

Traces of language contact in Niya Prakrit: Bactrian and other foreign elements

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Propositions appended to the dissertation

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Niels Schoubben

- 1. Most formerly identified Iranian loanwords in Niya Prakrit and several so far etymologically obscure words are loans from Bactrian.
- 2. The orthographic idiosyncrasies of the Kharoṣṭhī script complicate the identification of regular sound substitutions in the case of the Bactrian loanwords in Niya Prakrit.
- 3. Bactrian influence on Niya Prakrit is not limited to loanwords but also manifests itself in morphosyntactic borrowings.
- 4. Burrow's hypothesis of Tocharian substrate influence on Niya Prakrit lacks compelling proof, though, ironically, Niya Prakrit was influenced by a language spoken in ancient Τοχοαροστανο 'Tocharistan', i.e. Bactrian.
- 5. Niya Prakrit descends from a Gāndhārī dialect used for administration in the Kuṣāṇa empire, comparable to how the Achaemenids adopted Aramaic as a chancellery idiom.
- 6. Since Indian and Iranian languages share a common ancestor and have been in contact for over three millennia, more scholars should acquaint themselves with both Indology and Iranian studies.
- 7. Investigations into the historical contact linguistics of lesser-known languages like Gāndhārī and Bactrian are best modelled after similar studies on better-researched languages like Greek and Latin.
- 8. The British usage of "comparative philology" to denote "historical linguistics" nicely illustrates that the study of languages with a long written history cannot be separated from the study of texts.
- 9. As both require the combination of detailed linguistic knowledge and strict methodology with creativity and inspiration, etymology and textual criticism are partly a form of science, partly a form of art.
- 10. Universities should offer more courses on the history of scholarship.

- 11. Excessive use of laptops and smartphones has dramatically reduced students' appreciation for the beauty and value of writing by hand.
- 12. Niya document CKD 272—where we read that 'finance officers and office holders of the wine department have wasted all this wine'—suggests that there has always been a danger of bureaucratic corruption.