

A. The fientive and essive according to HARDARSON (1993)

	fientive * <i>-eh₁-</i>	essive * <i>-h₁ie-</i>
Indo-Iranian	* <i>d^hg^{wh}-éh₁-</i> > * <i>k₂sā-</i> => Skt <i>kṣāyat</i> 'burning'	* <i>klu-h₁ie-</i> > Skt. <i>śrūyāte</i> , Av. <i>sruiiata</i> 'is heard'
Balto-Slavic	* <i>b^hud^h-éh₁-</i> > OCS <i>būdĕ</i> 'woke up'	* <i>b^hud^h-h₁ie-</i> > Lith. <i>budžiū</i> , OCS <i>bŭždo</i> 'am awake'
Italic		* <i>pth₂k-h₁ie-</i> > L <i>taceō</i> 'be silent'
Germanic		* <i>pth₂k-h₁ie-</i> > * <i>pagai-/ja-</i> > OHG <i>dagēn</i> , ON <i>þegja</i> 'be silent'
Tocharian		* <i>u^hg^h-h₁ie-</i> > * <i>wake₂-</i> > B <i>wokontār</i> 'breaks (intr.)'
Albanian	* <i>pHs-éh₁-</i> > <i>pa</i> 'saw'	
Armenian	* <i>pth₂k-éh₁-</i> > * <i>t'ak'ē</i> => <i>t'ak'ea</i> 'hid (intr.)'	* <i>mn-h₁ie-</i> > * <i>mna(j)e-</i> > <i>mnam</i> 'remain'
Greek	* <i>d^hrub^h-éh₁-</i> > <i>ἐτρύφην</i> , <i>ἐθρύφθην</i> 'be broken'	* <i>d^hrs-h₁ie-</i> > <i>θαρσέω</i> 'am confident'

This reconstruction, which has been canonised in the *LIV*² (see Table III), is compromised by the fact that Greek has no examples of a root having both an -ην aorist and an -έω present. Furthermore, the phonology of the Latin and Germanic forms are problematic (in an unstressed syllable, *H* normally becomes *a* in Latin and disappears in Germanic).

B. The stative according to RUIJGH (2004)

	stative * <i>-eh₁-</i>	telic stative * <i>-eh₁-s-</i>
Hittite		* <i>h₂erg-éh₁-s-</i> > <i>ḫar-ki-iš-zi</i> 'becomes white'
Italic	* <i>h₁rud^h-éh₁-</i> => * <i>h₁rud^h-éh₁-ie-</i> > L <i>rubeō</i> 'be red'	* <i>h₁rud^h-éh₁-s^{ke}-</i> > L <i>rubescō</i> 'become red'
Germanic	* <i>kh₂p-éh₁-</i> => * <i>kh₂p-h₁ie-</i> > * <i>habai-</i> > OHG <i>habēn</i> 'have'	
Greek	* <i>d^hrs-éh₁-</i> > * <i>t^harsēmi</i> => <i>θαρσέω</i> 'be confident'	* <i>d^hrs-éh₁-s-</i> > * <i>t^harsēha</i> => <i>ἐθάρσησα</i> 'became confident'
		* <i>ph₂g-éh₁-s-</i> > * <i>pagēha</i> => <i>ἐπάγην</i> 'stuck'

In this reconstruction, once again, the lack of -έω presents corresponding to an -ην aorist is suspicious. Besides, there are no indications of a contraction in the passive conjugation: The 1. person singular of the preterit (the only finite form liable to a contraction) is not particularly frequent in Homer, but the participle is extremely popular, and we have no signs of an earlier *-θεᾶς, *-θεαντ-. What is more, the present of the -έω statives seems to be secondary in comparison with the sigmatic aorist (see WATKINS (1973) and TUCKER (1990) and Table II).

C. A combined scenario

	essive * <i>-h₁ie-</i>	fientive / stative * <i>-eh₁-</i>	telic stative * <i>-eh₁-s-</i>
Hittite			* <i>h₂erg-éh₁-s-</i> > <i>ḫar-ki-iš-zi</i>
Indo-Iranian	* <i>klu-h₁ie-</i> > Skt. <i>śrūyāte</i> , Av. <i>sruiiata</i>	* <i>d^hg^{wh}-éh₁-</i> => * <i>-éh₁-ie-</i> > Skt <i>kṣāyat</i>	
Balto-Slavic	* <i>b^hud^h-h₁ie-</i> > Lith. <i>budžiū</i> , OCS <i>bŭždo</i>	* <i>b^hud^h-éh₁-</i> > OCS <i>būdĕ</i>	
Italic		* <i>pth₂k-éh₁-</i> > <i>taceō -ēs</i>	
		* <i>h₁rud^h-éh₁-</i> > L <i>rubeō -ēs</i>	* <i>h₁rud^h-éh₁-s^{ke}-</i> > L <i>rubescō</i>
Germanic	* <i>pth₂k-h₁ie-</i> > ON <i>þegja</i>	* <i>pth₂k-éh₁-</i> => * <i>pagai-</i> > OHG <i>dagēm -ēs</i>	
Armenian	* <i>mn-h₁ie-</i> > * <i>mna(j)e-</i> > <i>mnam</i>	* <i>pth₂k-éh₁-</i> => <i>t'ak'ea</i>	
Greek	* <i>d^hrub^h-h₁ie-</i> > <i>θρύπτω</i>	* <i>d^hrub^h-éh₁-</i> > <i>ἐτρύφην</i>	
		* <i>d^hrs-éh₁-</i> > * <i>t^harsēmi</i> => <i>θαρσέω</i>	* <i>d^hrs-éh₁-s-</i> > * <i>t^harsēha</i> => <i>ἐθάρσησα</i>

Referring to a possibly regular loss of a laryngeal before *i* (PINAULT (1982)), RASMUSSEN (1993) and, independently, HINGE (2007) argue that the direct continuation of the essive is to be found, not in the -έω conjugation, but in the numerous *i*-presents. Thus, *μαίνομαι* (**mn-h₁-i₀-h₂*) and *χαίρω* (**ǵ^hr-h₁-i₀-h₂*) are simply the essives derived from the fientives *ἐμάνην* (**mn-éh₁--m*) and *ἐχάρην* (**ǵ^hr-éh₁-m*). This reconstruction finds support in the fact that the -(θ)ην aorists are very often accompanied by imperfective stems exhibiting a zero grade of the root and the former presence of a *i*. Table I shows an extensive (but anything but complete) list of Greek *i*-presents with corresponding *e*-aorists.

