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Rare and Precious Chagatai Classis I

察合台文珍稀典籍·

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选编说明

突厥语族是阿尔泰语系的语族之一,我国现在操突厥语族语言的有维吾尔、哈萨克、乌孜别克、撒拉、裕固等七个民族,使用八种语言:维吾尔语、哈萨克语、乌孜别克语、塔塔尔语、柯尔克孜语、撒拉语、西部裕固语和图瓦语。

早在喀喇汗王朝时期,随着伊斯兰教的传播,突厥语族民族已开始用阿拉伯字母拼写自己的语言。但起初这种文字并不普及,只有少数人能够掌握,而且回鹘文仍在通行。到察合台汗国时期,随着伊斯兰教的进一步传播,这种文字被广泛使用,并因通行于察合台汗国而被称为"察合台文"。一直到 20 世纪 20 年代,察合台文被广泛用于记录突厥语族语言。现代突厥语族民族所使用的文字,如现代维吾尔文、现代哈萨克文、现代柯尔克孜文等都是察合台文的延续。

察合台文是阿拉伯字母系统的拼音文字。它采用阿拉伯文的 28 个字母和其他一些辅助符号,同时又从波斯文中借用了 4 个字母,一共由 32 个字母组成。字母分词首、词中、词末、单独等形式,从右往左横书。

察合台文文献十分丰富,其重要者主要有:

《拉施德史》,又名《中亚蒙兀尔史》,米尔咱·海答儿(全名米尔咱·马黑麻·朵豁拉提·古列汗)1547年完成于克什米尔。作者为明代西域叶尔羌汗国维吾尔人。全书分上下两编,记述了14世纪中叶到16世纪中叶约200年间新疆和中亚的历史。

《突厥人世系》,是一部关于 16 至 17 世纪上半叶花剌子模社会政治史的著作,完成于 1664 年。作者为艾布哈兹。

《真理的入门》,有的抄本题名为《真理的献礼》,长篇劝诫诗。作者阿合买提是个盲诗人,家乡在玉格乃克,后人因而称他为阿合买提玉格乃克。全诗主要阐

述突厥语族诸民族的伊斯兰教伦理学。该书现存三个较全的抄本,即回鹘文的撒马尔罕甲本、回鹘文和察合台文合璧的伊斯坦布尔乙本和察合台文的伊斯坦布尔 丙本。

《先祖阔尔库特书》,是一部英雄史诗集。现有两个抄本存世:其一收藏在德国的德累斯顿图书馆。该抄本封面写有"先祖阔尔库特书"字样,下方写有"乌古斯诸部的语言"。另外一个抄本藏于梵蒂冈图书馆。该抄本注明"关于喀赞别克及其他人的乌古斯传说故事"。该书大约成书于14~15世纪。

《爱情篇》,是一部抒情长诗,作者笔名花刺子米。从作者的笔名可知,他是花刺子模人或居住在花刺子模。该长诗由序诗、十封爱情书信、献词和尾声组成。目前已知有多种抄本存世:一是大英博物馆藏察合台文抄本,编号 OV. 8193。该抄本 1432 年抄于亚孜德城,末尾附有抄写人和凯莫尔奥格鲁的部分诗作。二是大英博物馆藏阿拉伯文抄本,编号 AD. 7914。该抄本抄写于 1508 至 1509 年,抄本中有较多的波斯语诗歌,且篇幅长于前一抄本。三是 1957 年在意大利的罗马发现了该作品的另一察合台文抄本,由亚努斯艾克曼注释刊布。四是土耳其伊斯坦布尔图书馆相继发现的该作品两种察合台文抄本,但残缺不全。

《库曼语汇编》,是一部用古哥特文字母写成的库曼语词典。"库曼"是部分欧洲人对操突厥语的克普恰克人的称呼,汉文史籍中则写作"钦察"。为了和克普恰克人进行交流及出于商业上的需要,欧洲人于1303年在克里米亚的苏达克城编纂了这部《库曼语汇编》。该书手稿现藏意大利威尼斯的圣玛克教堂图书馆。全书164页,两面书写。首页标有"1303年7月11日"字样,但手稿作者、具体写作地点不详。其内容可分为两部分。前一部分是拉丁语、波斯语、库曼语三种语言词汇对照,附有词汇分类。后一部分是宗教内容。

《五体清文鉴》,是一部五种文字对照的分类词典,共收词 18000 多条,约成书于乾隆五十五年(1790年)。该书的文字排列顺序是满、藏、蒙、维、汉。其中藏文的下面有两种满文注音,维吾尔文下面也有满文对音。因此,《五体清文鉴》每页分八栏:第一栏为满文;第二栏为藏文;第三栏为藏文的满文切音;第四栏为藏文的满文对音;第五栏为蒙文;第六栏为维吾尔文的满文对音;第八栏为汉文。

