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A STUDY ON NEWLY IDENTIFIED GLYPHS AND PHONETIC
VALUES IN KHITAN SMALL SCRIPT¹

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Abstract: This paper presents three newly identified glyphs and two variant forms from the newly discovered inscription Epitaph of Yelü Yugulin Taishi in Khitan Small Script, which is now known as the earliest inscription in Khitan Small Script, dating to the Chongxi era of Emperor Xingzong of the Liao dynasty. Detailed descriptions of their positional occurrences and graphical structures are provided. Based on the deciphered Khitan scripts, Chinese loanwords and Mongolian cognates, the phonetic values of the relevant glyphs are reconstructed, aiming to promote further research on the Khitan Small Script.

Key words: Khitan Small Script; glyph forms; phonetic value reconstruction; Yelü Yugulin Taishi


In 2018, during fieldwork in Beijing, the Khitan Script Research Team of Inner Mongolia University serendipitously acquired three rubbings in Khitan Small Script. Preliminary examination confirmed the text's clarity and coherence, spanning 50 lines with over a thousand legible characters. These rubbings originate from a single epitaph which includes both sides of the cover stone and a single side of the base stone. The owner of the epitaph was identified as Taishi Yugulin, who was the descendant of the Six Courts Langjun Fang. Ulhicun (2012) reconstructed the family lineage and summarized its content previously, but the rubbings and their Khitan text have not been published yet. It has also been studied by Bai Yuanming (2024) in her doctoral dissertation *Interpretation of the Newly Discovered Epitaph of Yelü Yügulin Taishi in Khitan Small Script* (*Xinjin Faxian Qidan Xiaozhi Yelü Yugulin Taishi Muzhiming Shidu* 新近发现契丹小字《耶律于骨邻太师墓志铭》释读) in 2024. The dissertation has not yet been published.

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The *Epitaph of Yelü Yugulin Taishi* (hereafter Lin) was engraved in the 20th year of Chongxi (1051 A.D.), which is two years earlier than the known earliest Epitaph of the late prince of Guangling prefecture in Khitan Small Script (the 22nd year of Chongxi, 1053 A.D.), which has become the earliest inscription in Small Script, highlighting its historical significance. The time and place of its excavation remain unknown. The inscription is currently on display at the Nationality Museum of Inner Mongolia University. This article documents newly identified glyphs and variants of glyphs in the Lin and attempts to reconstruct phonetic values for certain glyphs.

1. Glyph 𐰇

Lines 7–8 of the Lin record the name of the youngest son of the owner’s forth-generation ancestor as 𐰇𐰏𐰢𐰨. The glyph 𐰇 (image: ) is first identified in Lin. It resembles the known glyph 𐰇(002), deciphered as early as the 1930s–40s as the cardinal numeral ‘twenty’ according to Further Research on Khitan Small Script Qidan xiaozi zai yanjiu 契丹小字再研究 (CWJ 2017: 341). Glyph 𐰇 occurs only once in the Lin, revealing a dot (·) appended to the right side of the glyph 𐰇, which suggests it is a dotted form of the cardinal numeral ‘twenty’.

There is a set of dotted and undotted cardinal numerals In Khitan Small Script for 1–10:


Undotted: 𐰇、𐰏、𐰢、𐰨、𐰩、𐰪、𐰫、𐰬、𐰭、𐰮

Dotted: 𐰇、𐰏、𐰢、𐰨、𐰩、𐰪、𐰫、𐰬、𐰭、𐰮

Wu Yingzhe (2007: 169) proposed that an undotted set modify feminine referents’ numerals, while a dotted set modifies masculine numerals. As glyph 𐰇 is the dotted form of 𐰇 ‘twenty,’ it is hypothesized to function as a masculine numeral. CWJ(2017: 151) reconstructed 𐰇(002) as /təyr/. By extension, if 𐰇 is its dotted counterpart, it should share the same phonetic value təyr.

This interpretation aligns with Khitan naming practices, where numerals frequently occur in personal names. e.g., 𐰏 ‘two’ in 𐰏𐰢 <jur-uh> Zhiligu 只里姑; 𐰨 ‘four’ in 𐰨𐰢 <dur°-ir2> Tulübu 突吕不; 𐰫-𐰫 ‘seven’ in 𐰫 <dol> Dilie 迪烈、𐰫𐰢 <dol-én> Dinian 迪辇 and 𐰫𐰢 <dol°-t> Dilie 迪烈. Thus, 𐰇’s usage in a personal name is linguistically consistent.

2. Glyph 𐰈

Glyph 𐰈 (image: ) is a newly identified form, that first appears in the Lin with four occurrences (lines 21, 24, 28, 34). Contextual analysis follows:

