

## Session on Indo-European Historical Linguistics

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### Abstracts

Ireneusz Kida (Uniwersytet Śląski)

#### **Ambivalent para-hypotactic structures (PH structures) in Old English and their implications for Indo-European corpus linguistics.**

In our paper we discuss structures whose status is ambivalent and which we call ambivalent para-hypotactic structures (PH structures). Such structures are ambiguous because they find themselves in an intermediate stage between parataxis and hypotaxis, which means that on the one hand they seem to behave like main structures in parataxis and on the other hand they seem to behave like dependent structures in hypotaxis. This fact means that the structures can be analysed in two ways, namely, either as paratactic structures, being in paratactic relation to the immediately preceding structures, or as hypotactic structures, being in hypotactic relation to the structures immediately preceding them. These structures pose a problem to a corpus linguist dealing with their annotation. To our knowledge, in annotated corpus linguistics when texts are annotated for the analysis of word order configurations the common trend is to annotate them only in one way, that is, either the way that the structures are treated as paratactic, or the way that they are treated as hypotactic. In other words, the annotated corpuses that are produced for the analysis of Old English texts, as well as texts written in other languages, are not flexible, do not reflect the dynamic and changeable nature of language and thus do not allow one to grasp the ambivalent. Languages, both spoken and written, should be treated as living organisms because they are in a constant state of flux and they refuse to be perceived in one way or another. They must be perceived in multiple ways, or otherwise the linguist will end up obtaining a distorted picture. In the light of this, we would like to suggest how to annotate and then analyse the linguistic material in order to reflect the dynamic and changeable nature of language in the analysis of word order configurations. Namely, we annotate the ambivalent para-hypotactic structures from both the point of view of parataxis and from the point of view of hypotaxis. Afterwards we analyse them accordingly and then compare the results. So apart from demonstrating how ambivalent para-hypotactic structures can be annotated, we also present the results of such a dual analysis and discuss its implications for corpus linguists. Although we basically employ our own terminology in the classification and annotation of para-hypotactic structures, we draw a lot on the achievements of structuralism and generative grammar. We also employ our own annotation system.

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Dariusz Piwowarczyk (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

### **The importance of the Sabellic languages for the reconstruction of Proto-Italic and PIE**

Indo-European linguistics has recently seen a rapid growth in the interest concerning the less-attested languages. The case is obvious within the Anatolian branch where Hittite was investigated and treated as the main representative whereas it is really *pars pro toto* of this particular branch of Indo-European. It has been shown recently that the other languages (like Luwian, Lydian or Lycian) can provide insight into the history of Anatolian and the reconstruction of Proto-Anatolian. The case is quite similar with the Italic languages dominated by the Latin material.

In this paper I intend to show how the Sabellic languages (formerly called Oscan-Umbrian), extinct due to the Roman conquest and the spread of Latin, enrich our knowledge of the Italic branch of Indo-European and provide new insight on the reconstruction of Proto-Italic and Proto-Indo-European by attesting archaisms, different formations and preserving certain patterns of development, lost in Latin.

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Daria Izdebska (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

### **One-armed berserks swollen with anger – *Beowulf* and the Indo-European Battle-rage**

The paper will investigate the concept of the Indo-European battle rage as evidenced primarily by Celtic and Germanic traditions, with brief ventures into other Indo-European territories (e.g. Greece). Particularly, the connection of anger to the wolf/outlaw/berserk complex and groups of young warriors (*Männerbünde*) will be explored (along with several

important features, such as being one-eyed, one-legged or one-armed, the monstrous swelling, other bestial qualities, the placement of the warrior in the liminal spheres and his dehumanization). Finally, it will be discussed whether it is possible to discern traces of such a posited Indo-European battle-rage tradition in the Old English poem *Beowulf* or, indeed, whether such investigation is worthwhile and can yield any satisfactory results.