Laryngeal loss before *i*

PIE *H* > Gk *Ø* / C _ *i*, R _ *i*

- **m₂ǵh₂-i₀s-* > *μέζων* 'larger' (: *μέγας*, Skt. *mahā-*), cf. L *major*, *magis*
- **sm₂-sok^w-h₂i-o-* > *ἄσσητήρ* 'assistant' (: Skt. *sakhāi-* 'friend'), cf. L *socius* 'partner', Skt. *sakhya-*, *sakhia-* 'friendship'
- **ǵerh₁-ie-* > *εἶρω* 'say' (: *εἶρημαι*), cf. Hitt. *weriyezzi* 'shouts'

but:

- **h₂(e)rh₃-ie-* > *ἄρώω*, **h₂(e)lh₂-ie-* > *ἁλάομαι*, **h₂(e)rh₁-ie-* > *ἁλέω*, **h₁(e)rh₂-ie-* > *ἐλάω*, **uemh₁-ie-* > *ἐμέω*, **h₁(e)rh₁-ie-* > *ἐρέω*: *H* > *V* / #*HR* _ *i* ?
- **dh₁-ie-* [Skt. *dyāti*] > *δέω*, **srh₂-ie-* [Hitt. *šarḫie-*] > *ῥώομαι*, **sph₂-ie-* > *σπάω*, **skh₂-ie-* [Skt. *-chyāti*] > *σχά(ζ)ω*: *H* > *V* / #(s)C _ *i*, #(s)R _ *i* ?

Intransitive and transitive *i*-presents

Most of the *i*-presents in Table I are transitive, whereas the essive was normally intransitive. There are some intransitive verbs among them, both a few active ones (*βαίνω*, *θάλλω*, *κλαίω*, *πταίρω*, *χαίρω*) and several in the middle or the passive (*ἀγάλλομαι*, *ἁλάομαι*, *ἀτύζομαι*, *ἔζομαι*, *θρύπτομαι*, *θωρήσσομαι*, *μαίνομαι*, *ναίομαι*, *νίζομαι*, *(δ)δύρομαι*, *πτύρομαι*,

φαίνομαι, φύομαι, χρίπτομαι). What is more, some of the transitive verbs may occur with an intransitive meaning in the active (ἀγγέλλω, βάπτω, τείνω), and most of them have middle forms with an intransitive or patientive meaning.

One may therefore hypothesise that many of the imperfective stems given in the list were in fact originally intransitive, but later a transitive meaning was associated with the active endings, e.g. *s^hid-h₁ió-h₁ ‘fall apart’ [Skt. *chidyate*, *chidyáte*] > Gk σχίζομαι ‘id. (intrans.)’ ~ σχίζω ‘split, divide (trans.)’ (a similar development is seen in **uid-eh₁-t* > L *videtur* ‘seems’ ~ *videt* ‘sees’, cf. GARCÍA-RAMÓN (1993)). Often this re-interpreted *i*-present has replaced a more complicated formation (cf. *s^hi-né-d-mi > Skt. *chináti*, L *scindō*) or even a causative (e.g. κτίζω ‘settle’ < *t^hi-h₁ió-h₂ instead of **κτοέω < *t^hkoj-éio-h₂).

The essive normally exhibits the zero grade of the root syllable. Accordingly, the *e*-grade formations cannot be original essives, e.g. ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω, εἶρω, ἐμέω, κείρω, πείρω, σπείρω, στέλλω (not ἕζομαι, πέσσω). However, it is my immediate impression (which must be quantified later) that *e*-grade presents are accompanied by a passive less frequently than zero-grade presents. Furthermore, it turns out that half of the *e*-grade presents of my sample have zero-grade variants: αἶρω ~ αἶρω, δέρω / δείρω ~ δαίρω, ἔρδω / ῥέζω ~ *wo-ze*, κτείνω (κτείνυμι) ~ καίνω, τείνω ~ τιταίνω, φθείρω ~ φθαίρω. The co-existence of both variants may be a testimony to an earlier phase when the different ablaut was associated with different functions (PGk **awerjō* ‘hang (tr.)’ ~ **warjomai* ‘hang (intr.)’ < **h₂urh₁ioh₂*; for the laryngeal loss, cf. HINGE (2007), where this word is analysed differently, though).

The distribution of -η- and -θη-

Table IV gives all examples of *ē*-aorists found in the Homeric corpus listed according to the final consonant of the root and the suffix of the corresponding present. The material invites to the following conclusions:

1. -η- is restricted to monosyllabic roots (in Homer, but not in subsequent authors)
2. all derived roots have -θη-
3. all roots ending in a dental have -θη-
4. all roots ending a laryngeal have -θη- (except δάμη besides ἐδμήθη, δαμάσθη)
5. all roots ending in a velar with a -i- present have -θη- (except πλήγη)
6. in all other contexts -η- and -θη- occur side by side

Thus, -η- is residuary, and -θη- spread via certain derivational types. The core field of this formation is the roots ending in a laryngeal and, secondarily, the verbs with a present in -σσ- (-ττ-) and -ζ-.

The origin of -θη-

Classical hypotheses:

- a) LORENTZ (1894) derives the -θη- passive from a compound with the verb **d^heh₁*- like with the Germanic weak preterit: e.g. ἐτιμή-θην = τιμήν ἔθηκα. But: it is more probable that such forms would be transitive (like in Germanic).
- b) WACKERNAGEL (1890) and SCHWYZER (1939) suppose that -θη- arose in a false analysis of an old aorist middle like **ésta-t^hēs* ‘you were put’ (= Skt. *ásthithās*). But: there are no traces of this second-person suffix in Greek, and it is more likely that the PIE form was **-th₂ó* (cf. Hitt. *-ta*).
- c) CHANTRAINE (1961) derives -θ- from the aorist suffix **-d^h*- in forms like ἔσχεθον. But: these forms are transitive, and the suffix had a different form (**-ed^h-e* : **-d^h-eh₁-*).
- d) RISCH (1979) suggests an extraction of the -θ- in verbs like πύθεται. But: none of the verb stems ending in -θ- has an extant passive in -θη- (some of them have -σθη-), and the root normally exhibit a different ablaut.
- e) RUIJGH (2004) argues that the -θη- spread from ἐστάθην, where it was introduced, on the basis of the stem **sth₂-(e)d^h*-, in order to clarify the ambiguous form **stām* < **sth₂-éh₁-m* (e.g. Dan. *stå*). But: **sth₂-éh₁-m* has a perfect continuation in the non-ablauting ἔστην ‘I stood’ and did not need any clarification.