(1) 𐰏 𐰢 𐰨 𐰩 𐰪 𐰫 𐰬 𐰭 𐰮 𐰯 𐰰 𐰱 𐰲 𐰳 𐰴 𐰵 𐰶 𐰷 𐰸 𐰹 𐰺 𐰻 𐰼 𐰽 𐰾 𐰿 𐱀 𐱁 𐱂 𐱃 𐱄 𐱅 𐱆 𐱇 𐱈 𐱉 𐱊 𐱋 𐱌 𐱍 𐱎 𐱏 𐱐 𐱑 𐱒 𐱓 𐱔 𐱕 𐱖 𐱗 𐱘 𐱙 𐱚 𐱛 𐱜 𐱝 𐱞 𐱟 𐱠 𐱡 𐱢 𐱣 𐱤 𐱥 𐱦 𐱧 𐱨 𐱩 𐱪 𐱫 𐱬 𐱭 𐱮 𐱯 𐱰 𐱱 𐱲 𐱳 𐱴 𐱵 𐱶 𐱷 𐱸 𐱹 𐱺 𐱻 𐱼 𐱽 𐱾 𐱿 𐲀 𐲁 𐲂 𐲃 𐲄 𐲅 𐲆 𐲇 𐲈 𐲉 𐲊 𐲋 𐲌 𐲍 𐲎 𐲏 𐲐 𐲑 𐲒 𐲓 𐲔 𐲕 𐲖 𐲗 𐲘 𐲙 𐲚 𐲛 𐲜 𐲝 𐲞 𐲟 𐲠 𐲡 𐲢 𐲣 𐲤 𐲥 𐲦 𐲧 𐲨 𐲩 𐲪 𐲫 𐲬 𐲭 𐲮 𐲯 𐲰 𐲱 𐲲 𐲳 𐲴 𐲵 𐲶 𐲷 𐲸 𐲹 𐲺 𐲻 𐲼 𐲽 𐲾 𐲿 𐳀 𐳁 𐳂 𐳃 𐳄 𐳅 𐳆 𐳇 𐳈 𐳉 𐳊 𐳋 𐳌 𐳍 𐳎 𐳏 𐳐 𐳑 𐳒 𐳓 𐳔 𐳕 𐳖 𐳗 𐳘 𐳙 𐳚 𐳛 𐳜 𐳝 𐳞 𐳟 𐳠 𐳡 𐳢 𐳣 𐳤 𐳥 𐳦 𐳧 𐳨 𐳩 𐳪 𐳫 𐳬 𐳭 𐳮 𐳯 𐳰 𐳱 𐳲 𐳳 𐳴 𐳵 𐳶 𐳷 𐳸 𐳹 𐳺 𐳻 𐳼 𐳽 𐳾 𐳿 𐴀 𐴁 𐴂 𐴃 𐴄 𐴅 𐴆 𐴇 𐴈 𐴉 𐴊 𐴋 𐴌 𐴍 𐴎 𐴏 𐴐 𐴑 𐴒 𐴓 𐴔 𐴕 𐴖 𐴗 𐴘 𐴙 𐴚 𐴛 𐴜 𐴝 𐴞 𐴟 𐴠 𐴡 𐴢 𐴣 𐴤 𐴥 𐴦 𐴧 𐴨 𐴩 𐴪 𐴫 𐴬 𐴭 𐴮 𐴯 𐴰 𐴱 𐴲 𐴳 𐴴 𐴵 𐴶 𐴷 𐴸 𐴹 𐴺 𐴻 𐴼 𐴽 𐴾 𐴿 𐵀 𐵁 𐵂 𐵃 𐵄 𐵅 𐵆 𐵇 𐵈 𐵉 𐵊 𐵋 𐵌 𐵍 𐵎 𐵏 𐵐 𐵑 𐵒 𐵓 𐵔 𐵕 𐵖 𐵗 𐵘 𐵙 𐵚 𐵛 𐵜 𐵝 𐵞 𐵟 𐵠 𐵡 𐵢 𐵣 𐵤 𐵥 𐵦 𐵧 𐵨 𐵩 𐵪 𐵫 𐵬 𐵭 𐵮 𐵯 𐵰 𐵱 𐵲 𐵳 𐵴 𐵵 𐵶 𐵷 𐵸 𐵹 𐵺 𐵻 𐵼 𐵽 𐵾 𐵿 𐶀 𐶁 𐶂 𐶃 𐶄 𐶅 𐶆 𐶇 𐶈 𐶉 𐶊 𐶋 𐶌 𐶍 𐶎 𐶏 𐶐 𐶑 𐶒 𐶓 𐶔 𐶕 𐶖 𐶗 𐶘 𐶙 𐶚 𐶛 𐶜 𐶝 𐶞 𐶟 𐶠 𐶡 𐶢 𐶣 𐶤 𐶥 𐶦 𐶧 𐶨 𐶩 𐶪 𐶫 𐶬 𐶭 𐶮 𐶯 𐶰 𐶱 𐶲 𐶳 𐶴 𐶵 𐶶 𐶷 𐶸 𐶹 𐶺 𐶻 𐶼 𐶽 𐶾 𐶿 𐷀 𐷁 𐷂 𐷃 𐷄 𐷅 𐷆 𐷇 𐷈 𐷉 𐷊 𐷋 𐷌 𐷍 𐷎 𐷏 𐷐 𐷑 𐷒 𐷓 𐷔 𐷕 𐷖 𐷗 𐷘 𐷙 𐷚 𐷛 𐷜 𐷝 𐷞 𐷟 𐷠 𐷡 𐷢 𐷣 𐷤 𐷥 𐷦 𐷧 𐷨 𐷩 𐷪 𐷫 𐷬 𐷭 𐷮 𐷯 𐷰 𐷱 𐷲 𐷳 𐷴 𐷵 𐷶 𐷷 𐷸 𐷹 𐷺 𐷻 𐷼 𐷽 𐷾 𐷿 𐸀 𐸁 𐸂 𐸃 𐸄 𐸅 𐸆 𐸇 𐸈 𐸉 𐸊 𐸋 𐸌 𐸍 𐸎 𐸏 𐸐 𐸑 𐸒 𐸓 𐸔 𐸕 𐸖 𐸗 𐸘 𐸙 𐸚 𐸛 𐸜 𐸝 𐸞 𐸟 𐸠 𐸡 𐸢 𐸣 𐸤 𐸥 𐸦 𐸧 𐸨 𐸩 𐸪 𐸫 𐸬 𐸭 𐸮 𐸯 𐸰 𐸱 𐸲 𐸳 𐸴 𐸵 𐸶 𐸷 𐸸 𐸹 𐸺 𐸻 𐸼 𐸽 𐸾 𐸿 𐹀 𐹁 𐹂 𐹃 𐹄 𐹅 𐹆 𐹇 𐹈 𐹉 𐹊 𐹋 𐹌 𐹍 𐹎 𐹏 𐹐 𐹑 𐹒 𐹓 𐹔 𐹕 𐹖 𐹗 𐹘 𐹙 𐹚 𐹛 𐹜 𐹝 𐹞 𐹟 𐹠 𐹡 𐹢 𐹣 𐹤 𐹥 𐹦 𐹧 𐹨 𐹩 𐹪 𐹫 𐹬 𐹭 𐹮 𐹯 𐹰 𐹱 𐹲 𐹳 𐹴 𐹵 𐹶 𐹷 𐹸 𐹹 