahus*.



Men had multiplied on the ground,
vīroes/oi (d)ĝhēmi avaugér

and had begotten daughters,
ĝeĝonér-q^we dhughátr.ns

and the sons of God had seen
ute deivósyo suHnéves vevidér

that the daughters of men were fair,
q^wod vīro(n)om dhughátres kalyaes

and had desired them and chosen wives
ute lelasér ĝeĝusér-q^we g^wénans

and begotten Nepotes.
ĝeĝonér-q^we nepöt.ns

They were the mighty ones.
toi Hneres bhuvont

- av-aug-ér = they had multiplied -- 3rd-pl perfect, in anterior (pluperfect) sense
- dhughátr.ns / dhúktr.ns = daughters -- acc-pl
- ĝe-ĝon-ér = they had begotten
- ve-vid-ér = they had seen
- le-las-ér = they had [sexually] desired
(Root **las-yë* yields Sanskrit *lašati*, Greek *λilαιεται, λαστη.*)
- ĝe-ĝus-ér = they had tasted, chosen
- nepot.ns / nepet.ns = grandsons, nephews -- acc-pl
(Sanskrit treats the acc-pl as a “weak” case, hence possibly E-grade.)
- toi / yoi = they -- Demonstrative and relative usage varies by branch.
- Hneres = ανηρ, nara -- connotes strength (viz. Gaelic *neri*)

Then said the Lord, "Man is of flesh and blood.

nūn-q^we voq^wet Deivós -- vīrós krovyos

- voq^w-et = he said -- weak-grade aorist

He is mortal, but he shall live for a hundred years."

m.r.tós esti alyo g^weivēti ç.ntom yērons

- m.r.-tós -- The distinction between *dead* and *mortal* is routinely confused.

And God saw that earth-men and sky-men were enemies,

ut' vevoide Deivós q^wod (d)ĝhomikoes/oi deivikoes/oi-q^we dusmónes bhuvont

- (d)ĝhom-ik-oes = earth-men -- Alternatively: *ĝd^hom.loi > χθαμαλοι
- deiv-ik-oes = sky-men, god-men
- dus-món-es = enemies

So he was angry, and he said,

ut' anĝhstor voq^wet-q^we

- anĝh-stoi = was angry, anxious -- 3rd-sg middle S-aorist
- (Schleicher's fable uses *agh-nu-toi in the present tense.)

I shall destroy the earth-men and beasts, crawling things and birds.

noç(e)yōmi vīróns (d)ĝhomikons ĝhvēr.ns-q^we (s)negons Hvéins-q^we

- noç(e)y-ōmi = I shall destroy

But God loved Noah.

alyo Nahu-potim Deivós lubhyet

- Root *naHu < **neh²u -- possible source of Hebrew name נֹחַ (נח)
> Greek ναῦς, νηΐ-; Sanskrit nāus, nāv-
- Nahu-potis = Noah, ship-master
- lubh-y-et = he loved -- Imperfect

The Earth stank into God's nose,

(s)mordet dheĝhōm Deivóei en nasom

- (s)mord-et = stank -- weak-grade aorist of root *(s)merd > Latin merda
- Alternatively *pū, but this root can also connote purify.
> Latin putēre and putāre, Sanskrit pūyati and puñāti
- en nāsom = into the nose -- acc-sg

and he saw that blood had flowed on the Earth.

vevoide-q^we q^wod krovis susréve (d)ĝhemi

- su-srév-e = it had flowed -- perfect of root *sreu > Latin rivus
- krovis / esar = blood

Then God said to Noah,

ut' voq^wet Deivós Nahu-potéyei

I am thinking of putting an end to all living things,

tong(e)yō antum g^weivons toutons

- tong(e)y-ō = I am thinking -- 1st-sg present indicative
- antum = end -- acc-sg of supine (Root is homophonous with *an = breathe)

for the earth is full of violence.

svō dheġhōm g^whentéus p.IH.na

- g^when-téu-s = of violence killing, injury -- gen-sg of supine > Latin *de-fensū*
- p.IH.na = full -- nom-sg (F) -- vocalized as Latin *plēna*, Sanskrit *pūrṇī*



Painting by Simon de Myle (circa 1570)

So make a ship from (with) wood,

q^were nūn nāhéum dórū-bhi

- **nāhéum** / nāv.m = ship, navis -- acc-sg, from verbal root **(s)naH* = swim
- **dórū-bhi** = with wood -- instrumental construct

and smear it with glue.

limpe-q^we gleio-bhi

- **limpe** = smear -- imperative
- Synonyms: **ong^w*, **selbh* / *selp*

The beam should be 300 cubits long, and 30 cubits high.

bhalanġs tri-ç.ntom olénans d.IH.ġhos syēt, tri-dec.m-q^we olénans ordhos

- **bhalanġs** / bhalaġnos = beam -- nom-sg
- **d.IH.ġhos** = long -- vocalized as Sanskrit *dīrghas*, but Greek *δολιχος*
- **dec.m** = ten
- **olénans** = cubits -- acc-pl (F)
- **ordhos** = high, arduus, ορθος -- nom-sg

Cover it with a thatch, and put in a door.

(s)keve (s)tegō-bhi, dheHe-q^we dhvor.m

- (s)kev-e = cover -- imperative
- (s)tegō-bhi = with a thatch -- instrumental construct
- dhvor.m = door -- acc-sg > Latin *fōrum* (Theory predicts O-grade in the NAV cases.)

I shall flood the land to kill all living things,

upo-plevōmi t.r.sam ute ktenyōmi g^weivons toutons

- Why is God speaking in the Subjunctive instead of the Future? The Subjunctive expresses what *shall* be, by way of injunction, whereas the Future expresses what *will* be, by way of prediction. But God is in a unique position. His will shall be.
- upo-plev-ōmi = I shall flood -- 1st-sg subjunctive of root *plev-éyë (Compound modeled upon German *über-flutet*, Sanskrit *upa-plavati*.)
- en-unéd-emi = I shall inundate -- 1st-sg subjunctive of *u(n)d / ved, with the Sanskrit-style nasal infix: *unédmi*
- kten-y-ōmi = I shall kill > Greek *κτείνωμι*
- toutons = all (especially people) -- acc-pl

But you will swim on top of the water,

tu au udéni uperi (s)naHyēsi

- udéni = in/on the water -- loc-sg, weak grade of root *vod-R/N
- (s)naH-yē-si = thou shalt swim -- 2nd-sg subjunctive of root *(s)naH

together with wife, and sons, and daughters-in-law.

g^w.nā som suHnubhís-q^we snusabhís-q^we

- som / kom = together with
- g^w.nā = with wife -- inst-sg
- suHnubhís = with sons -- inst-pl (accent on ending)
- snusabhís = with daughters-in-law (accent on ending)

Of every living thing, bring a pair into the ship, so that they should not die:

bhere touto(n)ōm g^weivo(n)ōm yugóm en nāheum, svō-ne m.r.toes/oi syēnt

- yugom = yoke, pair, couple -- acc-sg (N)
- The synthetic form **mor-y-oi-ëntoi* is unspeakably cumbersome.



Horses, ducks, geese, and even hens had not been domesticated by 5800 BCE. Herewith the likely manifest of **peçeves* worth saving from the rising waters ...

- aĝyos / capros / ghaidos = goat
- ovis / ag^wnos = sheep, lamb
- g^wous / stauros = cow, steer
- porços / sūs = pork, sow
- çvōn = hound, canis

of walking and running, flying and crawling things,

ĝhenĝhontōm dromontōm-q^we, petontōm serpontōm-q^we

- ...ont-ō'm -- gen-pl of present active participle
- dromons = running
- petons = flying

of male and female animals, wild and tame.

orĝhilōm dhēlevōm-q^we, ĝhverōm damo(n)ōm-q^we

- The gen-pl ending does not always draw the accent. O-stems bear static accent.
- dhēmena = female (sucklable)
- dhēlévia = female (with nipples)
- orĝhilos = male (with ορχιες)
- peselos = male (with penis)
- v.rsen = male (Greek αρσην)
- damos = tame animal

Bring your food: grains and beans and fruits and roots.

bhere yusterom paHtum -- ĝ.rH.na bhabha-q^we karpa vrāda-q^we

- yus-ter-om / vos-ter-om = your -- acc-sg, comparative used as possessive adj.
- yusmōm = your -- gen-pl > Greek `υμων
- bhabha = beans -- nom-pl
- vrāda = roots, worts, rhiza

And Noah did what God had directed.

dheHt Nahu-potis q^wod dedoiçe Deivós

Then God commanded Noah,

ute diçset Deivós Nahu-potéyei

- deiç-set = he said -- strong-grade S-aorist

"Go into the ship, with your household,

ité nāheum vēiçō som

- veiços / voiços = household
- domos / demos = house, people

I have seen that thou art righteous.

vevoida q^wod rektós essi

- rek-tós / regús = righteous

Bring with thee seven pairs of all clean animals,

bhere tve-som çventōm sept.m yugá

- çventós = pure -- from root *çundh (cultic)
- putós = pure -- from root *pū (cultic)
- niq^wtós = washed -- from root *ni(n)g^w
- klustós = washed -- from root *klud

and one pair of unclean animals,

ne-çvento(n)ōm-q^we oinom yugóm

and seven pairs of the birds,

Hveyōm-q^we sept.m yugá

male and female,

v.rsen dhēlu-q^we

- Even birds must have had nipples back then.
- The Septuagint says *αρσεν και θηλυ*, without case endings.

that their kinds should live on the cleansed earth.

ute g^weivoiënt ênesa niq^wtai (d)êhemi

- niq^wtai = washed -- loc-sg (F) to agree Earth (F)
- ênes-a = kinds, genera -- nom-pl of abstract neuter *ênen-ës
- g^weiv-oi-ënt = that they should live -- optative > Latin *vivant*

The clouds will bring rain to the earth for many days and nights,

ombhroes/oi (d)êhméi v.r.sam bherōnti monêhons dinons nokt.ns-q^we

- monêhons = many -- acc-pl
- poluns = poly -- acc-pl -- from root *p.lH. = to fill
- v.r.sam = rain -- acc-sg (F) > Latin *rōrem*, Greek *φερσην*, Sanskrit *varšam*

and all living things shall die.

ute moryōntoi g^weivoes/oi toutoes/oi

- mor-y-ōntoi = they shall die -- subjunctive middle

And Noah did what the Lord had commanded.

ute dheHt Nahu-potis q^wod dedoiçe Deivós

The clouds came, and the rain came down, and the sea rose,

ombhroes/oi g^wēnyont v.r.sa-q^we ni-g^womet mori-q^we orset

- or-set = it rose -- active in Greek and Sanskrit, passive in Latin

and the earth became invisible,

dheġhōm-q^we ne-vidmena bhuvet

- vid-men-a = visible -- present passive participle of root **veid*
- bhuv-et = it became, fuit -- weak-grade aorist

but the ship swam.

nāheus-au snaHs(t)

- snaH-s(t) = it swam > Greek *ενευσε*, Sanskrit *asnāsīt*
- pleu-s(t) = it floated > Greek *επλευσε* (active voice)
- pleu-sto = it floated > Sanskrit *aploṣṭa* (middle voice)

The sea conquered the whole earth

mori solvom dheġhom(m) soġhet

- solvom = whole, entire -- acc-sg > Latin *sōlum*, Sanskrit *sarvam*
- soġh-et = took possession > Greek *εσχε* (active voice)
- sek-seto = conquered -- Sanskrit *asakṣata* (middle voice)

and covered the mountains twenty cubits deep.

