

CHAUKHAMBHA ORIENTAL RESEARCH STUDIES
NO. 13

THE AVESTAN
A HISTORICAL
AND COMPARATIVE
GRAMMAR

SATYA SWARUP MISRA, M. A., Ph. D.
Department of Linguistics
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi



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Presented to
Prof P. N. Kaula

Dean, Faculty of
B. H. U.

Saty Swarup Misra
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To

Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterji

Father of Indian Linguistics

FOREWORD

It is an occasion of particular pleasure and gratification for me and a happy prerogative at that to commend this erudite work, *The Avestan, A Historical & Comparative Grammar*, from the ceaseless pen of Dr. Satya Swarup Misra, my one-time associate and colleague in the Department of Comparative Philology at the Calcutta University, a versatile linguistcian, addressed to the scholars and students of Indo-European philology in general and Indo-Iranian philology in particular everywhere.

Dr. Misra, the recipient of the coveted Aśutosh Mukherji Gold Medal from the University of Calcutta, which proved a crowning success to his budding scholarship, by now, needs no introduction to his confrères in the field of his choice through his tireless and prolific contributions, both wide-ranging and worth-while like *Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Greek and Hittite*, *New Lights on Indo-European Comparative Grammar*, *The Laryngeal Theory*, *A Critical Evaluation* etc. etc. In the present treatise, he, with his wonted lucidity, has given a vivid description by way of a thumbnail sketch of meticulous execution in every detail, a comprehensive coverage of the history of the Avestan lore.

Avestan is quite a significant member of the *nidus* — Indo-European family of speeches, — its relevance and importance in the arena of Indo-European Comparative Grammar is undeniable and well-nigh at a par with those of Old Indo-Aryan and Hellenic. The renowned pioneer scholars of the Avestan Language like Bartholomae, Jackson and Reichelt are of course, reigning supreme, shining with the glory of their shares of contributions in the firmament of Iranistics, while following in the footsteps of such worthy predecessors, Dr. Misra is at about seven decades remove from the latest of the by gone Avestan scholar-torch-bearer, appears to have stolen

a march over him, thus filling up a long-felt lacuna in the wake of further and newly accumulated linguistic facts as have come to light, since evidential insights, to which our minds have always come returning, in the broader perspective of which, Avestan had, as it were, been languishing and lying somehow and somewhat neglected, so long.

The impact and implication of the work of Dr. Misra will be far-flung not only on account of its up-to-date upgrading, but for its being the first-ever historico-comparative Grammar of Avestan in the real sense of the nomenclature as well, peruse for instance, the rich array of reconstructions, Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Old Iranian assembled together and furnished in an adequate supply, thus marshalling with a fuller comparative evidence. Add to this the very desirable feature of a tidy arrangement and presentation, so very characteristic of the author in the frame work of the over all plan in which the study has been conceived and one cannot resist the temptation of quoting from what one of the greatest linguists of our time aptly said in his foreword to Dr. Misra's Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Greek & Hittite : "This book has been well-arranged and the typography and the general outlay form a very eloquent testimony of the well-ordered mind that is behind this book".

Varanasi
15th August, 1978

Pranabesh Sinha Roy
Former, Head of the Department
of Comparative Philology & Linguistics
Calcutta University, Calcutta

Om
PREFACE

In the present volume, entitled, *The Avestan, A Historical & Comparative Grammar*, an attempt has been made to present a clear and fuller history of the Avestan language, on the basis of recent theories, recently discovered further comparative evidences and other recent advancements in the field of Indo-European Comparative Grammar. Competent critics will of course be able to estimate as to what extent I have been able to execute my target task.

Since the work is presented in a Text Book form, proper care has also been taken to see that it is equally useful to beginners as well. The arrangement has been made in such a manner that proper material is placed in the proper corner. In Phonology the work presents several tables which illustrate special complicated treatment of certain sounds (like *a, ā, s* etc), with a perfect classification of the situations for the variant treatments. Besides showing in details the history of development of Indo-European sounds in Avesta, special brief expositions are also presented in the reverse order, to make Avestan sound changes easily approachable not only to beginners, but also to matured scholars. In Morphology the declensions have been classified afresh and the declensional tables contain explanations, and comparative evidences, leaving nothing for foot-notes, which was somewhat problematic in printing, but this will be of great use to scholars while using the work. Similarly the other parts of morphology i.e. pronouns, numerals, verb etc. may prove to be more useful even from the point of view of the new arrangement of materials. The exhaustive index of Avestan forms will be of great use to scholars to trace out the required comparative evidence.

Although I donot prefer single letter abbreviations, I have used them occasionally, such as in declensional tables, Word Index etc simply to accomodate the space. I must point out

here that I have used *g/gAv* and *y./yAv* only when the specification of Gathic and Younger Avestan has been considered essential.

A table of transcription is presented in the book. I have preferred the more general and up-to-date modes of transcription. I cannot assign any other reason for preferring *h'* to *χ'*, *θ* to *þ* etc. The peculiar Old Persian sound developed from Indo-Iranian *tr* is transcribed severally as *θr* (Bartholomae), *ss* (Sen), *s'* (Brugmann). I have preferred *s'* from the point of view of history and approximate phonetic nature of the sound as well as printing conveniences. OP syllabic *r* has been transcribed *r̥* instead of *r/ar*. In the Word Index I have introduced an alphabetic order for Avestan which is slightly different from the traditional order. The new order has a phonological basis.

I pay homage to all my forerunners to whom I am indebted viz. Brugmann, Bartholomae, Jackson & Reichelt. I pay homage also to Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, who greatly encouraged me for contributing more and more to Indo-European Comparative Grammar when he saw my first work Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Greek and Hittite. I pay my respect to Prof. Sukumar Sen to whom I owe my first hand knowledge of Avestan. I express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Dwijendra Nath Basu, Khaira Professor and Head of the Department of Comparative Philology and Dr. C. Dutt, Reader, Department of Comparative Philology for taking interest in my works. I express my gratitude to Prof. Pranabesh Sinhary, former Head of the Department of Comparative Philology, Calcutta University, for his very valuable Foreword for the present work. I also express my gratefulness to Prof. Anjan Kumar Banerji, Professor and Head of the Department of Journalism and Dean of the Faculty of Arts for his ever-inspiring encouragement in my scholarly efforts.

Vāraṇāsī

25th August 1978

Janmāṣṭami

Satya Swarup Misra

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Indo-European language family

Avestan is one of the most important languages of the Indo-European language family. From the point of view of linguistic history, Avestan is to be derived along with its closest sister Old Persian from Old Iranian and Old Iranian is to be derived along with its closest sister Old Indo-Aryan from Indo-Iranian and Indo-Iranian comes under the Satəm branch of the Indo-European language family.

The Indo-European language family embraces a considerably large area of the world and is broadly classified as Satəm and Centum on the basis of the treatment of Indo-European palatal series. The Satəm languages represent Indo-European palatals as sibilants and the Centum languages present them as velars. The Satəm group comprises Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Armenian and Albanian and the Centum group comprises Greek, Hittite, Italic, Celtic, Germanic and Tokharian.