𐹺 𐹻 𐹼 𐹽 𐹾 𐹿 𐺀 𐺁 𐺂 𐺃 𐺄 𐺅 𐺆 𐺇 𐺈 𐺉 𐺊 𐺋 𐺌 𐺍 𐺎 𐺏 𐺐 𐺑 𐺒 𐺓 𐺔 𐺕 𐺖 𐺗 𐺘 𐺙 𐺚 𐺛 𐺜 𐺝 𐺞 𐺟 𐺠 𐺡 𐺢 𐺣 𐺤 𐺥 𐺦 𐺧 𐺨 𐺩 𐺪 𐺫 𐺬 𐺭 𐺮 𐺯 𐺰 𐺱 𐺲 𐺳 𐺴 𐺵 𐺶 𐺷 𐺸 𐺹 𐺺 𐺻 𐺼 𐺽 𐺾 𐺿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃 𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊 𐻋 𐻌 𐻍 𐻎 𐻏 𐻐 𐻑 𐻒 𐻓 𐻔 𐻕 𐻖 𐻗 𐻘 𐻙 𐻚 𐻛 𐻜 𐻝 𐻞 𐻟 𐻠 𐻡 𐻢 𐻣 𐻤 𐻥 𐻦 𐻧 𐻨 𐻩 𐻪 𐻫 𐻬 𐻭 𐻮 𐻯 𐻰 𐻱 𐻲 𐻳 𐻴 𐻵 𐻶 𐻷 𐻸 𐻹 𐻺 𐻻 𐻼 𐻽 𐻾 𐻿 𐼀 𐼁 𐼂 𐼃 𐼄 𐼅 𐼆 𐼇 𐼈 𐼉 𐼊 𐼋 𐼌 𐼍 𐼎 𐼏 𐼐 𐼑 𐼒 𐼓 𐼔 𐼕 𐼖 𐼗 𐼘 𐼙 𐼚 𐼛 𐼜 𐼝 𐼞 𐼟 𐼠 𐼡 𐼢 𐼣 𐼤 𐼥 𐼦 𐼧 𐼨 𐼩 𐼪 𐼫 𐼬 𐼭 𐼮 𐼯 𐼰 𐼱 𐼲 𐼳 𐼴 𐼵 𐼶 𐼷 𐼸 𐼹 𐼺 𐼻 𐼼 𐼽 𐼾 𐼿 𐽀 𐽁 𐽂 𐽃 𐽄 𐽅 𐽆 𐽇 𐽈 𐽉 𐽊 𐽋 𐽌 𐽍 𐽎 𐽏 𐽐 𐽑 𐽒 𐽓 𐽔 𐽕 𐽖 𐽗 𐽘 𐽙 𐽚 𐽛 𐽜 𐽝 𐽞 𐽟 𐽠 𐽡 𐽢 𐽣 𐽤 𐽥 𐽦 𐽧 𐽨 𐽩 𐽪 𐽫 𐽬 𐽭 𐽮 𐽯 𐽰 𐽱 𐽲 𐽳 𐽴 𐽵 𐽶 𐽷 𐽸 𐽹 𐽺 𐽻 𐽼 𐽽 𐽾 𐽿 𐾀 𐾁 𐾂 𐾃 𐾄 𐾅 𐾆 𐾇 𐾈 𐾉 𐾊 𐾋 𐾌 𐾍 𐾎 𐾏 𐾐 𐾑 𐾒 𐾓 𐾔 𐾕 𐾖 𐾗 𐾘 𐾙 𐾚 𐾛 𐾜 𐾝 𐾞 𐾟 𐾠 𐾡 𐾢 𐾣 𐾤 𐾥 𐾦 𐾧 𐾨 𐾩 𐾪 𐾫 𐾬 𐾭 𐾮 𐾯 𐾰 𐾱 𐾲 𐾳 𐾴 𐾵 𐾶 𐾷 𐾸 𐾹 𐾺 𐾻 𐾼 𐾽 𐾾 𐾿 𐿀 𐿁 𐿂 𐿃 𐿄 𐿅 𐿆 𐿇 𐿈 𐿉 𐿊 𐿋 𐿌 𐿍 𐿎 𐿏 𐿐 𐿑 𐿒 𐿓 𐿔 𐿕 𐿖 𐿗 𐿘 𐿙 𐿚 𐿛 𐿜 𐿝 𐿞 𐿟 𐿠 𐿡 𐿢 𐿣 𐿤 𐿥 𐿦 𐿧 𐿨 𐿩 𐿪 𐿫 𐿬 𐿭 𐿮 𐿯 𐿰 𐿱 𐿲 𐿳 𐿴 𐿵 𐿶 𐿷 𐿸 𐿹 𐿺 𐿻 𐿼 𐿽 𐿾 𐿿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃 𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊 𐻋 𐻌 𐻍 𐻎 𐻏 𐻐 𐻑 𐻒 𐻓 𐻔 𐻕 𐻖 𐻗 𐻘 𐻙 𐻚 𐻛 𐻜 𐻝 𐻞 𐻟 𐻠 𐻡 𐻢 𐻣 𐻤 𐻥 𐻦 𐻧 𐻨 𐻩 𐻪 𐻫 𐻬 𐻭 𐻮 𐻯 𐻰 𐻱 𐻲 𐻳 𐻴 𐻵 𐻶 𐻷 𐻸 𐻹 𐻺 𐻻 𐻼 𐻽 𐻾 𐻿 𐼀 𐼁 𐼂 𐼃 𐼄 𐼅 𐼆 𐼇 𐼈 𐼉 𐼊 𐼋 𐼌 𐼍 𐼎 𐼏 𐼐 𐼑 𐼒 𐼓 𐼔 𐼕 𐼖 𐼗 𐼘 𐼙 𐼚 𐼛 𐼜 𐼝 𐼞 𐼟 𐼠 𐼡 𐼢 𐼣 𐼤 𐼥 𐼦 𐼧 𐼨 𐼩 𐼪 𐼫 𐼬 𐼭 𐼮 𐼯 𐼰 𐼱 𐼲 𐼳 𐼴 𐼵 𐼶 𐼷 