(s)toget g^worans viçēnti olénans bhudhnō

- (s)tog-et / (s)teg-set = hid, covered > English *thatch*
- (s)kov-et = hid, covered > English *sky*
- g^worans = mountains -- acc-pl (F)
- viçēnti = twenty

And all living things on the dry land perished,

moryontoi g^weivontes toutoes/oi tersai

and beasts, birds, and serpents were no more.

ne bhuvont-q^we ġhvēres avéyes-q^we serpontes-q^we

But God remembered Noah and the cattle,

alyo memenet Deivós Nahu-potim peçéum-q^we

- me-men-et = he remembered -- reduplicated aorist

so a wind came, and the clouds left,

ut' ventós g^womet ombhroi-au liq^wont

- ventós / veH-tós / véH-tor = wind
- liq^w-ont = they left -- weak grade aorist > Greek *ελιπε*, Sanskrit *aricat*, but Latin *liquit* shows strong grade

and after a hundred days, the sea subsided,

ç.ntom dinons poster ni-sdetoi mori

- ni-sd-etoï = sat down -- weak-grade aorist (middle voice)

and the ship sat upon a high place.

ute sodetoi nāheus ëp' ordhóm

- ëpi = upon > Latin *ob*

And in the tenth month, the mountains appeared.

ute deçmöi meHnesi bhanont g^woraes

- bhan-ont = they appeared -- from root **bhan* > Greek *εφηνε*
- bhaH-sont = they appeared -- from root **bhaH* > Sanskrit *abhāsīt*

Now Noah let loose a bird,

nūn luset Hveim Nahu-potis

- luet / lūset = he let loose -- alternative aorists from root **lū* > Greek *ελυσε*

but the bird nested upon a dry place and did not return,

alyo ni-sdetoi Hveis ëpi seus(k)om ne vortetoi-q^we

- seusom / seuskom / sesq^wom = dry -- acc-sg
- vort-etoï = he returned

so he let loose a second bird,

ut' anterom Hvëim luset

but this one returned carrying a leaf,

sos au vortetoi bholyom bherons

- sos / yos = he

so he knew that the sea had left.

ut' vevoide q^wod liq^wet mori

So Noah and his wife and sons and wives and cattle left the ship,

ute liq^wont nāheum Nahu-potis g^wéna-q^we suHnéves-q^we snusáes-q^we peçéves-q^we

and God commanded, "Go forth and multiply and fill the earth."

diçset-q^we Deivós -- ité augsete-q^we p.IH.néHte-q^we dheĝhom(m)

- p.l.néH-te -- with nasal infix > Sanskrit *pr̥nāta*
- p.IH.-ete = fill -- 2-pl imperative > Latin *com-plēte*

Then Noah built an altar, and made burnt sacrifices,

ute Nahu-potis yago-stēlom dhikset dhūméyet-q^we

- yago = worship, hagio -- combining form
- stelom / stolom = stela, stall, stool
- dhūm-éy-et = he smoked -- causative-denominative verb
- Terms for construction: **dhi(n)gh* applies to mortar, and **teks* to carpentry or textiles, but **str_ng(h)* seems less specific and spawns diverse variants in many branches: *strike*, *strong*, *stringo/strictus*, *σπαραγω*, *stru(v)o/structus*.

and God having smelled the pleasant smoke,

Deivós-q^we svādum dhūmóm (od)odvōs

- (od)od-vōs = having smelled -- nom-sg of past active participle of root **od*

he said in his breast, "I shall not flood the dry land again, and kill the living things

voq^wet-q^we bhreusōi -- n' anterom upo-plevōmi tersam ktenyōmi-q^we g^weivons

Men are evil, but the earth will always remain,

vīróes/oi duséves s.ńti, alyo dheĝhōm manēti en aivons

- s.ńti = they are -- 3rd-pl of athematic root **es*, with weak grade in plural
- man-ēt = it shall remain

when you sow and harvest, summer and winter."

q^won-dō (se)seHēsi karpēsi-q^we samróm ĝheimróm-q^we

- (se)seH-ēs = thou sowest -- 2nd-sg subjunctive of root **seseH* > Latin *seres*
- ĝheim-rom = winter -- acc-sg, with optional suffix to match **sam-rom*

So Noah became the first tiller of the fields.

ute Nahu-potis p.r.mos aratōr bhuvet

Now God said, "Let us make a pact:

nūn-q^we voq^wet Deivós -- paçoimedha

- The following verbs are all 1st-pl middle optatives:
- paç-oi-medha = let us make a pact > Latin *pangāmus*, Greek *πηγνοιμεθα*, but Sanskrit *paç* and Gothic *fah* attest unvoiced **ç*.
- bheidh-oi-medha = let us trust > Latin *fīdāmus*, Greek *πειθοιμεθα*

Do not eat bloody flesh,

n' edete krovyom memsom

- krovyom = raw, cruor, κρεφας
- memsom = meat, mensa

Lest the blood shed by you be remembered as a sin unto you.

svō-ne yusbhis ġhu(s)tóm esar aghesē yusbhos smeroitor

- aghesē / agesē = sin, ache, awe -- inst-sg of abstract neuters. (These two roots have been thoroughly confused. English *ache* < *acan* matches Greek *αχος* and Sanskrit *āga* phonetically, whereas *awe* < *agis* matches *αχος* and *aghas*.)
- ġhu-tom / ġhus-tom = poured -- acc-sg (N) of past passive participle. (The root could be either **ġheu* or **ġhu(n)d*. The former yields Greek *χευ* and Sanskrit *hu*; the latter Latin *fund* and Germanic *giut*.)
- smeroitor / me-mor-oi-tor = it might be remembered -- 3rd-sg passive optative > Latin *memorātur*, Sanskrit *smareta* (middle voice)

And I too shall not flood the land again

eġo eti n' anterō upo-plevōmi tersam

When you shall see the bow after the rain,



q^won-dō poster v.r.sam bhugóm veidēte

- bhugóm = bow -- acc-sg

Then it shall be a token of the covenant.”

ton-dō paçtéus deiçm.n esēti

- deiç-m.n = token -- nom-sg (N) of verbal noun

	<p style="text-align: center;">TOWER OF BABEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Genesis XI)</p>
	<p>Mohenjo Daro (above) dates from 2600 BCE.</p> <p>The authors of Genesis may have imagined the tower as a Ziggurat, but the Ziggurat of Ur (at left) was not constructed until 2100 BCE -- long after the linguistic diaspora.</p>

The men of the earth knew one language but few words.

(dh)ĝhomikoes/oi oinam denĝhúm pava-au vërdha ĝnoHnt

- pava = few -- acc-pl (N)
- verdha / vordha = words, verba -- acc-pl (N)
- ĝnoH-ënt = they knew -- athematic aorist > Greek *εγνωεν*

They migrated from the east, and they settled in the plain.

t.rH.sont austroet viĝsënt-q^we p.l.tum

- t.rH.-sënt = they transited > Sanskrit *atāriṣīt*
- p.l.tum / p.l.H-tum = plain, flat -- acc-sg > Greek *πλατυς*, Sanskrit *pṛtus*
- veič-sënt = they settled -- strong-grade S-aorist of root **veič* > Sanskrit *avekṣīt*

And formed clay and baked it and said,

gloiom dheiksënt peq^wsënt-q^we voq^wont-q^we

- dheik-sënt = they formed -- S-aorist of root **dhi(n)gh* > *adhaikṣīt*, *finxit*
- peq^w-sënt = they baked -- S-aorist of root **pëq* > *apakṣīt*, *coxit* (Note that Latin converts **penq^we* > *quinque*, **peq^w* > *coqu* in P...Q contexts.)



"Come, let us build ourselves a city,
g^wemete dhidheHyēmē(n) vestum

and a tower with its head in the heavens,
ordhom bhorġhóm-q^we kapetē nebhessu

that we may become famous,
ute clutoes/oi bhevoimē

lest we be scattered over the earth.
svō-ne st.rH.toes/oi syēmē(n) t.rH. dheġhom(m)

The Priest-King of Mohenjo Daro

- dhi-dheH-yē-mē(n) = let us make, let us do -- 1st-pl optative > Greek *τιθεῖμεν*
- vestum = city, αστυ -- acc-sg, supine of *ves = to remain, dwell > English *was*
- bhorġhóm = tower, burg, fortis -- acc-sg (M)
- kapetē = head, caput -- inst-sg, E-grade in "weak" cases > Latin *capite*
- st.rH.-toes / st.rH.-toi = scattered -- past passive participle of root *st.rH. (Skeleton root gets vocalized as Old Latin *strātoi*, but Sanskrit *stīrtās*.)
- The compound passive (participle + *es) ultimately adopted in Latin is less cumbersome than the synthetic form: *st.rH.-nu-yē-medha

Then the gods went down to see the man-made city and the tower

nūn-q^we niter eisēt Deivói derġtévei vīrōis q^w.r.tóm vestum bhorġhóm-q^we

- ni-ter = down, nether
- ei-sēt = they went -- strong-grade S-aorist > Greek *ησαν*, Sanskrit *aišus*
- derġ-tévei = to see -- dat-sg of supine from root *derġ

And they said, "Behold, they are one people,

voq^wont-q^we -- derġete, oina touta s.ńti

- touta = people, ethnos > Latin *tōtus*, Old English *þēod*, ...

and they speak one language,

oinam denġhúm veq^wonti

- *Tongue* is feminine when used in the specific sense of *language*.
- veq^w-onti = they speak -- 3rd-pl present > Doric *φεποντι*, Latin *vocant*

they have become like us, and this is only the first of their deeds;

n.sbhos som.loes/oi bhebhuvér eti svo(n)ōm dheHmenōm p.r.ma esti

- dheHmenōm = of deeds -- gen-pl > Greek *θεματων*
- bhe-bhuv-ér = they have become -- 3rd-pl perfect > Latin *fuērunt*

whatever they want to do, they attain.

q^wod dheHtum volyonti, tod dheHtum maghonti

- dheH-tum = the doing -- acc-sg of supine
- vol-y-onti = they want -- 3rd-pl present of root **vəl-yō*
- magh-onti = they can, they may -- 3rd present of root **magh* > Greek *μηχ...*
- nonç-ontoi = they attain, “carry off” -- 3rd-pl middle present of root **no(n)ç*

Come, let us climb down and fell the tower,

g^wemoimë(n) -- ni-skandoimë(n) çadyoimë(n)-q^we bhorğhóm

- skand-oi-më(n) = let us climb > Latin *scandamus*, Sanskrit *skandema*
- çad-y-oi-më(n) = let us fell > Latin *caedamus*, Sanskrit *śadayama*

and mix-up language to the humans,

miskoimë(n)-q^we denghúm (d)ğhomikoibhos

- misk-oi-më(n) = let us mix

that one may not grasp the speech of others."

ute ne ghrebhnuyēt oinos alyo(n)ōm voq^wóm

So the gods scattered the humans through the earth, to east and west,

ute st.rH.sënt deivoes/oi (d)ğhomikons t.rH. dheğhom(m) -- austroei vesq^weroei-q^we

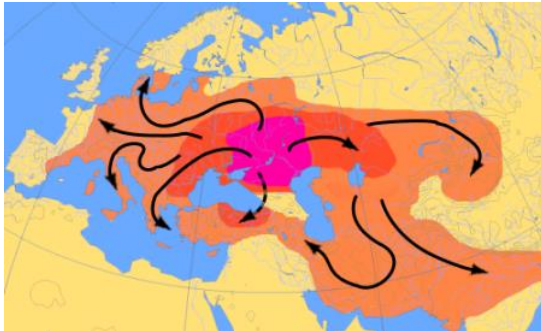
- st.rH.-sënt = they scattered > Greek *εσπορσε*
- st.rH.-et -- alternative aorist > Sanskrit *astarat*

and left the city.

ut' vestum liq^wont

Its name shall be Babel.

Hnom.n Bhalbhal esēti



Map of Indo-European migrations created by D Bachmann
(Wikimedia Commons)

ADAM'S PSALM

Psalm 104 (in traditional Hebrew and modern Protestant numbering) or 103 (in the Septuagint, Vulgate, and King James Version) is a uniquely beautiful composition that bears testimony to the Creator through nature and echoes the early chapters of Genesis. This psalm is unusual in employing no abstract vocabulary, and this feature makes it uniquely apt for demonstrating the poetic potential of the proto-language.

The “translation” recovers the terse character of the original Hebrew text. The style was spoiled in the Septuagint by the wordiness of Greek, which uses articles and particles to tiresome excess.

The psalm is first presented as a whole, in two dialects side-by-side -- one biased to Greek & Sanskrit as usual, the other some sort of Proto-Latin. Alternative choices of words are shown in parenthesis. The annotation shows roots in bare stem form, with minimal grammatical commentary.



<p>bhlaĝhoit an.los tom Sont.m Dĝhems-pótim ō Dĝhems-póti Dyeu-páter meĝistos essi tu lukē-bhi çlevesē-q^we vestós tu dyeum tetonta svō skevom tu bh.l.ĝnons vod.r (s)tetogta tu nebhesa yunéksi svō rotom tu HveHtobhis ambhi-perHsi svō petrobhis tva v.rH.dha HveHtōr bherti (...) tu paHur bh.l.ĝont dhidhēsi bhlaĝhmon.m</p>	<p>bhlaghāt anima eiom Sontem Ĝhom-potim ō Ĝhom-poti Dyu-pater megistos ess tu luke clutate-q^we vestos tu dyum tetenesta svei skevōd tu trabens aq^wam tetegesta tu ombhrons yunges svei rotōd tu ventois ambhi-trās svei petrois tva verdha ventos bhert tu ognim bhlegontem dhakyes bhlaghmenem</p>
<p>tu dheĝhom(m) bhudhnóm adi dhidhēta ute sa ne tremoito (tresoito) (s)tetogta tam mori-bhi svō vestrō vedōr k.l.noisu uper staHt açuēs tvoet v.rH.dhoet apo bhog^weto tontroet apo bhog^weto H.r.s.nt g^woreyes ni-sdontoiqe p.l.téves adi diçtóm stolóm eti ne-t.rH.menom morgom dhidheHta ute n-anterom upo-plevēti mori tersam</p>	<p>tu ĝhomom bhundhom adi dhedhakesta ut eia ne tremāt tetegesta eiam marīd svē vestrōd aq^wa kolnoisu super stāt acūd tvōd verdhōd apo bhūget tonetrōd apo bhūget orsont ardhoi sup-sedontor-qe plānoi adi dictom stlokóm eti ne-trāmenom margenem dhedhakesta ute n-anterōd sub-mezgēt mari tersam</p>
<p>bhreuna loukoisu ghevonti çloinoisu srevonti (rinéHnti) p.l.téves ĝhverbhós poHm.n didoH.ńti eçvoes terstum satyontoi Hvéyes veičonti ambhi garyonti osdoisu medhyōi unétsi k.l.nons ap' v.r.saēs tersa tvois bhuktóis (doHtóis) satá</p>	<p>bhunes loukoisu ghundont cleinons enter reivont plānoi ĝ^wherebhos pōti(one)m (di)dānt ecvoi terstum satyontor avīs veicont ambhi kanont osdoisu medhiōd undes kolnons vrosād tersa tvois bhruktois (donois) satis</p>
<p>augéyesi peçúbhos dhalya ĝ.rH.na-qe ute arayēt (kersoít) vīrós aĝróns ute bheryēt karpa apo tersaēs poHm.n yestóm ute çerd sperghoit Hbhrūs-qe smeyoito bh.l.ĝéyoito-q^we paHtum-qe ute q^werpom Hnerom syēt</p>	<p>augéyes pecubhos bholya ĝrāna-qe ut arēt vīros aĝróns ute bherāt karpa tersād pōti(one)m bhervitam ute cord sperghāt bhruns-qe meisātor bholgātor-q^we pādhlom ute q^worpos nertom syēt</p>
<p>Pergonos meĝ.loes dreuns polHu unésti bh.rH.ĝaes aiĝoes-q^we augsonti Hvéyes nisdóns medhyōi dhidheH.ńti (s)trozdoes perq^woisu veičonti açrons karkarons ghaidoes kteionti eti çasobhos bhorĝhoes s.ńti</p>	<p>Vorsānos magnons druns plēnōd undet bhrāĝenoi aiĝoloi-q^we augsont avīs nisdons medhiōd dhidhent trozdoi perq^woisu veicont ardhons karekons ghaidoi ksinont eti casobhos bhorktoi sont</p>

