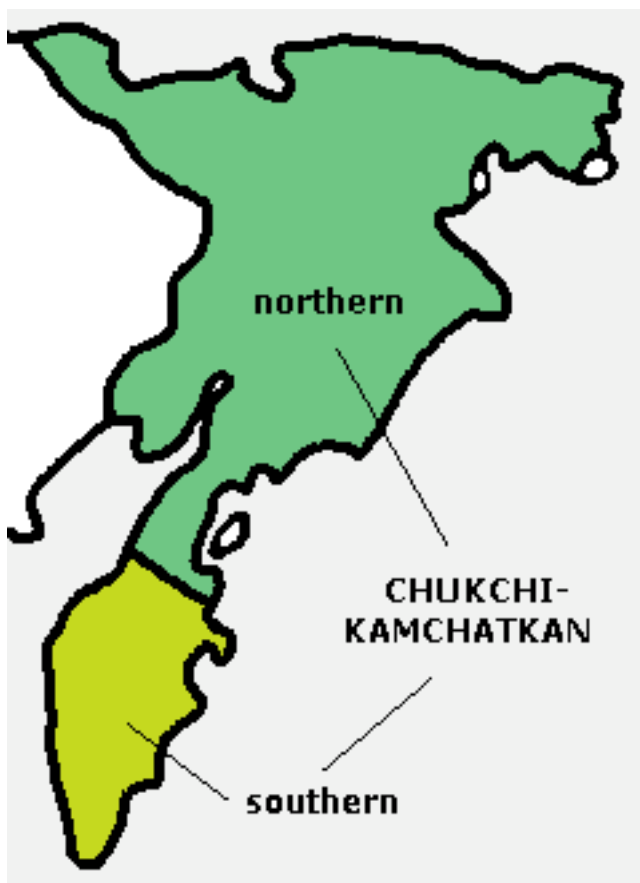
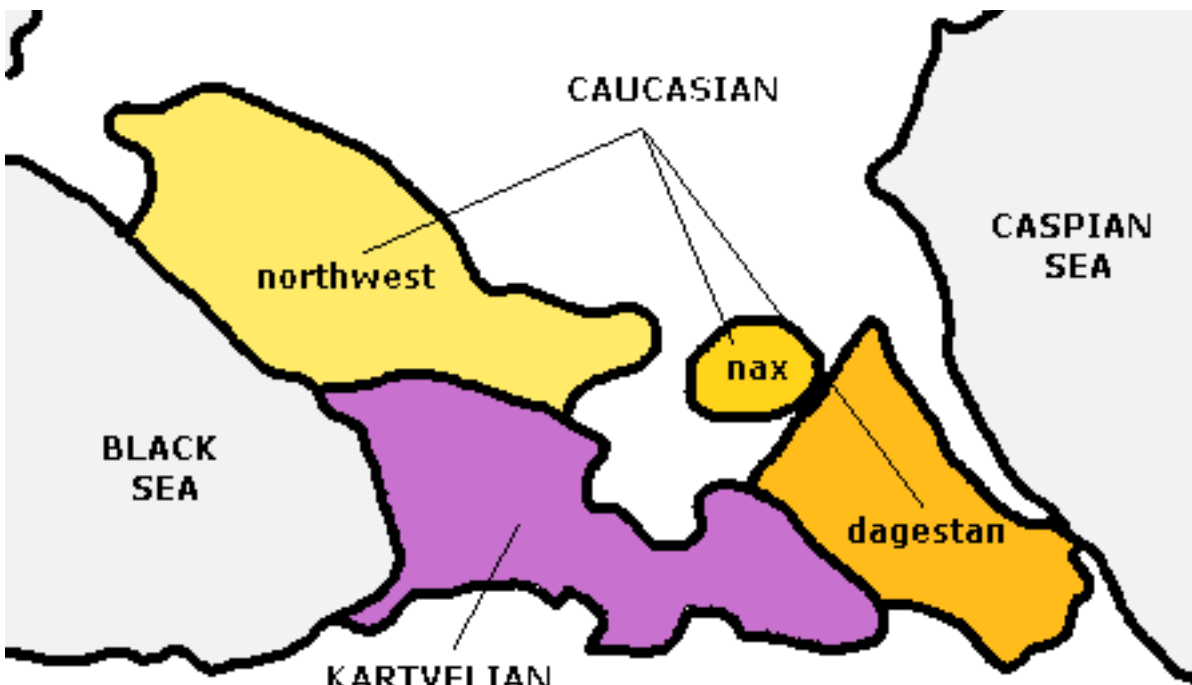


