

Order of Sound Changes

Thomas W. Broadwater

Initial Notes

The Oxford Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Indo-European World

- Mallory and Adams kindly provided my least favorite table ever
- Vowels are implied to be consonants? I know they're not, but the table seems to think so
- No mention of syllabic consonants
- What the actual *heck* does $r/3$ mean???
- I wonder if this isn't an encoding error...

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Voiced Aspirate
Labials	p	b	bh
Dentals	t	d	dh
Palatals	k	g	gh
Velars	k	g	gh
Labiovelars	k ^w	g ^w	gh ^w
Sibilants	s		
Laryngeals	h ₁	h ₂	h ₃ & h ₄
Liquids	r/3	l/C	
Nasals	m/i	n/	
Semivowels	i/y	u/w	
Vowels	e	o	a
	ē	ō	ā

- Laryngeal consonants affect the adjacent vowel
- $*h_1$ has no affect
- $*h_2$ and $*h_4$ change $*e-$ to $*a-$
 - Only distinguishable following two conditions:
 - * Word initial
 - * Reflex attested in Anatolian
 - If they can't be distinguished, they are annotated as $*h_a$
- $*h_3$ changes $*o-$ to $*e-$
- If we suspect a laryngeal but can't identify it, it is annotated as $*h_x$
- I'm going to try and edit this table

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Sibilants	s		
Laryngeals	h ₁	h ₂	h ₃ & h ₄
Liquids	r/l̥	l/l̥	
Nasals	m/ṃ	n/ṇ	
Semivowels	i/y (i)	u/w (u)	
Vowels	e	o	a
	ē	ō	ā

• Ablaut sucks

Long	Short	Zero
e	o	∅
ē	ō	∅
eh _x	oh _x	∅h _x

New Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin

Short Vowels

PIE *i and *u were incredibly well behaved, and largely retained their qualities in G.

$$*i \rightarrow \iota$$

$$*u \rightarrow \upsilon$$

There is possibly a word-initial reflex for *HV segments, though the data is inconclusive.

$$*h_1u \rightarrow \varepsilon \upsilon / \# _$$

$$*h_2u \rightarrow \alpha \upsilon / \# _$$

The vowel *e and the segment *h₁e have identical reflexes in G, and are difficult to distinguish w/o looking for evidence in other language families.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} *e \\ *h_1e \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

*e may have become *o in “strongly labial environment[s].” This is not explained any further.

$$e \rightarrow o / _ _ ?$$

The prefix *en- may have returned iγ- (/ing/), though this is poorly evidenced.

A *lot* of vowels returned G o.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{o} \\ \text{h}_2\text{o} \\ \text{h}_3\text{o} \\ \text{h}_3\text{e} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow o$$