



回鹘文与回鹘文献 (An introduction to Uighur script and its documents)

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吐鲁番学研究院

ACADEMIA TURFANICA

夫天地者，万物之宗也。……
 故天覆地载，……
 日月星辰，……
 四时运行，……
 阴阳变化，……
 五行相生，……
 万物化醇，……
 圣人则之，……
 故君子居则观象象天，……
 动则参天象法地，……
 近则取诸身，……
 远则取诸物，……
 参天两地而倚数，……
 观象系彖，……
 参天两地而倚数，……
 观象系彖，……

二零零七年

简体中文 繁体中文



吐鲁番博物馆

刀名看

要点 (Main points)

- 吐鲁番学研究院和研究工作 (Brief introduction to Academia, Turfanica and its research work)
- 回鹘文简介 (Brief introduction to old Uighur/Uigur /Uyghur/Uygur script)
- 回鹘文文献分类 (Classification of Uighur documents)
- 研究方向及目前的研究工作 (My research focus and present research work)
- 回鹘文献研究中的难点 (*Some problems or difficulties in Uighur study*)
- 回鹘文学习的书目 (*Some reference books on Uighur learning*)

吐鲁番学研究院和研究工作

(Brief introduction to Academia Turfanica and its research work)

丝绸之路和吐鲁番 (Silk road and Turfan)

- 形成于两汉时期的丝绸之路，是一条以丝绸贸易为主要媒介的文化交流之路。吐鲁番作为丝绸之路之重镇，历史上许多古代部落或民族迁徙，交替兴盛于此，多种宗教传播并存，四大文明荟萃于此。
- The Silk Road that took shape in Western Han and Eastern Han, is a culture exchange path with silk trading as the main media. Turfan, the important town of Silk Road, had many ancient tribes or nationalities that had migrated here and thrived alternatively, embraced a variety of religions and integrated four major civilizations.



- 焉耆—龟兹、粟特、梵、摩尼、于阗、突厥、回鹘、回鹘式蒙古文，察合台文等语言文字文献出土于此，多种文字并存，多种文化交融共同见证了吐鲁番灿烂的历史文明，而吐鲁番博物馆便是收藏和展示这些灿烂文化的主要场所。

Yanqi-Kucha, Sogdian, Sanskrit, Manichaen script, Khotan script, Turkic script, Uighur script, Uighur Mongolian, Chagatay script documents were unearthed from this place. The coexisted languages and diversified cultures got integrated, providing evidence of historical civilizations of Turfan. Turfan Museum is the key place to collect and demonstrate these magnificent cultures.



80TBI:306a

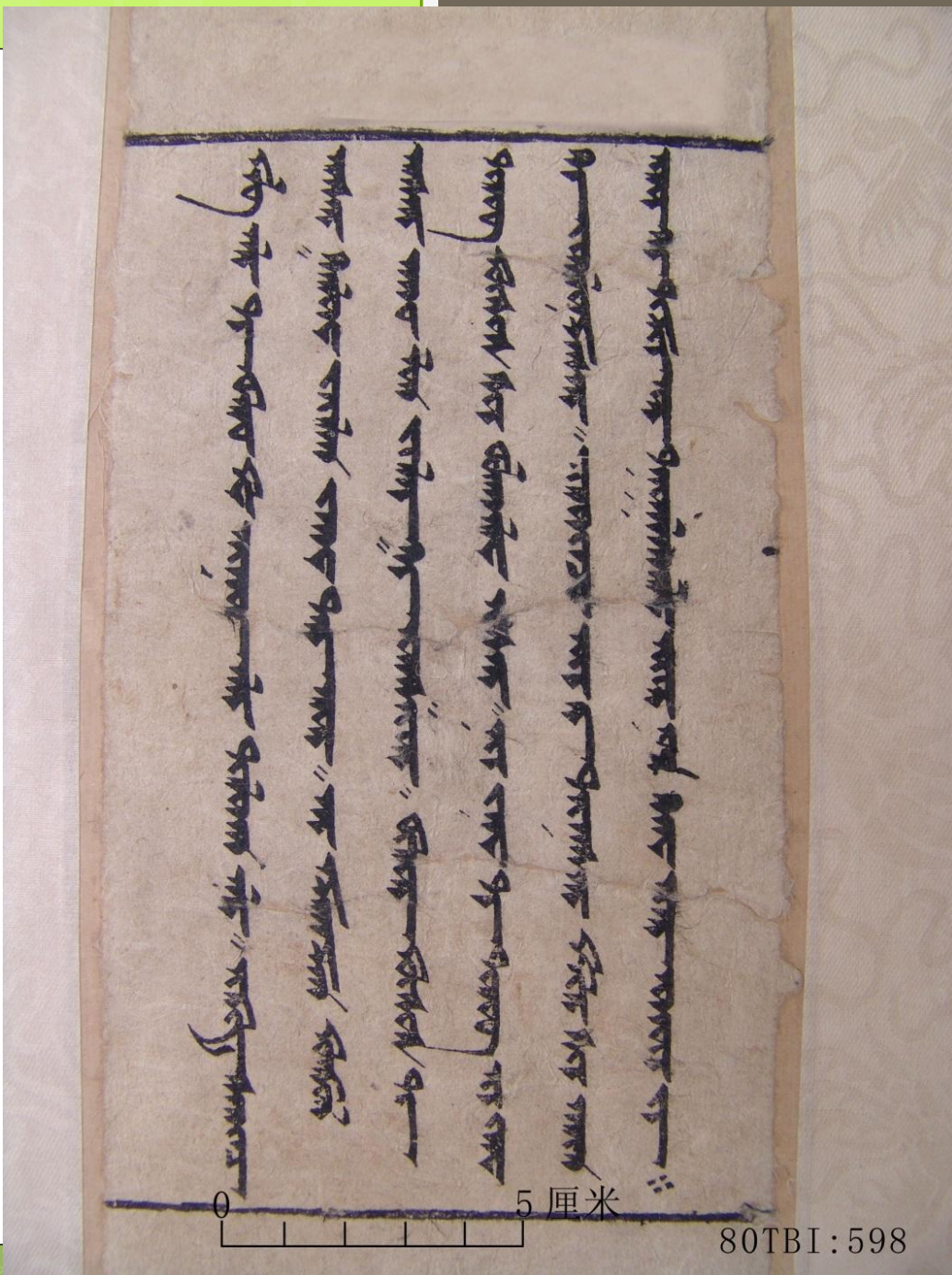
如是甚深般若波羅蜜多功德勝利
當知皆是如來神力非自辯才所以
者何甚深般若波羅蜜多功德勝利
定非一切世間天人阿素洛等所能
讚說慶喜當知若菩薩摩訶薩勤學
思惟修行如是甚深般若波羅蜜多

