

NOSTRATIC GRAMMAR: SYNTHETIC OR ANALYTIC?

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Abstract

§ 1. Criteria determining the original analytic status of an affix in daughter-languages: [1] Mobility (m.) of the etymon and other tagmemic evidence (t.e.) of analytic origin (e.g.: marker of gender or number is separated from that of person), [2] The etymon survives as an aux. word, [3] The affix (of daughter-languages) is etymologically identical with an autosemantic word.

Etymon	Affixes of daughter-languages	Mobility, tagm. evid.	Separate word
§ 2. * <i>ru</i> 'from', 'away', 'of'	U *-n, M *-nu, Om *-n∇, Sdm *-ni 'of', IE and D presuffix of obl. cases *-n-; T *-t̄a-n (-dan), Gk -θεν 'from'	m.	J nō 'of', Baltic *nō and B *n 'away'
§ 3. * <i>mA</i> accus. postp.	IE, U *-m, M *-ma-(yi), North Tg Amur Tg *-ba/e ~ *-ma/e acc.		proto-J *wō > J o, Mc be accus.
§ 4 [1]. * <i>sE</i> 'he/she'	IE *-s nom. (active gender)		IE *sō (anim. dem. prn.), FU *sE 'he, she', S *šūʔa 'he, that'
§ 4 [2] * <i>hu</i> 'iste' (particle)	S *-u nom.		IE *ʔu- / *ʔou- / *we- / *wō- 'iste', deictic pc., Bj u 'the', D *u- 'iste', T *o- 'ille'
§ 4 [3] * <i>hi</i> 'hic' (pc.)	EC, K *-i nom.		Luw. ī 'this', Sam. *i-, K *h̄i, Korean i 'iste'
§ 5. * <i>ȳ</i> iyo 'which', 'that which, related to'	IE sx. *-iyō-, S *-iyy-, Eg -y, U *-ī ~ *-y∇ 'related to', L and Clt. -ī, S *-i, Bj -i gen.		IE & FU *yo- rel. pron.
§ 6. ?? * <i>h̄a</i> ya 'for', dir.-designative pc.	IE *-ej̄ dative, S *-hay = dir.-loc., Tg -ya (designative sx.), M *-ya & D: Tamil *-aj̄ accus., Brahui -e dat.-accus., ? K *a- caus. of verbs	m, t.e. (Eth. hē follows the accus. ending)	
§ 7. * <i>t̄ä</i> 'away (from), from', abl. (separative) pc.	IE *-de / *-T̄ abl. (separative) case ending, U *-ta/*-tä, D *-ti 'from', L dē- preverb		L dē prep. 'from', OIrish di, de id.
§ 8. * <i>bay</i> ∇ 'place', 'estar'	IE *-b̄ej̄/-b̄i loc. (Gk -φι), Inl *-b̄is instr. pl., *-b̄ayas dat.-abl. pl., L -bus, -bus -bis (no-bis) vo. bis		S *bi 'in' & instr. 'with', C *bay-, Ch b∇y∇ 'place', M *bayi- 'stand, stay, be', Tg. *biā 'lying-place'