𐼸 𐼹 𐼺 𐼻 𐼼 𐼽 𐼾 𐼿 𐽀 𐽁 𐽂 𐽃 𐽄 𐽅 𐽆 𐽇 𐽈 𐽉 𐽊 𐽋 𐽌 𐽍 𐽎 𐽏 𐽐 𐽑 𐽒 𐽓 𐽔 𐽕 𐽖 𐽗 𐽘 𐽙 𐽚 𐽛 𐽜 𐽝 𐽞 𐽟 𐽠 𐽡 𐽢 𐽣 𐽤 𐽥 𐽦 𐽧 𐽨 𐽩 𐽪 𐽫 𐽬 𐽭 𐽮 𐽯 𐽰 𐽱 𐽲 𐽳 𐽴 𐽵 𐽶 𐽷 𐽸 𐽹 𐽺 𐽻 𐽼 𐽽 𐽾 𐽿 𐾀 𐾁 𐾂 𐾃 𐾄 𐾅 𐾆 𐾇 𐾈 𐾉 𐾊 𐾋 𐾌 𐾍 𐾎 𐾏 𐾐 𐾑 𐾒 𐾓 𐾔 𐾕 𐾖 𐾗 𐾘 𐾙 𐾚 𐾛 𐾜 𐾝 𐾞 𐾟 𐾠 𐾡 𐾢 𐾣 𐾤 𐾥 𐾦 𐾧 𐾨 𐾩 𐾪 𐾫 𐾬 𐾭 𐾮 𐾯 𐾰 𐾱 𐾲 𐾳 𐾴 𐾵 𐾶 𐾷 𐾸 𐾹 𐾺 𐾻 𐾼 𐾽 𐾾 𐾿 𐿀 𐿁 𐿂 𐿃 𐿄 𐿅 𐿆 𐿇 𐿈 𐿉 𐿊 𐿋 𐿌 𐿍 𐿎 𐿏 𐿐 𐿑 𐿒 𐿓 𐿔 𐿕 𐿖 𐿗 𐿘 𐿙 𐿚 𐿛 𐿜 𐿝 𐿞 𐿟 𐿠 𐿡 𐿢 𐿣 𐿤 𐿥 𐿦 𐿧 𐿨 𐿩 𐿪 𐿫 𐿬 𐿭 𐿮 𐿯 𐿰 𐿱 𐿲 𐿳 𐿴 𐿵 𐿶 𐿷 𐿸 𐿹 𐿺 𐿻 𐿼 𐿽 𐿾 𐿿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃 𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊 𐻋 𐻌 𐻍 𐻎 𐻏 𐻐 𐻑 𐻒 𐻓 𐻔 𐻕 𐻖 𐻗 𐻘 𐻙 𐻚 𐻛 𐻜 𐻝 𐻞 𐻟 𐻠 𐻡 𐻢 𐻣 𐻤 𐻥 𐻦 𐻧 𐻨 𐻩 𐻪 𐻫 𐻬 𐻭 𐻮 𐻯 𐻰 𐻱 𐻲 𐻳 𐻴 𐻵 𐻶 𐻷 𐻸 𐻹 𐻺 𐻻 𐻼 𐻽 𐻾 𐻿 𐼀 𐼁 𐼂 𐼃 𐼄 𐼅 𐼆 𐼇 𐼈 𐼉 𐼊 𐼋 𐼌 𐼍 𐼎 𐼏 𐼐 𐼑 𐼒 𐼓 𐼔 𐼕 𐼖 𐼗 𐼘 𐼙 𐼚 𐼛 𐼜 𐼝 𐼞 𐼟 𐼠 𐼡 𐼢 𐼣 𐼤 𐼥 𐼦 𐼧 𐼨 𐼩 𐼪 𐼫 𐼬 𐼭 𐼮 𐼯 𐼰 𐼱 𐼲 𐼳 𐼴 𐼵 𐼶 𐼷 𐼸 𐼹 𐼺 𐼻 𐼼 𐼽 𐼾 𐼿 𐽀 𐽁 𐽂 𐽃 𐽄 𐽅 𐽆 𐽇 𐽈 𐽉 𐽊 𐽋 𐽌 𐽍 𐽎 𐽏 𐽐 𐽑 𐽒 𐽓 𐽔 𐽕 𐽖 𐽗 𐽘 𐽙 𐽚 𐽛 𐽜 𐽝 𐽞 𐽟 𐽠 𐽡 𐽢 𐽣 𐽤 𐽥 𐽦 𐽧 𐽨 𐽩 𐽪 𐽫 𐽬 𐽭 𐽮 𐽯 𐽰 𐽱 𐽲 𐽳 𐽴 𐽵 𐽶 𐽷 𐽸 𐽹 𐽺 𐽻 𐽼 𐽽 𐽾 𐽿 𐾀 𐾁 𐾂 𐾃 𐾄 𐾅 𐾆 𐾇 𐾈 𐾉 𐾊 𐾋 𐾌 𐾍 𐾎 𐾏 𐾐 𐾑 𐾒 𐾓 𐾔 𐾕 𐾖 𐾗 𐾘 𐾙 𐾚 𐾛 𐾜 𐾝 𐾞 𐾟 𐾠 𐾡 𐾢 𐾣 𐾤 𐾥 𐾦 𐾧 𐾨 𐾩 𐾪 𐾫 𐾬 𐾭 𐾮 𐾯 𐾰 𐾱 𐾲 𐾳 𐾴 𐾵 𐾶 𐾷 𐾸 𐾹 𐾺 𐾻 𐾼 𐾽 𐾾 𐾿 𐿀 𐿁 𐿂 𐿃 𐿄 𐿅 𐿆 𐿇 𐿈 𐿉 𐿊 𐿋 𐿌 𐿍 𐿎 𐿏 𐿐 𐿑 𐿒 𐿓 𐿔 𐿕 𐿖 𐿗 𐿘 𐿙 𐿚 𐿛 𐿜 𐿝 𐿞 𐿟 𐿠 𐿡 𐿢 𐿣 𐿤 𐿥 𐿦 𐿧 𐿨 𐿩 𐿪 𐿫 𐿬 𐿭 𐿮 𐿯 𐿰 𐿱 𐿲 𐿳 𐿴 𐿵 𐿶 𐿷 𐿸 𐿹 𐿺 𐿻 𐿼 𐿽 𐿾 𐿿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃 𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊 𐻋 𐻌 𐻍 𐻎 𐻏 𐻐 𐻑 𐻒 𐻓 𐻔 𐻕 𐻖 𐻗 𐻘 𐻙 𐻚 𐻛 𐻜 𐻝 𐻞 𐻟 𐻠 𐻡 𐻢 𐻣 𐻤 𐻥 𐻦 𐻧 𐻨 𐻩 𐻪 𐻫 𐻬 𐻭 𐻮 𐻯 𐻰 𐻱 𐻲 𐻳 𐻴 𐻵 𐻶 𐻷 𐻸 𐻹 𐻺 𐻻 𐻼 𐻽 𐻾 𐻿 𐼀 𐼁 𐼂 𐼃 𐼄 𐼅 𐼆 𐼇 𐼈 𐼉 𐼊 𐼋 𐼌 𐼍 𐼎 𐼏 𐼐 𐼑 𐼒 𐼓 𐼔 𐼕 𐼖 𐼗 𐼘 𐼙 𐼚 𐼛 𐼜 𐼝 𐼞 𐼟 𐼠 𐼡 𐼢 𐼣 𐼤 𐼥 𐼦 𐼧 𐼨 𐼩 𐼪 𐼫 𐼬 𐼭 𐼮 𐼯 𐼰 𐼱 𐼲 𐼳 𐼴 𐼵 𐼶 𐼷 𐼸 𐼹 𐼺 𐼻 𐼼 𐼽 𐼾 𐼿 𐽀 𐽁 𐽂 𐽃 𐽄 𐽅 𐽆 𐽇 𐽈 𐽉 𐽊 𐽋 𐽌 𐽍 𐽎 𐽏 𐽐 𐽑 𐽒 𐽓 𐽔 𐽕 𐽖 𐽗 𐽘 𐽙 𐽚 𐽛 𐽜 𐽝 𐽞 𐽟 𐽠 𐽡 𐽢 𐽣 𐽤 𐽥 𐽦 𐽧 𐽨 𐽩 𐽪 𐽫 𐽬 𐽭 𐽮 𐽯 𐽰 𐽱 𐽲 𐽳 𐽴 𐽵 𐽶 𐽷 𐽸 𐽹 𐽺 𐽻 𐽼 𐽽 𐽾 𐽿 𐾀 𐾁 𐾂 𐾃 𐾄 𐾅 𐾆 𐾇 𐾈 𐾉 𐾊 𐾋 𐾌 𐾍 𐾎 𐾏 𐾐 𐾑 𐾒 𐾓 𐾔 𐾕 𐾖 𐾗 𐾘 𐾙 𐾚 𐾛 𐾜 𐾝 𐾞 𐾟 𐾠 𐾡 𐾢 𐾣 𐾤 𐾥 𐾦 𐾧 𐾨 𐾩 𐾪 𐾫 𐾬 𐾭 𐾮 𐾯 𐾰 𐾱 𐾲 𐾳 𐾴 𐾵 𐾶 𐾷 𐾸 𐾹 𐾺 𐾻 𐾼 𐾽 𐾾 𐾿 𐿀 𐿁 𐿂 𐿃 𐿄 𐿅 𐿆 𐿇 𐿈 𐿉 𐿊 𐿋 𐿌 𐿍 𐿎 𐿏 𐿐 𐿑 𐿒 𐿓 𐿔 𐿕 𐿖 𐿗 𐿘 𐿙 𐿚 𐿛 𐿜 𐿝 𐿞 𐿟 𐿠 𐿡 𐿢 𐿣 𐿤 𐿥 𐿦 𐿧 𐿨 𐿩 𐿪 𐿫 𐿬 𐿭 𐿮 𐿯 𐿰 𐿱 𐿲 𐿳 𐿴 𐿵 𐿶 𐿷 𐿸 𐿹 𐿺 𐿻 𐿼 𐿽 𐿾 𐿿 𐻀 𐻁 𐻂 𐻃 𐻄 𐻅 𐻆 𐻇 𐻈 𐻉 𐻊 𐻋 𐻌 𐻍 𐻎 𐻏 𐻐 𐻑 𐻒 𐻓 𐻔 𐻕 𐻖 𐻗 𐻘 𐻙 𐻚 𐻛 𐻜 𐻝 𐻞 𐻟 𐻠 𐻡 𐻢 𐻣 𐻤 𐻥 𐻦 𐻧 𐻨 𐻩 𐻪 𐻫 𐻬 𐻭 𐻮 𐻯 𐻰 𐻱 𐻲 𐻳 𐻴 𐻵 𐻶 𐻷 𐻸 𐻹 𐻺 𐻻 𐻼 𐻽 𐻾 𐻿 𐼀 𐼁 𐼂 𐼃 𐼄 𐼅 𐼆 𐼇 𐼈 𐼉 𐼊 𐼋 𐼌 𐼍 𐼎 𐼏 𐼐 𐼑 𐼒 𐼓 𐼔 𐼕 𐼖 𐼗 𐼘 𐼙 𐼚 𐼛 𐼜 𐼝 𐼞 𐼟 𐼠 𐼡 𐼢 𐼣 𐼤 𐼥 𐼦 𐼧 𐼨 𐼩 𐼪 𐼫 𐼬 𐼭 𐼮 𐼯 𐼰 𐼱 𐼲 𐼳 𐼴 𐼵 𐼶 𐼷 𐼸 𐼹 𐼺 𐼻 𐼼 𐼽 𐼾 𐼿 𐽀 𐽁 𐽂 𐽃 𐽄 𐽅 𐽆 𐽇 𐽈 𐽉 𐽊 𐽋 𐽌 𐽍 𐽎 𐽏 𐽐 𐽑 𐽒 𐽓 𐽔 𐽕 𐽖 𐽗 𐽘 𐽙 𐽚 𐽛 𐽜 𐽝 𐽞 𐽟 𐽠 𐽡 𐽢 𐽣 𐽤 𐽥 𐽦 𐽧 𐽨 𐽩 𐽪 𐽫 𐽬 𐽭 𐽮 𐽯 𐽰 𐽱 𐽲 𐽳 𐽴 𐽵 𐽶 𐽷 𐽸 𐽹 𐽺 𐽻 𐽼 𐽽 𐽾 𐽿 𐾀 𐾁 𐾂 𐾃 𐾄 𐾅 𐾆 𐾇 𐾈 𐾉 𐾊 𐾋 𐾌 𐾍 𐾎 𐾏 𐾐 𐾑 𐾒 𐾓 𐾔 𐾕 𐾖 𐾗 𐾘 𐾙 𐾚 𐾛 𐾜 𐾝 𐾞 𐾟 𐾠 𐾡 𐾢 𐾣 𐾤 𐾥 𐾦 𐾧 𐾨 𐾩 𐾪 𐾫 𐾬 𐾭 𐾮 𐾯 𐾰 𐾱 𐾲 𐾳 𐾴 𐾵 𐾶 𐾷 𐾸 𐾹 𐾺 𐾻 𐾼 𐾽 𐾾 𐾿 𐿀 𐿁 𐿂 𐿃 𐿄 𐿅 𐿆 𐿇 𐿈 𐿉 𐿊

