PHONOLOGY

Consonant alternations: velars and labials

The velars k and g were palatalized before e (> a), i, and i already in early Indo-Iranian, a change which frequently produced alternations within the paradigms and between different forms derived from the same root.

In Avestan the original velars k and g in addition frequently became the spirants x and γ , and the palatalized c and j sometimes became \check{s} and \check{z} , which complicates the picture considerably.

Forms with the original k and g may no longer be attested among the Young Avestan forms.

Similar, but fewer, changes befell the labial and dental stops.

Examples:

	Stop:	Spirant:		Palatal:	Sibilant:
√vak		unvoiced vāx-š, ux-ta-	voiced vāγ-žibiš	vācim	
√tank √ak	tak-aθra- ak-a-	tax-ma-	να γ-21013	taṇc-išta- ac-išta-	tąś-iiah- aś-iiah-
√aog √aog	aog-əmaide aogarə	aox-ta	uγ-ra-	aojaite aoj-ah-	
√draog		drux-š, drux-ta-	draoγ-a-	druj-im	druž-a-
√ap	$ar{a}$ p- $ar{o}$	$ar{a}$ f- $reve{s}$	aiβ-iš		
√dab	dapta		diβža-, daiuuiš		
√ptar	p- ^a ta	f- [∂] δrōi			
	p^a t- a	piθ-re	f³δ-rōi		

Combinations of stops and dental stops

From the preceding table we see that k/g + t > xt, but p/b + t > pt. [All the other Iranian languages have ft.]

Dental stops behave rather differently from this. When an ending beginning with a dental stop (t or d) is added to a stem also ending in a dental stop, the resulting combination is replaced by the sequence sibilant + dental stop: st, zd.

The combination t + t always > st, e.g., amauuat + tama - > amauuastama- "most forceful."

The combinations d + t or d + d usually > zd, as in dazdi "give!" < *dad-di and dazde < *dad-te. We also find st, however, as in dasta "give (plur.)!" < *dad-ta, and daste beside dazde < *dad-te.

[The forms daste and dazde reflect the two-fold origin of Avestan (Iranian) dā-: from Indo-Iranian dā"to give" (Greek didōmi, Latin dare) and dhā- (Greek tithēmi, Latin facere, English do), present stems
dadā- and dadhā-. The forms were originally *dad-tai and *dadh-tai. The first regularly became daste.
The second was subject to two pre-Iranian rules which produced the form *dad-dhai (progressive
assimilation and movement of the aspiration). This form then regularly became Iranian *daddai, which in
turn became dazde. In Old Avestan the two forms are still used in their original meanings, but in Young
Avestan no distinction is observed.]

Laryngeals

Indo-European possessed a set of phonemes realized as sounds produced in the throat: in the pharynx or the larynx. These phonemes and their phonetic realizations are commonly referred to as "laryngeals." In proto-Indo-Iranian two laryngeals—or their later reflexes—seem to have still survived, one probably a kind

of h and the other probably a glottal stop—here denoted by the symbol '(the sound found in some local pronunciations of English in words such as battle, pronounced ba'el). In Indo-Iranian these laryngeals contracted with a preceding vowel when they were followed by a consonant or were at the end of a word, but left a "hiatus" when they were between vowels. Later the hitaus disappeared and the vowels were contracted into one long vowel or a diphthong. This hiatus must still have been pronounced in Old Avestan times—even though the orthography does not show it—as two vowels with hiatus between them metrically count as two syllables.

NOUNS

Laryngeal stems

Schematically, the development of the masc. \bar{a} -stem $mazd\bar{a}$ - must have been as follows:

	early Indo-Iran.	late Indo-Iran.	Old Avestan	Young Avestan	Spelling
nom.	*mazdaH-s	> *mazdās	> *mazdāh	>*mazdāh	> mazdå
acc.	*mazdaH-m	> *mazda'am	> *mazda'am	> *mazdām	> mazdąm
gen.	*mazdaH-as	> *mazda'as	> *mazda'ah	> *mazdāh	> mazdå

raii-.

The *i*-stem *raii*- "wealth" has the following irregular forms, also caused by the presence of a laryngeal. No nom, forms are attested:

Sing.			
acc.	*raHim	> *ra 'im	raēm
gen.	*raHi̯ah	> *rājah	rāiiō
Plur.			
acc.	*raHinš	> *ra'įš	raēš
gen.	*raHjām	> *rājām	raiiąm

Note: The gen. plur. has the common shortening of \bar{a} before ii (Lesson 16).

The masculine ā-stem paņtā-

This stem is characterized by double ablaut, that is, both the root and the (original) suffix change during the declension. Some of the irregularities of this noun are due to the original presence of a laryngeal, which, when coming between the t of this stem and the vowel of an ending, turned the t into θ ($tH > th > \theta$), but was lost between consonant.