Chen Jing, Jinling Institute of Technology / University of Silesia Katowice

由偏误分析管窥古代汉语与现代英语词序的相似性

### **Seeing the Similarities in Grammatical Word Order Between Ancient Chinese and Modern English by Errors Analysis**

In this paper I will present an analysis of the similarities in grammatical word order between Ancient Chinese and Modern English. By errors analysis in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, we can not only see the differences of word order between Modern Chinese and Modern English, but also the similarities between Ancient Chinese and Modern English by historical review. So the similarities can be a certificate of the universality among the languages all over the world.

Teresa Maria Włosowicz (Uniwersytet Śląski)

### **Code-switching in a Multilingual Company and in the Academic Context: A Passing Fad or the Emergence of a New Language Variety?**

Code-switching, or 'changes from one language to another in the course of conversation' (Wei, 2007:14, in Edwards and Dewaele, 2007: 222), constitutes a widespread phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual communication. As Franceschini (1998: 62) points out, it is one possible outcome of language contact, besides pidgins, creoles, interlanguages, etc. In bilingual communities, code-switching (CS) can be used as a source of lexical borrowings (cf. Grosjean and Py, 1991) or as a marker of identity (metaphorical code-switching, Spolsky, 1998), whereas foreign language learners use it as a communication strategy (cf. Faerch and Kasper, 1983, Poulisse, Bongaerts and Kellerman, 1987). However, relatively little attention has been paid so far to CS in bilingual and multilingual contexts in which the participants are too highly advanced to be called language learners, nor can they be regarded as members of a truly bilingual community, because they live in their native country and only use foreign languages at work or at university. It thus begs the question whether CS

in such contexts is a potentially temporary fad (because mixing languages seems fashionable), or whether it may lead to the emergence of a new language variety.

In general, the norm in predominantly monolingual societies, such as the Polish one, is monolingual and code-switching is restricted to very few contexts (unlike in bilingual communities, such as the Mexicans living in the U.S., cf. Pfaff, 1979). In fact, linguists in many countries have long assumed monolingual norms and, as Franceschini (1998: 65) remarks, '(...) socially well-adjusted people tend not to use CS' and, moreover, it is less likely to occur in official situations and in written language. However, as Wei (2007, in Edwards and Dewaele, 2007: 222) points out, CS involves skilful manipulation of two or more languages and is therefore a reflection of multilingual competence. Indeed, in some communities, CS serves so many functions that it 'resembles a code in itself, a language of its own' (Franceschini, 1998: 61), even though it does not become a language 'in the sense of being passed on from generation to generation' (p. 62).

The present study constitutes an analysis of CS in a multinational IT company and among English philology students. In the former context, where English and French are used on a regular basis, not only bilingual but also trilingual code-switching has been observed, both in spoken and written language (e.g. e-mail messages). For illustration, the following examples can be quoted: 'Nie wyrażam zgody na zamknięcie ticketu', 'Czy to był ~~proble~~ the global?', 'Był ticket na remasteryzację postu'. In the latter context, CS has only been observed in spoken language, for example: 'I final conclusions to są conclusions do całej pracy', 'To jest bardzo taki stylowo clumsy', 'Tu już nie ma italics, tylko cudzysłów', itp.

It can be concluded that most of the switches observed are borrowings used to fill lexical gaps or ones which sound more natural in English or French than their Polish equivalents. Therefore, they can be regarded as a sort of sociolect or technoelect (cf. Boyer, 1991). Even though they are not a language variety in the sense of a pidgin or a creole, they constitute specific language varieties which require considerable linguistic competence (for example, a good knowledge of technical terms in a given field and mastery of two or three languages) and which can be passed on to new 'community members', such as newcomers to the company.

**Indo-European Middle Verbs Formed with -R- as a Phonetic Archaism**

Abstract: The Indo-European middle verbs can be formed with the middle marker *\*-ri* or *\*-i*. The most valuable and archaic material, attested in the Anatolian group of the Indo-European family, demonstrate most forms with *-r(i)* and with *-ti* (and even *-ni*), e.g. 3th sg. *-ari*, *-ttari* in Hittite (e.g. Hitt. *kittari* ‘lies, is laid’, Palaic *kitar*, Hieroglyphic Luwian *ziyyar*, Lydian *siyeni* ‘id.’) next to *-ati*, *-ttati* in Old Hittite. The former forms seem to derive from the latter ones, which are only attested in the Old Hittite period. It suggests that the common marker *-ri* in the Anatolian languages represents the original marker *-ti*, which – according to Yoshida (2008: 856) – “is characteristic of Old Hittite”. The primary medial endings, as attested in the principal Indo-European languages, are presented in the table 1.

