

## COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

### *Topic 3: Indo-European Laryngeals*

Is it necessary to reconstruct laryngeal sounds for Indo-European in order to make sense of ablaut patterns in Greek and Latin? If so, how many laryngeals do we need; if not, how do we resolve difficult ablaut patterns?

*In addition to your lecture handouts, the following books may be of help:*

ZAIR, N. (2012) *The Reflexes of the Proto-Indo-European Laryngeals in Celtic*, Leiden: Brill, ch. 1.

LINDEMAN, F.O. (1997) *Introduction to the 'Laryngeal Theory'*, revised edition, Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft. [The introductory chapter gives a clear account of the basic facts.]

SZEMERÉNYI, O.J. (1996) *Introduction to Indo-European Linguistics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 128–30, 137–42. [A very different account.]

FOR GREEK:

COWGILL, W. (1965) "Evidence in Greek," in W. WINTER (ed.), *Evidence for Laryngeals*, The Hague: Mouton, 142–180.

BEEKES, R.S.P. (1969) *The Development of the Proto-Indo-European Laryngeals in Greek*, The Hague: Mouton.

FOR LATIN:

WATKINS, C. (1965) "Evidence in Italic," in W. WINTER (ed.), *Evidence for Laryngeals*, The Hague: Mouton, 181–189.

SCHRIJVER, P. (1991) *The Reflexes of the Proto-Indo-European Laryngeals in Latin*, Amsterdam: Rodopi. Quite dense and complicated.