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Chapter 1 : PIE feminine *-eh 2 in Tocharian Â» Brill Online

On the Development of Labiovelars in Tocharian Hannes A. Fellner University of Vienna. One of the many problems. in. Tocharian historical phonology is the.*

Karlene Jones-Bley Martin E. Karlene Jones-Bley, Martin E. Copyright ,Institute for the Study of Man Inc. Fellner University of Vienna One of the many problems in Tocharian historical phonology is the development of labiovelars. Due to fact that Tocharian is comparatively unexplored within the canon of IE languages, Tocharology with an IE linguistics flavor unfortunately seems to be underdeveloped in comparison with, e. Greek or Vedic linguistics. Although, or perhaps precisely because, the sound laws of Tocharian are. A simple comparison with the Anatolian branch of IE, which was discovered in the same period as Tocharian shows the serious underdevelopment from which Tocharian linguistics and philology suffer. One of the main problems of Tocharian studies that we have to deal with is the fact that the few Tocharian handbooks available cover only a small and sometimes idealized portion of the data of the actual corpus of the Tocharian languages, and often the data is untraceable. This is also true when it comes to working with manuscripts in fact one faces the lack of of a monograph;4 there is only one paper Schmidt and some scattered marginal notes 5 on the Tocharian Brahmi! A thorough study of Tocharian paleography is an urgent desideratum for Tocharian linguistics and philology. For a first step in this direction cf. Malzahn in press a. Fellner 53 script, even though the latter exhibits some features which other closely- related writing systems in the proximate neighborhood of Tocharian lack. Among these features, the so-called "Fremdzeichen" "foreign sign" , is the most famous. These transliterations reflect ligatures of alqmr̥as, cf. Examples of ligatures of alqmr̥as. These ligatures were interpreted as containing non-syllabic vowels in open syllables and in non-syllabic components of diphthongs, and they are found mostly in metrical contexts cf. Sieg and Siegling Interestingly enough, this phenomenon occurs in most of the instances with the vowel u. Most of them have an inherent a instead of a as in the Indian Brahmi. For the phonological status of the ii cf. So, in principle there is the possibility that the writers who copied the Tocharian texts made mistakes in leaving out or adding subscripted ;; by mere drawing the line that connects the p with the k a touch longer or shorter. Example of p[ka vs. See also Pedersen Lane was the first to devote a whole paper to this problem and by providing a thorough collection of relevant material, he prepared the ground for this important topic of Tocharian historical phonology. See also Normier Van Windekens , a and b, The, by now, most detailed treatment of this issue is the one of Kim Fellner 55 remain doubtful, and finally, there is no agreement on why there are two kinds of potential reflexes of labiovelars in TB but only one in T A. An important unsolved question is why we encounter two different reflexes in TB, but only one in TA. TB exhibits the following doublets: It is not far fetched to suppose that Krause and Thomas implicitly meant that this "weakening" has had its origin in the accent conditions of TB cf. A feasible scenario to account for this process, can be described by the rule: As for the first assumption, that ku k1 is restricted to unaccented open syllables, compare the following forms from the list above: Akunlune for the etymology cf. Asaku In principle, the alternation of kw and ku k1 in TB can, in my opinion, be explained as resulting from interference between different phonostyles. In this informal phonostyle of TB a even more progressive weakening process seems to be going on as the following forms suggest: Hilmarsson ; differently Adams Lubotsky and Starostin The discrepancy between the two different outcomes of Proto-Tocharian labiovelars in TB, i. The fact that the MQ texts do display kw-forms more often than ku k1 -forms 17 There might be many more cases of hypercorrection. In order to determine whether forms are hypercorrect or not, it is obviously necessary to know their etymology. The last change was still in progress during the time period of the attestation of our TB texts. Mere chance, because, unfortunately, the whole corpus of Tocharian languages has not been published yet. In different monasteries there might have been different conventions and shibboleths concerning the treatment of archaic idioms. Some monasteries might have been more conservative than others, some writers seem to have transferred archaic forms in everyday language Stumpf Some words

