

CLASSICAL ARMENIAN

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The Armenian language: general

That Armenian is genetically related to Indo-European languages such as Hittite, Sanskrit, Avestan, Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Slavic, has been firmly established on the basis of fundamental lexical and grammatical agreements between those languages. As a separate branch of Indo-European, the Armenian language demonstrates a number of unique phonological developments and plays an important role for the reconstruction of the morphological system and the vocabulary of the Indo-European proto-language, although it underwent a number of significant changes, particularly in the verbal system.

The Armenian language is known to us from the fifth century CE onwards thanks to an unbroken literary tradition, which involves three periods: Classical (5th to 11th centuries), Middle (12th to 16th), and Modern (17th to 21st). The Armenian alphabet was invented by Mesrop Maštoc' and consists of 36 original letters. The fifth century is regarded as the golden age of Armenian literature. Modern Armenian was canonized in the 19th century and consists of two branches: Western (based on western dialects such as that of Constantinople) and Eastern (based on the dialects spoken on the Ararat plain and surroundings). One usually distinguishes around fifty or sixty modern Armenian dialects, a number of which have died out. At present, Armenian is spoken in the Republic of Armenia (ca. 3 million people) and by the diaspora community (ca. 7 million people).

LESSON 1

1.1 Armenian alphabet

Ա	ա	<i>a</i>	<i>այբ</i>	<i>ayb</i>	α	Ծ	ծ	<i>č</i>	<i>ճէ</i>	<i>čē</i>	
Բ	բ	<i>b</i>	<i>բեն</i>	<i>ben</i>	β	Մ	մ	<i>m</i>	<i>մեն</i>	<i>men</i>	μ
Գ	գ	<i>g</i>	<i>գիմ</i>	<i>gim</i>	γ	ԅ	յ	<i>y</i>	<i>յի</i>	<i>yi</i>	
Դ	դ	<i>d</i>	<i>դա</i>	<i>da</i>	δ	Ն	ն	<i>n</i>	<i>նու</i>	<i>nu</i>	ν
Ե	ե	<i>e</i>	<i>եչ</i>	<i>eč'</i>	ε	Շ	շ	<i>š</i>	<i>շա</i>	<i>ša</i>	ξ
Զ	զ	<i>z</i>	<i>զա</i>	<i>za</i>	ζ	Ո	ո	<i>o</i>	<i>ո</i>	<i>o</i>	ο
Է	է	<i>ē</i>	<i>է</i>	<i>ē</i>	η	Չ	չ	<i>č'</i>	<i>չա</i>	<i>č'a</i>	
Ը	ը	<i>ə</i>	<i>ըթ</i>	<i>ət'</i>		Պ	պ	<i>p</i>	<i>պէ</i>	<i>pē</i>	π
Թ	թ	<i>t'</i>	<i>թո</i>	<i>t'o</i>	θ	Ջ	ջ	<i>j</i>	<i>ջէ</i>	<i>jē</i>	
Ժ	ժ	<i>ž</i>	<i>ժէ</i>	<i>žē</i>		Բ	ր	<i>r</i>	<i>րա</i>	<i>ra</i>	ρ
Ի	ի	<i>i</i>	<i>ինի</i>	<i>ini</i>	ι	Ս	ս	<i>s</i>	<i>սէ</i>	<i>sē</i>	σ
Լ	լ	<i>l</i>	<i>լիւ</i>	<i>liwn</i>		Վ	վ	<i>v</i>	<i>վել</i>	<i>vew</i>	
Խ	խ	<i>x</i>	<i>խէ</i>	<i>xē</i>		Տ	տ	<i>t</i>	<i>տիւ</i>	<i>tiwn</i>	τ
Ծ	ծ	<i>c</i>	<i>ծա</i>	<i>ca</i>		Ր	ր	<i>r</i>	<i>րէ</i>	<i>rē</i>	
Կ	կ	<i>k</i>	<i>կեն</i>	<i>ken</i>	κ	Յ	հ	<i>c'</i>	<i>հո</i>	<i>c'o</i>	
Յ	հ	<i>h</i>	<i>հո</i>	<i>ho</i>		Բ	ւ	<i>w</i>	<i>հիւ</i>	<i>hiwn</i>	υ
Ձ	ձ	<i>j</i>	<i>ձա</i>	<i>ja</i>		Փ	փ	<i>p'</i>	<i>փիւ</i>	<i>p'iwr</i>	φ
Ղ	ղ	<i>l</i>	<i>ղա</i>	<i>lat</i>	λ	Ք	ք	<i>k'</i>	<i>քէ</i>	<i>k'ē</i>	χ

Ա	ա	a	1	α	Ժ	ժ	ձ	10		Ծ	ծ	Շ	100		Ռ	ռ	՛	1000	ρ
Բ	բ	b	2	β	Ի	ի	ի	20	ι	Մ	մ	m	200	μ	Ս	ս	s	2000	σ
Գ	գ	g	3	γ	Լ	լ	l	30		Յ	յ	y	300		Վ	վ	v	3000	
Դ	դ	d	4	δ	Խ	խ	x	40		Ն	ն	n	400	ν	Տ	տ	t	4000	τ
Ե	ե	e	5	ε	Ծ	ծ	c	50		Շ	շ	š	500	ξ	Ր	ր	r	5000	
Զ	զ	z	6	ζ	Կ	կ	k	60	κ	Ո	ո	o	600	ο	Յ	ց	c'	6000	
Է	է	ē	7	η	Հ	հ	h	70		Ձ	ջ	č'	700		Լ	լ	w	7000	υ
Ը	ը	ə	8		Ձ	ձ	j	80		Պ	պ	p	800	π	Փ	փ	p'	8000	φ
Թ	թ	t'	9	θ	Ղ	ղ	t	90	λ	Ջ	ճ	j	900		Բ	բ	k'	9000	χ

1.2. A table of ClArm. phonemes (Godel 1975: 9)

Consonants

Stops :	/p/	պ	/p'/	փ	/b/	բ	Nasals :	/m/	մ
	/t/	տ	/t'/	թ	/d/	դ		/n/	ն
	/k/	կ	/k'/	ք	/g/	գ			
Affricates :	/c/	ժ	/c'/	ջ	/j/	յ			
	/č/	ճ	/č'/	ձ	/j'/	ղ			
Fricatives :	/s/	ս			/z/	զ			
	/š/	շ			/ž/	ժ			
	/x/	խ							
	/h/	հ							
Resonants :					/l/	լ	/l'/	ղ	
					/r/	ր	/r'/	ռ	
					/v/	վ			
					/w/	ւ			
					/y/	յ			

Vowels

					/a/	ա	/o/	օ
				/e/	է			
		/ē/	է				/u/	ու
/i/	ի							
					(ə ք)			

1.3 Development of the PIE phonemic system in Armenian

	PIE	Arm.	PIE	Arm.	PIE	Arm.
<i>labials</i>	*p	h-/Ø-, -w-	*b	p	*b ^h	b, -w-
<i>dentals</i>	*t	t', -w-/-Ø-	*d	t	*d ^h	d
<i>palatals</i>	*k̂	s	*ġ	c	*ġ ^h	j, z
<i>labiovelars</i>	*k ^w	k'č'	*g ^w	k/č	*g ^{wh}	g/j
<i>sibilant</i>	*s	h-/Ø-, s(C)				
<i>laryngeals</i>	*h ₁	Ø-/e-	*h ₂	h-/a-	*h ₃	h-/a-
<i>liquids</i>	*r	(e/a)r-, -r/r̄-	*l	(e/a)l-, -l/l-		
<i>nasals</i>	*m	m	*n	n		
<i>semivowels</i>	*i	í-/Ø-'	*u	ú-/Ø-'		
	*j	Ø, (R)j	*u	g-, -g/w-, -w		
<i>vowels</i>	*e	e, i(N)	*a/h ₂	a	*o	o, u(N)
	*ē/eh ₁	i	*ā/eh ₂	a	*ō/eh ₃	u
<i>diphthongs</i>	*ei	ē	*ai	ay	*oi	ē (ay?)
	*eu	oy	*au	aw (ō)	*ou	u (oy?)

1.4 Reading exercises

<i>arar</i>	<i>dar</i>	<i>gir</i>	<i>mirg</i>	<i>tun</i>
<i>arat</i>	<i>dadar</i>	<i>es, im</i>	<i>naw</i>	<i>tunk</i>
<i>awar</i>	<i>t'et'ew</i>	<i>arcat'</i>	<i>t'aw</i>	<i>unkn</i>
<i>barew</i>	<i>t'ut'</i>	<i>kacan</i>	<i>kaw</i>	<i>arew</i>
<i>erk</i>	<i>t'uz</i>	<i>kat'n</i>	<i>gawat'</i>	<i>Ararat</i>
<i>erg</i>	<i>tat</i>	<i>mom</i>	<i>awan</i>	<i>Masis</i>
<i>ēr</i>	<i>Tat'ew</i>	<i>marg</i>	<i>sawan</i>	<i>Erewan</i>

LESSON 2

2.1 Accent; vowel mutations

An inherited Indo-European musical accent changed into an intensity accent which was fixed on the prehistoric penultimate syllable. This was followed by apocope of the posttonic vocalic elements (leaving the accent in final position) and by syncope in pretonic position, e.g. gen.sg. *sirtýo > *sirtí > s(ə)rti 'of the heart' (Meillet 1936: 19-23; Weitenberg 2001: 65).

Certain vowels change according to their position on a stressed or a non-stressed syllable.

1. The vowels *i* and *u* disappear (become an unwritten Θ ə):

sirt 'heart', gen. *srt-í*

súrb 'pure, clean; holy', gen. *srbóy, srbém* 'I clean'

2. The vowel *ē*, etymologically *ei, a diphthong) becomes *í*:

sér 'love', gen. *siróy, sirém* 'I love'

3. The diphthongs *oy* [pronounced as /uy/) and *ea* [pronounced as /ya/) become *u* and *e*, respectively:

lóys /lúys/) ‘light’, gen. *lusóy*

leárd /lyárd/) ‘liver’, abl. *i lerdě*

2.2 Reading exercises

<i>bari</i>	<i>t‘aw</i>	<i>erewim</i>	<i>cocorak</i>	<i>t‘argman</i>
<i>burd</i>	<i>t‘ew</i>	<i>erēk</i>	<i>arcui</i>	<i>sastik</i>
<i>gari</i>	<i>t‘iw</i>	<i>erdumn</i>	<i>sur</i>	<i>andund</i>
<i>gagat‘n</i>	<i>oski</i>	<i>imanam</i>	<i>tutn</i>	<i>Movsēs</i>
<i>ditem</i>	<i>saz</i>	<i>cmak</i>	<i>zndan</i>	<i>Dawit‘</i>
<i>ənderk‘</i>	<i>vat‘sun</i>	<i>xalal</i>	<i>jork‘</i>	<i>k‘aroz</i>
<i>hay</i>	<i>vardawar‘</i>	<i>alaxin</i>	<i>č‘amič‘</i>	<i>k‘arəsun</i>
<i>hayerēn</i>	<i>hoviw</i>	<i>šarawil</i>	<i>čanaparh</i>	<i>k‘ac‘axov</i>
<i>Hayastan</i>	<i>hovuaw</i>	<i>šaržec‘aw</i>	<i>papanjil</i>	<i>k‘ajut‘iwn</i>
<i>lnul</i>	<i>oskwov</i>	<i>jurk‘</i>	<i>p‘ap‘uk</i>	[MidArm. <i>fařaš</i>]

2.3 Indicative present

Sg.	<i>kardam</i>	<i>berem</i>	<i>nstim</i>	<i>argelum</i>
	<i>kardas</i>	<i>beres</i>	<i>nstis</i>	<i>argelus</i>
	<i>karday</i>	<i>berē</i>	<i>nsti</i>	<i>argelu</i>
Pl.	<i>kardamk‘</i>	<i>beremk‘</i>	<i>nstimk‘</i>	<i>argelumk‘</i>
	<i>kardayk‘</i>	<i>berēk‘</i>	<i>nstik‘</i>	<i>argeluk‘</i>
	<i>kardan</i>	<i>beren</i>	<i>nstin</i>	<i>argelun</i>

2.4 Nominative, accusative, instrumental

Ayr tesanē gayl mi. Na asē: «tesanem gayl mi». Gayln vazē arag ew xacanē zayr. Ayr haru zgayl braw ew jeřamb ew spananē srov. Ayrn tesanē gayls ayls. Nok‘a vazen arag. Ayr spananē zgayls srov.