The Indo-European Family

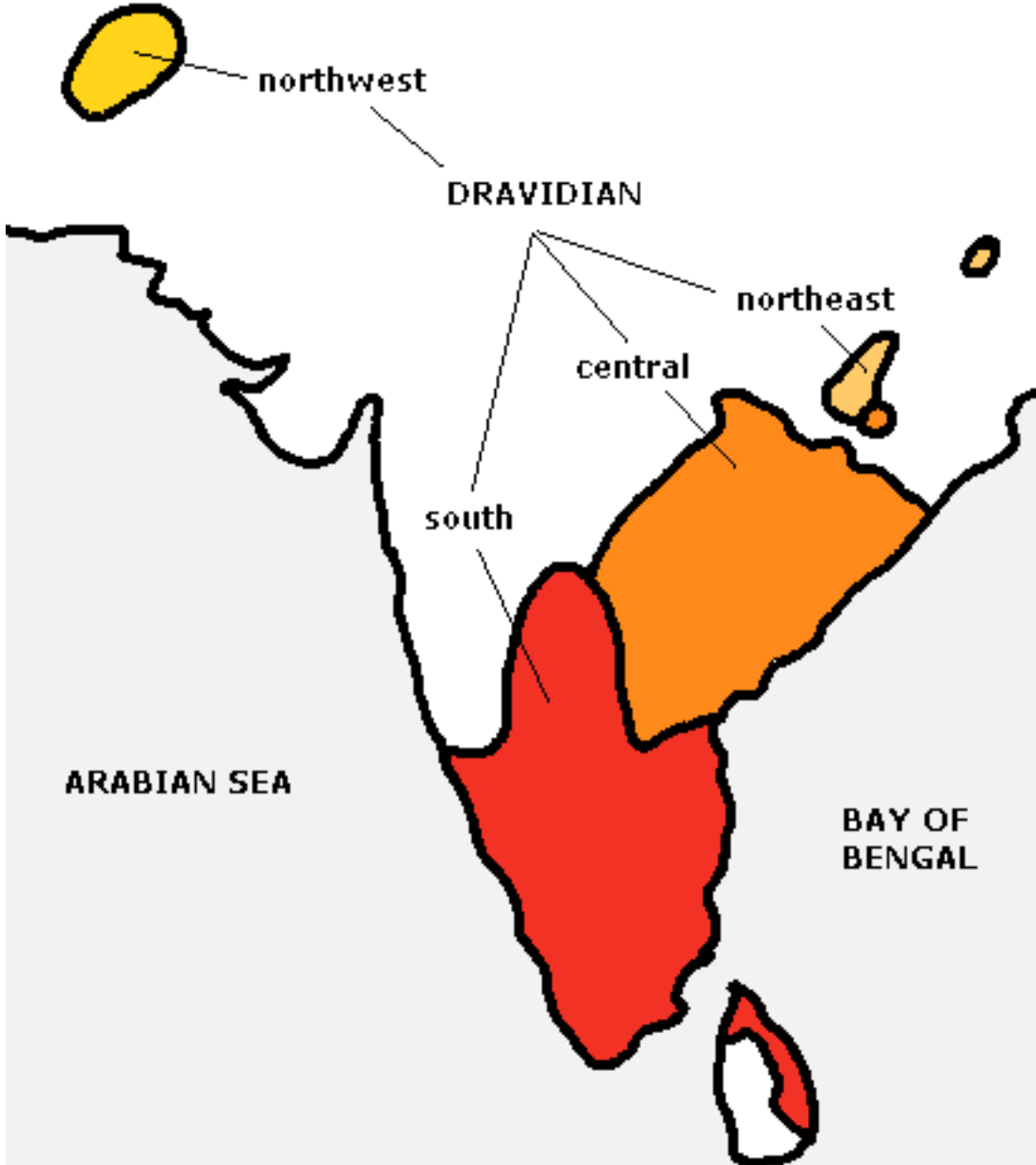
The Chukchi-Kamchatkan ("Paleosiberian") Family