<p>meHns.m dhidheHta meHtévei samrons saHul (saHvelyos) vesq^werom ênoHti temos dhidheHta ute bhevoit nokts q^won-dō ghrabhoet g^w.mskónti êhvères visvoes v.l.q^wikoes memsoet ap' vertonti reudonti-q^we deivoet pre(ç)skóntes qon-dō saHul H.r.skétoi austerōi ton-dō i.ńti çeubdhum (çeitum) (lêgdhum) vīros-au aêróns eiti verêgeti-q^we do vesq^werom</p>	<p>mēnsem dhedhakesta metūi ves(ro)ns soul vesperom ênōsket temedhrons dhedhakesta ute bhevāt nokts q^won-dō ghrabhōd g^wenyont g^whères toutoi luq^wikoi memsōd ab-vertont reudont-q^we deivōd precontes qon-dō soul oryetor austrei ton-dō eiont cubhitum vīros-au aêrons eit verget-q^we ad vesperom</p>
<p>ō Dyeus-páter tva verêa mongêa m.nġi-bhi tvā solvom vevorkta dheêhōm tvo(n)ōm ktiménōm p.IH.ná g^weivo(n)ōm p.IH.ná tosmi au meê.lom mori esti ne-rēdhomnōm dêghuvōm p.IH.nóm g^weivo(n)ōm meê.lōm meinōm-qe meê.loes og^whiyes nāHeves-qe tosmi snaH.ńti dhidheHta ute skandoient v.l.moisu</p>	<p>ō Dyū-pater tva vorgia plēra mentġd tvād olnom vevorgesta tersa tvo(s)ōm (k)seimenōm plēna g^weivo(s)ōm plēna toteri au magnom mari est ne-rēmenōm piskōm plēnom g^weivo(s)ōm magnōm meinōm-qe magnoi anguyes nāves-qe toteri nāvont dhedhakesta ute skandānt volvoisu</p>
<p>visvoes tubhi derçonti bhogons didoHsi samroisu qon-dō didoHsi ton-dō ghrebhonti (emonti) qon-dō deiçesi êhestom ton-dō bhrūsoes su-p.l.néHentoi qon-dō Hbhrūm ap' vertesi ton-dō anêhontoi qon-dō dh.mom lambhesi (...) ton-dō m.r.tum i.ńti qon-dō pneum.n st.rH.néusi ton-dō nevō êneHtōes novyétoi-q^we tersa</p>	<p>toutoi tubhi dercont bhraktons (di)dās samroisu qon-dō (di)dās ton-dō ad-ghendont (kapyont) qon-dō dices deksterom ton-dō venteroi su-plēyontor qon-dō bhrunt.m ab vertes ton-dō anêhontor qon-dō an.lom ab-ghendes (kapyes) ton-dō mortum eiont qon-dō an.mom sternes ton-dō novōd ênāskontor novyétor-q^we tersa</p>
<p>çlutós syēt potis en aivons aivōm satós syēt potis svoisu verêoisu dheêhōm derçeti tremeti-q^we g^worins tanékti ute toi dhūmonti g^w.rH.emi potim svō d.IH.ghū g^weivōmi seng^whōmi potéyei svō d.IH.ghū aivōmi svāduš svō medhu syēt voqs me(n)os êhoryōmi potim lġnq^wyēnt dúseves apo dêhmēs ne-reêèves-q^we ne bhevōnti (manōnti) bhlaêhoit an.los Dêhems-potim Dyeu-patér.m êhvéye svod yaêyom Hnom.n</p>	<p>clutos syēt potis en aivons aivōm satis syēt potis svois urgois êghomos dercet tremet-q^we ocrins tanget ut eioi dhūmont g^wrātōm potim svei longhōd g^weivōm kanōm potġi svei longhōd aivōm svādua svē meli syēt voqs mēa ghoryōm potim lġnqānt maloi êghomed ne-rektoi-q^we ne bhevānt (manānt) bhlaghāt anima Êghom-potim Dyū-patrem en-voq^we svod vērom nomen</p>

bhlaġhoit an.los tom Sont.m Dġhems-pótım

ō Dġhems-póti Dyeu-páter meġistos essi

- bhlaġh / bhlagh = to bless, brahman, flamen, блага
- an(?)lo / an(?)mo = breath, soul, wind
- tom Sont.m = him who is (acc) = YHWH (יהוה)
- Dġhems-pótis = Earth Master (gen-nom)
- Dyeus-patēr = Sky Father (nom-nom)

tu lukē-bhi ċlevesē-q^we vestós

- luk = light
- ċlu-ēs = glory, κλεος, слава
- ves = to clothe, vest

tu dyeum tetonta (tetenesta) svō skevom

- tetonta = tetenesta = tendisti
- skevo = covering, sky
- svō / svē = like, as -- Syntax varies when used as preposition. Greek casts its object into same case as the referent, whereas Latin uses the ablative of specification.

tu bh.l.ġnons (trabens) vod.r (s)tetogta (tetegesta)

- bh.l.ġ-no = beam, Balken, fulcrum, φαλαγξ, болозно
- trab = beam, thorpe
- (s)teg = to cover, hide
- (s)tetogta = tetegesta = tegisti

tu nebhesa yunéksi svō rotom

- yu(n)g = to yoke
- roto = chariot

tu HveHtorbhis ambhi-persi svō petrobhis

- vē-tor / vē-to / ven-to = wind (either subject or object of *veH* = to blow)
- perH = to pass -- reduplicated in Sanskrit
- pet-ro = wing

tva v.rH.dha HveHtōr bherti (...)

- v.rH.dho = verb, word, ρρημα
- Synonyms connoting to carry or transport: *bher*, *tol-yē*, *por-yē*, *veġh*, *ne(n)ç*, ...

tu bh.l.ġont.m ogním (paHur) dhidhēsi bhlaghmon.m

- Pun on homophony between *flagrans/φλεγων* and *brahman/flamen*

tu dheġhom(m) bhudhnóm adi dhedhēta (dhedhakesta)

- bhudh-no = bottom, Boden, fundus
- dhedhēta = dhedhakesta = fhefhakeste = fēcisti

ute sa ne tremoito (tresoito)

- trem / tres = tremble, τρεμει / τρει

(s)tetogta tam mori-bhi svō vestrom**vedōr k.l.noisu uper staHt****açuēs tvoet v.rH.dhoet apo bhog^weto (bhuget)**

- k.l.no = hill, collis, κλονη
- açu / açru = sharp, acute, acrid
- bhog^w = to fear, φοβει
- bhug = to flee, φυγει

tontroet apo bhog^weto

- ton-tro = thunder, tonitrus

H.r.s.nt g^woreyes (açroi) (ardhoi) ni-sdontoiqe p.l.téves (plānoi)

- H.r. = to rise, oritur, ορνυσι
- g^wori = mountain, giri, γορα
- ardho = high, arduus, ορθος
- açro = high, ocris, ακρος

adi diçtóm stolóm (stlokom)

- stolo / stloko = locus

eti ne-t.rH.menom morgom dhidheHta

- t.rH. = pass through, transit
- -meno = -able

ute n-anterom upo-plevēti (sub-mezgēti) mori tersam

- sub-mezgē = submerge

bhreuna (bhunes) loukoisu ghevontí (ghundonti)

- bhreun = spring, Brunnen, φρεαρ -- an R/N stem
- bhun = font -- possibly altered to avoid confusion with *front* (forehead)
- louko = clearing, lea, lūcus
- gheu / ghund = to pour, giessen, fundere, χεφει

çloinoisu sreventi (rinéHnti)

- çloino = incline, lean
- sreu = to flow, stream, `ρεφει
- rei / ri(n)H = to flow, run
- Latin *rīvus* could derive from either root.

p.l.téves ghverbhós poHm.n (potionem) didoH.ńti (dant)**eçvoes terstum satyontoi**

- terstu = thirst, dryness (supine form used as adjective)

**Hvéyes veïçonti ambhi
garyonti osdoisu medhyöi**

- osdo = branch, Ast

**unétsi k.l.nons ap' v.r.saës
tersa tvois bhuktóis (bhruktois) satá**

- bhug > bhukto = functus (cf. break, fractus)
- bhrug^w > bhrukto = fructus

**augéyesi pecúbhos dhalya ĝ.rH.na-qe
ute arayēt (kersoit) vīrós aĝróns
ute bheryēt karpa apo tersaës**

**poHm.n yestóm (potionem bhervitam) ute çerd sperghoit
Hbhrūs-qe smeyoito (mirāt) bh.l.géyoito-q^we**

- yesto = yeasted, brewed
- spergh = to spring, σπερχει
- Hbhrū = brow, front, οφρυς
- smei = to smile, miratur, смеется

paHtum-qe (paHdhrom) ute q^werpom Hneróm syēt

- paHtu / paHdhro = food, pabulum
- q^werpo = body, mid-riff, corpus
- Hnero = strong (cf. Hner = ανηρ)

**Pergonos (Vorsanos) meg.loes dreuns polHu unésti (undes)
bh.rH.ĝaes aiĝoes-q^we (aigoloi) augsoni**

- I have heretically reimagined Pergonos and Vorsanos as sons of Dyeu-pater.
- Pergonos = Parjanya, Perkunas, Fjorgun -- a lesser rain-god
- Vorsanos = Ouranos -- a lesser sky-god
- bh.rH.ĝo = birch, fraxinus, береза
- aiĝo = oak

**Hvéyes nisdóns medhyöi dhidheH.ńti
(s)trozdoes perq^woisu veïçonti**

- (s)trozdo = thrush, turdus, στρουθος

**açrons karkarons (karekons) ghaidoes kteionti
eti çasobhos bhorĝhoes s.ńti**

- karkaro / kareko = hard, craggy, stony
- ghaido = wild goat, haedus
- ktei = to possess or dwell, κταεται
- bhorĝho / bhorgho = high place, refuge
- çaso = hare

**meHns.m dhidheHta meHtévei samrons
saHul (saHvelyos) vesq^werom ġnoHti
temos (temedhrons) dhidheHta ute bhevoit nokts**

- temedhro = tenebra
- vesq^wero = west, vesper, вечер

q^won-dō ghrobhoet g^w.mskónti ġhvēres visvoes (toutoi)

- ghrobho = lair, grave
- g^w.msk = βασκει -- iterative of g^wem / g^wen-yo
- olno / touto = all, total
- solvo / visvo = all, whole, solus, ϖισος

**v.l.q^wikoes memsoet ap' vertonti
reudonti-q^we deivoet pre(ç)skóntes**

- memso = meat, mensa

**qon-dō saHul H.r.skétoi austeröi
ton-dō i.ńti çeubdhum (çeitum) (lēgdhum)**

- austero = east (cf. dawn)
- çeubh = to lie down, cubere
- çei = to lie down, κειεται
- leg = to lie down, ληγεται

**vīrós-au aġróns eiti
verġeti-q^we do (ad) vesq^werom**

- verġ / verg = to work, φεργεται

ō Dyeus-páter tva verġa monġha

- monġho / mongho = many, mnoho, maha (cf. meġ = mickle, magnus, μεγαλος)

m.nġi-bhi tvā solvom vevorġta (veverġesta)

- menti = mind

**dheġhōm tvo(n)ōm ktiménōm p.IH.ná
g^weivo(n)ōm p.IH.ná**

- ktei-m.n = possession, home, κτειμα

**tosmi (toteri) au meg.lom mori esti
ne-rēdhomnōm dg^whuvōm p.IH.nóm
g^weivo(n)ōm meg.lōm meinōm-qe**

- rēdh / rē = reason, count, rētur/ratio, αριθμος
- meino = minor, from verb root *mi(n)H* = to diminish

**meg.loes og^whiyes nāHeves-qe tosmi snaH.ńti
dhidheHta ute skandoient v.l.moisu (volvoisu)**

- skand = jump, scandere
- v.l.na / v.l.ma = wave, Welle, волна, ūrmī

visvoes tubhi derçonti

- derç = to look, δερκεται

bhogons didoHsi samroisu

qon-dō didoHsi

ton-dō ghrebhonti (...)