§ 9. *d _l oy _a 'place (within), inside'	IE *-d ^h e ~ *d ^h i loc. (*ku-d ^h e 'where?', Gk πόθι id.), T *-t ^h a/-t ^h ä loc., Y -da loc., D *-t ^h u ¹ loc.-abl., K *-da 'towards'	B *d 'in', 'her-', C: Iraqw di, Burunge da 'place', Tg *dō 'inside' S *min 'from'
§ 10. *mEN∇ (= *mEñ∇?) 'from'	K *-man ergative case ending, NaIE *-mos, *-mis abl.-dat. pl.	
§ 11. *yu _l l _l t ^r i ¹ 'with, beside' (l = unspecified consonant)	Ht -it 'with', K *-it, Tg *-ji (< **di) instr., D *-t ^r ∇, ending of the sociative case	S *ʔitt∇ id _→ 'with' FU *yutt∇ 'with'
§ 12. *ʔ∇r∇ (> *r∇) theme-focalizing (topicalizing) pc.	IE nom.-acc. ending *-r in heteroclitic nouns; M *-re & Tg *-re/-ra in M *te-re & Tg *te-re / *ta-ra 'that, he' (M *-re is in nom. only)	Eg ĩr 'as for' (topicalizing pc.)
§ 13. *ʔiñ ^r A ¹ 'place'	U *-na/*-nä, D *-iñ 'in'; K *-na, *-n *-n, M *-na/*-ne, IE *-en, *-ne 'in' in adverbs	IE *ʔen/*ñ, S *ʔina, B: Nefusi ina 'in'; T *ĩñ 'lair/hole of animals', FU *i ^r ññ∇ 'place' K *šo uwa- 'middle, in the middle', C: Agaw: Awngi ʒšew, Kunfal šew 'heart'
§ 15. *šaw∇ '(in the) middle'	NaIE *-su loc. pl.	
§ 16. *ye (= *y ^r i ¹ ?) 'these, they' (animate pl. deictic element)	IE *-j, pl. marker of animate gender (> NaIE m. and f.) of dem. prns.; U *-i-, -j-, pl. in obl. cases; Tg *-ye, pl. marker in a prn.; Old Eg y-, pl. marker of dem. prns.	m.
§ 17. *ʔ ^r ∇ś∇ 'they'	IE *-es nom. pl. animate gender, *-n-s acc. pl. animate gender; K: Zan -es/-is, 3 pl. aorist; Chv. -əś(ə) 'their', -əs 3 pl. (verbs), M -s pl.; FU: Z -śś pl. of adj.	m.
§ 18. *ʔa ^r h ¹ a 'thing(s), de ça', collective pc. of inanimate	IE *-h _o > *-ə pl. ntr. (nom.-acc.); D *-a, inanimate pl. in prns.; S *ʔa-, px. in patterns of n. coll. ("broken pl."); S *-ā, pl. of fem.-and-inan. gender	m.

§ 19. *n̄r̄ā¹, prn. of collectivity and plurality	IE *-(e)nti, *(e)nt 3 pl. of verbs; K *-en id.; K *-n- pl. marker in casus rectus; S *-ān- sx. of collective nouns or pl.; B *-an, *-īn pl. of nouns; Central & East C *-an id.; M *-n id.; Ch. *-n pl. in pers. prns.; Tg. *-(a)na / *-(e)ne, pl. of some animate nouns. FU *n- initial morpheme of pl. of dem. prns., Eg n-, initial morpheme in abstract (MEg pl.) dem. prns.	m.
§ 20. *l̄arw∇ 'together, many'	Narrow T *-lar / *-lār pl. of nouns, M *-nar/*-ner, Svan -larw id.	K *larw- > G larv-i 'a field sown by different kinds larva 'baste together'
§ 21. *r∇ yE (= *r∇ y¹i¹?), a compound prn. of plurality \ collectivity (= theme-focalizing *r∇ + pl. *yE)	IE *-ēr/*-r̄o, 3 pl. of the non-active verbal conjugation (Ht hi-conj., NaIE pf.); Svan -ār ɟ -ār ɟ -ar, -īr, pl. of nouns, Mc -ri id., C: Sdm -ri, -re, pl. of adjectives & prns.; T *-í and Old Y -r, pl. of pers. prns.	
§ 22. *t∇ - marker of plurality	K *-ta pl. of nouns in the obl. cases; K -t pl. subiecti and pl. obiecti of verbs; C *-(∇)t∇ / *-∇tt∇, U-t and M *-d pl. of nouns	t. ev. (pl. marker is not adjacent to persom marker)
§ 23. *ʔo¹m∇ 'kin, clan, everybody'	IE *-ōm gen. pl.; C: Dasenech -am, Arbore -ma/e, Iraqw -ēm0 pl.; D *-um 'all'	S *ʔumm-(at-) 'kin, clan', IE *ʔom-, C: Afar ummān 'all, every', M omug~obug 'clan', Slq ōm+ 'tous les autres'
§ 24. *mi¹ T	IE *-mi, *-m T (1 sg. of verbs), U *-m id., etc., K *m- 'me' in verbs	m.
§ 25. *t̄r̄u¹ (> *t̄i) ~ *s̄r̄u¹ (> *s̄i) 'thou'	IE *-si, *-s, FU *-t 2 sg. of verbs, etc., S, C *t- 2 pers. of verbs	m.
§ 26. *ho y∇ 'by me, my'	S, C *ʔ-, K *χw- 1 sg. of verbs, S *-ya 'my', IE *-H̄, Ht -hi, 1 sg.	m.
§ 28. *n n̄aɣi 'to go' (→ 'to go to do sth.')	IE *-n-, Bj -n- (infix of present), Tg *-nā-/*-nē- (sx.) 'go to [do sth.]'	Eg n̄ɣy v. 'go\travel', K *n- v. 'want, desire' = (?) S *√šwh, Kòr ci- 'carry', C: Arbore sih-, K *č-, D *ēī- 'give'
§ 29. some verb, possibly *čih¹i¹ 'carry'	IE *-sḱ-, iterative/frequentative (> pres.), FU *-čē- frequent., M, Tg *-ci- intensivity-durat. of verbs	

