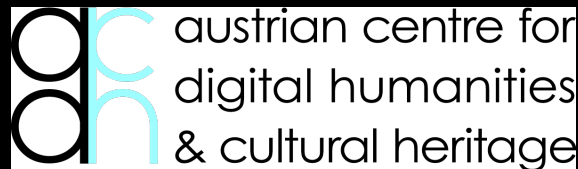


On *of* in Tocharian

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of adjective suffixes

Genitival adjectives: TB *-ṣṣe* TA *-ṣi*

- TB *oraṣṣe* TA *orṣi* ‘made of wood’ : TBA *or* ‘wood’

! ≠ **-sio* since **s* (and likely all coronals) were not palatalized by **i* (Fellner 2013: 46-50)

- cf. TB *-usa* TA *-s* < PToch. *-us-ya* < PIE **-us-ih₂* (Ved. *-úsi*, Gk. *-vĩα*)

but rather < *-skio-*

- cf. Arm. *kanac^ci* ‘female’ ← *kin* ‘woman’ etc.

Genitival adjectives: TB *-ññe* TA *-ñi*

- TB *ostaññe* ‘domestic’ : *ost* ‘house’
- TA *şäpñi* ‘sleepy’ : *şpäṃ* ‘sleep’

< *-ni̯o-

Genitival adjectives: TB *-tse* TA *-ts*

- TB *kramartse* TA *krāmārts* ‘heavy’ : TB *krāmār*

< **-t̥io-* (Fellner 2014)

- cf. Lyc. *neleze/i-* ‘belonging to the Agora’ ← *nele-* ‘Agora’

cf. also Toch. gen. pl. TA *-śśi* TB *-ṃts* < **-n-t(i)ie*
(Jasanoff 2019)

Tocharian case system

- The nominal cases of Tocharian are known to be divided into two levels:
 - the primary cases, consisting of the nominative, accusative/oblique, vocative and **genitive** with proper genitive as well as dative function
 - the secondary cases, which include the
 - ablative: TB *-meṃ* ≠ TA *-äṣ*
 - allative: TB *-śc* TA *-ac*
 - comitative: TB *-mpa* ≠ TA *-aśśäl*
 - locative: B *-ne* A *-aṃ*
 - perlative: B *-sa* ≠ A *-ā*
 - instrumental: TA only *-yo*
 - causative: TB only: *-ñ*
 - sometimes the **genitive** also behaves like a secondary case

Tocharian case sytem

- The secondary cases are agglutinative postpositional endings which attach to the accusative/oblique at the right edge of nouns and noun phrases – so-called *Gruppenflexion* group inflection

TB CEToM IOL Toch 307 14b&c
[*kektseñ reki pasko*]sa
body.OBL word.OBL mind.PERL
“...with body, word, and mind...”

TA CEToM A 253 b2
[*yetuñcäs kuklas yukass oñkälmas*]yo
adorned.OBL chariots.OBL horses.OBL elephants.INS
“...adorned with chariots, horses, and elephants...”

Tocharian case sytem

- *Gruppenflexion* group inflection

TB CEToM PK AS 7I b1

[*cämpamñecceṃ* *orocceṃ* *wnolme*]mpa

powerful.OBL.PL great.OBL.PL beings.INS

“...with powerful great beings...”

TA CEToM A 313 a5

[*klanomntsām* *ciñcāryām* *brahmaswar* *waśen*]yo

resounding.OBL lovely.OBL B. voice.INS

“...with resounding lovely Brahma voice...”

Tocharian case sytem

- *Gruppenflexion* group inflection with **genitive**

TB CETO M THT 295 a9

[*añmalāṣkai* *käṣṣi*]ntse

compassionate.OBL teacher.GEN

“...of the compassionate teacher...”