2.5 Glossary

<i>ayr</i>	man, husband	<i>xacanem</i>	to bite
<i>tesanem</i>	to see	<i>harum</i>	to strike, hit
<i>mi</i>	one, a	<i>bir</i>	rod, staff, mace
<i>gayl</i>	wolf	<i>jeřn</i>	hand
<i>na</i>	he/she/it	<i>nok‘a</i>	they
<i>vazem</i>	to run	<i>spananem</i>	to kill
<i>arag</i>	fast, quick	<i>sur</i>	sword
<i>asem</i>	to say, tell, speak	<i>ayl</i>	other, also, but, then

LESSON 3

3.1 Noun inflection

gorc ‘work’, *get* ‘river’; *sirt* ‘heart’, *ban* ‘word, speech’; *zard* ‘ornament’, *cov* ‘sea’

Sg						
N	<i>gorc</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>sirt</i>	<i>ban</i>	<i>zard</i>	<i>cov</i>
Acc	(z) <i>gorc</i>	(z) <i>get</i>	(z) <i>sirt</i>	(z) <i>ban</i>	(z) <i>zard</i>	(z) <i>cov</i>
GD	<i>gorcoy</i>	<i>getoy</i>	<i>srti</i>	<i>bani</i>	<i>zardu</i>	<i>covu</i>
Abl	<i>i gorcoy</i>	<i>i getoy</i>	<i>i srtē</i>	<i>i banē</i>	<i>i zarduē</i>	<i>i covē</i>
I	<i>gorcov</i>	<i>getov</i>	<i>srtiw</i>	<i>baniw</i>	<i>zardu</i>	<i>covu</i>
Pl						
N	<i>gorck’</i>	<i>getk’</i>	<i>sirtk’</i>	<i>bank’</i>	<i>zardk’</i>	<i>covk’</i>
Acc	(z) <i>gorcs</i>	(z) <i>gets</i>	(z) <i>sirts</i>	(z) <i>bans</i>	(z) <i>zards</i>	(z) <i>covs</i>
GD	<i>gorcoc’</i>	<i>getoc’</i>	<i>srtic’</i>	<i>banic’</i>	<i>zarduc’</i>	<i>covuc’</i>
Abl	<i>i gorcoc’</i>	<i>i getoc’</i>	<i>i srtic’</i>	<i>i banic’</i>	<i>i zarduc’</i>	<i>i covuc’</i>
I	<i>gorcovk’</i>	<i>getovk’</i>	<i>srtiwk’</i>	<i>baniwk’</i>	<i>zarduk’</i>	<i>covuk’</i>

Locative: singular *i* + dative, plural *i* + accusative; e.g. *i srti*, pl. *i sirts* (note allative *i sirt*); ***o*-stems:** *i* + accusative; e.g. *i get*, pl. *i gets*; *y-ordi*. A distinct **locative in -i** is found with a number of *o*-stem nouns, cf. *gišer*, gen. *gišer-oy*, loc. *gišer-i* ‘night’. When the word starts in a vowel, the preposition *i* becomes *y-*, e.g. *y-and-i* ‘in the cornfield/pastureland’.

3.2 Personal and reflexive pronouns

es ‘I’ / *mek’* ‘we’, *du* ‘(sg.) you’, *na* ‘he/she/it’, *ink’n* ‘self’, *iwr* ‘his own, etc.’

Sg					
N	<i>es</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>ink’n</i>	–
Acc	(z) <i>is</i>	(z) <i>k’ez</i>	(z) <i>na</i>	(z) <i>ink’n</i>	–
G	<i>im</i>	<i>k’o</i>	<i>nora</i>	<i>ink’ean</i>	<i>iwr</i>
D	<i>inj</i>	<i>k’ez</i>	<i>nma</i>	<i>ink’ean</i>	<i>iwr</i>
Abl	<i>yinēn</i>	<i>i k’ēn</i>	<i>i nmanē</i>	<i>yink’enē</i>	<i>yiwrēmē</i>
I	<i>inew</i>	<i>k’ew</i>	<i>novaw</i>	<i>ink’eamb</i>	<i>iwre(a)w, iwreamb</i>
Loc	<i>yis</i>	<i>i k’ez</i>	<i>i nma</i>	<i>yink’ean</i>	<i>yiwr</i>
Pl					
N	<i>mek’</i>	<i>duk’</i>	<i>nok’a</i>	<i>ink’eank’</i>	<i>iwreank’</i>
Acc	(z) <i>mez</i>	(z) <i>jez</i>	(z) <i>nosa</i>	(z) <i>ink’eans</i>	(z) <i>iwreans</i>
G	<i>mer</i>	<i>jer</i>	<i>noc’a</i>	<i>ink’eanc’</i>	<i>iwreanc’</i>
D	<i>mez</i>	<i>jez</i>	<i>noc’a</i>	<i>ink’eanc’</i>	<i>iwreanc’</i>
Abl	<i>i mēnj</i>	<i>i jēnj</i>	<i>i noc’anē</i>	<i>yink’eanc’</i>	<i>yiwreanc’</i>
I	<i>mewk’, meawk’</i>	<i>jewk’, jeawk’</i>	<i>nok’awk’</i>	<i>ink’eambk’</i>	<i>iwreambk’</i>
Loc	<i>i mez</i>	<i>i jez</i>	<i>i nosa</i>	<i>yink’eans</i>	<i>yiwreans</i>

3.3 Indicative imperfect

lam ‘to weep, cry’, *berem* ‘to bring’, *nstim* ‘to sit, be seated’, *argelum* ‘to forbid, hinder, withhold’

Sg.	<i>layi</i>	<i>berēi</i>	<i>nstēi</i>	<i>argelui</i>
	<i>layir</i>	<i>berēir</i>	<i>nstēir</i>	<i>argeluir</i>
	<i>layr</i>	<i>berēr</i>	<i>nstēr</i>	<i>argeloyr</i>

Pl.	<i>layak</i> ‘	<i>berēak</i> ‘	<i>nstēak</i> ‘	<i>argeluak</i> ‘
	<i>layik</i> ‘	<i>berēik</i> ‘	<i>nstēik</i> ‘	<i>argeluik</i> ‘
	<i>layin</i>	<i>berēin</i>	<i>nstēin</i>	<i>argeluin</i>

3.4 Biblical sentences

1. *Kardayin zgirn and amenayn gawařs.*
2. *Ew ibrew p’ol harkani, na vař vař karday.*
3. *Ew oć’ ok’ ēr i noc’anē or kardayr ař is.*
4. *Ew zarcat’n im eber.*
5. *Berēin noc’a ultuk’ ew išovk’ ew řorwovk’ ew ezambk’ kerakurs, alewr, ew t’uz, ew ć’amić’, ew gini, ew jēt’, ew zuaraks ew oć’xars bazums.*
6. *Erkirn ink’nin berē zptul.*
7. *I gets babelac’woc’, and nstēak’ ew layak’, orpēs yiřec’ak’ mek’ and zSiovn:*

3.5 Glossary

alewr ‘flour’
amenayn ‘every’
and ‘there, yonder, in that place’
ař ‘at, by, to, in front’
arcat‘, *o*-stem ‘silver; money, wealth’
babelac‘i’ ‘inhabitant of Babylon’
bazum ‘many, much’
berem ‘to bring’
gawař ‘province’
get ‘river’
gir, *o*-stem ‘letter, character; letter, epistle; writing, book, scripture, Bible’
ezn, instr. *ezamb* ‘bullock’
ew or *ew* conj. ‘and; also’
zuarak ‘calf, young bullock’
ēř, *o*-stem ‘ass, donkey’
and prep. ‘to, at, towards, by; into, in; with; for; under, below’
t’uz, gen. *t’zoy* ‘fig’; cf. Gr. *σῦκον*, Boeotian *τῦκον* n. ‘fig’, Lat. *figus*, *ī* and *ūs*, f. ‘fig-tree’
ibrew ‘when’
im, 1sg.gen.pers.pron. and possessive *im*, gen. *imoy*
ink’nin ‘spontaneously, automatically, by himself, he himself, etc.’
lam ‘to weep, cry’
kardam ‘to shout, call, recite loudly; to read’
kerakur, gen. *kerakroy* ‘food, victuals’
harkanem ‘to beat, strike, give a blow; to strike the chords of the lyre, play’, *harkanim* ‘to be beaten, struck’
jēt‘, gen. *jit’oy* ‘olive, olive oil’
yiřem, 1sg.aor. *yiřec*‘i’ ‘to remember’
nstim ‘to sit, be seated’
oć’xar ‘sheep’
oć‘ ‘no, not, nor, none’
oć’ok‘ ‘nobody’
or ‘that’
orpēs ‘as, the same as, like, according to, conformably; when’
ć’amić‘, gen. *ć’amć’oy* ‘dried grape, raisin’
ptul, gen. *ptloy* ‘fruit’

ḵori, gen. *ḵorwoy*, GDPI *ḵorwoc* ‘mule’
vaš interjection
ult, gen. *ultu* ‘camel’
ur ‘where, where to; wherever’
p’ol ‘tube, trumpet’

LESSON 4

4.1 Noun inflection¹

am ‘year’, *hoviw* ‘shepherd’; *ordi* ‘son, child’, *hogi* ‘soul, spirit’; *teli* ‘place, site’, *aygi* ‘vineyard; vine’

Sg						
N	<i>am</i>	<i>hoviw</i>	<i>ordi</i>	<i>hogi</i>	<i>teli</i>	<i>aygi</i>
Acc	(z) <i>am</i>	(z) <i>hoviw</i>	(z) <i>ordi</i>	(z) <i>hogi</i>	(z) <i>teli</i>	(z) <i>aygi</i>
GD	<i>ami</i>	<i>hovui</i>	<i>ordwoy</i>	<i>hogwoy</i>	<i>telwoy</i>	<i>aygwoy</i>
Abl	<i>yamē</i>	<i>i hovuē</i>	<i>yordwoy</i>	<i>i hogwoy</i>	<i>i telwoy, -wojē</i>	<i>yaygwoy</i>
I	<i>amaw</i>	<i>hovuaw</i>	(ordvov)	<i>hogvov</i>	<i>teleaw</i>	<i>aygvov (!)</i>
Loc	<i>yami</i>		<i>yordi, -woj</i>		<i>i teli, -woj</i>	<i>yaygi, -woj</i>
Pl						
N	<i>amk’</i>	<i>hoviwk’</i>	<i>ordik’</i>	<i>hogik’</i>	<i>telik’</i>	<i>aygik’</i>
Acc	(z) <i>ams</i>	(z) <i>hoviws</i>	(z) <i>ordis</i>	(z) <i>hogis</i>	(z) <i>telis</i>	(z) <i>aygis</i>
GD	<i>amac’</i>	<i>hovuac’</i>	<i>ordwoc’</i>	<i>hogwoc’</i>	<i>teleac’</i>	<i>aygeac’</i>
Abl	<i>yamac’</i>	<i>i hovuac’</i>	<i>yordwoc’</i>	<i>i hogwoc’</i>	<i>i teleac’</i>	<i>yaygeac’</i>
I	<i>amawk’</i>	<i>hovuawk’</i>	<i>ordwovk’</i>	<i>hogwovk’</i>	<i>teleawk’</i>	<i>aygeawk’</i>
Loc	<i>yams</i>				<i>i telis</i>	<i>yaygis</i>

Proper names (names of persons and geographical names) mostly follow the following pattern:

N	<i>Aršak</i>	<i>Vardan</i>	<i>Ayrarat</i>	<i>Erasx</i>
Acc	(z) <i>Aršak</i>	(z) <i>Vardan</i>	(z) <i>Ayrarat</i>	(z) <i>Erasx</i>
GD	<i>Aršakay</i>	<i>Vardanay</i>	<i>Ayraratay</i>	<i>Erasxay</i>
Abl	<i>yAršakay</i>	<i>i Vardanay</i>	<i>yAyraratay</i>	<i>yErasxay</i>
I	<i>Aršakaw</i>	<i>Vardanaw</i>	<i>Ayrarataw</i>	<i>Erasxaw</i>

4.2 The cardinal number and pronoun *mi* ‘one, a’

N	<i>mi</i>
Acc	(z) <i>mi</i>
G	<i>mioy, mioj</i>
D	<i>mium</i>
Abl	<i>i mioy, i miojē</i>
I	<i>miov</i>
Loc	<i>i mioj, i mium</i>

4.3 Subjunctive present

mnam ‘to remain, stay, wait’, *aṛnem* ‘to make, do’, *hayim* ‘to look’, *aṛnum* ‘to receive, take, carry off’

Sg	<i>mnayc’em</i>	<i>aṛnic’em</i>	<i>hayic’im</i>	<i>aṛnuc’um</i>
	<i>mnayc’es</i>	<i>aṛnic’es</i>	<i>hayic’is</i>	<i>aṛnuc’us</i>
	<i>mnayc’ē</i>	<i>aṛnic’ē</i>	<i>hayic’i</i>	<i>aṛnuc’u</i>
Pl	<i>mnayc’emk’</i>	<i>aṛnic’emk’</i>	<i>hayic’imk’</i>	<i>aṛnuc’umk’</i>
	<i>mnayc’ēk’</i>	<i>aṛnic’ēk’</i>	<i>hayic’ik’</i>	<i>aṛnuc’uk’</i>
	<i>mnayc’en</i>	<i>aṛnic’en</i>	<i>hayic’in</i>	<i>aṛnuc’un</i>

¹ For the *ea*-class, the ending *-oj*, etc., see Clackson 1994: 61-68.