Indo-Iranian : (vide 2)

Balto-Slavic : It comprises Baltic and Slavic or Slavonic. Baltic consists of Lithuanian (with Oldest records from 16th century AD), Lettic (from 16th century AD), Old Prussian (from 7th century AD). Slavonic includes Old Church Slavic (also called as Old Bulgarian with records from 9th century AD), Russian (consisting of Great Russian, White Russian and Little Russian), Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Czech (or Bohemian), Sorbian (or Wendish), Polish and Polabian.

Armenian : Oldest records are found since 5th Century AD, and the language has not changed much even today.

Albanian : It is the language of ancient Illyria with oldest records from 17th century.

CHAPTER II

PHONOLOGY – VOWELS

INDO-EUROPEAN VOWELS IN AVESTAN

7. Indo-European Vowels

Primary Vowels

Short *a, e, o*

Long *ā, ē, ō*

Reduced *ə*

Secondary Vowels

Short *i, u, r̥, l̥, m̥, n̥*

Long *ī, ū, r̄, l̄, m̄, n̄*

Non-Syllabic *y, w, r, l, m, n*

Syllabic-cum-non-syllabic *iy, uw, r̥r, ll, m̥m, n̥n*

Diphthongs

Short *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou*

Long *āi, ēi, ōi, āu, ēu, ōu*

8. Indo-Iranian Vowels

Primary Vowels

Short *a*

Long *ā*

Secondary Vowels

Short *i, u, r*

Long *ī, ū, r̄*

Non-syllabic *y, v, r*

Syllabic-cum-non-syllabic *iy, uv, r̥r*

Diphthongs

Short *ai, au*

Long *āi, āu*

IE *a, e, o* merged together in IIr and became *a*; Similarly IE *ā, ē, ō* > IIr *ā* and consequently the diphthongs IE *ai, ei, oi* >



CHAPTER III
 AVESTAN VOWELS
 FROM THEIR INDO-IRANIAN AND
 INDO-EUROPEAN SOURCES.

25. Special remarks on Avestan Vowels.

History of Avestan vowels has become quite complicated chiefly because of the following two factors : (i) Disturbance of vowel quantity. (ii) Development of one vowel in Avestan out of several Ilr vowels and conversely development of several Avestan vowels out of one Ilr vowel.

(a) Disturbance of Vowel quality in Avestan.

(i) As a rule all final vowels have become long in Gathic Avestan and short in Younger Avestan. Therefore it is impossible to recognise the original quantity of the Avestan final vowel without comparative evidence.

Final long vowels in gAv for original short vowels :

gAv *ahurā* (voc sg) cp gAv *ahura* < Ilr *asura* cp Skt *asura*.

gAv *astī*, cp gAv *asti* < Ilr *astī* cp Skt *asti*, Gk *estí*.

gAv *astū* cp gAv *astu* < Ilr *astu* cp Skt *astu*, Ht *estu*.

Final short vowels in yAv for original long vowels :

yAv *pāša* < Ilr *pādā(u)* cp Skt (vd) *pādā* (nom dl).

yAv *pa'ti* < Ilr *patī* cp Skt *pati* (nom dl).

yAv *pasu* < Ilr *pāṣū* cp Skt *paṣū* (nom dl).

yAv *mruye* cp gAv *mruyē* < Ilr *mruyai* cp Skt *bruye*.

(ii) *i* & *u* > *ī* & *ū* before *m* in Avestan.

Av *pa'tim* < Ilr *patim* cp Skt *patim*.

Av *xratūm* < Ilr *kratum* cp Skt *kratum*.

(iii) Avestan shows several forms where a short vowel is attested instead of an expected long vowel and a long vowel is attested instead of an expected short vowel, without any apparent justification. But normally gAv

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS VOWEL CHANGES

46. Loss of Nasalization after Avestan Vowels.

In several cases a nasalization is lost in Avestan. Hence an Avestan Vowel in such cases represents an original Vowel + nasal; e.g. *ga'rīš* < IIr *gryrins*; *po^uruš* < IIr *pyruns* etc. (for further details vide 117).

47. Epenthesis

Epenthesis of *i* & *u* is a regular feature in Avestan. But the metre does not require the epenthetic Vowels.

Epenthesis of *i* appears in Avestan after *ā*, *ū*, *ē*, *o*, *ao* or *aē* and before simple consonants or *nt*, if *ī*, *ē*, *ṛ* or *ṛh* (< IIr *sy*) appeared in the immediate next syllable. e.g.

a'ti < IIr *ati* cp Skt *ati*

a'pi < IIr *api* cp Skt *api*

bara'nti < IIr *bharanti* cp Skt *bharanti*

para'sā'ti < IIr *pr(ṣ)śā'ti* (subjunctive) cp Skt (*vd*)
prcchā'ti

stū'ṣt < IIr *studhi* cp Skt *stuhi*

kara'nao'ti < IIr *kṛnauti* cp Skt (*vd*) *kṛṇoti*.

aē'ti < IIr *aiti*, cp Skt *eti*

bara'zā'tē < IIr *bhṛṣhatai* cp Skt *bṛhate*

ma'nyu- < IIr *manyu-* cp Skt *manyu-*

a'ṛhā < IIr *asyās* cp Skt *asyāḥ*

Epenthesis of *u* normally appears in Avestan after *ā* or *o* and before *r*, when *u* or *v* appeared in the immediate next Syllable.

a^uruša- < IIr *aruša-*, cp Skt *aruša-*

dā^uru- < IIr *dāru-*, cp Skt *dāru-*

po^uru- < IIr *pyru-*, cp Skt *puru-*

CHAPTER V

PHONOLOGY - CONSONANTS

53. Indo-European Consonants

(a) gutturals

- (i) palatals $\hat{k}, \hat{k}h, \hat{g}, \hat{g}h (\hat{n})$
- (ii) (pure) velars $q, qh, g, gh (\eta)$
- (iii) labio-velars $q^w, q^wh, g^w, g^wh, (\eta)$

(b) dentals $t, th, d, dh, (n)$

(c) labials $p, ph, b, bh, (m)$

(d) semi-vowels, liquids and nasals

y, w, r, l, m, n (& n, η)

(e) the spirants s, z, θ, δ

53a. The nasals m, n are non-syllabic secondary vowels m, η and IE n, η developed out of n before IE palatals, velars (and labio-velars).

54. Indo-Iranian Consonants

- (a) velars $k, kh, g, gh, (\eta)$
- (b) palatals $c, ch, j, jh, (\tilde{n})$
- (c) dentals $t, th, d, dh, (n)$
- (d) labials $p, ph, b, bh, (m)$
- (e) semi-vowels y, v
- (f) liquid r
- (g) nasals m, n, η, \tilde{n}
- (h) spirants $s, \tilde{s}, \tilde{\tilde{s}}, \tilde{s}h, z, \tilde{z}, \tilde{\tilde{z}}, \tilde{z}h.$

55. Avestan Consonants

- (a) velars k, χ, g, γ
- (b) palatals c, j
- (c) dentals t, θ, d, δ

CHAPTER VI

INDO-EUROPEAN GUTTURALS IN AVESTAN

57. Treatment of Indo-European Guttural Series in Avestan.

The IE language family is classified broadly under two heads, viz. Satəm and Centum, on the basis of the peculiarities in treatment of the Guttural Series.

