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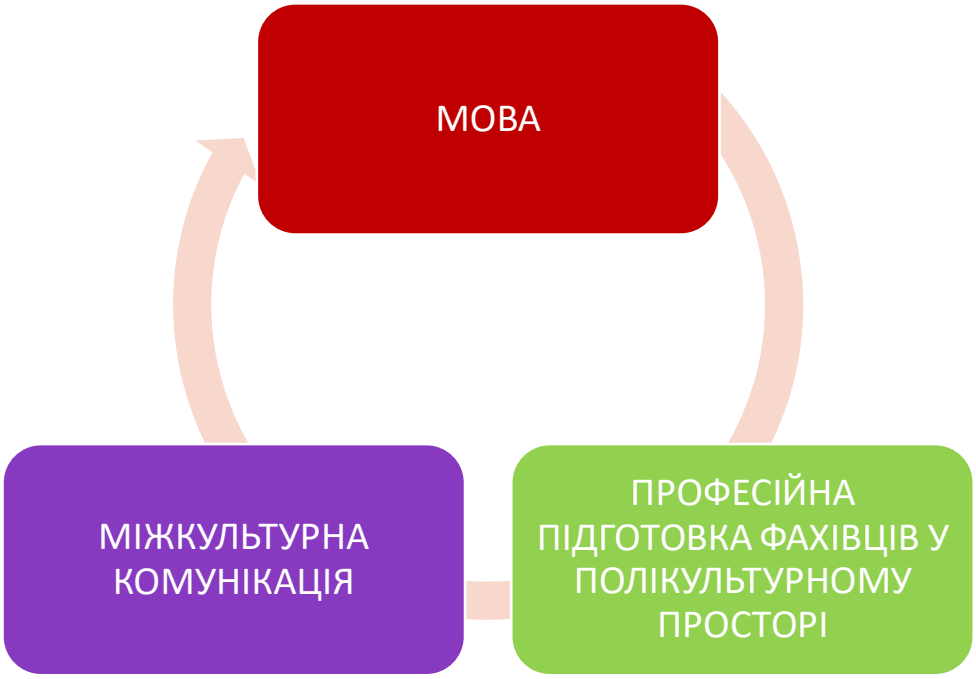

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TOCHARIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGES: LINGUOHISTORIOGRAPHIC ASPECT

***Keywords**: Tocharian languages, Indo-European languages, comparative-historical method, actualist method.*

Introduction. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such ancient dead Indo-European languages as Hittite (B. Grozny) and Tocharian (E. Sieg, W. Siegling, A. Meillet) were discovered.

How did the Tocharian languages become known? The consul in Kashgar, Nikolai Petrovsky (1837–1908), an orientalist, historian, and archaeologist, collected many valuable materials related to Central Asia, including texts on palm leaves, paper, and wooden tablets in Brahmi script. In 1892, the orientalist Sergey Oldenburg (1863–1934) published a photograph of a text in a language unknown at the time. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a significant number of manuscripts in this language appeared in Western Europe. German researchers, Albert von Le Cock (1860–1930), an archaeologist, and Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Müller (1863–1930), a linguist, hypothesised that the mysterious language was Indo-European. Their compatriots, the linguists Emil Sieg (1866–1951) and Wilhelm Siegling (1880–1946), confirmed this hypothesis. They named the newly discovered dead language Tocharian, compiled its grammar, and identified two dialects – A (eastern) and B (western). Later researchers came to the conclusion that it was more appropriate to interpret these «dialects» as separate languages – Tocharian A and Tocharian B, although they emphasised the conventionality of the term *Tocharian* in relation to these languages.

Methods. We use the actualist method, the essence of which is to reveal the subject of research based on the history of the object. The actualist method is used in the historiography of any science, including the historiography of linguistics. Therefore, we proposed to use the term *actualist method* for works on linguistic historiography [1,

c. 6–7]. The actualist method uses such operational elements as source (text) analysis and synthesis of the data obtained, comparison, abstraction, and historical and scientific reconstruction [1, c. 6–7].

Results and discussion. The Tocharian languages were classified as very archaic. Researchers have found that both languages belong to the centum group. This in a way called into question the division of Indo-European languages into centum and satem groups [4, p. 12]. In this regard, it has been suggested that, since the Tocharian languages have few features in common with Indian and Iranian and are in many ways similar to Western Indo-European languages, they split off from other Indo-European languages early on.

It is important to note that initially linguists established the similarity of the Tocharian languages to the Italo-Celtic languages. This view was substantiated by the Dane Holger Pedersen (1867–1953), the Frenchman Joseph Vandriess (1875–1960), the German linguist Ferdinand Sommer (1875–1963), the Austrian Alois Waldet (1869–1924), and others. The French linguist Antoine Meillot (1866–1936) assigned the Tocharian languages an intermediate place between Italo-Celtic, on the one hand, and Slavic and Armenian, on the other. The Swiss linguist Julius Pokorny (1887–1970) disagreed with this view. He saw the Tocharian language as a Thracian or Thracian-Phrygian dialect, genetically close to the Armenian language.

