Terms for Definitions
cognate
uniformitarian principle (F p. 4, end of last full ¶)
philology
merism
Behagel's Law
taboo deformation
trifunctionalism
reflex
compensatory lengthening
~~[crossed out]~~

set /unit
thematic /athematic stem
root noun/verb   compound
suppletion
augment
Narten present (F. p. 96)
heteroclite/ic stems
bahuvrihi   internal derivation
vrddhi - derivative
tmesis
nominal sentence
acrophony
sandhi
"ruki-rule"
Grassmann's Law
Gruppenflexion
gnomic aorist

Greek for Exam

$K^w > P$ boûs 'cow'
              póteros 'which'
                    $k\mu$- elsewhere

"Grassmann's Law" $T^h...T^h > T...T^h$
       tí-thēmi ~ dédhāmi
NB took place in Greek after $D^h > T^h$
       ∴ separate
Initial #HC → VC-
       + V matches laryngeals
       anēr ~ nar-, narə- $*h_2ner-$
       érebos ~ rájas-   < $*h_1leg^w-$
       omeíchō ~ meí~   < $*h_3meigh-$

Always most reliable for vowels
except $*\bar{a} > \bar{e}$ in Attic-Ionic
(but will give Doric)

Preserves perfective/imperfective (in past)
              stative perfect (in Homer)

"gnomic aorist" = statement of general truth
                    w/ or w/o augment

Italic for Exam

$*K^w > P /\_\_(K)^w$

Oscan
pam 'whom' = quam
𝑏ᵥitam 'life' = uītam = Skt. jīva

Latin nīuit 'snows' = Skt. snih-
Goth sncivs
Lith. sniēgas

$*RH > R\bar{a}$

(g)nātus 'born' < $*ǵnh_1-to-$
strātus 'strewn' < $*stṛh_3-to-$

$*HH (H_1H_1) > -ss-$ $*bʰidto- > fissus$ 'split'
Gen. sg. of o-stems in -ī < $*-ih_x$

Celtic for Exam

~~Voice~~ labiovelars as labials
$*g^w > b$, in OIrish ben < $*g^wen-$
$*k^w > p$ in British Celtic, Welsh pwy 'who' < $*k^wi-$

$*RH > R\bar{a}$ $*plh_2no-$ 'full' > OIr lán
$*gʰṛh_2no-$ 'grain' Welsh grawn

$*HH (H_1H_1) > -ss-$ $*widto- > -fess$ 'known'

Insular Celtic   VSO
+ "absolute" vs. "conjunct" endings (p.323)

Germanic for Exam

Grimm's Law

vl. stops	→ vl. fric.	*ph₂tér	fadar
vd stops	→ vl. stops	dékm̥	taihun
vd. asp. stops	→ vd. stops/fric.	*bher—	bairan

Not after *s or stop: *steh₂— > stand
$$*oḱtō \text{ > OE eaht}$$

Verner's Law

*f, *θ, *h from Grimm + *s
→ *β, *ð, *g   + z > r
after unaccented syllable

*upéro > over
*ph₂tér > father

*wós+ > OE wæs 'was'
*wēs— > *wēz— > OE wǣr— > 'were'

$$*a + o > *\bar{a}$$
$$*\bar{a} + \bar{o} > \bar{o}$$

"Strong" Verbs reflect perfect w/ lost redup.
sing sang sung
en   on   n̥

Syntax: "V₂"

Armenian for Exam

Stop Shift

vl. stops → vd. asp.

*septḿ → ewt'n   septem
*leik̑ú → lik̑' cnem   liŋkuō

vd stops → vl stops

*dék̑m̥ → tasn
*ǵonu → cunr   [ts]

vd asp. → vd. stops   Some preserved aspirate
*bher → berem   etu 'gave' < *e dheh₃-t
*dhugh₂ter → duster   edi 'put' < *e dheh₁-t
*gʷhermo → ǰerm

Balto-Slavic for Exam

Palatal stops → Lith. š, ž   *ḱṛd- > širdìs, sŕíd-ĭce
              Slavic s, z   *ǵombhas > žámbas 'sharp edge', zǫbŭ

"ruki-rule" → *s → š / {i u R K}__   in Slavic *š → x

    *h₂euso- ĕǎ' uxo (OCS)
    *h₂eus-r- 'dawn' aušrà (Lith)

Definite adj < old nominal relative clauses

OCS   dobrŭ 'good'   dobrŭ-jĭ 'the good (one)'   *-yo-
Lith gẽras 'good'   geràs-is 'the good (one)'

Tocharian for Exam

all stops fall together as vl.
extra spatial cases (prob. by influence of Turkic (js)
perlative, comitative, allative, abl., loc.
from various postpositions (TochA -śśäl ~ śla 'with')

"Gruppenflexion"
In "2ary" cases only last word of phrase marked for case

Albanian for Exam

Palatals > dental stops/fricatives
  *$\ker s$- > them 'I say' cf. OPers. θatiy
  *gombho- > dhëmb 'tooth' cf. OCS zǫbŭ

In Tosk, n > r / V_V
  dimën vs dimër < *ǵheimonV- (Grk cheimōn)