

Lucie Pultrová
Indo-European Verbal Adjectives

The present article is concerned with the reflexes of the main types of the PIE verbal adjectives in Latin. Regarding the adjectives with the suffix **-nt-* the author claims that Latin ppa. must be considered not directly inherited, but analogical formations (it is only the suffix which is inherited) assimilated to the Latin present verbal system. The Latin verbal adjectives in *-vus/-uus* (originally probably together with the majority of the deverbative adjectives in *-us*) reflect the original meaning of the stative perfect, expressed in PIE by the relative suffix **ues-/-uos-/-us-*, not directly recorded in Latin. The Latin adjectives in *-ulus* cannot be considered inherited formations from the original verbal adjective in **-lós*, as is generally assumed, but analogical ones. The Latin ppp. in *-tus* are direct successors of the PIE *tó-* adjectives only in the verbs the perfect forms of which were inherited directly from PIE (i.e. original root aorists, reduplicated perfects, and *s*-aorists), while beside the perfect forms Latin had formed as neologisms (simple perfects, *u-/v*-perfects, some reduplicated perfects and some *s*-perfects) we can find the ppp. constructed purely analogically. The Latin adjectives in *-nus* have the meaning of the original present passive participle, and the very rare deverbative adjectives in *-mus* can possibly be interpreted in a similar way; the end of the article offers a hypothesis asking whether the two types can reflect the PIE medial participles with the suffix **-mno-*.