0 5 厘米

80TBI:491a

Prajñāpāramita-hṛdaya

金刚般若波罗蜜经





0 5 厘米

80TBI:640b

Tängri burxan yrliqamiš tngri yeri säkiz yükünäk yaruq bögülüg arviš nom bitig

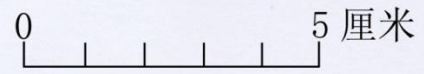
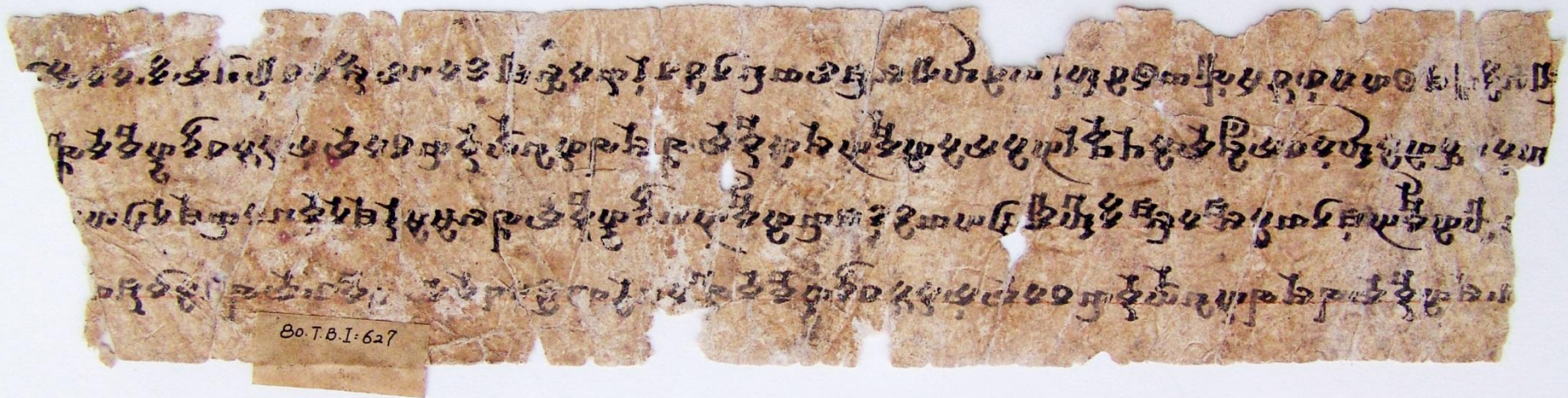
佛说天地八阳神咒经



0 5 厘米

80TBI:600

婆罗米字母文书 (Sanskrit)



80TBI:627a

Handwritten text in an ancient script, likely Sogdian, on a fragment of aged, yellowish-brown paper. The text is arranged in four horizontal lines, though the fragment is irregularly shaped with torn edges. The characters are dark and densely packed, typical of cursive scripts from this region.

0 5 厘米

80TBI:627b

Tocharian A



0 5 厘米

80TBI:610

TocharianB



0 5 厘米

80TBI:631a



0 5 厘米

80TBI:631b

所說聞如時世汝等受教

0 5 厘米

80TBI:762a

BI-762
)



Handwritten cursive text, possibly a signature or name, oriented vertically on the right side of the paper fragment.

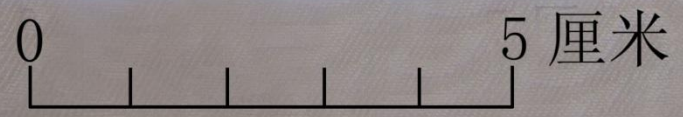
0 5 厘米

80TBI:762b

Fragment of a document with Uighur script and Chinese characters. The Chinese characters are arranged in vertical columns and include:

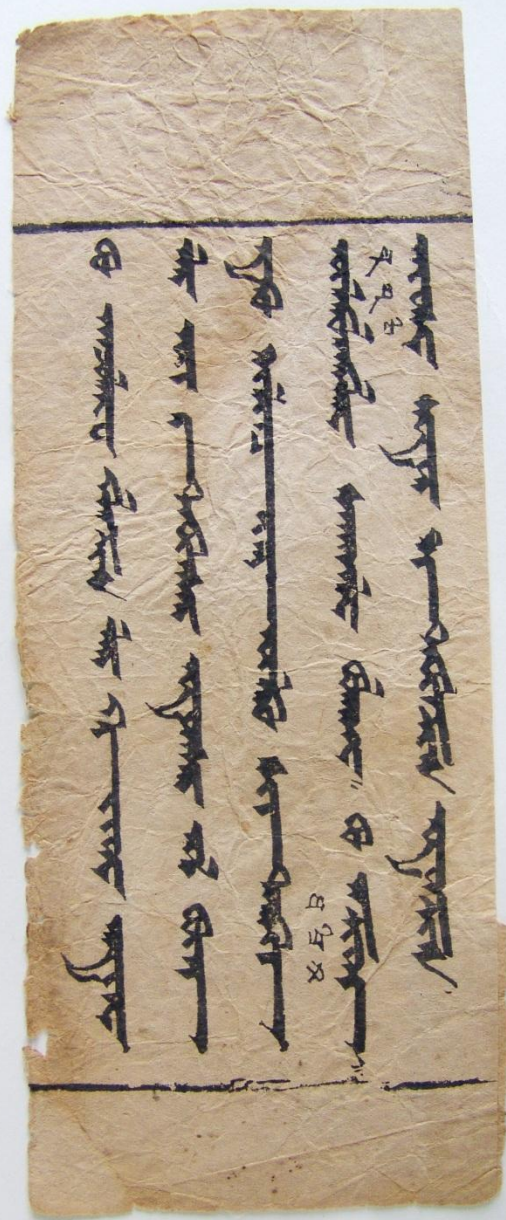
- 十習 (Shí Xí)
- 悉願消除 (Xī Yuàn Xiāo Chú)
- 四障 (Sì Zhàng)

The Uighur script is written in vertical columns, interspersed with the Chinese characters. The document is heavily damaged and stained.



