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Die 1852 von Adalbert Kuhn begründete „Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung“, die seit 1877 den Gesamtbereich der indogermanischen Sprachen berücksichtigt, widmet sich vor allem der historischen Sprachwissenschaft und den mit ihr verknüpften Fragen. So möchte sie der Verbindung von Textinterpretation und sprachwissenschaftlicher Analyse dienen, neu entdeckten Sprachdenkmälern zur Veröffentlichung helfen, aber auch neuen methodischen Ansätzen Gehör verschaffen. „Kuhns Zeitschrift“, 1907 mit „Bezzenbergers Beiträgen“ vereinigt, ist die älteste heute noch bestehende sprachwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift.

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More on (*i*)-*wa(r)*

In Joseph (1981), it is argued that the Hittite quotative particle *-war* (with a preconsonantal allomorph *-wa*) is not to be connected with the Hittite verb *weriya-* 'say, speak', as the *communis opinio* holds, but is instead to be related within Hittite to the adverbial *iwar* 'like' and outside of Hittite to Sanskrit *iva* 'like'. Part of the motivation for this etymology was purely formal—the pair *i-war/i-va* exhibits the same alternation as *-war/-wa* does—but typological parallels were given as well to show that a connection between a word meaning 'like' and a quotative particle is not an isolated phenomenon within Hittite. The purpose of this note is to provide some further typological data supporting the etymological connection made between quotative *-wa/-war* and *i-va/i-war* 'like'.

First, further research has uncovered several more languages in which a word meaning 'like' can also be used to introduce direct or even indirect discourse. For example, the morpheme *olsem* (presumably from the English *all [the] same*) in the creolizing language of New Guinea, Tok Pisin, means 'like' as in (examples from Woolford 1979):

- (1) em i kamap yangpela boi *olsem* James
he VBL.PRT grow-up young boy like
'He grew up (to be) a young boy *like* James'

but also functions as a complementizer, and as such introduces subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi/sentiendi*, as in:

- (2) na yupela i no save *olsem* em i matmat
and you VBL.PRT not know like it cemetery
'And you did not know *that* it was a cemetery?'

Similarly, Woolford (op. cit.: 118) reports that in another language of New Guinea, Buang, there is a particle (*na*)*be* which is used adverbially to mean 'thus' or 'like that' but which also serves as a complementizer and as a marker introducing direct speech. Finally, the particle *qhe* in the Tibeto-Burman language Lahu (Matisoff

1973: 134ff., 467) likewise has both an adverbial use in which it means 'like', 'as', or 'thus', as in:

- (3) yâ-é *qhe* te ve
small-child like do INDIC
'He acts *like* a child'

and a quotative use following direct discourse, as in:

- (4) "te mâ phè?" *qhe* qô? pî ve yo
do not able like say BENEFAC INDIC DECLAR
'He said, "He couldn't do it"'.

Thus the facts from these additional languages support the claim made in Joseph (1981) concerning the etymology of Hittite quotative *-wa(r)*.

Second, experimental work on the conversational structure of English (Schourup 1982) has turned up the following interesting parallel from English as spoken in Ohio. In laboratory recordings of casual conversation between young adults, it has been found that *like* in construction with a pronoun and copula often immediately precedes direct discourse, as in:

- (5) She's like, "Well, why waste all that gas?"
(6) I was just like, "Oh, my God!"
(7) It's like, "Oh, God! There's all these people walking by!"

Speakers who use this construction claim that it marks what follows as an 'internal' quotation—an approximate representation in the form of reported speech of what someone had in mind but did not express. Still in its use by these speakers, *like* serves to set off a unit of direct discourse, much as *-wa(r)* does in Hittite. Thus in at least this dialect of English, another instance of the pattern of usage for 'like' crucial to the etymology of *-wa(r)* is to be found.

By way of conclusion, it is worth noting two methodological points raised by this additional data. The first concerns the use of typological information in historical linguistics to support the functional and/or semantic side of an etymology; while it is common to point to a typological parallel for a particular semantic connection or change entailed by a proposed etymology, the question of how much typological evidence is needed is in fact rarely asked. Obviously all that is necessary to establish a *putative* semantic change as a *possible* change is but a single instance of the proposed development, but still it is equally clear that the more parallels one can

bring to bear on an etymology the stronger the case one can build for that etymology. The additional evidence presented here is offered in that spirit.

Second, the source of the evidence concerning the Ohio English use of *like* is noteworthy for historical linguistic research, for it was collected under laboratory conditions as part of an experimental study quite unrelated to the question of Hittite -*wa(r)* and *iwar* or Sanskrit *iva*; thus this evidence shows how results from experimental linguistics, not usually thought to be of relevance to historical pursuits (though John Ohala's work, e.g. Ohala (1974), is a notable exception), can, under the right conditions, provide valuable information for historical research, and moreover it demonstrates again that Historical Linguistics must not be isolated within Linguistics and instead must be receptive to input from virtually all branches of the discipline¹).

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¹) A similar point has been made by Lehmann (see, for example, Lehmann 1972) with regard to the desirability of integrating advances in syntactic description concerning word-order typologies with the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European syntax and morphology.

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