A little later, scientists established very close genetic links between the Tocharian languages and Thracian, Hittite, Germanic and Baltic-Slavic. The relevant arguments were presented by German scientists Walter Krause (1895-1970) and Walter Porzig (1895–1961), Frenchman Emile Benveniste (1902–1976), the soviet linguist Vyacheslav Ivanov (1929–2017), and others. In particular, he noted a certain closeness of lexical features of the Tocharian languages to Hittite, and phonological, lexical and morphological features to Finno-Ugric languages [4, p. 11–12, 35–36].

Thus, based on the observation of the Italian Enzo Evendhelisti (1920–1980), V. Ivanov revealed the peculiarities of Tocharian consonant palatalization. He wrote: «The timbre correlation of consonants is one of the oldest common Tocharian phonetic processes that could have taken place even before the break of dialectal ties between

Tocharian and other Indo-European languages» [4, p. 11]. A similar process was characteristic of the ancient Slavic, Baltic, and some other languages of the Indo-European family. However, it should be noted that palatalization of consonants was much more widespread: it covered the languages of other families as well. This gave Roman Jacobson grounds to raise the question of a Eurasian language union of a phonological type. The non-Indo-European languages of this union are, in particular, the Finno-Ugric languages. In this respect, they are close to Tocharian [4, p. 11].

E. Benveniste suggested that the Tocharian language (actually, Proto- Tocharian) and the Hittite language belonged to the same «dialect group» in ancient times. At the same time, the Tocharian language had genetic ties with Baltic, Slavic, Greek, Armenian, and Thracian. The area of the Tocharian language was the steppe of «southeastern Russia to the Urals».

W. Krause focused on the connections between Tocharian and Baltic-Slavic, which emerged later than, in particular, the connections with Hittite and Phrygian. Even later, already in the Tarim River basin, Tocharian acquired features due to contacts with the Iranians. According to W. Krause, Tocharian also has a non-Indo-European influence of an agglutinative language, such as Dravidian, Finno-Ugric, or Caucasian.

In the 20th century and early 21st century, Tocharian languages were studied quite intensively. In 1921, E. Sieg and W. Siegling published a collection of texts in Tocharian A, and in 1931, together with W. Schulze (1863–1935), they published a descriptive grammar of the same language. In 1949 and 1953, E. Sieg and Wilhelm Schulze (1863–1935), they published a descriptive grammar of the same language. In 1949 and 1953, E. Sieg and W. Siegling published texts in Tocharian B. W. Krause prepared the first part of the grammar of Tocharian B («Westtocharische Grammatik») in 1952. 1960 saw the publication of the Tocharian A and Tocharian B grammars («Tocharisches Elemantarbuch»), authored by W. Krause and his compatriot Werner Thomas. The next step was a three-volume edition of the morphology and lexicology of these languages in the context of other Hebrew languages by Belgian Albert Joris van Windekens. In 1988, the American linguist Douglas Quentin Adams published a monograph on historical phonology and morphology [3]. In 2000, a book by Svetlana

Burlak entitled Historical Phonetics of the Tocharian Languages was published [4].

Among lexicographical works, one can single out the dictionary of D. K. Adams. Many Indo-Europeanists have turned to Tocharian etymologies. Numerous etymological studies belong to A. J. van Windekens. They were summarised in his etymological dictionary (1976).

The researchers have found that consonant hardness/softness is a morphologized opposition in Tocharian languages. Tocharian vocalism was characterized by the reduction of unstressed vowels. The grammatical class of names had the morphological categories of gender, number, and case. The names of creatures and non-creatures were among the nouns. Verbs had personal forms with the inherent categories of mood, tense, number, transitivity/intransitivity, and causative. Verbal names with *-l* of the same type as in Slavic, Armenian, and Anatolian languages were present in the Tocharian languages. Linguists have reconstructed the structure of the Tocharian sentence, which was characterized by a direct word order with the verb at the end.

Texts in Tocharian A and Tocharian B languages are written in a special type of ancient Indian script. This type is called «slanted Brahmi script». It was widespread in Central Asia in the 6th–10th centuries AD. Each sign («akshara») denotes a syllable, which consists of a consonant and a vowel [a]. Other vowel sounds were denoted by diacritics, which were added above and below.

Conclusions. The study of Tocharian A and Tocharian B has a great importance for the study of the history of living and dead languages of the Indo-European family, for the reconstruction of the Proto-Indo-European language at all levels. In the process of studying the Tocharian languages, as well as other dead languages, in particular Hittite-Luvian, the comparative historical method was improved as an important tool for the genetic study of languages of different families.

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