80TBI:763

回—婆罗米文（梵语）
(Uighur-Brahmi)



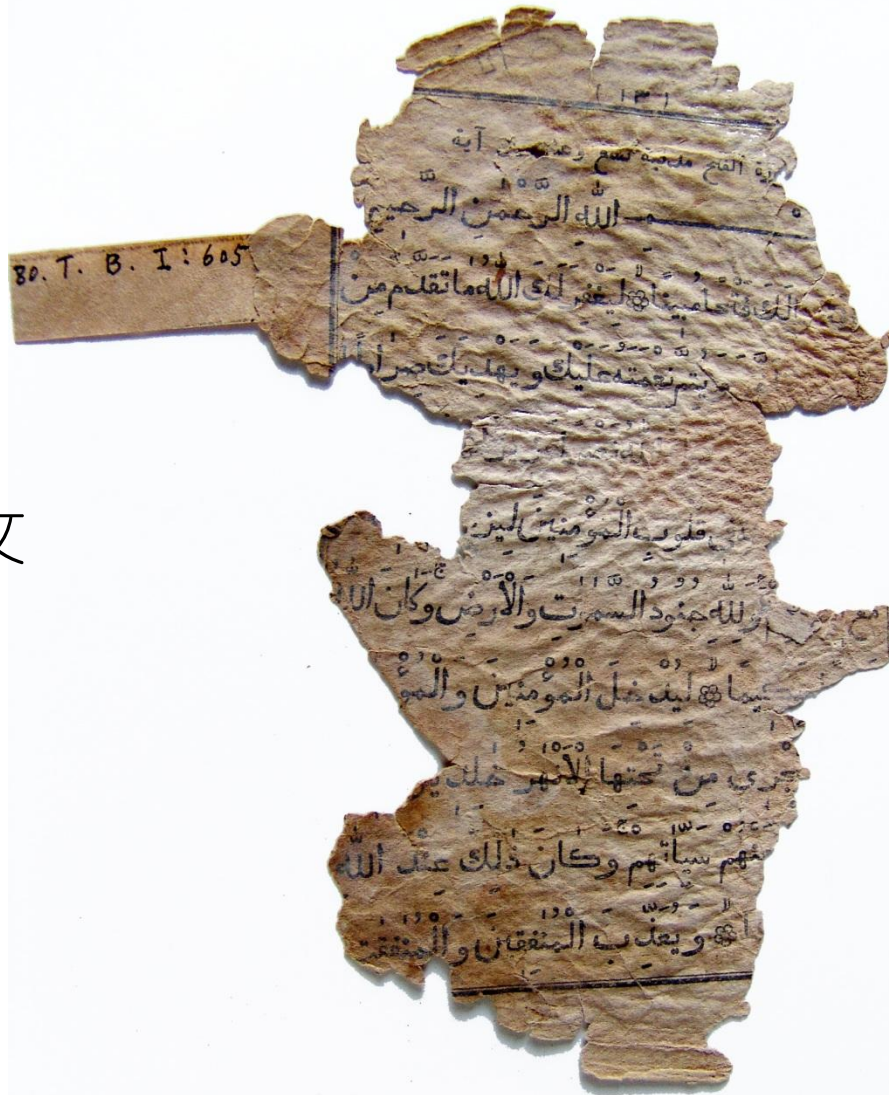
0 5 厘米

80TBI:596-1

0
5 厘米

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be small annotations or corrections. The script is dense and difficult to decipher without a key.

80TBI:596-2



阿拉伯文
(Arabic)

0 5 厘米

80TBI:605a

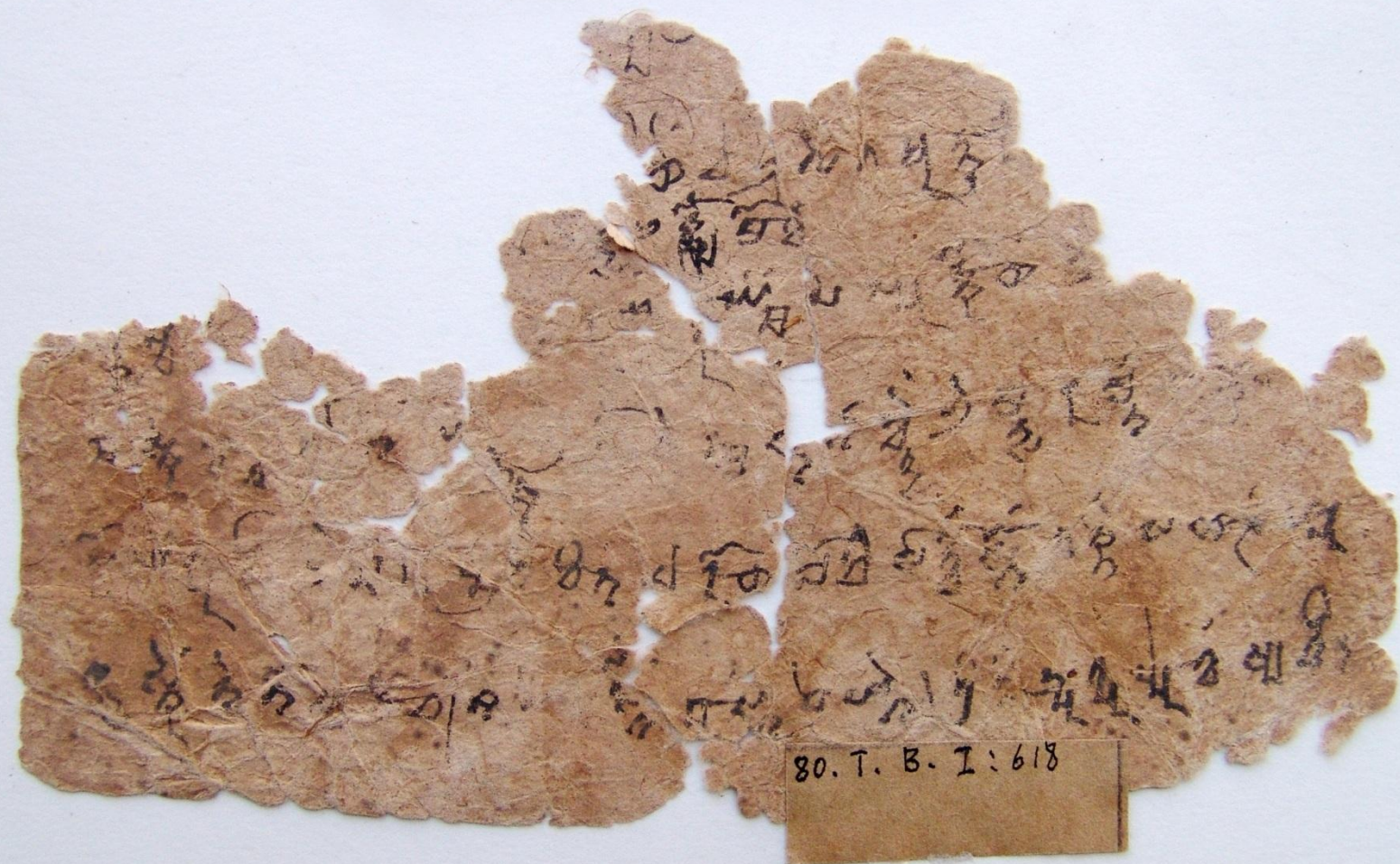
(١٤)