Of these theories, d) has the advantage that it takes into account the place of origin of the innovation, namely the stems ending in a laryngeal, and it is supported by the actual co-existence of the stems **steh₂-* and **sth₂d^h-* in Gk (cf. σταθ-μός, σταθ-ερός, εὐ-σταθ-ής) and other IE languages. Yet, a) also deserves consideration because of the close functional affinity of the aorist middle and the aorist passive.

The two theses may, therefore, be combined: The existence of an aorist middle **-t^hó* in early PGk may have contributed to the association of *-t^h*- with the patientive meaning. After the introduction of the thematic middle endings **-mān*, **-hó*, **-tó* into the athematic paradigms, it is conceivable that the 3rd person was specialised into a middle **-t^hó* and a passive **-tó*, too, analogically after the middle **-t^hó* and passive **-só* of the 2nd person. Eventually, this telic passive of the laryngeal stems was clarified with the addition of the suffix of the telic passive of the consonantal stems: **sta-t^h-ē*, and, conversely, the *-t^h*- spread to the other consonant stems.

Ruijgh supposes that **stat^h-ē*- was the model for all other -θη- passives, and the corresponding noun **stat^hmós* was the model for the many other abstracts in -θμός (like τεθμός (θεσμός), ρυθμός, ἔλκηθμός, etc.). Yet, if one accepts that the -θ- of the passive came from the middle endings of the laryngeal stems instead, the influence may have worked the other way around. The existence of this passive stem favoured the spread of -θ- into related nominal formations as well. Thus, σταθερός and εὐσταθής may have replaced the awkward forms **starós* (Skt. *sthirá-*) and **-stāēs* (given that the Caland suffixes *-ro-* and *-es-* alternate with the stative suffix, cf. TUCKER (1990)).

Table I: Coexistence of ζ -present and \bar{e} -aorist

j-present	aorist -η-	aorist -θη-	meaning	PIE
ἀγάλλομαι (or *-ln-)		ἠγάλθην Hell.	'glory, exult'	*h ₂ g-l-?
ἀγγέλλω	ἠγγέλην trag.+	ἠγγέλθην Hdt.+	'bear a message'	*h ₂ ngel-?
ἀγειρω		ἠγέρθην Hom.+	'gather'	*h ₂ ger-
ἀείρω, αἶρω		ἠέρθην, ἠρθην Hom.+	'lift, take up'	*h ₂ uer-
ἄισσω		ἄιχθην Hom.	'dart'	*h ₂ eiu-ih ₁ k-?
ἀλάομαι		ἠλήθην Hom.+	'wander'	*h ₂ elh ₂ -
ἄλέω		ἠλέσθην Hell.	'grind'	*h ₂ elh ₁ -
ἀλλάσσω	ἠλλάγην Thuc.+	ἠλλάχθην trag.+	'change'	*h ₂ eli-eh ₂ k-?
ἀμύσσω		ἀμυχθεῖς Agath.	'tear'	*h ₂ muk-?
ἄπτω		ἠφθην Hdt.+	'grasp, set on fire'	*seh ₂ b ^h -?
ἀράσσω		ἠράχθην Hom.	'crush'	*ureh ₂ g ^h -?
ἀρμόσσω / -ζω		ἠρμόσθην Plt.+	'fit together, join'	*h ₂ er-mnt-
ἄρῶ		ἠρόθην trag.	'plough, till'	*h ₂ erh ₃ -
ἀρπάζω	ἠρπάγην Hell.	ἠρπάσθην, ἠρπάχθην Hdt.+	'carry off'	*serp-eh ₂ -
ἀτύχομαι		ἀτύχθεις Hom.+	'be bewildered'	*h ₂ teug-
βαίνω		ἐβάθην Thuc.+, ἐβάνθην Hell.	'walk, step'	*g ^w em-
βάλλω (or *-ln-)		ἐβλήθην Hdt.+	'throw'	*g ^w elh ₁ -
βάπτω	ἐβάφην Plt.+	ἐβάφθην Hell.	'dip, sink'	*g ^w eh ₂ b ^h -
βλάπτω	ἐβλάβην Hom.+	ἐβλάβθην Hom.+	'hinder, hurt'	*mlek ^w -
γνάμπτω		ἐγνάμφθην Hom.+	'bend'	*gnamp-?
δαίω	ἐδάην Hom., Lac.	ἐδαίσθην? Eur.	'burn'	*deh ₂ u-
δαμάζω	ἐδάμην Hom.+	ἐδαμάσθην, ἐδομήθην Hom.+	'subdue'	*demh ₂ -
δέρω, δαίρω v.l., δεῖρω Hdt.	ἐδάρην Hdt.+	ἐδάρθην Nicoch.	'skin, flay'	*der-
δέω		ἐδέθην Dem.	'bind, tie'	*deh ₁ -
δράω		ἐδράσθην Thuc.+	'do'	*dreh ₂ -
δρύπτω		ἐδρύφθην Hom.+	'tear'	*d ^h reub ^h -?
ἐγειρω		ἠγέρθην Hdt.+	'awaken'	*h ₁ ger-
ἕζομαι		ἠῆσθην Soph.+	'seat oneself, sit'	*sed-
εἶρω		ἐρρήθην Hom.+, εἰρέθην Hdt.+	'say, tell'	*uerh ₁ -
ἐλάω (: ἐλαύνω)		ἠλάθην trag.+, ἠλάσθην Hell.	'drive, carry off'	*h ₁ elh ₂ -
ἐλίσσω, ἐλελίζω		ἐλίχθην, ἐλιλίχθην Hom.+	'turn round'	*uel-ik-?
ἐμέω		ἠμέθην Gal.	'vomit'	*uemh ₁ -
ἔρδω, ῥέζω, wo-ze Myc.	wo-ke? Myc.	ῥεχθεῖς Hom.+, ἐρχθεῖς Bacch.	'do'	*uerǵ-
θάλλω (or *-ln-)	θαλήσομαι Hell.		'sprout, grow'	*d ^h elH-
θάπτω	ἐτάφην Att.	ἐθάφθην Hdt.	'bury'	*d ^h emb ^h -
θρύπτομαι	ἐτρύφην Hom., ἐθρύβην late	ἐθρύφθην Att.	'be broken'	*d ^h reub ^h -
θωρήσομαι		ἐθωρήχθην Hom.+	'arm oneself'	loanword
κάμπτω		ἐκάμφθην Aesch.+	'bend'	*kamp-?
καίω	ἐκάην Hom.+	ἐκαύθην Hdt.+	'burn'	*keh ₂ u-
καλύπτω	ἐκαλύφην late	ἐκαλύφθην Hom.+	'cover'	*klH-ub ^h -?
κείρω	ἐκάρην Hdt.+	ἐκέρθην (v.l. -ά-) Pind.	'cut, shear'	*ker-
κλαίω		ἐκλάσθης Hell.	'cry'	*kleh ₂ u-
κλάω		ἐκλάσθην Hom.+	'break off'	*kleh ₂ -
κλίνω	ἐκλίνην Ar.+	ἐκλί(ν)θην Hom.+	'make to lean'	*klei-
κνίζω		ἐκνίσθην Eur.+	'scratch, tickle'	*kneid-
κόπτω	ἐκόπην Aesch.+		'smite'	*keh ₃ p-?
κρ(ᾶ)αίνω		ἐκρ(ᾶ)άνθην Pind.+	'accomplish'	*krh ₂ -nH-
κρίνω		ἐκρί(ν)θην Hom.+	'separate, choose'	*kreh ₁ i-
κρύπτω	ἐκρύφην Soph.	ἐκρύφθην Hom.+	'hide'	*kru-b ^h -
κτείνω, καίνω trag.+	ἐκτάνην Gal.	ἐκτάθην Hom.+	'kill'	*kten-
κτιζω		ἐκτίσθην Thuc.+	'people, found'	*tkei-
λάζομαι (: λαμβάνω)		ἐλά(μ)φθην Ion.	'seize, grasp'	*sleh ₂ g ^w -
μαίνομαι	ἐμάνην Hdt.+		'rage'	*men-
μαραίνω		ἐμαράνθην Hom.+	'waste', pass. 'die out'	*merh ₂ -
μάσσω	ἐμάγην Plt.+	ἐμάχθην Hell.	'knead'	*mag-
μιαίνω	? μιᾶ Cyr.	ἐμιάνθην Hom.+	'stain, defile'	*mih ₂ -nH-?
ναίομαι		ἐνάσθην Hom.+	'live'	*nes-
νίζομαι	νιφήσομαι Sept.	ἐνίφθην Hipp.	'bath'	*neig ^w -
νύσσω	ἐνύγην Hell.	ἐνύχθην Hell.	'prick, pierce'	*nu-g-?
ξαίνω		ἐξάνθην Aesch.?	'comb, card'	*ksen-
ξῖω		ἐξύσθην Arist.+	'scratch'	*kseu-
(ὀ)δύρομαι		ὠδύρθην Plut.	'lament, bewail'	*h ₁ d-ur-
ὀρίνω		ὠρίνθην Hom.+	'stir'	*h ₂ reiH-
ὀρύσσω	ὠρύγην Xen.+	ὠρύχθην Hdt.+	'dig'	*h ₃ reuk-
παίω		ἐπαίσθην Aesch.+	'strike, smite'	*pieh ₂ -
πάλλω (or *-ln-)	ἐπάλην Hell.		'sway'	*pelh ₁ -
πάσσω		ἐπάσθην Plt.	'sprinkle'	*kueh ₁ t-
πατάσσω		ἐπατάχθην Hell.	'beat'	*patag-?
πέρω	ἐπάρην Hdt.		'pierce'	*per-
πέσσω, πέπτω Arist.+		ἐπέφθην Arist.+	'soften, ripen' digest'	*pek ^w -
πλάζω		ἐπλάγχθην Hom.+	'turn away from'	*pleh ₂ g-