TA CETO M A 3 a2

[*śāwes* *käṣṣi*]śśi

great.OBL.PL teacher.GEN

“...of the great teachers...”

of substantives

TB	sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.	
	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.				
n. -a	1a	-C		-a	<i>pikul; pikwal-a</i>	year	<i>pikul-ntse</i>	
	1b	-C		-w-a	<i>ost; ost-w-a</i>	house	<i>osta-ntse</i>	
	2a	-C		-n-a	<i>ñem; ñem-n-a</i>	name	<i>ñema-ntse</i>	
	2b	-C		-nm-a	<i>cok; coka-nm-a</i>	lamp	<i>coka-ntse</i>	
	3a	-C		-nt-a	<i>amok; amokä-nt-a</i>	art	<i>amoka-ntse</i>	
	3b	-V		-nt-a	<i>yarke; yärke-nt-a</i>	honor	<i>yarke-ntse</i>	
non-n.	4	-jer	-r	-r-a	-r-a	<i>māc-er, mātä-r; māc-er-a, -er-a</i>	mother	<i>mātr-i</i>
	-i 5a	-e	-e(ṃ)	-i	-ṃ	<i>yakwe, -e; yent-i, -eṃ</i>	horse	<i>yakwe-ntse</i>
	5b	-e	-e	-ji	-ṃ	<i>retke, -e; recci, -eṃ</i>	army	<i>retke-ntse</i>
	5c	-C	-C	-ji	-ṃ	<i>kaum, -ṃ; kauñ-i, kaunä-ṃ</i>	day	<i>kauna-ntse</i>
	5d	-C	-ṃ	-ji	-ṃ	<i>lyak, lyka-ṃ; lys-i, lyakä-ṃ</i>	thief	<i>lyaka-ntse</i>
	5e	-e	-C	-i	-ṃ	<i>meñe, meñ; meñ-i, meñä-ṃ</i>	moon	<i>meña-ntse</i>
	-ñ 6a	-ye	-i	-ñ	-ṃ	<i>kälymi-ye, kalymi; kälymi-ñ, -ṃ</i>	direction	<i>kälymi-ntse</i>
	6b	-o	-ai	-ai-ñ	-ai-ṃ	<i>oks-o, -ai; oks-ai-ñ; -ṃ</i>	ox	<i>oksa-ntse</i>
	6c	-o	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-ṃ	<i>oñkolm-o, -ai; oñkolm-a-ñ; -ṃ</i>	elephant	<i>oñkolma-ntse</i>
	6d	-e	-ṃ	-ñ	-nä-ṃ	<i>sasw-e, -ṃ; säswe-ñ; -nä-ṃ</i>	lord	<i>säswe-ntse</i>
-Cj	7	-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-ṃ	<i>wal-o, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lā-ntä-ṃ</i>	king	<i>lānt-e</i>

TA		sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.			
n.	1a	-C		-a		<i>p_ukäl, -; p_ukl-ā, -</i>	year	<i>p_ukli-s</i>
	1b	-C		-u		<i>waṣt, -; waṣt-u, -u</i>	house	<i>waṣti-s</i>
	2	-C		-ṃ		<i>por, -; porä-ṃ</i>	fire	<i>pori-s</i>
	3a	-C		-nt		<i>yärk, -; yärke-nt, -nt</i>	honor	<i>yärke-s</i>
	3b	-C		-nt-u		<i>wär, -; wrä-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	water	<i>wri-s</i>
	3c	-V		-nt-u		<i>ñemi, -; ñemi-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	jewel	<i>ñemyi-s</i>
non-n. -i	4	-r	-r	-r-i	-rä-s	<i>mācar -; mācr-i, -äs</i>	mother	<i>mācr-i</i>
	5	-C	-C	-i	-s	<i>tkaṃ, -; tkañ-i, tkañä-s</i>	earth	<i>tkani-s</i>
-ñ	6a	-V	-V	-ñ	-s	<i>kälyme, -; -ñ, -s</i>	direction	<i>kälymeyi-s</i>
	6b	-i	-i	-ā-ñ	-ā-s	<i>tāpaki, -; tāpäkyā-ñ, -s</i>	mirror	<i>tāpäkyi-s</i>
	6c	-C	-C	-a-ñ	-a-s	<i>yuk, -; yuka-ñ, -s</i>	horse	<i>yuka-s</i>
-C ^j	7	-C	-nt	-ñc	-ñcä-s	<i>wäl, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lāñcä-s</i>	king	<i>lānt</i>