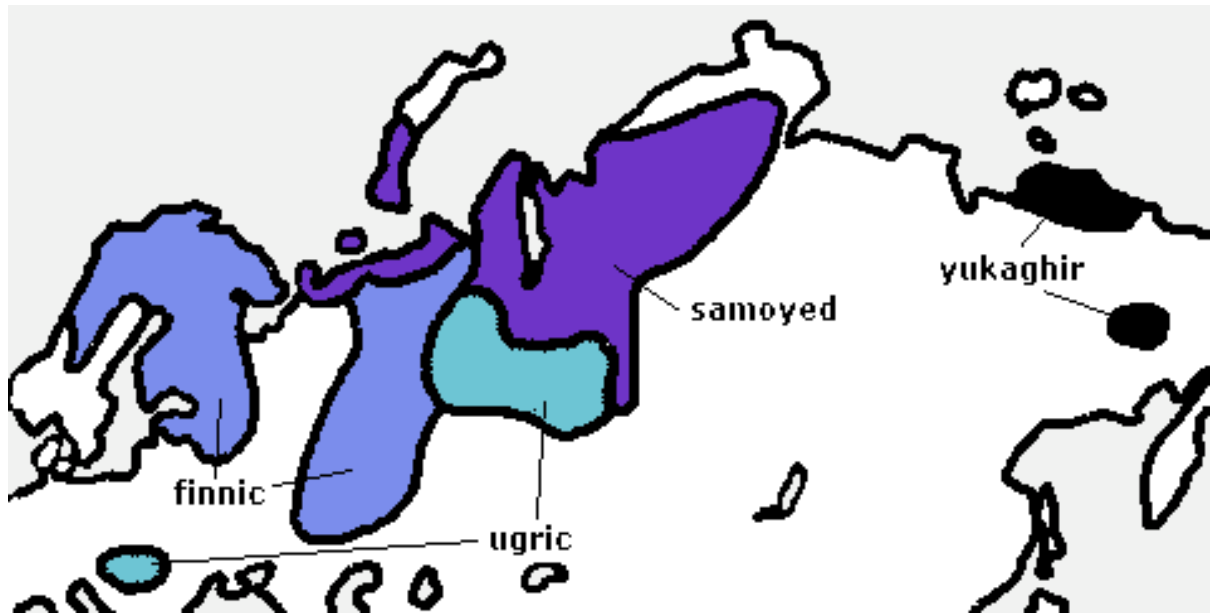




The Caucasian Family

The Dravidian Family





The Uralic-Yukaghir Family

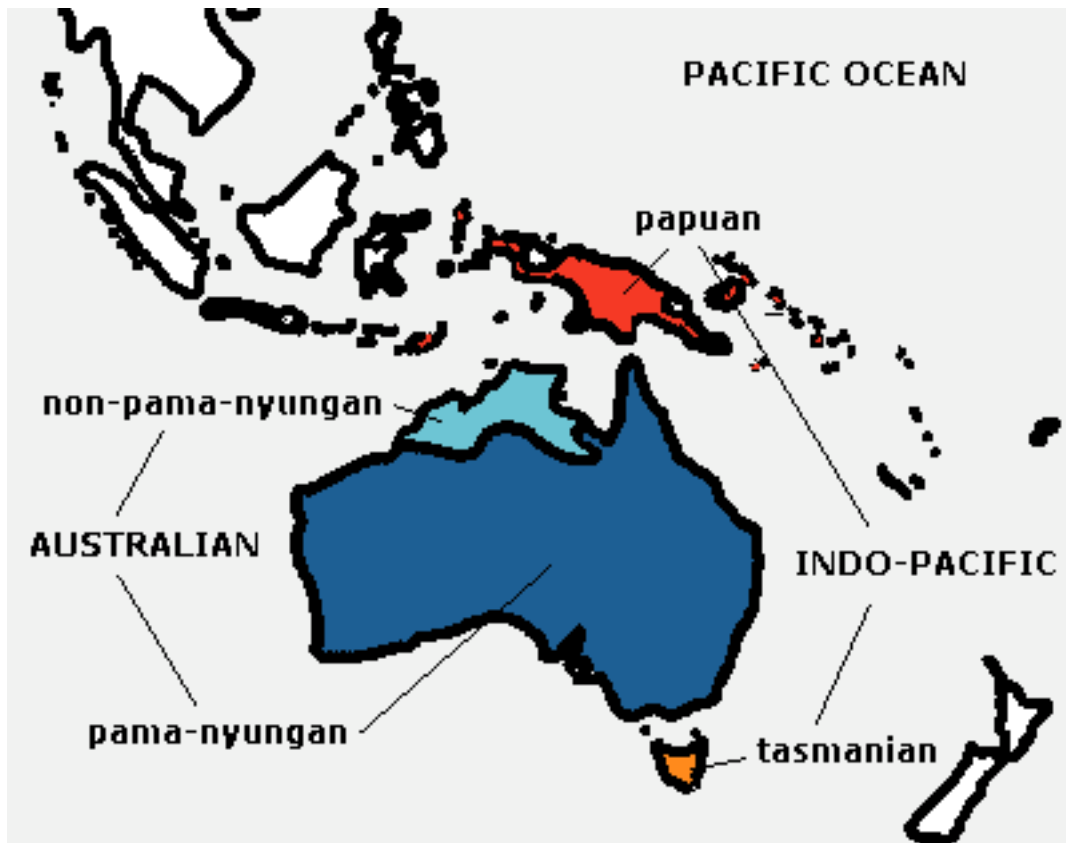
The Altaic Family



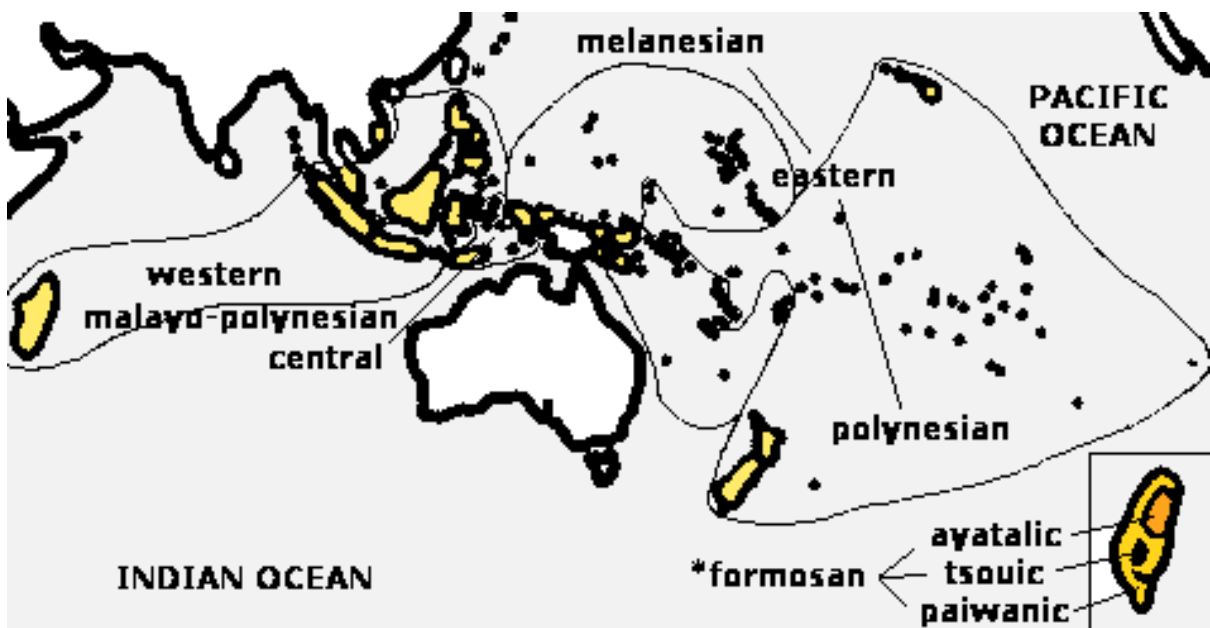
The Eskimo-Aleut Family

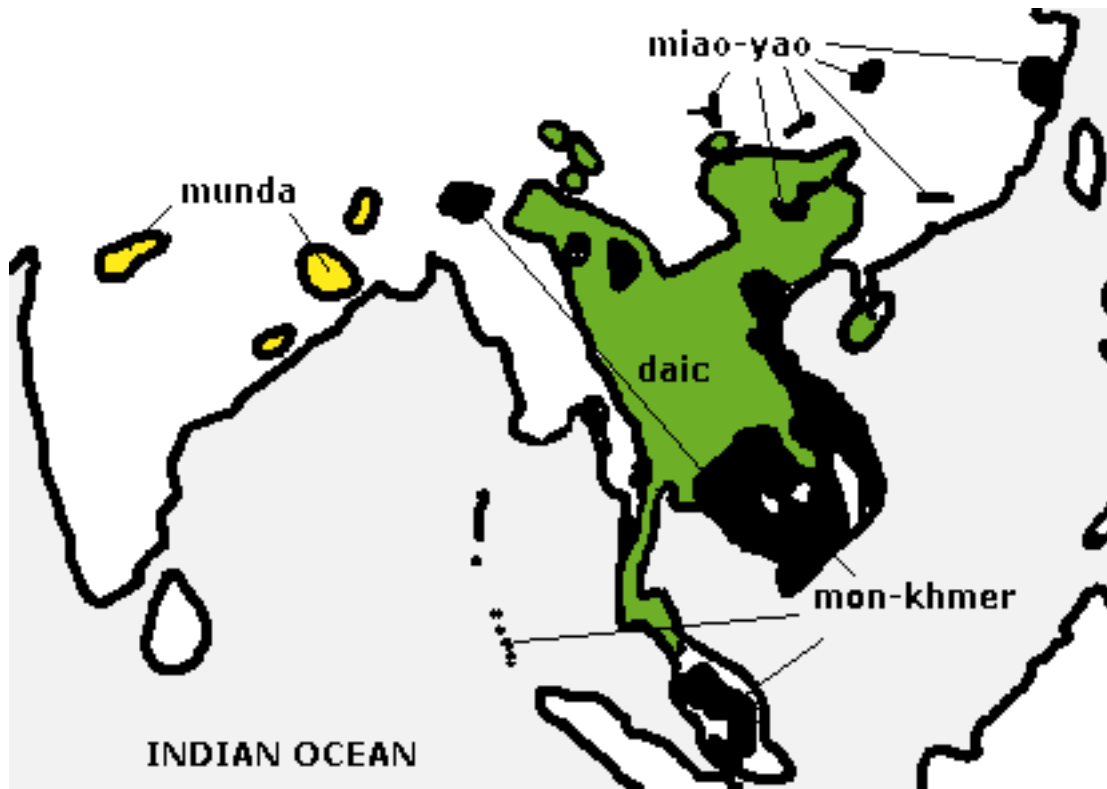