§ 30. *r̥s̥¹Ew _l ſ y _l ∇ 'want', 'beg'	IE *-s-, *-sy- volitive > future, M *-su _l / *-sü _l volitive, opt., Tg *-su imperative, T *-sun/sün opt.	T *säb- 'love', ? S *✓šwſ y 'cry for help'
§ 31. *H¹e¹t̥∇ 'make' >caus.	U & D *-tt-, T *-t- caus. suffix	T *et-, ? Ch *ta?- 'make', Ar ✓?ty 'undertake, make'
§ 32. *SuwH∇ 'push, cause'	HS *s∇-, *-s∇ caus. (px., sx.) > S *š- id., J -s- caus. sx.	m. NaIE *sewə- 'set in motion', Tg *sub- 'push' D *co _l v _j - 'drive off'
§ 33. *t¹a¹w∇ 'head' (→ 'oneself')	S *t-, infix *-t- reflexive of verbs, C *t- id.; Hier. Luw. -ti, Ht -z 'sich'	m. K *taw-, Om: Sezo təwi 'head', Irq ti 'oneself'
§ 34. *woy _l ʔ _j E, *wo _l ʔ _j YE 'power, ability'	S *w- verbal px. of quality, *-u- in passive, Eg -w sx. of passive, FU *-w∇ _l y _j - pass.-intransitizing sx., T *-u/ü, passive, verbs of quality; Tg *-bu pass. and caus.	m. IE *we _j H- 'strength, force', FU *woye- 'be able\strong'. T *ū _l y _j - 'be able'
§ 35. *me _l y _j ñU 'oneself, one's own', 'body'	IE *-meno-/mno- medial-passive participle, C & B *m- prefix of passive-reflexive (verbs), Tg *-m- suffix of passive	m. IE *monwo-/?*menu- 'alone', C: Dahalo móni 'self', B *-mān- 'soul, self', Tg *mēn 'oneself', D *meñi 'body'
§ 36. *mA prn. forming nominalized syntactic constructions	IE *-mo-, U *-ma/ä, suffix of denom. & deverbal nomina, T, M *-m nomina actionis, D *-may sx. of derived abstract nouns, S, K *m∇- of deverbal nouns & participles	m.
§ 37. *t̥i forming equivalents of nom. actionis	NaIE *-ti-, U *-t∇ ~ *-tt∇, T *-ti/i suffix of nom. actionis, HS *-t-, *t- suffix\prefix of n. act.	m.
§ 38. *t̥∇ forming equivalents of passive participles	NaIE *-to-, FU *-∇tt∇ suffix of deverbal adj. and of passive participles; T *-t, *-tu/ü sf. of deverbal adj-s with pass. meaning. ? HS *t∇- prefix of nomina objecti	m.?
§ 39. *ñ∇ forming equivalents of passive participles (> passive verbs)	NaIE *-no-, sx. of pass. participles & deverbal adjectives; S *ñ∇-, prefix of derived pass. verbs & participles; K *na- of past pass. participle; Tg *-na-/-ne-/-no- result of an action	m.
§ 40. *?∇ñt̥∇ 'he', rel. 'he who, that which'	IE *-ent-/-ont- of active participle C: Bilin -āntā of nomina agentis, D *-∇ñt̥∇ suffix of gerund	S: Ge'ez ?anta rel. prn. f. 'who, that which'; B *?u inta 'he, she, it'