Person	Sanskrit	Avestan	Greek	Tocharian A / B	Hittite	Latin	Old Irish	Gothic
1 sg.	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ē</i>	<i>-mai</i>	<i>-ār / -mar</i>	<i>-Zari</i>	<i>-or</i>	<i>-ur</i>	<i>-da</i>
2 sg.	<i>-se</i>	<i>-sē</i>	<i>-sai</i>	<i>-tār / -tar</i>	<i>-tari/-tati</i>	<i>-ris</i>	<i>-ther</i>	<i>-za</i>
3 sg.	<i>-e, -te</i>	<i>-tē</i>	<i>-tai, -toi</i>	<i>-tār / -tär</i>	<i>-ari/-tari/-ti</i>	<i>-tur</i>	<i>-thir</i>	<i>-da</i>
1 pl.	<i>-mahe</i>	<i>-madē</i>	<i>-me(s)tha</i>	<i>-mtär / -mtär</i>	<i>-wastari/-ti</i>	<i>-mur</i>	<i>-mir</i>	<i>-nda</i>
2 pl.	<i>-dhve</i>	<i>-dvē</i>	<i>-sthe</i>	<i>-cär / -tär</i>	<i>-dumari/-ti</i>	<i>-minī</i>	<i>-the</i>	<i>-nda</i>
3 pl.	<i>-re, -nte</i>	<i>-ntē</i>	<i>-ntai</i>	<i>-ntär / -ntär</i>	<i>-ntari</i>	<i>-ntur</i>	<i>-tir</i>	<i>-nda</i>

It may be observed that the peripheral Indo-European languages (Anatolian, Celtic, Italic, Tocharian) demonstrate the middle verbs formed with the *-r-*, whereas the central IE languages (e.g. Greek, Indo-Iranian) prefer the middle verbs without *-r-*. In my opinion, this distribution is caused by a twofold reflexation of an unknown phoneme, which is attested as *-t-* in Old Hittite, *-r-* in Hittite, Palaic, Luwian and Hieroglyphic Luwian, *-n-* in Lydian. This phoneme develops differently in the non-Anatolian Indo-European languages. It flaps with the liquid *\*r* in most peripheral languages (e.g. in Tocharian, Latin, Celtic), but it disappears



(perhaps identical with the “interdental spirant” \**ḏ*, suggested many years ago by Karl Brugmann). This phoneme in the position before the vowel \**i* was changed into a liquid \**Ṛ* in Proto-Indo-European and further it developed into \**r* in Anatolian, Tocharian, Phrygian, Latin and Celtic, but it disappeared completely in Sanskrit, Avestan and Greek. This phoneme appears as a basic element in the marker \**-Ṛi* of the primary endings of the Indo-European middle.

The present author reconstructs the following forms of the primary medial endings in Early Indo-European, from which originate all the non-Anatolian Indo-European languages:

1 sg. \**-h<sub>2</sub>oṚi* (intrans.) / \**-mh<sub>2</sub>oṚi* (trans.), 2 sg. \**-th<sub>2</sub>oṚi* \**-sh<sub>2</sub>oṚi*, 3 sg. \**-oṚi* / \**-toṚi*, 1 pl. \**-med<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>oṚi* / \**-mesd<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>oṚi* (abbreviated variant \**-mh<sub>2</sub>oṚi*), 2 pl. \**-d<sup>h</sup>weṚi* / \**-sd<sup>h</sup>weṚi*, 3 pl. \**-roṚi* / \**-ntoṚi*.

The author believes that he is able to demonstrate that the middle marker \**-ri* was, in fact, more archaic than its variant \**-i*.