The Indo-Pacific and Australian Families



The Austronesian Family

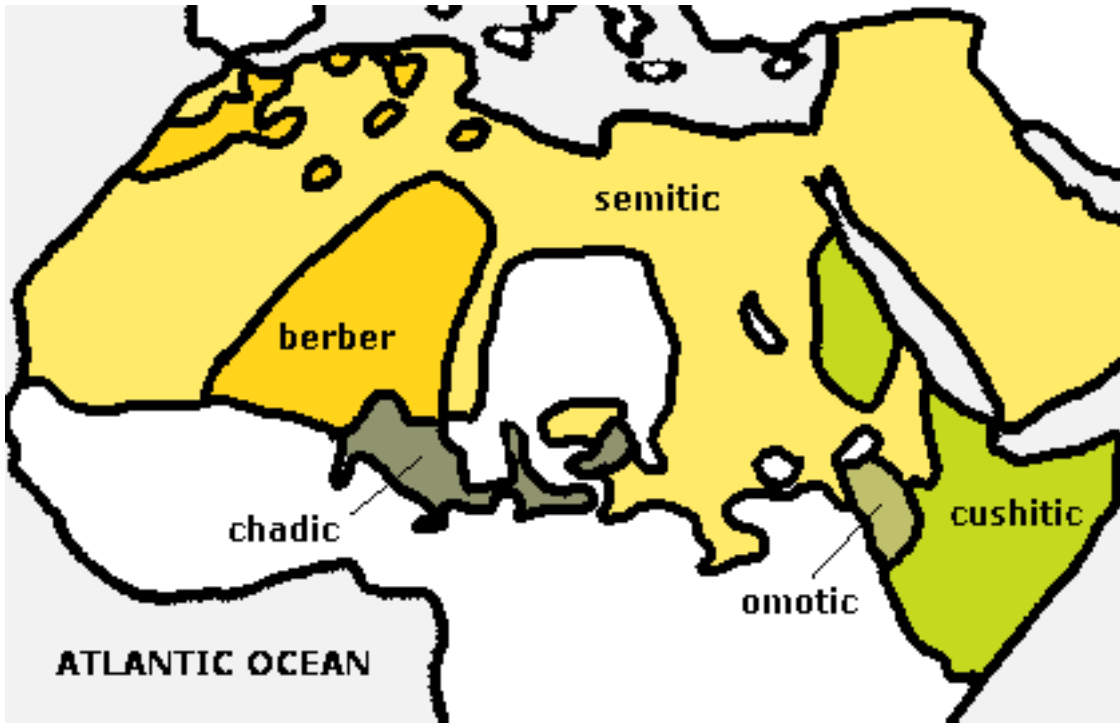




The Miao-Yao, Austro-Asiatic, and Daic Families

The Sino-Tibetan Family





The Afro-Asiatic Family

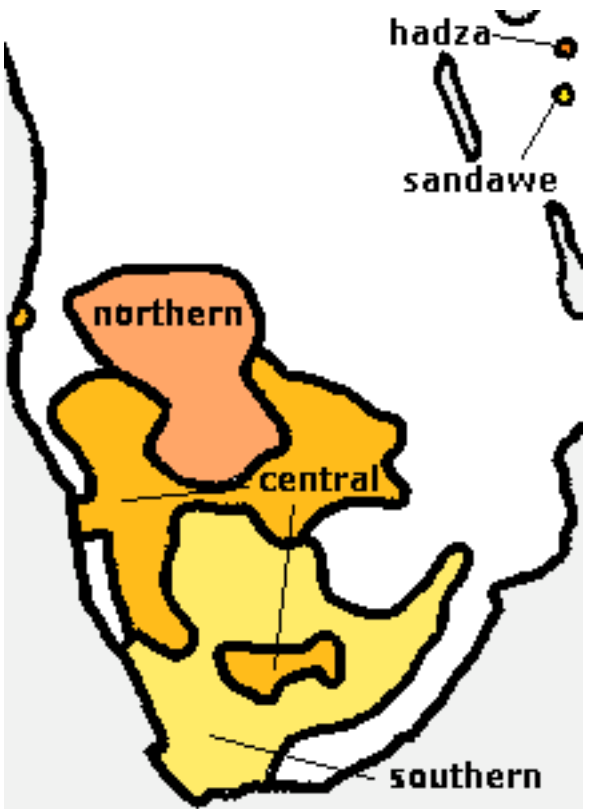
