

第十七册



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# 中国少数民族文字 珍稀典籍汇编

名誉主编 张公瑾

主编 黄建明 张铁山

◎ 中央民族大学中国少数民族语言与古籍研究所  
◎ 国家民委少数民族古籍保护与资料信息中心

编



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高娃 嘎日迪 编

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Rare and Precious Phags-pa Classics

八思巴文珍稀典籍

## 选编说明

### 一

蒙古族历史上曾使用过回鹘式蒙古文、八思巴文、托忒蒙古文、索永布文、瓦金德拉文、基里尔蒙古文等不同类型的文字。另有专门标记梵语、藏文术语的阿礼嘎礼标音符号。此外，人们也曾以汉字、阿拉伯字等标写过蒙古语，诸如著名文献《蒙古秘史》《穆卡迪玛特·阿勒-阿达布》等。

1260年忽必烈即位后，八思巴被尊为“国师”。至元年间，八思巴奉诏创制蒙古文字并于至元六年（1269年）颁行全国，称“蒙古新字”或“蒙古字”，俗称“八思巴字”。此外，一些史书中也称之为“蒙古国书”或“蒙古国字”，也有称作“元国书”或“元国字”者。近代一些学者按字母形状特征将其命名为“方体字”。八思巴字正式启用之后，通用于整个元代，它的创制推广在一定程度上推进了蒙古族社会的文明进程。

### 二

八思巴字属于拼音文字，一般认为共有41个基本字母，随着实际应用的需要，字母陆续有所增补，据现存资料归纳，总数达到57个。

八思巴字字母主要源自藏文字母，包含个别梵文字母，还包括几个新造字母。字母分为元音和辅音。常见的八思巴字书写体有正体和篆体两种，一般从上至下书写，从左至右换行。八思巴字字体风格有三种，第一种称“标准体”，主要用于印刷文本和文件；第二种称“印章体”，主要见于官方印鉴及一些纪念碑；第三种称“藏文体”，主要用于书籍的标题和寺庙碑刻。按元朝规定，八思巴字是用来“拼写一切语言”的。据现存资料，除蒙古语外，八思巴字还用于标写汉、藏、梵、维吾尔等很多语言。同时，有两种拼写原则：一是按口语语音拼写，如拼写蒙古语和汉语；一是按所拼写语言的书面形式转写，如拼写藏语和梵语。

八思巴文的载体丰富多样，有石刻、纸书、牌符、玉册、铜镜、酒坛、印章、

钱币等。其中石刻、纸书、印章所占的比例较高。

八思巴文文献是蒙古族的宝贵精神财富，是民族大融合时期所产生的珍贵文化遗产，也是人类文明的重要组成部分。

### 三

目前发现的八思巴文碑刻近 60 种。皇帝玺，帝师、国师、藩王印，元朝中央和地方各级行政机关、军事机关及其主管之印等现存印章 100 余方。元朝牌符现存 10 余种。另有《萨迦格言》残页、《百家姓蒙古文》、《蒙古字韵》、《译语》等八思巴文纸质文书。在广泛搜集八思巴文文献的基础上，我们从中挑选出一些具有代表性的文献收录于本汇编，其特点与价值体现在以下几个方面：

内容的丰富性。所收八思巴文文献内容涉及政治、经济、军事、宗教、文化等各个领域，内容十分丰富。

载体和形式多样。除纸质文献外，还有碑刻、牌符、印章等。

学术价值高。八思巴字是用来拼写蒙古语、汉语、维吾尔语、藏语和梵语的，因此八思巴文文献对研究当时的蒙古语、汉语、藏语等语言具有语音学、音韵学、文字学、方言学、语法及词汇学、文献学及翻译学等多方面的学术价值。同时对元代政治、历史、文化、宗教的研究都有不可取代的参考价值。

在编辑过程中得到黄建明、张铁山两位教授的大力支持和细心指导，在图片采集与资料整理过程中还得到乌兰博士和呼格吉乐图同学的热心帮助，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！

# Introduction

## I

The Mongols used Uyghur-style Mongol script, Phags-pa script, Clear Script, Soyombo script, Vagindra script, Mongolian Cyrillic script and some other types of written systems in the history. Besides, there was Galik script which was used specially for transcribing Sanskrit and Tibetan terms. There were also such famous literature works as *The Secret History of Mongolian* and *Muqaddimat al-Adab*, in which Mongolian was transcribed in Chinese characters and Arabic script.