المشركين والذين كفرت الأوثان بالله
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله عليهم
و أعد لهم جهنم وبئس المصير
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله
شاهد أو مبشر أو نذير
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله
أولئك هم الذين كفروا بالله

0 5 厘米

80TBI:605b

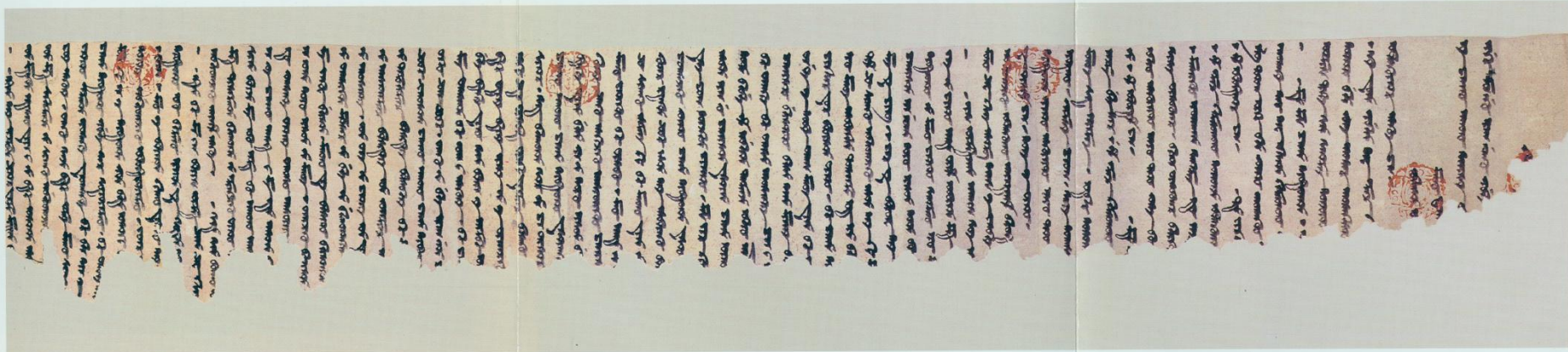
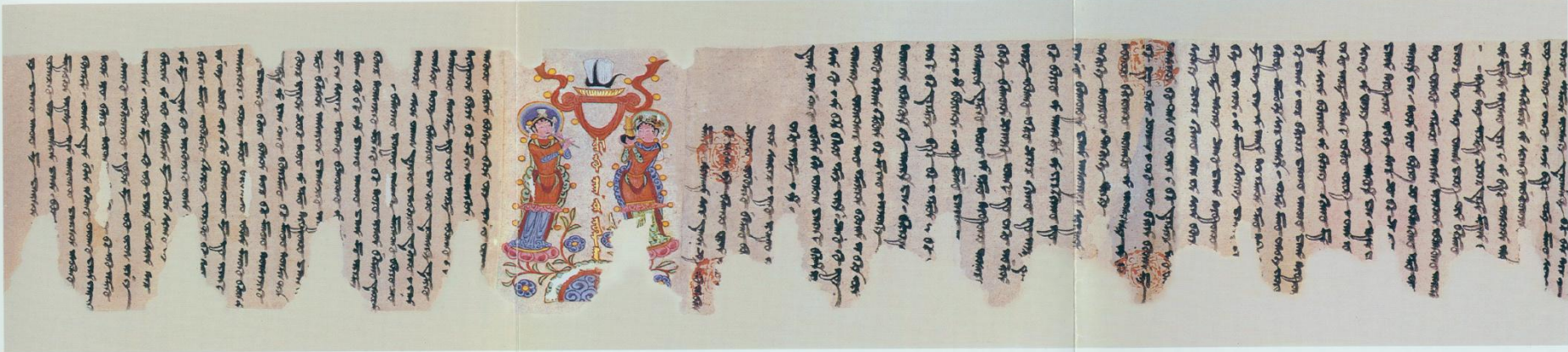
婆罗米文—回鹘语 (吐火罗语B) (brahmi-uighur)



0 5 厘米

80TBI:618a

粟特文书信 (Sogdian letter)



吐鲁番学研究院人员和我的研究工作

(researchers in Academia Turfanica and my research work)

- There are 20 researchers in Academia Turfanica, of whom four doctors, one professor and five associate professors, 14 researchers. One mainly engages with mural study, two work on religion, three are occupied with archaeology and others mainly work on the culture relics restoration(including paper, stuff wools, silk, hemp products etc.) and protection, and I mainly engage with Uighur documents(Buddhist and secular texts) and some related history and cultural research.