- There are many verbs connoting *take, seize, have, grasp*, and figuratively *understand*, but none of them is preserved in more than three branches, and any nuanced distinctions among them are unknown: *em, la(m)bh, ghe(n)d, ghrebh, kap-yë, ghabh-yë*
- bhogo = share of food < to break = Sanskrit *bhajati* > *bhaga* (cf. Greek φαγ)
- bhogo = share of food < to make use = Sanskrit *bhunákti* > *bhoga*
- bhrukto = share of food < to make use = Latin *frangit* > *fractus*

qon-dō deiçesi ĝhestom

ton-dō bhrüsoes su-p.l.néHentoi

qon-dō Hbhrūm ap' vertesi

ton-dō anĝhontoi

- anĝh = be anxious

qon-dō dh.mom lambhési (...)

ton-dō m.r.tum i.ńti

qon-dō pneum.n st.rH.néusi

ton-dō nevō ĝneHtós

- nevō = anew -- adverbial use of instrumental case

novyétoi-q^we tersa

çlutós syēt potis en aivons aivōm

satós syēt potis svoisu vergoisu

dheĝhōm derçeti tremeti-q^we

g^worins tanékti (tanget) ute toi dhūmonti

g^w.r.Hemi (gratōm) potim svō d.IH.ghū (longōd) g^weivōmi

seng^whōmi (kanōm) potéyei svō d.IH.ghū (longōd) aivōmi

svadévia svō medhu (meli) syēt voqs me(n)os

- g^w.r.H -- This root has two meanings, both with reference to the throat:
- (1) he swallows, devours = жрѣт, vorat, βιβρωσκει, giráti
- (2) he sings praise = жрѣт, grātatur, gūrdháyati, grñāti
- seng^wh = to sing, `ομη
- kan = to sing, hen, cantat

ĝhoryōmi potim

- ĝhor-yë = to desire, horitur, χαιρει

linq^wyēnt duséves apo dġhmēs
ne-regéves-q^we (ne-reçtoi) ne bhevōnti (manōnti)

bhlaġhoit an.los Dġhems-potim Dyeus-patér.m
ġhvéye svod yaġyom Hnom.n

- ġhvéry / ġheu = to call upon, зовѣр

ORTHOGRAPHY AND GRAMMAR

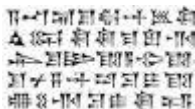


In the course of composing *Before Babel* in a reconstructed language, I was obliged to make numerous arbitrary decisions about orthography, grammar, and usage. Since this is not a scholarly work, I shall not bother to defend them. Herewith a run-down of my idiosyncratic conventions and a more-or-less mainstream précis of grammar ...



P.I.E. ROOT TEMPLATES

- The basic root structure was Consonant-Vowel-Consonant (CVC), in which the “V” could be a pure vowel, a diphthong, or a liquid (hence, CEC, CEUC, CRC), and the “C” could also be a cluster (hence, SCR_NC).
- Rare initial clusters included PT, PN, KN, and the permutable “thorn” clusters: KT = TK, GD = DG, GDh = DGh, ...
- Many roots were prefixed with an erratically preserved (“mobile”) S, and some were internally nasalized, but these capricious modifications rarely served to differentiate quasi-homophonous roots.
- Certain sequences of voice and aspiration were originally forbidden (especially D_G, D_Gh, and Dh_K) as well as roots containing two consonants of the identical class (e.g., labials, dentals, palato-velars, labio-velars, or liquids). However, these uncommon sequences could be generated via reduplication or by operation of Grassmann’s Law.
- Taking these constraints and unequal letter frequencies into account, we may estimate that the root template would generate only 600-900 roots, without regard to distinctions among the basic pure vowels. The template could generate a larger number of roots by making distinctions among pure vowels, or by making more use of the rarer phonemes.



ORTHOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- The hypothetical **laryngeals** are simply written *H* where they serve to generate dialectical vowel prefixes (e.g., *o-voμα*, *α-στηρ*, *ε-ρεβος*), or to “close” CV roots (e.g., **dheH*, *doH*, *staH*). The opaque notation h^1 , h^2 , h^3 might be clarified by writing h^e , h^a , h^o instead, but linguists continue to debate the number of distinct laryngeals and their correspondence to Semitic counterparts, א ה נ ע.

- **Colored vowels** are commonly supposed to derive from laryngeals (i.e., $A < *h^2$), but the three basic vowels are simply written $E/A/O$ in accord with pronunciation, because the bare laryngeals are unspeakable. How would you say $*h^2-r-h^2$ without actual vowels?
- Germanic and Balto-Slavic merged the two **back vowels**, and Sanskrit merged all three basic vowels, but Latin and Greek preserve the three-way distinction, the ratio in roots (though not stems or endings) being roughly $E:A:O = 44:33:22\%$. Pokorny's lexicon gives one the impression that E 's were overwhelming most common, but whatever the origin of colored vowels, A 's could not have been rare. Comparison of paired cognates between Latin and Greek shows roughly 70% agreement, or as much as 80% agreement when allowances for routine E/O gradation are made, and this implies that majority rule is a fairly reliable way to identify original A 's.
- **Ambiguous vowels**: The colored vowel A is identified on the basis of classical evidence, unless Greek and Latin disagree. In the absence of other evidence, a colored vowel may be suspected from the absence of telltale E/O gradation. Vowels of **variable or uncertain grade** are written \ddot{E}/\ddot{O} .
- **CAC roots** (e.g., *svad*) are problematic because there is no appropriate interior slot for the $*h^2$ laryngeal in the structural template. Such roots are written with A/\bar{A} in accord with actual pronunciation.
- The **semi-vowels** are written I/U in diphthongs or zero-grade contexts, but V/Y when they serve as consonants without syllabic value.
- **Long vowels** inside CVC roots are attributed to routine $v\ddot{r}ddh\bar{i}$ gradation, but long vowels elsewhere may arise in other ways: $\bar{o} < oe$.
- The unvoiced **velars** are written $\zeta/K/Q^w/\zeta V$, the voiced velars $\hat{G}/G/G^w/\hat{G}V$, and the aspirated velars $\hat{G}h/Gh/G^wh/\hat{G}hV$. The evidence for a four-way distinction among unvoiced velars is very strong, but the G/\hat{G} distinction is shaky.
- Velars are left **unmarked by default** in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, to wit, transformation to sibilants in satem languages or to labials in certain centum languages. (Sanskrit muddled the putative G/\hat{G} distinction by palatizing both, at least before erstwhile front vowels. Consequently, only Balto-Slavic evidence can be fully trusted to distinguish G/Gh from $\hat{G}/\hat{G}h$. Dilemmas arise when Balto-Slavic and Indo-Persian disagree.)
- The **syllabic consonants**, traditionally written $R/L/M/N$, are written idiosyncratically here, with dots to either side as potential insertion points for vowels. Thus, roots written in **skeleton form** as $C.R.C$ may fill out as $C\ddot{E}RC$ or $CR\ddot{E}C$. Liquids combined with laryngeals -- written $.RH.$ and $.LH.$ between consonants -- may yield $\bar{i}r/\bar{u}r$ in Sanskrit, but $r\bar{e}/r\bar{a}$ in Latin, and $\rho\eta/\rho\omega$ in Greek. (Two-sided combinations such as $\delta\omega\lambda\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\epsilon\nu\nu\mu\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\rho\nu\nu\mu\iota$, $\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ also reflect uncontroversial laryngeals, but Latin *culmus*, *culmen*, cognate to Greek *καλαμος*, *κολωνος* do not confirm the presence of a laryngeal.)
- **Pronunciation** -- Those of us not privileged to have been born an Arya in a previous life find it difficult to pronounce the voiced aspirates $Bh/Dh/Gh/G^wh$. One will not incur bad karma by pronouncing them as $B\beta/D\delta/G\gamma/Fw$. In order to maintain the ζ/K distinction, one may pronounce ζ as \check{S} , and likewise \hat{G} as \check{Z} .



PRÉCIS OF GRAMMAR

My grammatical conventions are biased toward Greek and Sanskrit, but they eschew certain clearly dialectical features of this recognized sub-family:

- Grassmann's Law -- deaspiration of the initial phoneme in doubly aspirated contexts such as *dheiǵhos* > Greek *τειχος* and Sanskrit *dehas*
- Past-tense augments, used to mark the Imperfect and the Aorist
- Initial vowels of laryngeal origin, when unique to Greek



SYNTACTIC CONVENTIONS

- **Word order** follows the rule of *focus-first*, which overrides default SOV order. Restrictive adjectives and possessives are assumed to precede the nouns they modify, but non-restrictive and complex modifiers are placed in trailing position to avoid hideous left-branching structures. We have pompous priests and ancient bards to thank for the convoluted syntactic structures that torment us today.
- **Conjunctions** are indispensable. It is difficult to say much of interest without them. The pedigreed enclitics *q^{ve}*, *au*, *vē* are used with simple, strictly parallel elements; whereas *ute*, *eti*, *alyo*, *svō*, *q^{wod}* are favored with complex elements such as clauses, and they are usually placed in leading position.
- **Particles** have come to play a triple role as prefixes, prepositions, and adverbs. They are used sparingly here to clarify the usage of noun cases, and they are often associated with the verb instead.

Particles used as Adverbs, Prepositions, and Prefixes

Basic Form	Meaning	Suffixed Form	Meaning
per, pro	before	proter, proti	against
(s)upo	below, down	(s)uper(i)	above, up
en	in, into	enter	between
vi	apart	viter	against
ni	down	niter	lower than
pos	behind, after	poster	behind, after
ana, nō	on, onto, upward	anti	against, in front
apo, po	from	apter	after
ud	out	utter	outside
som	together, with	sonter	asunder
kom	together, with	konter	against
ecs, eḡ	out, ex		
epi, ob	on		
ambhi	about		
adi, adhi	to		
t.r.H	through, across		
bhi	(instrumental)		
medhi	amid, between		
do, de	to, from		



Photo by Colin

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

- Tenses and moods -- Greek and Sanskrit display an elaborate system of verb inflections, which may be partly dialectical, since these two branches constitute a recognized sub-family. The tenses include Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, and several different Aorist formations; whereas the moods include Indicative, Subjunctive, and Optative, at least in the Present tense. The aspectual distinctions among past-tense formations are muddled in Sanskrit, but they have been either maintained or sharpened in Greek.
- Suffixes and infixes -- The Rix-Cogwill theory lays out the conjugation classes of the Present tense, but it does not provide a convincing account of their aspectual differences, which are speculatively attributed to Aktionsart. Besides causative, factitive, denominative, and inchoative-iterative classes, there are enigmatic nasal infixes and suffixes. The nasal elements were used promiscuously in Latin and Sanskrit, but they are applied

sparingly here. They may have served to disambiguate verbs with homophonous roots (e.g., **ves* = dwell or clothe, **puH* = purify or putrefy, **gh.r.bh* = grab or groove) but each branch made its own choices. There may also have been subtle aspectual distinctions among the various Aorist formations, but they are now obscure, so one must lean on attested forms.

- Voice -- There were Active and Middle voices in Greek and Sanskrit; but there is an R-Passive in Latin, Celtic, and Hittite. The Middle voice was properly used in a reflexive sense, but it was also used (quite superfluously) with many inherently intransitive verbs. In the absence of a rule, one is obliged to follow attested forms.
- Personal endings -- Last but not least, endings, 'nuff said.

So now, in painful detail ...

Present-Tense Classes of a Model Verb (3rd-sg & 3rd-pl, Active)

Class	Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
Thematic (Sanskrit Class-1)	deuk-eti deuk-onti	deuk-ēti deuk-ōnti	deuk-oi-t deuk-oi-ent
Stative, Fientive, Factitive (Sanskrit Class-4)	deuk-y-eti deuk-y-onti	deuk-y-ēti deuk-y-ōnti	deuk-y-oi-t deuk-y-oi-ent
Causative (Sanskrit Class-10)	duk-éy-eti duk-éy-onti	duk-éy-ēti duk-éy-ōnti	duk-éy-oi-t duk-éy-oi-ent
Inchoative-Iterative (Sanskrit Class-6)	du(k)-sk-éti du(k)-sk-ónti	du(k)-sk-ēti du(k)-sk-ōnti	du(k)-sk-ói-t du(k)-sk-ói-ent
Thematic + Nasal Infix (Sanskrit Class-6)	dunk-éti dunk-ónti	dunk-ēti dunk-ōnti	dunk-ói-t dunk-ói-ent
Athematic (Sanskrit Class-2)	deuk-ti duk-ńti, -énti	deuk-e-ti deuk-e-nti	duk-yē-t duk-yē-nt
Accented Nasal Infix (Sanskrit Class-7)	dunék-ti dunk-ńti, -énti	dunék-eti dunék-enti	dunk-yē-t dunk-yē-nt
Nasal Suffix NU (Sanskrit Class-5)	duk-néu-ti duk-nu-ńti, -énti	duk-neu-eti duk-neu-enti	duk-nu-yē-t duk-nu-yē-nt

- Definitions
 - Causative verbs signify *to cause an action*.
 - Inchoative/inceptive verbs signify *to begin an action*.
 - Stative/essive verbs signify *to possess a quality*.
 - Fientive verbs signify *to acquire a quality*.
 - Factitive verbs signify *to impart a quality, or to make into a thing*.
(They may be described as deadjectival or denominative.)
 - Other denominative verbs signify *to function as a thing*.

