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FOREWORD

The conference on “Loanwords and Substrata” took place on June 4th–7th, 2018 in the Faculty of Letters and Humanities at the University of Limoges. 30 papers were read: 22 of them have been submitted for these Proceedings. In the present volume, 15 papers are written in English, 5 in French and 2 in German. The conference topic was the question of loanwords – whether they are known as such or not – and the notion of substrata, including semantic or even syntactic calques, in ancient or modern Indo-European languages, with a special emphasis on contacts between Indo-European and Non-Indo-European languages such as Hurrian, Elamite, Etruscan, Ugaritic, Finno-Ugrian and Austroasiatic languages.

The question of the *Völkerwanderung* is addressed in several papers, within the scope of accounting for the substratic part of the lexicon, pointing to ancient contacts of people, engaged in wars or in trade. Some papers are comparable to a short dictionary, while other papers provide a complete survey of any possible contacts between a whole linguistic group and its neighbouring languages. Some studies are dedicated to a single word, offering a totally new reassessment of its etymology. Long-range issues are also addressed, such as the contacts between IE and Finno-Ugrian, or the possibility of a substratic language in the so-called “*Nordwestblock*”, admittedly reflected by agricultural or animal names.

Interestingly, one may compare alternative approaches concerning a single lexeme or a suffix: for instance KÜMMEL’s (258) and BERNARD’s views (37ff.) concerning Iir. *-ā́ca-, or PINAULT’s (391) and WEISS’ (484) contradictory explanations of Toch. B *āre* ‘plough(ing)’. Lat. *ardea* [f.] ‘heron’ is accounted for as a substratic word by MATASOVIĆ (339) and ŠORGO, (433–434), while SAGOT (407) proposes a PIE origin for this obscure bird name.

Anatolian languages are dealt with: the cultural borrowings from Hurrian in CLuwian are studied by Zsolt SIMON, “Die hurritischen Lehnwörter im Keilschriftluwischen” (411–426). The crucial Graeco-Anatolian connection is tackled by Michele BIANCONI, “Some thoughts on Anatolian lexicon in Mycenaean Greek” (63–88) and by Romain GARNIER & Benoît SAGOT, “New results on a centum substratum in Greek: the Lydian connection” (169–200). Three innovative studies encompass various issues of the huge Indo-Iranian field: Martin KÜMMEL (keynote speaker), “Substrata of Indo-Iranic and related questions” (237–277), a long-range survey of the contacts of “Indo-Iranic” with no fewer than eleven language families, with original considerations on the Mitanni Iir. material. Milad ABEDI provides a study “On the later phase of Elamite-Iranian language contact” (1–25), while Chams BERNARD makes a full reassessment of “Some plant and animal names in Gavruni” (27–61), a long inquiry involving many languages, such as Proto-Malayo-Polynesian or Mon-Khmer.

The Italic field is well represented by Michael WEISS (keynote speaker), “The plough and its parts in western Europe” (481–500). Václav BLAŽEK gives a new etymological proposal in “Latin *bellua/bēlua* ‘beast’ of Celtic origin?” (113–119). Vincent MARTZLOFF deals with “La question du *substrat sicule* dans le Latium. Souvenir authentique ou mythe historiographique” (315–330). Hugo BLANCHET makes a study on “Méfitis osque et Méfitis romaine, des sources limpides aux eaux pestilentielles” (89–112). Jean HADAS-LEBEL provides a new explanation for a very famous word: “Une origine étrusque pour lat. *corōna* ?” (201–213), while Dan UNGUREANU makes a thorough survey of “The four layers of the lexical substrate in Romanian” (473–480). Germanic is not left behind, with Rosemarie LÜHR’s paper “Zum Langobardischen als Trümmersprache” (295–314) and Aljoša ŠORGO’s massive study on the “Characteristics of lexemes of a substratum origin in Proto-Germanic” (427–472). Daniel KÖLLIGAN makes a reassessment on “Deaffrication in Armenian” (215–235), Xavier DELAMARRE deals with “Les noms gaulois dans l’onomastique impériale” (151–168). Georges-Jean PINAULT makes new considerations on “Tocharian lexicon in the light of contact phenomena” (367–401). Some studies involve the PIE lexicon itself: Gerd CARLING, “A dangerous story: the linguistic behaviour of the category sharp cutting implements” (121–149) and Benoît SAGOT, “A new PIE root **h₁er-* ‘(to be/become) dark red’” (403–409). Some papers address issues concerning PIE and beyond, such as Jean-Pierre LEVET’s “Des traces d’un ancêtre eurasiatique en indo-européen ?” (279–294) or Ranko MATASOVIĆ (keynote speaker), “Language of the bird names and the pre-Indo-European substratum” (331–344) and Veronika MILANOVA, Sampsa HOLOPAINEN & Jeremy BRADLEY, “Contact phenomena in IE kinship and social terms and beyond” (345–366).

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Romain GARNIER



LXXI, in Tarsus kürzlich gefunden