j-present	aorist -η-	aorist -θη-	meaning	PIE
πλάσσω		ἐπλάσθην trag.+	'form, mould'	*plh ₂ -d ^h -
πλήσσω	ἐπλήγην Hom.+, ἐπλάγην Att.	ἐπλήχθην trag.+	'strike, smite'	*pleh ₂ g-
πλύνω		ἐπλύθην Theophr.+	'wash'	*pleu-
πράσσω		ἐπράχθην Soph.+	'do, act'	*preh ₂ -k-
πταίρω (: πτάρνυμαι)		πταρείς Hipp.+	'sneeze'	*pster-
πταίω		ἐπταίσθην Plut.+	'cause to stumble'	*piēh ₂ -
πτύρομαι	ἐπτύρην Plt.+		'be scared'	?
πτύσσω	ἐπτύγην Hipp.+	ἐπτύχθην Hom.+	'fold'	*pieuk ^h -?
πτύω	πτυείς Hipp.+	ἐπτύσθην Hipp.+	'spit out'	*sptieuH-
ράίνω		ἐρράνθην Pind.+	'sprinkle'	*h ₂ uern-
ράπτω		ἐρράφην Dem.	'sew together'	*uerp-
ράσσω		ἐρράχθην Hell.	'strike'	*Hreh ₂ k-
ρήσσω Hipp.+ (: ρήγνυμι)	ἐρράγην trag.+	ἐρρήχθην Hipp.+	'break'	*ureh ₂ g-
ῥίπτω	ἐρρίφην trag.+	ἐρρίφθην trag.+	'throw'	*ureih ₁ -p-
σκάπτω	ἐσκάφην trag.+		'dig'	*skab ^h -
σκίμπτωμα		ἐσκίμφθην Hom.+	'press'	?
σκύλλω	ἐσκύλην late	ἐσκόλυθην Hell.	'maltreat'	*skelh ₁ -?
σπάω		ἐσπάσθην Hom.+	'draw, tear'	*speh ₂ -
σπείρω	ἐσπάρην trag.+		'sow'	*sper-?
στάζω	ἐστάγην Diosc.Med.	ἐστάχθην Hipp.	'drop, drip'	*steh ₂ g-
στέλλω	ἐστάλην Pind.+	ἐστάλθην Cret.	'make ready, send'	*stel-
στίζω		ἐστίχθην Hell.	'tattoo'	*steig-
σύρω	ἐσύρην Hell.		'draw, drag'	*tuer-?
σφάζω	ἐσφάγην trag.+	ἐσφάχθην Pind.+	'slay, slaughter'	*sb ^h h ₂ g-?
σφάλλω	ἐσφάλην Alc.+	ἐσφάλθην Gal.	'overthrow'	*sg ^w eh ₂ l-
σχάω, σχάζω		ἐσχάσθην Hipp.+	'open'	*skēh ₂ (i)-
σχίζω		ἐσχίσθην Hom.+	'split, divide'	*sk ^h eid-
ταράσσω, θράσσω		ἐταράχθην Ar., ἐθράχθην Soph.	'stir, disturb'	*d ^h reh ₂ g ^h -
τάσσω	ἐτάγην Hell.	ἐτάχθην Aesch.+	'array, post'	*the ₂ g-?
τίλλω (or *-ln-)	ἐτίλην Hell.	ἐτίλθην Ar.	'pluck'	*pil-?
τινάσσω	ἐτινάγην Strb.	ἐτινάχθην Hom.+	'shake'	*tinag-?
τείνω, τιταίνω Hom.+		ἐτάθην Hom.+	'stretch'	*ten-
τύπτω	ἐτύπην Hom.+	ἐτύφθην late	'beat'	*teup-
φαίνομαι	ἐφάνην Hom.+	ἐφάνθην Hom.+	'appear'	*b ^h eh ₂ n-
φθείρω, φθαίρω Dor.	ἐφθάρην Pind.+	ἐφθέρθην Epich.	'destroy'	*g ^w ǵ ^h er-
φράζω		ἐφράσθην Hom.+	'point out'	*b ^h r ^h -d-?
φράσσω	ἐφράγην late	ἐφράχθην Hom.+	'fence in'	*b ^h erǵ ^h - / -k ^w -
φυλάσσω		ἐφυλάχθην Hell.	'watch, guard'	?
φύρω	ἐφύρην Luc.+	ἐφύρθην Aesch.	'mix'	*b ^h erh ₂ -?
φύω, -ομαι, φύω Alc., trag.	ἐφύην Hipp.+	ἐφύθην Gal.	'bring forth, grow'	*b ^h uh ₁ -
χαίρω	ἐχάρην Hom.+		'rejoice'	*ǵ ^h er(h ₂ ?)-
χαράσσω		ἐχαράχθην Hell.	'sharpen'	*ǵ ^h rh ₂ -k-?
χρίμπτωμα		ἐχρίμφθην Hom.+	'approach'	?

