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研究課題名（和文）Buddhism from India to China via Turfan: Investigation of Tocharian Buddhist Scholastic Texts based on the Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and Tibetan Parallels

研究課題名（英文）Buddhism from India to China via Turfan: Investigation of Tocharian Buddhist Scholastic Texts based on the Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and Tibetan Parallels

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研究成果の概要（和文）：主任研究者（PI）は、トカラ語のテキストを再編集および翻訳し、不明瞭なトカラ語の単語を解説します。トカラ派のアビダルマやその他の仏教文献に関する研究が行われています。関連するトカラ語のテキストは再編集され、文献学および仏教学的解説とともに英語に翻訳されています。PIは、トカラ語の単語と仏教に関するいくつかの論文を出版し、ドイツ、中国、日本でトカラ語に関する講演を行ってきました。PIは東京での会議に出席し、日本人や外国人の同僚と研究問題について議論しました。PIは中国の新疆の遺跡で調査を行ってきました。中国やヨーロッパの同僚との国際協力は順調に進んでいます。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

By opening up new avenues for the investigation of Tocharian scholastic texts and translation strategy, this research will contribute to the understanding of scholastic affiliation of Tocharian Buddhism and influence of Tocharian language on the transmission of Buddhism from India to China.

研究成果の概要（英文）：The principal investigator (PI) has re-edited and translated Tocharian texts, specifying their parallel texts in Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and other languages so as to decipher unclear Tocharian words based on the parallel texts or the original Sanskrit terms in the case of loan translation. Research on Tocharian Abhidharma and other Buddhist texts has been carried out. The relevant Tocharian texts are re-edited and translated into English with philological and buddhological commentary. Computer-assisted philological investigation and linguistic analysis of Tocharian lexemes are performed. PI has published several papers on Tocharian lexicon and Buddhism, given talks on Tocharian in Germany, China and Japan. PI has attended conferences in Tokyo and discussed research problems with Japanese and foreign colleagues. PI has conducted field work and research in archaeological sites in Xinjiang China. International cooperation with colleagues in China and Europe is proceeding smoothly.

研究分野：Tocharian and Linguistics

キーワード：Tocharian Buddhism Linguistics

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1. 研究開始当初の背景

Tocharian is an extinct Indo-European language discovered and deciphered in the early 20th century. Numerous Tocharian and Sanskrit manuscripts have been unearthed around the Tarim Basin, especially in Kucha, Shorchuq and Turfan. And many Chinese Buddhist translations were produced by monks related to these regions with the most famous one being probably Kumārajīva from Kucha. Therefore, Tocharian languages and Tocharian Buddhism have played a significant role in the transmission of Buddhism from ancient India to China. However, more than 100 years after its decipherment, a great part of Tocharian texts have remained misunderstood or untranslated at all, due to their fragmentary state and difficult contents.

2. 研究の目的

This research investigates Tocharian scholastic texts (Abhidharma), Tocharian Buddhism and Buddhist terminology. Despite the significant role in the transmission of Buddhism from India to China, a great part of Tocharian texts has remained misunderstood or untranslated, due to their fragmentary state and difficult contents. In order to translate Tocharian texts accurately, this research attempts a systematic investigation of the Tocharian scholastic corpora within the interdisciplinary framework encompassing Buddhology, Indology, Sinology, Tibetology and Linguistics. The relevant Tocharian fragments will be re-edited and translated into English with detailed philological, buddhological and linguistic commentary, assisted by advanced search engine and further corroborated by Indo-European linguistic analysis. By opening up new avenues for the investigation of Tocharian translation strategy, this research will also contribute to the understanding of scholastic affiliation of Tocharian Buddhism and influence of Tocharian language on the transmission of Buddhism from India to China.

3. 研究の方法

Re-editing and translation of Tocharian scholastic texts will be carried out in the methodological framework established by Hackstein/Habata/Bross 2019 (Tocharische Texte zur Buddhalegende), which comprises (a) text edition with translation; (b) philological-buddhological commentary and (c) philological-linguistic commentary. Manuscript photos in CEToM and IDP will be checked. And it is also necessary to check the original manuscripts (on the hidden Chinese Mahāyāna sūtras “inside” the Tocharian folios, cf. Pan/Chen 2021). Advanced search engine such as BBEdit using regular expression (grep) will be used for identifying textual parallels and origins of Tocharian loan translations in the Sanskrit corpora. In addition to the computer-assisted philological investigation, linguistic and etymological analysis of modified Tocharian lexemes will be performed.

4. 研究成果

(1) The paper "Study of Tocharian Abhidharma Texts" investigates the Tocharian Abhidharma texts and contains six parts. The first part introduces the state of research and several important Tocharian scholars. The second and third part offer a brief review of Tocharian and Sanskrit Abhidharma texts discovered in China as well as their Chinese parallel texts. Part 4 and 5 contain detailed studies of Tocharian A fragment A 384, with focus on two important scholastic terms Skt. *saṃjñānilodutavṛtti* and Skt. *cittasaukṣmalakṣaṇa*. Part 6 examines Tocharian B fragment B 119 and gives a new translation based on the correct understanding of the context and the subject Skt. *antarābhava*.