In both Old Indic and Avestan the paradigm is completed by *n*-stem forms. YAv. also has a fem. $pa\theta \bar{a}$ -.

	early Indo-Iran.	early Iranian	YAv.	paṇtan-	paθā-
Sing.					
nom.	*pantaH-s	*pantāh	paņtå		
acc.	*pantāH-ṃ	*panta'am	paṇtạm	paṇtānəm	
gen.	*pntH-as	$^*pa heta ah$	$pa hetaar{o}$		
Plur.					
nom.	*pantaH-as	*panta'ah	-	paņtānō	
acc.	*pntH-as	*pa heta ah	$pa hetaar{o}$		paθå
gen.	*pntH-ām	$*pa heta ar{a}m$	pa heta qm		

Han-stems

The following words with similar double ablaut were probably originally *Han*-stems: *marətān-/marəθn- <*marta-Han-/mart-H-n-* "containing dead stuff(?)" (YAv. only in *Gaiia- Marətān-*); *hazaŋhan-/hazasn- <*hazah-Han-/hazas-H-n-* "violent person" (*< hazah-* "violence"); *hāuuanān- <*hauana-Han-/hauana-Hn-*, the priest in charge of the pressing of the haoma (*hauuana-*):

marəta	hazaŋha	hāuuana
-	hazaŋhanəm	hāuuanānəm
marə $ heta$ n $ar{o}$	-	hāuanānō
*marətānō (OAv.)	-	
-	hazasnąm	
	- marəθnō	- hazaŋhanəm marəθnō - *marətānō (OAv.) -

Note: In principle, OAv. $mar \partial t \bar{a} n \bar{o}$ could be the gen. sing. < *marta-Hn-ah, if the Yav. weak stem $mar \partial \theta n$ is secondary.

Root nouns ending in laryngeals

The root nouns in $-\bar{\iota}$ and $-\bar{\iota}$ were also originally laryngeal stems. Examples: $ratufr\bar{\iota}$ "which satisfies the (ritual) models," $yauua\bar{e}j\bar{\iota}$ "who/which lives for ever," $yauua\bar{e}s\bar{\iota}$ "who/which forever renews life," $zauuan\bar{o}.s\bar{\iota}$ "who/which renews life when libated (to?)":

	early Indo-Iran.	early Iranian	YAv.
Sing.			
nom.	*jiH-š, *suH-š	*jīš, *sūš	jiš, suš
acc.	*jiH-ṃ, *suH-ṃ	*ji 'am, *su 'am	jim, sum
gen.	*jiH-as, *suH-as	*ji 'ah, *su 'ah	-
Plur.			
nomacc.	*jiH-ṇs, *suH-ṇs	*ji 'ah, *su 'ah	jiiō, suuō
gen.	*jiH-ām, *suH-ām	*ji'ām, *su'ām	-
Dual			
nomacc.	$*priH-\bar{a}(u)$	*friHā	friia

The feminine \bar{a} -stem $u\check{s}\bar{a}$ -

The fem. \bar{a} -stem $u\bar{s}\bar{a}$ - "dawn" also has nom. sing. in $-\dot{a}$ and acc. sing. in -am, like $mazd\bar{a}$ -. Other forms are made from an \bar{a} -stem $u\bar{s}\bar{a}$ - and an h-stem $u\bar{s}\bar{a}$ -.

Sing.		
nom.	ušå	
acc.	ušąm	иšåŋhәт
gen.	*ušaiiå	

Note: The gen. form is not attested, but the abl. is *ušaiiāt* from the \bar{a} -declension (Lesson 14).

Some irregular i-stems

The i-stems vi- m. "bird," paiti- "master," and jaini- f. "woman" have various kinds of irregularities.

Sing.			
nom.	viš	paitiš	-
acc.	-	paitim ·	-
gen.	-	-	janiiaoš
Plur.			
nom.	vaiiō	-	janaiiō
acc.	-	-	jainiš
gen.	vaiiąm (vaiianąm)	-	jaininam

Notes:

No gen. sing. form of *paiti*- is attested but the dative form (Lesson 13) shows it is irregular. The compounds in *paiti*- (*daýhu.paiti*-, etc.) are regular *i*-stems.

The gen. sing. of *jaini*- is not certain. The mss. also have *janiiōiš*. The form *janiiaoš* is similar to OInd. *patyus* < *pati*-, and so has been preferred here (after Pirart, 1993).

Irregular neuter u-stems

The neut. u-stems $\bar{a}iiu$ - "life(time)," $z\bar{a}nu$ - "knee," and $d\bar{a}uru$ - "tree" have alternating long and zero degrees of the stem corresponding to zero and full grade of the suffix vowel. $\bar{a}iiu$ - also has regular u-stem forms beside the ablauting ones. The zero grade of $z\bar{a}nu$ - "knee" is $z\bar{a}nu$ - or $(x)\bar{s}nu$ -, but no nom.-acc. or gen. forms are found.

	āiiu-	dāuru-	zānu-
Sing.			
nomacc.	āiiu	dāuru	-
gen.	yaoš aiiaoš	draoš	-

The nk-decension

There is a group of adjectives with stems ending in nk denoting directions (forward, backward, sideways, etc.).

In Avestan the nom. sing. of these stems has lost the original velar, that is, it does not survive as x, as in the other velar stems ($v\bar{a}x$ - \check{s} , etc.), and the ending is $-a\check{s} < *-a\eta(k)\check{s}$ [Cf. OInd. $-a\check{n}$, e.g., $para\check{n}$.]

