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seums der Universität Würzburg (523–26); and Susanne Zeilfelder, Komplexe Hypotaxe im Hethitischen (527–36).

Professor Neumann will be much missed.

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Indogermanisches Nomen. Derivation, Flexion und Ablaut. Akten der Arbeitstagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Freiburg, 19. bis 22. September 2001. Herausgegeben von Eva Tichy, Dagmar S. Wodtko, Britta Irslinger. Bremen, Hempen Verlag, 2003, gr.-8°, 271 S. Brosch. 39 €.

This volume contains the majority of papers (15 of 22) presented at the workshop (Arbeitstagung) of the Society of Indo-European Studies held in September 2001 in Freiburg, Germany and dedicated to a variety of issues in the Indo-European nominal inflexion and derivation. The workshop was organized in the framework of the project “Indo-European noun” (Indogermanisches Nomen), which started at the Department of Historical Indo-European Linguistics of the University of Freiburg in February 2000 under the general supervision of Prof. Dr. Eva Tichy.

The contributions cover a wide variety of issues related to the nominal systems in individual Indo-European languages and groups, the reconstruction of some Proto-Indo-European nominal types, as well as a number of theoretical problems of the Indo-European reconstruction.

The paper by Irene Balles, “Die lateinischen Adjektive auf *-idus* und das Calandsystem”, deals with Latin adjectives in *-idu(s)* (< Proto-Italic **-iθo-* < PIE **-id^ho-*) regarded as a part of ‘Caland’s system’. The Caland’s system is determined as a group of formations which exhibit systematic relationships between each other.¹ This is an important theoretical concept which deserves a separate research; an inventory of the main attested systems of such kind would form an important part of the

¹ “Beim sogenannten Calandsystem handelt es sich um einen Suffixverbund, der sich aus verschiedenen substanti[vi]schen, adjektivischen und verbalen Bildungen zusammensetzt, die jeweils von ein- und derselben Wurzel abgeleitet sind, in enger formaler und semantischer Beziehung zueinander stehen und zwischen denen kein derivationelles, sondern – zumindest aus synchroner Sicht – ein substitutives Verhältnis besteht” (9–10).

new Indo-European grammar. B.s paper is a valuable contribution to the study of this issue. The author convincingly demonstrates that the Latin *idus*-adjectives must be an innovation which does not replace any older formation, however; they are systematically related to the verbs in *-ē(sce)re*, *s*-stems and (*r*)*o*-adjectives. The etymology of the suffix is plausibly explained as based on the verbal root **d^beh₁-* ‘put, set’ (cf. the PIE suffix **-d^bo-* in **miz-d^bó-* ‘fee, reward’: **meis d^beh₁-* ‘set for change’ etc.). Accordingly, these Latin formations are likely to represent instances of incorporation (of the type *danksagen*, *lobpreisen*) or compounding² (cf. *Farbe geben* → *Farbgebung*).

The paper by Patrizia de Bernardo Stempel “Der Beitrag des Keltischen zur Rekonstruktion des indogermanischen Nomens” offers a useful summary of archaisms which can be found in the Celtic nominal system. These include, in particular, the preservation of both members of the suffix pair **-tlo-m/*-d^blo-m* (used to build nomina instrumenti); the original distribution of the functions of the deverbal suffixes **-tu-* (éventualité, subjectivité, Nomina actionis > agentis) and **-ti-* (accomplissement, objectivité, Nomina rei actae) (in terms of Benveniste); traces of the inherited instrumental morpheme **-b^{hi}*. More questionable is the author’s conclusion that evidence from Celtic pleads for the non-differentiated genitive-ablative in **-ōd* in the thematic declension.

Olav Hackstein (“Zur Entwicklung von Modalität in Verbaladjektiven”) investigates the history of the Proto-Indo-European adjectives with the suffix **-lo-*, reflexes of which are found in Slavic, Armenian and Tocharian. The original meaning of this adjective is determined as agentive, while temporal, aspectual and modal (gerundival) functions are said to have been developed in individual languages on the basis of “konversationelle Implikaturen, die einem *Nomen agentis* eine temporale und aspektuelle Bedeutung und einer Zugehörigkeitsbildung eine modale Bedeutung verleihen können” (64).

Sabine Häusler in her paper “Zu Form und Funktion der balto-slawischen *-ti*-Abstrakta” discusses an interesting example of the expression of a verbal meaning (modality) by means of a nominal category (case). She offers an attractive explanation of the two different functions of the Balto-Slavic infinitive in terms of the opposition between the dative and locative cases of the *-ti*-noun. The author arrives at the conclusion that,

² “Im Rahmen einer Theorie der Wortbildung lassen sich solche Bildungen als Inkorporation (vgl. ... *danksagen*, *lobpreisen*) oder besser noch als Zusammenbildungen (vgl. ... *Appetit hemmen* → *Appetithemmer*, *Farbe geben* → *Farbgebung*...) klassifizieren” (16). It is not quite clear to me why the author tries to strictly distinguish between these two types: incorporation represents a special case of compounding (based on verbal forms compounded with nominal stems). The nominal (adjectival) compounds dealt with in the paper might originate in verbal compounds based on the verb **d^beh₁-* ‘put, set’.

next to the supinum, Balto-Slavic had two different syntactic constructions with the verbal noun in *-ti-*: the dative expressed necessity or possibility (cf. German *Das Buch ist mir zum Lesen*), while the locative was employed to denote states or processes (“bei Zustandsbezeichnungen oder dem Verlauf einer Handlung”, 81).