§ 41. *H1ć ćX∇ 'father' (→ 'quality bearer of...', as in Ar ?abū)	IE *-isk0- of relative adjectives; EC *-(i)č- of singulative nouns; U *-ć∇ of quality bearers ('having the quality of'), T *-ç, dimin. & hypōristic	Uralic *ićä 'father', IE *h pesx0-s 'master'
§ 42. * e ₁ ?∇, 'being, having', → analytic adjectivizer	formative of adjectives and quality-bearing nouns: K *-(i)l-. IE -l- (adj.), *-l0- (nom. agentis), U *-l- (adj.), T, M *-l (devrbal adj.), D: Malto -le (pasdt partic.)	U * ē- or * e- 'be, become', EC: le- 'having, being', Sml le '-er, -or; owner / keeper of ...'
§ 43. *g l íU 'boy, young man'	K *-il- ~ *-∇l-, NaIE *-e ∇-/*-l∇- U *-i ₁ l∇- ~ *-i ₁ l∇- diminutive suffixes	S * yal ₁ ∇,m- 'young man', FU *ülkä 'boy, young man', D *i ∇ 'young, young man'
§ 44. *r ¹ at∇ 'female, woman'.	S *-āt- fem.; S *-at-, C, B -t∇ fem.-and-inan. (noun); Bj t∇ f. art., B *t∇- px. of f.-&-inan. nouns; HS *t∇- 3 sg. f.-and-inan. (verbs)	m. C: Saho atē, Om: Janjero ētnā 'elder sister', Tg *at∇ 'female, elderly woman' D *āṭṭ- 'woman'
§ 45. *r ¹ ā'y∇ (or *h ¹ ā'y∇?) 'mother'	S *-ī-, f. of the 2 pers. (verbs), *k-i 'thy, thee' f., *ʔan-t-i 'thou' f., HS *-ī- ~ y∇, marker of f. in prns. of 3 sg.; OG -a(y) in igi-a(y) 'she', NaIE *-ī-, *-ī-, M *-ay f. sex of nouns	t.e. EC *ʔayy-, Irq ay0, Gmc *ajθī, Kms iyá, D *āy 'mother'
§ 46. *ʔemA 'mother'	Eg, -m, B, Ch *-m f. of prns. (in B in 2 sg. f. of verbs)	t.e. S *ʔimm- id., Uralic *emä, T *ämä 'mother, female' D *ā, *āṅ 'female (animal)'
§ 47. *ʔa?∇ 'female'	NaIE *-ā f. (adj., nouns, prns.) D *-a ₁ , fem. marker; Ar -ā?u, f. ending of adjectives, SO *-0ʔ0 f.	
§ 48. **tā, dem. prn. of non-active (inanimate) objects	HS *t∇-/*-∇t, marker of the fem.-and-inanimate gender (cf. § 44), NaIE *-d neuter gender in prns., D *-tu id. in prns. & numerals; IE *-ti, *-t 3 sg. (verbs)	IE *to- dem. pron. ntr.; K: Megrel te 'this', ti 'that'; U *tä, dem. prn. of inanimate objects; A *t'e-, *t'e-r ¹ a ¹ , *t'a dem. prns.; D *tān / tan- dem. prn.