Aside from the nominative, the strong stem ends in $-\bar{a}nc$ - and the weak stem in $-\bar{a}c$ -, sometimes abbreviated to -ac-. The long \bar{a} in these forms is not long ablaut grade, but the result of contraction after the loss of a laryngeal: *para-Hank->*para^ank-> parank-.

The only neuter form ends in $-\bar{a}g\partial t$, which—it has been suggested—may not be directly from *- $\bar{a}kt$, but a way of writing $-\bar{a}k$ with a non-released final -k (like the final -t). This form is from *para'ak(t) < *para-Hnk(t).

Sing.				
nom.	-ąš, -iš; nāgəţ	apąš, paiti.yąš, parąš, frąš, viš	n. <i>parāgə<u>t</u></i>	f. apašī-
acc.	-åṇcim	°niiåncim		
Plur.				
nom.	-åṇcō	niiån $car{o}$, ha $ heta$ rån $car{o}$		

Notes:

The form $vi\check{s}$ (Lesson 5) may be for $vi\check{s}$, as in the acc. plur. of i-stems.

In the fem. apaši, the c has apparently been palatalized before the i, more probably it has been introduced by analogy with gen.-dat. forms (unattested): *apašiia, *apašiiai, where it would be regular.

ADJECTIVES

The comparative and superlative

As in other Indo-European languages there are two different ways of forming the comparative and superlative of an adjective, a "regular" and an "irregular" one, compare English $long \sim longer \sim longest$ versus $much \sim more \sim most$.

These two methods correspond to two Avestan kinds of comparatives and superlatives, one made with the suffixes -tara- and -tama, respectively, added to the positive form of the adjective and another with -iiah- and -išta-, respectively, added to a different form of the adjective than the positive.

The comparative is discussed in Lesson 14.

The superlative

The superlative in -təma- is formed by attaching this ending to the stem of the adjective with appropriate sandhi before the ending -təma-. Adjectives with ablauting suffixes take the weak stem (cf. the comparatives, lesson 14).

Note that a-stems often take a special "composition form" in $-\bar{o}$ (= nom. sing. masc.) before this ending. Consonant stems in -t change the t > s before the t- of the ending (-t-t->-st-).

The superlative in -išta- is made from the root in the full grade, also with appropriate sandhi (k > c, g > j). Adjectives with suffixes lose the suffixes in this type of superlative.

1. Examples of superlatives in -təma-:

```
baēšaziia- "healing"
                                         baēšaziiō.təma-
hubaoiδi- "fragrant"
                                        hubaoiδitəma-
huδāh- "giving good gifts"
                                        huδāstəma-
yāskərət- "competitive"
                                        yāskərəstəma-
amauuant- "forceful"
                                         amauuastəma-
vərəθrauuant- "resistant, valorous"
                                         vərəθrauuastəma-
ašauuan- "Orderly"
                                         ašauuastəma-
vərəθrajan- "victorious"
                                         vərəθrająstəma-
```

Note: aṣˇauuastəma- and vərəθrajastəma- are analogical after amauuastəma-, vərəθrauuastəma-, etc.

2. Examples of superlatives in -išta-:

```
aka- "evil"
                                                         acišta-
āsu- "fast"
                                                         āsišta-
pouru- (< *prH-u-) "much"
                                                         fraēšta- (< *praH-išta-)
vaŋhu- "good" (< *vahu-)
                                                         vahišta-
driyu-"poor"
                                                         draējišta-
masita-"long"
                                                         masišta-
mazānt-"big"
                                                         mazišta-
spanta-"beneficial"
                                                         sp\bar{\partial}ni\check{s}ta- (< *span-i\check{s}ta-)
šiiāta- "happy"
                                                         šiiāišta-
```

```
taxma- (< *tnk-ma-) "firm"

tancišta-

namra- "soft, pliable"

srira- (< *sriH-ra-) "beautiful"

stura- (< *sriH-ra-) "stout, strong"

stauuišta- (< *staHu-išta-)

sura- (< *suH-ra-) "rich in life-giving strength"

səuuišta- (< *sauH-išta-)

uyra- "strong"

aojišta-

buiri-

tancišta-

sraēšta-

( *sraiH-išta-)

səuuišta- (< *sauH-išta-)

aojišta-

dbōišta-
```

Notes:

The form $xra\theta\beta i\check{s}ta$ - "most intelligent" corresponds to xratumant- "intelligent," but is probably a "learned" form derived from the noun xratu-.

Forms with double suffix are also found: draējištō.təma- "the most poorest."

VERBS

Middle participles

The middle present participles have the ending $-\partial nna$ - in the thematic, and $-\bar{a}na$ - (-ana-) in the athematic conjugations, e.g., athematic: $\gamma n\bar{a}na$ - < jan-/gn- "smash," $mruu\bar{a}na$ - < mrao-/mru- "speak," $aoj\bar{a}na$ - < aog- "say," hunuuana- < hao-/hu- "press (the haoma)," $da\theta\bar{a}na$ - $< da\delta\bar{a}$ -/ $da\delta$ - "place," thematic: $yaz\partial nna$ -, $bar\partial nna$ -.