<ETERNAL s-em₂-e-ung i-ri-de-i jau-ul-ha-a-ar k-em₂ dai-ri₂ h-au l-iu tai?h-035.2-y-er>

久 病 治所从诀别 敕 奉 高 六? ³ 太 医 视?

Prolonged illness from official's workplace farewell by imperial decree Gaoliu?
royal physician to treat

2) 业余药 化凡和 曲谷和 中丙伏 无矢为 丕 洎

Lin 28

<p-qu-ji ri-g-en gor-er-en l-iu-ñ tau-li-a tai ?>

蒲古之夷离堇房之留隐陶里 太 医

Puguzhi Yilijin's tent's Liuyin Taili royal physicians

(3) 天 汎 宅 包 中矢 今及 洎关 又及 今 用 友 为 安 央 屋 及 弱 Lin 34

<HEAVEN?ab gor ai-de s-o?-i sh-o pu 378.1-ing jī deu-úr ui MANAGE-u-ji>

重熙 十 三 年 于 左 翊 率 府 承 旨 于 事 知

Chongxi thirteen year Zuoyi shuaifu chengzhi affair manage

(4) 天 分 分 中 立 为 本 圣 中矢 百 去 及 洎 令 中 令 将 火 亦 百 公 令 金 中 公 百 Lin 21

<HEAVEN ú-dû-l-ha-a-ar jur ai-de y-eu-u?t-ai s-iang h-ün em-er t-em₂-l-ge-y>

重熙 二 年 于 右 翼? 大 将 军 封

Chongxi two year Youyi? general to enfeoff

The meaning of the sentence (1) is ‘due to the prolonged illness of the owner, the emperor ordered imperial physicians Gaoliu(a person’s name) to treat him’. It can be inferred that the phrase 丕 洎 refers to ‘imperial physician,’ a loanword from Chinese 太医 tài yī. In the sentence (2), it refers to the same position of ‘imperial physician.’ It can be concluded that glyph 洎 can be used to represent the Chinese loanword 医 yī ‘physician.’ Pullyblank (1991: 364) records the pronunciations of the character 医 as: Y. Ji L.ʔi E.ʔi/ʔi. Therefore, the phonetic value of the glyph 洎 should be close to i.

In the sentence (3), the title 今及 洎关 又及 今 is similar to the title 今及 又及 今 *zuoshuaifu* 左率府 in Xu 3. The difference is 今及 洎关 又及 今 has an additional 洎关. The first glyph 洎 we reconstructed above is i, and the pronunciation of the second glyph 关 is also i, so the pronunciation of 洎关 should be i:. Ullhicun interpreted 今及 洎关 又及 今 as *zuoyishuaifu* 左翼率府. By consulting materials, we found that 左翼率府 is not seen in Chinese inscriptions from the Liao Dynasty or the *History of Liao*, but there are some records related to *shuaifu* 率府:

³ The question mark (?) indicates the Chinese meaning here is uncertain

(1) *Epitaph of Ding Hong*(*Tianqing*天庆 1st year)⁴:

*Taizi zuoyiwei shuaifu shuai*太子左翊衛率府率

(2) *History of Liao* Vol. 47:

*Taizi zuoyouwei shuaifu*太子左右衛率府

We believe that 全及沱关又及今 may be related to the *taizi zuoyiwei shuaifushuai*太子左翊衛率府率 and *taizi zuoyouwei shuaifu*太子左右衛率府 above. The pronunciations of 翊 and 右 are as follows:

yì 翊 Y. ji` L.jiäk E. jik⁵

yòu 右 Y. jiw` L.iw` E. wuw^{h6}

It seems like 全及沱关又及今's meaning is closer to *zuoyi shuaifu*左翊率府.

In sentence (4), 令半令將又亦 represents *dajiangjun* 大將軍 'grand general', so 万土及沱 should be a title. Ulhicun interpreted it as *youyi dajiangjun*右翼大將軍 'Right wing grand general', but did not specify the corresponding Khitan scripts.

We consulted titles of *dajiangjun* 大將軍 'grand general' in the *History of Liao*, finding positions like *youwei dajiangjun*右卫大將軍, *youweiwei dajiangjun*右威卫大將軍, *youqianniuwei dajiangjun*右千牛卫大將軍, etc., but no *youyi dajiangjun*右翼大將軍. However, the *History of Liao* Vol. 87 (2016: p.1469) states:

*Taiping jiunian, dayanlin ju dongjing pan, punu wei dujian, ji-ang youyijun, yu zei zhan pushui.*太平九年，大延琳據東京叛，蒲奴都監，將右翼軍，遇賊戰蒲水。(In the 9th year of Taiping 1029 A.D., Da Yanlin occupied Dongjing and rebelled. Punu served as Dujian, leading the右翼軍 Right Wing Army, encountering the enemy and fighting at Pushui.)

History of Liao Vol. 46 (2016: 843) states:

右翼軍都統所。

(Right Wing Army Commander-in-Chief Office).

Although *youyidajiangjun*右翼大將軍 Right Wing Grand General is not seen in the *History of Liao*, the右翼軍 *youyijun* above might be related to the 万土及沱 here. The ancient pronunciations of 翼 is:

⁴ See Xiangnan 向南 1995. *Liaodai Shike Wenbian* 辽代石刻文编 [Stone inscriptions of the Liao dynasty]. Henan jiaoyu chubanshe, Shijiazhuang 1995.p. 618.


⁵ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p.370.