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and parts of speech cf. Such a case might be seen in TB kizse, which in nearly any environment is written like thiS. A Study in Word Formation. Tocharian and Indo-European Studies Suppl. Petersburg and the Paris collection, and even minor parts of the Berlin collection, are still not published. A1aterials for a Tocharian Historical and Etymological Dictionary. Vraagstukken van Fonische Produktinterferentie, met bizzondere Aandacht voor de Indo-Jraanse diafonen a, a. Manuscripta Orientalia 8 3: Tocharian and Indo-European Studies 8: Klingensehmitt, Gert Das Tocharische in indogermanistischer Sieht. Lubotsky, Alexander, and Sergei A. Starostin Turkic and Chinese loan words in Tocharian. Language in Time and Space. Bauer, Georges-Jean Pinault eds. Mouton de Gruyter, Helmut Rix et aL eds. Die Sprache, Chronicalia Indoeuropaea. Zeitschrift fur vergleichende Sprachforschung Peters, Martin Idg. Zeitschrift fiir Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommun ikationsforschung Per aspera ad asteriscos. Studia indogennanica in honorem Jens Elmegard Rasmussen sexagenarii idibus A1artiis anna jv. Pinault, George-Jean Introduction au tokharien. Actes des Sessions de Linguistique et de Litterature 7: Studies presented to Professor Leonhard G. Herzenberg on the occassion ofhis birthday, Nikolai N. Miinchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft From Proto-indo-European to Proto-Tocharian. Verzeichnis der Orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland. Festschrift fiir Ernst Risch zum Geburtstag, Annemarie Etter ed. Festschrift fur Wolfgang Meid zum Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaft, phil. Sitzungsberichte der koniglichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaft. Tocharian and indo-European Studies Suppl. TO Tocharische Grammatik. Miinchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft La phonetique et le vocabulaire. Studies and Monographs

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Chapter 2 : Indo-European wheel words â€“ revised

Copyright © ,Institute for the Study of Man Inc. 13th St. N.W. #C-2 Washington, D.C On the Development of Labiovelars in Tocharian* Hannes A. Fellner University of Vienna One of the many problems in Tocharian historical phonology is the development of labiovelars.

Research interests Historical linguistics of Indo-European esp. Aramaic Sociolinguistics and language variation; language contact; dialect geography; regional and ethnic variation in North American English Phonology, esp. Edited volumes Hackstein, Olav and Ronald I. Linguistic Developments along the Silk Road: Archaism and Innovation in Tocharian. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, Multilingualism and History of Knowledge, Vol. Indian and Persian Prosody and Recitation. English edition by Ronald I. With an introduction and notes by Ronald I. Kim and William Labov. To appear in a Festschrift. To appear in Tocharian and Indo-European Studies. The phonology of Balto-Slavic. To appear in Comparative Indo-European Linguistics: A tale of two suffixes: Ablative and comitative in Tocharian. In Das Nomen im Indogermanischen: Morphologie, Substantiv versus Adjektiv, Kollektivum. Akten der Arbeitstagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft vom September in Erlangen, hrsg. Metrical grid theory, internal derivation, and the reconstruction of PIE nominal accent paradigms. In Indo-European Accent and Ablaut, ed. Copenhagen Studies in Indo-European, Vol. Museum Tusulanum, , pp. Eine indirekte Fortsetzung urindogermanischer Prosodie: In Linguistic Developments along the Silk Road: Archaism and Innovation in Tocharian, ed. In Multi Nominis Grammaticus: Nussbaum on the Occasion of his Sixty-Fifth Birthday, ed. Cooper, Jeremy Rau and Michael Weiss. Beech Stave, , pp. The PIE thematic animate accusative plural revisited. In The Sound of Indo-European 2: Unus testis, unicus testis? The ablaut of root aorists in Tocharian and Indo-European. In The Indo-European Verb: Uriel Weinreich and the birth of modern contact linguistics. In Languages in Contact , ed. Acta et Studia, Vol. Possible Tocharian evidence for root ablaut in PIE thematic presents? In Ex Anatolia Lux: Towards a historical phonology of Modern Aramaic: Editrice e Libreria, , pp. Verbal ablaut and obstruent alternations in Old Persian. Historische Sprachforschung [] , Chruszczewski and Jacek Fisiak. On the prehistory of Old English dyde. Medieval English Mirror, Vol. Peter Lang, , pp. The feminine gender in Tocharian and Indo-European. In East and West: Papers in Indo-European Studies, ed. Tocharian and Indo-European Studies 11 , An individual twist on the individualizing suffix: Glotta 84 [] , California Chinese Pidgin English and its historical connections: Journal of Pidgin and Creole Linguistics The subgrouping of Modern Aramaic dialects reconsidered. Journal of the American Oriental Society Keltische Forschungen 3 , ; abstract Institute for the Study of Man, , pp. The Duke of York comes to Xinjiang: The Tocharian subjunctive in light of the h2e-conjugation model. Jasanoff by Students, Colleagues, and Friends, ed. Two problems of Ossetic nominal morphology. Indogermanische Forschungen , Vowel weakening in Tocharian A preterite participles and abstract nouns. Kyoto University Linguistic Research 26 , Encyclopedia of Languages and Linguistics. Glotta 80 [] , On the historical phonology of Ossetic: Root and derived preterites in Tocharian. In Indo-European Perspectives, ed. The continuation of Proto-Indo-European lexical accent in ancient Greek: University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 7: Tocharian and Indo-European Studies 9 , The distribution of the Old Irish infixed pronouns: University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 6: Observations on the absolute and relative chronology of Tocharian loanwords and sound changes. Tocharian and Indo-European Studies 8 , The development of labiovelars in Tocharian: The origin of the Pre-Ossetic oblique case suffix and its implications. Reviews Review of Douglas Q. Adams, A Dictionary of Tocharian B. Revised and greatly enlarged. Leiden Studies in Indo-European To appear in Kratylos. To appear in Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. Kratylos 58 , Kratylos 57 , Review of Charles G. Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs Mouton de Gruyter, Review of Georges-Jean Pinault, Chrestomathie tokharienne. Kratylos 55 , Review of Miriam Meyerhoff and Naomi Nagy eds. Celebrating the Work of Gillian Sankoff. Studies in Language and Society