The IE proto-speech had three varieties of Guttural stops (vide 53), which are represented by only two types in each branch, as shown below :

gutturals	IE	Satəm	Centum
palatals	<i>ĥ, ĥh, ĝ, ĝh</i>	<i>š, šh, ž, žh</i>	<i>k, kh, g, gh</i>
velars	<i>q, qh, g, gh</i>	<i>k, kh, g, gh</i>	<i>k, kh, g, gh</i>
labio-velars	<i>q^w, q^wh, g^w, g^wh</i>	<i>k, kh, g, gh</i>	<i>kw/p, khw/ph, gw/b, ghw/bh</i>

The Satəm languages have developed sibilants out of IE palatals, and velars out of IE velars and labio-velars; and the centum languages have developed velars out of IE palatals & velars and labials or conjuncts of velars with a following *w* out of IE labio-velars. An IE labio-velar was a simple consonant with a labialized velar articulation. In centum the labials out of labio-velars are simple consonants, but the velars followed by *w* are clearly conjuncts.

The Indo-Iranian languages naturally had the same treatment of Gutturals as in Satəm. Hr had a further new development out of the Satəm velars (which are developments in Satəm out of IE velars and labio-velars). This new development is termed as palatalization. The Satəm velars became

CHAPTER VII
INDO-EUROPEAN DENTALS AND LABIALS
IN AVESTAN

80. IE *t* > Ilr *t* > OIranian & Avestan *t* only before vowels and also after sibilants. Otherwise Ilr *t* > OIr & Av *θ*.

i) *t* before vowels.

IE *tom* > Ilr *tam* > gAv *tām*, yAv *tam*, cp Skt *tam*, Gk *ton*, Ht *tan*, Goth *þana*.

IE *peteti* > Ilr *patati* > Av *patati*, cp Skt *patati*, Ht *petatsi*, cp OP *ud-apatatā*, cp Gk *petomai*.

ii) *t* after sibilants.

IE *esti* > Ilr *asti* > Av *asti*, OP *astiy*, Skt *asti*, Gk *estí*, Lat *est*, Goth *ist*.

iii) *θ* otherwise.

IE *tyegwes* > Ilr *tyajas* > Av *iθyejah-*, cp Skt *tyajati*, Gk *sébonai*.

IE *treyes* > Ilr *trayas* > Av *θrāyō*, cp Skt *trayaḥ*, Gk *treῖs*, Lat *trēs*.

IE *twēm* > Ilr *tvām* > Av *θwam*, cp OP *θuvām*, Skt *tvām*, cp Gk *sé* < IE *twe*.

IE *putlos* > Ilr *putras* > Av *puθrō*, cp Skt *putraḥ*, OP *pus'a*, Osc *p u k l o-*.

80a. Av shows *δ* instead of *θ* (< Ilr *t*), when it is preceded by *f/x* and followed by *r/v* (vide 85)

81. Ilr *tk* (< IE *tq/tqw*) > Av *tk*

Av *atka-* (also *aḍka-*) 'dress', cp Skt *atka-*

Av *tatkuš-* (cp *tacaiti*) < Ilr *tatkuš-* (weak grade of pf pple).

CHAPTER VIII

INDO-EUROPEAN NASALS IN AVESTAN

110. IE Nasals.

IE had five nasals : *n, m, ñ, ŋ, ŋ^w*

IE *n* > *ñ* before *k̂, k̂h, ĝ, ĝh*

> *ŋ* before *q, qh, g, gh*

> *ŋ^w* (written *ŋ* in reconstructions) before *q^w, q^wh, g^w, g^wh*.

110a. For the secondary nasals (*ŋ, ŋ*) in Avestan (vide **112b**).

111. IE *ñ* > IIr *ñ* > Av nasalization . In other words IE/IIr *ñ* was lost in Av nasalizing the preceding vowel.

IE *eñk̂-* > IIr *añš-* > Av *aš-* (cp gAv *aš-aš-nu-tā*) cp Skt *aṃś* (*ān-aṃś-a*) Gk *en̄k-* (*ēn-en̄k-on*)

IE *añĝhes* > IIr *añžhas* > Av *ažō* 'distress' cp Skt *aṃhas*, Lat *angor*.

112. IE *ŋ* (& *ŋ^w*) > IIr *ŋ* > Av *ŋ*, cp Skt *ñ*

IE *ĝheŋgho-* > IIr *žhaŋgha-* > Av *zaŋga-* 'heel bone', cp Skt *jaṅghā* 'leg', Goth *gagga* 'I go'.

112a. IE *ŋ* (& *ŋ^w*) > IIr *ñ* before IIr palatals *c, ch, j, jh* (57) > Av *n* cp Skt *ñ*

IE *peŋqwe* (more appropriately IE *peŋ^wqwe*) > IIr *pañca* > Av *panca*, cp Skt *pañca*, Gk *pente*, Lat *quinque*.

IE *leŋ^whēyeti* > IIr *rañjhayati* > Av *vəŋjayeⁱti*, 'he hastens' Skt *raṃhayati* 'he hastens', (beside Skt *laṅghayati* 'he crosses') cp Gk *elakhús* 'light'.

112b. Avestan developed *ŋ, ŋh, & ŋh* out of IE *s* (vide **138, 137 & 140** respectively).

CHAPTER IX
 INDO-EUROPEAN SEMIVOWELS AND
 LIQUIDS IN AVESTAN

118. IE Semi-Vowels and liquids in Avestan

IE *y* & *w* became IIr *y* & *v*, and IE *r* & *l* merged in IIr and became *r*. After heavy syllables IE *y*, *w*, *r*, *l* have become *iy*, *uw*, *rr*, *ll* in IE. IE *iy*, *uw*, *rr*, *ll* have become IIr *iy*, *uv*, *rr*. Avestan does not distinguish *iy* & *uv* from *y* & *v* orthographically. But from phonetic changes often the distinction *y* : *iy* and *v* : *uv* can be inferred (52). IIr *rr* > Av *ar*. But in one or two cases Avestan seems to have presented an orthographic *r* for **r* as required by metre and rules of phonological changes (52).

119. IE *y* > IIr *y* > Av *y*

IE *yos* > IIr *yas* > gAv *yō/yas-cā*, yAv *yō/yas-ca*, cp OP *yadi*, Skt *yah*, Gk *hós*.

IE *yaĝnos* > IIr *yažnas* > Av *yasnō*, cp Skt *yajñah*, OP *yadataiy*, Gk *hāgnos*.

IE *yūs* > IIr *yūš*, *yūžam* (with *-am* extension) > gAv *yūš*, gAv & yAv *yūzəm*, cp Skt *yūyam*.

IE *ynwen-* > IIr *yuvan-* > yAv *yvan-*, *y^ovan-*, Skt *yuvan-*, Lat *juven-*.

120. IE *eyem/eyom* > IIr *ayam* > gAv *ayām* > (gAv &) yAv *aēm*. In other words IIr *aya* followed by *m* became in gAv *ayə* and in (late gAv &) yAv *aē*. IIr *aya* not followed by *-m* had a different treatment (120a).

IE *eyom* (demonstrative nom sg.) > IIr *ayam* > gAv *ayām*, gAv & yAv *aēm*, cp Skt *ayam* cp Lat *ejā* < IE *eyā*.