Genitive singular of thematic continuants

TB
-ntse

TA
-s

Genitive singular: TB *-ntse* TA *-s*

- Jasanoff (2019: 48-52) based on Adams (1988: 139) [and a wee bit of Fellner (2013: 46-50)]
 - inherited thematic **-os(i)o*
 - **s* (and likely all coronals) were not palatalized by **i̯*
 - TB *-usa* TA *-s* < PToch. *-us-ya* < PIE **-us-ih₂* (Ved. *-úsi*, Gk. *-uĩα*)

Genitive singular: TB *-ntse* TA *-s*

- Jasanoff (2019: 48-52) based on Adams (1988: 139)
 - **-s(i)o* was analogically extended to other stems
 - cf. Pali gen. sg. *aggissa* (: *aggi-* ‘fire’), *gurussa* (: *guru-* ‘guru’) etc.
 - **-s(i)o* was extended to *n*-stems: $*^{\circ}C(e)n-s(i)o > *-\ddot{a}n-\ddot{a}s\ddot{a} > *-\ddot{a}ns\ddot{a}$
 - **-\ddot{a}ns\ddot{a}* in turn was analogically extended to other stems

TB	sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.	
	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.				
n. -a	1a	-C		-a	<i>pikul; pikwal-a</i>	year	<i>pikul-ntse</i>	
	1b	-C		-w-a	<i>ost; ost-w-a</i>	house	<i>osta-ntse</i>	
	2a	-C		-n-a	<i>ñem; ñem-n-a</i>	name	<i>ñema-ntse</i>	
	2b	-C		-nm-a	<i>cok; coka-nm-a</i>	lamp	<i>coka-ntse</i>	
	3a	-C		-nt-a	<i>amok; amokä-nt-a</i>	art	<i>amoka-ntse</i>	
	3b	-V		-nt-a	<i>yarke; yärke-nt-a</i>	honor	<i>yarke-ntse</i>	
non-n.	4	-jer	-r	-r-a	-r-a	<i>māc-er, mātä-r; māc-er-a, -er-a</i>	mother	<i>mātr-i</i>
	-i 5a	-e	-e(ṃ)	-i	-ṃ	<i>yente, -e; yent-i, -eṃ</i>	wind	<i>yente-ntse</i>
	5b	-e	-e	-ji	-ṃ	<i>retke, -e; recci, -eṃ</i>	army	<i>retke-ntse</i>
	5c	-C	-C	-ji	-ṃ	<i>kaum, -ṃ; kauñ-i, kaunä-ṃ</i>	day	<i>kauna-ntse</i>
	5d	-C	-ṃ	-ji	-ṃ	<i>lyak, lyka-ṃ; lys-i, lyakä-ṃ</i>	thief	<i>lyaka-ntse</i>
	5e	-e	-C	-i	-ṃ	<i>meñe, meñ; meñ-i, meñä-ṃ</i>	moon	<i>meña-ntse</i>
	-ñ 6a	-ye	-i	-ñ	-ṃ	<i>kälymi-ye, kalymi; kälymi-ñ, -ṃ</i>	direction	<i>kälymi-ntse</i>
	6b	-o	-ai	-ai-ñ	-ai-ṃ	<i>oks-o, -ai; oks-ai-ñ; -ṃ</i>	ox	<i>oksa-ntse</i>
	6c	-o	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-ṃ	<i>oñkolm-o, -ai; oñkolm-a-ñ; -ṃ</i>	elephant	<i>oñkolma-ntse</i>
	6d	-e	-ṃ	-ñ	-nä-ṃ	<i>sasw-e, -ṃ; säsw-e-ñ; -nä-ṃ</i>	lord	<i>säswe-ntse</i>
	-Cj 7	-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-ṃ	<i>wal-o, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lā-ntä-ṃ</i>	king	<i>lānt-e</i>