The thematic participle undergoes the usual changes of the stem vowel in *iia*-stems, after a palatal consonant, and after -uu-. Examples: mainimna-, yezimna-, hacimna- < haca- "follow," daomna- < dauua- "chatter (lies)."

Often the "regular" forms have been reintroduced in the iia-stems (-imna- \sim -iiamna-), and in the aiia-stems there seem to be no examples of the original forms (in *- $a\bar{e}mna$ -); only forms in -aiiamna- are attested.

Note the expression *uiti aojana-*, *uitiiaojana-* "(thus) saying, with the words."

Past participles

The past participle (Eng. "done, killed") has the ending ta. The ending is in most cases added to the zero grade of the root of the verb, if possible. Since the ending begins with t, numerous internal sandhi modifications take place:

- I. Roots ending in vowels:
 - 1. Roots ending in diphthong/short vowel: √sao/su: śuta-.
 - 2. Roots ending in long vowels: √dā: dāta-, √stā: stāta-.
- II. Roots ending in consonants:
 - 1. Roots ending in stops: $\sqrt{\text{vak}}$: uxta-, $\sqrt{\text{dab}}$: dapta-, $\sqrt{\text{band}}$: basta-.
 - 2. Roots ending in sibilants and h: $\sqrt{\text{spas}}$: spašta-, $\sqrt{\text{varz}}$: varšta-, $\sqrt{\text{x}}$ ah: x^{ν} asta-.
 - 3. Roots ending in nasals: √man: *mata*-.
 - 4. Roots ending in r: $\sqrt{\text{kar}}$: $k \ge r \ge ta$ -, $\sqrt{\text{star}}$: $st \ge r \ge ta$ -.
 - 5. Roots ending in laryngeal: $d\bar{a}ta$ (<*daH-ta-), frita- (<* $fr\bar{t}a$ -), huta- (<* $h\bar{u}ta$ -), $star \to ta$ (<*str Hta-).

SYNTAX

Use of the genitive. 2

1c. Further examples of the possessive genitive

The possessive genitive is used with the verb "to be" in the sense of English "to have":

mana x^{ν} arə θ əm asti "I have food, it serves me as food."

paṇcanam ahmi paṇcanam nōit ahmi

・しないと・だっかっ かれしてなるの ・ かれしてたしの

"I belong to five. To five I do not belong."

Mazdå aogarə Mazdå xšaθrəm Mazdå astuuå aŋhuš asti nōit drujō

"To Mazdā belongs the might, to Mazdā the royal command, to Mazdā the existence with bones, not to the Lie." (after Yt.13.12)

A special use of the possessive/objective genitive is seen in expressions of the type "land-lord of the land":

daýhōuš daýhupaitiš zaṇtōuš zaṇtu.paitiš visō vīs.paitiš nmānahe nmānō.paitiš

"Land-lord of the land, tribe-lord of the tribe, town-lord of the town, house-lord of the house,"

2d. Further examples of the partitive genitive

シャクランティルシローのいか、ひゃっかしかいのか、一年からとり

θrišum **aētahe šiiaoθnahe** baxšəṇti...

naēməm **aētahe šiiaoθnahe** baxšəṇti ...

vispəm aētahe šiiaoθnahe baxšənti

"They distribute one-third of this act; they distribute one half of this act; they distribute all of this act" (V.8.98-100)

yātauuō **maķiiānam**

一つとりというというとして

"Sorcerers among men, those of men who are sorcerers." (Yt.8.44)

Miθrō āsištō **yazatanạm**

ででです。 しゅうしゅん しょうしゅん

"Miθra, the fastest of/among gods."

Vištāspō **åŋhạm daxiiunạm** āsu.aspō.təmō bauuaţ

"Vištāspa became the one possessing the fastest horses of (among) these lands." (Yt.5.98)

2e. Partitive genitive of time and place

The partitive genitive can be used with adverbs of place ("there, where?") and time ("then, when?"):

· ન્યુలలు - ఏ ಕ್ಯೂ : ಉಪ್ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾ : ಕ್ಯಾ : ಕ್ರಾ : ಕ

"O Orderly creator of bony beings, where firstly in this earth is it (a) most happy (place)?" (V.3.1)

2f. Free partitive genitive

A "free" partitive gen. (French du, etc.) is found with verbs of giving, bringing, partaking, etc.:

yat mašiiō mašim xšudrå auui franhərəzaiti yat vā mašiiō mašiiānam xšudranam para.gəuruuaiieiti "when a man releases (his) semen in a man, or when a man receives the semen of men." (V.8.32)

A similar genitive is found in negated sentences ("not (any) of ..."):

nōit tả paθå fraiiantu pasuuqm nōit *staoranam nōit naram nōit nāirinam

"Along those roads shall not go forth (any) sheep, cattle, men, or women!" (after V.8.15)

3b. Genitive with verbs

Some verbs meaning "rule, govern, control" govern the genitive:

tum āxštōiš anāxštōišca Miθra xšaiiehe daxiiunam

"You, O Miθra, rule over the peace and non-peace of the lands." (Yt.10.29)