回鹘文简介 (Brief introduction to old Uighur /Uigur/Uyghur/Uygur script)

- 回鹘部族历史曾受制于突厥部落，后来势力逐渐强大并推翻其统治于公元744年建立了自己的汗国. (Uighurs, who were a group of tribes within larger Türks Group, established their Khanate in northern steppes area in 744 after having toppled Türk Xan (Khan) .)

- 严格意义上讲，回鹘之前被称之为“回纥”，公元766年，回纥首领向唐朝上奏请求改为“回鹘”。(in 766 A.D. The leader of the *Hui He* made a request to the Tang dynasty to change the name to Uygur. *Hui Hu*)

回鹘语和回鹘文 (uighur language and uigur script)

- 回鹘语属于阿尔泰语系，突厥语族 (Altaic family, Turkic language group)
- 语法结构 (Grammatical Structures)
S+O+V

eg.

1. bo nom bitig(ig) ävin-t äoq ĩsar ulat iüč qata oqimišta (于家中诵读此经三遍)

2. burxanlar uluřinta tuyar burxanlariy k ör ür burxan nom ĩn äřidür(生佛国, 见佛闻法)

起源 (origin)

- 回鹘文是来源于粟特文(Sogdian, i.e. An ancient eastern branch of the Iranian language)的一种音素文字(phonetic script), As we know, old Uighur language belongs to Altaic language family, which also belongs to agglutinative language
- 早期的回鹘文没有以字母*r, s, z, f, ž*开头的词
- 书写形式 (writing forms)
 - 1.楷书体 (regular script)
 - 2.行书体 (semi-cursive script)
 - 3.草书体 (cursive script)

回鹘文中粟特文借词

(Uighur words borrowed from Sogdian words)

din<Sogd. *dyn*, “宗教, 信仰, religion, belief” (SD, p.148; Zieme, p.79);

dintar<Sogd. *dynδ'r*, “信徒, 选民, 僧众, priest, electus, monk” (Gabain, p.316; SD, 140);

nom<Sogd. *nwm*, “经文, 教义, scripture, doctrine” (EDP, p.777; Hamilton, p.245; Zieme, p.82);

naman<Sogd. *nm'ny*<*Skt.namo*, “忏悔, penitence” (SD, p.239);

ančmn<Sogd. *'nčmn*, “僧团, 集会, reunion, assembly” (Gabain, p.304; SD, p.37);

γuan/xuan<Sogd. *γw'n*, “罪过, sin, shortcoming” (SD, p.171; Zieme, p.79);

	Uigurisch	Sogdisch	Manichäisch		Uigurisch	Sogdisch	Manichäisch
a-				χ	= γ	= γ	𐎧𐎡𐎴
-a-			= -a	ħ	= g	= g	𐎧𐎡𐎴
-a				k	= g	= g	𐎧𐎡𐎴
ā-			= -a	l			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-ā-	= -a-	= -a-	= -a	m			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-ā	= -a	= -a	= -a	-m			𐎧𐎡𐎴
i-, i; ^h i-, i(e)				n			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-i-, -i-(e)			= -i	-n			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-ī-, -i				ŋ			𐎧𐎡𐎴
o-, u-				p	= b	= b	𐎧𐎡𐎴
-o-, -u-, v			= -o	q			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-o-, -u-, v				-q			𐎧𐎡𐎴
ō-, ü-				r			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-ō-, -ü-				-r			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-ō-, -ü-	= -o	= -o	= -o	s			𐎧𐎡𐎴
b				-s			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-b				š	= s		𐎧𐎡𐎴
č, č̣				t			𐎧𐎡𐎴
d, ḍ				-t			𐎧𐎡𐎴
đ	—	—		v	= -o-	= -o-	𐎧𐎡𐎴
f = w	= w	= w		w			𐎧𐎡𐎴
γ				y			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-γ				z, ž			𐎧𐎡𐎴
g				ž			𐎧𐎡𐎴
-g				Zeilenfüller			𐎧𐎡𐎴

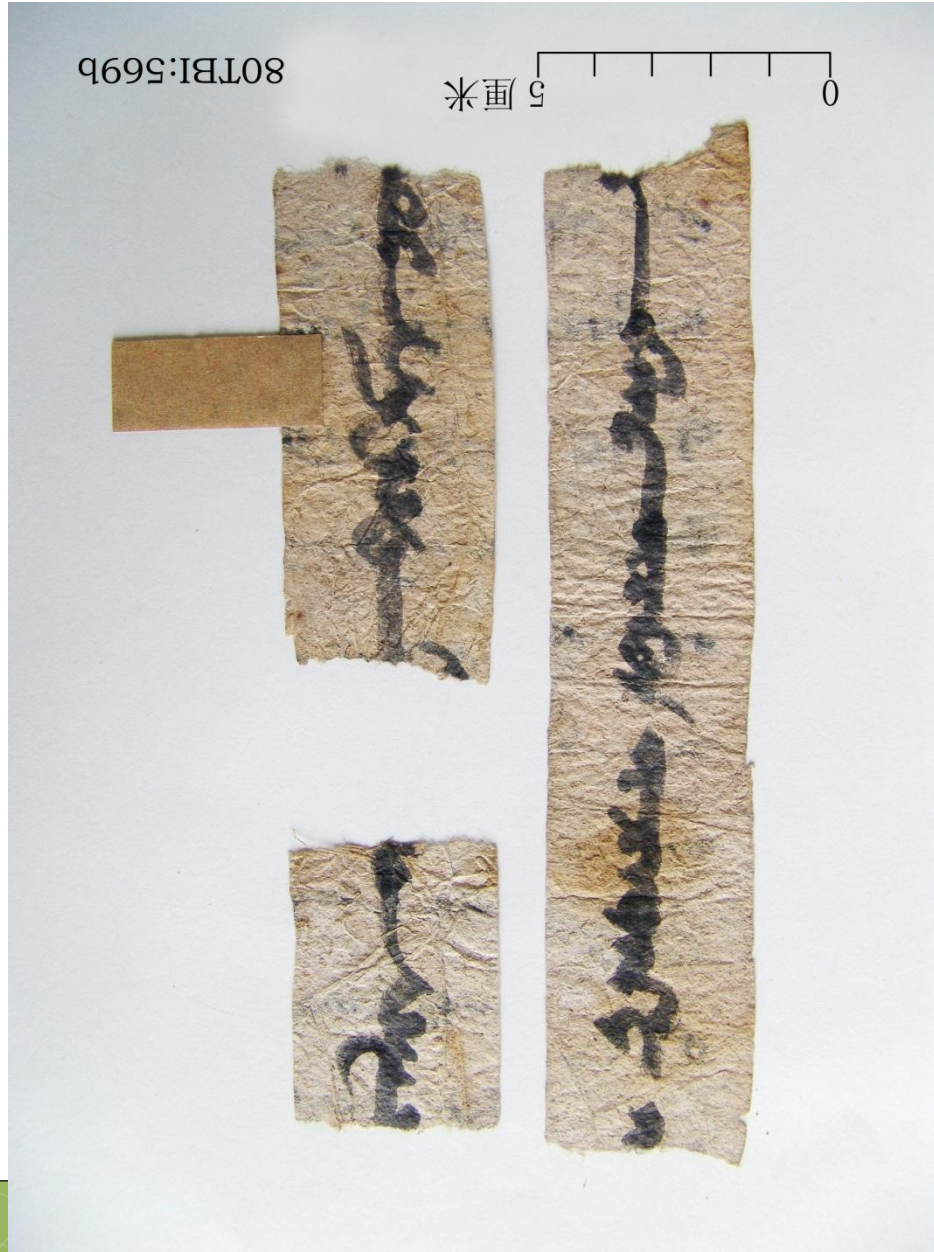
楷书体 (regular script)