- The suffix *-skē-* yields *prcchāti = po(r)scit* and *gacchati = βασκει*, as well as inchoatives in Latin, iteratives in Greek and Hittite, and the *-ish* in English.
- Suffixes reconstructed as *-yē-*, *-h'yē-*, *-eh^l-*, and *-eyē-* convey a spectrum of stative, fientive, factitive, and causative meanings, but they get mixed-up semantically as well as phonetically, and no branch makes a four-way distinction. (Greek *στελλω < στελιω* and *βαινω < βανιω* versus *κοφεω*; Latin *-venio*, *-caveo*; Sanskrit *-ya-*, *-áya-*; and Slavic *-i-* (и), *-ě-* (ѣ) all show two-way distinctions; whereas Germanic weak verbs display a single suffix *-j-*.)
- There are further denominative verbs bearing the widespread suffix *-ā-* < *eh²*. Hittite uses the manifestly laryngeal suffix *-ahh-* on denominative verbs.
- Many (but not all) Class-6 verbs in Sanskrit, characterized by their accented thematic vowel, are nasalized in the Latin fashion: *limpāti = rumpit* and *piṁçāti = piṅk-te = pingit*, but not *tudāti = tundit*.
- There is some correlation between the use of Class-7 nasal infixes in Sanskrit and nasal infixes in Latin: *rinákti = linquit*, *chinátti = scindit*, *bhinátti = findit*, *pinásti = pinsit*, *bhunákte = fungitur*. (Given the paucity of examples, the statistical significance of this correlation bears further analysis.)
- With few exceptions, the nasal suffix applied to CVC roots in Sanskrit & Greek is *-nu-*, but with CV(H) roots *-nā-* or simply *-n-* (e.g., *φθινει*, *κλινει*, *κτεινει*). The suffix *-nā-* could alternatively be regarded as an infix: CVnéH. These elements have no discernable meaning.
- The Slavonic suffix *-нѣ-* (*nǫ*) attests **non*, but Lithuanian *-nuo-* attests **nō*. (Modern Slavic languages pronounce *-nǫ-* as *-nu-*, but don't be fooled.) These suffixes are used exclusively on perfective verbs.
- The Germanic languages use nasal suffixes on a few denominative verbs, signifying to-act-like-a-(noun) and to-become-(adjective).
- Hittite uses an infix *-nin-* and a suffix *-nu-*, both with causative significance.

Aorist and Perfect Forms of a Model Verb (3rd-sg & 3rd-pl, Indicative Active)

Model	Them. Aorist	Sig. Aorist	Perfect	Participle	Supine
Sanskrit & Greek	é-duk-et é-duk-ont	é-deuk-s(t) é-deuk-sënt	de-dóuk-e de-duk-ér	duk-tó	dēuk-tu
Latin	deuk-et deuk-ont	duk-set duk-sënt	de-duk-e de-duk-ér	duk-tó	duk-tu

- There is a modest but statistically significant correlation between the form of the Aorist (Thematic vs. Sigmatic) between any pair of classical languages.
- Latin contrasts strong grade in the Present with weak grade in Thematic Aorists (e.g., *venit/vēnit*), or weak grade in the Present with Sigmatic Aorists (*dīcit/dixit*). In Greek and Sanskrit, vice versa.
- In Sanskrit as well as Latin, verbs that use any sort of nasal infixes or closures in the Present show weak grade there. Nasal infixes are rare in Greek.

Reconstructed Personal Endings

	Active-1	Active-2	S-Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Middle-1	Middle-2	Passive
1-sg	ō, mi	o-m	sēm	a < h ² e	ai < h ² oi	a < h ² o	ar < h ² or
2-sg	e-si	e-s	s(s)	ta < th ² e	e-soi	e-so	e-sor
3-sg	e-ti	e-t	s(t)	e	e-toi	e-to	e-tor
1-du	o-vēs(i)	o-vē(n)	svē(n)	vé(n)	o-vedhoi	o-vedha	o-vor
2-du	e-tēs	e-tēm	stēm	tēm	<i>(use plural forms instead)</i>		
3-du	e-tēs	e-tēm	stēm	tēm			
1-pl	e-mēs(i)	o-mē(n)	smē(n)	mé(n)	o-medhoi	o-medha	o-mor
2-pl	e-te	e-te	ste	té	e-dhvoi	e-dhvem	e-dhumor
3-pl	o-nti	o-nt	sēt	ér	o-ntoi	o-nto	o-ntor

Note: *ē* denotes a vowel of variable or uncertain grade or length.

- Primary endings were used with the Present and Future Indicative and also the Subjunctive; secondary endings with the Imperfect and the Optative.
- Athematic roots or suffixes may add either *énti* or *ṅti* (written *.ṅti*) in the 3rd-pl.
- There may have been a distinction between the 2nd-dual and 3rd-dual endings, but idiosyncratic variations among languages frustrate identification of the vowel. Those languages that preserve the secondary endings of the dual contrast them as follows: Sanskrit *tham/tām*, and Greek *τοῦ/την*, but Slavonic flips the contrast to *ta/te* < **tō/te*.
- The optional final (*n*) on 1st-pl and 1st-dual secondary endings is modeled on Greek *μεν* and Hittite *weni*, but Sanskrit omits it.
- The S-aorist endings employed in various languages are highly idiosyncratic. Vedic and Slavonic suggest that the 2nd-sg and 3rd-sg may not have borne any ending at all, but Classical Sanskrit and Greek inserted vowels to make *ss* and *st* easier to pronounce. The tense sign could also be combined with Perfect endings to yield *sa*, *sta*, *se*, ... *ser*.
- Sanskrit invented Middle forms for the S-Aorist and the Perfect, but they have no support from Greek.

Participles and Verbal Nouns

Type	Suffix	Comments
Present Active	o-nt-	formed from 3rd-pl
Present Passive	o-meno-	often conveys “-able”
Perfect Active	vōs, us-	reduplicated
Past Passive	tó- <i>or</i> nó-	always athematic
Infinitive (M or F)	tu- <i>or</i> ti-	focus on action
Verbal noun (N)	mṇ, men-	focus on result
Human agent (M)	tor, tér, tr-	focus on actor
Instrument (N)	tro-, tlo-, dhro-, dhlo-	focus on means



Photo by Florian Seebeck

SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF VERB CLASSES

One daring claim of the Rix-Cowgill theory contends that *telic* verbs (i.e., those that express actions with natural endpoints) tended to form root aorists, whereas *atelic* verbs tended to form root presents, and that the nasal elements in the present and the sigmatic element in the aorist served the purpose of aspect-switching. By this token, nasalized presents should go with root aorists, and root presents with S-aorists. (It should be understood that the original root formations eventually became thematic.)

In his last published work, *Lexikon der Indogermanischen Verben*, the late Helmut Rix was more circumspect than others who try to speak in his name. James Clackson, for one, misuses the LIV data to mount a flawed defense of the claim in question. He tallies the data and notes, “Nasal infix presents of the type *linek^wti* are overwhelmingly found beside root aorist formations.” However, he neglects to tally the counter-examples in order to establish that infixed presents are *disproportionately* found beside root aorists. And yet he dares to conclude, “The nasal infix is used in late PIE to form imperfective present stems from telic verbs.”

Consider the data: Infixed presents are abundant in Latin, but not in Sanskrit. If we arrange the pedigreed verbs (excluding those with V-suffixed and reduplicated perfects) to look for correlations, we see that Latin data tend to refute Clackson’s first statement. Do you perceive a correlation between verb classes and Aktionsart? I do not.

LATIN	Them. Aorist	Sig. Aorist
Root Present	ag/ēg, cap/cēp, ed/ēd, em/ēm, faci/fēc, fodi/fōd, fru/fru, fugi/fūg, gradi/grad, i/ī, loqu/loqu, lu/lu, ru/ru, su/su, spu/spu, sed/sēd, scab/scāb, stat/stet, veni/vēn, vert/vert, vide/vīd,	auge/aux, coqu/cox, clep/cleps, dīc/dix, dūc/dux, frīg/frix, lūd/lūs, mane/mans, reg/rex, scrīb/scrips, sculp/sculps, speci/spex, torq/tors, trah/trax, trūd/trūs, turge/turs, sūg/sūx, teg/tex, ūr/uss, urge/urs, verg/vers, veh/vex, vīv/vix,
Infixed Present	fend/fend, frang/frēg, fund/fūd, hend/hend, linq/līqu, rump/rūp, scand/scand,	ang/anx, find/finx, fung/funx, jung/junx, ling/linx, ming/minx, mung/munx, ningu/nix, plang/planx, ping/pinx, string/strinx, ungu/unx,

Tense, Mood, Aspect, Aktionsart (and all that)

Tempus	<i>Present, Past, Future</i> (self-explanatory) <i>Aorist</i> = customary tense of narration, usually remote past <i>Future</i> = predictive, can also express feasible conditions
Mood	<i>Indicative</i> = usual mood of discourse or narration <i>Subjunctive</i> = injunctive, potential, or conditional <i>Optative</i> = expresses first- and third-person imperatives, wishes, purposes, and contra-factual conditions
Aspect	<i>Imperfective</i> = habitual, progressive, or stative <i>Perfective</i> = expresses completed action <i>Anterior</i> = expresses completed actions that bear upon subsequent states, or occur prior to subsequent events
Aktionsart	<i>Telic</i> = closed-ended, may be either punctual or durative <i>Atelic</i> = open-ended, may be either durative or stative

- The Perfect “tense” is actually Present-Anterior. It expresses completed actions that bear upon the present. For example, *has seen* means *knows*.



Photo by Colin

DECLENSION OF NOUNS

- Stem classes and case endings -- There are two distinct declensions. The *athematic* declension encompasses I, U, A, and consonantal (“C”) stems, and the *thematic* or O-stem declension, which has idiosyncratic case endings.
- Accent and gradation -- Current theory maintains that the athematic declension employed kinetic accent and dynamic vowel grade. The evidence is contradictory and confusing, because recorded languages have generally fixed the position of the accent, although they may show persistent vowel gradation. In deference to current consensus, we follow paradigms that allow for these phenomena.
- Gender -- the joy of sex. A majority of inanimate nouns are masculine by default, but derivational suffixes determine gender. Trees and insects tend to be feminine, but substances tend to be neuter. Things of nature are feminine (e.g., the Earth, Light, Night) when personified as a goddess.

Reconstructed Case Endings

Case	Singular		Dual		Plural	
	Athem.	O-stem	Athem.	O-stem	Athem.	O-stem
Voc	#	e	H	oH > \bar{o}	es	oes, oi
Nom	s, –	os	H	oH > \bar{o}	es, os, s	oes, oi
Acc	m	om	H	oH > \bar{o}	ns	ons
Gen	es, os, s	osyo	us	ous	$\bar{o}m$	o(?) $\bar{o}m$
Abl	es, os, s	oet > $\bar{o}t$	bh $\bar{o}m$	obh $\bar{o}m$	bhos	oibhos
Dat	ei	oei > $\bar{o}i$	bh $\bar{o}m$	obh $\bar{o}m$	bhos	oibhos
Inst	eH > \bar{e}	oH > \bar{o}	bh $\bar{o}m$	obh $\bar{o}m$	bhis	$\bar{o}is$
Loc	i	oi, ei	us	ous	su	oisu

- The nom-sg ending on R, L, M, N, and A-stems (sonants) is generally suppressed, but compensatory lengthening takes place: *tors* > *t $\bar{o}r$* , etc.
- Recorded languages struggle to make distinctions among the nom-sg, gen-sg, and nom-pl endings -- all three being variations upon *es/os/s*. Kinetic accent and/or dynamic gradation help to distinguish the gen-sg.
- The gen-sg ending, generically written *ēs*, is realized in various grades, and even in null grade: *évēs* > *eus*, *éyēs* > *eis*.
- The loc-sg ending *i* is thought to be a late development, and it never draws the kinetic accent, hence *udéni* vice *udní* (“in the water”).
- The nom-pl ending *oi* employed in Italo-Celtic and Greek was presumably borrowed from the pronominal declension. Latin seems to have had provincial dialects that favored $\bar{o}s$ < *oes* over \bar{i} < *oi*.

- The inst-pl ending was simplified from *oibhis* to *ōis* at some stage. The former appears abundantly in Vedic texts, but the latter is attested in many branches.
- The dat/abl-pl ending is almost too similar to the inst-pl ending, but Germanic and Slavic have *-m-* wherever Sanskrit and Italo-Celtic have *-bh-*. One school of thought argues that the dat-pl ending was properly *mos*, and the inst-pl ending *bhis*. (This theory is not half so amusing as my own waggish idea that the substitution was due to a stuffed-up nose. As the Elephant's Child said to the Crocodile who stretched his nose into a modern trunk in Rudyard Kipling's story, "You are hurtig be.")
- The inst-sg ending is ostensibly nothing but an elongated vowel, but instrumental constructs with *bhi* yield Greek $\varphi\iota(v)$ and Slavic $oM(b)$.
- The abl-sg ending *et* or *ed* is attested by Hittite *it*. It is applied to all five stem classes in Old Latin, but only to the O-stem declension in Sanskrit.

