

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO THE TRANSLITERATION OF THE TUMSHUQESE MANUSCRIPTS AND INSCRIPTIONS

“Since 1935, when Sten Konow’s pioneering essay on what we now call Tumshuqese appeared, much progress has been made in the field of both Central Asian research and Iranian studies. In addition, the Tumshuqese text base has increased substantially, so that we now have at our disposal more than 50 manuscript leaves, more or less fragmentary, consisting partly of civil documents and partly of Buddhist literary texts. Most of them are not yet published and are only poorly understood.

The present situation is thus at once both unsatisfactory and challenging, and it is for this reason that we, the subscribers, during the Berlin Turfan Conference of September 2002, decided to mount an operation at international level, with the aim of acquiring a deeper insight into Tumshuqese, one which would include an examination of historical and social contexts and contexts relating to the history of art. ...

The main and central target of the project will be an edition and re-edition of the manuscripts and a grammatical and lexical analysis, which it is hoped will lead to a more adequate understanding and translation of the texts. It is not intended that the work shall be done behind closed doors - the risk here would be that the results would never see the light. As the work progresses it is to be accessible to all enquirers, whether they are simply interested or willing to contribute to it.” (From the Circular, September 2002, by Mauro Maggi and Dieter Maue)

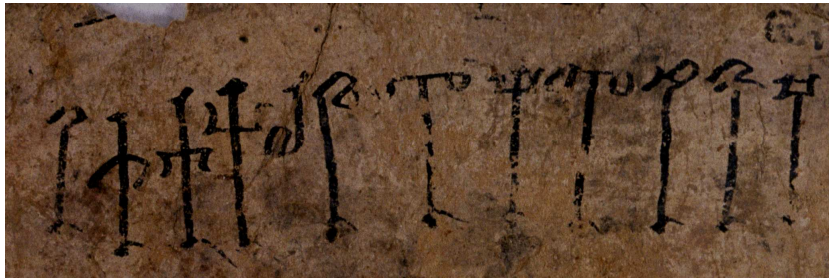
The first sub-goal is attained in the shape of the transliteration of all known Tumshuqese texts. A few things need some remarks: the handling of the so-called foreign signs (A), the apparatus criticus (B), and non-self-explanatory signs and symbols (C).

A. The „foreign signs“

In Tumshuqese texts, a number of signs is met with which are not known from Sanskrit or Tocharian. They were named “Fremdzeichen” in Konow 1935, and “new signs” in Konow 1937. The first appellation is adopted here. They find themselves assembled in an alphabet chart (1). As far as possible, their value is described and the transliteration symbols are listed (2). To facilitate the parallel use of the previous editions the there used transliteration symbols are added (3).

1. Alphabet chart¹

¹ From DTA TS 05 side b.



No.1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

2. Presumable values² and transliteration symbols of this edition

| No. | Description | Transliteration symbol |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| 1 | voiced dental sibilant | z |
| 2 | voiced guttural <i>fricative</i> | g ₁ |
| 3 | voiced guttural ³ | g ₂ |
| 4 | voiced retroflex sibilant | ẓ |
| 5 | not yet determined | x ₅ |
| 6 | not yet determined | x ₆ |
| 7 | voiced dental <i>fricative</i> | d ₁ |
| 8 | not yet determined | x ₈ |
| 9 | not yet determined | x ₉ |
| 10 | voiced palatal sibilant | ž |
| 11 | bilabial semivowel | v ₁ |
| 12 | <i>guttural fricative with non-dental sibilant</i> | χš |

Apart from no. 12, there are three groups:

- **Indexed x (x₅, x₆, x₈, x₉):** x stand for unknown value, the index no. is the current no. of the list;
- **Indexed letters other than x (g₁, g₂, d₁, v₁):** the respective letter shows to which unindexed transliteration symbol the foreign is next related;
- **non-indexed letters (z, ž, ẓ̌):** the basis letter z indicates the voiced correspondent of s, thus z – s, ž – š, ẓ̌ – ś.

3. The foreign signs in previous editions⁴

² Uncertain features in *italics*. – A provisional outline in D. Maue; “Konows Zeichen Nr. 10”, D. Durkin-Meisterernst et al. (eds): Turfan revisited ... Berlin 2004. 208-212.

³ By which feature g₁ distinguishes from g₂, is unclear.

⁴ For the sigla s. below B 2. In this special context, other publications (handbooks, grammars etc.) are not accounted for.

| No. | K ¹ | K ² | B ¹ | H | Skj ¹ | Skj ² | Skj ³ |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | z | z | z | z | z | z | |
| 2 | γ | g ^y | g' | g | g ^y /2- | j/ġ | |
| 3 | -- | -- | | = 2 | 3- | γ/j/ ġ | |
| 4 | ż | ż | ż | ż | ż | ż | |
| 5 | ż ⁵ | zy | | rr | ż | ž | ž |
| 6 | ż | ż | ż | kh | | ż | |
| 7 | d ⁶ | d | d | d | d | δ | d |
| 8 | -- | -- | | = 4 | ż/8- | ż | |
| 9 | -- | -- | | | | | |
| 10 | γw | gw | gw ₇ [?] | š | g ^w | γ/h _w | |
| 11 | dz | dz | dz | dz | dz | β | |
| 12 | χš | χš | xš | xš | xš | hš | |

Comments:

blanco sign not considered;

-- the author supposes that the sign does not appear in the texts;

= 4 the author holds that the sign is a variant of the specified sign.

B. The apparatus criticus

1. Generalities

⁵ "Oder vielleicht š" (o. c. 10).

⁶ Stop as against fricative written by <d>.

⁷ Konow's „reading gw is not yet confirmed.“ (o. c. 153)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| + | equivalent of 1 akṣara |
| × | part of an akṣara |
| ... | text of undefined extent |
| *fra-bar- | reconstructed word or form |
| a | 1. <i>italics</i> in transliteration, transcription, glossaries: uncertain reading 2. elsewhere: according to the conventions of the editors |
| (i) | 1. in foreign language texts: normalizing addition, e.g. b(i)śa-, ms |
| spelling <bśa-> | 2. in translations: phraseological or commentarial complement |
| ((a)) | added inter lineas |
| [] | loss |
| [ba] | 1. lost text restored by conjecture 2. phonetic value |
| [[a]] | deleted by the scribe |
| {a} | deleted by emendation |
| <a> | 1. restored by emendation 2. graphematic representation in the ms, generally not marked in the |
| apparatus | |
| a < b | a comes from, or is a direct borrowing of b |
| a << b | a comes from, or is a borrowing of b through an intermediary |
| /a/ | phonological value |
| °erja° | abridged quotation leaving out the text before and after erja |
| r | recto, obverse |
| v | verso, reverse |
| k ^h , c ^h etc. | aspirate consonants in contrast to ligatures with consonantal h, e. g. t ^h |
| vs. th (t+h) | |

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