Małgorzata Rządiewicz (Uniwersytet Łódzki)

### Latin *semel* ‘once’ and the pronominal case ending \**-el*

Abstract: Latin *semel* ‘once, a single time; the first time, first’ evidently derives from the root \**sem-* ‘one, single’. However, the formation is not obvious and usually is treated by linguists as unexplainable. In my paper I suggest that the Latin numeral adverb contains the morpheme *-el*, which was used in the pronominal forms as the ending of genitive or dative (sg.) in the Anatolian languages, e.g. Hittite *ammel* gen. ‘mei’, *tuel* gen. ‘tui’, *šel* gen. ‘sui’. In the Luwoid group the morpheme *-el* creates the dative case. It is demonstrated that the same ending was also attested in the non-Anatolian Indo-European languages in some archaic formations. The Thracian inscription from Ezerovo gives twice the word TIA interpreted as a pronoun in dat. sg. ‘tibi’ (= Hitt. *tuel* gen. sg. ‘tui’). The Venetian pronoun *sselboisselboi* ‘sibi ipsi’, as well as Germanic forms (cf. OHG. *der selb selbo* ‘id.’, German *selb*, E. *my-self, your-self*), had to be created on the basis of the dative form \**sel-* (= Hitt. *šel* gen. sg. ‘sui’, Old Hitt. *ši-i-e-el* ‘id.’). The pronominal ending *-el* (gen.-dat.) should be suggested in Latin *sem-el* ‘once’, too. It is the well known fact that the Latin term *ūnus* (fem. *ūna*, neut. *ūnum*), denoting ‘one, alone, only, sole, single’, belongs to the nominal formations, which use the pronominal declension (gen. sg. *ūnūs*, dat. sg. *ūnī*). In this situation it cannot be treated as an unexpected phenomenon that the Latin numeral adverb *semel* ‘once’, which remains in the close relation

with the cardinal numeral *ūnus* 'one', contained the pronominal ending *\*-el*. It is securely concluded that Lat. *semel* was a lexical archaism, representing a petrified form of the genitive(-dative) singular of IE. *\*sem-* 'one, single'.

Rafał Rosół (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

### **"Dwa zapożyczenia niemieckie w języku polskim"**

Proponowany referat stanowi przyczynek do badań nad wpływami niemieckimi na język polski. Jego przedmiotem będą dwa wyrazy, tj. flejtuch i kundel, które w źródłach pojawiają się począwszy od XVI w. Zgodnie z communis opinio pierwszy z tych wyrazów jest pożyczką niemiecką, na co wskazuje człon *-tuch*. Dotychczas jednak brak przekonującego wyjaśnienia dla pierwszego członu złożenia. W referacie zostaną krytycznie omówione dotychczasowe propozycje oraz zostanie poddana pod dyskusję nowa próba etymologii. Z kolei wyraz kundel zwykle traktuje się jako rodzimy, spokrewniony z takimi wyrazami, jak kudły, kądziel i kędziór. Autor nie zgadzając się z tym poglądem będzie próbował wykazać, że również w tym wypadku mamy do czynienia z pożyczką niemiecką.

Łukasz Ostrenga (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

### **Średniowieczny i współczesny obraz dialektalny Włoch – porównanie koncepcji Dantego i Pellegriniego.**

Dante Alighieri, poszukując włoskiego języka literackiego, zawarł swoje obserwacje w łacińskim traktacie *De Vulgari Eloquentia*. Przyjmując założenia etnogeograficzne Dante wyróżnia 14 *volgari*, średniowiecznych dialektów Półwyspu Apenińskiego. Współcześnie, włoski filolog i językoznawca, Giovan Battista Pellegrini, stosując kryteria językoznawcze, dzieli Włochy na 5 grup dialektalnych (G.B. Pellegrini, *I cinque sistemi dell'italo-romanzo*, w: *Saggi di linguistica italiana*, Turyn, Boringhieri, 1975). Przedmiotem niniejszej prezentacji będzie komparatywne ujęcie obu koncepcji językowego podziału Włoch i ukazanie różnic między nimi. Druga część referatu będzie poświęcona analizie wybranych dialektów w perspektywie diachronicznej.