4.4 Translate

1. *Yordwoc' k'oc', zors cnanic'is, arnuc'un ew arnic'en kurts.*
2. *Zhawt handerj hovuawk' yap'stakec'in.*
3. *Gayr hasanēr yašxarhn Hayoc', i getezern Erasxay.*
4. *Zi ēin ibrew oč'xark', oroc' óč' ic'ē hoviw.*
5. *Ew ēr ayr mi yordwoc'n Beniamini, ew anun nora Kis.*
6. *Zi cařáy ē ordwovk'n iwrovk' handerj.*
7. *Eraní alk'atac'hogwov, zi noc'a ē ark'ayut'iw n erknic'.*
8. *Ew na ēr li hogwov srbov.*
9. *Anc'anēr stipov ənd kamurj' getoyn Erasxay.*
10. *Gayin hasanēin yerkirn Hayoc', yAyrarat gawař.*

4.5 Glossary

alk'at, *a*-stem 'pauper, beggar; indigent, needy; poor, miserable'

anc'anem 'to pass'

anun, gen. *anuan* 'name'

ašxarh 'world, universe; land, region'

arnem 'to make, create, do'

arnum 'to receive, take, accept; to take away, carry off, ravish, rob'

ark'ayut'iw n 'royalty, reign, kingdom; heaven, paradise' (*ark'ay* 'king')

gam 'to come'

get, gen. *get-o-y* 'river'

getezr, GDSg *getezer* 'edge of a river'

erani 'happy! blessed is/are, happy (to him who)'

zi conj. 'for, because, in order that; that'

ənd prep. 'to, at, towards, by; into, in; with; for; under, below'

li 'full, abundant'

cařay 'servant; slave'

cnanim 'to beget, give birth, bring forth a child; to be begotten, born'

kamurj', *a*-stem 'bridge'

kurt 'castrated'

Hayk', GDPl *Hay-o-c'* 'Armenia'

handerj, GDSg *handerj-i* 'clothing, garments, coat'

handerj prep. 'with, along with, together with'

hasanem 'to arrive at, attain, reach'

hawt, GDPl *-i-c'* 'flock of sheep'

hoviw, GDSg *hovu-i*, GDPl *hovu-a-c'* 'shepherd'

yap'stakem 'to ravish, carry off by force, rob'

oč'xar, *-i*, *-ac'* 'sheep'

or pron., gen. *or-o-y*, dat. *or-um*, abl. *y-or-m-ē*, instr. *or-o-v*; pl. *or-k'*, gen. *or-o-c'* 'which, what'

or conj. 'that'

orpēs 'as, the same as, like, according to, conformably; when'

stēp, ISg *stip-o-v* (also *a*-stem) 'speed, haste'; adj./adv. 'frequent(ly)'

LESSON 5

5.1 Noun inflection: *n*-stems

jukn ‘fish’, *erdumn* ‘oath’; *anun* ‘name’; *tun* ‘house’

Sg				
N	<i>jukn</i>	<i>erdumn</i>	<i>anun</i>	<i>tun</i>
Acc	(z) <i>jukn</i>	(z) <i>erdumn</i>	(z) <i>anun</i>	(z) <i>tun</i>
GD	<i>jkan</i>	<i>erdman</i>	<i>anuan</i>	<i>tan</i>
Abl	<i>i jkanē</i>	<i>yerdmanē</i>	<i>yanuanē</i>	<i>i tanē</i>
I	<i>jkamb</i>	<i>erdmamb</i>	<i>anuamb</i>	<i>tamb</i>
Loc	<i>i jkan</i>			<i>i tan</i>
Pl				
N	<i>jkunk’</i>	<i>erdmunk’</i>	<i>anuank’</i>	<i>tunk’</i>
Acc	(z) <i>jkuns</i>	(z) <i>erdmons</i>	(z) <i>anuans</i>	(z) <i>tuns</i>
GD	<i>jkanc’</i>	<i>erdmanc’</i>	<i>anuanc’</i>	<i>tanc’</i>
Abl	<i>i jkanc’</i>	<i>yerdmanc’</i>	<i>yanuanc’</i>	<i>i tanc’</i>
I	<i>jkambk’</i>	<i>erdmambk’</i>	<i>anuambk’</i>	<i>tambk’</i>
Loc				<i>i tuns</i>

5.2 Noun inflection: kinship terms

hayr ‘father’, *mayr* ‘mother’, *elbayr* ‘brother’, *k’oyr* ‘sister’

Sg				
N	<i>hayr</i>	<i>mayr</i>	<i>elbayr</i>	<i>k’oyr</i>
Acc	(z) <i>hayr</i>	(z) <i>mayr</i>	(z) <i>elbayr</i>	(z) <i>k’oyr</i>
GD	<i>hawr</i>	<i>mawr</i>	<i>elbawr</i>	<i>k’er’</i>
Abl	<i>i hawrē</i>	<i>i mawrē</i>	<i>yelbawrē</i>	<i>i k’erē</i>
I	<i>harb</i>	<i>marb</i>	<i>elbarb</i>	<i>k’erb</i>
Loc	<i>i hawr</i>			
Pl				
N	<i>hark’</i>	<i>mark’</i>	<i>elbark’</i>	<i>k’ork’</i>
Acc	(z) <i>hars</i>	(z) <i>mars</i>	(z) <i>elbars</i>	(z) <i>k’ors</i>
GD	<i>harc’</i>	<i>marc’</i>	<i>elbarc’</i>	<i>k’erc’</i>
Abl	<i>i harc’</i>	<i>i marc’</i>	<i>yelbarc’</i>	<i>i k’erc’</i>
I	<i>harbk’</i>	<i>marbk’</i>	<i>elbarbk’</i>	<i>k’erbk’</i>

nominative *hayr* ‘father’ from PIE **ph₂tēr* = Skt. *pitā́*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Lat. *pater*

genitive *hawr* from PIE **ph₂tr-ós* = Gr. *πατρός*, Lat. *patris*

instrumental *har-b* from **ph₂tr-b^hi-*, cf. Skt. dative plural *pitṛ-bhyas*

PIE nom. **sues-ōr* ‘sister’ > Arm. *k’oyr* (**-ehō-* > **-e(h)u-* > *-oy-*), gen. **suesr-ós* > *k’er’*, instr. **suesr-b^hi* > *k’er-b*

5.3 Possessive pronouns

Sg				
N	<i>im</i> ‘my’	<i>k’o, k’oy</i> ‘your’	<i>mer</i> ‘our’	<i>jer</i> ‘(pl.) your’
Acc	(z) <i>im</i>	(z) <i>k’o, (z)k’oy</i>	(z) <i>mer</i>	(z) <i>jer</i>
G	<i>imoy</i>	<i>k’oy, k’oyoy</i>	<i>meroy</i>	<i>jeroy</i>
D	<i>imum</i>	<i>k’um, k’oyum, k’oyoy</i>	<i>merum</i>	<i>jerum</i>
Abl	<i>yimmē</i>	<i>i k’um(m)ē, i k’oyoy</i>	<i>i mermē</i>	<i>i jermē</i>

I	<i>imov</i>	<i>k'ov, k'oyov</i>	<i>merov</i>	<i>jerov</i>
	PI			
N	<i>imk'</i>	<i>k'oyk'</i>	<i>merk'</i>	<i>jerk'</i>
Acc	<i>(z)ims</i>	<i>(z)k'oys</i>	<i>(z)mers</i>	<i>(z)jers</i>
G	<i>imoc'</i>	<i>k'oc', k'oyoc'</i>	<i>meroc'</i>	<i>jeroc'</i>
D	<i>imoc'</i>	<i>k'oc', k'oyoc'</i>	<i>meroc'</i>	<i>jeroc'</i>
Abl	<i>yimoc'</i>	<i>i k'oc', i k'oyoc'</i>	<i>i meroc'</i>	<i>i jeroc'</i>
I	<i>imovk'</i>	<i>k'ovk', k'oyovk'</i>	<i>merovk'</i>	<i>jerovk'</i>

Sg

N	<i>nora</i> 'his/her/its'	<i>noc'a</i> 'their'	<i>iwr</i> 'his/her own'
Acc	<i>(z)nora</i>	<i>(z)noc'a</i>	<i>iwr</i>
G	<i>norayoy</i>	<i>noc'ayoy</i>	<i>iwroy</i>
D	<i>norayum</i>	<i>noc'ayum</i>	<i>iwrum</i>
Abl	<i>i norayoy</i>	<i>i noc'ayoy</i>	<i>y-iwrmē</i>
I	<i>norayov</i>	<i>noc'ayov</i>	<i>iwrov</i>

PI

N	<i>norayk'</i>	<i>noc'ayk'</i>	<i>iwrk'</i>
Acc	<i>(z)norays</i>	<i>noc'ays</i>	<i>iwrs</i>
G	<i>norayoc', norayic'</i>	<i>noc'ayoc', noc'ayic'</i>	<i>iwroc'</i>
D	<i>norayoc', norayic'</i>	<i>noc'ayoc', noc'ayic'</i>	<i>iwroc'</i>
Abl	<i>i norayoc', i norayic'</i>	<i>i noc'ayoc', i noc'ayic'</i>	<i>y-iwroc'</i>
I	<i>norayovk', norayiwk'</i>	<i>noc'ayovk', noc'ayiwk'</i>	<i>iwrovk'</i>

5.4 Prohibitive

The prohibitive (or imperative of the present stem) coincides with the second person present indicative, the only difference being the ending *-r* in the singular instead of the personal ending *-s*.

lam 'to weep, cry', *k'nnem* 'to examine, inquire', *nstim* 'to sit, be seated', *argelum* 'to forbid, withhold'

<i>mí lar</i>	<i>mí k'nnēr</i>	<i>mí nstir</i>	<i>mí argelur</i>
<i>mí layk'</i>	<i>mí k'nnēk'</i>	<i>mí nstik'</i>	<i>mí argeluk'</i>

The prohibitive particle *mi* 'not' is often used with the subjunctive. This Armenian particle derives from the PIE prohibitive particle **meh₁*: Skt. *mā* (RV+), Av. *mā*, Gr. *μη*, Alb. *mo*; cf. also Toch. *mā* 'not', not a prohibitive particle. The mediopassive forms of *e*-presents are characterized by substitution of *i* for *e/ē*.

<i>mí sir-er</i> 'do not love' (sg.)	<i>mí sir-ir</i> 'do not be loved' (sg.)
<i>mí sir-ēk'</i> 'do not love' (pl.)	<i>mí sir-ik'</i> 'do not be loved' (pl.)