Abbreviations: A = Altaic; AnIE = Anatolian Indo-European (Hittite etc.), Ar = Arabic, B = Berber, Bj = Beja, C = Cushitic, Ch = Chadic, Chv. = Chuvash; Clt. = Celtic, D = Dravidian, EC = East Cushitic; Eg = Egyptian, FU = Finno-Ugric, G = Georgian, Gk = Greek, Gmc = proto-Germanic, HS = Hamito-Semitic, Ht = Hittite, IE = Indo-European, InI = Indo-Iranian (Aryan), Irq = Iraqw, J = Japanese, K = Kartvelian, Kms = Kamassian, L = Latin, M = Mongolian, Mc = Manchu, N = Nostratic, NaIE = Narrow IE (ancestor of all IE languages except AnIE), O... = Old ..., Om = Omotic; S = Semitic, Sam. = Samoyedic, Sdm. = Sidamo; Slq = Selqup; SC = South Cushitic; T = Turkic, Tg = Tungusian, U = Uralic, Y = Yukagir pc. = particle, prn.- pronoun; prns. = pronouns.

§ 51. Strict word order: [1] The predicate is the final lexical word of a sentence. It may be followed by personal and demonstrative pronouns (*ʔitE mi 'I eat'), but not by other autosemantic words. [2] Attributive (expressed by an autosemantic word) precedes its head. [3] Direct object immediately precedes its verb. Other objects precede the verb, too. [4] Pronominal subject follows

the predicate. [5] Pronominal attributive ('my', 'this') may follow the noun. [6] Case markers follow the noun. Strict word order is typical of highly analytic languages. Later, when the daughter-languages became agglutinative (as long as the grammatical inflection was not yet compulsory) the strict word order was still important for syntax and therefore was preserved. But when (in IE, HS and some U languages) the grammatical inflection (for cases, persons, etc.) became compulsory, words turned to be syntactically autonomous, so that the word order partially lost its former syntactic importance and became less strict (acquiring focalizing functions).

The origin of affixes (as analyzed above) and the ancient strict word order suggest that originally Nostratic was a highly analytic language.

§47a. ?a marker of the masculine sex (← *'young man' ?)

Bj -a masc. in 3 sg. m. verbs,
 S *a in *?ant-a 'thou' m.
 S *a- in the pattern of adj. m.
 ?a-C(a)C-u in Arabic
 (?aṣṣaru 'smaller' m. ↔ ṣaḡrā?u f.)
 Drav. *a₂, *a masc. marker
 (*mak-a(n) 'son')

m. ? Eg 'w Junge'