CHAPTER X

INDO-EUROPEAN SIBILANTS IN AVESTAN

132. Indo-European Sibilants

IE practically has only one sibilant phoneme *s*. IE *s* > IE *z* always before voiced sounds (e. g. IE *sdh* > *zdh*), and dialectally also after voiced sounds (e. g. *gh-s* > *gh-z*) dialectally and Iranian shows this dialectal treatment 56 (e). *θ* & *δ* are also reconstructed in IE instead of *s* & *z* respectively, when some of the cognates present dental stops instead of sibilants (146).

133. IE *s* > IIr *s* > OIr *s* > Av *s* before *n, p, t, k* and after *t*.

IE *sneigwheti* > IIr *snaijhati* > yAv *snaēžā'ti* cp Skt *sneha-*
Goth *snāiw* 'snow'.

IE *spek* > IIr *spaš* > Av *spaš-* 'spy', & cp Skt *spaś-*, Lat *spex*.

IE *esti* > IIr *asti* > Av *asti*, cp Op *astiy*, Skt *asti*, Gk *estí*,
Lat *est*.

IE *sqombho-* > IIr *skambha-* > Av *skamba-*, cp Skt *skambha-*.

IE *matsyo-* > IIr *matsya-* > Av *masya-* cp Skt *matsya-*
'fish' (vide 83 for IIr *ts* > Av *s*).

133a. IE *s* > IIr *š* > OIr *š* > Av *s*, (but cp OP *š* and Skt *ś*)
before IIr *c, ch*.

IE *qwos-qwid* > IIr *kaš-cid* > OIr *kašcid* > Av *kas-cit* cp
OP *kaš-ciy*, Skt *kašcit*, cp also Gk *hóstis* < IE *yos-*
qwis.

IE *putlos-qwe* > IIr *putraš-ca* > OIr *puθras-ca*, cp Skt
putraś-ca cp also OP *aniyaš-ca* Gk *hós-te*.

CHAPTER XI
 AVESTAN CONSONANTS FROM
 THEIR INDO-IRANIAN AND
 INDO-EUROPEAN SOURCE

147. Av *k*.

- < IIr *k* < IE *q/qʷ* (66).
 Av *kərətə-* < IE *qr̥to-*
 Av *kō* < IE *qʷos*
 < IIr *kh* < IE *qh/qʷh* (71).
 Av *skarəna-* < IE *sqʷh̥r̥na-*.

148. Av *χ*.

- < IIr *kh* < IE *qh/qʷh* (70)
 Av *χumba-* < IE *qhumbho-*
 < IIr *k* < IE *q/qʷ* (68).
 Av *χrūra-* < IE *qruro-*
 Av *uxta-* < IE *uqʷto-*
 < IIr *gh* < IE *gh/gʷh* (? cp *θ* < *dh*, *f* < *bh*)

149. Av *g/γ*.

- < IIr *g* < IE *g/gʷ* (74).
 Av *garō* < IE *gr̥ros*.
 Av *gāuš* < IE *gʷōus*.
 yAv *γnā* < IE *gʷnās*.
 < IIr *gh* < IE *gh/gʷh* (77).
 Av *gah-* < IE *ghos*,
 Av *garəmə* < IE *gʷhormos*.
 yAv *-γnō-* < IE *gʷhnos*.

150. Av *c*.

- < IIr *c* < IE *q/qʷ* (67).
 Av *panca* < IE *penqʷe*
 < IIr *ch* < IE *qh/qʷh* (73).
 Av *scand-* < IE *sqhend-*.

CHAPTER XII

MORPHOLOGY — CASE-ENDINGS

174. Introductory Remarks.

Avestan inherited the IE gender system, by retaining the three genders, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. The three IE numbers Singular, Dual and Plural were also inherited in Avestan. The IE eight cases are also retained in Avestan. They are : Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive, Locative and Vocative.

Avestan however shows the following morphological peculiarities :—

1. Av distinguishes gen dual and loc dual, which show identical forms in all others; e.g. Av gen *aspayā*, loc *aspayo* cp Skt gen-loc *aśvayoḥ*.

2. Abl sg. *-at* of *a*- stems is extended to other stems in Av ; e.g. Av *Xraθwat*, *sūnat*, cp Skt *kratvah*, *sūnoḥ* (abl-

3. The Ilr double affixation of nom pl affix with *a*-stems was inherited in Av ; e.g. *aspāṅho* cp Skt (vd) *aśvāsaḥ*.

4. The *a*-stems show *i*-extension even in inst-dat-abl dual, which is not paralleled in Skt; e.g. Av *aspāēbya*, cp

CHAPTER XIII

DECLENSION OF VOWEL STEMS

196. Avestan -a- declension (< IE -o- declension) Singular

	IE	Iir	Av	(cp Av regular form)	Skt	OP	Gk
N.	<i>ékwos</i>	<i>ašvas</i>	<i>aspō</i>		<i>aśvah</i>	<i>pārsa</i>	<i>híppos</i>
V.	<i>ékwe</i>	<i>ašva</i>	g. <i>*aspā</i> y. <i>*aspa</i>	<i>ahurā</i> <i>ahura</i>	<i>uśva</i>	<i>*pārsā</i> (<i>marikā</i>)	<i>híppe</i>
Ac.	<i>ékwom</i>	<i>ašvam</i>	<i>aspəm</i>		<i>aśvam</i>	<i>pārsam</i>	<i>híppon</i>
Nt.	<i>qsetrom</i>	<i>kšatram</i>	<i>χša`rəm</i>		<i>kšatram</i>	<i>χšas`ram</i>	<i>zúgon</i>
I.	<i>ékwō</i>	<i>ašvā</i>	g. <i>*aspā</i> y. <i>*aspa</i>	<i>zastā</i> <i>zasta</i>	(vd) <i>yajñā</i>	<i>pārsā</i>	<i>pó</i>
D.	<i>ékwōi</i>	<i>ašvai</i>	<i>*aspāi</i>	<i>ahurāi</i>	<i>aśvāya</i>		<i>híppōi</i>
Ab.	<i>ékwōd</i>	<i>ašvād</i>	<i>*aspāt</i>	<i>akāt, mašyāat</i>	<i>aśvāt</i>	<i>pārsā</i>	Lat. <i>lupōd</i>

Singular (contd)

	IE	Iir	Av	(cp Av regular form)	Skt	OP	Gk
G.	<i>ékwosyo</i>	<i>ašvasya</i>	g. <i>*aspahyā</i> y. <i>aspahe</i>	<i>ahurahyā</i>	<i>aśvasya</i>	<i>pārsahyā</i>	<i>híppōio</i>
L.	<i>ékwoi</i>	<i>ašvai</i>	g. <i>*aspōi</i> y. <i>*aspe</i> <i>aspaē-ca</i>	<i>šyao`nōi</i> <i>šyao`ne</i> <i>zastaya</i>	<i>aśve</i>	<i>pārsaiy</i>	<i>híppōi</i>

Dual

N-Ac-V	<i>ékwō(u)</i>	<i>ašvā(u)</i>	g. <i>aspā</i> y. <i>aspa</i> y. <i>*aspā</i>		(vd) <i>aśvā</i> <i>aśvau</i>	<i>gaušā</i>	<i>híppō</i>
Nt (N-Ac-V)	<i>qsetroi</i>	<i>kšatrai</i>	<i>χša`re</i>	<i>mi`waire</i>	<i>kšatre</i>		
I-D-Ab	<i>ékwōbhyōm</i>	<i>ašvābhyām</i>	<i>*aspābya</i> <i>aspaēbya</i>	<i>dōi`rābya</i>	<i>ašvābhyām</i>		<i>dastaibi yā</i>
G-L	<i>ékwo-y-šu(s)</i>	<i>aśva-y-šū(š)</i>	G. <i>aspayā</i> L. <i>aspayo</i>	-	<i>aśvayoh</i>		

CHAPTER XIV
DECLENSION OF LIQUID, NASAL AND
SPIRANT STEMS

204. Avestan -r-stems.

Avestan -r- stems are of four types, represented by *nar-*, *pitar-*, *dātar* & *ātar*.