此外,新疆各地还存有大量的察合台文契约文书。

察合台文文献大多以抄本流传,19世纪末20世纪初曾有石印本和铅印本问世。察合台文文献的封面多以羊皮制成,有的还压有花纹,美观耐用。

察合台文文献内容丰富,数量众多。此次我们精选了《医药处方书》《穆斯林 伦理学概论》和《手艺人手册集》三部典籍编入这套汇编。

《医药处方书》对深入研究维吾尔族传统医药学具有重要价值。《穆斯林伦理学概论》文中多处写有"Hikmät-išärif"字样,可能是书名或作者名。该书有助于了解伊斯兰教哲学以及维吾尔族信仰伊斯兰教的历史。《手艺人手册集》汇集了《农夫手册》《屠夫手册》《理发师手册》《纺织工手册》《鞋匠手册》等小手册和一些祈祷词,对研究维吾尔族传统手工艺、语言文字等具有重要意义。

Introduction

I

The Turkic language group is one of the members of the Altaic language family. Seven ethnic groups in China such as Uyghur, Kazakh, Uzbek, Salor, Yugur, etc. speak the Turkic language, including eight ethnic languages: Uyghur, Kazakh, Uzbek, Tartar, Kyrgyz, Salar, Western Yugur and Tuvan.

Turkic-speaking ethnic groups began to use the Arabic alphabets to transliterate their languages with the spread of Islam as early as the regime of Kara Khanid Khanate. Yet such script was not popular among the rank and file and the old Uyghur script still prevailed. As Islam spread further in the Kingdom of Chagatai Khanate, this script became popular and was named "Chagatai". Chagatai script had been widely used from then to the 1920s to record the Turkic language. The scripts used by some modern Turkic ethnic groups such as the modern Uyghur script, the modern Kazakh script, the modern Kyrgyz script, etc. are actually continuations of Chagatai script.

Chagatai script derives from the Arabic alphabetic written system. It comprises 28 Arabic letters and a few auxiliary symbols, plus 4 letters borrowed from Persian to make a total of 32 letters. It is written from right to left, with each letter having various writing forms in initial, medial, final and isolated positions.

II

Chagatai classics took different forms, and here are some masterpieces:

A History of Rashid, also known as A History of the Moghuls of Central Asia, was written by Mirza Haidar (full name: Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg) in Kashmir in 1547. The author was a Uyghur of Yarkent Khanate living in

West China during the Ming Dynasty. The book is divided into two volumes and documents the 200-year history of Xinjiang and Central Asia from the mid-14th to the mid-16th century.

Genealogy of the Turks, completed in 1664, is a book about the social-political history of Khwarezm from the 16th to the first half of the 17th century. The author was Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur.

An Introduction of Truths, also named A Gift of Truths in some copies, is a long exhortation poem. The author Akhmad was a blind poet, mostly known as Akhmad Yugnakiy after his hometown Yugnak. The book mainly explains the Islamic ethics of the Turkic people. There are three extant manuscripts: version A of Samarkand in the old Uyghur script, version B of Istanbul, a manuscript in mixed old Uyghur and Chagatai scripts, and version C of Istanbul in Chagatai script.

The Book of Dede Korkut is a heroic epic collection with two extant manuscripts. The one currently stored in the Library of Dresden, Germany bears the title The Book of Dede Korkut and "Languages of Oghuz Turks" on its cover; the other one is stored in the Library of Vatican, annotated as "Oghuz Legends of Boghach Khan and Others". The book was completed in about the 14th to the 15th century.

Poetry of Love is a long love poem written by Khwarezmi, a pen name used by the author to imply that he was a Khwarezmian or had been living in Khwarezm. The long poem includes a preface, ten love letters, a dedication and an epilogue. Several manuscripts are extant. Version A in Chagatai script is stored in British Museum numbered OV. 8193. The copy was transcribed in Yazd City in 1432 (835 in Islamic calendar), with the copyist's name and some other poems attached at its end. Version B in Arabian script is stored in British Museum numbered AD. 7914. This manuscript was transcribed in 1508—1509, with more poems in Persian script forming a longer length than the first one. Version C in Chagatai script was found in Rome, Italy in 1957, annotated and published by Jaanus Ekman. Version D and E are two Chagatai fragments successively found by the library of Istanbul, Turkey.