Harold Craig Melchert (“Hittite nominal stems in *-anzan-*”) offers a convincing analysis of the Hittite nominal suffix *-anzan-* as representing the sequence of four morphemes: verbal adjective suffix *-ant-*, action noun suffix **-i-*, thematic vowel **-o-* and “individualizing” nominal suffix **-on-*. Thus, for instance, in the case of Hitt. *lah(b)anzan-* ‘shelduck’, the derivational history can be presented as follows: verbal adjective **lahbant-* ‘traveling, migrating’ → action noun **lahbant-i-* ‘traveling, migration’ → new thematic adjective **lahbantyo-o-* ‘traveling, migrating’ → “individualizing” noun **lahbantyo-on-* ‘the migrating one’ > ‘shelduck’.

The paper by Georges-Jean Pinault, “Sur les thèmes indo-européens en **-u-*: dérivation et étymologie” (the largest in the volume), is a valuable contribution to the analysis and systematization of the Indo-European **-u-* stems in terms of accentual types, on the basis of the standard fourfold classification (acrostatic, proterokinetic, hysterokinetic and amphikinetic), with some important additions and corrections, essentially going back to J. Schindler’s (unpublished) lectures and to P. himself. This theory is applied to a number of problems related to **-u-* stems. Thus, focusing on the relationship between the nearly synonymous **h₁wés-u-* (reflected in Ved. *vásu-* etc.) ‘good’ (employed as an adjective) and **h₁s-u-^o* (> Ved. *su-*, Gr. εὖ-, etc.; in bahuvrīhi compounds), the author posits “deux adjectifs parallèles, de sens différents à l’origine” (167). Addressing the verbal root **pek-* ‘pull up, wrest, shear (of wool)’, P. discusses the developments in the meaning of its *-u-* derivatives, such as **pek-u-* (> Ved. *pásu-* etc.) ‘wool-bearing animal’, demonstrating that the family of this root exemplifies the following derivational history: “acrostatic → proterokinetic → hysterokinetic”. Other difficult issues of the *-u-* stems dealt with in the paper include, in particular, the relationships between the derivatives of the root **der-* ‘tear, split’ (e.g. **dóru-* ‘shard, piece (of wood)’ in Gr. δόρυ, Ved. *dāru-*, Toch. AB *or*, etc.) and the history of the Vedic *tanú-* ‘body’.³

Velizar Sadovski (“Bahuvrīhi-”) presents a comprehensive survey of the earliest attestations of the Old Indian word *bahuvrīhi-* ‘possessing much rice’ (best known from the indigenous Indian grammatical tra-

³ Convincingly explained in an earlier paper by the same author (BSL 96, 2001, 181 ff.) as going back to **t_{nh}₂-ū-h₂-s*, the singulative derived from the hysterokinetic stem **t_{nh}₂-éw-*, as opposed to the proterokinetic stem **ténh₂-u-/t_{nh}₂-éw-* ‘stretched’ (→ ‘thin, slim’), cf. Lat. *tenuis*, Ved. *tanú-* etc.

dition as a term referring to a particular type of compounds). In addition, the author touches upon some related issues, offering a useful overview of *bahu*-compounds and discussing the semantics of the compound *vrihiyavá*- ‘rise-and-barley’.

Xavier Tremblay’s paper “Interne Derivation: ‘Illusion de la reconstruction’ oder verbreitetes morphologisches Mittel? Am Beispiel des Awestischen” focuses on ablaut patterns attested in the Avestan nominal system and suggests an interesting hypothesis of the functional value of the nominal ablaut. The author argues that the ablaut type does not represent a morphological category but must be semantically motivated. While the collective nouns are said to be not connected to any particular ablaut pattern, the exocentric relation with regard to the base lexeme (“die akzidentelle exozentrische Beziehung zum Grundwort”, 253; cf. Av. *pāδəm*, loc.sg. *pādi* ‘foot’ ~ *upa-bd-i* ‘at the foot of a mountain’), as well as some oppositions between related endocentric nouns is expressed by means of the ablaut alternation.

Other papers contained in the volume include “Quantitativer und qualitativer Ablaut in der Nominalderivation” (K.G. Krasuchin), “Zur Schnittstelle von Komposition und Derivation” (Th. Lindner), “Wortartwechsel in altindogermanischen Sprachen” (R. Lühr), “Zum Ablaut von *n*-Stämmen im Anatolischen und der Brechung $\bar{e} > \gamma a$ ” (N. Oettinger), “Der Beitrag des Germanischen zur Rekonstruktion der urindogermanischen Akzent- und Ablautklassen” (St. Schaffner), “Zur deminutiven Funktion des *-*lo*-Suffixes in Substantiva” (R. Schuhmann) and “Graduierung beim Substantiv” (S. Zeilfelder).

The volume offers a good collection of high quality papers, which will be useful reading for Indo-Europeanists, as well as for all those interested in morphology and historical linguistics.

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Indogermanische Syntax. Fragen und Perspektiven. Hrsg. von Heinrich Hettrich unter Mitarbeit von Jeong-Soo Kim. Wiesbaden, Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag, 2002, gr.-8°, [X], 353 S. Geb. 52 €.

Many of the contributors to this book are collaborators on a project for a multi-volume work on Indo-European syntax, to be published by Winter-Verlag as part of their Indogermanische Grammatik. A number of the articles are therefore to be understood as progress reports, but the

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