Kinetic Accent and Dynamic Gradation in Athematic Declensions

	Strong Form	Weak Form
Father	patér-	patr-'
Brother	bhrā'ter-	bhrā'tr-
Tree (F)	dréu-	dru-'
Wood (N)	dóru	dórv-
Sky	dyéu-	div-'
Ship	naHéu-	naHu-'
Son	suHnéu-	suHnu-'
Dog	çvón-	çun-'
Door	dvór-	dur-'
Earth	dhéǵhom-	(d)ǵhm-'
Generic	Co'C- Cē'C- CéuC- CénC-	CeC-' CeC-' CuC-' CṇC-'
Suffixed	CV'C-os CV'C-u, i, tu, ti- CV'C-mṇ CV'C-tor- CVC-tér-	CV'C-es- CVC-éu, éi, téu, téi- CVC-mén- CV'C-tor- CVC- tr-' or -tṛ'-
R/N-stem	védor or vód-ṛ	védn- or udn-'

- O-stems bear static accent, either on the root or the stem.
- The NAV cases (except possibly for the acc-pl) are considered “strong” cases. The principle of kinetic accent is that the accent advances toward the end in “weak” cases, but it recedes to the root in the voc-sg.
- The professional terminology is designed to bewilder: *acrostatic*, *proterokinetic*, *hysterokinetic*, *amphikinetic*, etc. Why not say *leapfrog*?
- The “weak” form of U/I-stems is ostensibly *CVC-éu*, *éi*, but the suffix gets reduced to *ú*, *í* before the endings *bhos*, *bhis*, *su*. The accent is unaffected.
- In Greek and Sanskrit, contra Ringe, the “weak” form of the suffix *tér* is *tr-* before vowels, but *tr’-* before *bhos*, *bhis*, *su*.
- Theories about water, and about R/N-stems generally, are in flux. Recent theories, subject to incessant revision, argue for a distinction between water the substance and bodies thereof, but the newer theories are not necessarily less fishy.
- A good reference on this topic is Don Ringe’s *From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic*, but his presentation is doctrinaire, and the reader should take the details with salt. (He was probably wrong to conflate *tree* with *wood*.) *Wikipedia*, that dubious modern oracle, throws its weight behind Ringe’s paradigms.

The application of these rules to “tree” and “wood” -- key words in the tales -- is tricky. Sanskrit and Greek make a clear distinction: *drus* vs *dāru*, and *δρῦς* vs *δόρυ*. Sanskrit declines these nouns as regular U-stems, but Greek declines them differently from U-stem adjectives, which are included for comparison. Neither language shows kinetic accent on these words.

Declensions of “Tree” and “Wood” in Sanskrit & Greek

Case	per Ringe	Tree	Tree	Wood	Adjective
nom-sg	*dóru	drus	δρῦς	δόρυ	βαρύς
acc-sg	*dóru	drum	δρῦν	δόρυ	βαρύν
gen-sg	*dréus	dros (āus)	δρυός	δούρος	βαρέφος
dat-sg	*drévei	drave (avāi)	δρυί	δούρι	βαρέφι
inst-sg	*drúh ¹	druna, dṛvā			
loc-sg	*drévi	drāu			
nom-pl	*dóruh ²	dravas	δρύες	δοῦρα	βαρέφες
acc-pl	*dóruh ²	drūs (uns)	δρῦς (υς)	δοῦρα	= nom-pl
gen-pl	*drévoHom	drūnām	δρυών	δούρων	βαρέφων
dat-pl	*drúmos	drubhyas			
inst-pl	*drúbhi	drubhis			
loc-pl	*drúsu	drusu	δρυσί	δούρεσσι	βαρέσι

Umlaut: *δουρ* < *δορφ*. Digamma was lost in classic Greek: *βαρεῖς* < *βαρέφες*.

The declension of “sky” demonstrates kinetic accent and dynamic gradation more clearly, and the classical languages agree closely.

Declension of “Sky” in Sanskrit & Greek

Case	per Clackson	Sanskrit	Greek
nom-sg	*dyeu-s	dyaus	Ζεῦς
acc-sg	*dyeu-m	dívam	Δίψα
gen-sg	*div-és	divás	Διφός
dat-sg	*div-éi	divé	Διπί
inst-sg	*div-éh ¹	divā'	
loc-sg	*dyév-i	diví	



DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES

- Common adjectival suffixes include *-ó*, *-tó*, *-nó*, *-ló*, *-kó*, *-liko*, *-yo*, and *-u*.
- Another common suffix appearing on both nouns and adjectives is *-ró*.
- Comparatives and superlatives are formed with *-yos/isto* or *-tero/temo*.
- Nouns possessing qualities can be made from adjectives with *-mon* or *-mén*. (Compare verbal nouns formed with *-mṇ* or occasionally *-mo*.)
- The only widely attested suffix for expressing abstract qualities as nouns is *-ēs*. Dialectical suffixes include *-tāti* (F), *-osti* (F), and *-tvo* (N).
- Animate agent nouns are routinely made from verbs with *-tor* or *-tér*.
- Inanimate instruments are expressed with *-tro*, *-tlo*, *-dhro*, *-dhlo* (N)
- The common diminutive suffixes are unaccented *-ko* and *-lo*.
- Feminine forms bear the suffixes *-ia* or simply *-a < h²*.



MINI-LEXICON

The standard reference work of Indo-European lexicography is Julius Pokorny's hypertrophic *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, which lists 2,222 suspected roots. Many users conclude that Pokorny set low thresholds for phonetic and semantic matching. It is difficult to discredit any given entry by objective criteria, but many of them are very doubtful.

An even more fantastical work is Calvert Watkins's *American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. The few of his fanciful etymologies that can be verified serve to make the point that a given root can spawn derivatives with very diverse meanings.

Unlike these bloated horrors, my conservative mini-lexicon is confined to roughly 700 adequately attested roots, plus variants and derivatives. It is apparent that Pokorny chose to err on the side of including doubtful items, whereas I choose to exclude them. I rate the items in terms of the number of major branches of the Indo-European tree that attest them, but there is no sound way to identify and discount inter-branch loans.

I have split off the most obvious Greco-Latin loanwords, but roughly one-quarter of the remaining items are thinly attested, being found in no more than two branches. Such items are particularly suspect when the branches in question are in geographic or cultural contact. It is even evident that the Balto-Slavic branch must have been in cultural contact with the Indo-Persian branch at some point.

A significant number of the thinly attested roots are found only in Greek and Sanskrit, which are thought to constitute an eastern sub-family on account of their virtually identical verb systems. These items should be deemed dialectical.

Some even more thoroughly attested items are suspect for a different reason. Just as animals have legs, so do their names, and plants can travel too. Such items should be deemed post-P.I.E. *Wanderwoerter* unless their distribution is nearly universal.

Roots found in only one branch are effectively lost, because there is no sound way to distinguish them from roots newly coined within that branch. There is no way to know how many valid roots have been dismissed for lack of a second attestation.

It is possible to tell the damndest lies with statistics, and bloated compilations that include unknown amounts of spurious material furnish the raw material for mischief. One might hope that a well-scrubbed database of indisputably inherited roots would provide reliable material for statistical investigations of phonological or grammatical phenomena. For example, it might be possible to test selected claims of laryngeal theory and the Rix-Cowgill theory of verb classes by examining inter-branch correlations.

It is difficult to make the proper phonetic distinctions between quasi-homophonous roots. The working vocabularies of recorded languages typically comprise 3,000 roots, but the monosyllabic template does not generate quite so many distinct roots unless all essential phonetic distinctions are taken into account. Unfortunately, the key phonetic distinctions have sometimes been effaced in the attesting branches. Distinctions among pure vowels, among velar sub-classes, and among aspiration states are most frequently elusive.

It is also difficult to make the proper semantic distinctions among quasi-synonymous roots. There are too many alternative terms for fire, flame, and burning; for grasping, capture, taking, and having; and so forth.

Topical arrangement highlights the preoccupations of P.I.E. culture: family, farming, fishing, food, fire, fighting, religion, rule, and crafts. The working vocabulary of the proto-language must have been rich in specialized terms, but only a fraction of the specialized terms can be recovered.

The full mini-lexicon takes the form of two downloadable Excel files: (1) sorted root list without supporting attestations, and (2) a topically arranged spreadsheet of attestations, along with my aside, amateurish, and speculative comments. I am perpetually revising these files as I come to regret my prior follies.¹ A simplified version of the root list is appended below, without notes on reliability or distribution.

Sorted Root List

MEANING	RECONSTRUCTED FORMS
hear, acoustic	(a)kous
man, strong, andro-	(a)ner
star	(a)ster
blow like wind	(a)veH
remain, dwell > was	(a)ves
want	(e)g ^w h.l.H
free, liber (cf. people, grow)	(e)leudh-ro
nine	(e)nev.m
darkness, erebos	(e)reg ^w -ēs-
belch, eructate	(e)reug
red, ruddy, erythro-	(e)rudh-ro
brow, front	(o)bhrū
tooth < eating	(o)dont

¹ You may contact the author to request a current copy. E-mail: BBarrois@verizon.net

navel
rain, cloud, umbra
mist, fog, rain < micturate
nail
name
reach, arrive (cf. REG)
run, flow
apple
stone, hammer, anvil
sharp, pointed, high, acrid, sour
to
drive, act
driven animal, goat
field, acre
axle, shoulder
awe, fear
ache, pain; sin, distress
axe
lamb, agnus
heat, burn, kindle
oak
early, morning
bronze, ore
eternity, eon, ever
life, health
young
nourish, aliment > old, tall, full-grown
other, but, otherwise
all
white
elk, fawn, hind
alder
around, both
end
other, second
breathe > soul, anima
onto, until, ante, anti
duck, anet
narrow > anxious
ankle, joint, corner
asuras, aesir
water, riverbank
reach, attain, touch, apt
from, after
water
arm, joint
white, silver, clear
earth, pasture, tillage
rowing, oar
plough, oar

(o)mbh-lo
(o)mbh-ro
(o)miġh-lo
(o)nogh
(o)nomen
(o)reig
(o)ri(n)H
abl-o, aml-o, māl-o (?)
ac-mon
ac-u, -ru, -ri, -ro
adi, adhi
aġ
aġ > āġ-o, aġ-yo, aiġ
aġ > aġ-ró
aġ > aks-i, -lo
agh-ēs, ag-ēs-
agh-o, ag-o
ag^wesi, aksi, aski (?)
ag^wn-o
aidh > i(n)dh
aiġ-o, aiġolo, aġōlo (?)
air, ayer
ais, ayes
aiv > aiv-ó
aiv > ayu
aiv > yov-en, yun-ko
al > al-tó
al > al-yo, al-tero
al > ol-no > ol-lo
albh-o
alc-yo
aln-o
ambhi
an > an-tó
an > an-yo, an-tero
an(ə) > an-mo, -lo
ana, anu, anti, na
anat-í, ant-í
anġh-u
ang^w-lo, angu-lo
ans-u
āp
āp, (y)ap (?)
apo, ap-ter
aq-o
ar > ar-mo, ar-dhro
arġ-u
arH > ar-tó
arH > rē ... -tro, -dhro, -mo
arH > rō ... -tro, -dhro, -dhlo

arrow
bear, ursus
righteous, ready
noble, aryan, aristo-
autumn, harvest
however (enclitic)
wax, eke, augment
burn
dawn, aurora
dawn, east
spring, vernal
away
bird
grandparent, uncle (mother's side)
big, strong, good
flame, torch, char, black, bleach
beam, phalanx
blow, inflate
blue, flavus, white
bladder, follis, phallos
bloom, flora, folia, phylla
burg, barrow, fort, high place
bright
boil, brew, yeast
birch (cf. bright)
bean, fava
beech
announce, show, appear
beard, barba
barley, farina
thick, fat, pachy-
beaver (cf. brown)
good, well-being, better
run, frighten
fear
fidelity, bide, federate
bind
bear, carry
be (fientive), become
alert, wake; notice
bow, bend
flee, frighten
bee
split, fission, bite
bless > priest, brahman, flamen
bake, prepare food
bore, split
bare, barefoot
brother
break

arq-o
artk-o > arkt-o > .r.kt-o
art-o
ār-yo
asen-
au
aug-éyo, auks, vaks-yo
aus > aus, eus, ves
aus > aus-ēs-
aus > aus-tero
aus > ves-ēr, ves-ro
avo, au
av-í > vi
av-o
bel-o, bol-sko (?)
bh.l.ġ
bh.l.ġ-no > bhalanġ
bh.l.H > bhīē-s, bhīē-w
bh.l.H > bhīē-vo, bhēl-o
bh.l.H > bhol-yo, bhīē-dhro
bh.l.H > bhol-yo, bhīō-ēs, bhīō-mo
bh.r.ġh > bhorġ-o
bh.r.ġ-o
bh.r.v
bh.rH.ġ-o
bha-bha, bha-ko
bhāg-o
bhaH, bhan-yo
bhardh-a/o
bhars
bhe(n)ġh-u
bhebher-o
bhed-ro
bheg^w-yo
bhei
bheidh
bhendh
bher
bheu, bhū
bheudh
bheuġ(h)
bheug-yo
bheu-ko
bhi(n)d
bhlagh > bhlagh-món
bhog
bhor
bhos-o
bhrāter
bhre(n)ġ