Fragment of ancient Chinese paper with handwritten text in regular script (楷书体). The text is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. The characters are arranged in vertical columns, reading from right to left. A small red dot is visible on the paper.

0 5 厘米

80TBI:560a

2. 行书体 (semi-cursive script)



草书体 (cursive script)



0 5 厘米

80TBI:582

回鹘文的书写 (the Uighur writing)

- 主要流行于9—15世纪。因回鹘人曾广泛地使用过这种文字，所以一般统称为回鹘文。早期有23个字母，后来有所变化，该文字共有8个元音字母。分别为 /a/, /ä/, /i/, /ï, o/, /ö/, /u/, /ü. 回鹘文最初也同粟特文一样，是从右到左横写的 (**at first from right to left**)。后来因受汉文的影响，改为竖写，字行从左到右(**afterwards, from left to right**)。
- 语音和谐规律 (the law of phonetic harmony)
 1. 前元音 (front vowel) : / ä/, / i/, / ö/, / ü/
 2. 后元音 (back vowel) : / a/, / ï, o/, / u/

回鹘文字母表

音质	词首	词中	词末	音质	词首	词中	词末
a	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇𐰇	ɜ			𐰇
ä	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇𐰇	r		𐰇	𐰇
ī,i	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	y	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
o,u	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	l	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
ö,ü	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	m	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
b,p	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	n	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
w	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	č	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
ɣ	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	š	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
q	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	s	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
x	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	z			𐰇
g,k	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	ng		𐰇	𐰇
d,t	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇				𐰇

元音交替 (the alternation of vowels)

a/i, ä/i 元音的偶然交替

20. 这可能为方言现象；(参见前面谈 ä, e 的一节)

birt-, bart-“折断”。

tariʎ, taraʎ“庄稼”。

tīwar, tawar“财物”。

amīl, amal“安静的”。

yinä, yänä(yana)“又, 还”。 +līʎ, +laʎ 构成形容词词尾。

sarsīʎ, sarsaʎ“可厌的”。

tapīʎ, tapaʎ“崇拜”。

yaliŋ, yalaŋ“赤裸的”。

balīq, balaq“鱼”。

simäk, sämək“林”。

yinä , yänä(yana)“又”。

u/ï, ü/i 之交替

min- , mün- “骑”。

mīŋ, muŋ “愁”。

qamiš, qamuš “芦苇”。

tapīn- , tapun- “尊敬”。

tumšīq, tumšuq “鸟咀”。

siŋük, süŋük “骨头”。

köpik, köpük “泡沫”。

qurī- , quru- “枯萎”。

toriγ, toruγ “瘦的”。

qorī- , qoru- “保护”。

toqī- , toqu- “敲打”。

辅音交替 (the alternation of consonants)

bäŋü, mäŋgü“永远的”。 bän, män“我”。

buŋ, muŋ“愁”。 bin-, min-“骑”。

bīŋ, biŋ, miŋ“千”。

ab, aw“狩猎”。

säbin-, säwin-“高兴”。

sab, saw“话”。

qabšur- ; qawšur-, qapšur-“堆起”。

köbrüg; köwrüg, köprüg“桥”。

注意点 (Some notes)

◉ 回鹘语不等于回鹘文字

目前发现的有，回鹘-蒙古语（回鹘式蒙古文）、叙利亚文-回鹘语文献

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ .4

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ .5

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ .6

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ .7

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ .8

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ .9

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ .10

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ .11

4. maqadonya

5. balıq—lıq

6. pilipus qan

7. oγl—ı alaqsandros

8. ilig qan saqışi

9. yıl ming alti

10. yüz yigirmi

11. tört yılın—ta

回鹘语语法简述 (brief introduction to Uighur grammar)

- 名词、动词、副词 (adverb)、代词 (pronoun)、形容词 (adjective) 和后置词 (postposition)
- 复数形式 *-lar/-lär*, 但是表示被尊重或重视名称缀加后不表示复数而表示单数, *bodisawat-lar* “一个菩萨”, 数词可以加复数名词, *yiti yultuz-lar* (现代维吾尔语不加 *-lar*)
- 还有一些加 *-z* 的名词或代词表示复数, *biz* (*bän, män* “我”) “我们”, *siz* “你们” (*sän* “你”)
- 个别名词后缀加 *-än* 表示复数汉译, *ärän* “男人们” < *är* “男人” + *-än*
- 有时候还借用蒙古语中的 *-t* 表示复数含义。Tigit “特勤 (官职 official title)” 原型为 (original form) *tigin* “特勤、王子”。但有时也可以缀加 *-lär*.