The Nilo-Saharan Family





The Niger-Kordofanian Family

The Khoisan Family



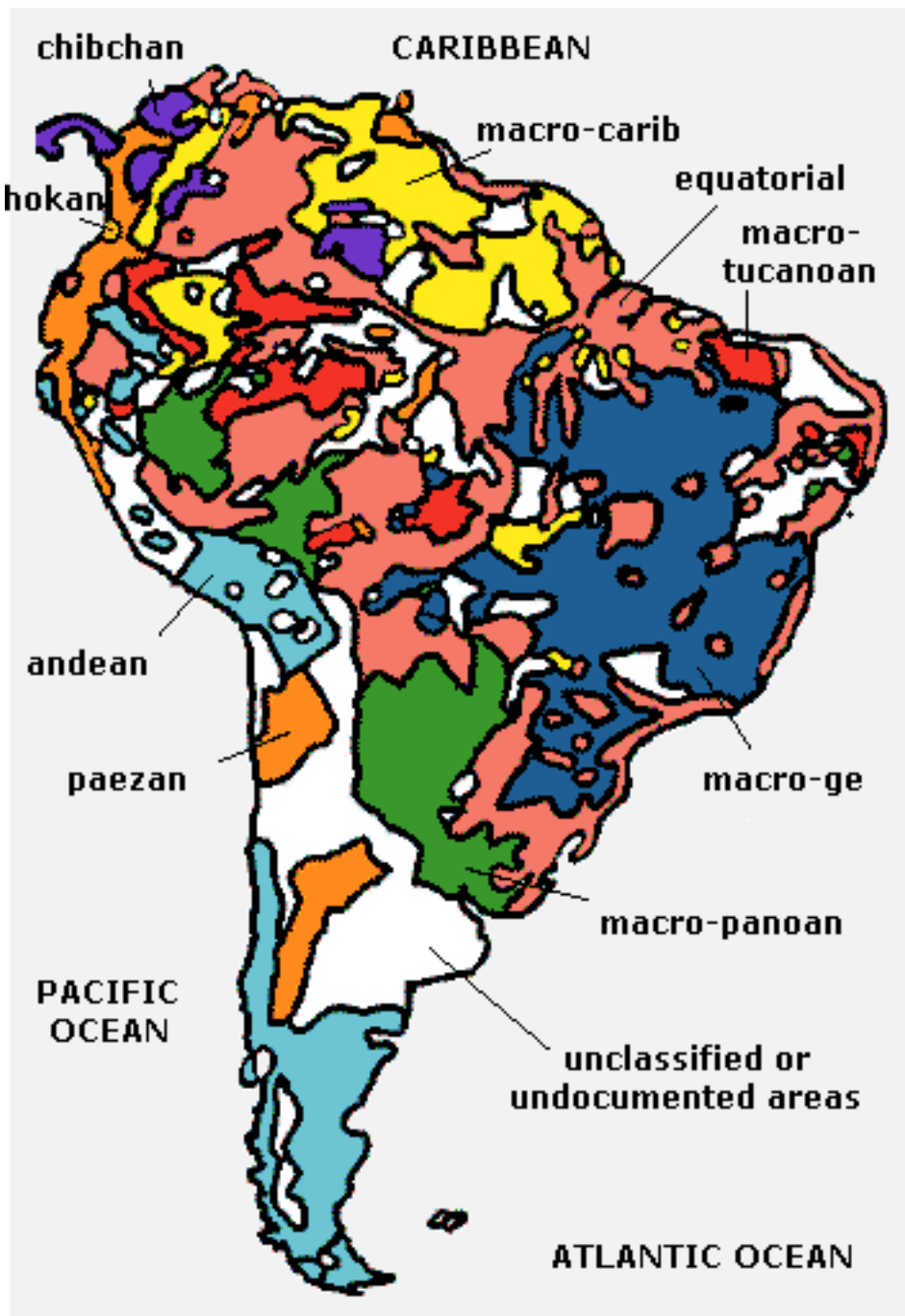


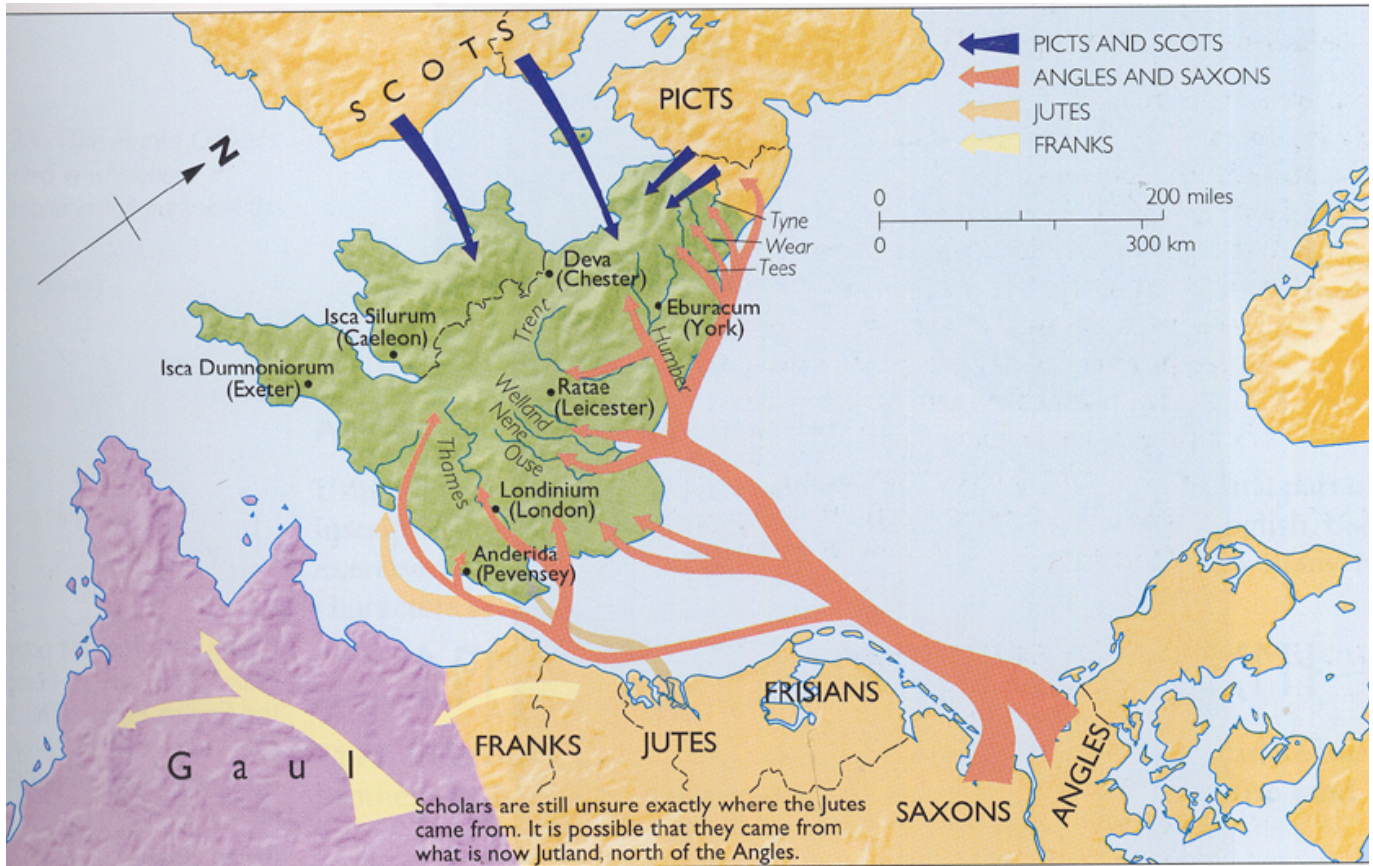
The Na-Dene Family

*The Amerind Family
(North America)*



The Amerind Family (South America)