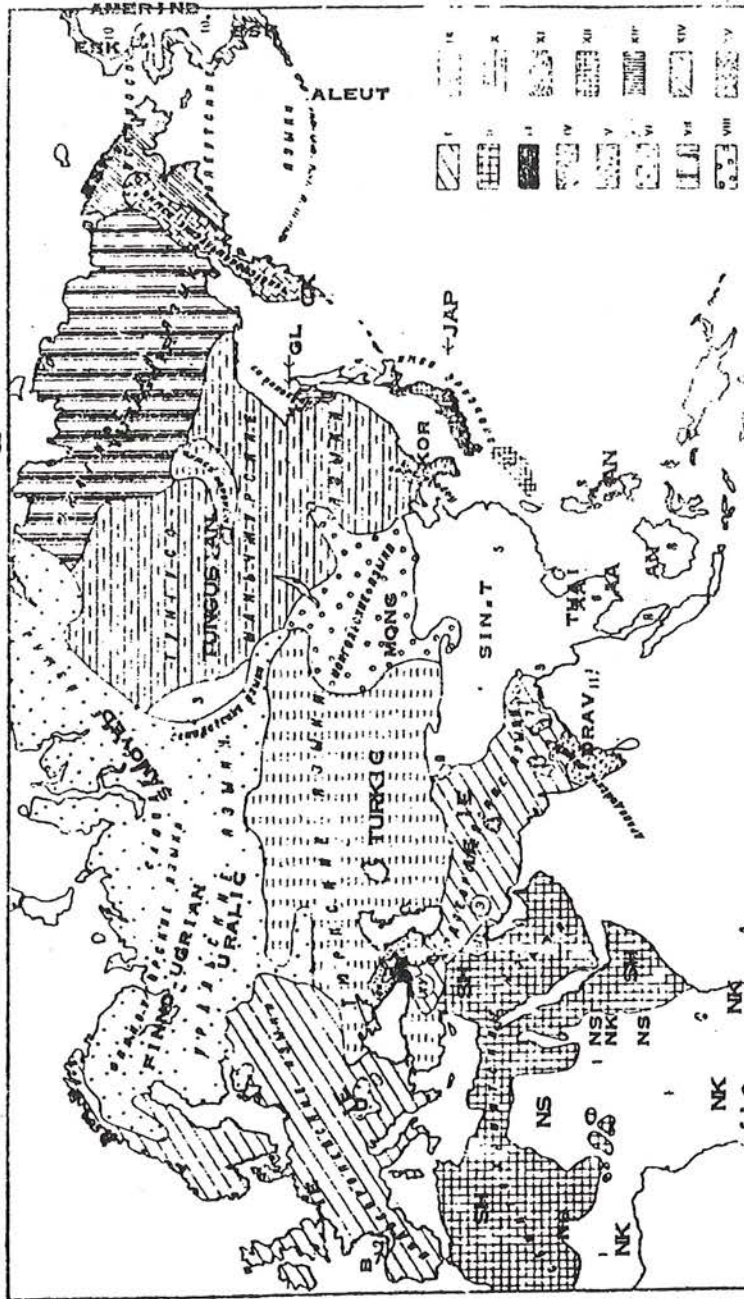
§15a. *y^a, particle of vocative and hypocoristic meaning

Alt. *-(a)y hypocoristic (usually with address words), Ur. *y id.,
 ?IE *-yo-/-iyo- hypocoristic-diminutive
 Kartv. -ia hypocoristic (usually with address words)

Arabic ya, prep. of vocative

(cf. Rlič-Svityč, vol. I, p. 14)

מאת
ד.ד. לונדון ולסקי



- 1. Nigero-Kordofanian, Nilo-Saharan languages
- 2. Basque
- 3. Yenisey (Ket) lges.
- 4. Ainu.
- 5. Sino-Tibetan lges.
- 6. Thai lges, Miao-Yao lages, Mon-Khmer lges.
- 7. Munda lges.
- 8. Austronesian lges.
- 9. Burushaski.
- 10. Amerindian lge families.
- 11. Anda-Papua

- Indo-European
- Semito-Hamitic
- Kartvelian
- N. Caucasian
- Dravidian
- Uralic
- Yukiaghir

- 1. ש. קורדו-אירופיות
- 2. ש. סמיט-המיות
- 3. כרתוליות
- 4. ש. צפון-קוקזיות
- 5. ש. דרבדיניות
- 6. ש. אורליות
- 7. יוקיג'ירית

- Mongolian lges
- Turkic
- Tungusian lges
- Korean
- Japanese
- Gilyak = Nivx
- Escaleteutian
- Chukchee-Kamchadal

- 8. ש. מונגוליות
- 9. ש. טורקיות
- 10. ש. טונגוסיות
- 11. קוראניות
- 12. יפניות
- 13. גיליכיות
- 14. אסק-אליטיות
- 15. ש. צ'וקצ'יות