格 (cases)

- 属格 (genitive) *-ning/-nung /-n iing/-n iig/-n äng* 含义为 “.....的”, *burxan-ning* “佛之”。 *b ägn äng* “官员的”。
- 与格 (dative) *-qa/-k ä/-g ä/-ya/-y ä/-a* “向..... (to) ” *adaqa (to foot), suwsamqa (to thirst), biriy ä (to south)*。
- 宾格 (accusative) , *-äg/-g/-ig/-iy/-uy/; ada-γ* “ (把) 脚”, *saw-ay* “把话”, *t ämir-äg* (把铁)。在后期的回鹘文中宾格多用 *-ni/-n i; ayalar-n i* (把手心), *yanturdaçi-n i* (把送回者)
- 位格/方位格 (locative case) ; *-ta/-t ä/-da/-d ä* “on/in/at” *baš-ta* “在头上 (on the head) ”, *aya-da* “在手掌上 (on the palm)”
- 从格 (ablative) , *-tin/-t i/-din/-d i* “from...”
taš-d i (from outside), *bal ü-d i* (from city), *ilkisiz-din* (from beginning)
- 工具格 (instrumental case) *-n/- i/-in/-an/- ä* “by means of , with”, e.g. *yaday- i* “on foot” ; *ayiz- i* (with mouth)

代词 (pronouns) : 人称代词 (m ä n, siz ,ol) 、指示代词(bu, ol)、疑问代词(qayu n ä)、反身代词(öz üm)

● 数词

1 : bir	10 : on
2 : iki ; äki (少用 ; MI9. 9)	20 : ygrmi , yiqirmi , ygermi (婆罗米)
3 : üç	30 : otuz
4 : tört	40 : qırq
5 : biš , bš ; bāš (较少用) , beş (婆罗米)	50 : ilig , älig , ëlig (婆罗米)
6 : altı	60 : altmıš
7 : yiti , yti	70 : yitmiš
8 : säkiz	80 : säkiz on
9 : toquz	90 : toquz on
100 : yüz (常写成 yuz) ;	1000 : biñ (少用) ;

回鹘文的释读研究(Uighur decipherment)

- 换写与转写（不标元音与标元音）（Transliteration and Transcription）
- 注释和翻译(notes and translation)（词汇的注释、相关文献历史、平行版本和补缺部分内容）
- 相关问题的探讨(discussion related to some questions)（断代 time dating、不确定或补充的释读内容）

回鹘文转写换写对照表

序号	字母	音标	转写	换写	备注
1	𐰀	/a/	a	"	仅在字首,其他位反为 𐰀
2	𐰁	/a/	ä	"	
3	𐰂	/a/	ʔ	ʔ	仅在字首,其他位反为 ʔ
4	𐰃	/a/	o, u	'w	其他位反写作 w
5	𐰄	/a/	o, u	'wox, wox	其他位反写作 wox
6	𐰅	/b/	b	p	
7	𐰆	/w/	w	v/w	
8	𐰇	/q/	q	q	土耳其学者常写作 k
9	𐰈	/q/	q	q	
10	𐰉	/n/	q	q	
11	𐰊	/g/	g, k	k	
12	𐰋	/d/	d, t	d, t	
13	𐰌	/z/	z	z	
14	𐰍	/r/	r	r	
15	𐰎	/r/	ʔ	ʔ	
16	𐰏	/l/	l	l	
17	𐰐	/m/	m	m	
18	𐰑	/n/	n	n	
19	𐰒	/t/	č	c	
20	𐰓	/s/	š	s	
21	𐰔	/s/	s	s	
22	𐰕	/z/	z	z	
23	𐰖	/ʃ/	š, ž	š	



pys ywz tytsy l'ry

beš yüz titsi-läri

with his 500 pupils



pyrl' 'wl qwvr'q q' p'rdy

birlä ol kuvrag-ka bardı :

he went to the convent.



q'n y'nynt' tykyt

xan yaninta tigit

Beside the Xan the princes



tysy pr'm'n ym'

tiši braman y(ä)mä

And the brahman Tiṣya



tydy : pymp's'ry q'n

tedi. bimbasare xan

King Bimbasāra

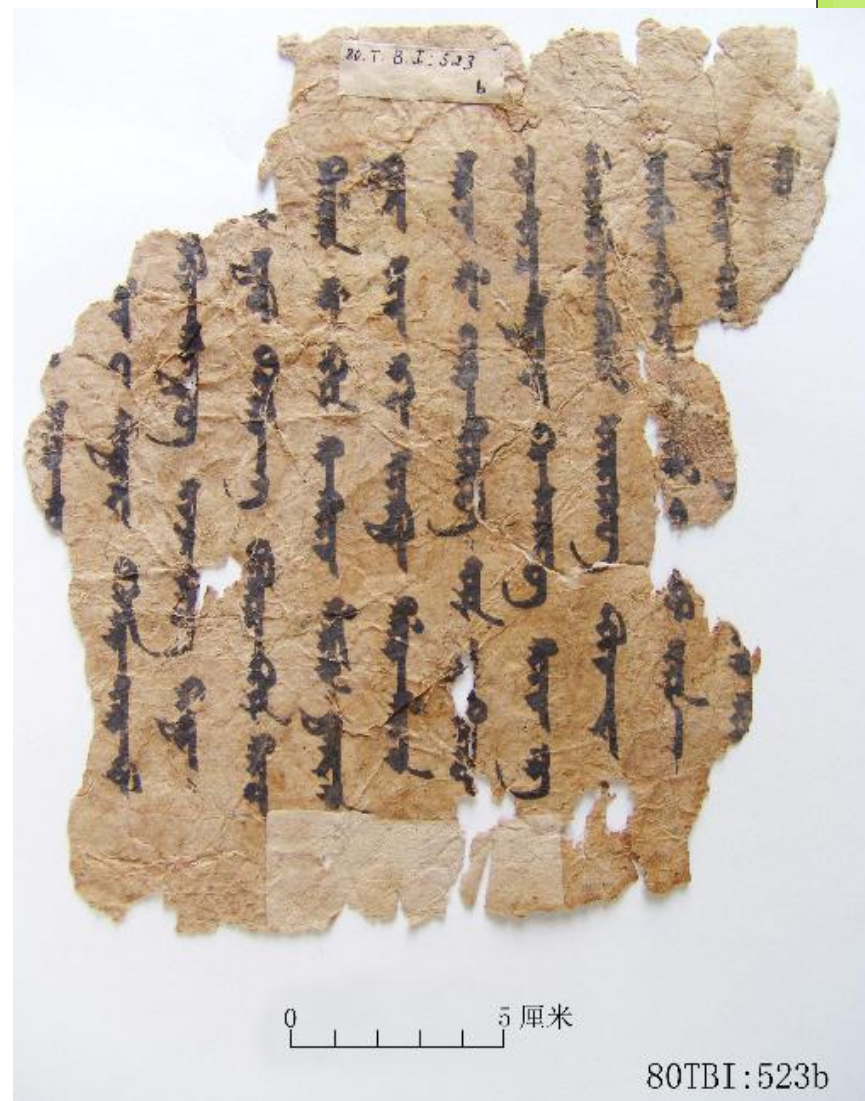
回鹘文献分类 (Classification of Uighur documents)