After Kublai Khan acceded to the throne in 1260, Phagspa was honored as the National Preceptor. He was commissioned to create a Mongolian script during the years of *Zhiyuan*, which was enacted in the sixth year of *Zhiyuan* (1269), and called “Mongolian new script” or “Mongolian script”, or commonly known as “Phags-pa script”. In some historical books, it was called “Mongolian national writing” or “Mongolian national script”, and others recorded it as “Yuan national writing” or “Yuan national script”. Some scholars in modern times named it “square script” according to the shape of the script. After Phags-pa script was officially put into use, it was used throughout the entire Yuan Dynasty. The creation and popularization of Phags-pa script, to a certain extent, promoted the civilization process of the Mongolian society.

## II

Phags-pa script, which has 41 basic letters and 16 added letters and variants, 57 in total, is a phonetic alphabet.

It originated mainly from the Tibetan alphabet, and there were also some

Sanskrit letters and several newly created letters. Letters were divided into vowels and consonants, written from top to bottom, left to right. Both the seal character and the regular script could be found. Phags-pa script was written in 3 graphic forms. The first was the standard form, used for printed materials and documents; the second was the seal form, used for official seals and inscriptions; the third was the Tibetan form, mainly used for book titles and temple monuments. Designed to be capable of “recording all languages”, Phags-pa script was thus used to transcribe many other languages besides Mongolian, such as Chinese, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Uyghur, etc., according to the extant materials. It had two spelling principles: one was to spell according to the pronunciations of the spoken languages, for instance, in spelling Mongolian and Chinese; the other was to transcribe according to the written forms of languages, for instance, in spelling Tibetan and Sanskrit.

Classics in Phags-pa script were rich in carriers, which consisted of inscriptions, paper books, talismans, jade books, bronze mirrors, wine jars, seals, coins and others, of which inscriptions, paper books, seals accounted for a larger part.

Classics in Phags-pa script are the precious spiritual wealth of the Mongols and the precious cultural heritage over the great national integration period, and also an important part of human civilization.

### III

So far, nearly 60 inscriptions in Phags-pa script have been found. There are more than 100 Yuan Dynasty seals extant, such as monarchs' seals, seals of Imperial Preceptors, National Preceptors, seigniors as well as seals of the central and local administrative authorities, military agencies and their supervisors. There are more than 10 kinds of talismans extant. There are also paper books in Phags-pa script, such as *Sakya Lekshe* (fragments), *The Book of Family Names in Phags-pa*, *The Dictionary of Han Transcription in Phags-pa* and *Mongolian Vocabulary*. On the basis of an extensive collection of materials in Phags-pa script, we have selected some representative materials to be included in this collection. The characteristics and value of the selected classics are shown in the following

aspects:

The first thing is the richness in contents. The materials in Phags-pa script, related to politics, economy, military, religion, culture and other fields, are very rich in contents.

The second thing is the richness in carriers and forms. Besides paper documents, we have selected inscriptions, talismans, seals, etc.

The third thing is the high academic value. Phags-pa script was used to record Mongolian, Chinese, Uyghur, Tibetan and Sanskrit. Therefore, the study of classics in Phags-pa script has great significance in the research into phonetics, phonology, philology, dialectology, syntactics, lexicology and translatology of Mongolian, Chinese and Tibetan at that time. Meanwhile, it is also of irreplaceable referential value to the study of politics, history, culture, religion of the Yuan Dynasty.