Western Europe in the early sixth century

The Venerable Bede (c.673-735 AD), who spent his life as a monk at the twin monastery Monkwearmouth-Jarrow, is justifiably regarded as the most accomplished Latin writer of the Anglo-Saxon period, and among the greatest Christian intellectuals of the post-Patristic age. Today he is best known for his long historical work entitled *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* (*Ecclesiastical History of the English People*), completed around 731 AD. The following passage (adapted from Gildas' *De excidio*) was the source for the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* entries on Vortigern:

In the year of our Lord 449 Marcian, forty-sixth from Augustus, became emperor with Valentinian and ruled for seven years. At that time **the race of the Angles or Saxons, invited by Vortigern, came to Britain in three warships and by his command were granted a place of settlement in the eastern part of the island, ostensibly to fight on behalf of the country, but their real intention was to conquer it.** First they fought against the enemy who attacked from the north and the Saxons won the victory. A report of this as well as of the fertility of the island and the slackness of the Britons reached their homes and at once a much larger fleet was sent over with a stronger band of warriors; this, added to the contingent already there, made an invincible army. The newcomers received from the Britons a grant of land in their midst on condition that they fought against their foes for the peace and safety of the country, and for this the soldiers were also to receive pay.

They came from three very powerful Germanic tribes, the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. The people of Kent and the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight are of Jutish origin and also those opposite the Isle of Wight, that part of the kingdom of Wessex which is still today called the nation of the Jutes. From the Saxon country, that is, the district now known as Old Saxony, came the East Saxons, the South Saxons, and the West Saxons. Besides this, from the country of the Angles, that is, the land between the kingdoms of the Jutes and the Saxons, which is called *Angulus*, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all the Northumbrian race (that is those people who dwell north of the river Humber) as well as the other Anglian tribes. *Angulus* is said to have remained deserted from that day to this. Their first leaders are said to have been two brothers, Hengist and Horsa. Horsa was afterwards killed in battle by the Britons, and in the eastern part of Kent there is still a monument bearing his name. They were the sons of Wihtgisl, son of Witta, son of Wecta, son of Woden, from whose stock the royal families of many kingdoms claimed their descent.

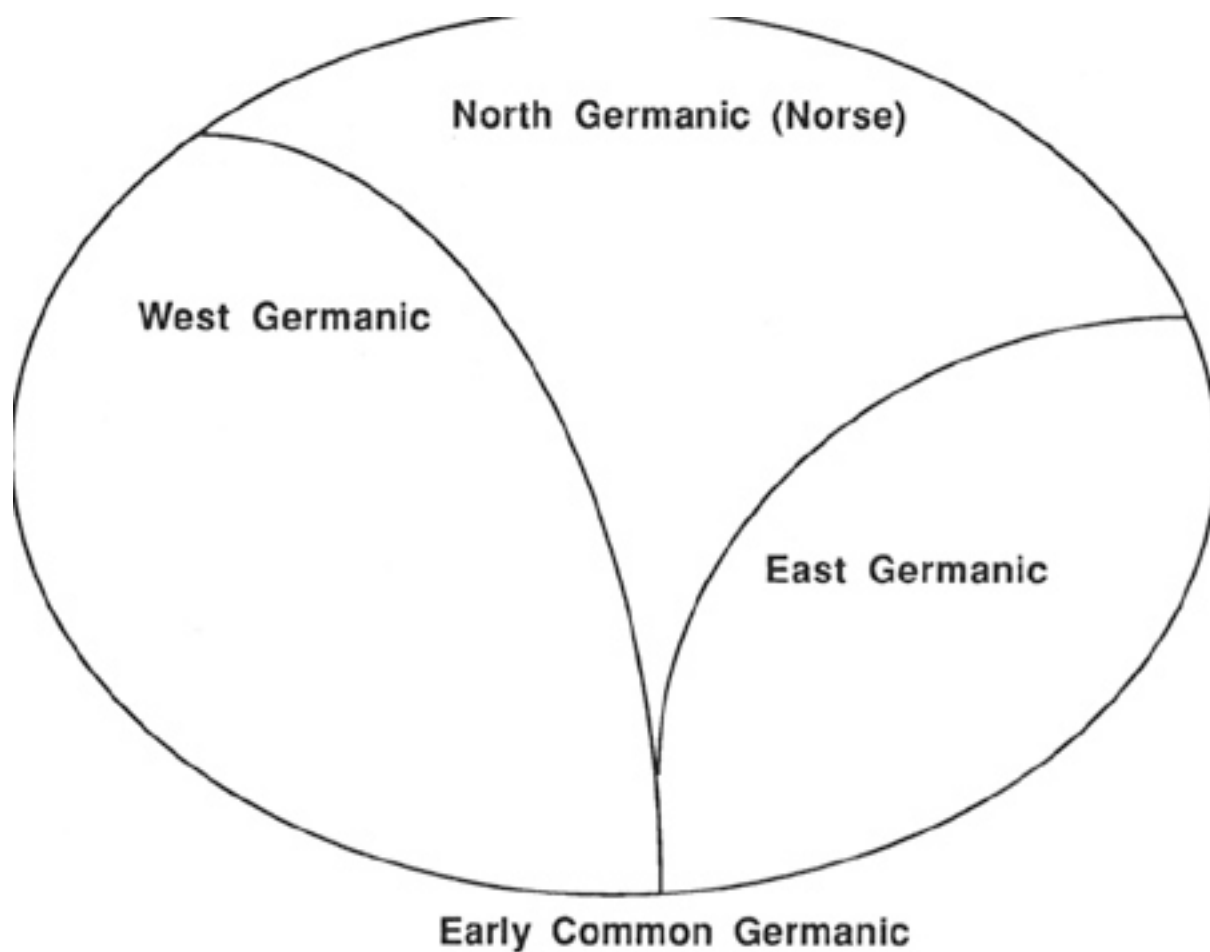
A reconstructed Proto-Indo-European Tale
(by German linguist August Schleicher)

‘Owís Ekwôskwe’

Gwrrêi owís, kwesyô wânâ ne êst, ekwôns espeket, oínom ghe gwrrum woghom weghontm, oínomkwe megam bhorom, oínomkwe ghmmenm ôku bherontm. Owís nu ekwomos ewekwet: “Kêr aghnutoí moí ekwôns agontm nerm wídn-teí”. Ekwôstu ewekwont: “Kludhí, oweí, kêr ghe aghnutoí nsmeí wídn-tmos: neer, potís, owíôm r wânâm sebhí gwhermom westrom kwrnneutí. Neghí owíôm wânâ estí”. Tod kekluwôs owís agrom ebhuget.