TA		sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.			
n.	1a	-C		-a		<i>p_ukäl, -; p_ukl-ā, -</i>	year	<i>p_ukli-s</i>
	1b	-C		-u		<i>waṣt, -; waṣt-u, -u</i>	house	<i>waṣti-s</i>
	2	-C		-ṃ		<i>por, -; porä-ṃ</i>	fire	<i>pori-s</i>
	3a	-C		-nt		<i>yärk, -; yärke-nt, -nt</i>	honor	<i>yärke-s</i>
	3b	-C		-nt-u		<i>wär, -; wrä-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	water	<i>wri-s</i>
	3c	-V		-nt-u		<i>ñemi, -; ñemi-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	jewel	<i>ñemyi-s</i>
non-n. -i	4	-r	-r	-r-i	-rä-s	<i>mācar -; mācr-i, -äs</i>	mother	<i>mācr-i</i>
	5	-C	-C	-i	-s	<i>tkam, -; tkañ-i, tkañä-s</i>	earth	<i>tkani-s</i>
	-ñ 6a	-V	-V	-ñ	-s	<i>kälyme, -; -ñ, -s</i>	direction	<i>kälymeyi-s</i>
	6b	-i	-i	-ā-ñ	-ā-s	<i>tāpaki, -; tāpäkyā-ñ, -s</i>	mirror	<i>tāpäkyi-s</i>
	6c	-C	-C	-a-ñ	-a-s	<i>yuk, -; yuka-ñ, -s</i>	horse	<i>yuka-s</i>
	-C ^j 7	-C	-nt	-ñc	-ñcä-s	<i>wäl, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lāñcä-s</i>	king	<i>lānt</i>

Genitive singular forms of kinship terms

TB

-*i*

TA

-*i*

< *-*eĭ*(s)

via syncretism or influence by the *i*-stem paradigm in Pre-PT
(cf. Osc. *maatreís* ‘matris’)

TB	sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.	
	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.				
n. -a	1a	-C		-a	<i>pikul; pikwal-a</i>	year	<i>pikul-ntse</i>	
	1b	-C		-w-a	<i>ost; ost-w-a</i>	house	<i>osta-ntse</i>	
	2a	-C		-n-a	<i>ñem; ñem-n-a</i>	name	<i>ñema-ntse</i>	
	2b	-C		-nm-a	<i>cok; coka-nm-a</i>	lamp	<i>coka-ntse</i>	
	3a	-C		-nt-a	<i>amok; amokä-nt-a</i>	art	<i>amoka-ntse</i>	
	3b	-V		-nt-a	<i>yarke; yärke-nt-a</i>	honor	<i>yarke-ntse</i>	
non-n.	4	-jer	-r	-r-a	-r-a	<i>māc-er, mātä-r; māc-er-a, -er-a</i>	mother	<i>mātr-i</i>
	-i 5a	-e	-e(ṃ)	-i	-ṃ	<i>yente, -e; yent-i, -eṃ</i>	wind	<i>yente-ntse</i>
	5b	-e	-e	-ji	-ṃ	<i>retke, -e; recci, -eṃ</i>	army	<i>retke-ntse</i>
	5c	-C	-C	-ji	-ṃ	<i>kaum, -ṃ; kauñ-i, kaunä-ṃ</i>	day	<i>kauna-ntse</i>
	5d	-C	-ṃ	-ji	-ṃ	<i>lyak, lyka-ṃ; lys-i, lyakä-ṃ</i>	thief	<i>lyaka-ntse</i>
	5e	-e	-C	-i	-ṃ	<i>meñe, meñ; meñ-i, meñä-ṃ</i>	moon	<i>meña-ntse</i>
	-ñ 6a	-ye	-i	-ñ	-ṃ	<i>kälymi-ye, kalymi; kälymi-ñ, -ṃ</i>	direction	<i>kälymi-ntse</i>
	6b	-o	-ai	-ai-ñ	-ai-ṃ	<i>oks-o, -ai; oks-ai-ñ; -ṃ</i>	ox	<i>oksa-ntse</i>
	6c	-o	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-ṃ	<i>oñkolm-o, -ai; oñkolm-a-ñ; -ṃ</i>	elephant	<i>oñkolma-ntse</i>
	6d	-e	-m	-ñ	-nä-m	<i>sasw-e, -m; säsw-e-ñ; -nä-m</i>	lord	<i>säsw-e-ntse</i>
	-Cj 7	-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-ṃ	<i>wal-o, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lā-ntä-ṃ</i>	king	<i>lānt-e</i>