5.5 Infinitive

1sg.pres.	<i>la-m</i>	<i>k'ne-m</i>	<i>nst-i-m</i>	<i>argelu-m</i>
Inf.	<i>la-l</i>	<i>k'ne-l</i>	<i>nste-l</i>	<i>argelu-l</i>

5.6 The auxiliary verb ‘to be’

	Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.
Sg	<i>em</i>	<i>ēi</i>	<i>ic‘em</i>
	<i>es</i>	<i>ēir</i>	<i>ic‘es</i>
	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēr</i>	<i>ic‘ē</i>
Pl	<i>emk‘</i>	<i>ēak‘</i>	<i>ic‘emk‘</i>
	<i>ēk‘</i>	<i>ēik‘</i>	<i>ic‘ēk‘</i>
	<i>en</i>	<i>ēin</i>	<i>ic‘en</i>

5.7 Translate

1. *Oč‘xar es, mí k‘nner zhoviwn.*
2. *Ew mard ok‘, or arnuc‘u zkin elbōr iwroy, plcut‘iwn ē.*
3. *Na kin kóys yazgē iwrmē arnuc‘u.*
4. *Kin ar k‘erb iwrov mí arnuc‘us.*
5. *Duk‘mí k‘nnēk‘ zgorcsn im.*
6. *K‘aršēin zgorciscn handerj jkambn.*
7. *handerj maremaw, márbn yisusi ew elbarbk‘ nora*
8. *Ew hayrn óč‘ argeloyr zna.*
9. *Mí argeluk‘ zdosa gál ar is*

5.8 Glossary

azg, *a*-stem ‘nation, people; generation, tribe; kind, sort’
arnum ‘to receive, take, accept; to take away, carry off, ravish, rob’
argelum ‘to forbid, hinder, refrain from, withhold’
gorc, gen. *gorc-o-y* ‘work, labour, affair, deed, action’
gorci ‘instrument, machine, tool, net; organ’
elbayr, gen. *elbawr* ‘brother’
kin ‘woman’
koys, *i*-stem ‘virgin, maiden’
handerj prep. ‘with, along with, together with’
hac ‘bread’
jukn, *an*-stem ‘fish’
mard, *o*-stem ‘man; mortal, human’
mi ‘no, not, none’
or pron., gen. *or-o-y*, dat. *or-um* ‘which, what’
or conj. ‘that’
ok ‘someone’; *ayr ok* ‘a man’, *kin ok* ‘a woman’
pilc ‘impure, unclean, profane; filthy, dirty, abominable’
plcut‘iwn ‘impurity, uncleanness, obscenity’
tam ‘to give, bestow; to hand; to pay’
c- ‘to; up to, as far as, till’
k‘aršem ‘to drag, draw, pull’
k‘nnem ‘to examine, study, investigate, inquire’

LESSON 6

6.1 Noun inflection: *in/an-* and *in-/an-/un-*stems

gaṛn ‘lamb’, *leaṛn* ‘mountain’, *harsn* ‘bride, daughter-in-law’, *matn* ‘finger’

	Sg			
N	<i>gaṛn</i>	<i>leaṛn</i>	<i>harsn</i>	<i>matn</i>
Acc	(z) <i>gaṛn</i>	(z) <i>leaṛn</i>	(z) <i>harsn</i>	(z) <i>matn</i>
GD	<i>gaṛin</i>	<i>lerin</i>	<i>harsin</i>	<i>matin</i>
Abl	<i>i gaṛnē</i>	<i>i leṛnē</i>	<i>i harsnē</i>	<i>i matnē</i>
I	<i>gaṛamb</i>	<i>leramb</i>	<i>harsamb</i>	<i>matamb</i>
Loc		<i>i lerin</i>		
	Pl			
N	<i>gaṛinkʻ</i>	<i>lerinkʻ</i>	<i>harsunkʻ</i>	<i>matunkʻ</i>
Acc	(z) <i>gaṛins</i>	(z) <i>lerins</i>	(z) <i>harsuns</i>	(z) <i>matuns</i>
GD	<i>gaṛancʻ</i>	<i>lerancʻ</i>	<i>harsancʻ</i>	<i>matancʻ</i>
Abl	<i>i gaṛancʻ</i>	<i>i lerancʻ</i>	<i>i harsancʻ</i>	<i>i matancʻ</i>
I	<i>gaṛambkʻ</i>	<i>lerambkʻ</i>	<i>harsambkʻ</i>	<i>matambkʻ</i>
Loc		<i>i lerins</i>		<i>i matuns</i>

Note *anjn*, *in-/an-*stem ‘person, ipse; soul, spirit; body’ (Bible+) vs. *mianjn*, *in-/an-/un-*stem ‘monk’, lit. ‘qui est une personne seule’ (not in the Bible):

	Sg	
N	<i>anjn</i>	<i>mianjn</i>
Acc	(z) <i>anjn</i>	(z) <i>mianjn</i>
GD	<i>anjn</i>	<i>mianjn</i>
Abl	<i>yanjnē</i>	<i>i mianjnē</i>
I	<i>anjamb</i>	<i>mianjamb</i>
Loc	<i>yanjin</i>	
	Pl	
N	<i>anjinkʻ</i>	<i>mianjunkʻ</i>
Acc	(z) <i>anjins</i>	(z) <i>mianjuns</i>
GD	<i>anjancʻ</i>	<i>mianjancʻ</i>
Abl	<i>yanjancʻ</i>	<i>i mianjancʻ</i>
I	<i>anjambkʻ</i>	<i>mianjambkʻ</i>
Loc	<i>yanjins</i>	

The irregular paradigm of *jeṛn*, pl. *jeṛ-kʻ* ‘hand’ (< PIE *ǵʰes-r- ‘hand’: Hitt. *keššar*, *kiššer-*, *kišr-* ‘hand’, Gr. *χείρ*, Dor. *χείρ*, gen. *χειρός*, Dor. *χηρός* f. ‘hand’, Toch. A *tsar*, Toch. B *šar* ‘hand’, Alb. *dórë*, -a f. ‘hand’):

Sg	N	<i>jeṛn</i>	Pl	<i>jeṛkʻ</i>
	Acc	(z) <i>jeṛn</i>		(z) <i>jeṛs</i>
	GD	<i>jeṛin</i>		<i>jeṛacʻ</i>
	Abl	<i>i jeṛanē</i>		<i>i jeṛacʻ</i>
	I	<i>jeṛamb</i> , <i>jeṛ-b</i>		<i>jeṛawkʻ</i>
	Loc	<i>i jeṛin</i>		<i>i jeṛs</i>

6.2 Three irregular paradigms

awr, gen. *awur* ‘day; time, days, age, life’ from IE **Heh₂m-ōr* (**āmōr* > PArm. **amur* > **a^wmur* > **awur*), cf. Gr. *ἡμᾶρ*, Arc. *ἄμαρ*, -ατος n. ‘day’, *ἡμέρα*, Dor., etc. *ἡμέρα* ‘id.’.

barjr, GDSg *barj-u*, GDPI *barjanc* ‘high, elevated’ from IE **b^hrǵ^h-u-*, **b^hrǵ^h-(e/o)nt-*: Hitt. *parku-* ‘high’, Skt. *bṛhánt-* ‘large, wide, abundant, lofty, high, strong, dense, loud’, YAv. *bərazant-* ‘rising high, high, loud’, Oss. *bərzond* ‘high’, MPers. *buland* ‘high, big’, Germ. *Burgund*, etc.

kin, GDSg *knoj*, ISg *knaw* or *kanamb*, NPI *kanayk* ‘woman; wife’ from PIE **g^wén-(e)h₂*, gen. **g^wn-éh₂-s* ‘woman’: Skt. *jāni-* f., OAv. *jāni-* f., YAv. *jaini-* f. ‘woman, wife’, MPers. *zan* ‘wife’, etc. vs. Skt. *gnā-* f. ‘divine female, mistress, lady’, OAv. *gənā-* f. ‘woman’, YAv. *γənā-* f. ‘woman’ (Indo-Iran. **janH-s*, gen. **gnaH-s*), Gr. *γυνή*, gen. *γυναϊκός*, voc. *γύναϊ* < **γυναϊκ*, Boeot. *βανά* f. ‘wife, woman’, OIr. *ben*, gen. *mná* ‘woman, wife’, Goth. *qino* f. ‘wife’ < **g^wen-eh₂-n-*, OCS *žena* ‘woman, wife’, Russ. *žená* ‘wife’, CLuw. *uāna-* ‘woman’, etc. For PArm. **kan-ay-*, cf. Gr. *γυναι-κ-*.

Sg			
N	<i>awr</i>	<i>barjr</i>	<i>kin</i>
Acc	<i>(z)awr</i>	<i>(z)barjr</i>	<i>(z)kin</i>
GD	<i>awur</i>	<i>barju</i>	<i>knoj</i>
Abl	<i>yawrē</i>	<i>i barjuē</i>	<i>i knojē</i>
I	<i>awurb</i>	<i>barjamb, barju</i>	<i>knaw, kanamb</i>
Loc	<i>yawur</i>		
PI			
N	<i>awurk’</i>	<i>barjunk’</i>	<i>kanayk’</i>
Acc	<i>(z)awurs</i>	<i>(z)barjuns</i>	<i>(z)kanays</i>
GD	<i>awurc’</i>	<i>barjanc’</i>	<i>kananc’</i>
Abl	<i>yawurc’</i>	<i>i barjanc’</i>	<i>i kananc’</i>
I	<i>awurbk’</i>	<i>barjambk’</i>	<i>kanambk’</i>
Loc	<i>yawurs</i>	<i>i barjuns</i>	

Some other case forms in later sources: GDPI *kanac’* and *knojanc’*, ISg *knojaw* and *knojov*.

Combined table of declension types

External decl.				Internal decl.		Irregular declension				
get	sirt	cov	am	jukn	astl	hayr	k’oyr	ayr	kin	barj-r
get- o -y	srt- i	cov- u	am- i	jkān	astel	hawr	k’er	aṛn	kn-oj	barj-u
get- o -v	srt- i -w	cov- u	am- a -w	jkām-b	astel-b	har-b	k’er-b	aram-b	kn-a-w	barj-a-m-b
get-k’	sirt-k’	cov-k’	am-k’	jkūn-k’	astel-k’	har-k’	k’or-k’	ar-k’	kan-ay-k’	barj-un-k’

6.3 Proper names of Greek origin

Proper names of Greek origin ending in *-ēs*, *-os*, *-(i)a*, *-as*, etc. follow the pattern described in § 4.1: *Heraklēs*, gen. *Herakleay*; *Homeros*, gen. *Homeray*; *Lukas*, gen. *Lukay*; *Asia*, gen. *Asiay*; *Yuda*, gen. *Yuday*, etc. (Weitenberg 1989: 58).

Note: Greek omega [ω] is reflected in Armenian as *ov*, cf. *Ἰακώβ* > *Yakovb*, *Σηλώμ* > *Selovm*, etc. Greek initial *P-* is reflected as *Hr-*, cf. *Ποόθ* > *Hrut’*.

6.4 Aorist

lam ‘to weep, cry’, *mořanam* ‘to forget’
sirem ‘to love’, *anc’anem* ‘to pass; to pass away, pass over’
nayim ‘to look at’, *cnanim* ‘to beget, give birth, bring forth a child; to be begotten, born’
t’olum ‘to let, permit; to forsake; to leave, desert; to free, release’, *řernum* ‘to be warm, get warm; to burn’

lam ‘to weep, cry’
 pres. *l*, aor. *lac*[‘]
Sg
lac[‘]*i*
lac[‘]*er*
 (e)*lac*[‘]
Pl
lac[‘]*ak*[‘]
lac[‘]*ē/ik*[‘]
lac[‘]*in*

sirem ‘to love’
 pres. *sir*, aor. *sire(a)c*[‘]
Sg
sirec[‘]*i*
sirec[‘]*er*
sireac[‘]
Pl
sirec[‘]*ak*[‘]
sirec[‘]*ē/ik*[‘]
sirec[‘]*in*

nayim ‘to look at’
 pres. *nay*, aor. *nayec*[‘]
Sg
nayec[‘]*ay*
nayec[‘]*ar*
nayec[‘]*aw*
Pl
nayec[‘]*ak*[‘]
nayec[‘]*ayk*[‘], *-aruk*[‘]
nayec[‘]*an*

t’olum ‘to let, permit’
 pres. *t’ol*, aor. *t’ol*
Sg
t’oli
t’oler
 (e)*t’ol*
Pl
t’olak[‘]
t’olē/ik[‘]
t’olin

mořanam ‘to forget’
 pres. *mořan*, aor. *mořac*[‘]
Sg
mořac[‘]*ay*
mořac[‘]*ar*
mořac[‘]*aw*
Pl
mořac[‘]*ak*[‘]
mořac[‘]*ayk*[‘], *-aruk*[‘]
mořac[‘]*an*

anc’anem ‘to pass’ pres.
 aor. *anc*[‘]
Sg
anc[‘]*i*
anc[‘]*er*
 (ē)*anc*[‘]
Pl
anc[‘]*ak*[‘]
anc[‘]*ē/ik*[‘]
anc[‘]*in*

cnanim ‘to beget’
 pres. *cnan*, aor. *cn*
Sg
cnay
cnar
cnaw
Pl
cnak[‘]
cnayk[‘], *-aruk*[‘]
cnan