‘[The] Sheep and [the] Horses’

On [a] hill, [a] sheep that had no wool saw horses, one [of them] pulling [a] heavy wagon, one carrying [a] big load, and one carrying [a] man quickly. [The] sheep said to [the] horses: “[My] heart pains me, seeing [a] man driving horses”. [The] horses said: “Listen, sheep, our hearts pain us when we see [this]: [a] man, [the] master, makes [the] wool of [the] sheep into [a] warm garment for himself. And [the] sheep has no wool”. Having heard this, [the] sheep fled into [the] plain.



The Futhorc (Germanic Runic Alphabet from 5th Century)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ƿ	u	þ	o	r	c	g	w	h	n	i	j	i	p	x	s
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
t	b	e	m	l	ŋ	œ	d	a	æ	y	ea	g	k	ķ	

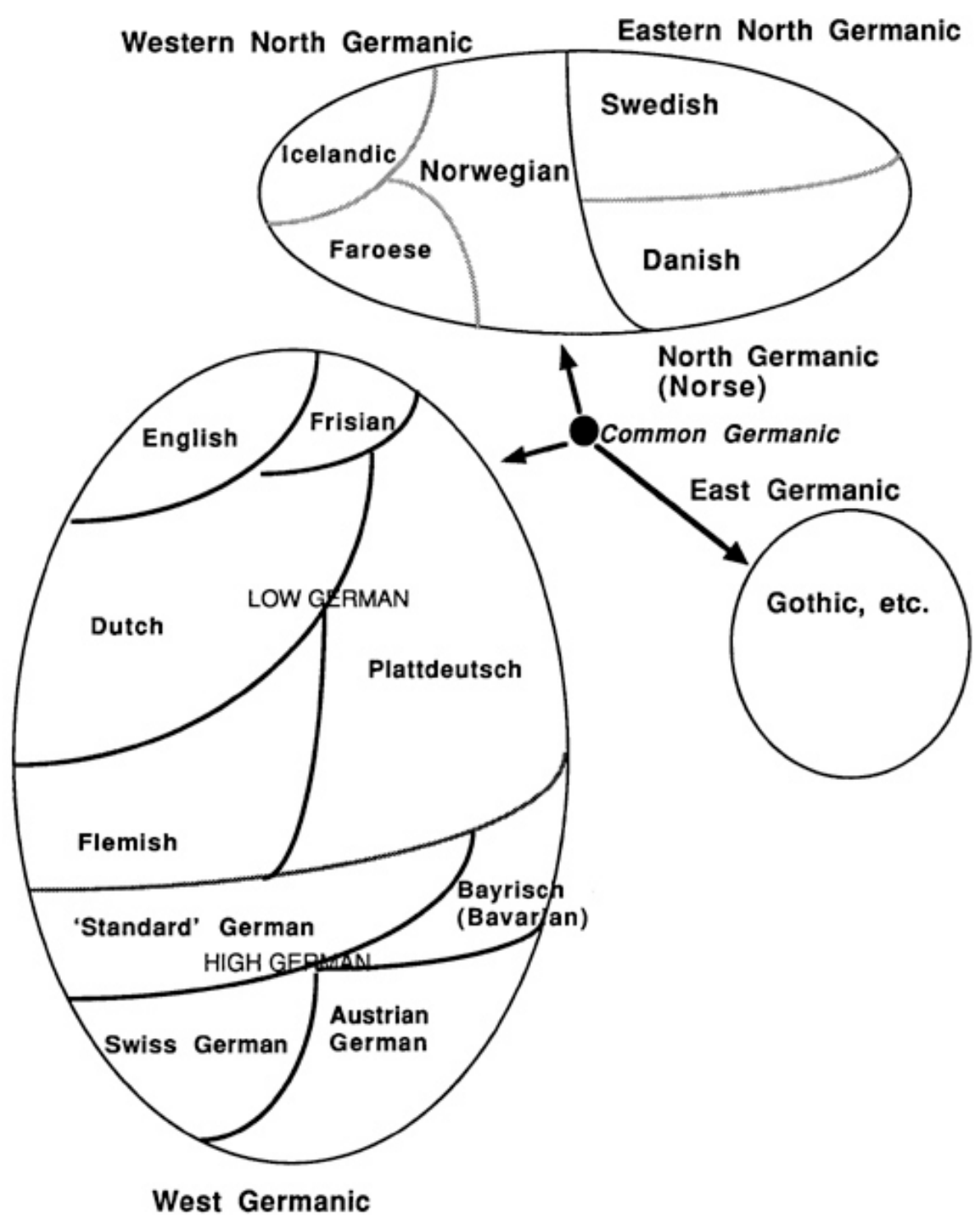
Back to Germanic
(*'The Lord's Prayer'*)

'Fæder ure' (Old English)

Fæder ure, þu þe eart in heofonum;
si þin nama gehalgod,
To becume þin rice,
gewurþe ðin willa on eorðan,
swa swa on heofonum.
Urne gedæghwamlican hlaf syle us to dæg,
and forgyf us ure gyltas,
swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum,
and ne gelæd þu us on costnunge,
ac alys us of yfele, soþlice.

'The Lord's Prayer' (Old High German)

Fater unser thu thar bist in himile,
si giheilaghot thin namo,
queme thin rihhi,
si thin uuillo,
so her in himile ist so her in erdu;
unsar brot tagalihhaz gib uns hiutu,
inti furlaz uns unsara sculdi,
so uuir furlazemes unsaren sculdigon;
inti ni gileitest unsih in costunga,
uzuoh arlosi unsih fon ubile.



