

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Preface	iii
Abbreviations and Conventions	viii
Introduction	ix
I. The Goths	ix
II. Sources of the Gothic Language	ix
III. The Germanic Languages	x
IV. The Gothic Alphabet	xi
V. The Sounds of Gothic	xii
A. The Consonants	xii
B. The Vowels	xiii
C. Spelling Variations	xiv
D. Assimilations	xv
Grammar Lessons:	
I.1 Nouns: number, case, gender, declension.	I
I.2 Strong masculine nouns of the type dags (day).	I
I.3 The demonstrative adjective sa (masculine).	2
I.4 Prepositions (in, du, fram, ana, us).	3
I.5 Adverbial predication.	3
2.1 Neuter nouns of the type ward (word).	5
2.2 The neuter inflection of the demonstrative adjective sa .	5
2.3 Predicate adjectives.	5
2.4 Further remarks on the Devoicing Rule.	6
2.5 Negation.	6
2.6 Cardinal numbers.	6
2.7 Gup .	6
3.1 Strong feminine nouns of the type giba (gift).	8
3.2 The feminine predicate adjective.	8
3.3 The feminine forms of the demonstrative adjective sa .	8
3.4 j-stem nouns.	8
3.5 j-stem adjectives (predicate forms).	9
3.6 Syntactic notes.	9
4.1 Attributive adjectives: strong inflection.	II
4.2 Uses of the strong inflection.	II
4.3 Pronominal possession in the third person.	13
5.1 Types of verbs.	15
5.2 Verbs: inflectional categories.	15

Table of Contents

5.3 Aspect.	15
5.4 Weak verbs: class I (nasjan, sokjan).	17
5.5 Subject pronouns.	17
5.6 The verb mag- (to be able, can).	18
6.1 Weak nouns.	20
6.2 Weak verbs, class I, with preterites in -t- .	20
6.3 The interrogative pronouns hwas, hwa, hwo .	21
6.4 Wisan and ist .	21
6.5 Some uses of the dative.	21
7.1 i-stem nouns.	25
7.2 The five nouns of relationship (r-stem nouns).	25
7.3 Third person pronouns.	25
7.4 Some verb forms (maht- , iddj- , present indicative of strong verbs).	25
8.1 The weak inflection of adjectives.	29
8.2 The uses of the weak inflection of adjectives.	29
8.3 The active participle.	30
8.4 all- (all): pronoun and adjective.	32
9.1 u-stem nouns.	35
9.2 The numbers ain- (one), twai (two), *preis (three).	35
9.3 sums (some): adjective and pronoun.	36
9.4 The past (passive) participle.	36
9.5 Substantivized participles.	37
9.6 Final remarks on sa .	38
10.1 Weak verbs, Class 3 (haban).	40
10.2 The remaining nominal inflections (consonantal inflections).	40
10.3 Verbal nouns.	41
10.4 Verbal prefixes; at- .	41
10.5 The personal pronouns of the first and second person.	42
11.1 Relative pronouns and relative clauses.	45
11.2 Sama (same) and silba (self).	45
11.3 The verb wiljan (want, will, wish).	46
11.4 The present (active) participle used as a predicate.	47
11.5 Reflexive verbs.	47
11.6 Loanwords and proper names from the Greek.	47
12.1 Strong verbs: classes 4 and 5 (niman, bairan; giban, qipan, saihwan).	51
12.2 The verbal prefixes fra- and us- .	52
12.3 More on relative pronouns and relative clauses.	53
13.1 The conjunctions jah, ip, pan, -uh pan, panuh, paruh, nu .	57

Table of Contents

I3.2 More on the verbal prefix ga- .	61
I4.1 Strong verbs: class I (beidan, -teihan).	65
I4.2 Coordinating conjunctions (continued from I3.1).	65
I4.3 The preterite-present verb skal .	68
I4.4 The verbal prefix af- .	68
I5.1 Strong verbs: class 2 (driusan, tiuhan).	72
I5.2 The subjunctive (also called the optative).	72
I5.3 The enclitic coordinating conjunction -uh .	75
I5.4 Tmesis.	76
I5.5 The verbal prefix uf- .	77
I6.1 The subjunctive in purpose clauses.	81
I6.2 Nominal clauses with patei, ei, and pei .	81
I6.3 The preterite-present verbs witan, kunnan, munan, and gamunan .	83
I6.4 The verbal prefixes and- and und- .	84
I7.1 Strong verbs: class 3 (bindan, siggwan, filhan, wairpan).	87
I7.2 i-stem adjectives.	87
I7.3 Indefinite pronouns and adjectives (I).	88
I7.4 The verbal prefix bi- .	89
I8.1 Strong verbs: Class 6 (farán, fráþjan, standan).	93
I8.2 The dative absolute.	93
I8.3 Temporal clauses.	94
I8.4 The demonstrative pronoun sah, þatuh, soh .	95
I8.5 Causative verbs in -jan .	96
I9.1 Weak verbs: Class 2 (salbon).	99
I9.2 Conditional sentences.	100
I9.3 The dual.	101
I9.4 The verbal prefix mip- .	102
I9.5 Final remarks on relative constructions: ei, þei, izei, and sei .	102
20.1 Preterite-Present verbs (*þaurban, gadaursan, *ogan, *aigan).	107
20.2 u-stem adjectives.	108
20.3 The comparative and superlative of adjectives.	108
20.4 The syntax of the comparative adjective.	109
20.5 The verbal prefixes ana- and in(n)- .	110
20.6 Direct questions.	111
21.1 Strong verbs: Class 7 (falþan, gretan).	115
21.2 Indirect questions.	115
21.3 Interrogative and indefinite pronouns and adjectives (II).	116
21.4 Noun formation (I).	118

Table of Contents

22.1 The passive.	122
22.2 Indefinite pronouns and adjectives (III).	123
22.3 Noun formation (II).	124
22.4 Adjective formation.	125
23.1 Weak verbs: Class 4 (fullnan).	130
23.2 Adverb formation.	131
23.3 The partitive genitive.	132
23.4 Final remarks on the subjunctive.	133
23.5 Final remarks on the infinitive.	134
23.6 Final remarks on absolutes.	135
23.7 Final remarks on the numbers.	136
Texts:	
Aiwaggeljo pairh Lukan anastodeiþ (The Gospel according to Luke)	141
Aiwaggeljo pairh Marku anastodeiþ (The Gospel according to Mark)	167
The Gospel according to Matthew	182
The Gospel according to John	189
The Epistle of Paul to the Romans	202
Du Teimaupaiāu .a. dustodeiþ (The First Epistle of Paul to Timothy)	218
Historical Grammar: Introduction	
I. The phonological system of Proto-Indo-European	
A. The consonants	227
B. The vowels	228
C. Word formation	228
D. Ablaut (apophony)	228
E. The laryngeals	229
II. From Late PIE to Proto-Germanic	230
III. From Late PG to Gothic	231
Table A: The Gothic development of IE plain voiceless stops and *s	232
Table B: The Gothic development of the IE plain voiced stops	233
Table C: The development of the IE long vowels and diphthongs in PG and Gothic	234
Table D: The development of the IE short vowels and short syllabic resonants in syllables ending up stressed in Gothic	235
Historical Grammar: Lessons I - 23 (correlated with the Grammar Lessons)	236
Glossary	318
Selected Bibliography	357
Index of Etymologies	358
Grammatical Index	360