Note also the expression $m\bar{a}naii \partial n/mqnaii \partial n$ ahe $ya\theta a$ "like," literally "resembling that like" (see Lesson 18 on the use of the optative):

yō imam zam āca pairica bauuaiti **manaiiən ahe yaθa** viš aēm

"which lies upon and about this earth, like a bird (its) egg." (after Yt.13.2)

5. Descriptive genitive

There are a few examples of the descriptive genitive (genitivus qualitatis).

yat hē puθrō uz.zaiiata visō suraiiå Θraētaonō

"... that a son was born to him, Oraētaona of the house rich in life-giving strength" (Y.9.7)

6. Genitive for dative

Genitive forms are sometimes used instead of dative forms, e.g., *yasnahe* "for the sacrifice (to)" (see Yt.13.147, below).

Use of the past participle

We have already seen many examples of the past participle being used as an adjective. It also commonly used as apposition, in which case it refers to an action that was completed before the action or state indicated by the main verb of the clause. Also when used as an adjective, it sometimes retains this temporal function.

1. Past participles as apposition

yat barata Aŋrəm Manium **fra.mitəm** aspahe kəhrpa θrisatəm aiβi.gāmanam

"... that he (Taxma Urupi) rode the Evil Spirit, (having been) transformed, in the shape of a horse, for thirty years." (Yt.19.29)

pasca para.iristahe mašiiehe pasca fra.saxtahe mašiiehe

"After a man having passed away, after a man having passed on." (V.19.28)

2. Past participles with direct (inner) object

The past participle sometimes has active function and can take a direct (inner) object:

upa.tacat Arəduuī Sura Anāhita nizənga aoθra paiti.šmuxta

"Arəduuī Sura Anāhita came running, shod in *high shoes." (Yt.5.64)

mazdaiiasnō zaraθuštriš frauuarānē **āstūtas**cā **frauuarətas**cā

"I choose to sacrifice to Ahura Mazdā, being in the tradition of Zarathustra, having chosen my praise(?) and having made my choice." (Y.12.8)

3. Past participles + "to be"

The past participle is occasionally used with "to be," which, as usual, may be omitted:

"For how long had the (temporal) existence in the world of thought been established?" (FrV.2.19)

kaδa nō iδa ašāum **agatō** (for: āgatō ahi) aiθiiajaŋhəm ahum ā

"How have you come, O sustainer of Order, to us, to (this) existence without danger?" (V.19.31)

In these constructions the past participle may be combined with a personal pronoun in the gen. indicating possession or agent:

yezica **hē** aniia aγa šiiaoθna **frauuaršta** paitita hē ciθa

"If he has performed other evil deeds, (then) the penalty (is) absolved." (V.3.21)

Note the combination of a past participle and a verb from the same root (figura etymologica):

yaθa Miθrō hu**bərətō barata** (after Yt.10.112)

"When Miθra was well treated."

yatcit huu astəm anhiieiti

"even when he shoots an (arrow) well." (Yt.10.21)

haθra.taršta θrånhaiiete

"he frightens them then and there." (Yt.10.101)

kahmāi āsnamcit frazaintīm haθra.**jata** [for °jatam] ni**janāni** [1 sing. pres. subjunctive] "For whom shall I strike down then and there nothing but (his) own progeny?" (Yt.10.110)

yō hištaite maniiu.stātō

שלי ישישישששי שייוייני פנשיישלי

"(the sky) which stands stood in the world of thought." (Yt.13.2)

4. Adjectival past participles for action nouns

The past participle is sometimes used where we would use an action noun:

gāθå **srutå**

egue buy. ee (comy.

lit. "the heard Gāθās," that is, "the Gāθās when heard, at the recitation of the Gāθās."

EXERCISES 12

1. Write in transcription and Avestan script the nom, voc., acc., gen. sing., plur. (where appropriate), and dual forms (not proper names) of the following nouns and adjectives:

paṇtā- darəγa-, aδuuan- aiθiiajah-, daδuuah- bərəzaṇt-; Arəduuī- Surā- Anāhitā-, Sraoša- ašiia-, Rašnurazišta-, Ahura Mazdā raēuuaṇt- x'arənaŋ v haṇt-.