EXTINCT LGES/LGE FAMILIES:
 XV Hurri-Urartean
 XVI Sumerian
 XVII Elamite

ש. אמרינדיות-אוררטיות
 שומרית
 עלמית

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NOSTRATIC LANGUAGES

I. INDO-EUROPEAN: A. Anatolian: Hittite, Luwian, Hieroglyphic Luwian, Palaic, Lydian, Lycian;

B. Narrow Indo-Indo-European: (1) Indo-Iranian (Aryan): [1a] Indo-Aryan: Old Indian, Middle Indian (Pali, Prakrits), New Indo-Aryan lgs., [1b] Iranian: Avestan, Old Persian, Middle Persian (Pahlavi), New Persian, Tajik, Kurdish, Sogdian, Yaghnobi, Pushtu (Afghan), Pamir languages (Wakhi, etc.), Khotan Saka, Old Scythian, Ossetic, etc., [1c] Nuristani and Dardic languages (incl. Kafiri); (2) Greek, Macedonian; (3) Phrygian; (4) Thracian, Dacian, Albanian; (5) Illyric, Messapic; (6) Italic: Latin (with the Romance languages), Oscan, Umbrian; (7) Venetic; (8) Celtic: Gaulish, Celtiberic, Goidelic (Old Irish, Middle Irish, Scottish Gaelic), Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish, Breton); (8) Germanic: Gothic, Old Runic Scandinavian, Old Norse, Icelandic, Faroese, Swedish, Danish, Gutnian, Norwegian, Old High German, Middle High German, New High German, modern German dialects, Yiddish, Old Saxon, Middle Low German, Dutch (with Afrikaans), Anglo-Saxon (Old English), Middle English, English; (9) Balto-Slavic: [9a] Baltic: Lithuanian, Latvian, Prussian, [9b] Slavic: Old Church Slavonic, Church Slavonic, Bulgarian, Macedonian Slavic, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Czech, Slovak, Low Lusatian (Low Sorbian), High Lusatian (High Sorbian), Polabian, Polish, Old Russian, Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian; (10) Armenian; (11) Tocharian.

II. HAMITO-SEMITIC (Afroasiatic): A. Semitic: (1) Eastern Semitic: Akkadian, (?) Eblaitic; (2) Central Semitic: [1] Canaanite: Old South Canaanite, Hebrew, Phoenician (with Punic), Ugaritic, Amorite, etc., [2] Aramaic lgs. Old Aramaic, Imperial Aramaic, Jewish Aramaic, Syriac, Mandaic, etc., [3] Arabic, Maltese, Thamudic, Safa'itic, etc.; (3) South Semitic: [1] Old South Arabian (Sabaic, Minaean, Qatabanic, Himyaritic, etc.), Ethiosemitic: Old Ethiopian, Ge'ez, Tigre, Tigray (Tigrinya), Amharic, Harari, Gurage lgs., etc., [2] South-East Semitic: Mehri, Harsusi, Jibbali, Soqotri, etc.;

B. Egyptian, Demotic Egyptian, Coptic;

C. Berber: Old Libyan (Numidian), Twareg, Kabyle, Tashelhit, Tamazight, Rif, Beni-Iznacen, Srar-Senhazha, Mzab, Wargla, Nefusi, Siwa, Ghadamsi, Aujila, etc.; Guanche

D. Cushitic: (1) Beja; (2) Agaw (= Central Cushitic): Awngi, Bilin, Kemant, Kwara, Xamir (Khamtanga), etc.; (3) East Cushitic: [1] Lowland East Cushitic: Afar, Saho, Somali, Boni, Rendille, Baiso, Baiso, Oromo (Galla), Konso, Gidole, Arbore, Dasenech, Dullay cluster (Tsamay, Hollango, Gawwada, Harso, etc.), Yaku, [2] Highland East Cushitic: Sidamo, Darasa, Hadiya, Kambatta, Burji, etc., (4) Dahalo (not yet classified); (5) South Cushitic: [1] Iraqw, Alagwa, Gorowa, Burunge, [2] Asa, Kwadza.

E. Omotic: (1) North Omotic: Kaffa, Mocha, Anfillo, Shinasha, Ometo dialect cluster, Janjero, Bench, She, etc., (2) Dizoid: Maji, Na'ò, Shako, (3) South Omotic: Ari, Bako, Dime, Hamer.