(a) *nar-* is a simple monosyllabic -ar stem; it is distinguished from the rest in presenting strong grade in several forms, where other -r- stems show weak grade : e.g. *nar-* has strong grade in I-D-Ab-G sg, G-L dl, G pl (vide 205 for illustrations), where *pitar-* etc show weak grade. In other forms it agrees with *pitar-* in gradation.

(b) *pitar-* is a relation -tar stem, showing long grade in nom sg, strong grade in nom dl & pl, acc sg & dl, voc sg & loc sg and weak grade in the rest (vide 206 for forms).

(c) *dātar-* is a non-relation -tar stem, showing long grade in nom sg, dl, pl & acc sg, dl, strong grade in voc sg & loc sg and weak grade in the rest (vide 207 for declension).

(d) *ātar-* is a stem which has presented the declension of IE/IIr radical \bar{r} stems and this is therefore distinguished from other -r stems in having -s in nom sg; e.g. nom sg. Av *ātarš* < IIr *ātr̥š* cp Skt *gīr* < IIr *gṛ̥š* Gk (*homo-*)*brōs* < IE *gʷr̥s* (vide 208).

204a. It may be noted that Avestan does not present any masculine and feminine distinction with -r stems unlike Sanskrit. Skt shows the distinction only in acc pl which is an innovation; cp Skt fem *mātr̥h* : masc *pitṛ̥n* etc.

Neuter -r stems have the same declension as masc-fem -r- stems, excepting in nom-acc-voc forms (just like other declensions). In N-Ac-V sg they show strong grade (e.g.

CHAPTER XV

DEGLENSION OF PLOSIVE STEMS

229. **Avestan plosive stems** may be broadly classified as velar stems (230), labial stems (231), and dental stems (232).

230. **Avestan velar stems** may be classified as *k* stems and *g* stems.

(a) *k* stems are of two types : (i) *k*-stems (e.g. *vāk*- 233), and (ii) *-ank* stems (e. g. *apāṅk*- 234).

(b) *g* stems are of two types from historical point of view : (i) *g*¹ stems <IIR *g* (235), (ii) *g*² stems <IIR *gh* (286).

231. **Avestan labial stems** are represented chiefly by *-p* stems (e.g. *āp*-) (237).

232. **Avestan dental stems** may be broadly classified as Radical & Derivative.

(A) **Radical dental stems** are of three types : *t*, *θ* & *d* stems.

(a) *t* stems are of two types from historical point of view : (i) *t*¹ stems <IIR *t* (e.g. *bərat*-, *stut*-) (238), (ii) *t*² stems <IIR *th* (e.g. *ast*- <IIR *asth*-) (239).

(b) *θ* stems <IIR *th* (e.g. *paθ*- <IIR *path*-) (240).

(c) *d* stems are of two types from historical point of view : (i) *d*¹ <IIR *d* (e.g. *vid*-, *pad*- <IIR *vid*-, *pad*- (241) and (ii) *d*² <IIR *dh* (e.g. *šud*- <IIR *ššudh*- cp Skt *kṣudh*-, *varəd*- <IIR *vrđh*- (242).

(B) **Derivative dental stems** are all *-t* stems. These are of three types.

(a) **Derivative *-t* stems** (e.g. *napāt*-) (243).

CHAPTER XVI

PRONOUNS

251. Pronominal Declension

The pronouns are distinct from the nouns in the following features :

(a) Pronouns often form stems by combining one pronoun with another.

(b) They show quite a few distinct endings, which have been sometimes extended to nouns in individual IE languages.

(c) Heteroclititic stems are quite common in pronominal declension.

(d) There is no vocative.

The first and second personal pronouns are some what more distinct from the rest, in having no gender distinction. They both resemble each other so much that it is quite likely that they have influenced each other in inflectional forms. They differ from other pronouns in having special stems and endings and often the stems and endings cannot be perfectly analysed. Therefore they have been treated in the next two sections (252 & 253) even before the endings and stems of other pronouns are dealt with.

Most probably the third personal pronoun was not established in proto-Indo-European, as a result of which the IE historical languages have individually generalised one of the demonstratives as the third personal pronoun. Avestan uses *a-/ayam-/di-* as the third personal pronoun.

CHAPTER XVII

NUMERALS

267. The Cardinal Numerals

One to Ten. IE had inflection of numerals upto four. IIr has extend implication upto ten. *One* is inflected in sg, *two* in dual and the rest in pl.

(1) **One.** Av (g.y.) *aēva-*, (y.) *ōiva-* <IIr *aiva-* <IE *oiwo-*, cp OP *aiva* cp Gk *oīos* 'alone' cp Skt *eva* 'only' Skt *eka-* 'one' <IIr *aika-* <IE *oiqwo-*.

Av shows the following inflected forms :

- N (mc) *aēvō* (<IIr *aivas*), fem *aēva* (<IIr *aivā*)
 Ac (mc) & neuter (N-Ac) *ōyum*, *ōium*, *yam*, *ōim*, *oim* (<**ōivəm* <IIr *oivam*), (fem) *aevam* (<IIr *aivām*).
 I (mc) *aēva* (<IIr *aivā*), (fem) *aēvaya* (<IIr *aivayā*)
 Ab (mc) *aēvahmāt* (<IIr *aivasmād*. cp Skt *ekasmāt*)
 G (mc) *aēvahe* (<IIr *aivasya*), (fem) *aēvaḥhā* (<IIr *aivasyās*)
 L (mc) *aēvahni* (<IIr *aivasmī(n)*).

(2) **Two.** Av *dva-* <IIr *d(u)va-* <IE *d(u)wo-*, cp Skt *dva-* (*dvau*, vd *duvau*), Gk *duo*, *dō* etc.

Av shows the following inflected forms :

- N (mc) *dva* <IIr *d(u)vā(u)*, cp Skt *d(u)vā*, *d(u)vau* Gk *dúō*
 (nt) *dvaē-ca. duye* <IIr *d(u)vai* <IE *d(u)woi*, cp Skt *dve*
 (fem) *duye* <IIr *d(u)vai* <IE *d(u)wai* cp, Skt *dve*, Lat *duae*
 D (mc) *dvaēiḥya* <IIr *dvābhyā(m)* <IE *dwōbhyō(m)*
 cp Skt *dvābhyām* (Av *-aēi-* as with *a*-declension)
 G (mc) *dvayā* <IIr *dvayāu(š)* <IE *dwoyū(s)* cp. Skt *dvayoh*,
 OCS *dvejau*.

