

## Appendix: Additional examples

### Part 1: Examples of perfect reduplication patterns

An initial single aspirated stop yields the corresponding unaspirated stop, plus ε /e/:

- (I) (a) θύω  
t<sup>h</sup>u-o:  
sacrifice-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I sacrifice'
- (b) τέθυκα  
te~t<sup>h</sup>u-k-a  
PRF~sacrifice-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have sacrificed'

An initial cluster of a stop plus liquid or nasal yields the stop plus /e/:

- (II) (a) βλέπω  
blep-o:  
see-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I see'
- (b) βέβλεφα  
be~blep<sup>h</sup>-Ø-a  
PRF~see.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have seen'

An initial "double" consonant such as ζ /zd/ yields simply /e/:

- (III) (a) ζητέω  
zde:te-o:  
seek-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I seek'
- (b) ἐζήτηκα  
e~zde:te-k-a  
PRF~seek-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have sought'

An initial consonant cluster that is not a stop plus liquid or nasal also yields /e/:

- (IV) (a) σφάλλω  
sp<sup>h</sup>all-o:  
overthrow-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I overthrow'
- (b) ἔσφαλκα  
e-sp<sup>h</sup>al-k-a  
PRF~overthrow.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have overthrown'

An initial ρ, whether preaspirated or not (/<sup>h</sup>r/ or /r/), yields /e/ plus doubled /r/:

- (V) (a) ρίπτω  
<sup>h</sup>ript-o:  
throw-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I throw'
- (b) ἔρριφα  
e-rrip<sup>h</sup>-Ø-a  
PRF~throw.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have thrown'

An initial single consonant other than an aspirated stop or ρ yields that consonant plus /e/:

- (VI) (a) λῦω  
lu:-o:  
release-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
'I release'
- (b) λέλυκα  
le~lu-k-a  
PRF~release-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
'I have released'

And an initial vowel yields the lengthened form of that vowel:

- (VII) (a) ἐθέλω  
et<sup>h</sup>el-o:  
be.willing-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
‘I am willing (to)’
- (b) ἠθέληκα  
e:~t<sup>h</sup>ele:-k-a  
PRF~be.willing-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
‘I have been willing (to)’

## Part 2: Examples of perfect “suffixation” patterns

Regular roots that end in a vowel suffix -/k/:

- (VIII) (a) ἀγορεύω  
agoreu-o:  
speak.in.the.assembly-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
‘I speak in the assembly’
- (b) ἠγόρευκα  
e:~goreu-k-a  
PRF~speak.in.the.assembly-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
‘I have spoken in the assembly’

Some slightly less regular roots suffix -/k/ and also show stem changes; for example, ἀκούω /akouo:/ ‘I hear’ (ἀκήκοα /ake:koa/ ‘I have heard’); ζάω /zdao:/ ‘I live’ (ἔζηκα /ezde:ka/ ‘I have lived’); καίω /kaio:/ ‘I kindle/burn’ (κέκαυκα /kekauka/ ‘I have kindled/burned’).

Regular roots that end in a dental drop the dental and suffix -/k/:

- (IX) (a) πείθω  
peit<sup>h</sup>-o:  
persuade-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
‘I persuade’
- (b) πέπεικα  
pe~pei-k-a  
PRF~persuade-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
‘I have persuaded’

Also, e.g., θαυμάζω /t<sup>h</sup>aumazdo:/ ‘I wonder/marvel’ (τεθαύμακα /tet<sup>h</sup>aumaka/ ‘I have wondered/marveled’); νομίζω /nomizdo:/ ‘I use/practice/believe’ (νενόμικα /nenomika/ ‘I have used/practiced/believed’).

Regular roots that end in a liquid or nasal suffix -/k/:

- (X) (a) ἀγγέλλω  
aggell-o:  
announce-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND  
‘I announce’  
(b) ἡγγέλκα  
e:ggel-k-a  
PRF~announce.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
‘I have announced’

Some slightly less regular roots suffix -/k/ and also show stem changes; for example, βάλλω /ballo:/ ‘I throw’ (βέβληκα /beble:ka/ ‘I have thrown’); χαίρω /k<sup>h</sup>airo:/ ‘I am well/happy’ (κεχάρηκα /kek<sup>h</sup>are:ka/ ‘I have been well/happy’).

Regular and semi-regular roots that end in a labial do not suffix -/k/. The labial may remain, as in (XI) (where there is also root-internal vowel change), or become φ /p<sup>h</sup>/ (if it is not already) as in (XII, XIII).

- (XI) (a) λείπω  
leip-o:  
leave-1SG.PRES.ACT.IND  
‘I leave’  
(b) ἔλοιπα  
le~loip-Ø-a  
PRF~leave.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND  
‘I have left’  
(XII) (a) τρίβω  
trib-o:  
rub-1SG.PRES.ACT.IND  
‘I rub’

(b) τέτριφα

te~trip<sup>h</sup>-Ø-a

PRF~rub.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND

‘I have rubbed’

(XIII) (a) βλέπω

blep-o:

see-1SG.PRES.ACT.IND

‘I see’

(b) βέβλεφα

be~blep<sup>h</sup>-Ø-a

PRF~see.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND

‘I have seen’

Also e.g. πέμπω /pempo:/ ‘I send’ (πέπομφα /peromp<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have sent’); τρέπω /trepo:/ ‘I turn’ (τέτροφα /tetrop<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have turned’).

Regular roots that end in a velar also do not suffix -/k/; the velar may remain, as in (XIV), or become χ /k<sup>h</sup>/, as in (XV):

(XIV) (a) φεύγω

p<sup>h</sup>eug-o:

flee.1SG.PRS.ACT.IND

‘I flee’

(b) πέφευγα

pe~p<sup>h</sup>eug-Ø-a

PRF~flee.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1s.PRF.ACT.IND

‘I have fled’

(XV) (a) διώκω

dio:k-o:

pursue-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND

‘I pursue’

(b) δεδίωχα

de~dio:k<sup>h</sup>-Ø-a

PRF~pursue.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND

‘I have pursued’

Also ἄγω /ago:/ ‘I lead’ (ἤχα /e:k<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have led’); διδάσκω /didasko:/ ‘I teach’ (δεδίδαχα /dedidak<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have taught’).

Then, some verbs show other stem changes, either alone or in combination with those discussed above, and either with or without -/k/ suffixed. For example:

(XVI) (a) μένω

men-o:

lead-1SG.PRS.ACT.IND

‘I lead’

(b) μεμύνηκα

me~mene:-k-a

PRF~lead.ACT.PRF-ACT.PRF-1SG.PRF.ACT.IND

‘I have led’

Also e.g. ἔχω /ek<sup>h</sup>o:/ ‘I have’ (ἔσχηκα /esk<sup>h</sup>e:ka/ ‘I have had’); λανθάνω /lant<sup>h</sup>ano:/ ‘I escape notice’ (λέληθα /lele:t<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have escaped notice’); πάσχω /pask<sup>h</sup>o:/ ‘I experience’ (πέπονθα /pepont<sup>h</sup>a/ ‘I have experienced’).