Table II: Denominal statives in -ē- in Homer

present -εω	future / aorist -ησ-	perfect -ηκα	meaning	noun	PIE
-	ἀβάκησαν	-	'become speechless'	ἀβακίς Sappho	*η- + ?
-	ἄδησειεν	ἄδηκότες	'be sated'	ἀαδής Theogn. (v.l.)	*η- + *sueh ₂ d-?
-	ἀλγήσετε, -σας	-	'be afflicted with pain'	ἄλγος Hom.	*h ₂ leg-
-	ἀμέλησε	-	'be heedless, neglect'	ἀμελής Att.	*η- + *mel-
-	ἀνθῆσαι	-	'come into flower'	ἄνθος Hom.	*h ₂ end ^h -
-	ἀπιθίσω, ἀπίθησε etc.	-	'disobey'	ἀπιθής late, ἀπειθής Theogn.+	*η- + *b ^h eid ^h -
-	-	βεβαρηότα, -ες	'be heavy'	βάρος Hdt.+, οἰνοβαρής Hom.+	*g ^w rh-
γηθεῖ etc.	γηθήσει, γήθησε etc.	-	'rejoice'	γῆθος Plut., γηθοσύνη Hom.	*geh ₂ d ^h -
-	ἐλέησει, ἐλέησα etc.	-	'pity'	ἔλεος NT, νηλεής Hom.	*h ₁ elh ₁ -
ἐθάμβεον	θάμβησε etc.	-	'be amazed'	θάμβος Hom.	*d ^h emb ^h -
θάρσει, -ῶν	θάρσησε, -ήσας	τεθαρησῆκασι	'be of good courage'	θάρσος Hom.	*d ^h ers-
θήλειον	ἀναθηλήσει	-	'abound'	ἔρι-, νεοθηλής Hom.+	*d ^h eh ₂ l-
-	κατήφισαν	-	'be despondent'	κατηφής Hom.	?
-	κηδήσοντες, -ήσαντε	-	'fail to take care'	κῆδος, ἀκηδής etc. Hom.	*keh ₂ d-
-	μειδησε etc.	-	'smile'	φιλομειδής Hom.	*smeid-
-	μίσησεν	-	'hate, not tolerate'	μῖσος Att.	?
-	ὠμήρησε	-	'meet'	ὀμήρης Nic.	*sm ₃ - + *h ₂ er-
πενθείετον, -ημεναι	πενθήσαι	-	'lament'	πένθος, πολυπενθής Hom.	*k ^w end ^h -?
-	ῥιγῆσει, ἐρρίγησε etc.	-	'be numb with fear'	ῥίγος Hom.	*sreih ₂ g-?
ταρβεῖ etc.	τάρβησεν etc.	-	'be afraid'	τάρβος Hom.	*terg ^w -
-	-	τετευχῆσθαι	'be armed'	τεῦχος Hom.	*d ^h euǵ ^h -

