

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



Die indogermanischen Nasalpraesentia by F. B. J. Kuiper

Review by: H. W. Bailey

Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1939), pp. 1056-1057

Published by: [Cambridge University Press](#) on behalf of the [School of Oriental and African Studies](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/607993>

Accessed: 20/12/2011 06:12

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Cambridge University Press and School of Oriental and African Studies are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

identify Albertus Bobovius, a Pole by birth, with Ali Bec the "Polish-Turkish painter" of the Diary of Rålamb, Swedish ambassador in Constantinople in the seventeenth century. C. J. Lamm treats in detail of the Marby rug in relation to fragments of other Oriental rugs. A lecture by G. Jarring, well-known for his Turkī studies, describes his visit to Afghanistan in 1935 with photographs. A. Wahlstedt has written on the copper coinage of Japan. G. Lugn describes the work of the recently founded Egyptian Museum in Stockholm. The whole is an excellent indication of the wide interests and vigour of this young society.

H. W. B.

DIE INDOGERMANISCHEN NASALPRAESENTIA. Von F. B. J. KUIPER. pp. 246. Amsterdam: N. V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgeversmaatschappij, 1937. Gld. 6.50.

This study is a continuation of Dr. Kuiper's Leiden dissertation on the Indo-European nasal presents published in 1934, and is in close connection also with his study of the *s*-presents in *Acta Orientalia*, xii. Owing to his departure for Java it was impossible for the author to have access to all the more recent books published since 1934.

The history of the investigation of the nasal presents is first briefly given. On p. 42 the assumed system of IE verbal forms is summarized, in close relation to the *-es-* formations. Two cases are assumed, distinguished by the presence or absence of a formans:—

Pres. 1 sg.	<i>*dhéugh-mi</i>	<i>*dh_u-és-mi</i>
1 plur.	<i>*dhugh-més</i>	<i>*dhu-s-més</i>
Pret. 1 sg.	<i>*(e)dhéugh-m̃</i>	<i>*(e)dhéu-s-m̃</i>
Conj. 1 sg.	<i>*dhéugh-ō</i>	<i>*dhéu-s-ō</i>

The existence of certain IE verbs with formantia, *-ek-*, etc., is then examined and the formans *-en-* is treated in particular. The hypothetical system of these forms is then given on p. 71:—

1 sg.	<i>*i_uu-ég-mi</i>	<i>*i_u-n-ég-mi</i>
1 plur.	<i>*i_u-g-més</i>	<i>*i_u-n-g-més</i>
Conj.	<i>*i_éu-g-ō</i>	<i>*i_uu-én-g-ō</i>

Incidentally it may be said that the ascription of *u_u* in such a position to IE is hardly acceptable, though it may belong to a later stage. For the first form the author had not an attested example. We may now perhaps point to Hittite *hu-e-ik-zi* "he conjures", with its implications for the laryngeal theory.

Chapter iii is devoted to a study of the nasal forms attested in the Indo-European languages during which all the etymologies are scrutinized and some rejected. Chapter iv treats of the semantic value of the nasal formans, leading to the conclusion that it is determinative with frequently transitive and causative value.

The book is excellent in method, full of acute observations, and fully documented. In particular on the Indian and Iranian side there is evidence of familiarity with the texts. A reviewer, however, who inclines to the theory of the existence of at least two laryngeal consonants in the Indo-European language (symbolized variously by φ or h , γ , etc.), and who would accept the theory that the Indo-European verbal base had, as set out by Benveniste, in the normal grade two consonants only, separated by the vowel e , much of the argumentation is deprived of cogency. So, for example, *dóhmi* (**dhew-gh-*) ceases to be different from *yog-* (**yew-g-*), and the discussion on p. 71 seeking to remove a difficulty in Avestan *yaogaē* becomes unnecessary, and indeed it is somewhat disquieting to see how in Indo-European morphological investigations intractable forms can be so easily dismissed as innovations. It would be interesting if it could be established that thematic forms are originally "conjunctive" even in the modified sense of conjunctive admitted pp. 99-100, from which modality has almost disappeared.

A particular note may be added: Mid. Pers. *giyān*, *ǰān* (p. 69), is used in Zoroastrian books of the breath-soul which unites with the wind at death. It is likely, therefore, to be best connected with the base *an-* "to breathe".

H. W. B.

INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER LANGUAGES. By GEORG MORGENSTIERNE.

Vol. II. Iranian Pamir Languages. pp. i-xxiv, 1-564, 1*-66*.

Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Oslo, 1938.

We owe to Professor Morgenstierne some of our fullest and most exact information on various Pamir dialects. The present volume, following upon the first volume devoted to Ormuṛī and Parāčī is a model of modern linguistic research in a field where knowledge is hard to get. It is clear that the informants to whom the author could get access were rarely satisfactory. We have, therefore, good reason to admire the skilful recording of difficult material and its presentation in this volume.