⁶ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p.379.



yì 翼 Y. ji` L. jiäk E. jik⁷

Therefore, the author takes the overlapping pronunciation of the three characters 医 yi, 翼 yi, and 翊 yi, and reconstructs the pronunciation of the new glyph 𪛗 as i.

3. Glyph 𪛗



In line 12 of Lin, the name of the wife of the tomb owner's third-generation ancestor *Nieligun dawang* 涅里袞口大王 is recorded as 令𪛗𪛗𪛗<t-?neu-uh-uni>. The second glyph 𪛗 of 令𪛗 appears for the first time in Lin (image: ). It looks similar to but distinct from known glyphs 𪛗(072) and 𪛗(050), and should be a new form. As the person's name 令𪛗𪛗𪛗's corresponding Chinese name has not yet been deciphered, the pronunciation of this glyph cannot be determined for now.

4. Variant Glyph 𪛗

Glyph 𪛗 appears for the first time in Lin, found only once, as the second glyph in , which records the name *Yalixin* 牙里辛, the Empress Zhuangjing 莊敬 of Emperor Yizu 懿祖. The first glyph is 𪛗(235), pronounced as ri, and the last glyph is 𪛗(222), pronounced as n, both already identified by scholars. According to the principle of vowel attachment,  read as *Yalixin*. Therefore, the second glyph 𪛗 should contain the consonant s in its pronunciation.

Observing its form, the author believes it resembles the known glyph 𪛗 (041), and is a variant of it. The pronunciation of 𪛗 (041) is su⁸, so the pronunciation of the glyph 𪛗 should be su as well.

5. Variant Glyph 𪛗

In line 7 of Lin, when recording *Niaoguzhi* 褭古直, the fourth son of Emperor Yizu and Empress Zhuangjing, it is written as . Compared to the known writing of *Niaoguzhi* as 𪛗𪛗𪛗, the ending glyph 𪛗 is written as  in Lin. Through further comparison, the author found that 𪛗 is always written as 𪛗 in Lin. It can be seen that it is a variant form of 𪛗(153), 𪛗(153) and 𪛗(337). CWJ reconstructed the pronunciation of these three glyphs as utf~udʒ, so the pronunciation of 𪛗 should also be utf~udʒ.

6. Reconstruction of the Phonetic Value of Glyph 𪛗(024)

⁷ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p.370.

⁸ See Chinggeltei 清格尔泰, Wu Yingzhe 吴英喆, Jiruhe 吉如何 2017. *Qidan Xiaozai Zai Yanjiu* 契丹小字再研究[Further Study on Khitan Small Script]. Neimenggu Daxue Chubanshe, Hohhot, 2017, p. 342

In the first line of Lin, the official position of tomb owner Yugulin Taishi is recorded as 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <ci-in a-an h-ün s-ie 024 shī>. The pronunciation of the 5th word 𐰇𐰺 has long been undetermined by scholars. Uihicun interpreted it as 宸安军节度使 Chen'an Jun Jiedushi, but did not specify the corresponding Khitan script.

From the deciphered Khitan words, 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <a-an h-ün> corresponding *an jun* 安军 is indisputable. Therefore, the key issue is to determine which Chinese character corresponds to the first word 𐰇𐰺 <ci-in>. Apart from the *History of Song*, the author consulted the *History of Liao* and Chinese inscriptions from the Liao Dynasty, although Chen'an Jun 宸安军 was not found, this possibility cannot be ruled out entirely. There are many army names containing *an jun* 安军 in *History of Liao*, such as *Tian'an Jun* 天安军, *Wu'an Jun* 武安军, *Jian'an Jun* 建安军, *Bao'an Jun* 保安军, *Zhen'an Jun* 镇安军, *Qing'an Jun* 清安军, *Yong'an Jun* 永安军, *Jing'an Jun* 静安军, *Sheng'an Jun* 胜安军, *Long'an Jun* 隆安军, etc. Among these, *Zhen'an Jun* 镇安军 is phonetically closest to the 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <ci-in a-an h-ün>.

The *History of Liao* (2016: p.531) records regarding 镇安军:

Tongzhou, Zhen'an Jun. xia, Jiedushi. 同州，镇安军。下，节度。(Tongzhou, *Zhen'an Jun* army. Subordinate, Jiedu)

This indicates that the military governor of Tongzhou held the position of Jiedushi. Therefore, 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 can be interpreted as *Zhen'an Jun Jiedushi* 镇安军节度使. Consequently, the following three words 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 indicate *Jiedushi* 节度使 is indisputable. *Jiedushi* 节度使 appears multiple times in published Khitan Small Script inscriptions, usually written as 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <s-ie du shī> or 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <z-ie du shī>. It can be seen that the used here for *du* 度 in 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 can be used interchangeably with glyph 𐰇𐰺 <du>. Therefore, it can be inferred that the pronunciation of 𐰇𐰺 should be du.

Furthermore, in another official title appearing in line 22 of Lin, in 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <uk-ul t-il-t-en 024 h-ia-em>, which indicates *Wugudilie zhi dujian* 乌古敌烈之都监, the *du* 都 in *dujian* 都监 is also recorded as 𐰇𐰺. The same position *dujian* 都监 is generally recorded in extant literature as 𐰇𐰺 𐰇𐰺 <du g-ia-em>. From this, it is evident that glyph 𐰇𐰺 is indeed used interchangeably with glyph 𐰇𐰺, and their pronunciations should be similar or identical.

Glyph 𐰇𐰺 and 𐰇𐰺 can both transcribe the Chinese characters *du* 都 and *du* 度.

The ancient pronunciations are as follows:

dū 都 Y. tu L.tuǎ E. tō⁹

dù 度 Y. tu` L.tfiǎ` E. dō^{h10}

Taking the intersection, the pronunciation of the glyph 𐰇𐰺 should be du.

⁹ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p. 81.

¹⁰ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p. 83.

