西域歷史語言研究集刊

第三輯

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内容简介

《西域历史语言研究集刊》是由中国社会科学院历史语言研究所主办的学术刊物，以介绍国内外学者有关于中国西北地区古代民族历史、语言、考古、地理、宗教等方面的研究成果为主要宗旨，发表具有原创性的学术研究成果，以期推动国内外学界在西域历史语言研究方面的进展。

本书适合于从事中国西北地区民族语言、历史、考古、地理以及宗教研究的国内外学者，和相关专业的在校师生参考阅读。

CIP数据

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Tib. Ma rdum pa—A Phantom Name

Ernst Steinkellner

That I dare to contribute the following short note to this volume in honour of Professor Wang Yao is only due to being certain that the celebrate will know that an even more important contribution could not sufficiently reflect my admiration and respect for his lifelong scholarly achievements as well as my great affection for the friend of many years.

The name in question occurs in two forms, *Ma rdum pa* and *Ma rdum*, in the translation of Dignāga's *Pramāṇa-samuccaya* by Vasubandhu and Sen (1931, 3) and represents the name of the famous Śūkyya teacher Mādhaba. Hattori considers this Tibetan representation to be "a wrong transliteration of Mādhaba" (2). The Tibetan form of the name is certainly a transliteration, but as a transliteration it doesn't make any sense. However, I believe that it was not originally an incorrect transliteration, but rather that it was the result of a development in the transmission which started with a correct transliteration of the name (3).

A clue to the possible process of this development can be found in the Tibetan translation of Jimendrabuddhi's *Pramāṇa-samuccaya* (4). Here we find the correct transliteration mā dha ba (P74a5; D68b3; pa in 6), as well as ma dha ba (P77a6; mā dha ba D68b4), but one also finds ma dha ba (P74a4) and ma dha pa (D66a6).

Taking this as a clue, I feel confident in proposing the following hypothesis for the changes that took place in the transmission of this name's originally correct transliteration. Unattested stages of this assumed development are in brackets.

1. mā dha ba
2. (ma dha ba) ; by shifting the subscript a char from the first to the second syllable.

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3. If I had easy access to all the Tanjur editions and manuscripts available, I would have tried to find examples for this development. But given the unreasonably certain hypothesis for such a development presented below, I hope my colleagues in the field will pardon this deliberate negligence.

when reproduced in the script of the beautifully designed fonts now available, these steps of gradual change may not appear so evident, and it is, of course, difficult to decide whether all of them or which ones individually occurred in the process of copying manuscripts or prints, or both. With a view to the date "late eleventh or early twelfth century" for the translation by Vasudhararaksita and Setrg ge rgyal po, long before the printed Tanjur editions that we are used to, we have to think of manuscripts and copies in dbu med script primarily, as well as of a sequence of scribal mistakes and corrections. In any case, it seems sufficiently clear that the name Ma rdu pn po is not a candidate for a future Tibetan onomastics.

3. used the fonts CBRC-Urbana, CBRC-Lenox and CBRC-Tsuragchi, and would like to thank the Chinese Tibetology Research Center for kindly making these fonts available to me.