CHAPTER XVIII

VERB

270. The Verbal System in Indo-European

The verbal system includes both finite and non-finite verbs. The finite verb is conjugated in different tenses, moods, voices, numbers and persons. The non-finite verb is either declined like a substantive as in case of participles or is of invariable inflection like an infinitive, which is actually a fossilized declensional form of a substantive.

The Indo-European finite verb has three tenses (present, aorist and perfect), five moods (indicative, imperative, injunctive, subjunctive and optative), two voices (active and middle), three numbers (singular, dual and plural), three persons (first, second and third) and two conjugations (thematic and athematic).

271. The Verbal System in Indo-Iranian and Avestan

The Indo-Iranian finite verb has inherited the Indo-European system fully, with a few innovations. The distinction (of thematic and athematic conjugation) is not fully preserved as the athematic first person singular ending *-mi* is also extended to thematic in Indo-Iranian, as attested in Sanskrit and Avestan. Avestan sometimes shows the thematic ending *-ā*, but Skt has fully replaced it by *-āmi*.

In Avesta the augment is very rare. The Ilr endings *-masi* & *-vasi* (= Av *-mahi* & *-vahi*) are generalized in Av at the cost of Ilr *-mas* & *-vas*, which are generalized in classical Sanskrit. The second and third personal dual endings are confused in Avestan.

CHAPTER XIX

THE PERSONAL ENDINGS

277. The Personal Terminations

IE had the following four sets of personal terminations. Each set was distinguished in active and middle.

(i) The primary endings, used with the present indicative. This is also optionally used with the subjunctive, which preferably uses secondary endings.

(ii) The secondary endings, used with the aorist, imperfect, pluperfect, optative and injunctive as well as the subjunctive which sometimes uses primary endings.

(iii) The perfect endings, used with the perfect indicative.

(iv) The imperative endings, used with the imperative mood.

Avestan more or less retained the IE endings. The following peculiarities may however be noted,

(a) Like Skt, Av has extended the athematic ending *-mi* to the thematic conjugation, but unlike Skt it has also retained the historical thematic ending *-ā* in several forms.

(b) Like OP, Avestan shows a special ending in subjunctive middle first person singular, viz *-ne* < OIr *-nai* cp OP *-naiy*.

(c) Avestan has confused the second and third personal dual endings.

CHAPTER XX

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

285. **Indo-European** had several **present classes**, which are broadly classified as thematic and athematic, distinguished on the basis of the following factors :

(i) The IE present base ends in *-e/-o-* (< IIr *-a-* > Av *-a-*) in the thematic conjugation.

(ii) The 1st person sg ending was *-ō* with the thematic and *-mi* with the athematic and accordingly they are also termed as *-ō* & *-mi* conjugations.

(iii) The accent was fixed either on the root or on the suffix in thematic, whereas it could shift from the root to the suffix in athematic depending on the ablaut gradation of the forms; e.g.

thematic, root accented :

sg : IE *bhérō* > IIr *bhárā(mi)* > Av *barāmi*, Skt *bhārāmi*.

pl : IE *bhéromes(i)* IIr *bhārāmas(i)* > Av *barāmahi*, Skt *bhārāmas(i)*.

thematic, suffix accented :

sg : IE *wikéti* > IIr *viśáti* > Av *vīsa'ti*, Skt *viśáti*.

pl : IE *wikónti* > IIr *vīśanti* > Av *visənti*, Skt *viśánti*.

athematic, with accent on root in sg, on suffix in pl :

sg : IE *ésmi* > IIr *ásmi* > Av *ahmi*, Skt *ásmi*.

pl : IE *smés(i)* > IIr *smas(i)* > Av *mahi*, Skt *smás(i)*.

IIr has partly lost the distinction of thematic and athematic by extending *-mi* ending also to thematic. Avestan has further lost the distinction of several classes due to

CHAPTER XXI

AORIST, PERFECT AND FUTURE

289. Aorist

The aorist also, like the imperfect (288), was formed with the augment and secondary endings. But the base-formation of aorist differed from the imperfect, because the imperfect was based on present base and the aorist had its independent formation.

On the basis of base-formation, aorist is of two types : sigmatic & asigmatic.

(a) Sigmatic Aorist

Avestan shows three types of sigmatic aorist, on the basis of base-formation : *s-* aorist, *so-* aorist, & *is-* aorist.

(i) -s- aorist

IE (e)men-s-to > IIr (a)man-s-ta > gAv *māstā*, yAv *māsta*, Skt (a)maṁsta.

IE (e)wid-s-ṃm > IE (e)witsṃm > IIr (a)witsan > Av *visəm*, Skt *(a)vitsam, cp Gk *ísan* < IE *witsṃnt* (epic 3rd pl of pluperfect).

(ii) -so- aorist

IE *m̥nz-dhē-so-dhwom* > IIr *mazdhāsadhvam* > gAv *mazdāṅhōdūm* (for *-ṅhadūm), cp Skt *aspr̥kṣat* < IE (e)sp̥rk̥se-t.

(iii) -is- aorist

IE (e)ḡhēw-is-i > IIr *žhāv-iš-i* > Av *zāviši* (√zav, *zbā* < IIr *žhav*, *žhvā* 'call')

IE (e)qew-is-to > IIr (a)cav-iš-ta > gAv *cəvistā* cp Skt *ajaniṣṭa* (< √jan 'be born, beget')

CHAPTER XXII

MOODS

293. Indicative

IE had **five moods**, which are retained in Av, through Ilr : indicative, injunctive, subjunctive, optative and imperative.

Indicative indicates the action without any special modification. Thus simple present (e.g. IE *bhereti*, Av *bara'ti*) is present indicative, simple aorist (e.g. IE (*e*)*mento*, gAv *mantā*) is aorist indicative and similarly simple perfect (e.g. IE *dēdorkā*, Av *dādar'sa*) is perfect indicative.

294. Injunctive

Injunctive expresses desire. The IE injunctive was formed with addition of secondary endings to present, aorist and perfect bases for formation of the respective injunctive forms. Thus the present injunctive was identical in form with an unaugmented imperfect, the aorist injunctive was identical in form with an unaugmented aorist, and perfect injunctive was identical in form with an unaugmented pluperfect. Since augment was also rare in Avestan an injunctive form could be distinguished from imperfect, aorist or pluperfect simply on the basis of use.

Some examples of forms actually used as injunctive in Avestan are cited below.

IE *q^winest* > Ilr *cinast* > Av *cinas* (present injunctive
3rd sg.)

IE *dāik's* > Ilr *dāiṣṣ* > Av *dāiṣ* (aorist injunctive 2nd sg.)

295. Subjunctive

Subjunctive was formed with a modal affix *-a* (<IE *-e/o*) and with primary or secondary endings; e.g. IE *es-e-t/-ti* > Ilr *as-a-t/-ti* > Av *aṅhat/aṅha'ti*, Skt *asat/asati*.

CHAPTER XXIII

SECONDARY CONJUGATIONS

298. Secondary conjugations in Avestan

Avestan shows the following secondary conjugations : passive, intensive, causative, desiderative and denominative.

299. Passive

In IE passive was expressed by the middle voice, as is often attested in Vedic Sanskrit, Homeric Greek etc. Avestan also presents a few traces of such use, e.g. Av *yazənte*, cp Skt *yajante* < IIr *yažantai* < IE *yaǵontai*.

