

significance of these slave-nobles under the first Muslim Rule in India.

Fragments of the Manuscripts of T'ien-ti
Pa-yang Shên-chou-ching 天地八陽神呪經 in Uyghur

By Nobuo YAMADA

The sutra in Uyghur "tngri burqan yrliqamış yirli tng'ri-li säkiz yükmäk yaruy bükülük arviş nom bitig" which Dr. Tōru HANEDA investigated and made public in 1915 was the one obtained at Turfan and brought here by Ōtani Mission of Japan. Later, it was made known that various texts of this sutra were preserved in Russia, Germany and other countries and this fact has made us suppose that the sutra was widespread among Uyghurs in the Middle Ages. There exists a Chinese text of this sutra, which is however a forgery made probably in the middle of T'ang Dynasty. It may deserve our attention that such a sutra was so popular among them. It might lead to a solution of this problem to make a synthetic comparison of various texts even if they are quite fragmentary. The present writer introduces a newly discovered text as a preparatory step to the solution of this problem. It is the fourth text found among the manuscripts brought by Ōtani Mission, now preserved by the Ryūkyoku University Library in Kyōto (Nos. 1539—1544). Though it is now only a fragment in twelve sheets, each sheet containing eight lines, the writer presents the Roman transcription of the text with translation in Japanese, and tries to make clear from the view-points both of the form and contents the differences between this and that which Dr. HANEDA has investigated. There is appended Roman transcription with Japanese translation of the text published by Huang Wen-pi 黃文弼 in his *T'u-lu-fan Kao-ku-chi* 吐魯蕃考古記 (考古學特刊 No. 3, 中國科學院, 1954, plates 106, 107 on pp. 112, 113).

On the Sound Values of *hsiao* 曉 and *hsia* 匣 Initials

By Shinjō MIZUTANI

When one takes as a material, the Chinese characters used to transcribe the sounds of foreign words, for estimating the sound values of the phonemes in the T'ang period, both the foreign and Chinese words must be treated without being fixed phonetically. From this standpoint, the present writer has collected all that include the Chinese characters of *hsiao* 曉 and *hsia* 匣 initials respectively among the Chinese characters used for phonetic transcription in the *Ta-t'ang-hsi-yu-chi* 大唐西域記 (A. D. 646), and tried to examine the sounds corresponding to the two initials. Furthermore, as a problem derived from the study, he has tried to investigate how the Chinese of the T'ang period understood the articulation of the Sanskrit phoneme *h*. In conclusion, it is conjectured that the sounds of the two initials *hsiao* 曉 *h* and *hsia* 匣 *h* must respectively be voiceless glottal fricative and voiced glottal fricative, and that the Chinese in the T'ang period understood the Sanskrit phoneme *h* as [strong friction at glottis] + [weak voicing].