Table III: Fientive and essive in LIV²

root	fientive	essive	R(z)-ē-	R(z)-je-	regular present
* ^b herg ^h -		? OE <i>borgian</i> , OHG <i>borgēn</i>			
* ^b heud ^h -	OCS <i>būdē</i>	Lith <i>bužiù</i> , OCS <i>būždō</i> , TcB <i>pautotār</i>			(πυνθάνομαι)
* ^b le(ǵ)-		L <i>fulgeō</i> , TcB <i>pälketār</i>			
* ^b rem-		? Pol. <i>brzmię</i>			
* ^{de} k-		L <i>decet</i> , Umb <i>tiçit</i>			(δέχομαι)
* ^{de} ǵ ^h -		L <i>indulgeō</i> , MCym <i>deily</i>			
¹ * ^{dem} h ₂ -	? Hitt <i>dame-t-</i> , TcB <i>tsama</i>	TcB <i>tsmetār</i>			(δέμω)
² * ^{dem} h ₂ -	G <i>ἐδάμην</i>	Skt <i>dāmyata</i> , OIr <i>-daim</i>	ἐδάμην	δαμάζω	(δάμνημι)
* ^{der} -		? TcB <i>tsretār</i>			(δέρω)
* ^{dre} ǵ ^h -		? Lith <i>drižiù</i>			
* ^{dre} ǵ ^h -	? OCS <i>drūža</i>	? OCS <i>drūžo</i>		δράσσομαι	(δράσσομαι)
* ^d heg ^{wh} -	Skt <i>kṣāyati</i>				
² * ^d hem ^b h ⁻	? G <i>ἐτάφην</i>		ἐτάφην	θάπτω	(θάπτω)
* ^d hers-		G <i>θαρσέω</i>	ἐθάρσησα		(θαρσέω)
* ^d heug ^h -	G <i>ἐτύχησα</i>		ἐτύχησα		(τυγχάνω)
* ^d reb ^h -	? G <i>ἐτράφην</i>		ἐτράφην		(τρέφω)
* ^d reub ^h -	G <i>διατρυφέν</i>		διατρυφέν	θρύπτω	(θρύπτω)
* ^d hes-		? Lith <i>dūsiù</i> , OCS <i>dyšo</i>			
* ^g (^w)erd ^h -		? Arm <i>kardam</i> , Lith <i>girdžiù</i>			
* ^ǵ erh ₂ -	? OCS <i>sū-zīrějo</i>				(γηράσκω)
* ^g ǵ ^h er-	Av <i>ā-yžrādaiieiti</i> , G <i>ἐφθάρην</i>	TcB <i>kwremntār</i>	ἐφθάρην	φθαίρω	(φθειρώ)
* ^g w ⁱ eh ₃ -	G <i>βιώναι</i>	? Arm <i>keam</i>	ἐβίων		(ζώω, βιώω)
* ^{gle} ib ^h -		? OHG <i>klebēn</i> , OCS <i>u-glibljō</i>			
² * ^g uel-		? Lith <i>guliù</i>			
* ^(ǵ) han-		? ON <i>gana</i>			
¹ * ^ǵ her-	? G <i>ἐχάρην</i>		ἐχάρην	χαίνω	(χάσκω)
³ * ^ǵ her-	OCS <i>-zūrě</i>	? Lith <i>žeriù</i> , OCS <i>zūrjo</i>		χαίρω	(χαίρω)
* ^(ǵ) heHb-		? L <i>habeō</i>			
* ^g hlend ^h -		? R <i>gljažú</i>			
* ^g hreib-		? Latv <i>gribu</i>			
* ^g hrem-	OCS <i>vūz-grūmě</i>	? Lith <i>grumiù</i> , OCS <i>-grūmljo</i>			
³ * ^ǵ uen-		? OCS <i>zvīnju</i>			
* ^g wher-	G <i>θερέω</i> , OCS <i>grějo</i> , Alb <i>-grohet</i>				(θέρομαι)
* ^h 1e(ǵ)H-		L <i>egeō</i>			
* ^h 2eh ₁ s-		L <i>āreō</i> , TcA <i>asatār</i>			
* ^h 2eid-	? Arm <i>aytč'i-</i>				(οιδέω)
* ^h 2ek-		? L <i>aceō</i>			
* ^h 2el-		? L <i>adolēscō</i>			
* ^h 2el(ǵ)h-		? L <i>algeō</i>			
* ^h 2end ^h -	? G <i>ἦνθησαι</i> ;	? G <i>ἀνθέω</i>	ἦνθησα		(ἀνθέω)
* ^h 2seus-	Latv <i>susēt</i>				
² * ^{re} l-		L <i>caleō</i>			
* ^{re} ns-	G <i>ka-e-sa-me-no</i>	L <i>cēnseō</i>	<i>ka-e-sa-me-no</i>		
* ^{re} s-		L <i>careō</i>			
* ^{kle} us-	? OCS <i>slyša</i>	? OHG (<i>h</i>) <i>losēn</i> , Latv <i>klusu</i> , OCS <i>slyšo</i>			
* ^{ku} eit-	? Lith <i>švitėti</i> , OCS <i>-svitě</i> ;	? OCS <i>svištjo</i>			
* ^{ke} h ₂ p-		OHG <i>habēn</i>		κάπτω	(κάπτω)
* ^k (^w)erd-	? OPrus. <i>kirdīt</i>				
* ^(re) ubh ₂ -		? L <i>cubō</i> , <i>-āre</i>			
* ^{kie} h ₂ p-	? G <i>σαπήη</i>		ἐσάπην		(σήπεται)
* ^k (^w)lenk(^w)-		? OCS <i>klečjo</i>			
* ^k neig ^{wh} -		? OHG (<i>h</i>) <i>negēn</i>			
* ^{ku} eh ₁ p-	? Lith <i>kūpu</i> , Latv <i>kāpu</i>	? OCS <i>kypljo</i>			
* ^{ku} eit-		? Latv <i>kvitu</i> , OCS <i>cvištjo</i>			
* ^{ku} elp-		? ON <i>holfa</i>			
* ^k werpH-		ON <i>horfa</i>			
* ^{le} ik-		? L <i>liceō</i>			
¹ * ^{le} ip-	OCS <i>līpě</i>	Go <i>liban</i> , OCS <i>līpljo</i> , TcB <i>lipetār</i>		?λίπτομαι	(?λίπτομαι)
* ^{le} ud-		? Lith <i>liūdžiù</i>			
* ^{ma} d-		L <i>madeō</i>			(μαδάω)
* ^{ma} ǵ-	G <i>ἐμάγη</i>		ἐμάγη	μάσσω	(μάσσω)
¹ * ^{med} -		? L <i>medeor</i>			(μήδομαι, μέδω)
² * ^{med} -		L <i>madeō</i>			
* ^{me} ig(^w)h-		OCz <i>mžim</i>			
* ^{mel} k(^w)-	? OCS <i>mlūča</i>	? OCS <i>mlūčjo</i>			
* ^{mel} k ^w -	G <i>ἔβλαβεν</i>		ἐβλάβεν	βλάπτω	(βλάπτω)
¹ * ^{men} -	G <i>ἐμάνην</i> , Lith <i>minėjau</i> , OCS <i>mīněše</i>	Go <i>munan</i> , Lith <i>miniù</i> , OCS <i>mīnjo</i>	ἐμάνην	μαίνομαι	(μαίνομαι)
² * ^{men} -	L <i>maneō</i>	Arm <i>mnam</i>			