Prof. Huang Jianming and Prof. Zhang Tieshan have kindly supported and guided the editing work, while Dr. Wulan and Hugejiletu have given us enthusiastic help in the process of photo collection and material collation. Therefore, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to them all.



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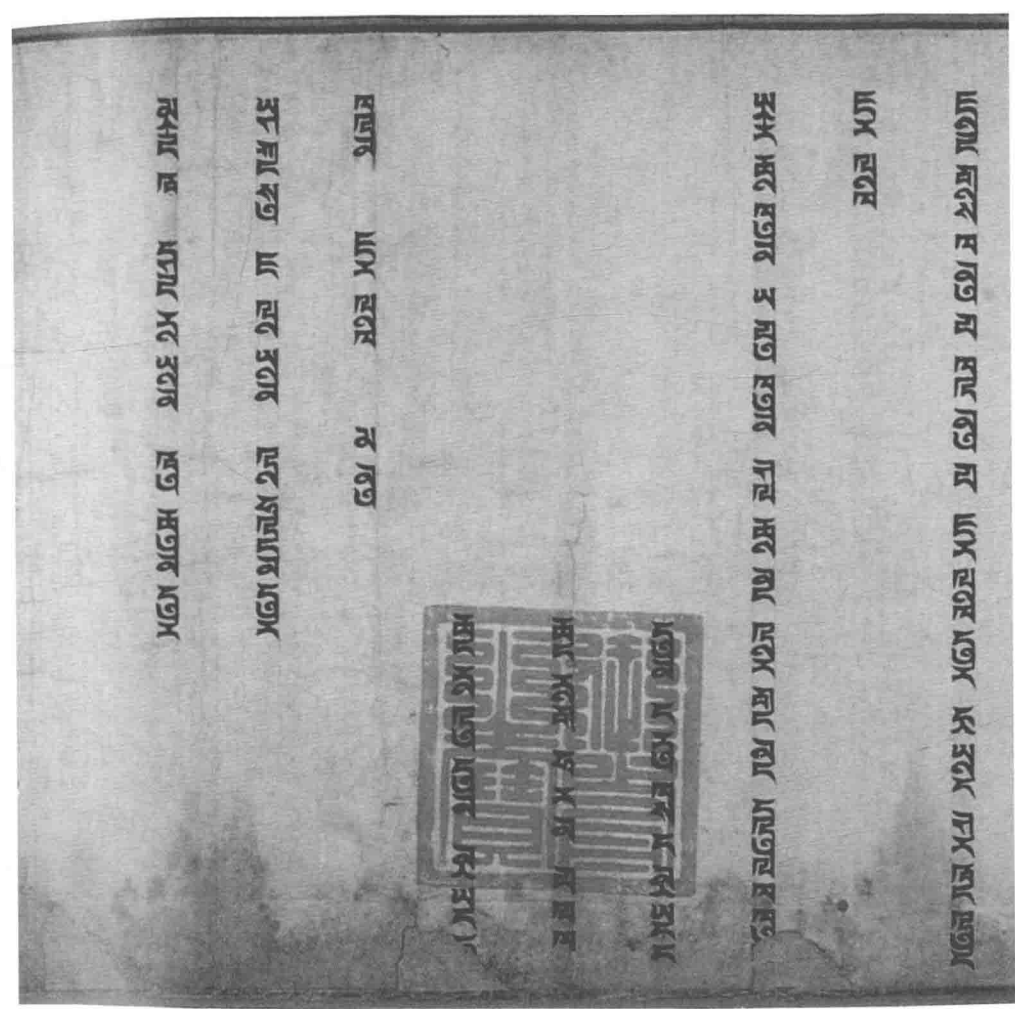
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# 薛禅皇帝牛年圣旨

The Imperial Edict of Kublai Khan in the Year of Ox

八思巴文典籍，是由元世祖降予僧人拉洁·僧格贝的圣旨。八思巴字共存29行，长230厘米，宽55.8厘米。今藏于西藏自治区文物局。图片采自西藏自治区档案馆编《西藏历史档案荟萃》。