2. Transcribe and translate into English, then give the nom. and gen. forms of the accusatives in the text:

3. Transcribe and translate into English:

```
שנלמשטשי שטשי ננטנלמשטשי ולישי שטשי
                                                                                           ישטשי ולישי שטאי וניפשיבילים ששטין ולישי שטאיי
                                                                                                                                פורים התחומי התחשי הפונית מוביה ובים התחשי
                                                                                                                                                                   הנשהקולי שושאי נפגהמלי ולהםי החשאי.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              (Y.10.16)
                                                                                                                      これののことのできることのことのといいいのはなりとなっているのできないと
                                                        י שותו י שותי של בי שורי בעופונים י שופנים י שופנים ישורי ושותו י שותו י שותו י של בבים מוים י
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (Y.20.12)
                                                                                  وورسطن و به رساس ، ، ، برورسك و بو كوكرسيد و بروي ، ، ، ورساس به و برويد و درساك ميدوريد ،
                                                                            いいしょうしゅうかいかい いかいます・ローカチャン・カイスト・カメントレーティーカート
                                                                                                                                   (Y.57.1)
                                                                                                                                وسيده معد و المراد معد و والمواد ، المواد المعدد معدد المراد المر
                                                                                                                  · エナースのアンコートシート シーナー・ (エレンティー・カーション・ナー・カウラー・
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (after Y.60.4, 68.11)
                                                                                                                                                 משש י שורציים יום יום יום יום יום יום יום יום ווים ביום בל יום ביום ביום בל יום בל יום ביום בל יום בל יום ביום בל יום ביום בל יום ביום בל יום בל יום
                                                                                                  ساسع، وسيك، دى، وحريج المساسع، ق و فري (سيسم، صدي كرد في صد المريك و دى، وحري صد المريك
                                                                                                                                                                                              בי בילף בינים ב בינים ובינים בינים ב
                                                                                                                                     いしゃ・ルイエンシャ きゅうかのは・なん・カリカイタテ・なん・よいかいりょう
                                                                                          י בנשיטישיות י בנציאינו י בנציאים י בנציאים י בנציאים י בנפשקיי שפטי הבנציאים י שפטי
٠٠٠ ويورونيا ، ورور المراب المراب المراب المرابع من عووسلا ، وروب ، كل لم روب المرابع ، وروب المرابع ، وروب الم
                                                                                                                                                                                          נשהי מהאהם יהלינבה ישלו היהותרושים
                                                                                                                 وسارارا و ووروره ، ووروره وساء من ، سهدوسا ، مور (مك موساء ،
                                                        commence of flat . Bussian . thrackness by the commence of the
                                                                                       しろとかのか、中子のは、ひゅうののかからなのは、かんなりのとして、いんとうないのは、
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (Yt.5.61-64)
                                                                                                        משששים ו משיששים וששלים י של שלים י שלים ושלים י שלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ושלים ו
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (Yt.8.14)
                                                                            מינים מונים י פפסיות בן היישור בי ישים לן וישור ביום ושור ביום ושורו ביום ושורו ביום ושורו ביום ושורו ביום ושו
                                                                                                                  وره ، وسوي مع ، مده درك ، به مدرسي ، وبه ي ، الدري به رسي مرح كه ، المدرسي مرح كه ،
                                                                                                                                                                                    ישטיטן מים ולוש מים בישוטושום בים ושישוו יביוני
                                                                        1年の日、これの日のとのではいましているというというといいといいましている。
・プールによりともないまいましてものできったのの
                                                                                                                                    ישכבהפנושל ישישי ישנ (שלל י שבבהן לי פפני ישישי פפנלי
                                                          · からうろうかいかいかいかい いかい · そりまるののの · ありゅ · かいしんしんしん · そりの
                              י בנצים י שורו י שלשונו י נוסטים י וביטשוצבל י שובישון י שניטישו י שנישו י של אבר י באצ י באצים י באו
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(after Yt.13.2)
فيه وما ي دريد ، ماريو مولي ، دي ، وي ور در دمه ما مورد ، مارو وما ي ، در
                                                                                                                                                       ישטשיים בולי ישר ברי שיים ואי ישר ליאי ישר ני איים בולי ישר פנין ישיטואי פני בביים בישר ישי
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (Yt.13.147)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                ・サローのこのいのは、サノイングラング・ケノーティアのの、カルクラのはし
