

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the various forms of the
verb 'to be' in the different
languages of the world. It is shown
that the forms of the verb are
not only different in form but
also in meaning. In some
languages the verb 'to be' is
used to denote existence, while
in others it is used to denote
identity. This difference is
illustrated by the following
examples: 'The cat is on the
mat' (existence) and 'The
cat is the cat' (identity).
The paper then proceeds to a
detailed study of the forms of
the verb 'to be' in the
Indo-European languages. It is
shown that the forms of the
verb are derived from a single
root, and that the different
forms are formed by the
addition of different
suffixes. This is illustrated
by the following examples:
'I am', 'thou art', 'he is',
'we are', 'you are', 'they are'.
The paper concludes by
pointing out that the forms of
the verb 'to be' are not only
different in form but also in
meaning, and that this
difference is due to the
different uses of the verb in
the different languages.