root	fientive	essive	R(z)-ē-	R(z)-je-	regular present
³ *men-		? L <i>ē-mineō</i>			
*meuk-		OCS <i>mūčŕ</i>		ἀπομούσσομαι	(ἀπομούσσομαι)
*peHs-	? Alb <i>pa</i>				
*peh ₂ ĝ-	G ἐπάγη		ἐπάγη		(πήγνυμι)
² *pei(ĝ)-		? L <i>piget</i>			
*perd-		? R <i>peržú</i>			(πέροδομαι)
¹ *peth ₂ -		L <i>pateō</i>			(πετάννυμι)
*pleh ₂ g-	G ἐπλήγην		ἐπλήγην, ἐπλάγχθην	πλάζω	(πλάζω)
*pleh ₃ k-		? L <i>placeō</i>			
*pres-		? Czech <i>prším</i>			
*pteh ₂ k-	Arm <i>t'ak'eaw</i>	L <i>taceō</i> , OHG <i>dagēn</i>			(πτώσσω)
*reg ^h -		? Lith <i>regiù</i>			(ἄρχω)
*(h ₁)reh ₁ s-	? Alb <i>ra</i>				
*rei(ĝ)-		? L <i>rigeō</i>			
¹ *(h ₁)reud ^h -		L <i>rubeō</i> , OIr. <i>ruidid</i> , OHG <i>rotēn</i> , Lith <i>rūdžiù</i> , OCS <i>rūždu</i>			(ἐρεύθω, ἐρουθαίνω)
		? Lith <i>spingiu</i>			(φέγγω)
		OCS <i>sičŕ</i>			
*(s)b ^h eng-					
*seik ^w -					
*(s)g ^w h ₂ el-	G ἐσφάλην		ἐσφάλην	σφάλλω	(σφάλλω)
*(s)kedh ₂ -	? Lith <i>kedėti</i>				(σκεδάννυμι)
² *(s)kend-		L <i>candeō</i>			
² *(s)ker-	? G ἐκάρην		ἐκάρην		(κείρω)
*(s)kerb ^h -	? OCS <i>-skrübě</i>	? OCS <i>skrübļŕ</i>			
*skeub ^h -	? Lith <i>skubėti</i>				
² *smer-		L <i>mereō</i>			(μείρομαι)
*smerd-	Lith <i>smirdėjo</i> , OCS <i>-smrūděšę</i>	Lith <i>smirdžiu</i> , OCS <i>smrūždo</i>			
¹ *spend-		? TcB <i>spāntetār</i>			(σπένδω)
*(s)penh ₁ -		? Cz <i>pním</i>			(πένομαι)
*speud-		Lith <i>spūdžiù</i>			(σπεύδω)
*splend-		? L <i>splendeō</i>			
*sp ^h erH-	? OCS <i>-pīřšę</i>	? OCS <i>pīřŕ</i>		ἀσπαίρω	(ἀσπαίρω)
?*sreiH(ĝ)-	? G ἐρρίγησα	? G ῥίγιέω, L <i>frigeō</i>	ἐρρίγησα		(ῥίγιέω)
*sreu-	? G ἐρρύη		ἐρρύη		(ῥέω)
*steb ^h -		? Lith <i>stebiù</i>			
*stel-	? G ἐστάλην		ἐστάλην		(στέλλω)
¹ *(s)teud-		L <i>studeō</i>			
² *steud-	? OCS <i>-styďěšę</i>	? OCS <i>styžďŕ</i>			
*(s)teup-	G ἐτύπην	L <i>stupeō</i>	ἐτύπην	τύπτω	(τύπτω)
² *sueid-	? Lith <i>svidėti</i>				
*suelH-	? L <i>in-solēscō</i>				
*sueg ^h -		? OHG <i>sorgēn</i>			
*telH-	OCS <i>tilěŕ</i>	? Lith <i>tyliù</i>			
*telh ₂ -		? Go <i>þulan</i>			(-τέλλω)
*ten-		Skt <i>tāyáte</i> , L <i>teneō</i> , OHG <i>donēn</i>	ἐτάθην	τιταίνω	(τείνω)
¹ *tep-		L <i>tepeō</i>			
² *terp-		L <i>torpeō</i>			
ters-	OCS <i>trūpěxū</i>	L <i>torrēns</i>	ἐτέρσην		(τέρσομαι)
*teuH-	G <i>τερσῆναι</i> , L <i>torrēscō</i>	? L <i>tueor</i>		-ἐτάζω	(-ετάζω)
*teup-		? Lith <i>tupiù</i>			
*trem-		Osc <i>turumiad</i>			(τρέμω)
*tmem-	L <i>tumēscō</i>	L <i>tumeō</i> , MCym <i>tyf(it)</i> , Lith <i>tùma</i>			
*tmerH-		Lith <i>turiù</i>			
*ueg ^w -	? L <i>ūvēscō</i>	? L <i>ūvēns</i>			(ύγραίνω)
*uei(H)-	? L <i>viěscō</i>				
¹ *ueis-		L <i>vireō</i>			
¹ *uel-	G ἀλήναι		ἐάλην		(εἶλω)
¹ *uelH-		L <i>valeō</i>			
*uelh ₃ -	G ἐάλων		ἐάλων		(άλίσκομαι)
*uenH-		ON <i>una</i> , OHG <i>wonēn</i>			
³ *uer-		L <i>vereor</i>			
*uleik ^w -		L <i>liqueō</i>			
*ureh ₁ ĝ-	? G ὑπ-ερράγη		-ερράγην		(ῥήγνυμι)

fientives 59 Italic 6, Balto-Slavic 23, Greek 27, Germanic 0, Tocharian 1, Armenian 1, Celtic 0, Indo-Iranian 2, Albanian 3, Anatolian 1
essives 80 Italic 39, Balto-Slavic 41, Greek 3, Germanic 16, Tocharian 6, Armenian 3, Celtic 4, Indo-Iranian 2, Albanian 1, Anatolian 0