řernum ‘to get warm’
 pres. *řerñ*, aor. *řer*
Sg
řeray
řerar
řeraw
Pl
řerak[‘]
řerayk[‘], *-aruk*[‘]
řeran

Verbal affixes: present *-(a)n* (violet) vs. aorist *-e/ac*[‘] (red)

Personal endings: active *-i etc.* (blue) vs. mediopassive *-ay etc.* (green)

The irregular suppletive verb *linim / elanim* ‘to be, become; to happen’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.	Aorist
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
linim	linēi	linic [‘] im	elē
linis	linēir	linic [‘] is	eler
lini	linēr	linic [‘] i	elew
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
linimk [‘]	linēak [‘]	linic [‘] imk [‘]	elak [‘] , ełeak [‘]
linik [‘]	linēik [‘]	linic [‘] ik [‘]	ełēk [‘]
linin	linēin	linic [‘] in	elen

Some exceptions:

acem, 1sg.aor. *ac-i* ‘to bring, carry, lead’;

banam, 1sg.aor.act. *bac*[‘]*-i*, med. *bac*[‘]*-ay* ‘to open’;

bařnam, 1sg.aor. *bař-i* ‘to lift up, raise; to take away, carry off; to cause to cease, destroy; to bear, sustain’;

dařnam, 1sg.aor. *dař-ay* ‘to turn, turn about, return, go/come back again’;

hanem, 1sg.aor. *han-i* ‘to draw/pull out, lead out, take/bring away; to remove, dislodge; to raise, lift up’;
nstim, 1sg.aor. *nst-ay* ‘to sit, be seated’

6.5 Translate

1. *Oč' tays dul anjinn.*
2. *Əndē' r ararer zayd.*
3. *I skzbanē arar Astuac zerkin ew zerkir.*
4. *Dú ararer zerkins ew zerkir.*
5. *Yawur yorum arar Astuac zerkins ew zerkir.*
6. *Mi arnuc' us kin i dsterac' K'ananac' woc'.*
7. *o' č' yišes du zbans patuiranac' hōrn k'oy, arnul k'ez kin yazgē k'ummē.*

6.6. Glossary

azg, *a*-stem ‘nation, people; generation, tribe; kind, sort’

ays pron. ‘hic’, *ayd* ‘iste’, *ayn* ‘ille’

anjn, gen. *anjn* ‘person, ipse; soul, spirit, mind; body’

arnem (redupl. aor. *arari*, *ararer*, *arar*, etc.) ‘to make, create, do’

arnum ‘to receive, take, accept; to take away, carry off, ravish, rob’

Astuac, gen. *Astu(a)coy* ‘God’

awr, gen. *awur* ‘day; time, days, age, life’

ban, *i*-stem ‘word, speech’

dul ‘pause, intermission, relaxation, cessation, truce’

dustr, gen. *dster* ‘daughter’

əndē' r ‘why?’

kin ‘woman, wife’

yišem, 1sg.aor. *yišec' i* ‘to remember’

oč' ‘not’

patuiran, *a*-stem ‘commandment, precept’

skizbn, GDSg *skzban*, NPl *skzbunk'*, GDPl *skzbanc'* ‘beginning, outset; origin, principle’

tam ‘to give, present, offer; to grant, bestow; to hand; to pay’

LESSON 7

7.1 Two irregular paradigms

ayr, gen. *aṙn* ‘man, husband’; *tēr* < **ti-ayr*, gen. *teṙn* ‘master, lord; God, Lord’

Sg	N	<i>ayr</i>	<i>tēr</i>
	Acc	(z) <i>ayr</i>	(z) <i>tēr</i>
	GD	<i>aṙn</i>	<i>teṙn</i>
	Abl	<i>yaṙnē</i>	<i>i teṙnē</i>
	I	<i>aramb</i>	<i>teramb</i>
Pl	N	<i>ark’</i>	<i>teark’</i>
	Acc	(z) <i>ars</i>	(z) <i>tears</i>
	GD	<i>aranc’</i>	<i>tearc’</i> , <i>teranc’</i>
	Abl	<i>yaranc’</i>	<i>i tearc’</i> , <i>i teranc’</i>
	I	<i>arambk’</i>	<i>terambk’</i>

nominative *ayr* < PIE **h₂nēr* ‘man’: Gr. ἀνήρ

genitive *aṙn* < **árno-* < **anro-* (metathesis) < PIE **h₂nr-ós*: Gr. ἀνδρός.

7.2 Demonstrative pronouns

**s(a/o)-* ‘this’ (with reference to the speaking person), **d(a/o)-* ‘that’ (with reference to the addressed person),

**n(a/o)-* ‘that’ (with reference to a third person): dem. pron.; in:

sa ‘is (hic)’ = ‘he/this (here)’, *da* ‘is (istic)’ = ‘he/that (there by you)’, *na* ‘is (illic)’ = ‘he/that (there, over there)’

soyn ‘idem (hic)’ = ‘he/this (self, the same)’, *doyn* ‘idem (istic)’ = ‘he/that (there by you, self, the same)’, *noyn* ‘idem (illic)’ = ‘he/that (over there), self, the same’

ays ‘hic’, *ayd* ‘iste’, *ayn* ‘ille’

* <i>s(a/o)-</i> ‘this’ (with reference to the speaking person)	* <i>d(a/o)-</i> ‘that’ (with reference to the addressed person)	<i>n(a/o)-</i> ‘that’ (with reference to a third person)
<i>sa</i> ‘is (hic)’ = ‘he/this (here)’	<i>da</i> ‘is (istic)’ = ‘he/that (there by you)’	<i>na</i> ‘is (illic)’ = ‘he/that (there, over there)’
<i>soyn</i> ‘idem (hic)’ = ‘he/this (self, the same)’	<i>doyn</i> ‘idem (istic)’ = ‘he/that (there by you), self, the same’	<i>noyn</i> ‘idem (illic)’ = ‘he/that (over there), self, the same’
<i>ays</i> ‘hic’ = ‘this’	<i>ayd</i> ‘iste’ = ‘that of yours, that which you refer to’	<i>ayn</i> ‘ille’ = ‘that over there’

Sg

N	<i>sa</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>na</i>
Acc	(z) <i>sa</i>	(z) <i>da</i>	(z) <i>na</i>
G	<i>sora</i>	<i>dora</i>	<i>nora</i>
D	<i>sma</i>	<i>dma</i>	<i>nma</i>
Abl	<i>i smanē</i>	<i>i dmanē</i>	<i>i nmanē</i>
I	<i>sovaw</i>	<i>dovaw</i>	<i>novaw</i>
Loc	<i>i sma</i>	<i>i dma</i>	<i>i nma</i>

Pl

N	<i>sok’a</i>	<i>dok’a</i>	<i>nok’a</i>
Acc	(z) <i>sosa</i>	(z) <i>dosa</i>	(z) <i>nosa</i>
G	<i>soc’a</i>	<i>doc’a</i>	<i>noc’a</i>
D	<i>soc’a</i>	<i>doc’a</i>	<i>noc’a</i>

Abl	<i>i soc'anē</i>	<i>i doc'anē</i>	<i>i noc'anē</i>
I	<i>sok'awk'</i>	<i>dok'awk'</i>	<i>nok'awk'</i>
Loc	<i>i sosa</i>	<i>i dosa</i>	<i>i nosa</i>

Sg			
N	<i>soyn</i>	<i>doyn</i>	<i>noyn</i>
Acc	<i>(z)soyn</i>	<i>(z)doyn</i>	<i>(z)noyn</i>
G	<i>sorin (sorun)</i>	<i>dorin</i>	<i>norin, norun</i>
D	<i>smin</i>	<i>dmin</i>	<i>nmin</i>
Abl	<i>i smin</i>	<i>i dmin</i>	<i>i nmin</i>
I	<i>sovin, sovimb</i>	<i>dovin, dovimb</i>	<i>novin, novimb</i>
Loc	<i>i smin</i>	<i>i dmin</i>	<i>i nmin</i>
Pl			
N	<i>sok'in, soyнк'</i>	<i>dok'in, doynк'</i>	<i>nok'in, noynк'</i>
Acc	<i>(z)sosin, (z)soyns</i>	<i>(z)dosin, (z)doyns</i>	<i>(z)nosin, (z)noyns</i>
G	<i>soc'in, soc'un, soc'unc'</i>	<i>doc'in, doc'un, doc'unc'</i>	<i>noc'in, noc'un, noc'unc'</i>
D	<i>soc'in, soc'un, soc'unc'</i>	<i>doc'in, doc'un, doc'unc'</i>	<i>noc'in, noc'un, noc'unc'</i>
Abl	<i>i soc'unc'</i>	<i>i doc'unc'</i>	<i>i noc'unc'</i>
I	<i>sok'imbk', sovimbk'</i>	<i>dok'imbk', dovimbk'</i>	<i>nok'imbk', novimbk', nok'umbk'</i>
Loc	<i>i sosin</i>	<i>i dosin</i>	<i>i nosin</i>

Sg			
N	<i>ays</i>	<i>ayd</i>	<i>ayn</i>
Acc	<i>(z)ays</i>	<i>(z)ayd</i>	<i>(z)ayn</i>
G	<i>aysr, aysorik</i>	<i>aydr, aydorik</i>	<i>aynr, aynorik</i>
D	<i>aysm, aysmik</i>	<i>aydm, aydmik</i>	<i>aynm, aynmik</i>
Abl	<i>yaysm, yaysmanē</i>	<i>yaydm, yaydmanē</i>	<i>yaynm, yaynmanē</i>
I	<i>aysu, aysuik</i>	<i>aydu, ayduik</i>	<i>aynu, aynuik</i>
Loc	<i>yaysm, yaysmik</i>	<i>yaydm, yaydmik</i>	<i>yaynm, yaynmik</i>
Pl			
N	<i>aysk', aysok'ik</i>	<i>aydk', aydok'ik</i>	<i>aynk', aynok'ik</i>
Acc	<i>(z)ays, (z)aysosik</i>	<i>(z)ayd, (z)aydosik</i>	<i>(z)ayns, (z)aynosik</i>
G	<i>aysc', aysoc'ik</i>	<i>aydc', aydoc'ik</i>	<i>aync', aynoc'ik</i>
D	<i>aysc', aysoc'ik</i>	<i>aydc', aydoc'ik</i>	<i>aync', aynoc'ik</i>
Abl	<i>yaysc', yaysc'anē, yaysoc'ik</i>	<i>yaydc', yaydc'anē, yaydoc'ik</i>	<i>yaync', yaync'anē, yaynoc'ik</i>
I	<i>aysok'iwk' (aysok'imbk')</i>	<i>aydok'iwk' (aydok'imbk')</i>	<i>aynok'iwk' (aynok'imbk')</i>
Loc	<i>yays, yaysosik</i>	<i>yayd, yaydosik</i>	<i>yayns, yaynosik</i>

With *žamanak* 'time' and *tun* 'house'

Sg		
N	<i>ays žamanak</i>	<i>žamanaks ays</i>
Acc	<i>(z)ays žamanak</i>	<i>(z)žamanaks zays</i>
G	<i>aysr žamanaki</i>	<i>žamanakis aysorik</i>
D	<i>aysm žamanaki</i>	<i>žamanakis aysmik</i>
Abl	<i>yaysm žamanakē</i>	<i>i žamanakēs yaysmanē</i>
I	<i>aysu žamanakaw</i>	<i>žamanakaws aysuik</i>
Loc	<i>yaysm žamanaki</i>	<i>i žamanakis yaysmik</i>
Pl		
N	<i>ays žamanakk'</i>	<i>žamanakk's aysok'ik</i>
Acc	<i>(z)ays žamanaks</i>	<i>(z)žamanaks zaysosik</i>