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  کو دوهسره کو دهر رهد ، همر دوه اسره کو الم
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              ילצושן - פנשט - לצושם - בציישט - לעשטים - לציישט - לציישט - לאים
                                                                                                                                                                         والماسود و الماسود من الماسوسود و المراسوسوسود و المرادي و المرادي
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       יציבשישיי שנששיי שו בקפשיים
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (after Yt.17.61)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    11. Bagas. 1x-fam. agam. mya. garg. seresons and
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ישלבונישה לנה היששה ישלבונישה ותובים שותם
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             פבבה י בניסטים י השישושים י בפשיל י שפישים שיפוף י
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          سه ع ، کرد کی ، سردر کی ، که درسی ،
                                                                                                                                                                    المعدود المركب في معول ما المركب ورده (ما المركب معد المركب والمركب وا
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  いいかしとうらんのからいいいいのからいからいからいというというといいい
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  الماس ما مراح المراح و المراح
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4. Identify the genitive forms in the litany and explain how they are formed:

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horceste month you was brecent and the same of a man flus and of a same of a man flus and of a same of a man flus and of a same of a man flus and a same of a same of
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¹¹ Note: asti is sometimes used instead of the imperfect as.

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・一方としていることの ・ 一方としていましまり
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      (Y.1.11)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                いってんしゅつからはまめいいってんしゃものできるころ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   صدده، سـاورك ١٩٠٥ (١٩٠٥) ٤-١١ الساء ١٥٠٥ (١٩٠١)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 · ローもたいのかしとのなるので、ローもたいのものでも2201
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ・ちょうしんしょうしゃ あれのは、しゃちょうししょう
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ・ちゃりゅんとくとうしょくくとしゅいとういっしゃましょうしゅん
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (Y.1.12)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                - toon-o-3-1-06/61 - 717-4-10-4-00-4-000-600-600-96-4-
                                                                                                                                                                                      ישק או הישור בי נשור שו בי בישור בי בישור בי שבי בישני בישור בישור
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                いってんしゅうしょうといれていっとうないしん
                                                                                                                                                            · といいま)ないでいるは、これのものしいのからしょくしいからしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょく
                                                     むっしののかからからしょうしゅんしょうしゅいかいかんないからしんべいないとうしんないないというしゅんないしゅう
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ·そのかっしてあしゅん・さいるっとうかん・そのかっとうかん
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                いってないともできるといってないとのでもファン
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              שואיליותיי בישבים בחריחיותי אינדים לחרים יבים בישריחותי
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             المراوع والمعدم والمواجع والمعادر والمع
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               いたのいましていまいました こうのろうしょ かいろれんかん
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (Y.1.14)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 いってんしゅんしょうといいというしょっとんしゅんびゃっとし
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (Y.1.15)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 いってないとうしまるといってないとのなるところ
                                                                                  سادس به دوره و مورد و مورد و مورد المراج به الله به الله و مورد و
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ٠٠٠٤ ١ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ・ナノール・ーとといいといいといいといいといいとして
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ・ テノテーはいる・一人といりとして
                                                                                                                                               ・それのこののでので、それのるとというというというというというというというというと
・それのであり、そのの上は、中では、中では、中では、中では、中では、中では、中では、そのとして、そのとしているという。
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                いってんしゅうしゅうというしょうしんしゅんじゅうとうしょ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            (48204.1265FO46.104.4009.
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Appending · Control of Control

5. Translate into Avestan and write in Avestan script:

- 1. We sacrifice to Sraoša of the rewards, obstruction-smashing, who furthers the world of living beings, Orderly model of Order.
- 2. We sacrifice to the fravashi of Orderly Gaiia Marətan, as well as that of (yqmca) straightest Rašnu, and that of Mi θ ra with wide grazing grounds,
- 3. and that of the life-giving poetic thought, and that of yonder high heaven, and that of this wide, round earth,—which carries us—
- 4. and that of the water and the waters, and that of the plant and the plants.
- 5. The daēuuas overcame one-fifth of all Orderly men and women.
- 6. Thraetaona smashed one third of all daēuuas and sorcerers, and sorceresses, tyrants, kauuis, and karapans.
- 7. This Fortune belongs to me, Ahura Mazdā, creator of the existence, both the one of thought and the one with bones.
- 8. That Fortune belongs to splendid Yima with good herds, the protector of beasts—small and large—and men.