IIr developed a special passive conjugation out of IE *-ye-* class. Sanskrit shows a preference for middle endings here as well, although the use of active endings are attested in epic Sanskrit and Middle Indo-Aryan. Avestan uses middle and active endings without any such restriction. Some examples of passive with middle and active endings are cited below.

With Middle Endings :—

IE *klā-ye-tai* > IIr *šrūyatai* > Av **sruyaite*, cp Av *sruye*, *sruyata*, Skt *śrūyate*.

IE *qr-īye-ntai* > IIr *kriyantai* > Av *k'rye'nte*, Skt *kriyante*.

IE *mr-īye-tai* > IIr *mriyatai* > Av *mrye'ite* 'he dies', Skt *mriyate*.

With Active Endings :—

IE *qr-īye-ti* > IIr *kriyati* > Av *k'rye ti*, Skt **kriyati* (cp MIA *kijai*, Mahābhārata *pariśuṣyati*, *adṛśyat*).

CHAPTER XXIV

PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVE

305. Participles

Avestan shows the following participles.

- (a) present-aorist (-future) active participle :—
IE *-ont/-nt*.
- (b) perfect active participle : IE *-wes/-wos/-us*.
- (c) present-aorist-perfect middle participle :
IE *-meno/-mmo*,
- (d) past (passive) participle : IE *-to/-no/(-go)*.
- (e) future passive participle : IE *-yo*.

306. Present-aorist (-future) active participle

IE shows *-ont/-nt/-nt* > Av *-ant/-nt/-at*.

(i) Present-aorist participle

IE *bheront*- > IIr *bharant*- > Av *barant*-, Skt *bharant*-,
Gk *pheront*-.

IE *stewnt*- > IIr *stavat*- > Av *stavat*-, Skt *stavat*-.

IE *pōnt*- > IIr *pānt*- > Av *pānt*-, Skt *pānt*-.

(ii) Future Participle

IE *bhūsyō-nt* > IIr *bhūšyant*- > Av *būšyant*-, Skt
bhavišyant-.

307. Perfect active participle

IE shows *-wes/-wos/-us* > Av *-vah/-uš*.

IE *widwes-/widus*- > IIr *vidvas-/viduš*- > Av *vidvah-/*
viduš, Skt *vidvas-/viduṣ*, cp Gk *eidōs*.

IE *wewonwes-/wewnus-(weunus-)* > IIr *vavanvas-/vavnuš-*
(vaunuš-) > Av *vavanvah-/vaonuš*-, Skt *vavanvas-/*
vavnuṣ-.

aržava- < IIr *aržav-a-* < E *irgēw-o-*, cp Skt *arjava-*,
 beside Av *arəzu-* < IIr *ržu-* < IE *rǵu-*, cp Skt
rju-.

322a. *-ata* (see 328).

323. *-atha* < IIr *-atha* (rare)

vard-atha < IIr *vardh-atha-*

324. *-an* < IIr *-an* < IE *-en*

A. Primary *-an*

taš-an- < IIr *tašš-an* < IE *tekʰ-on*, cp Skt *takšan*.

B. Secondary *-an*, Skt shows *-in* instead.

puθran- 'father' < IIr *putran* cp Skt *putrin* 'father'
 beside Av *puθra-* Skt *putra-* 'son'.

hazaŋhan- 'robber' < IIr *sažhasan* cp Skt *sāhasin-*
 'courageous', beside Av *hazah-* 'deed of violence',
 Skt *sahas-* 'strength'.

325. *-ana* < IIr *-ana* < IE *-eno-/-nno*

āp-ana- < IIr *āp-ana-* < IE *āp-eno-/-nno-*, cp Skt
āpana-.

zav-ana- < IIr *žhav-ana-* < IE *ǵhew-eno-/-nno-* cp Skt
havana-.

326. *-āna* < IIr *-āna* < IE *-h₂no-*, used as middle parti-
 cipial suffix (Vide 308).

say-ana- < IIr *šay-āna* < IE *ḱey-h₂no-* cp Skt *śayāna*

da-āna- < IIr *dhadh-āna-* < IE *dhedh-h₂no-* cp Skt
dadhāna-

327. *-ant/-at* < IIr *-ant/-at* < IE *-ont/-nt*

Used mostly to form active participles (306) such as
barant- (< IE *bheront-*), *stavat-* (< IE *stew-nt-*) etc. but some
 such formations were already transferred in IIr or IE period
 to regular substantive use; e.g.

CHAPTER XXVII

COMPOUNDS

395. Compounds in Avestan

Avestan shows several types of compounds like other IE languages. A compound normally shows two components. Avestan shows only a few cases of three components like RV.

In a compound normally the final member only is inflected, which is also true with Avestan. There are a number of old dvandva compounds, where both the members are inflected in dual. This is also attested in Avestan; e.g. Av *pasu vira*, *pasubya viraēbya*, cp Skt (vd) *paśū virā*. Avestan also shows the aluk samāsa formations, with both members inflected; e.g. Av *raθaēstā* cp Skt *ratheṣṭhāḥ*. Besides Avestan uses the nominative singular instead of the stem as the first component quite frequently; e.g. *daēvōdātō* for **daēva-dātō*.

396. The Avestan Compounds may be classified as follows :

1) Copulatives or Dvandva

(a) Itaretara or Reciprocal

pasu vira, *āpa urvaire*, *pāyu ōwarəštāra*, cp Skt (vd) *mitrā varuṇā*.

(b) Ekaśeṣa or Elliptical

pitarə 'parents' cp Skt *pitarau* 'parents'.

2) Determinatives

(a) Tatpuruṣa or Dependent Determinative :

Acc Tatp	<i>miθrō-druj-</i> cp Skt <i>mitra-druh-</i> .
Inst Tatp	<i>daēvō-dāta-</i> cp Skt <i>deva-hīta-</i> .
Gen Tatp	<i>vis-pa'tiṣ</i> cp Skt <i>viśpatiḥ</i> .
Loc Tatp	<i>raθaēstā</i> cp Skt <i>rathe-ṣṭhāḥ</i> .
Negational Tatp	<i>a-məša-</i> cp Skt <i>amartya-</i> .
Upapada Tatp	<i>gaavarō</i> cp Skt <i>gadābharah.</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

Ab.	ablative
abl (Abl)	ablative
Ac.	accusative
acc (Acc)	accusative
act	active
adv (Adv)	adverb
Alb	Albanian
aor	aorist
Arm	Armenian
Att	Attic (Greek)
Av	Avesta, Avestan
Bartholomae	Bartholomae, C. : Altiranisches Wörterbuch
Brugmann	Brugmann : CGIGL
CGIGL	Comparative Grammar of Indo-Germanic Languages
CGSGH	Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Greek & Hittite
cp	Compare
Cypr	Cyprian (Greek)
D.	dative
dat (Dat)	dative
decl	declension
demonst	demonstrative
dl	dual
dlct	dialect / dialectal
Dor	Doric (Greek)
e.g.	exemplum gratia
fem (Fem)	feminine
g.	Gathic Avestan
G.	genitive
gAv	Gathic Avestan
gen (Gen)	genitive
Gk	Greek