(2) The paper "The Vyāghri-story in Xinjiang - A new textual version rediscovered in Tocharian" presents at first a systematic investigation of the so-called "Vyāghri-

story” and introduces its essential variants, which can be categorised into three groups. By comparing the Tocharian text with the other variants of the “Vyāghrī-story”, the Tocharian version turns out to be a new variant. The Tocharian version is translated here based on the parallel texts, and the necessary textual details are analysed. Following this, pictorial representations of the story in Xinjiang, i.e., in Kucha (Kizil, Kumtura, and Kizilgaha), and Sängim, are examined. Based on the Tocharian version, several murals from Xinjiang can be re-identified.

(3) The paper "Tocharian B ore (plural wrenta) and Nominal Reduplication in Tocharian and PIE" contains a philological and linguistic investigation of TB ore (plur. wrenta), which has so far not been examined sufficiently (e.g. in Adams 2013: 127: “?”). For the determination of its meaning, four independent attestations from THT107 (Saṅghabhedavastu), THT119 (Abhidharma), THT388 (Buddhacarita) and PK AS 7K (Yogācārabhūmi) are presented and compared with their respective Sanskrit or Chinese parallel texts. TB ore means ‘joint’ (= Skt. saṃdhi- or Chin. zhī jié 支節), ‘bond’ (= Skt. bandha-) or ‘stalk’ (Skt. bandhana- or Chin. (huā) jīng (花)莖 ‘(flower) stalk’), and goes back to *h₂e-h₂r-o- from PIE *h₂er- ‘to fit together’, namely a reduplicated nominal formation of the type *k_we-k_wl(h₁)-o- from PIE *k_welh₁- ‘to turn around’. The new find thus offers a new example for the rarely attested type of PIE reduplicated nouns.

(4) The paper "Recent Advances in Tocharian Studies" offers an overview of the newest research results of Tocharian studies and consists of five parts. Part 1 provides a glimpse into the possible influence of Tocharian languages on the Chinese Buddhist vocabulary through the analysis of Chinese he shang. Part 2 explains the research development of Tocharology during the last ten years. Part 3 is a brief introduction to the academic results of Tocharian research projects, including two monographs in 2023 and two recent papers, with focus on the Khotanese loanwords into Tocharian. Part 4 introduces two new papers on the Tocharian Abhidharma texts. Part 5 is about Dictionary and Thesaurus of Tocharian A published in 2023 with short discussion of selected entries.

(5) The paper "Notes on Tocharian A Lexicon (I)" offers detailed philological investigations of Toch. A śukār, kār*, sākāt and yusār based on parallel texts in Sanskrit, Chinese or Old Uyghur. By uncovering several cases of loan translation, following results have been achieved: Toch. A śukār probably means ‘power’ (= Skt. bala-, Ouygh. küč, Chin. lì ‘id.’); Toch. A kār* means ‘path, state’; Toch. A sākāt means ‘assembled, arrived’ (= Skt. saṃnipatita- ‘id.’); Toch. A yusār means ‘rainy season’ (= Skt. varṣa- ‘id.’, Ouygh. yay ‘summer’). A preliminary list of problems in other entries in Dictionary and Thesaurus of Tocharian A in 2023 is provided at the end, and this involves Toch. A āral*, A cwal, A karṇe, A tursko or “trusko”, A porant*, A miši, A ymatu and A lokalok.

(6) The paper “Figura Etymologica, Etymological Compounds and Pāli bakkula-” is concentrated on the lexical repetition in the Indo-European languages. After a brief analysis of nominal reduplication in Proto-Indo-European, the main body offers an overview of figura etymologica in the Indo-European languages. The primary focus is on the semantic parallelism between examples of figura etymologica in different languages, and the case in Tocharian is examined with their possible Indian prototypes. Based on the investigation of figura etymologica, the final parts deal with the issue of the so-called “composita etymologica” and a difficult Pāli word bakkula- or pakkula-.

Summary: The present project has been the first of its kind to offer a systematic investigation of the Tocharian scholastic corpora within the interdisciplinary framework encompassing Buddhism, Indology, Sinology, Tibetology and Linguistics. The anticipated research results will contribute to the understanding of scholastic affiliation of Tocharian Buddhism in Kucha, Shorchuq and Turfan regions as well as Tocharian Buddhist lexicon and translation activities. Different from previous work by European and American scholars, the current research features the detailed comparative and philological investigation of Tocharian scholastic texts with their parallels in the Sanskrit, Pāli, Chinese and Tibetan Buddhist corpora. Instead of lexical analyses

of single words so far, this project features the research of binomial and multinomial structures in the loan translation of Buddhist texts.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計6件（うち査読付論文 5件／うち国際共著 2件／うちオープンアクセス 0件）

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2. 論文標題 Tocharian B ore (plural wrenta) and nominal reduplication in Tocharian and PIE	5. 発行年 2023年
3. 雑誌名 Indogermanische Forschungen	6. 最初と最後の頁 305 ~ 320
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1515/if-2023-0012	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 -
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2. 論文標題 Comparative Study of the Tocharian Rama Story	5. 発行年 2024年
3. 雑誌名 Forthcoming in a Festschrift	6. 最初と最後の頁 -
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オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 -
1. 著者名 Pan Tao	4. 巻 -
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3. 雑誌名 Forthcoming in conference proceedings.	6. 最初と最後の頁 -
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2. 論文標題 Study of Tocharian Abhidharma Texts	5. 発行年 2023年
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1. 發表者名 Tao PAN
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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織		
氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関			
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