#### Viacheslav ZAYTSEV, Chung-pui TAI

## Re-examination of the Tangut Fragment Or. 12380/3495 from the Collection of the British Library

Among all discovered Tangut written monuments there are known to be 31 fragments (including five very small pieces that are broken off from larger fragments) of Tangut texts where Tangut characters are supplemented by their phonological transcription in Tibetan writing. The Tibetan transcription provides straightforward information on the pronunciation of Tangut characters, and hence plays a key role in the phonological reconstruction of Tangut.

The fragments in question are now preserved in two collections, 19 fragments and five small pieces of them are in the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and five fragments are in the British Library at London. As we have already reported in 2009, two fragments which were originally in the Russian collection have been lost, and only photographs of them belonging to Nikolai Aleksandrovich Nevsky (1892–1937) are preserved among his archive materials kept in the Archive of Orientalists of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts (copies of these photographs are preserved in the British Library as well).

The aim of this paper is to provide a re-examination and new description of one of these fragments, preserved at the British Library with pressmark Or. 12380/3495. This fragment has been studied in detail by several Tangut scholars (Arakawa 2008, Tai 2008, West 2011), but some of the questions concerning it, like meaning of the Tibetan writing at the top left edge, remain unsolved and have become the focus of our research.

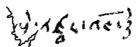
Description of the fragment Or. 12380/3495. Size:  $9.8 \times 15.3$  cm. 5 lines. Yellowed undyed thick cotton paper. Starts with: "績臟糠"...", ends with: "....´´´´´, ends with: "...´´´, ends with: "...´´, ends with: "...´, ends with: "...`, ends

of the corresponding Tangut character in black ink, although in a lighter tone, suggesting that the Tibetan transcription was not written at the same time as the Tangut characters. Line 1 has 13 Tangut characters in which the four characters below the 7<sup>th</sup> character are written in smaller size in two columns (apparently in order to find room for placing the whole phrase on the same line). From line 2 to line 5 there are nine Tangut characters each, but the first three characters in line 5 are damaged (see our reconstruction of them below).

Lines 2–4 are written with an indentation approximately equal to one character's height, which could mean that line 1 and possibly line 5 (the text is damaged here, but it looks like it has no indentation, as is the case with line 1) could be the beginning of a paragraph.

The Tibetan transcription only occurs from line 2 to line 4. On the top of line 1 there is a drawing of a *cintāmaṇi* "wish-fulfilling jewel" or "wish-granting gem" (Tangut 談技; Chinese *rúyì zhū* 如意珠 or *rúyì bǎozhū* 如意實珠; Tibetan *yid bzhin nor bu*) encompassed with a crowning aureole of flame 2, which corresponds to the Tangut text on line 4: 絹縠紋粃骸厰败 飜凝 "just like the precious jewel, [his] deportment [is] bright [and] burning".

On the top left corner there is some doubtful and damaged Tibetan writing (see picture below) which was previously read by scholars as "...se 'dzwar 'jo nye" (Tai 2008), "s[t?]e / 'dzwang / 'jo / te" (Arakawa 2008), "?se 'dzwar 'jo ste" and "?se 'dzwang 'jo ste" (West 2011).



The meaning of it was completely unknown. S. Arakawa (2008) correctly pointed out that it can't be writing in Tibetan language, and proposed that it is the Tibetan transcription of a Tangut or Chinese proper noun. After careful reexamination we provide a new reading for it, and explanation of its meaning: "□ I[d]e 'dzwar 'jo nye" which is the Tibetan transcription of the first five Tangut characters in line 5: 搖敝刻数席, represented the Tangut name of Tathāgata Indraketudhvajarāja (see explanation below).

The verso side of the fragment is almost blank, with only old inventory number "KK.II 0280.s" written in black ink at the bottom left corner. This

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This old inventory number belongs to Sir Aurel Stein's third Central Asian Expedition (1913–1916), excavated from Khara-Khoto at the end of May 1914. The letters "K.K." indicate Khara-Khoto and "II" indicates the spot where this object was found. In this case it is the ruined shrine, i.e. remains of the "famous" or "celebrated" suburgan

fragment cannot join with other Tangut fragments with Tibetan transcription. The current preservation status of this fragment is unclear. The image of this fragment was published in "Documents from Khara-Khoto in the British Library" (Vol. IV, p. 198), quoted before in Tai (2008), and is now available on the International Dunhuang Project (IDP) website. The content of this fragment is collated in Tai (2008) as Cánpiàn 18, in Arakawa (2008), and in West (2011).

Reconstruction of the damaged characters at fine 3.								
0501	0502	0503	0504	0505	0506	0507	0508	0509
L1543	L2373	L5306	L1329	L3830	L1139	L4531	L0752	L5771
籍	脳	刻	湬	席	줾	愻	献	襚
mjor <sup>1</sup>	lj <u>i</u> j²	dzjwi¹	dźjow¹	njij²	•jij¹	•jow²	tśja¹	tshwew1
	2	1641	nes	3	_	_	_	_
	ĝ.	दर्ह् र.	αĚ:	ક્રે	_		_	_
	l[d]e	'dzwar	'jo	nye	_	_	_	_
如	來	帝	幢	王	之	讚	敬	禮
true	come	ruler	banner	king	ANTIERG	praise	pay.homage	
Tathāgata		Indraketudhvajarāja			ZETTERO	praise	pay.nomage	
Translation: "Praise and pay homage to Tathāgata Indraketudhvajarāja"								

Reconstruction of the damaged characters at line 5.

Reconstruction of the first two damaged characters at line 5 as 緣廠 (Chinese rúlái 如來) "Tathāgata" is proposed by S. Arakawa (2008) (now it can be indirectly confirmed by the Tibetan transcription of the second character). Reconstruction of the third damaged character at line 5 as 焱 (Chinese dì 帝) "ruler; king; emperor" is proposed by us in accordance with available Tibetan transcriptions, the visible part of the damaged Tangut character, and the sense of the text itself. The Tangut name of Buddha (Tathāgata) Indraketudhvajarāja mentioned in this part of the text appears in the fragment of the Tangut translation of the "Upāli's Questions Regarding Determination of the Vinaya sūtra" (Fóshuō Juéding píní jīng 佛說決定毗尼經) preserved as pressmark 6721 in Wuwei Museum: 叔鄉蘇<u>鄉教教</u>蔣拜 (in reverse Chinese translation from Tangut: 南無焰紅帝幢王佛) "Homage to Indraketudhvajarāja Buddha" (see: Yu Guangjian and Xu Yuping 2011). The appearance of the character ৡ before ৡ # here confirms our reconstruction.

<sup>(</sup>Russian "знаменитый" субурган) excavated by the Mongolia and Sichuan Expedition (1907–1909) of Pyotr Kuzmich Kozlov during the end of May and beginning of June, 1909.

The source of the Tangut text has not yet been identified. S. Arakawa (2008) thinks that it could be part of an ode (sòng 頌) or prayer (yuànwén 願文) translated into Tangut from a Tibetan Buddhist scripture. However, based on philological and linguistic evidence we think that it was probably translated from Chinese (but from a text pertinent to the Tibetan Buddhist tradition).

*Key words:* Tangut script, Tangut language, Tangut characters, Tibetan transcription, Tangut fragment, phonological reconstruction.

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**Abstracts** 

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## РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОЧНЫХ РУКОПИСЕЙ

## САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

# ШЕСТАЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ВОСТОКА

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