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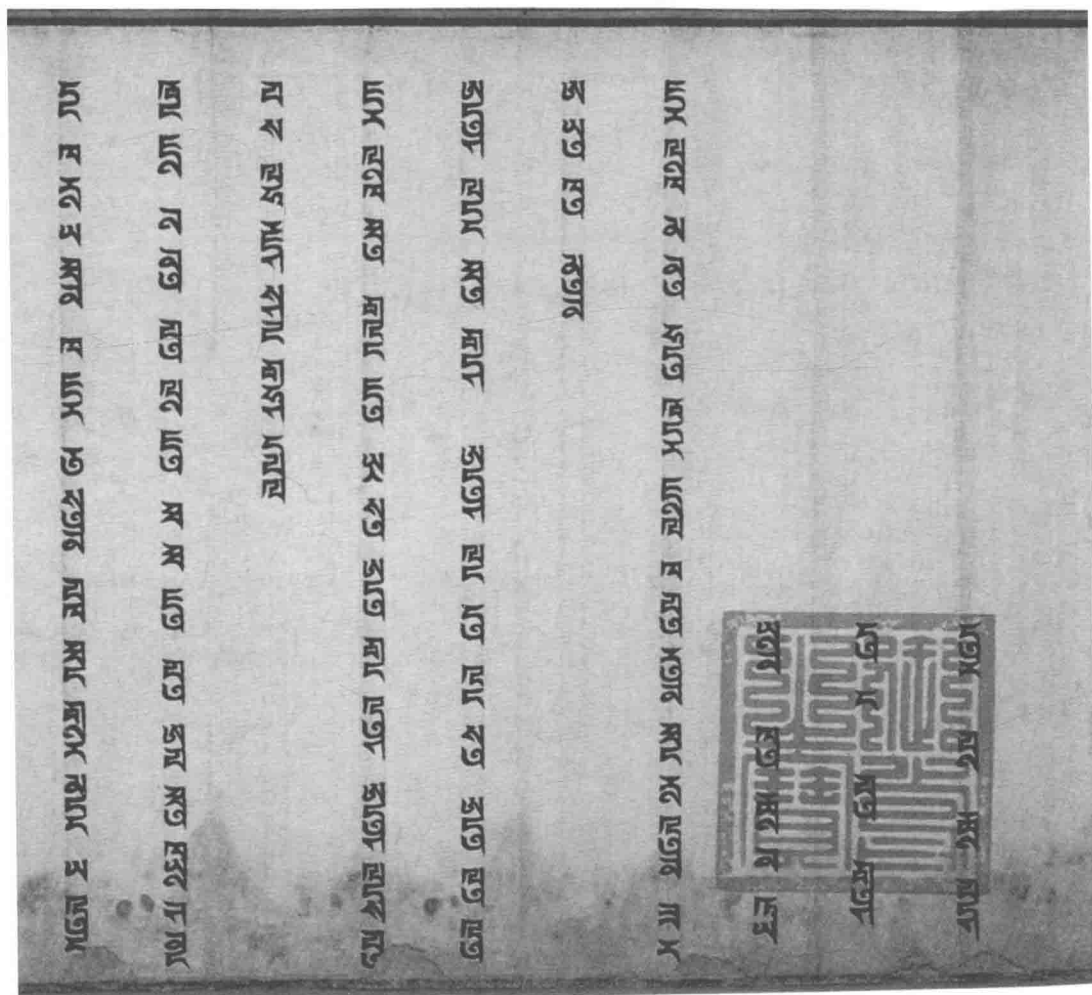
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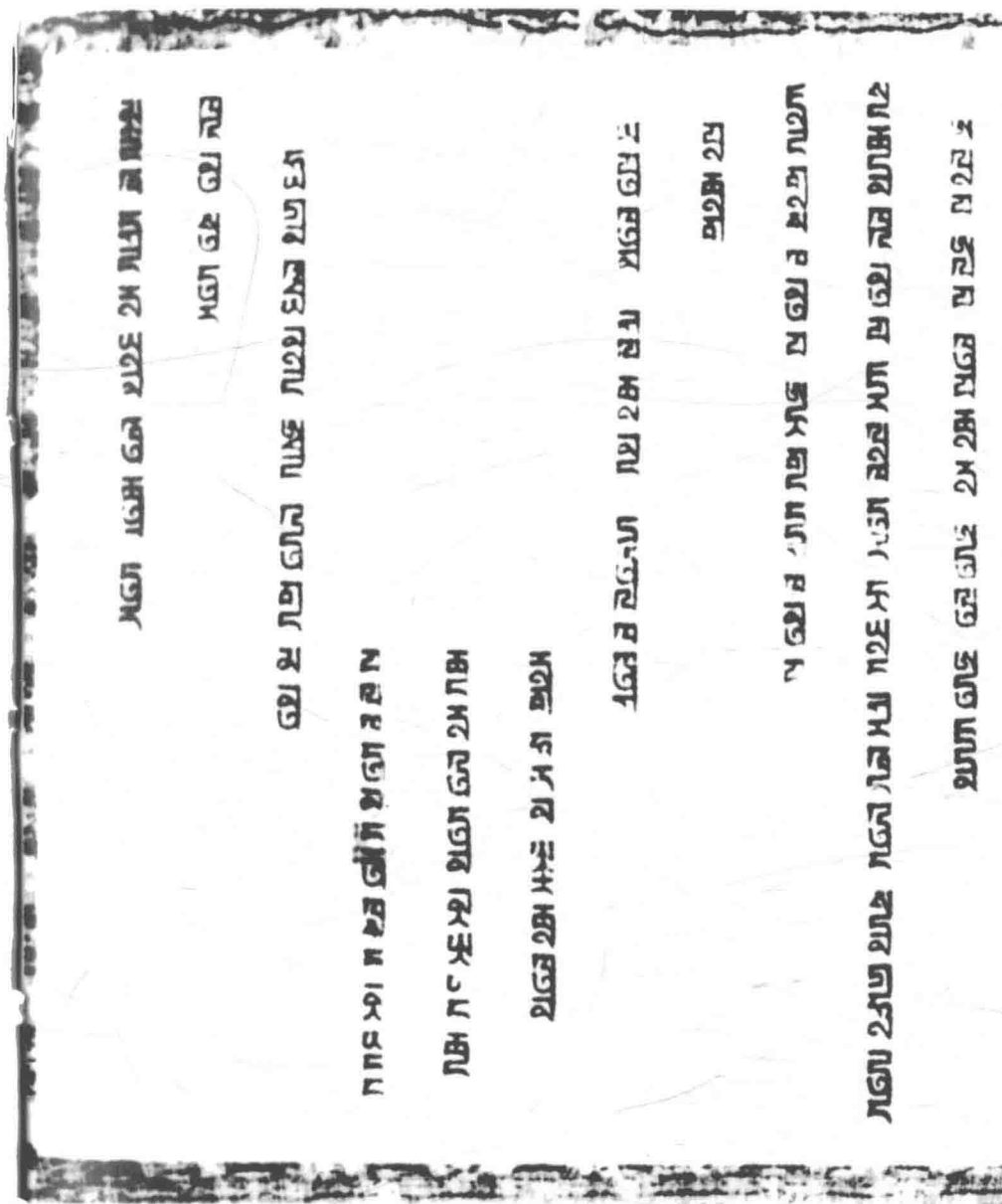


# 海山怀宁王蛇年令旨

The Decree of Prince Huaining of Haishan in the Year of Snake

八思巴文典籍，是由海山（元武宗）1305年给后藏古香·多吉旺曲·扎巴坚赞霞鲁寺下的为善圣观世音佛灯供油的令旨。八思巴字共存36行。今藏于西藏自治区文物局。图片采自西藏自治区档案馆编《西藏历史档案荟萃》。





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