Table IV: -η- aorists in Homer

root	aorist passive in -η-	aorist passive in -θη-
...P/K ^w -	σαπήνη 'rots' [σήπομαι], ἐτάρπη 'enjoyed' [τέρω], ἐβλάβη 'was hindered' [βλάπτω], ἐτύπη 'was struck' [τύπτω], τρυφέν 'broken' [θρύπτω]	τάρφθη τέρφθη 'enjoyed' [τέρω], στρεφθείς 'having turned one's face' [στρέφω], τράφθη 'turned one's step' [τρέπω], βλάβθη 'was hindered' [βλάπτω], ἀναγνάμθη 'was bent back' [γνάμπτω], δρύφθη 'was torn' [δρύπτω], ἐάφθη 'clung' [ιάπτω?], καλυφθείς 'covered' [καλύπτω], κρύφθη 'was hidden' [κρύπτω], ἐνισκίμθη 'stuck' [σκιμπτω], χρίμθη 'grazed' [χρίμπτω]
...T-		ἀμερῆς 'was bereft' [ἀμέρω], ἐρείσθη 'leaned upon' [ερείδω], πιεσθείς 'pressed' [πιέζω], ἐκλύσθη 'washed' [κλύζω], διεσχίσθη 'was cloven asunder' [σχίζω], ἐφράσθη 'considered' [φράζω], κυλίσθη 'rolled' [κυλίνδω]
...K-	διετμάγεν 'parted' [τιμήγω], ἀναβροχέν 'swallowed' [*βρόχω], πλήγη 'was stricken' [πλήσσω], ἐάγη 'was broken, shivered' [ἀγνυμι], ἐπάγη 'stuck' [πήγνυμι], ὑπερράγη 'was cleft' [ρήγνυμι], ἐμίγη 'was mixed, mingled' [μίσγω]	ἐλέχθη 'was counted' [λέγω], θέλχθη 'was enchanted' [θέλω], τύχθη 'occurred' [τεύχω], ἤιχθη 'was darted, slipped' [αἰσσω], ἀράχθη 'was dashed' [ἀράσσω], ἀτυχθείς 'amazed' [ἀτύχομαι], ἐλείχθη 'turned' [ελείζω], ἐλιχθείς 'turned' [ελίσσω], θρυλίχθη 'was crushed' [θρυλίσσω], θωρήχθη 'was armed' [θωρήσσω], πελεμίχθη 'quivered' [πελεμιζώ], πλάγχθη 'went astray' [πλάζω], τινάχθη 'was shaken' [τινάσσω], φραχθείς 'fenced' [φράσσω], ἐρχθείς 'shut' [εἴργνυμι], πήχθη 'stuck' [πήγνυμι]
...S-	τερσήμεναι 'to dry up' [τέρσομαι], ἐδάη 'learned' [διδάσκω]	νάσθη 'settled' [ναίω]
...H-	ἐδάμη 'was overcome' [δάμνημι]	ἀμφιτεθεῖσα 'put' [ἀμφιτίθημι], δοθείη 'be given' [δίδωμι], παρεῖθη 'hung down' [παρίθημι], ἐπλήσθη 'was full', ῥηθείς 'said' [εἶρω], ἐστάθη 'was set, stood' [ἵστημι], ἀάσθη 'was mislead' [άάω], ἀλήθη 'wandered' [ἀλάομαι], κεάσθη 'was cloven' [κεάζω], ἐκλάσθη 'was broken' [κλάω], οὔτηθείς 'wounded' [οὔτάω], πελάσθη 'approached' [πελάζω], σπασθείς 'drawn' [σπάω], ἐδμήθη δαμάσθη 'be overcome' [δάμνημι], δυνάσθη 'was able' [δύναμαι], φαάνθη 'appeared' [φαίνω], ἐκεδάσθη 'was broken up' [κεδάννυμι], κορέσθη 'was satiated' [κορέννυμι], πετάσθη 'spread wide' [πετάννυμι], ἄρθην 'were joined' [ἀραρίσκω], μνήσθη 'made mention' [μνησκω]
...R-	θερέω 'became hot' [θέρομαι], φάνη 'appeared' [φαίνομαι], ἐχάρη 'rejoiced' [χαίρομαι], ἐάλη 'was shut in' [εἴλω]	ἀγέρθη 'gathered' [ἀγείρω], ἀρθείς ἀέρθη 'hung' [ἀείρω, αἶρω], τάθη 'lay stretched' [τείνω], τανύσθη 'lay stretched' [τανύω]
...i/uH-		ἀμπνύνη 'gained consciousness' [πέπνυμαι], ἐλύθη 'was resolved' [λύω], λιάσθη 'sank' [λιάζω], ἐκρίνη 'was chosen' [κρίνω], ὀρίνη 'was stirred' [ὀρίνω], δινήθη 'roamed about' [δινέω], κινήθη 'was moved' [κινέω]
...i/u-	ῥύη 'flowed' [ρέω], ἐδάη 'burned' [δαίω], ἐκάη 'burned' [καίω]	δηρίνη 'contended' [δηρίομαι], ὠίσθη 'believed' [οἴομαι], ἐξεούθη 'rushed out' [σεύω], ἐχύθη 'was shed' [χέω], ἐκλί(ν)θη 'leaned, lay down' [κλίνω], ἐφθίθη 'perished' [φθίνω], ἐλύσθη 'rolled round' [ελύω], ἐρραίσθη 'suffered shipwreck' [ράίω]
-es-		αἰδέσθη 'was ashamed' [αἰδέομαι], τελέσθη 'ended' [τελέω]
-eh ₂ -		ἀνιηθείς 'distressed' [ἀνιάω], εὐνήθη εὐνασθεν 'went to bed' [εὐνάω / -άω], θοινήθη 'was feasted' [θοινάω], ἐκλάσθη 'was broken' [κλάω], κοιμήθη 'went to bed' [κοιμάω], κυκήθη 'was confounded' [κυκάω], νεμεσθήθη 'felt shame' [νεμεσάω], νικηθείς 'conquered' [νικάω], ὠπτήθη 'was roasted' [ὀπτάω], ὀρμήθη 'rushed' [ὀρμάω], πειρήθη 'tried' [πειράομαι], σήκασθεν 'were shut up' [σηκάω], τελευτήθη 'happened' [τελευτάω]
-e-		ἐλκηθείς 'dragged about' [ἐλκέω], κοσμήθη 'was adorned' [κοσμέω], ᾠκήθη 'was settled' [οἰκέω], πτοιήθη 'was scared' [πτοιέω], φιλήθη 'was beloved' [φιλέω], φοβήθη 'was put to flight' [φοβέω]
-o-		αἰστώθη 'was destroyed' [αἰστώω], ἐγυμνώθη 'was stripped naked' [γυμνώω], δηωθείς 'slain' [δηώω], ἰδνώθη 'bent oneself' [ἰδνόομαι], κυρτωθείς 'humped up' [κυρτώω], μονωθείς 'left alone' [μονώω], οἰνωθείς 'drunk' [οἰνώω], οἰώθη 'was left alone' [*οἰδομαι], ὁμοιώθη 'became alike' [ὁμοιώω], ὁμώθη 'was united' [ὁμόω], ὀρθωθείς 'set upright' [ὀρθώω], περαιωθείς 'passed over' [περαιώω], πιστώθη 'was made trustworthy' [πιστώω], σωώθη 'was saved' [σασώω], χολώθη 'was angered' [χολώω]
-u-		ἐρητύθη 'was prevented' [ἐρητύω], ἰδρύνθη 'sat still' [ιδρύω], ἀρτυνθείς 'arranged' [ἀρτύνω], βαρυνθείς 'weighed down' [βαρύνω], ἰθύνθη 'ran straight' [ιθύνω]
-i-		ἀεικίθη 'was injured' [ἀεικίζω], ἀολλίσθη 'assembled' [ἀολλίζω], νοσφισθείς 'turned away' [νοσφιζώ], ὀπλίσθη 'got ready' [ὀπλίζω]
-η-		αὐανθείς 'dried' [αὐαίνω], ἰάνθη 'was cheered' [ιαίνω], μαράνθη 'went slowly out' [μαραίνω], μιάνθη 'was stained' [μιαίνω], ξηράνθη 'became dry' [ξηραίνω], πημάνθη 'suffered harm' [πημαίνω], ὑπεθερμάνθη 'grew hot' [θερμαίνω]

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