TA		sg.		pl.		example	gloss	gen. sg.	
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.				
n.	1a	-C		-a		<i>p_ukäl, -; p_ukl-ā, -</i>	year	<i>p_ukli-s</i>	
	1b	-C		-u		<i>waṣt, -; waṣt-u, -u</i>	house	<i>waṣti-s</i>	
	2	-C		-ṃ		<i>por, -; porä-ṃ</i>	fire	<i>pori-s</i>	
	3a	-C		-nt		<i>yärk, -; yärke-nt, -nt</i>	honor	<i>yärke-s</i>	
	3b	-C		-nt-u		<i>wär, -; wrä-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	water	<i>wri-s</i>	
	3c	-V		-nt-u		<i>ñemi, -; ñemi-nt-u, -nt-u</i>	jewel	<i>ñemyi-s</i>	
non-n. -i	4	-r	-r	-r-i	-rä-s	<i>mācar -; mācr-i, -äs</i>	mother	<i>mācr-i</i>	
	5	-C	-C	-i	-s	<i>tkaṃ, -; tkañ-i, tkañä-s</i>	earth	<i>tkani-s</i>	
	-ñ	6a	-V	-V	-ñ	-s	<i>kälyme, -; -ñ, -s</i>	direction	<i>kälymeyi-s</i>
		6b	-i	-i	-ā-ñ	-ā-s	<i>tāpaki, -; tāpäkyā-ñ, -s</i>	mirror	<i>tāpäkyi-s</i>
		6c	-C	-C	-a-ñ	-a-s	<i>yuk, -; yuka-ñ, -s</i>	horse	<i>yuka-s</i>
	-C ^j	7	-C	-nt	-ñc	-ñcä-s	<i>wäl, lā-nt; lā-ñc, lāñcä-s</i>	king	<i>lānt</i>

Genitive singular forms of C-stems

TB

-e

TA

zero

< good ol' athematic **-os*

of archaism

Genitive singular forms: substantive (archaisms)

TB

śana : *śnoy* ‘woman’

lāntsa : *lāntsoy* ‘queen’

śana : *śnoy*

< *h₂-stem *g^wén-h₂ : *g^wn-éh₂-s
(*s > y in monosyllaba: Katz 1997)

cf.

OIr. *ben*, gen. *mná* ‘woman’

Ved. *jáni-* & *gná-* ‘woman, wife’

TA

lāṃts : *lāntse* ‘queen’

👉 PROTEROKINETIC !