G	<i>aysc</i> ‘ <i>žamanakac</i> ’	<i>žamanakac</i> ‘s <i>aysoc</i> ‘ik
D	<i>aysc</i> ‘ <i>žamanakac</i> ’	<i>žamanakac</i> ‘s <i>aysoc</i> ‘ik
Abl	<i>yaysc</i> ‘ <i>žamanakac</i> ’	<i>i žamanakac</i> ‘s <i>yaysc</i> ‘anē
I	<i>aysu</i> / <i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>iwk</i> ’ <i>žamanakawk</i> ’	<i>žamanakawk</i> ‘s <i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>iwk</i> ’
Loc	<i>yays</i> / <i>yaysosik</i> <i>žamanaks</i>	<i>i žamanaks</i> <i>zaysosik</i>
Sg		
N	<i>ays tun</i>	<i>tuns ays</i>
Acc	(z) <i>ays tun</i>	(z) <i>tuns zays</i>
G	<i>aysr tan</i>	<i>tans aysorik</i>
D	<i>aysm tan</i>	<i>tans aysmik</i>
Abl	<i>yaysm tanē</i>	<i>i tanēs yaysmanē</i>
I	<i>aysu tamb</i>	<i>tambs aysuik</i>
Loc	<i>yaysm tan</i>	<i>i tans yaysmik</i>
Pl		
N	<i>ays</i> / <i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>ik tunk</i> ’	<i>tunk</i> ‘s <i>ays</i> / <i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>ik</i>
Acc	(z) <i>ays</i> / <i>zaysosik tuns</i>	(z) <i>tuns(s) zaysosik</i>
G	<i>aysc</i> ‘ / <i>aysoc</i> ‘ <i>ik tanc</i> ’	<i>tanc</i> ‘s <i>aysoc</i> ‘ <i>ik</i>
D	<i>aysc</i> ‘ / <i>aysoc</i> ‘ <i>ik tanc</i> ’	<i>tanc</i> ‘s <i>aysoc</i> ‘ <i>ik</i>
Abl	<i>yaysc</i> ‘ / <i>yaysoc</i> ‘ <i>ik tanc</i> ’	<i>i tanc</i> ‘s <i>yaysc</i> ‘ <i>anē</i>
I	<i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>iwk</i> ’ <i>tambk</i> ’	<i>tambk</i> ‘s <i>aysok</i> ‘ <i>iwk</i> ’
Loc	<i>yays</i> / <i>yaysosik tuns</i>	<i>i tuns yaysosik</i>

7.3 *i*-stem aorist

čanač’em ‘to know, recognize, perceive’, *erknč’im* ‘to fear, be afraid of’,
zart’num ‘to awake’

<i>čanač’em</i> ‘to know’ pres. <i>čanač’</i> , aor. <i>cani</i>	<i>erknč’im</i> ‘to fear’ pres. <i>erknč’</i> , aor. <i>erki</i>	<i>zart’num</i> ‘to awake’ pres. <i>zart’n</i> , aor. <i>zart’i</i>
Sg	Sg	Sg
<i>canēay</i>	<i>erkeay</i>	<i>zart’eay</i>
<i>canear</i>	<i>erkear</i>	<i>zart’ear</i>
<i>canēaw</i>	<i>erkeaw</i>	<i>zart’eaw</i>
Pl	Pl	Pl
<i>canēak’</i>	<i>erkeak’</i>	<i>zart’eak’</i>
<i>canēayk’</i>	<i>erkeayk’</i>	<i>zart’eayk’</i>
<i>canēan</i>	<i>erkean</i>	<i>zart’ean</i>

The suppletive verb *utem* / *keray* ‘to eat’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.	Aorist
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
<i>utem</i>	<i>utēi</i>	<i>utic’em</i>	<i>keray</i>
<i>utes</i>	<i>utēir</i>	<i>utic’es</i>	<i>kerar</i>
<i>utē</i>	<i>utēr</i>	<i>utic’ē</i>	<i>keraw, eker</i>
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
<i>utemk’</i>	<i>utēak’</i>	<i>utic’emk’</i>	<i>kerak’</i>
<i>utēk’</i>	<i>utēik’</i>	<i>utic’ēk’</i>	<i>kerayk’</i>
<i>uten</i>	<i>utēin</i>	<i>utic’en</i>	<i>keran</i>

The irregular verb *lsem*, aor. *luay* ‘to hear, listen to’

Present act.	Present med.	Imperfect	Subj. pres. act.	Subj. pres.med.	Aorist
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
lsem	lsim	lsēi	lsic‘em	lsic‘im	luay
lses	lsis	lsēir	lsic‘es	lsic‘is	luar
lsē	lsi	lsēr	lsic‘ē	lsic‘i	luaw
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
lsemk‘	lsimk‘	lsēak‘	lsic‘emk‘	lsic‘imk‘	luak‘
lsēk‘	lsik‘	lsēik‘	lsic‘ēk‘	lsic‘ik‘	luayk‘
lsen	lsin	lsēin	lsic‘en	lsic‘in	luan

The irregular verb *tam*, aor. *etu* / *tuay* ‘to give, bestow’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres. act.	Subj. pres.med.	Aorist act.	Aorist med.
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
tam	tayi	tayc‘em	tayc‘im	etu	tuay
tas	tayir	tayc‘es	tayc‘is	etur	tuar
tay	tayr	tayc‘ē	tayc‘i	et	tuaw
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
tamk‘	tayak‘	tayc‘emk‘	tayc‘imk‘	tuak‘	tuak‘
tayk‘	tayik‘	tayc‘ēk‘	tayc‘ik‘	etuk‘	tuayk‘
tan	tayin	tayc‘en	tayc‘in	etun	tuan

7.4 Sentences

1. *Ew óč‘ canean zxorhurds astucoy.*
2. *Ew zčanaparhs tearn óč‘ caneak‘.*
3. *És em tēr astuac jer.*
4. *Ew ēin erkok‘ean merk, Adam ew kin iwr, ew oč‘ amač‘ēin.*
5. *Zi gitēr Astuac, t‘e yorum awur utic‘ēk‘ i nmanē, banayc‘en ač‘k‘ jer.*
6. *Ew ar i ptloy nora, eker ew et arn iwrum ənd iwr, ew keran.*
7. *Ew bac‘an ač‘k‘ erkoc‘unc‘, ew gitac‘in, zi merk ēin:*
8. *Ew asē: Luay zjayn k‘o i draxti ast ew erkeay, k‘anzi merk ēi ew t‘ak‘eay:*
9. *Zart‘eay ew darjeal nñjec‘i.*
10. *Ew zart‘eaw i k‘noy iwrmē.*

7.5 Glossary

- amač‘em* ‘to be ashamed’
ayr, gen. *arn* ‘man, husband’
asem, 1sg.aor.act. *asac‘-i* ‘to say, tell, speak’
ast ‘here, in this place’
ard ‘now, at present; accordingly’
banam, 1sg.aor.act. *bac‘-i*, med. *bac‘-ay* ‘to open’
bari ‘good, nice, kind’

gišer ‘night’
gitem, 1sg.aor.act. *gitac* ‘-i ‘to know, perceive, be acquainted with, recognize; to learn, understand; to be able’
darjeal ‘again, anew’
draxt ‘garden, orchard; paradise’
erknč’im, 1sg.aor. *erkeay* ‘to fear, be afraid of’
erkok’in, *erkok’ean* ‘both’
zart’num, 1sg.aor. *zart’eday* ‘to awake, rise’
zi conj. ‘for, because, in order that; that’
and prep. ‘to, at, towards, by; into, in; with; for; under, below’
t’ak’č’im, 1sg.aor. *t’ak’eday* ‘to hide, be concealed’
ibrew ‘when’
isk ‘essence, reality, truth; essential, real, true’
lsem, aor. *luay* ‘to hear, listen to’
xorhim ‘to think, mediate, cogitate, consider, to suppose, imagine, fancy’
xorhurd ‘thought; intention, design; idea, fantasy; advice, counsel; secret, mystery’
jayn ‘voice, sound’
čanač’em, 1sg.aor. *caneay* ‘to know, recognize, perceive, conceive’
čanaparh ‘way, road, path; journey; means, way, manner’
merk ‘nude, naked, bare’
nmjem ‘to sleep, slumber’
č’ar ‘bad, wicked, evil’
ptul, *o-stem* ‘fruit’
utem, 1sg.aor. *keray* ‘to eat’
k’anzi ‘for, because, since’
k’un ‘sleep, slumber’

LESSON 8

8.1 Numerals

	PIE	Vedic	Avestan	Greek	Armen.	Latin	OIr.	Gothic	OCS	Lith.
2	* <i>duo</i> (<i>h</i> ₁)	<i>dvā(u)</i>	<i>duua</i>	<i>δύο</i>	<i>erku</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>dáu</i>	<i>twai</i>	<i>dъva</i>	<i>dù</i>
3	* <i>trejes</i>	<i>tráyas</i>	<i>θrāiiiō</i>	<i>τρεις</i>	<i>erek'</i>	<i>trēs</i>	<i>trí</i>	<i>þreis</i>	<i>trije</i>	<i>trỹs</i>
4	* <i>k^wetwores</i>	<i>catváras</i>	<i>caθbārō</i>	<i>τέσσαρες</i>	<i>č'ork'</i>	<i>quattuor</i>	<i>ceth(a)ir</i>	<i>fidwor</i>	<i>četyre</i>	<i>keturi</i>
5	* <i>pénk^we</i>	<i>pāñca</i>	<i>pañca</i>	<i>πέντε</i>	<i>hing</i>	<i>quīnque</i>	<i>cóic</i>	<i>fimf</i>	<i>pęty</i>	<i>penkì</i>
6	* <i>sueks</i>	<i>ṣát</i>	<i>xšuuas</i>	<i>ἕξ, ἑξή</i>	<i>vec'</i>	<i>sex</i>	<i>sé</i>	<i>saihs</i>	<i>šestъ</i>	<i>šeši</i>
7	* <i>septm</i>	<i>saptá</i>	<i>hapta-</i>	<i>ἑπτὰ</i>	<i>ewt'n</i>	<i>septem</i>	<i>secht</i>	<i>sibun</i>	<i>sedmъ</i>	<i>septynì</i>
8	* <i>H(o)kt-</i>	<i>aṣṭá(u)</i>	<i>ašta</i>	<i>ὀκτώ</i>	<i>ut'</i>	<i>octō</i>	<i>ocht</i>	<i>ahtau</i>	<i>osmъ</i>	<i>aštuoni</i>
9	* <i>h₁neun</i>	<i>náva</i>	<i>nauua</i>	<i>ἐννέα</i>	<i>inn</i>	<i>novem</i>	<i>noí</i>	<i>niun</i>	<i>devęty</i>	<i>devynì</i>
10	* <i>dekm</i>	<i>dása</i>	<i>dasa</i>	<i>δέκα</i>	<i>tasn</i>	<i>decem</i>	<i>deich</i>	<i>taihun</i>	<i>desęty</i>	<i>dėšimt</i>

1. mi	10. tasn	11. metasan	21. k'san ew mi	100. hariwr, -ewr
2. erku	20. k'san	12. erkotasan	22. k'san ew erku	200. erkeriwr
3. erek'	30. eresun	13. erek'tasan	23. k'san ew erek'	300. erek'hariwr
4. č'ork'	40. k'afasun	14. č'orek'tasan	24. k'san ew č'ork'	400. č'orek'hariwr
5. hing	50. yisun	15. hngetasan	25. k'san ew hing	500. hinghariwr
6. vec'	60. vat'sun	16. veštasan	26. k'san ew vec'	600. vec'hariwr
7. ewt'n, eawt'n	70. ewt'anasun	17. ewt'newtasn	27. k'san ew ewt'n	700. ewt'nhariwr
8. ut'	80. ut'sun	18. ut'ewtasn	28. k'san ew ut'	800. ut'hariwr
9. inn	90. innsun	19. innewtasn	29. k'san ew inn	900. innhariwr
10. tasn	100. hariwr, -ewr	20. k'san	30. eresun	1000. hazar

12. **duo*(*h*₁)-*dekm* 'twelve': Arm. *erko-tasan*, Skt. *dvā-daśa*, Gr. *δ(φ)ώ-δεκα*, Lat. *duo-decim*, etc.

13. **trejes-dekm* 'thirteen': Arm. *erek'-tasan*, Skt. *tráyo-daśa*, Lat. *trē-decim*, etc.

15. **pénk^we-dekm* 'fifteen': Arm. *hnge-tasan*, Skt. *pāñca-daśa*, Gr. *πεντε-καί-δεκα*, Lat. *quīn-decim*, etc.

16. **sueks-dekm* 'sixteen': Arm. *veš-tasan*, Skt. *ṣo-daśa*, Lat. *sē-decim*, etc.

20. **uikñti* 'twenty' < **dui-dkmt-* 'two tens': Arm. *k'san*, Skt. *vimśatī-* f., YAv. *vīsaiti*, MPers. *wīst*, NPers. *bīst*, Gr. *εἴκοσι* < **euīkosi*, cf. Dor. *ῥικατι*, Lat. *uīgintī*, OIr. *fiche*, gen. *fichet* < **uikant-s*, *-os, MWelsh *ugeint*, etc. from **uikantī*, Toch. A *wiki* and B *ikām* < PToch. **wikān*, etc.

