

Greenberg, Joseph H. 1997. The Indo-European first and second person pronouns in the perspective of Eurasiatic, especially Chukotkan. *Anthropological Linguistics* 39.187-195.

The paper represents grammatical evidence linking the Eurasiatic languages, concentrating on certain aspects of first and second personal pronouns. The Eurasiatic family consists of Indo-European, Uralic-Yukaghir, Altaic, Korean, Ainu, Japanese, Gilyak, Chukotkan and Eskimo-Aleut. It only partly coincides with more widespread notion of the Nostratic family that consists of Indo-European, Afro-Asiatic, Kartvelian, Dravidian, Uralic and Altaic.

There is suppletion for case in personal pronouns (Indo-European Nominative for 'I' *eĝ(h)om* is in suppletive relationships with all other cases where forms begin with *m-* (Gen. **mene*). This suppletion survived in English *I~me*, French *je~moi*, Slavic, Sanskrit *ahám~má:m*.

The articles provides the following data that supports the claim about including these languages into Eurasiatic family:

		Sg		Pl
		NOM	OBL	
Chukchi	1	<i>egəm/ gəm</i>	<i>gəm-ək</i>	<i>muri</i>
	2	<i>egət (gər)</i>		<i>turi</i>
Western Kamchadal (Itelmen?):	1	<i>kEmma</i>	<i>kEmma-nk</i>	
	2	<i>kEzza</i>	<i>kEzza-nk</i>	
Southern Kamchadal (dead now):	1	<i>kim</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mush</i>
	2	<i>kiz</i>	<i>si</i>	
Hungarian (plus related forms in Ob-Ugric, Enets, Nenets and Kamassian)	1	<i>én</i>	<i>en-ge-m</i>	
	2	<i>te</i>	<i>te-ge-d</i>	
Bering Aleut	1			<i>gamma-s</i>
	2			

The occurrences of both *egom/m-* suppletion in the first person singular and *tu* in the second person singular shows not only the Eurasiatic origin of these forms in Indo-European but also a possible special relationship between Indo-European and Chukotkan within Eurasiatic – perhaps with Uralic in the same subgrouping.