Genitive singular forms: substantive (archaisms)

TA

se : *seyo* 'son'

< *-*eu*-s

of special TA substantives

-yāp genitive: substantive

TA

-yāp

kāṣṣi ‘teacher’

ṣṅaṣṣe ‘relative’

kṣatri ‘warrior, nobleman’

kākmārtik ‘master’

riṣak ‘sage’

vaibhāṣik ‘follower of the *vibhāṣa*-school’

← TB *ṣṅaṣṣe*

← Skt. *kṣatriya-*

← Bact. *καμριδιγο

← MInd. *riṣaka-

← Skt. *vaibhāṣika-*

of personal names

Genitive singular forms: names

TB and TA

-*i*

TB *Kāśyape* : *Kāśyap-i*

TA *Kāśyap* : *Kāśyap-i*

< skt. *Kāśyapa-*

the third Buddha of the current “good aeon” (*bhadrakalpa*)
(the fourth Buddha is the historical Siddhartha Gautama)

Genitive singular forms: names

TB

-*i*

Maitreya : *Maitrey-i*

TA

-*yāp*

Metrak : *Meträkyāp*

< skt. *Maitreya*-

the future fifth and last Buddha of the current “good aeon”
(*bhadrakalpa*)

Genitive singular forms: names (types)

TB	86
<i>-i</i>	26
<i>-ntse</i>	56
<i>-ñ</i>	3
<i>-e</i>	1

TA	28
<i>-i</i>	8
<i>-s</i>	19
<i>-yāp</i>	1

-yāp

Metrak : Metrākyāp

of pronouns

Genitive singular forms: pronouns

TB and TA

-*i*

- personal pronoun 1sg.m. *ñi* : TB *ñäs* TA *näş* ‘ego’
 - likely with influence on TA 2sg. *tñi* and TB 1pl. *wesi* and 2pl. *yese*
- TA demonstrative pronoun m. *caşi* : *säs*, *cani* : *saṃ*, *cam* : *säm*; f. *temi* : *sās*
- TB demonstrative pronoun m. *cwi/cpi* : *se*

Genitive singular: TB *-i* TA *-i*

- goes back to **-ei(s)* (Krause-Thomas 1960: 105)
 - 1sg.m. *ñi* < **menei*
 - OPrus. *mennei*, OCS *мънѣ*, cf. also OLat. *mihī*
 - m. *cași* : *sās*, *cani* : *saṃ*, *camī* : *sām*; f. *temi* : *sās*
 - cf. OLat. dat. EIEI
 - *cwi/cpi* < **tä-* < **te-* + **-pi*
 - more plausible than ad hoc **tesmōi* (Pinault 2009: 231)

of adjectives

TB		m.				f.				example	gloss	gen. sg.
		sg.		pl.		sg.		pl.				
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.=acc.				
1a	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>oraşse</i>	woody	<i>oraşse-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>kramartse</i>	heavy	<i>kramarce-pi</i>	
1b	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cona	<i>ratre</i>	red	<i>ratre-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Cja	-Cja	-Cona	<i>trite</i>	third	<i>trice-pi</i>	
2a		-i	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ña	-ñana	<i>-yāmi</i>	-doing	<i>-yāmi-ntse</i>	
2b		-o	-ai-m̄	-ai-ñ	-ai-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-aina	<i>yolo</i>	evil	<i>yolo-pi</i>	
2c		-e	-m̄	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>lalaṃṣke</i>	soft	-	
2d		-a	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>kaṣenta</i>	killing	<i>kaṣenta-ntse</i>	
2e		-e	-m̄	-ñ	-nä-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-ona	<i>lāre</i>	dear	<i>lare-pi</i>	
2f		-o	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ñai	-ñana	<i>klyomo</i>	noble	<i>klyomo-ntse</i>	
3		-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-m̄	-ntsa	-ntsai	-nta	<i>perne_u</i>	glorious	<i>pernent-e</i>	
4		-V	-ş	-ş	-şä-m̄	-sa	-sai	-wa	<i>yāmu</i>	made	<i>yāmoşe-pi</i>	