- 9. We sacrifice to these haomas that have been set up. We sacrifice to the barsom that has been spread out.
- 10. This Orderly man has come here to the best existence.

VOCABULARY 12

abda-: wonderful aēm acc.: egg (Lesson 9)

agata- < ā.jasa-: arrived

ahu - = anhu -

amauuastəma-, superl. of amauuant-

anāpa-: waterless, dry anāxšti- f.: non-peace aogarə n.: strength aojišta-, superl. of uγra-

aoθra- n.: shoe

apānk-, *apāc-, f. apašī- (*apācī-): backward

asan-/ašn-: stone, heaven

asrušti- f.: non-listening (to God) astuuant-: having/with bones

ašn- < asan-

ašiiah-, comparative of aka-

aşauuajan-: smasher/killer of the sustainers of Order auuanhərəza- < √harz: to renounce, relinquish

auui.yāh-: wearing the sacred girdle (kusti)

ax arəta: *non seizable ā: hither, in this direction

ā.airiiāma.išiia-: "(may) speedy Airiiaman (come)

here, name of a holy prayer (Y.54.1)

ā.bauua- < √bao: to lie upon

āfšciθra-: containing the seed of water

āi n. (only form): earth āiiu-/yao- n.: age, lifetime āpa-: watery, waterlogged āsišta-, superl. of āsu-

āsna-: born as one's own

āxšti- f.: peace āzāta-: high-born

have name of a halv mayor (V 54.1)	hulanan (af hadananta) 1 ' / '//
here, name of a holy prayer (Y.54.1) ā.bauua- < √bao: to lie upon	hukərəp- (cf. hukərəpta-): having/with a good
āfšciθra-: containing the seed of water	(beautiful) shape hukərəptəma-, superl. of hukərəp-
āi n. (only form): earth	huuasta- < √ah: well-shot
āiiu-/yao- n.: age, lifetime	išiia-: (who/which is) to be sped along, speedy
āpa-: watery, waterlogged	jaini- f.: woman
āsišta-, superl. of āsu-	karapan-/karafn-: "mumbler"; a kind of bad priests
āsna-: born as one's own	kāraiia- <√kar: to till, sow
āxšti- f.: peace	mairiiā-: villainess, bad woman
āzāta-: high-born	maniia- < √man mid.: to think
bāmiia-: luminous	marətān-/marəθn-: mortal
bitiia-: second	masišta-: longest
caθruša-: one side of a square	mata-, perf. part. of maniia-: thought
caθrušuua-: a fourth	mazāṇt-: great
Cinuuatō pərətu-: the ford of the Accountant (where	mānaiiən, manaiiən ahe yaθa: like
the souls of the dead are judged by Rašnu with	mərəγənte < *mərənx-te (for *mərəng-de), 3rd sing.
the scales and then sent up to Paradise or down to	pres. mid.of mərənc-/mərənk- (see Lesson 16) <
Hell)	√mark mid.: to destroy
cisti- f.: insight, illumination(?)	mruta- < √mrao: spoken
ciθra- n.: seed, brilliance	naēma- n.: a half, side
daýhao- f.: land	Nairiia- Saŋha-, Nairiiō.saŋha-: the heroic/divine
darəγō.jiti- f.: longevity, long life	announcement; messenger of the gods
dāuru-/drao- n.: tree	namra-: soft, pliable
dbōišta- < buiri-: most	namišta-, superl. of namra-
draējišta- superl. of driγu-: poorest	niiānk-, niiānc-, *nic-: downward
draējištō.təma-: the "most poorest"	nizənga-: reaching up on the leg (?)
draoγa- (noun/adj.?): deception, deceptive(?)	nmānō.paiti-: master of the home/house
drājah- n.: length	pairi.bauua- < √bao/bu: to be (lie) around, surround
druuatāt- f.: health	paiti.daiia-: overseer
$\exists r \ni \theta \bar{\flat} < \exists r \ni \theta \bar{\imath} - (?)$: a deity	paiti.šmuxta-, past part. of *paiti.šmunca- <
ərəzuuaitī-, fem. of ərəzu-: upright, tall	$\sqrt{\text{maok/muk: to put on (shoes)}}$
əuuitō.xarəδa- < a-vi-ita-: from which the feces has	paitita- < paiti- √i-: absolved
not gone away	paiti.yāṇk-, *paitic-: facing, straight toward
fraēšta-, superl. of pouru-	paṇca: five
fraii- = frāii- < √aē/i: to go forth	paoiriiō.tkaēša- usually plur.: the first *guides
fraŋhərəza- < √harz: to release (semen)	para.gəuruuaiia- < √grab: to take up, receive
framita-: transformed	para.irista- < para.iriθiia-: passed away
fra.saxta-: passed away, come to the end of life	parāṇk-, parāc-: away
fraša.vaxšiia-: perfect growth	parō.katarštəma-: ?
frauuaršta- < frauuərəziia-: to perform	pitu- m.: meal
frauuaza- mid.: to drive/fly forth/forward	raocah- n.: light
frazainti- f.: offspring	raocah-: light (adj.)
frāii-, see fraii-	rasastāt-: *generosity(?)
frāṇk-, frăc-: forward, away (from + gen.)	rāii- > raē-
Gaiia- Marətān-: "life with the dead thing"(?), name	rənjišta- superl. of raγu-: fleetest
of the first mortal proto-man	saocint-, pres. partic. of saoca < √saok: to burn,
Garō.nmāna- n.: house of song, Paradise	glow
haθra.jata-: smashedśtruck down then and there	sciṇdaiia- < √skand/scand: to break
haθra.taršta-: frightened then and there	stāuuišta-, superl. of stura- stərəta- < √star: stunned
haθrānk-, haθrānc-: in one and the same direction hazanhan-/hazasn- m.: violent person, thug	
ham.vaintī-: *harmonious	stura-: stout, strong
hubaoiðitəma-, superl. of hubaoiði-	šäišta-, superlative of šāta-: happiest taδa: then, at that time
huðāstəma-, superl. of huðāh-	taoa. then, at that time tancišta-, superl. of taxma-
	amoista-, superi. or taxina-

tąśiiah-, comparative of taxma-

tbaēšaŋ haṇt-: full of hostility, hostile θ βaxšišta- $< \sqrt{\theta}$ βaxš: the most energetic

θrāiiō: three θritiia-: third

unā-: hole upa.šaē- < √šaē/ši: to dwell (among us)

uskāt: up above

uz.gəuruuaiia < √garβ/graβ: to lift up

vacah- n.: word, speech

vaē-/vi-: bird

vazəmna-, pres. partic. of vaza- mid.: driving

vā ... vā: either ... or

vācim bara-: lift up one's voice

vārəγna-: name of a bird of prey, *falcon

vāstra- n.: pasture, grass

vāta-: wind

vink-, vic-: aside(ward) vis.paiti-: master of the house

vispō.x^vāθra-: full of good breathing space

xraoždišta-, superl. of xruždra-

xraθβišta- < xratumant-: most intelligent

xruždra-: firm, hard

x^vaδāta-: made/placed by/for themselves(?)

x^varəθō.bairiia-: food-bearing

yao- < āiiuyauua-: barley

yauuaētāt- f.: eternity

yāskərəstəma-, superl. of yāskərət-

yāskərət- < yāh-: *competitive yāsta-, past part. < yāh: girded zantu.paiti-: master of the tribe

zantu.paiti-: master of the tribe zao θ ra- n. and zao θ ra-: libation

zaraniiō.uruuixšna-: with braided (leather) straps of

gold

zānu-/žnu- n.: knee

žnu- < zānu-