30. **trī-dkōmth₂* 'thirty': Arm. *eresun*, Skt. *trimśat-* f., Av. *θrisant*, Gr. *τριάκοντα*, Ion. *τρή-*, Lat. *trīgintā* (*tria*-innovation), etc.

50. **penk^we-dkōmth₂* 'fifty': Arm. *yisun*, Skt. *pañcā-śat-* f., Gr. *πεντή-κοντα*, Lat. *quīnquā-gintā*, etc.

60. **sueks-dkōmth₂* 'sixty': Arm. *vat'sun*, Skt. *ṣaṣṭī-*, Gr. *ἑξή-κοντα*, Lat. *sexā-gintā*, etc.

N	<i>mi</i>	<i>erku</i> (rare: <i>erkuk'</i>)	<i>erek'</i>	<i>č'ork'</i>
Acc	(z) <i>mi</i>	(z) <i>erkus</i>	(z) <i>eris</i>	(z) <i>č'ors</i>
G	<i>mioy, mioj</i>	<i>erkuc'</i>	<i>eric'</i>	<i>č'oric'</i>
D	<i>mium</i>	<i>erkuc'</i>	<i>eric'</i>	<i>č'oric'</i>
Abl	<i>i miojē, i mioy</i>	<i>yerkuc'</i>	<i>yeric'</i>	<i>i č'oric'</i>
I	<i>miov</i>	<i>erkuk', erkok'umbk'</i>	<i>eriwk'</i>	<i>č'oriwk'</i>
Loc	<i>i mium, i mioj</i>			

mi 'one', gen. *mi-o-y*, dat.-loc. *mi-um*, instr. *mi-o-v*; also gen.-loc. *mi-o-ǰ*, abl. *mi-o-ǰ-ē* 'one', 'a' (Bible+); compositional *mi-a-* (Bible+). Connected with Gr. *μία* f. 'one' < **smih₂₋*, Alb. *një* 'one' vs. Gr. *εἷς* 'one' < **sem-s*, cf. Toch. A *sas*, B *še* 'one; same', in pl. 'some', Gr. *ἄμα* 'at the same time, together', *ὁμός* 'one and the same', Skt. *samā-* 'the same', Av. *hama-*, MPers., NPers. *ham* 'the same', Lat. *semel* 'once, a single time', etc.

The PArm. original paradigm **hem-* < **sem-* (masc.) vs. **miya-* < **smijeh₂-* (fem.) was probably reshaped into **miyo-* (masc.) **miya-* (fasc.), cf. gen. *mioy*, etc.; traces of **miya-* > **mea-* may be seen in *mekin* ‘single’ and *metasan* ‘eleven’.

API *eris* < **trins* : Goth. *þrins*, instr. **eri-w-** *eri-w-* < **tri-b^hi-* : Skt. DAbIPI *tribhyás*. PIE **trins* > Arm. *e-ris* shows that the rise of the prothetic vowel was posterior to the loss of the vowel of the last syllable.

č‘ork‘ č‘ork‘ ‘four’ is probably from **k^wetores* with dissimilatory loss of **-u-* as in Gr. Dor. NWGr. *τέτορες*; the *i*-declension is due to influence of *erek* ‘three’.

Sg

N	<i>hing</i>	<i>vec</i> ‘	<i>ewt</i> ‘n	<i>ut</i> ‘	<i>inn</i>
Acc	(z) <i>hing</i>	(z) <i>vec</i> ‘	(z) <i>ewt</i> ‘n	(z) <i>ut</i> ‘	(z) <i>inn</i>
GD	<i>hngi</i>	<i>vec</i> ‘i	<i>ewt</i> ‘an	<i>ut</i> ‘i	<i>ənni</i>
Abl	<i>i hngē</i>	<i>i vec</i> ‘ē	<i>yewt</i> ‘anē	<i>yut</i> ‘ē	<i>yənnē</i>
I	<i>hngiw</i>	<i>vec</i> ‘iw	<i>ewt</i> ‘amb	<i>ut</i> ‘iw	<i>ənniw</i>

Pl

N	<i>hink</i> ‘	<i>vec</i> ‘k	<i>ewt</i> ‘ank	<i>ut</i> ‘k	<i>inunk</i> ‘
Acc	(z) <i>hings</i>	(z) <i>vec</i> ‘s	(z) <i>ewt</i> ‘ans	(z) <i>ut</i> ‘s	(z) <i>inuns</i>
GD	<i>hngic</i> ‘	<i>vec</i> ‘ic	<i>ewt</i> ‘anc	<i>ut</i> ‘ic	<i>ənnic</i> ‘, <i>inunc</i> ‘
Abl	<i>i hngic</i> ‘	<i>i vec</i> ‘ic	<i>yewt</i> ‘anc	<i>yut</i> ‘ic	<i>yənnic</i> ‘, <i>yinunc</i> ‘
I	<i>hngiwk</i> ‘, <i>hngawk</i> ‘	<i>vec</i> ‘iwk	<i>ewt</i> ‘ambk	<i>ut</i> ‘iwk	<i>ənniwk</i> ‘, <i>inumbk</i> ‘

8.2 Past participle

mnam ‘to remain, wait’ *sirem* ‘to love’ *xawsim* ‘to speak, talk’ *t’olum* ‘to let, permit’
pres. *mn*, aor. *mnac*‘ pres. *sir*, aor. *sire(a)c*‘ pres. *xaws*, aor. *xawsec*‘ pres. *t’ol*, aor. *t’ol*

mnac‘eal *sirec*‘eal, *sireal* *xawsec*‘eal, *xawseal* *t’oleal*

mořanam ‘to forget’ *anc’anem* ‘to pass’ pres. *cnanim* ‘to beget’ *jeřnum* ‘to get warm’
pres. *mořan*, aor. *mořac*‘ *anc’an*, aor. *anc*‘ pres. *cnan*, aor. *cn* pres. *jeřn*, aor. *jeř*

mořac‘eal *anc*‘eal *cnéal* *jeřéal*

The past participle is often used as a main verb, e.g. *arareal* ‘having done’ > ‘he did’, instead of *arar* (aor.) or *arñēr* (impf.).

8.3 Subjunctive aorist

mnam ‘to remain, stay, wait’, *mořanam* ‘to forget’

sirem ‘to love’, *anc’anem* ‘to pass; to pass away, pass over’

hayim ‘to look, observe’, *cnanim* ‘to beget, give birth, bring forth a child; to be begotten, born’

t’olum ‘to let, permit; to forsake; to leave, desert; to free, release’, *řernum* ‘to be warm, get warm; to burn’

mnam ‘to remain, wait’

pres. *mn*, aor. *mnac’*

Sg

mnac’ic’

mnasc’es

mnasc’ē

Pl

mnasc’uk’

mnasřjik’

mnasc’en

sirem ‘to love’

pres. *sir*, aor. *sire(a)c’*

Sg

sirec’ic’

siresc’es

siresc’ē

Pl

siresc’uk’

siresřjik’

siresc’en

hayim ‘to look, observe’

pres. *hay*, aor. *hayec’*

Sg

hayec’ayc’

hayesc’is

hayesc’i

Pl

hayesc’uk’

hayesřjik’

hayesc’in

t’olum ‘to let, permit’

pres. *t’ol*, aor. *t’ol*

Sg

t’olic’

t’olic’es

t’olic’ē

Pl

t’olic’uk’

t’olřjik’

t’olic’en

mořanam ‘to forget’

pres. *mořan*, aor. *mořac’*

Sg

mořac’ayc’

mořasc’is

mořasc’i

Pl

mořasc’uk’

mořasřjik’

mořasc’in

anc’anem ‘to pass’ pres.

pres. *anc’an*, aor. *anc’*

Sg

anc’ic’

anc’c’es

anc’c’ē

Pl

anc’c’uk’

anc’řjik’

anc’c’en

cnanim ‘to beget’

pres. *cnan*, aor. *cn*

Sg

cnayc’

cnc’is

cnc’i

Pl

cnc’uk’

cnřjik’

cnc’in

řernum ‘to get warm’

pres. *řerñ*, aor. *řer*

Sg

řerayc’

řerc’is

řerc’i

Pl

řerc’uk’

řerřjik’

řerc’in

i-stem subjunctive aorist

řanač’em ‘to know, recognize, perceive, conceive’, *erknč’im* ‘to fear, be afraid of’,

zart’num ‘to awake’

řanač’em ‘to know’ pres.

řanač’, aor. *cani*

Sg

caneayc’

canic’es

canic’ē

Pl

canic’uk’

caniřjik’

canic’en

erknč’im ‘to fear’

pres. *erknč’*, aor. *erki*

Sg

erkeayc’

erkič’es

erkič’ē

Pl

erkič’uk’

erkiřjik’

erkič’en

zart’num ‘to awake’

pres. *zart’n*, aor. *zart’i*

Sg

zart’eayc’

zart’ic’es

zart’ic’ē

Pl

zart’ic’uk’

zart’iřjik’

zart’ic’en

The irregular suppletive verb *linim / elanim* ‘to be, become; to happen’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.	Aorist	Subj. aor.
Sg linim	Sg linēi	Sg linic‘im	Sg elē	Sg elēc‘ (i+ayc‘) (lic‘im)
linis	linēir	linic‘is	eler	elic‘is, -ic‘es lic‘is
lini	linēr	linic‘i	elēw	elic‘i lic‘i
Pl linimk‘	Pl linēak‘	Pl linic‘imk‘	Pl elak‘, eleak‘	Pl elic‘uk‘ lic‘uk‘
linik‘	linēik‘	linic‘ik‘	elēk‘	elijik‘ lijik‘
linin	linēin	linic‘in	elen	elic‘in lic‘in

The transitive verbs in *-am, -em, -anem, and -um* (i.e. **those with blue endings in my tables**) follow mediopassive conjugation when used as intransitive (i.e. **the blue endings turn green**). Note *siresc‘es* ‘you shall love’ vs. *siresc‘is* ‘you will be loved’. *Ew siresc‘es zanker k‘o ibrew zanjn k‘o*: “And thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself”. *Ew siresc‘es ztēr astuac k‘o*: “Therefore thou shalt love the Lord thy God”.

Compare the aorist: *sireac‘* ‘he loved’ vs. *sirec‘aw* ‘he was loved’. *Ew sireac‘ Isahak zEsaw, zi ors nora kerakur ēr nma, ew řebeka sirēr zYakob*: “And Isaac loved Esau, because his venison was his food, but Rebecca loved Jacob”.

Subjunctive present vs. subjunctive aorist: *Ew aha ic‘en yetink‘ or elic‘in arařink‘, ew ic‘en arařink‘ or linic‘in yetink‘*: “And behold, some are last who will be first, and some are first who will be last”. Here the same Greek future (*ἔσονται* “they shall be”) is translated by *elic‘in* (aor.) and *linic‘in* (pres.).