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Hannes A. Fellner. ; One of the many problems in Tocharian historical phonology is the development of labiovelars. Though progress has been made in recent years the exact history of the PIE.

A partially reconstructed, wheeled toy from the Cucuteni Tripolye B2 culture Wheels, it appears, are not that old. After this date there is an explosion of evidence for wheels across Europe and down into the Middle East. Why does this matter? This is even more true now that the war of arguments over the age of Proto-Indo-European PIE is largely won not in my favour I should add – apart from Anatolian, it probably existed as a mass of dialects somewhere around BC. Based on the delightful Fig. The candidates put forward for wheel or wagon-related words are nine reconstructed PIE word forms. I am not a linguist. This branch, which included Hittite, is now extinct but it was once present across much of modern day Turkey. Instead an earlier grouping is defined, called Proto-Indo-Hittite. For the purposes of this post I will include all branches in PIE. Although there is some discussion, the next language branch generally thought to have split from the main IE group is the Tocharian branch. This is also extinct, but was present in the Taklamakan desert, north of the Himalayas. After that no-one can really agree which language branch or branches were the next to separate off. The form seems to have resulted in a variety of different words. Many, but not all, relate to wheels and transport. These words can be divided into two categories. Whilst this is a regular phenomenon it does, arguably, suggest subtly separate origins for the derivations between, say, Old Norse and Russian. However, linguists seem to think it is not derived from the same root presumably because it would have become something like *kual-*. The etymology is pretty clear and unambiguous and it would be difficult to put forward an argument that the speakers of the root language of all of these did not have wheeled vehicles of some kind. Therefore some relationship with a wheel seems reasonable. Regardless, its necessary connection with a wheeled wagon seems tenuous. However, there is nothing to indicate that the original PIE root particularly signified carrying something in any form of wheeled transport. In the case of Tocharian the link with wheeled transport, or in fact any form of transport, is non-existent. Reduplication in IE is where a verb, noun or adjective is expanded, often to give emphasis. The chance of reduplicating a root then turning it into a noun is reasonably high and may have been done many times in history. However, if it had been done by one of the descendants of IE it should have produced a distinctly different form, recognisable to an IE linguist. However, I seem to see weak points with this argument. Although this raises the possibility that the Indo-Iranian word is derived from a Finno-Ugric language, this is unlikely. Few, perhaps no, words have gone into Indo-Iranian from Finno-Ugric. If this simply means that it has a labiovelar *e*. Not much of a rule. Does that mean that the collective argument is not needed? This could possibly be achieved with a corruption of meaning to do with, say, wheeling your head around, although this seems a stretch in both senses of the word. Alternatively, Don Ringe suggests the following, slightly tortuous derivation process references removed: There are also other PIE roots which could give rise to the same element. Discussion – who did have wheels? They seem to reflect a genuine, wheel-related origin and one or both appear in all the language families excluding Tocharian and Anatolian. If they were, then Greek would be part of the wheel set. It gets complicated if the Hittite word *kugullas* is added as part of the group, as it actually makes a worse case for these words being connected to wheels and a better case for them being connected to round and rollable things in general. Therefore their distribution in the language groups is not enough evidence for the use of wheels by PIEs. When I first wrote this page there was still some chance that PIE was spread early from Anatolia with pre-wheel farmers, and I had some sympathy with this view. However, there is now a convincing genetic case for wheels being present at least during the time that all PIE languages except Anatolian were connected. Despite this, I find myself surprised. However, this argument seems to me much more debatable for uniting Tocharian and Greek in the same time frame. Its benefits, like any teacher knows, are that it would: II Morphology, Westermann, p An Introduction, Cambridge, p relevant.

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*It is shown that the various forms of the gerundive in Tocharian B and the divergence between the two Tocharian languages concerning the paradigm of the gerundive can best be explained by a conflation of *-lo- and -liil'o- that followed the collapse of masculine and neuter in the prehistory of Tocharian.*

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*One of the many problems in Tocharian historical phonology is the development of labiovelars. Though progress has been made in recent years the exact history of the PIE labiovelars and sequences of palatal/velar plus *u/*w in Tocharian has still to be written.*

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