F. Chadic: (1) West Chadic: [1a] Hausa, Gwandara, [1b] Angas-Goemay: Angas, Sura, Goemay (Ankwe), Kofyar, Montol, Yiwom (Gerka), Chip, Tal, Tambas, etc., [1c] Bole-Tangale: Bole, Dera, Karekatre, Tangale, Pero, Kirfi, Bele, Gera, etc., [1d] Ron gr.: Bokkos, Daffo, Butura, Fyer, Kulere, Sha, Tambas, [1e] North Bauchi lgs.: Warji, Tsagu, Kariya, Mburku, Miya, Pa'a, Siryanchi, Diri, Jimbin; [1f] South Bauchi: Boghom, Dwat, Guruntum, Jimi, Polchi, Saya, Wangday, Zar, Kir, Dira, Geji, etc., [1g] Ngizim, Bade, Duwai; (2) Central Chadic: [2a] Tera gr.: Tera, Ga'anda, Pidlimti, etc., [2b] Bura-Margi gr.: Margi, Bura, Chibak, Kilba, Wamdiu, etc., [2c] Higi gr., [2d] Bata-Bachama gr.: Bata (Bata-Garua & Bata-Demsa), Bachama, Nzangi, Gude, Gudu, Fali of Jilbu, Fali of Muchella, Fali of Bwagira, Mwulyen, etc., [2e] Lamang, [2f] Mandara gr.: Mandara, Dghwede, Glavda, Gava, Nakatsa, Padokwo, etc., [2g] Sukur, [2h] Matakam gr.: Giziga, Mafa, Mofu-Gudur, Matakam, etc., [2i] Daba, Kola, Musgoy, [2j] Gidar, [2k] Kotoko: Logon, Kotoko, Buduma, Affade, etc., [2l] Musgu gr.: Musgu, Musgum-Pus, Mulwi, etc., [2m] Masa lgs.: Masa, Bana, Banana, Lame, Lame-Peve, Zime, Zime-Batna, etc.; (3) East Chadic: [3a] Kera, Kwang, [3b] Kabalay, Lele, [3c] Somray, Ndam, Tumak, [3d] Sokoro, [3e] Dangla, Bidiya, Mokilko, Migama, [3f] Mubi, Jegu, Birgit;

III. KARTVELIAN: (1) Old Georgian, Georgian; Zan: Megrelian, Laz, (2) Svan;

IV. URALIC: A. Finno-Ugrian: (1) Finno-Permian: [1a] Finno-Lappish; {1a} Balto-Finnic: Finnish, Karelian, Estonian, Livonian, etc., {1aβ} Lapp (Lappish), [2] Erzya-Mordvinian and Moksha-Mordvinian, [3] Cheremis, [4] Permian: Old Permian, Ziryene, Permyak, Yazvian dial., Votyak; (2) Ugrian: [2a] Hungarian, [2b] Ob-Ugrian: Vogul and Ostyak.

B. Samoyedic: (1) Nenets, Enets, Nganasan, (2) Sölqup, (3) Kamassian. Koibal, (4) Mator-Taigi-Karagas;

C. Yukagir;

V. ALTAIC: A. Turkic: (1) Bulghar gr.: Old Bulghar, Chuvash; (2) Narrow Turkic: Old Turkic, Middle Turkic, Old Uighur, [2a] Oghuz: Old Osman, Middle Osman, Osman Turkish, Turkish,

The UCLA

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is pleased to announce a series of two lectures by

Professor Aharon Dolgopolsky

University of Haifa

LECTURE 1

***“The Origin of Gender in the
Nostratic Languages”***

Wednesday, January 15th, 5 p.m. 2003

Dodd Hall, Room 275

LECTURE 2

***“Reconstructing the Typology of
Nostratic: Synthetic or Analytic?”***

Thursday, January 16th, 5 p.m. 2003

Dodd Hall, Room 275

(reception follows the second lecture)

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