- The Uighur documents collected in Turpan Museum amount to 240 pieces. Either big or small, they were damaged to various degrees. Since discovery of these documents, scholars at home and abroad have researched and made public in print most of them. Only a few left untouched and non-published due to dispute and severe damage about these documents.

◉ 回鹘文载体分类 (Classification according to the carriers of Uighur document)

就目前发现的回鹘文献，按文献**载体**主要可分为，1. 纸质文献，2. 木牍文献（书写在木板上的回鹘文）、3. 铭刻类文献（刻写在墙壁题记、器皿或钱币上的回鹘文），当然按照内容来分，主要有世俗类文书，宗教类文书（佛教文献较多）、其他（医学、天文、军事、文学文献等，数量有限）

Golden Light Sutra



Agama Sutra



80.T.B.I.:026
(a)



80TBI:026a



80TBI:026b



The first page of the manuscript contains several lines of text, starting with "The first page of the manuscript". The text is written in a cursive script, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The second page also contains several lines of text, continuing the narrative or list. The handwriting is consistent throughout, showing a high level of skill and uniformity. The manuscript is bound in the center with two wooden rollers, which are visible on the left and right sides of the image.

木牍回鹘文献







回鹘文题记



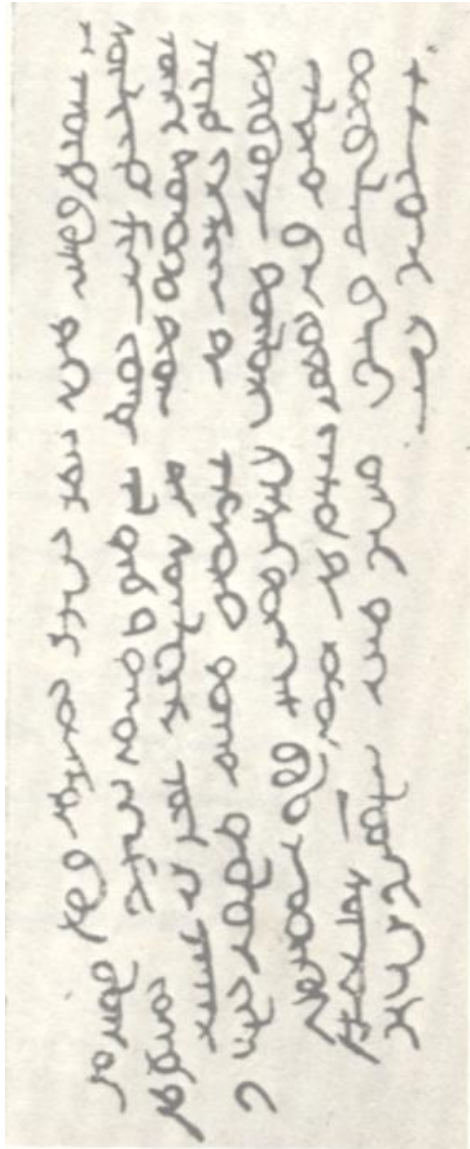
Handwritten text in a stylized script, possibly a form of shorthand or a specific dialect, consisting of several characters and symbols arranged horizontally.

قماق چای
سی

Handwritten notes or signatures in a cursive script, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Handwritten notes or signatures in a cursive script, located in the lower left quadrant of the page.





《 乌 兰 浩 木 碑 》 (WULAN
Inscription) 又称《多罗郭德碑》。
1955年发现于蒙古国乌布苏省乌兰
浩木地方。存文字8行，当为840前
以前之碑铭，是迄今发现时代最早
的回鹘文碑铭 (Earliest Uighur
epigraph discovered up to now)



目前研究工作 (present work)

- 馆藏文书的释读分类 (decipherment and classification)
- 回鹘文题记的研究 (study on Uighur inscription)
- 文物的保护 (protection work of cultural relics)

回鹘文研究中存在或待解决的问题 (difficulties or problems existing up to now)

- 断代问题 (Dating)
- 确定文献的出处 (To determine the origin of the Uighur document /parallels)
- 个别词或语法现象的考证 (Some words or grammatical elements to study) -tuq(second person pronoun suffix), insadi(how to explain) etc.
- 文书**拼接或缀合** (The joint work of Uighur fragments)
- 回鹘文字体数据的建立 (The building of Uighur font database)

常用参考书目（语法）

- [1][德]A.冯·加班著, 耿世民译: 《古代突厥语语法》, 内蒙古教育出版社, 2004年。
- [2]耿世民, 魏萃一: 《古代突厥语语法研究》, 中央民族大学出版社, 2010年。
- [3][英]Clouston. *An Etymological of Pre-thirteenth-Century Turkish*. Oxford, 1972.
- [4][英]Marcel Erdal . *A Grammar of Old Turkic*, Brill Leiden•Boston. 2004.
- [5][美]Robert Dankoff, James Keily. *Compendium of The Turkic Dictionary*, Harvard University, 1982.
- [6] [土耳其]Talat Tekin. *A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic*, Indiana University. 1968.
- [7][德]Clark Larry Vernon, *Introduction to the uyghur civil documents of East Turkestan (13th -14th CC.)*. (Dissertation, unpublished), 1975.

Thanks for your attention!