Codex Cumanicus is a linguistic manual of the Cumans written in the old Gothic alphabets. "Cuman" was a term used by Europeans to name those Kipchakspeaking Turks, and it was written as "Qingcha" in Chinese history books. It was due to the necessity of doing business and communicating with the Kipchaks that Europeans compiled this book in Sudak of Crimea in 1303. The original manuscript of this book is now stored in the Library of St. Mark in Venice, Italy. It has a total of 164 pages written on both sides, marked with the words "July 11th, 1303" on the cover though the author and the origin remain unknown. It contains two parts—the first one is a glossary table in Latin-Persian-Cuman together with glossary classification, while the second part is mainly about religious contents.

A Pentaglot Dictionary is a dictionary completed approximately in 1790 with a cross reference table of five languages—Manchu, Tibetan, Mongolian, Uyghur and Chinese in order. The dictionary includes about 18,000 entries. There are two kinds of phonetic notations in Manchu under Tibetan words. Phonetic notation in Manchu also exists under Uyghur words, and thus the dictionary has 8 columns on each page: Entry in Manchu, Tibetan Translation, Transliteration of Tibetan into Manchu letters, Transcription of the Tibetan pronunciation in Manchu script, Translation into Mongolian, Translation into Chagatai, Transcription of the Chagatai pronunciation in Manchu script and Translation into Chinese.

In addition to the above, there are still numerous Chagatai contract documents in Xinjiang.

Most of Chagatai classics are manuscripts. Lithographic and letterpress printing existed between the late 19th and the early 20th centuries. Most Chagatai classics have parchment covers, and some are even pressed with patterns that make them presentable and durable.

II

Chagatai classics are rich in content and huge in quantity. Our selected works in Chagatai script include Medical Prescriptions, A General Introduction to Muslim Ethics and Handbooks of Artisans.

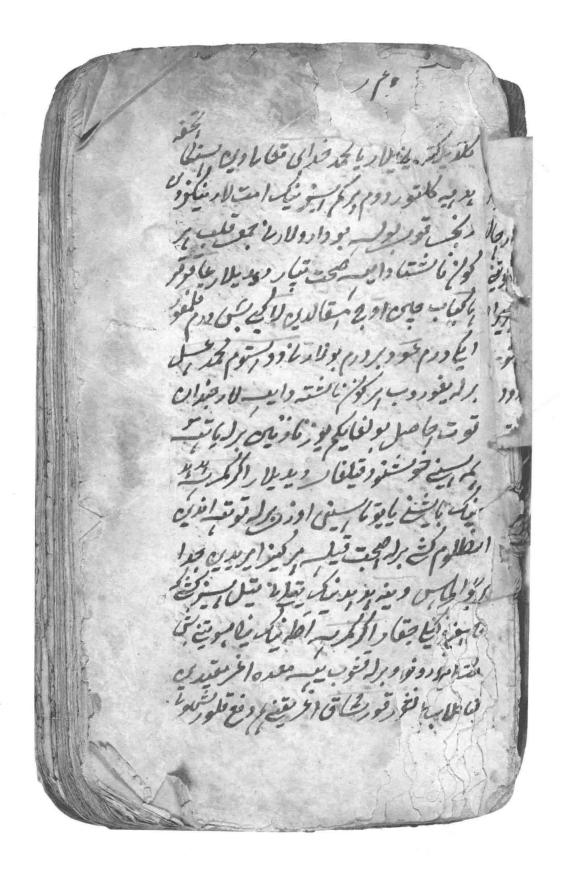
Medical Prescriptions is significant to the study of traditional Uyghur medicine. The word "Hikmät-išärif" appears many times in A General Introduction to Muslim Ethics, which may be the book name or the author's name. This book is particularly meaningful for the study of Islamic philosophy, as

well as the history and culture of Islamic Uyghurs. *Handbooks of Artisans* collects a series of handbooks of farmers, butchers, barbers, weavers and shoemakers and some prayers. This book is significant to the study of traditional Uyghur handicrafts, language and script.

录

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医药处方书 / 1 Medical Prescriptions / 1 作者和成书年代不详。页面宽13.5厘米,高23.8厘米,残存382页,每页多为15行,墨书,行间亦多有红笔书写。该书对维吾尔族传统医药学研究具有重要意义。现藏中央民族大学中国少数民族语言与古籍研究所,无编号。



كنورك تفاق بولار نكابوين ويفن فاسفور وي طال الله عد بعد الله الماتين كاز ردارود اوفا وخاصت دوت ردرارفن فا وزع نا اوفات عار على نام ويوا الترام ووقي روب الال المنت ده نبات ما كا リックリカットといりはいのはいはは

ते विष्यु देश के देश है।

