Contents

List of Illustrations xi
Preface xii
Acknowledgments xv
Guide to the Reader xvii

1 Introduction: The Comparative Method and the Indo-European Family
   The Study of Language Relationships and the Comparative Method (§§ 1.1–12) 1
   Indo-European Historical Linguistics (§§ 1.13–18) 5
   Conclusion (§§ 1.19–21) 12
   For Further Reading 14
   For Review 14
   Exercises 15

2 Proto-Indo-European Culture and Archaeology 16
   Introduction (§§ 2.1–2) 16
   Society (§§ 2.3–16) 17
   Religion, Ritual, and Myth (§§ 2.17–36) 27
   Poetics (§§ 2.37–45) 27
   Personal Names (§§ 2.46–49) 34
   Archaeology and the PIE Homeland Question (§§ 2.50–73) 34
   For Further Reading 4
   For Review 4
   Exercises 4

3 Proto-Indo-European Phonology 48
   Introduction (§§ 3.1) 48
   Consonants (§§ 3.2–25) 48
   Vowels (§§ 3.26–32) 66
   Phonological Rules (§§ 3.33–44) 66
   For Further Reading 66
   For Review 66
   Exercises 66
Guide to the Reader

A. Abbreviations

abl. ablative
accus. acc. accusative
act. active
adj. adjective
Alb. Albanian
Anat. Anatolian
Aor. aorist
Av. Avestan
B.-Sl. Balto-Slavic
Celt. Celtic
Class. Classical
Cz. Czech
dat. dative
du. dual
Dut. Dutch
Eng. English
fem. feminine
fut. future
Gaul. Gaulish
genit., gen.
Gk. Greek
Gmc. Germanic
Goth. Gothic
Hitt. Hittite
Icel. Icelandic
IE Indo-European
imperf. imperfect
Indo-Ir. Indo-Iranian
instr. instrumental
Lat. Latin
Latv. Latvian
Lith. Lithuanian
loc. locative
Luv. Luvian
masc. masculine
ME Middle English
Mod. Modern
neut. neuter
nomin., nom. nominative
OAv. Old Avestan
OCS Old Church Slavonic
OE Old English
OGH Old High German
OHitt. Old Hittite
OIr. Old Irish
OLith. Old Lithuanian
ON Old Norse
OPers. Old Persian
OPruSS. Old Prussian
OS Old Saxon
Osc. Osca
pass. passive
PIE Proto-Indo-European
pl. plural
Pol. Polish
pres. present
Russ. Russian
sing., sg. singular
Skt. Sanskrit
Slav. Slavic
Toch. Tocharian
Umbr. Umbrian
Ved. Vedic
voc. vocative
W. Welsh
YaV. Younger Avestan

B. Symbols

* denotes a reconstructed form, not preserved in any written documents
< "comes from" or "is derived from"
> "turns into" or "becomes"
( ) encloses part of a word that is not relevant to the discussion, or that is an optional part
- separates pairs of examples or forms

C. Spelling Conventions

All linguistic forms are written in italics. The only exceptions are inscriptions.

D. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

Phonetic transcriptions using the IPA are enclosed in square brackets. The symbols used for American English sounds are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b bell</td>
<td>p pat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d dim</td>
<td>r roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð this</td>
<td>s silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f fail</td>
<td>ŋ shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g go</td>
<td>t thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h heal</td>
<td>ð thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j yarn</td>
<td>v vat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k coal</td>
<td>w well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l light</td>
<td>z zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m magic</td>
<td>ʒ measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n near</td>
<td>ŋ sing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>