



English	Spanish	Sanskrit	Greek	Lithuanian	Russian	Albanian
fart	pedo	pardate	perdo	perdzu	perdet ¹	pjerdh

In India, Anatolia, Greece, Italy, Scotland, and elsewhere there were non-Indo-European lgs. first:

Dravidian, Etruscan, Basque, Pictish, and others including many unwritten or undeciphered lgs.

Place names

Borrowings

Documents

Archaeology: burials, horses

From Campbell (1998):

Social structure

‘house, household’ *demə- (Greek *despote:s* ‘master, lord’ <*dems-pot- ‘house-master’, Latin *dominus* ‘master of a household’ < *dom-o-no)

‘division of society, community division by location’ *da:mo (Greek *de:mōs* ‘people’, the source of *democracy*)

‘settlement’ *sel

‘fortified high place, citadel’ *pelə- (Greek *polis* ‘city’)

‘fortified, enclosed place’ *dhu

‘tribe’ *teuta:- (Germanic *θeuda:- ‘people’ > *Teuton, Dutch, Deutsch*)

‘tribal king’ *re:g- (related to *reg- ‘to move in a straight line’)

‘man, free man’ *wi:-ro-

‘guest, host, stranger; one with mutual obligations of hospitality’ *ghos-ti (Latin *hostis* ‘enemy’ < ‘stranger’)

Economy

‘to apportion (in exchange)’ *dap- (Latin *damnum* ‘damage entailing liability for reparation, harm’ borrowed into English *damn*)

‘to buy’ *wes- (Latin loans in English *vend, vendor*)

‘wealth, livestock’ *peku

Agriculture

‘grain’ *grə-no- (English *corn, kernel*), *jewo-, *pu:ro-

‘rye’ *wrughjo-

‘barley’ *bhares, *bhars-

‘to grind’ *al-

‘to grind, cursh’ *melə- (English *mill, meal*)

‘to sow’ *se:- (English *sow, seed*)

‘to plow’ *arə- (English latinized loanword *arable*)

‘ploughshare, wedge’ *wog^wh-ini-

‘yoke’ *jug-o-

‘sickle, hook’ *serp-

‘to harvest, gather, pluck’ *kerp-

‘quern, millstone’ *g^werə-na:-

‘field, fallow land on which cattle were driven’ *agro- (from *ag- ‘to drive’, English *acre*)

Domestic animals

‘bull, ox, **cow**’ *g^wow

‘sheep’ *owi- (English *ewe*)

‘lamb’ *ag^wh-no-

‘goat’ *aig-, *ghaido-

‘pig’ *su:- (English *sow, swine* < *suə-i:no)

‘young pig’ *porko-

‘dog’ *k^won (English *hound*)

‘horse’ *ekwo- (Greek *hippos*, Latin *equus*, ;Spanish *yegua* ‘mare’)

‘bull, **ox**’ *uk^ws-en-

‘wealth, moveable property, livestock’ *peku- (German *Vieh* ‘cattle’, English *fee, fief*, *peku-n- >

Latin *pekunia* ‘property, wealth’ borrowed in English *pecuniary, impecunious*)

Transport

‘to go, transport in a vehicle’ *wegh- (English *way*)

‘vehicle, **wagon**’ *wogh-no-

‘circle, **wheel**’ *k^w(e)k^wl-o-

‘axle’ *aks-lo-

‘boat’ *na:u- (Latin *navis* ‘ship’ and English loans *navy, navigate*)

‘to **row**’ *erə-, *re:-

Technology

‘copper or bronze’ *ajes

‘yellow metal, to shine’ *ghel-
‘silver, white metal, to shine’ *arg-
‘to form, build, mold, shape’ *dheigh- (English *dough*)
‘bow and **arrow**’ *arku-
‘musical instrument’ *krut-

Household items and food

‘cooking pot’ *auk^w- (with different suffixes >Spanish *olla*, English *oven*)
‘to **bake**’ *bhə-g-
‘**salt**’ *sal, *sald-o-
‘honey’ *melit-
‘honey, **mead**’ *medhu-

Clothing and textiles

‘to clothe’ *wes- (English *wear*, Latin *vestis*)
‘to gird (to belt, to wear a girdle)’ *jo:s
‘weave (a **textile**)’ *teks-
‘to spin, sew’ *sne:-, ne:- (w/ suffix > *needle*)
‘to weave’ *webh- (English *weft*, *web*)
‘to **sew**, bind’ *sju:-
‘wool’ *welə-

Religion

‘god’ *dei^w-os, ‘chief god’ *dyeu-pāter (‘sky father’ Jupiter, Zeus), related to *dei^w- ‘to shine’
with derivatives ‘sky, heaven, god’
‘to place trust, believe’ *kred-dhə- (from *kerd- ‘heart’ + dhe:- ‘to do, place’, English *credence*,
credo)
‘to preach, speak solemnly’ *weg^wh- (English loanwords *vow*, *devote*)
‘prophecy; to **sing**, make incantations’ *seng^wh-
‘to praise aloud’ *gwerə- (English loanwords from Latin and French *grace*, *grateful*, *agree*, and
from Celtic *bard*)
‘to retreat with awe’ *tyeg^w-
‘to pray, ask’ *g^whedh- (English *bid*, *bead*)
‘to honour, worship, revere’ *ghow-e:- (English *gawk*)
‘**holy**, whole’ *kailo- (English *hallow*)
‘to pray, speak words to a deity’ *meldh- (English *meld*)
‘to ask, entreat, **pray**’ *prek-
‘to sanctify’ **sak-** (sakro-dho:t- ‘performer of sacred rites’ ---dho:t ‘doer’ ---Spanish *sacerdote*)
‘to foster, serve, venerate (the dead)’ *sep-, *sepp-el-yo- ‘to bury’ (English loan *sepulchre*)
‘to make an offering, perform a rite’ *spend (English *respond*, *responsible*)
‘to blow, inspire, spiritually arouse’ *wet- (The Teutonic god *Woden*, English *Wednesday* is
‘Woden’s day’)

Based on the dates of the earliest attestations of languages which must of developed from PIE, and on the archaeological and historical dates associated with the invention of such items as the plough, for which there were PIE words, it is thought that PIE was spoken sometime in the range of 4500-2500 BCE.

Culture:

Patrilineal “Omaha style” kinship (generations are conflated with ‘nephew’ and ‘grandson’ meaning the same thing)

Patrilocal ‘to wed’ = to marry from groom’s point of view = ‘to bring home’

Religion and mythology: deities associated with certain meteorological forces and heavenly bodies, horse sacrifice, tripartite division of society priests/warriors/others, hero twins and horse twins (consider the Indic Asvins ‘horsemen’, Castor and Pollux, Horsa and Hengist, and the Irish twins of Macha)

Eastern orientation, referred to the North as ‘left’, South as ‘right’

PIE location: Most likely in the steppes of Southern Russia, northwest of the Caspian Sea, near the river Volga.

Evidence:

- Distribution of reconstructed flora and fauna
- Archaeological findings dating objects for which PIE words have been reconstructed and objects and customs which seem to spread with Indo-European invaders
- Phonological conservatism of some languages nearer to homeland (but with archaisms on periphery)