grumble, thunder
fry, roast
well, spring
belly, breast
partake, use, brook, fruct-
brow, front
partake, function
bottom, fundus
goat, buck, bull
short, fast, brevi-, brachy-
stalk, straw, reed
hundred
heart
have faith or trust, put-heart
herd, crowd, troop
separate, sieve, riddle
mix, cook
fall, cause downfall
shitty, bad
cold
toil, tire
hoof
goat, boar, deer (cf. hoof)
hare
hate, battle, enemy
lie down
horn
gray, hoary
incline, (h)lean
arse, tail, thigh, buttock
hear, listen
heard-of, renown, fame
branch, plough
shell, conch
shoulder, hip
whistle
white
sacrifice, house, sanctify, purify
dog, hound
green, cyan, black
long, dolicho-
look
tree, wood, oak
tears
brother-in-law (husband's brother)
tame, domestic
to, from
ten
finger, digit < ten
day < division

bhrem
bhresġ
bhreu-R/N
bhreus-o
bhrūġ^w
bhruH
bhu(n)ġ
bhudh-no, -men
bhūġ-o, bhuk-ko
breg^wh-u, mreg^whu
c.l.m-o > colmo, calamo
c.n.tom
c.r.d
c.r.d-dheH
c.r.dh-o
c.r.H > crei > crei-dhro
c.r.H > cri(n)H, c.r.H-nu
cad-(é)yo
cak-o
cal-dho
cam(n)H, cam-yo
cap-o
cap-ró
cas-o
cat ... -ro, -ru
cei
cer-no, -o
cēr-o
cli(n)H > cloi-nó
cloun-i
clu(n)H, cl(n)u
clu(n)H > cluH-ēs
cōk-o
congh-o
cub-o
cveis
cveit-o, cveid-o
cven-dh > cundh, cventó
cvon, cun
cvyan-o, cān-o, cēn-o, cein-o (?)
d.lH.gh-u
d.r.c
d.r.v > doru, dreu
d-acr-u
daiver, daig^wer
dam-o
de, do
dec.m
dec-to-lo
dei > di-no, dei-no, -mo, -to (?)

point out, teach
right
house, timber
household, people
tongue (cf. call out)
tooth < eating
tear
pull, tug, tow
right, duty
sleep > dream
pull, drag, draw, hold tight
dare, brave
daddy, uncle
divide
foliage, thallo-
burn
day
do, put
suck, suckle > teat
run, flow
yesterday
humus, ground (feminine)
human, chthonian, of the ground
fish, ichthys
decline, phthisis
dough, mortar, shape, wall
bad, evil, deception
daughter
smoke > breath, soul
smoke > dusk, dust, fuscus
door
give
run
work or fight together
town, fence, fort
mal-, dys- (prefix)
hatred, enemy
two
god < sky
day < sky
god < sky-father
out of, ex
horse
eat, feed
tooth < eating
hedgehog
I (nominative form)
go
seek, ask
that (is,ea,id)

deic
deks-o, deks-tero
dem > dem-dhro > dem-bhro
dem > dem-o, dom-o, dom-u
d-en-ġhu
dent < ed-ont
der
deuk
dh.l.gh
dh.r.+ > dhrei, dhroim, dhroum (?)
dh.r.ġh
dh.r.s
dhadh-o, dhe-i-o
dhail
dhal-yo
dheġh
dheġh > dheġh-ó
dheH
dheH, dhe-i, dhēl (?)
dheu
dh'ġhes-ter > ġhester
dh'ġhom > ġdhom
dh'ġhom > ġhomon
dh'ġhū > ġdhū
dh'g^whī > g^wdhi(n)H
dhi(n)ġh
dhreug
dhughater > dhukter
dhuH > dhū-mó
dhuH > dhū-sko
dhver, dūr
doH
drom
drough
dū-no
dus
dus-men, -món
dvo
dyu > deiv-ó
dyu > dyeu, div
dyu > dyu-patér
ecs, eġ
ecv-o, eq-o
ed
ed > od-ont > dent
eġh-i
eġo, eġho
ei
ei > ei-sk
ei-o, yo, yosmo

ice
elk, fawn, hind
wound, ulcer
buy, seize
in, into
sword
boar
atop, around
goat, sheep, aries
be (perm.)
blood
and even, and also
breath, soul, atman
heart, veins
wide, broad
sister-in-law (brother's wife)
graph, scribe, carve (cf. groove)
grow old and gray, geronto-
grain
call, cry out
call, cry out
indeed (enclitic)
cold
kin, kind
son-in-law
beget, be born
chin, cheek (feminine)
knee (neuter)
chew (cf. jaw)
taste, choose
dig, grave, groove (cf. carve)
grab, grip, grasp (fig. understand)
go, approach
give, have, take
goat
goose, gander
get, grasp
defecate
go, walk, leg
gape, yawn
winter
yellow, gold
desire, yearn, greed
yesterday
hand
pour, libate
call, cry out (cf. tongue)
smooth, glabrous
ground, earth (feminine)
man, of the ground

eis
el > el-ni-o, el-it (?)
elc-ēs-
em
en, en-ter
ens-i
eper-o = vepr-i (?)
epi > ob
eri-o, arvi-ko, vervi-ko (?)
es
esa-R/N
eti
ētm-én, -ó
ēt-ro, ēt-or
eur-u
ĝ.lou(s)
g.r.bh > grabh
ĝ.r.H > ĝer, ĝrē-u
ĝ.rH.n > ĝern-o, ĝrān-o
gal > gal-yo ...
gar > gar-yo ...
ge, ghe
gël-dho, -u
ĝen > ĝen-ēs, ĝen-t
ĝen > ĝen-ró, -tó
ĝen > ĝnā-tó
ĝen-u
ĝen-u
ĝeu
ĝeus
gh.r.bh
gh.r.bh
gh.r.dh-yo
ghabh-(é)yo
ghaid-o
ĝhans, -ro
ghe(n)d
ĝhed
ĝheH, ĝhen-ĝheH
ĝhei, ĝhai, ĝhan-yo (?)
ĝheim ... -ro
ĝhel ... -u, -to, -ro
gher-yo > gher-no
ghester = dh'ghes-ter
ĝhes-to, ĝhes-ro
ĝheu, ĝheud, ĝhu(n)d (?)
ĝheu, ĝhve-yo (?)
ghladh-o
ĝhom = dh'ĝhom
ĝhomen = dh'ĝhomen

garden, fence
gut-string, yarn, hernia
gorse, horror (hair standing on end)
stranger, guest
glow
wild animal, ferox, thera
cleave, split
clay, cleave, glue
can, know
peg, nail, comb, tooth
bird calls (echoic)
throat > swallow, cry out
acorn
calf, womb, globus, brephos, delphys
heavy, difficult, serious, sad
throat > praise, call out
mountain
throat > swallow, devour
live, alive
kill, torment, hurt
come, go
woman, wife
want
decline, phthisis
kill, harm, smite, strike
burn, heat > warm
animal's den
granule, grind, frendere, hordeum
cow
bow
island
hill-top, rise
bald
circle, ring
cart, harrow; to plough
black
beloved, friend
hailstone
one-eyed, blind
healthy, hale, whole
forest, heath
beautiful, kallo
curve, bend, bow, camber
sing, throat, hen
hemp
head
capture
hard, harsh, stony
fruit, harvest
hollow > cup, bowl

ghordh-o
ĝhorn-o
ghors-yo
ghost-i
ĝhvel
ĝhvēr = g^whēr
gleubh > skulp
gloi ... -o, -no, -to
ĝnoH
ĝombh-o
gran-o, grak-o, grū
g^w.l._ > gol, glu
g^w.lH.nd, g^w.lH.n-o
g^w.r.bh-o = g^w.l.bh-u
g^w.r.H > guru, grav, βαρυ
g^w.r.H > g^w.r.(n)H, g^w.rH.dh-yo
g^w.r.H > g^wora, giri
g^w.r.H > vora, βρω
g^weiv, g^wig^w-o
g^wel-yo
g^wem, g^wen-yo, g^w.N-sko
g^wen-a
g^wh.l.H
g^wh'dhi(n)H = dh'g^whi(n)H
g^when
g^wher > g^whēr-mo
g^whōlyo
g^whre(n)dh
g^wov
g^wy-o
k.l.mo > kolmo, holm
k.l.no > koll, klon, kolon
k.l.v-o > kalvo
k.r.gh-o > krengho, kerko
k.r.s
k.r.sn-o
kā ... -ro, -ra, -mo, -ma (?)
kagh-lo
kaik-o
kail-o
kait-o
kal-yo
kamb
kan
kaneb
kap-ot, kap-olo
kap-yo
kar > kar-dho, kar-kar-o
karp-o
kau > kauk-o, kauc-o

hew wood
hollow > bone, reed, stalk
high, heap
hind (hornless)
limp, march
skeleton
cherry, red fruit tree
hart, cerf (cf. horn)
hide, conceal
(h)lade, load, place
clamor, (h)laugh
close, exclude > (key)
steal, thief
clean
shinbone, ham
gnat, (h)nit
nut
hook, claw
hip, coccyx, vertebra
split wood
neck
with, together; against
war, army, reprisal
hazel
bone, rib
sense > hear, acoustic
sense > pay attention, show
heap, accumulate
bird calls, croak, cough
onion, garlic, (h)ramp
meat, raw, blood
with
kill, harm, cten- (cf. phthisis)
possess, reside > home
grasp, catch
hare
bark, bay, weep, howl, babble
left
salmon, lox
lake, puddle, hole
desire, lust, wanton
reach, climb, surmount
lip
lie, lay
light, easy, swift
let, allow, lenient
lick (cf. tongue = *denġhu)
grease, glue, adhere
lumbar
long

kau > kau-yo, kau-dh
kau > kav-o, kau-lo
kauk-o
kem-o
keng
kenk-lo
keremus-o
kër-vo
keudh, kūdh
klādh
klag, klak
klāv-i, klau-dh (?)
klep-t
klūd-o
knā-mo, kon-mo
kneid-a
knū > (k)nūd, (k)nūk
kog-...
koks-o
kol
kols-o
kom, kon-ter
kor-yo
kosel-o
kost-??
kou > (a)kou-s
kou > kov-eyo, s-kou-yo
koup-yo
kra..., k.r.k
krem-s-o
krov-yo, krov-i, kroiv-o
ksun
kten-yo
kti(n) > ktoi-mo, kti-tu
la(m)bh
lagus-o, algus-o (?)
laH
laiv-o, lav-yo
laks-o
lak-u, lag-u
las-yo
lë(n)ġh
leb-a
legħ
leg^wh-u
leH > lēd, lēn (?)
leiġh
leip
lendh-o
lëngħ-o < d.IH.gh-o

desire, love, enjoy
people, free, grow
tell a lie
light, illumination
leave
linen
play
wash, lye, lather
foliage, leaf
lea
loosen, solve, dissolve
louse
soft, mild < milled
mill
milk
dead, death, murder
die
forget
not
can, may
boy, girl
neck, mane
mark, margin, border, road
ocean
mare
mother
me (oblique form)
mix, mingle
crush
honey, mead
amid, middle
much, big, mega-
measure (cf. moon, month)
moon, month
measure, merit
mix, mingle
deception, evil, mal
multi, melior, μαλα
blue-black, painted
meat
remain
remember, mind
boy, girl (cf. mortal)
submerge, plunge
micturate, uninate
mist, fog, rain
diminish > minor
wage, reward
speak incoherently
mutual exchange, common

leubh-yo
leudh-o
leugh
leuk
li(n)q
līn-o
loid, lUSD (?)
lou
loubh-o
louk-o
lū, lūs
lūs
m.l._ > m.l.-dho, m.l.-du
m.l._ > m.l.-yo
m.l.g > lact-o, galakt (?)
m.r._ > m.r.-tó, m.r.-dhro
m.r._ > m.r.-yó
m.r.s
mā
magh
maghu, maqu
man-yo
marg-o
mari, mori (?)
mark-o
māter
me
me(n)gh
me(n)k
medh-u, mel-i
medhy-o
meĝ-o, meĝ-lo, moĝ-no
meH > med, met, mēr
meH > mēn-s, men-ōt
meH > mēr-éyo
meisk = meiks
mel, mol, mal
mel, mol, mal
melan-ó
mems-o, mens-o
men
men > me-men, men-ti
meryo-ko
mesg > merg
mi(n)ĝh
mi(n)ĝh > miĝh-lo
mi(n)H > mein-o
misd-o
mluH
moin

fur, hide
much, many
soon
ant, pis-mire (cf. worm)
marrow, brain
moss, wet
mucus, blow the nose, nostril
mute, mystery, mutter
moo
mouse
fly, midge, mosquito
granny, nanny
water
nose
not, un-
attain, carry
fog, heaven
kidney
lead
nephew, grandson
man, strong, andro-
need, be necessary, use
nine
new
wash, clean
nether, down
nest < sit down
navel
kill, harm, be noxious
nail
naked
night
name
we, us (oblique forms)
now
eight
swift
smell
fire
one
forearm, elbow, ulna
raw, uncooked
shoulder
anoint
snake, eel, ophidian
eye
raise, rise, ortho, arduous
eagle, erne
orphan, heir, worker
testicle, male

