

PROBLEMS in
THE ORIGINS and
DEVELOPMENT
of the
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

Sixth Edition

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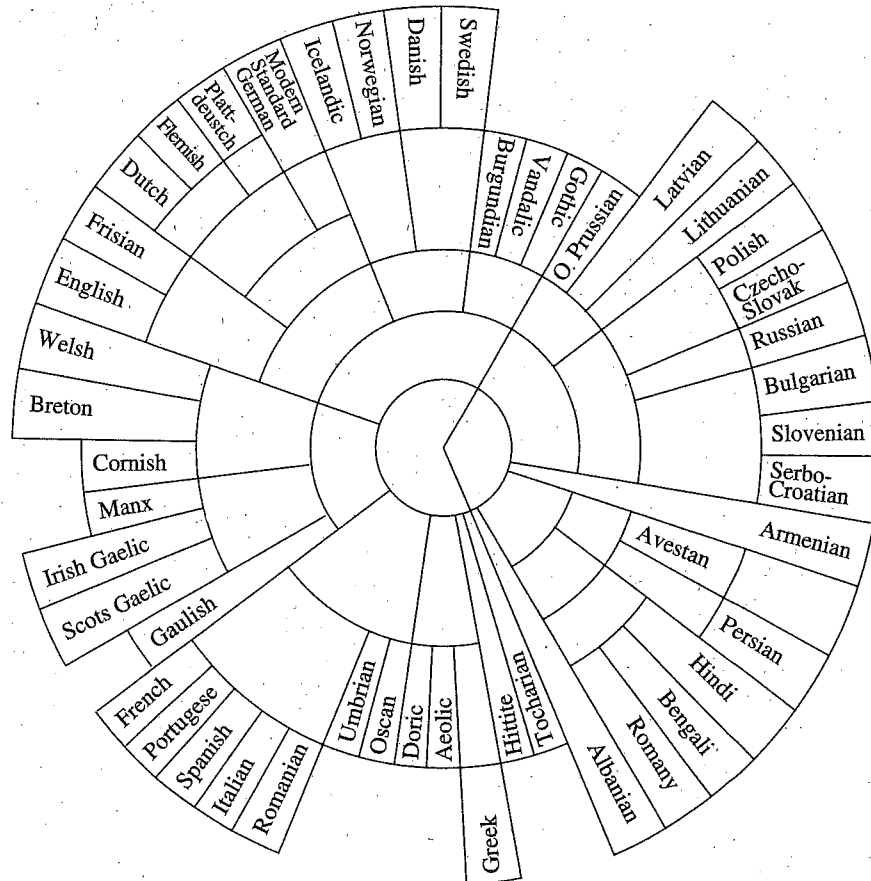
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Lithuanian	Norwegian	Rhaeto-Romanic	Slovenian	Vulgar Latin
Low German	Pali	Romanian	Spanish	Walloon
Manx	Picard	Romany	Swedish	Welsh
Modern Greek	Polish	Russian	Tocharian	Wendish
Modern Persian	Portuguese	Scots Gaelic	Ukrainian	Yiddish
Mycenaean	Provençal	Serbo-Croatian	Urdu	
Norman	Prussian	Slovak	Vandalic	

4.7 THE MAIN DIVISIONS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN GROUP (II)

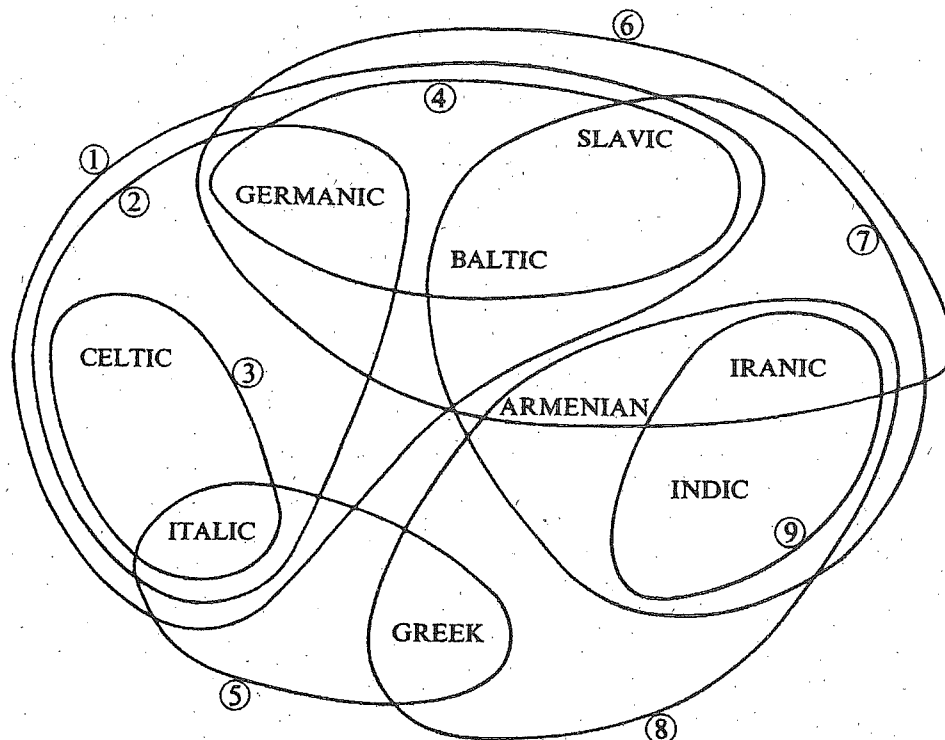
The circular diagram that follows may, at first sight, look quite different from a family tree, but it is merely a somewhat different way of schematizing the same information. The blocks around the outer rim of the wheel represent important modern Indo-European languages and are so labeled. The interior blocks represent successively larger and older groupings of the various languages. The central point of the circle stands for Proto-Indo-European, the hub from which the linguistic spokes radiate. Complete this wheel diagram by labeling the remaining blocks with the names or numbers of the language groups listed on page 75.



- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Satem</i> languages | 12. Baltic | 23. East Slavic |
| 2. <i>Centum</i> languages | 13. East Germanic | 24. West Slavic |
| 3. Indo-Iranian | 14. North Germanic | 25. Eastern North Germanic |
| 4. Balto-Slavic | 15. West Germanic | 26. Western North Germanic |
| 5. Germanic | 16. Brythonic | 27. Netherlandic-German |
| 6. Celtic | 17. Goidelic | 28. Anglo-Frisian |
| 7. Italic | 18. Latin | 29. High German |
| 8. Hellenic | 19. Attic-Ionic | 30. Low German |
| 9. Indic | 20. Sanskrit and Prakrits | 31. Old Saxon |
| 10. Iranian | 21. Old Persian | 32. Old Low Franconian |
| 11. Slavic | 22. South Slavic | |

4.8 A WAVE MODEL FOR INDO-EUROPEAN

Another way to look at relationships between languages is the wave model. It recognizes that a linguistic change begins among some speakers and spreads to others, like a wave expanding on the surface of a pond when a pebble has been tossed into the water. When several changes start among different speakers at different times and spread at different rates, the result is the creation of new dialects as speakers are affected by one or another of the changes. It is as though many pebbles were tossed into the water, some waves reinforcing one another, others overlapping. The wave diagram below shows the major dialect groups of Indo-European as the result of wavelike linguistic changes.



Below are descriptions of the linguistic changes that the wave diagram represents and a list of examples. Match the examples and the changes.

- _____ 1. Northern and western languages share a common vocabulary lacking in the other Indo-European dialects.
- _____ 2. The western languages share a common vocabulary:
- _____ 3. Italo-Celtic dialects have passive forms of the verb in *-r*.
- _____ 4. Northern languages have a dative plural case ending in *-m*.
- _____ 5. Italo-Hellenic dialects have voiceless sounds for the Indo-European voiced aspirates.
- _____ 6. In northern and eastern languages (except Indic) medial schwa was lost.
- _____ 7. In eastern languages, velars became sibilants in some cases, and labiovelars became velars.
- _____ 8. Southeastern languages have a prefixed vowel ("initial augment") in the past tense (aorist) forms of the verb.
- _____ 9. In Indo-Iranian, schwa became *i*.

EXAMPLES:

<p>A. IE *dhughætēr Avest. duγδar- Armen. dustr Goth. dauhtar Lith. duktē OSlav. dŭšti</p>	<p>B. IE *porkos 'pig' Lat. porcus OIrish orc OE fearh Lith. pařsas OSlav. praseř</p>	<p>C. Russ. stol 'table' stolám 'to tables' OE stōl 'chair' stōlum 'to chairs' Lith. vŕyas 'man' vŕrams 'to men'</p>
<p>D. IE *wāt- Lat. vātēs 'seer' OIrish fāith 'poet' OE wōd 'mad, possessed' Wōden 'god of wisdom'</p>	<p>E. IE *é-bherom 'bore' Armen. e-ber Gk. é-pheron Skt. á-bharam Iran. a-berem</p>	<p>F. OIrish berait 'they bear' bertair 'are borne' Lat. ferunt 'they bear' feruntur 'are borne'</p>
<p>G. IE *keu/kū/kwā- *gwei/gwoi- Skt. śv(áyati) 'be strong' gáyah 'household' Avest. sūra 'strong' gayō 'lifetime' Armen. sun 'void' keam 'live' Lith. šaūnas 'firm' gajūs 'healing' OSlav. sujī 'vain' (Russ.) goī 'peace'</p>		<p>H. IE *pətēr Skt. pitár- Avest. pitar-</p>
<p>I. IE *gher/ghor- *bhleg- 'burn' *dhūmos Gk. khordē 'gut' phlégō thūmós 'passion' Lat. hernia flagrō fūmus 'smoke'</p>		

4.9 THE SOUNDS OF INDO-EUROPEAN

Indo-European had the following sounds:

Consonants: p, t, k, kw; b, d, g, gw; bh, dh, gh, gwh; s; m, n; r; l; y; w

Vowels: i, e, a, o, u; ī, ē, ā, ō, ū; ə