LATER GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Grimm's Law: systematic change in consonants from PIE to Germanic

PIE	Latin	Proto-Germanic (Gmc)	English
<i>p</i>	<i>pedis, pater</i>	* <i>fo:t, *fade:r</i>	<i>foot, father</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>tres, tonare</i>	* <i>thrijiz, *thonar</i>	<i>three, thunder</i>
<i>k</i>	<i>canis, cornu</i>	* <i>khundaz, *khornaz</i>	<i>hound, horn</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>turba</i> 'crowd'	<i>thurpan</i>	<i>thorp</i> 'village' (OE)
<i>d</i>	<i>dentis, duo</i>	* <i>tanthuz, ?</i>	<i>tooth, two</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>granum, ager</i>	* <i>kurnam, *akraz</i>	<i>corn, acre</i>
<i>bh</i>	<i>frater, frango</i>	* <i>brothar, *brekan</i>	<i>brother, break</i>
<i>dh</i>	<i>fortis, fingo</i>	?, * <i>daigaz</i>	<i>door, dough</i>
<i>gh</i>	<i>hortus, hostis</i>	* <i>gardoiz, *gastiz</i>	<i>garden, guest</i>

* indicates a reconstructed (hypothesized) word,

Consider this with **places of articulation** *labial, alveolar, velar, labio-velar*:

	labial	alveolar	velar	labio-velar
PIE	<i>p</i> (Lat <i>piscis</i>)	<i>t</i> (Lat <i>tenuis</i>)	<i>k</i> (Lat <i>centum</i>)	<i>kw</i> (Lat <i>quod</i>)
Gmc	<i>f</i> (Engl <i>fish</i>)	<i>þ</i> (Engl <i>thin</i>)	<i>x</i> (Engl <i>hundred</i>)	<i>xw</i> (OE <i>hwæt</i>)
PIE	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i> (Lat <i>decem</i>)	<i>g</i> (Lat <i>genus</i>)	<i>gw</i>
Gmc	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i> (Engl <i>ten</i>)	<i>k</i> (Engl <i>kind</i>)	<i>kw</i>

- A. An **IE voiceless stop** (*p, t, k, kw*)
corresponds to a Gmc voiceless fricative (*f, þ, x, xw*)
at the same place of articulation (labial, alveolar, velar, labio-velar).
- B. An **IE voiced stop** (*b, d, g, gw*)
corresponds to a Gmc voiceless stop (*p, t, k, kw*)
at the same place of articulation (labial, alveolar, velar, labio-velar).

- A. [-cont, -voice] ⇒ [+cont]
B. [-cont, +voice] ⇒ [-voice]

Add to A & B of Grimm's Law C (= Verner's Law, actually between A and B):

- C. An **IE voiceless stop**
becomes a Gmc voiced stop
following an unstressed syllable.
[-cont, -voice] ⇒ [+voice]

Germanic Consonant Shift

A. Nature of Sound Laws

- apply to phonemes, which are defined by contrast
- specific environments can identify subgroups of phonemes

B. Germanic Consonant Shift

- characterizes all Germanic languages
 - ⇒ therefore it happened before dispersal
- voiceless: *p t k* — voiced: *b d g* — voiced aspirated: *bh dh gh*

C. Grimm's Law has four steps (plus Verner's)

1. voiced aspirated stops (*bh dh gh*) become voiced fricatives (*v ð (g)*)
2. voiceless stops (*p t k*) become voiceless fricatives (*f þ x*)
3. (apply Verner's Law)
4. voiced stops (*b d g*) become voiceless stops (*p t k*)
5. voiced fricatives from step 1 become voiced stops (*b d g*)

- not only acts on phonemes but a whole class of them (stop consonants)
- symmetry: 9 sounds before the change, 9 affected sounds after change

D. Exceptions

- why *stand* and not *sthand* if Grimm's Law affects all stops?
- OE *modor*, *fæder* should be *mothor*, *fæther*, but they were not

⇒ **Verner's Law**: when the consonant in question is not initial and is followed by a stressed syllable, it creates a highly voiced environment, so the voiceless fricative (from Grimm's Law, step 2) become voiced. They then "join up" with the other voiced fricatives in step 5 to become voiced stops (*b d g*). As a final step, the accent shifts to the first syllable, thus hiding the condition that led to the change in the first place.

Verner's Law also accounts for the change from [s] to [r] in words like *was*, *were*. In short, Grimm's Law showed that sound laws exist; Verner's showed that they worked.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	<i>wulfaz</i>	<i>wulfos(iz)</i>
ACCUSATIVE	<i>wulfan</i>	<i>wulfanz</i>
GENITIVE	<i>wulfas(a)</i>	<i>wulfon</i>
DATIVE	<i>wulfai</i>	<i>wulfamiz</i>
INSTRUMENTAL	<i>wulfe</i>	<i>wulfamiz</i>
VOCATIVE	<i>wulfe</i>	<i>wulfos(iz)</i>

There are three big simplifications in **verb morphology** from PIE to Gmc:

1. Gmc verb forms distinguish tense only; PIE also knew aspect — Latin: *amabam* ‘I was loving’ vs. *amavi* ‘I have loved’.
2. Gmc invented a new past form: *verb + t/d* (NE: *-ed*); this is the main, “weak” verb form (“strong” verbs formed by vowel change as PIE).
3. PIE had special ending for mood, lost in Gmc; PIE also expressed voice, lost in Germanic languages as well except for extinct Gothic — Latin: active *amo* ‘I love’ vs. passive *amor* ‘I am loved’.

Runic inscription on the runehorn of Gallehus (Denmark), c.400 AD:

- (1) Ek hlewagastiR holtijaR horna tawido.
I Hlewagastir from.Holt horn made
 ‘I, Hlewagastir / Laegast, from / son of Holte, made [this] horn.’

Compare Latin, which was also OV:

- (2) Arma virumque cano. (Virgil, *Aeneid*)
of.arms and.of.man I.sing
 ‘I sing of arms and of the man.’

ΚΝΗΜΡΕΧΡΤΥΗΩΓΤΙΣΥΗΩΜΗΠΩ



Seven Distinctive Features of Germanic (= from PIE to Gmc)

1. Gmc vocabulary includes a significant number of words with no known IE cognates.
2. Gmc simplification of the IE verbal system, reducing the number of tenses to two.
3. Gmc development of a “dental preterit,” i.e. the use of *d* or *t* at the end of verbs to indicate past tense (“*weak verbs*” — vs. IE “*strong verbs*” with vowel change).
4. All Gmc adjectives were declined and had two types of declensions: *weak* and *strong*.
5. Stress in nearly all words shifted in Gmc strongly to the first syllable and became fixed there.
6. Gmc vowels changed sound in regular ways.
7. IE stop consonants all shifted sounds (aka the *First Germanic Sound Shift*) and are described in detail by *Grimm’s Law* with modifications described by *Verner’s Law*.