mois-o
mongh-o
moqs
morvi-ko
mosġ-o > marg-o
mos-o, mosk-o
mu(n)g > muk-ter
mūd-yo
mūk, mūg-yo
mūs
mūs-a, musk-a
nan-a, ann-a
nār-o
nās-o
ne
ne(n)c, no(n)c
nebh > nebh-ēs, nebh-lo, ombh-ro
neg^wh-ro
nei
nep-ōt
ner-o
neud
nev.m = enev.m
nev-o
ni(n)g^w
ni, ni-ter
ni-sd-ó
nobh > nobh-o, ombh-lo
noc ... -(é)yo
nogh > nogh-lo, onogh
nog^w ... -ó, -nó, -tó
nokt, neq^wt
nomen = onomen
nos, n.smo
nūn
oct.m, octo
ōc-u
od-(é)yo
ogn-i
oin-o
olena
ōm-o
oms-o
ong^w, ong
ong^wh-i, og^wh-i
oq-o
or ... -yo, -nu, -sko, -dho
or > or-no, or-lo
orbh-o
orġh-i

arse, tail, thigh, buttock	ors-o
mouth, oral	ōs
branch, twig	osd-o
ash tree	os-ko, os-no, os-i (?)
bone, rib	ost-i
aurochs, bison	our-o
ear	ous
sheep, ewe	ov-i
egg (cf. bird = AVI)	ōvi-o, oi-o (?)
fill	p.l.H ¹ > p.l.(n)H
full, complete	p.l.H ¹ > plē-nó, plē-tó
plural, poly-	p.l.H ¹ > pol-ú
folk, plethora, plebs	p.l.H ¹ > pol-yo, pol-ko, plē-dho
feel, palm, finger	p.l.H ² > pāl, pala-ma, pāl-ko (?)
field, flat, plain	p.l.H ² > plā-nó, p.l.-tó, p.l.-tú
before, ...	p.r._ > per, pro, prai
first, prime	p.r._ > per-mo, prī-mo
pass through	p.r.H > pera, por-tó
fasten (fig. binding promise)	pac, pa(n)g
fall, fall upon	pad
feed > fodder, pabulum	paH ... -dhro, -dhlo, -no
feed > shepherd	paH > paHs
fire	paH-v-R/N
father	patér
few, small, child	pau ... -ró, -ko
livestock, property	pecu
chest, wing, flank	pekt-o
axe (weapon)	pelecu
skin, pelt	pel-to, pel-no
five	penqe
cook, digest	peq
fart	perd
oak, fir	perq-o
heel	persn-a
last year	peruti
penis	pes > pes-no, pes-lo, pes-ēs-
fly, dart	pet
fern	pet > pern, papart, pterid ...
feather, wing	pet > pet-tro
paint, color	pi(n)ĝ, pi(n)c, peic, poic
pound > sand, dust	pi(n)s > pē(n)s-o
pound > pestle	pi(n)s > pis-tlo
fat (substance)	piH-v-R/N
fish	pisk-o, pisk-i
beat; weep, complain (fig. beat breast)	pla(n)g, plāk
plait	plec-t
swim, float, flow	pleu
flea	plūs-a
sneeze, pneuma	pneu-s, sneu-s
foot	pod

drink
pale, pallid, fallow
foal, young
path, bridge (2)
piglet, farrow
after, post
master, husband
ask, request
be friends, be at peace
freeze
against
sneeze
fight with fists, puncture
purify, cleanse
foul, stink, rot, pus
make, create
worm
body, midriff
cut, shorten
and (enclitic)
four
who, what
price, penalty
circle, wheel
buy
regulate, direct, reach
ruler, rex, reich
righteous, upright
reach, arrive
darkness, erebos (cf. ARĜU)
discuss, reason, converse, count
item of property
tear, cut, scratch
ride
rigid (cf. REG)
rope, rod
weep, wail, roar
red, ruddy, erythro-
belch, eructate
run, flow
wheel, ride, chariot
rip, rob, rive, rift, bereave
care, love, respect, guard, sorrow
seek, follow
sun
salt
summer
understanding
satisfied, perfect
sit, set

poH, pib, pi(n)
pol-o
pōl-o
pont-o
porc-o
pos, pos-ter
pot-i
prec-sk
prei
preus ... -to, no, vo
pro-ter, pro-ti
pter, ster
pu(n)g
puH ... pu-tā, pu-ro, pu(n)H
puH ... pu-téyo, pu-yo, pu-lo
q.r._ > qer
q.r.m-i = v.r.m-i
q.r.p-o
q.r.t = s-k.r.t
qe
qetv.r
qo, qi
qoin-a
qol-o, qoql-o
qri(n)H
reg
reg > rēg, rēg-én
reg > reg-u
reg > rēig > rēnk (?)
reg^w-ēs-
reH, rē-dh
rei
reic
reidh
reig-ó
rēsg-o
rēud
rēudh-o, -ro
rēug
ri(n)H, ri-nu
ro-tó
ru(m)p, roubh
s.r.gh, st.r.g, st.rH.g (?)
sāg
saH-v-L/N, sāvel-yo
sal
sam-ro
sap-yo
sa-tó
sed > sed-(é)yo, si-sd

be victorious
sow > seed
cut, saw, section
six
willow, swallow
salve (cf. slip, lipo-)
half
sing
old, senior
seven
seek, follow; say; see
serpent, reptile
dry, sere, sec
cut, cleave
cut, shear
cut, sharp
cut, shear, shorten
hollow out
left
jump, climb
cover, contain (fig. sky)
hide, leather
cut, skin, scythe, schizo-
shit, sharn, scato-
shadow, shade
slack, relax
slip, slime, slide, slick, lapse
cheek, chin, mustache
smile, smirk
remember
stink
small
berry
mess, mud, smut
swim
swim > boat
snake, snail
spin, sew > needle
sinew, nerve (cf. sew)
snow
marry
daughter-in-law
whole, intact, safe
with, together; without, hetero
same, all
that (M/F/N nominative)
jump, hurry, be eager, frog
look
spit, spew
spur, ankle > spurn, kick

seĝh
seH > sē-men, sē-tó, se-s-
sek
seks, sveks
selk-o
selp-ēs-, solp-i
sēmi
sēng^{wh}
sen-o
sept.m
seq
serp-ent
seus-o, seus-ko > ses-qo
s-k.l.p
s-k.r._
s-k.r.p
s-k.r.t
skabh
skaiv-o, skav-yo
skand
s-keu
s-keu > s-ku-tó
ski(n)d
sko-R/N
skot-o
s-lāg, langu
s-leim, leib, lab
s-mac-ro
s-meī > smeil, meid, meir
s-mer, me-mor
s-merd
s-mol-o
s-mor-o
s-mūd-o
s-naH
s-naH > naH-u
s-neg-o
s-neH > s-nē-dhlo
s-neH > s-nēv-R/N > s-neu-ró
s-neig^{wh}
s-neu > neubh, numbh
s-neu > s-nus-a/o/u
solv-o
som, son-ter
som-lo
sos, sa, tod
s-p.r.gh > s-pre(n)gh, s-pru(n)g
s-pec
s-peiv > spyū, stiv, ptu
s-per(n)

spray, sprinkle (cf. strew)
spleen
foam (cf. spit)
arse, tail, thigh, buttock
whale
nose
stream, flow
star, stella, aster
scatter, strew, extend
stand, stop
establish, support
steer, taurus, bull
thatch, cover
step, stamp, trample
stick, puncture, prod
climb, march
(st)locus, stall, stela, stool
resound (cf. thunder)
strong, strict
scrape, shave
arrow
thrush, starling, stroutho-
storm, turbulence, twirl
self, own (cf. TU)
suck, suckle
sow, swine, hog
be fertile, give birth > son
sweet, pleasant
father-in-law (husband's father)
sweat
sleep
sister
so, as, thus
sound, swan
swarthy, black
sew
suffer, bear, carry
speak, interpret, loquacious
rub, abrade, attrite
pull, drag, touch
through, cross, terminus
thorn
twist, turn, torque > spindle
thirsty, dry, terrain
touch, take
thaw, digest
silent, quiet, tacit
heel, sole, flat surface
daddy, uncle
silent, quiet

s-per-yo
s-plēgh-én
s-poim-o
s-pūg-a
s-qal-o
sren
s-reu > sreu-mo, reiv-o
st.r._ > ster-lo, ster-no
st.r.H > st.r(n)H, st.rH.(nu)
staH
staH > stabh, stambh
s-taur-o
s-teg-o
steib
s-teig
steigh
stel-o
s-ton
strē(n)g(h) (?)
streig
strēl-o
s-tro-sd-o
s-tver-mo
su, sv-o
suĝh, suc
suH
suH > suH-nú, -nó, -tó
svād-u
svecur-o
sveid > svoid-ó, -ró
svep
svesor
svō, svei
svon
svord-o
syu > seiv
t.l.H > tlā, tol-yo, tul-yo (?)
t.l.q
t.r._ > ter-yo
t.r.gh
t.r.H > ter, trā
t.r.n-o
t.r.q
t.r.s-o
ta(n)g
taH
tak-o
tāl-o, talamo
tat-o, att-o, tei-o
taus-o

thick, dense
flow, rush
beget (fig. flow from source)
weaving, carpentry, techno, textile
axe
dark, darkness, tenebra
cut
tense, stretch
heat, tepid
people, total population
possess > home
kill, harm, cten-
that (oblique)
think, imagine
thunder
house, beam, thorpe
three
tremble
shake
thrust
push, strike, beat, thud
thou, thee, thy
swelling, tumor, thumb
out of
udder
womb, entrails, belly
upward
accustom, learn, teach
oxen
tall, high
under, over, above, up
oven
and then, and thus, so that
wave (cf. wool)
moist, cloud
wool, hair, curl (cf. waves)
drag, pull (cf. helix)
wound
fox
wolf
root, wort, radix
speak > word, verb
speak > rhetor
worm
height, surface, upwards
rain, dew (from on high)
male
become, turn
wield power, ruler; well, valid, prevail
wane, want, waste, vanish, vacuum, vast

te(n)g
tek
tek > tok-yo
teks
teks-lo
tem ... -no, -ës, -dhro
tën-d, tem(n)H
ten-u
tep
tëut-a
t'kei > kti(n) > ktei-mo
t'ken > kten
to, tosmo
tong
ton-tro
trab
trei
trem
tres
trūd
tu(n)d
tu, tv-o
tūm > tum-ó, -ró
ud, ut-ter
ūdh-R/N
ud-tero, ven-tero (?)
uĝ
uk, uk-(é)yo
uks-én
ūp, up-s
upo, uper
uq-nó
ute
v.l._ > vol-v, vol-na, ūl-mi, vel-ik
v.l.g-o
v.l.H > vel-na, vlā-na, ūl-na
v.l.k
v.l.n-ës-
v.l.p-a
v.l.q-o
v.r.d-o > vrād-o
v.r.H > vër-dho
v.r.H > vrē-tor
v.r.mi = q.r.mi
v.r.s
v.r.s > vers-a, vrōs-a
v.r.sen > arsen
v.r.t
val > val-dh, val-tor
van = eun, ūn

wet > wave
wet > water, wave
alert, wake
convey, weight
or (enclitic)
blow, wind
weave
dwell > village, wick, eco-
see > wit, know
we (nominative form)
win, love
wish
boar
wasp
speak
be aware
work, urge, energy
true, trusted, verity
evening, vesper, west
spring, vernal < burn
clothe > vestment
remain, dwell > was > settlement
price, sale, wares, goods, vend
well, good, eu-
year, old age, veteran
be victorious
apart, against
twenty
widow, batchelor
forest, wood
manly, virile, heroic
poison, medicine
all, same, iso
vow
wax
want, will
vomit
you (oblique forms)
rye
worship, adore, holy, hagio-
copulate
twin
daughter-in-law (brother's wife)
liver, roe
year, hour, season
boil, brew, yeast, juice, zyme
wheat, barley, zea
young (having life)
yoke
you (nominative and extended forms)

ved > u(n)d
ved > vod-R/N
veġ
veġh
veH
veH > vē-to, vē-ter, ven-to
vei = vebh
veic > vic-ó
veid
vei
ven
ven > ven-sko
vepr-i = eper-o
veps-a, vesp-a
veq
ver-(é)yo
verg
vēr-o
ves > veq-ero, vesp-ero, vest-ero
ves > ves-ēr, ves-ro, ves-no
ves > ves-ti, -tro
ves > ves-tu, αστυ
vesn-o
vesu, su-
vet-ēs-
vi(n)k
vi, viter
vīc.nti < dvīc.nti
vidhev-a/o
vidhu
vī-ró
vīs-ó
visv-o
vog^wh-(é)yo = eugh
voks-o
vol-yo
vom-(é)yo
vos, usmo
vrūġhi-o, rūġhi-o
yag
yebh-yo
yem-o
yenater
yeq-R/N
yēr-o, yōr-o
yes, yeus, yūs (?)
yev-o
yov-en, yun-ko < aiv
yu(n)g > yug-ó
yu, yusmo

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