TA		m.				f.				example	gloss	gen. sg.
		sg.		pl.		sg.		pl.				
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.			
1a	α	-i	-i(nä)-(ṃ)	-i-ñi	-i-nä-s	-i	-i	-(in-)ā-ñ	-(in-)ā-s	orşi	woody	orşi-n-āp
	β	-C	-ä-ṃ	-e	-e-s	-i	-ā-ṃ	-ā-ñ	-ā-s	kramärts	heavy	kramärts-āp
1b	α	-C	-ä-ṃ	-e	-e-s	-i	-yā-ṃ	-a-ṃ	-a-ṃ	rtär	red	āştäry-āp
	β	-C	-C ^j ä-ṃ	-C ^j e	-C ^j e-s	-C ^j i	-C ^j ā-ṃ	-	-	trit	third	-
2a		-e	-ṃ	-ñ	-s	-i	-yā-ṃ	-yā-ñ	-yā-s	empele	dreadful	-
2b		-C	-ä-ṃ	-e	-e-s	-ā	-ā-ṃ	-ā-ñ	-ā-s	lalaṃşke	soft	-
2		-C	-C	-ā-ñ	-ā-ṃ	-	-	-	-	koşant	killing	koşant-āp
2		-C	-ä-nt	-ä-ş	-ä-ñc-äs	-iṃ	-in-ā-ṃ	-in-ā-ñ	-in-ā-s	klyom	noble	klyomänt-āp
3		-V	-nt	-ş	-ñc-äs	-ṃts	-ntsā-ṃ	-nt	-nt	parno	glorious	parnont-āp
4		-V	-nt	-ş	-ñc-äs	-s	-sā-ṃ	-nt	-nt	yāmu	made	yāmunt-āp

Genitive singular of thematic continuants

TB
-pi

TA
-āp

TB		m.				f.				example	gloss	gen. sg.
		sg.		pl.		sg.		pl.				
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.=acc.				
1a	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>oraşse</i>	woody	<i>oraşse-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>kramartse</i>	heavy	<i>kramarce-pi</i>	
1b	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cona	<i>ratre</i>	red	<i>ratre-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Cja	-Cja	-Cona	<i>trite</i>	third	<i>trice-pi</i>	
2a		-i	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ña	-ñana	<i>-yāmi</i>	-doing	<i>-yāmi-ntse</i>	
2b		-o	-ai-m̄	-ai-ñ	-ai-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-aina	<i>yolo</i>	evil	<i>yolo-pi</i>	
2c		-e	-m̄	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>lalaṃške</i>	soft	-	
2d		-a	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>kaṣenta</i>	killing	<i>kaṣenta-ntse</i>	
2e		-e	-m̄	-ñ	-nä-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-ona	<i>lāre</i>	dear	<i>lare-pi</i>	
2f		-o	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ñai	-ñana	<i>klyomo</i>	noble	<i>klyomo-ntse</i>	
3		-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-m̄	-ntsa	-ntsai	-nta	<i>perne_u</i>	glorious	<i>pernent-e</i>	
4		-V	-ş	-ş	-şä-m̄	-sa	-sai	-wa	<i>yāmu</i>	made	<i>yāmoşe-pi</i>	