Gmc	Germanic
Goth	Gothic
Hom	Homeric (Greek)
Ht	Hittite
I.	instrumental
IE	Indo-European
Ir	Indo-Iranian
impf (Impf)	imperfect
impv (Impv)	imperative
inst (Inst)	instrumental
Ion	Ionic
L.	locative
Lat	Latin
Lett	Lettish
Lith	Lithuanian
loc (Loc)	locative
masc (Masc)	masculine
mc (Mc)	masculine
MIA	Middle Indo-Aryan
mid	middle
Misra	present author
N.	nominative
nom	nominative
neut (Neut)	neuter
NLIECG	New Lights on IE Comparative Grammar
nt (Nt)	neuter
OCS	Old Church Slavic
OE	Old English
OIceI	Old Icelandic
OIr	Old Iranian
OIrish	Old Irish
ON	Old Norse
OP	Old Persian
Osc	Oscan
pcle	particle
pers	person/personal

pl	plural
ppl	participle
pref	prefix
prep	preposition
pron	pronoun
Reichelt	Reichelt, H. Aweshisches Elementarbuch
RV	Rig.Veda
sg (Sg)	singular
Skt	Sanskrit
subjunc	subjunctive
Tokh	Tokharian
Umb	Umbrian
V.	vocative
vd (Vd)	vedic
voc	vocative
y.	Younger Avestan
yAv	Younger Avestan
▷	becomes
<	comes from
*	hypothetical (IE & IIr etc, which are obviously hypothetical, are not marked with *)
√	root

Note : Single letter abbreviations are as a rule avoided. The Abbreviations N., Ac., I., D., Ab., G., L. and g. y. are used mainly in the tables and g. is also used in the word index.

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a, ā, a, ā, ə, ə, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, o, ō, k, x, g, γ, η, ŋ, c, j, t, ʔ, θ, d, δ, n, p, f, b, w, m, y, v, r, s, š, z, ž, h, h', xʷ.

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CORRIGENDUM

Page	Line (Form)	For	Read
13	6 (top)	Av <i>ta</i> Skt <i>ta</i>	Av <i>ta</i> Skt <i>ta</i>
18	19 (top)	Av < <i>pouru</i>	Av <i>po^hru</i>
19	12 (bottom)	gAv ... gAv	yAv ... yAv
22	2 (")	yAv <i>būnōi</i> gAv <i>bunəm</i>	yAv <i>būnoi</i> yAv <i>bunem</i>
23	10 (")	OIr <i>r^huš</i>	OIr <i>pr^huš</i>
	9 (")	< <i>pl^htus</i>	< IE <i>pl^htus</i>
	8 (")	a s antized <i>r</i>	a spirantized <i>r</i>
	6 (")	Skt <i>vrkaḥ</i>	Skt <i>vrkaḥ</i>
	1 (top)	Av <i>u</i>	Av <i>u</i>
	6 (top)	gAv <i>u</i>	yAv <i>u</i>
24	5 (bottom)	IE <i>d^hgho-</i>	IE <i>d^hgho-</i>
27	2 (")	<i>matyāya</i>	<i>martyāya</i>
	9 (top)	gAv <i>gāuš</i> , gAv	gAv <i>gāuš</i> , yAv
29	13 (bottom)	cp gAv	co yAv
	14 & 16		
30	12 (")	gAv *	yAv gAv
31	3 (")	gAv ... gAv	gAv ... yAv
37	7 (")	<i>d^hbitya-</i> IIr <i>dvitiya-</i>	<i>d^hbitya-</i> IIr <i>dvitiya-</i>
63	9 (top)	<i>d^hbitya-</i>	<i>d^hbitya-</i>
65	10 (bottom)	<i>hapò</i>	<i>hupò</i>
	8 (")	IE <i>spekta-</i>	IE <i>spekto-</i>
66	15 (")	<i>insomnia</i>	<i>insomnia</i>
68	1 (top)	OIr <i>abi</i>	OIr <i>abi</i>
70	5 (bottom)	<i>vanjayēti</i>	<i>ranjayēti</i>
73	9 (")	<i>ynwen-</i>	<i>yuwen-</i>

Page	Line (From)	For	Read
74	12 (bottom)	<i>d^obitya-</i>	<i>d^obitya-</i>
75	9 (")	128	.123
76	9 (top)	<i>d^obitya</i>	<i>d^obitya-</i>
77	1 (")	represent	represented
80	14 (")	Av <i>spas-</i>	Av <i>spas-</i>
	16 (")	Op	OP
	2 (bottom)	OIr	Av
85	10 (")	<i>mazdišta-</i>	<i>mavdišta-</i>
90	4 (")	<i>d^obitya-</i>	<i>d^obitya-</i>
91	5 (")	"	"
	13 (")	<i>vaṅhō</i>	<i>vaṅhō</i>
	15 (")	ṅ	ṅ
94	1 (")	Sk <i>tāsvabhyām</i>	Skt <i>āsvābhyām</i>
96	15 (top)	<i>espam</i>	<i>āspam</i>
	8 (bottom)	<i>χśatrəm</i>	Av <i>χśatrəm</i>
		OP <i>χśas</i>	OP <i>χśasram</i>
111	1 (top)	declensiou	declension
115	3 (bottom)	<i>xratot</i>	<i>xrataot</i>
	13 (")	<i>mānyo</i>	<i>mainyō</i>
116	15 (")	<i>xraivō</i>	<i>xratavō</i>
	5 (")	<i>vohunām</i>	<i>vohunam</i>
121	14 (top)	<i>patēr</i>	<i>patēr</i>
	1 (bottom)	<i>mātərš-cā</i>	<i>mātərāš-cā</i>
125	5 (")	<i>ynvan</i>	<i>yuvan</i>
	7 (")	<i>yawa</i>	<i>yava</i>
126	13 (top)	<i>ašaanaŋ</i>	<i>ašaonaŋ</i>
128	15 (")	<i>asmana</i>	<i>aśmanā</i>
	9 (bottom)	116	216
134	2 (top)	<i>dusmanah-</i>	<i>dušmanah</i>
	6 (")	<i>dusmanā</i>	<i>dušmanā</i>
	7 (")	<i>dusmano</i>	<i>dušmano</i>
	8 (")	<i>dusmanaṅhəm</i>	<i>dušmanaṅhəm</i>
138	11 (bottom)	<i>vi sam</i>	<i>višam</i>

Page	Line (From)	For	Read
146	3 (bottam)	ha ^a vāta	ho ^r vātā
156	14 (")	IE avoā	IE awo
159	6 (")	imn	ima
160	15 (")	Pronoun sa/ta- Pronoun ha/ta-	
164	2 (")	mc hiš	mc hiš
170	5 (top)	huāvōya < h av ^a ya	hvāvōya < hvav ^a ya
172	5 (top)	inplected	inflected
174	1 (")	χšvas	χšvaš
176	1 (")	568	268
	17 (")	aštamo-	aštama-
	19 (")	newŋ-ms-	newŋ-mo-
	21 (")	dekŋ-ms-	dekŋ-mo-
180	12 (bottam)	Av vavāca	Av vavaca
181	8 (")	maēnižaiti	naēnižaiti
	2 (")	šušyam	šušuyam
187	17 (top)	vānōithe	vānōithe
191	13 (")	vetha	vettha
216	3 (bottom)	804b	304b

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