8.4 Imperative

alam ‘to grind’
pres. *al*, aor. *alac‘*
active

Sg
ala
Pl
alac‘ēk‘
mediopassive

Sg
alac‘ir
Pl
alac‘ayk‘, -aruk‘

sirem ‘to love’
pres. *sir*, aor. *sire(a)c‘*
active

Sg
sirea
Pl
sirec‘ēk‘
mediopassive

Sg
sireac‘
Pl
sirec‘ayk‘, -aruk‘

hayim ‘to look, observe’
pres. *hay*, aor. *haye(a)c‘*

Sg
hayeac‘
Pl
hayec‘ayk‘, -aruk‘

t‘olum ‘to let, permit’
pres. *t‘ol*, aor. *t‘ol*
active

Sg
t‘ol
Pl
t‘olēk‘
mediopassive

Sg
t‘olir
Pl
t‘olayk‘, -aruk‘

heřanam ‘to go away’
pres. *heřan*, aor. *heřac‘*

Sg
heřac‘ir
Pl
heřac‘ayk‘, -aruk‘

tesanem ‘to see’
pres. *tesan*, aor. *tes*
active

Sg
tes
Pl
tesēk‘
mediopassive

Sg
tesir
Pl
tesayk‘, -aruk‘

sksanim ‘to begin’
pres. *sksan*, aor. *sks*

Sg
sksir
Pl
sksayk‘, -aruk‘

jeřnum ‘to get warm’
pres. *jeřn*, aor. *jeř*

Sg
jeřir
Pl
sksayk‘, -aruk‘

***i*-stem imperative**

čanač'em 'to know, recognize, perceive, conceive', **erknč'im** 'to fear, be afraid of',
martnč'im 'to fight, combat, make war', **zart'num** 'to awake'

čanač'em 'to know' pres. <i>čanač'</i> , aor. <i>cani</i>	erknč'im 'to fear' pres. <i>erknč'</i> , aor. <i>erki</i>	martnč'im 'to fight' pres. <i>martnč'</i> , aor. <i>marti</i>	zart'num 'to awake' pres. <i>zart'n</i> , aor. <i>zart'i</i>
Sg canir	Sg erkir	Sg martir	Sg zart'ir
Pl caneayk', -eruk'	Pl erkeayk', -eruk'	Pl marteayk', -eruk'	Pl zart'eayk', -eruk'

8.5 Cohortative

mnam 'to remain, wait' pres. <i>mn</i> , aor. <i>mnac'</i>	sirem 'to love' pres. <i>sir</i> , aor. <i>sire(a)c'</i>	hayim 'to look, observe' pres. <i>hay</i> , aor. <i>hayec'</i>	t'olum 'to let, permit' pres. <i>t'ol</i> , aor. <i>t'ol</i>
Sg mnašjir	Sg siresjir	Sg hayesjir	Sg t'oljir
Pl mnašjik'	Pl siresjik'	Pl hayesjik'	Pl t'oljik'

golanam 'to steal' pres. <i>golan</i> , aor. <i>golac'</i>	tesanem 'to see' pres. <i>tesan</i> , aor. <i>tes</i>	cnanim 'to beget' pres. <i>cnan</i> , aor. <i>cn</i>	jeřnum 'to get warm' pres. <i>jeřn</i> , aor. <i>jeř</i>
Sg gołasjir	Sg tesjir	Sg cnjir	Sg jeřjir
Pl gołasjik'	Pl tesjik'	Pl cnjik'	Pl jeřjik'

***i*-stem cohortative**

čanač'em 'to know, recognize, perceive, conceive',
martnč'im 'to fight, combat, make war', **zart'num** 'to awake'

čanač'em 'to know' pres. <i>čanač'</i> , aor. <i>cani</i>	martnč'im 'to fight' pres. <i>martnč'</i> , aor. <i>marti</i>	zart'num 'to awake' pres. <i>zart'n</i> , aor. <i>zart'i</i>
Sg canijir	Sg martijir	Sg zart'ijir
Pl canijik'	Pl martijik'	Pl zart'ijik'

The irregular verb *yařnem* (stems: pres. *yařn*, aor. *yari*, imper. *ari*) ‘to rise, arise, get up; to wake’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.	Aorist	Subj. aor.	Imperative	Cohortative
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
yařnem	yařnēi	yařnic‘em	yareay	yareayc‘		
yařnes	yařnēir	yařnic‘es	yarear	yaric‘es	ari	yariřir
yařnē	yařnēr	yařnic‘ē	yareaw	yaric‘ē		
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
yařnemk‘	yařnēak‘	yařnic‘emk‘	yareak‘	yaric‘uk‘		
yařnēk‘	yařnēik‘	yařnic‘ēk‘	yareayk‘	yariřik‘	arik‘	yariřik‘
yařnen	yařnēin	yařnic‘en	yarean	yaric‘en		

yařnem (aor. stem *yari*, imper. *ari*) ‘to rise, arise, get up, stand up; to wake; to resurrect, resuscitate, revive; to assail, attack’ (Bible+); from PIE **h₃r-i-* ‘to rise’: Hit. *arai-ⁱ / ari-* ‘to rise, arise, lift; to raise’, CLuw. *ari(ia)-* ‘to raise’ < **h₃r-oi-* / **h₃r-i-*; Lat. *orior, -īrī, ortus* ‘to appear above the horizon, rise; to rise from bed, get up; to begin, be born’, *orīgō, -inis* f. ‘beginning, source’, *adorīrī* ‘to attack, assail’, *exorīrī* ‘to appear, arise’, *oborīrī* ‘to rise up, occur’; Skt. *ar-*, 3sg.pres.act. *īyarti*, med. *īrte* ‘to set in motion, move; to arouse, excite’ < **Hi-H(a)r-*, *ṛṇvāti* ‘to rise, move’, Av. *ar-*, redupl. pres. *īra-* ‘to reach’, *īra-* n. ‘attack’, YAv. *arənao-* ‘to set in motion’; Gr. *ōρνυμι* or *-ύω*, med. *ōρνυμαι* ‘to rise, rouse, stir (up), urge on, move, rush away; to excite, incite, revive’.

Armenian pres. **y-ar-ne-* (< **h₃r-ne-* or **h₃ri-ne-*) vs. aor. **y-ar-i-* and impv. **ari* from **h₃r-i-* (cf. Hit. *arai-ⁱ / ari-* ‘to rise’, Lat. *orior, -īrī* ‘to rise’). The initial *y-* in **yar-* (vs. imperative **ar-*) is puzzling. There are various explanations. It is tempting to explain the problem by assuming a reduplicated present **Hi-H(e)r-* (cf. Skt. *īyarti*) > PArm. **Hīyar-* > **(i)yar-*.

The irregular verb *lsem* (pres. stem **l(u)s*, aor. stem *lu*) ‘to hear, listen to’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.	Aorist	Subj. aor.	Imperative	Cohortative
Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg	Sg
lsem	lsēi	lsic‘em	luay	luayc‘		
lses	lsēir	lsic‘es	luar	luic‘es	lur	luiřir
lsē	lsēr	lsic‘ē	luaw	luic‘ē		
Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl
lsemk‘	lsēak‘	lsic‘emk‘	luak‘	luic‘uk‘		
lsēk‘	lsēik‘	lsic‘ēk‘	luayk‘	luiřik‘	luayk‘, luaruk‘	luiřik‘
lsen	lsēin	lsic‘en	luan	luic‘en		

The defective verb *gom* (no aorist group) ‘to be, exist’

Present	Imperfect	Subj. pres.
Sg	Sg	Sg
gom		
gos		
goy	goyr	guc‘ē
Pl	Pl	Pl
gomk‘		
goyk‘		
gon	goyin	guc‘en

gom ‘to be, exist’ (defective; no aorist): 3sg.pres. **goy** (Bible+), 1pl.pres. **gom-k** ‘(John Chrysostom), etc.’; 3sg.impf. **goyr** (Agat‘angelos, Eznik Kolbac‘i, Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc.), **gol** infinitive ‘to be, exist’ (Philo, Cyril of Alexandria, etc.); **goy**, *i*-stem ‘essence; God; property’ (Bible+); **guc‘ē** ‘lest’ (Bible), ‘perhaps’ (Eusebius of Caesarea) < *goyc‘ē.

This is the only verb of *o*-conjugation. It is derived from PIE *h₂ues-: Hitt. *h₂uišzi* ‘to live’, Skt. *vasati, ávasat, vāsant-* ‘to stay, dwell, spend the night’, Goth. *wisan* ‘to be’, etc.; the *o*-vocalism points to perfect **uose*, cf. Goth. *was* ‘I was’.

8.6 Sentences

1. *Isk Aršakay erkotasan biwru darjeal.*
2. *Keraw ew arb ew yareaw gnac‘.*
3. *Ew ēr ep‘eal Yakobay t‘an, ew ekn Esaw i daštē nk‘t‘eal.*
4. *Ordeak, yišēá zi mah oč‘ yamesc‘ē.*
5. *Aysuhetew élbark‘, yoržam i mi vayr žolovic‘ik‘ utel, mimeanc‘ mnasjĭk‘.*
6. *Ard, lur, ordeak, jayni imum ew ari gna i Mijagets ař Ľaban elbayr im i Xařan.*
7. *Et‘ē mořac‘ayc‘ zk‘ez Erusalēm, mořasc‘i zis ař im.*
8. *Anarat ew surb paheá zanjn k‘o.*
9. *Ew sireac‘ Isahak zEsaw, zi ors nora kerakur ēr nma, ew Řebeka sirēr zYakob.*
10. *Ew cnaw zordin iwr zandranik, ew ed zna i msur, zi oč‘ goyr noc‘a teli yijavanin.*
11. *Ew hreřtak teařn erewec‘aw noc‘a.*
12. *Ew asē c‘nosa hreřtakn: mi erkñč‘ik‘.*
13. *Ew ekin, ew gtin zMariam ew zYovsēp‘, ew zmanukn edeal i msur.*

8.7. Glossary

anarat, *i*-stem ‘immaculate, innocent; intact, pure, whole, perfect’

andranik ‘eldest, firstborn’

anjn, gen. *anjin* ‘person, ipse; soul, spirit, mind, heart; body’

ař, *o*-stem, *u*-stem (note also loc. *y-ař-um*, etc.) ‘right; right hand’

asem, 1sg.aor.act. *asac* ‘-i’ ‘to say, tell, speak’

astuac, gen. *astu(a)coy* ‘God; divinity’

arb- (aor. stem of *əmpem*) ‘to drink’

ard ‘now, at present; accordingly’

ari, impv. of *yarnem* (aor. *yari*) ‘to rise, arise, get up; to wake’

biwr (*bewr*), *u*-stem ‘myriad, ten thousand’, adj. ‘many, abundant’

gam, 1sg.aor. *eki*, 3sg.aor. *ekn* ‘to come’

giřer, *o*-stem (note loc. *i giřer-i*) ‘night’

gnam ‘to go, depart, repair’

gom ‘to be, exist’

gtanem, aor. stem *git* ‘to find’

dašt, *a*-stem ‘field, country, plain’

dařnam, 1sg.aor. *darj-ay* ‘to turn, turn about, return, go/come back again’

dnem, 1.sg.aor. *edi*, impv. *di-r* ‘to put, lay; to make, build’

et‘ē conj. ‘if’

ek-, see *gam* ‘to come’

elbayr, gen. *elbawr* ‘brother’

erewim ‘to appear, to show oneself’

erknč'im, 1sg.aor. *erkeay* 'to fear, be afraid of'
ep'em 'to cook, boil'
zi conj. 'for, because, in order that; that'
əmpem (aor. stem *arb*) 'to drink'
ənd prep. 'to, at, towards, by; into, in; with; for; under, below'
t'an 'soup, porridge, broth'
t'ē conj. 'if; that; whether' (cf. *et'ē* conj. 'if')
žolovem 'to assemble, collect, pick up; to amass, gather together, reap, unity; to infer, deduce, conclude'
žolovim 'to convene, be reunited, brought together'
ijawan 'inn, hotel, lodging' (from *ijanem*, aor. stem. *ēj* 'to descend, go/come down, subside; to fall, sink; to stay overnight, lodge')
lsem (pres. stem **l(u)s*, aor. stem *lu*) 'to hear, listen to'
cnanim 'to beget, give birth, bring forth a child; to be begotten, born'
ker-, aor. stem of *utem* 'to eat'
kerakur, *o*-stem 'food, victuals'
hreštak 'angel; messenger, deputy'
jayn, *i*-stem 'voice, sound'
mah, *u*-stem, *an*-stem 'death; massacre; pestilence'
manuk, gen. *mankan* 'babe, child, boy; soldier'
mimean- 'each other, one another'
Mijagetk 'Mesopotamia'
mnam 'to remain, stay, wait'
mořanam 'to forget'
msur 'manger, crib; stable'
yamem, 1.sg.aor. *yamec* 'i (or *yamenam*, 1.sg.aor. *yamec* 'ay) 'to delay, retard, defer, tarry, linger'
yařnem (stems: pres. *yařn*, aor. *yari*, impv. *ari*) 'to rise, arise, get up; to wake'
yiřem, 1sg.aor. *yiřec* 'i 'to remember'
yoržam adv. 'when'; conj. 'since, as'
nk't'em 'to starve, faint from hunger'
ordi 'son, child', dimin. *ordeak*
ors, *o*-stem 'hunt, prey; hunted animal, game, venison'
pahem 'to preserve, maintain; to guard, watch over; to keep, observe; to abstain from, fast'
sirem 'to love'
surb, *o*-stem 'pure, clean; holy'
vayr, *a*-stem 'field, plain, camp, country; place, spot, space; a period or interval of time, while'
tēř < **ti-ayr*, gen. *tearñ* 'master, lord; God, Lord'
utem, 1sg.aor. *keray* 'to eat'