TB		m.				f.				example	gloss	gen. sg.
		sg.		pl.		sg.		pl.				
		nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.	acc.	nom.=acc.				
1a	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>oraşse</i>	woody	<i>oraşse-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cana	<i>kramartse</i>	heavy	<i>kramarce-pi</i>	
1b	α	-Ce	-Ce	-Ci	-Cem̄	-Ca	-Ca	-Cona	<i>ratre</i>	red	<i>ratre-pi</i>	
	β	-Ce	-Cje	-Cji	-Cjem̄	-Cja	-Cja	-Cona	<i>trite</i>	third	<i>trice-pi</i>	
2a		-i	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ña	-ñana	<i>-yāmi</i>	-doing	<i>-yāmi-ntse</i>	
2b		-o	-ai-m̄	-ai-ñ	-ai-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-aina	<i>yolo</i>	evil	<i>yolo-pi</i>	
2c		-e	-m̄	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>lalaṃṣke</i>	soft	-	
2d		-a	-ai	-a-ñ	-a-m̄	-a	-ai	-ana	<i>kaṣenta</i>	killing	<i>kaṣenta-ntse</i>	
2e		-e	-m̄	-ñ	-nä-m̄	-iya	-iyai	-ona	<i>lāre</i>	dear	<i>lare-pi</i>	
2f		-o	-m̄	-ñ	-m̄	-ña	-ñai	-ñana	<i>klyomo</i>	noble	<i>klyomo-ntse</i>	
3		-V	-nt	-ñc	-ntä-m̄	-ntsa	-ntsai	-nta	<i>perne_u</i>	glorious	<i>pernent-e</i>	
4		-V	-ṣ	-ṣ	-ṣä-m̄	-sa	-sai	-wa	<i>yāmu</i>	made	<i>yāmoṣe-pi</i>	

Genitive singular forms: adjective

TB

-ntse

-e

-yāp genitive singular forms: adjectives (tokens)

adjective	gloss	genitive attested
<i>āṣānik</i>	venerable, worthy	10
<i>āṣtār</i>	pure	2
<i>ñom-kälywāts</i>	famous	1
<i>māmakäk</i>	raw	1
<i>sasak</i>	alone	1
<i>śāt</i>	rich	1

*ih_x^v in Tocharian?

TB

TA

-*i*

-*i*

Klingenschmitt 1975: 154¹⁰; 1994: 375 ff.

-*yāp*

Pinault 2008: 488f.

*ih_x^v in Tocharian?

- TBA *-i* does not fit the profile
 - no association with continuants of thematic substantives
 - pronouns and borrowed names
- *i*-stem is more economical and has parallels in other languages

*ih_x^v in Tocharian?

TB

TA

-yāp

*ih_x in Tocharian?

- TA *-yāp* does not fit the profile
 - no association with continuants of thematic substantives
 - rare and mostly with borrowed substantives (only one name!)
 - rare and mostly with borrowed adjectives
 - rare inherited material confined to one manuscript

Genitive singular: TB *-pi* TA *-(y)āp*

- These endings seem to continue postpositional material similar to most of the secondary cases
 - maybe, a weird piece of evidence of our beloved **-b^h*-formant (Shields 2003)
 - TB *-pi* likely *-p* + gen. *-i* (Pinault 2008: 488f.)

Genitive singular: TB *-pi* TA *-(y)āp*

- rare *-yāp* seems to be a reinforcement with *-āp* of things ending in the *i*-genitive in substantives which then got extended to a couple of adjectives
 - *kṣatri* + *-āp*

Genitive singular: TB $-pi$ TA $-(y)\bar{a}p$

- TA $-\bar{a}p$ itself seems to be a metanalysis from things ending in $-\bar{a}- + -p$
- likely from the *nt*-stem participles:
 - $-nt\bar{a}p$: $-nt\bar{a}-p > -nt-\bar{a}p$
 - cf. *mutatis mutandis* locative B $-ne$ A $-a\grave{m}$

Conclusion

TB

-ntse

-i

-oy

-e

-pi

TA

-s

-i

-e

zero

-o

-āp

< quasi **-en-s(i)o* (innovation)

< **-ei(s)* (mild innovation)

< **-eh₂s* (archaism)

< **-os* (archaism)

< **-eu₂s* (archaism)

< maybe something **-b^h- ish* (innovation)

Conclusion

- Tocharian has no trace of $*-ih_x^v$
 - not TBA $-i$ ($*-ih_1$)
 - not TA $-yāp$ ($*-ih_2$)
- Tocharian A and B as a *middle Indo-European* (!) languages did a lot of tinkering with the building blocks they inherited
 - not least driven by their quasi-agglutinative morphology

yes palsko kritaňňe nesau



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