7. Reconstruction of the Phonetic Value of Glyph 卺(188)

In line 6 of Lin, the name of Empress Zhaolie of Suzu is recorded as 公布力 𠂇𠂇州伏. The second word 𠂇𠂇州伏 corresponds phonetically to the name *Zhuozhen* 卓真 recorded in historical sources. Based on previous research, the first glyph 𠂇 is known to be ʃ^h~ʃ, the second glyph 𠂇 is ʊ, and the last glyph 伏 is n. Regarding the pronunciation of the third glyph 州, scholars hold different opinions. Wang Hongli (1986: 62) reconstructed 州欠 as əbug; Jishi (1994: 70) believed that the 州欠 corresponds to *xiao* 小 or *shao* 少 ‘young’ in *xiao wengzhang* 小翁帳 or *shaofuzhang* 少父帳 ‘of the lineage of the junior’, so he reconstructed 州 as [ɔtʰ], based on Mongolian word [ɔtʰkɔŋ] meaning ‘youngest’; Synthesizing the above arguments, Chinggeltei (2002: 66) suggested 州欠 represents ‘small’, assumed its pronunciation as bay (bag), and proposed glyph 州 as ba.

Spell out the confirmed glyph of 𠂇𠂇州伏 and compare them with the pronunciation of *Zhuozhen* 卓真, the first two glyphs 𠂇𠂇 ʃ~ʃ-u corresponding to *zhuo* 卓 is undisputed. The last two glyphs should correspond to *zhen* 真. The pronunciations of 真 are:

zhēn 真 Y. tsin L. tsin E. tɕin¹¹

When transcribing the Chinese character *zhen* 真, the final glyph 伏 represents the consonant n. Therefore, glyph 𠂔 should contain the sound ʃ~ʈʃ. The author observes that in the Khitan words starting with 𠂔 欠 𠂔 meaning ‘order, repair’, the third glyph 𠂔 and glyph 𠂔 <ji> seem to be used interchangeably. Example sentences are as follows:

(1) 又並艾 丹商存 仅 全欠州中並半 冊公全北 Zhong 10¹²

m-ha-aju b-023-ra 227 s-qó-SMALL-l-ha-ai li₄-ge₇-s-li₇

Much repair

(2) 𤇑 𤇒 𤇓 𤇔 𤇕 𤇖 𤇗 𤇘 𤇙 𤇚 𤇛 𤇜 𤇝 𤇞 𤇟 𤇠 𤇡 𤇢 𤇣 𤇤 𤇥 𤇦 𤇧 𤇨 𤇩 𤇪 𤇫 𤇬 𤇭 𤇮 𤇯 𤇰 𤇱 𤇲 𤇳 𤇴 𤇵 𤇶 𤇷 𤇸 𤇹 𤇺 𤇻 𤇼 𤇽 𤇾 𤇿 𤈀 𤈁 𤈂 𤈃 𤈄 𤈅 𤈆 𤈇 𤈈 𤈉 𤈊 𤈋 𤈌 𤈍 𤈎 𤈏 𤈐 𤈑 𤈒 𤈓 𤈔 𤈕 𤈖 𤈗 𤈘 𤈙 𤈚 𤈛 𤈜 𤈝 𤈞 𤈟 𤈠 𤈡 𤈢 𤈣 𤈤 𤈥 𤈦 𤈧 𤈨 𤈩 𤈪 𤈫 𤈬 𤈭 𤈮 𤈯 𤈰 𤈱 𤈲 𤈳 𤈴 𤈵 𤈶 𤈷 𤈸 𤈹 𤈺 𤈻 𤈼 𤈽 𤈾 𤈿 𤉀 𤉁 𤉂 𤉃 𤉄 𤉅 𤉆 𤉇 𤉈 𤉉 𤉊 𤉋 𤉌 𤉍 𤉎 𤉏 𤉐 𤉑 𤉒 𤉓 𤉔 𤉕 𤉖 𤉗 𤉘 𤉙 𤉚 𤉛 𤉜 𤉝 𤉞 𤉟 𤉠 𤉡 𤉢 𤉣 𤉤 𤉥 𤉦 𤉧 𤉨 𤉩 𤉪 𤉫 𤉬 𤉭 𤉮 𤉯 𤉰 𤉱 𤉲 𤉳 𤉴 𤉵 𤉶 𤉷 𤉸 𤉹 𤉺 𤉻 𤉼 𤉽 𤉾 𤉿 𤊀 𤊁 𤊂 𤊃 𤊄 𤊅 𤊆 𤊇 𤊈 𤊉 𤊊 𤊋 𤊌 𤊍 𤊎 𤊏 𤊐 𤊑 𤊒 𤊓 𤊔 𤊕 𤊖 𤊗 𤊘 𤊙 𤊚 𤊛 𤊜 𤊝 𤊞 𤊟 𤊠 𤊡 𤊢 𤊣 𤊤 𤊥 𤊦 𤊧 𤊨 𤊩 𤊪 𤊫 𤊬 𤊭 𤊮 𤊯 𤊰 𤊱 𤊲 𤊳 𤊴 𤊵 𤊶 𤊷 𤊸 𤊹 𤊺 𤊻 𤊼 𤊽 𤊾 𤊿 𤋀 𤋁 𤋂 𤋃 𤋄 𤋅 𤋆 𤋇 𤋈 𤋉 𤋊 𤋋 𤋌 𤋍 𤋎 𤋏 𤋐 𤋑 𤋒 𤋓 𤋔 𤋕 𤋖 𤋗 𤋘 𤋙 𤋚 𤋛 𤋜 𤋝 𤋞 𤋟 𤋠 𤋡 𤋢 𤋣 𤋤 𤋥 𤋦 𤋧 𤋨 𤋩 𤋪 𤋫 𤋬 𤋭 𤋮 𤋯 𤋰 𤋱 𤋲 𤋳 𤋴 𤋵 𤋶 𤋷 𤋸 𤋹 𤋺 𤋻 𤋼 𤋽 𤋾 𤋿 𤌀 𤌁 𤌂 𤌃 𤌄 𤌅 𤌆 𤌇 𤌈 𤌉 𤌊 𤌋 𤌌 𤌍 𤌎 𤌏 𤌐 𤌑 𤌒 𤌓 𤌔 𤌕 𤌖 𤌗 𤌘 𤌙 𤌚 𤌛 𤌜 𤌝 𤌞 𤌟 𤌠 𤌡 𤌢 𤌣 𤌤 𤌥 𤌦 𤌧 𤌨 𤌩 𤌪 𤌫 𤌬 𤌭 𤌮 𤌯 𤌰 𤌱 𤌲 𤌳 𤌴 𤌵 𤌶 𤌷 𤌸 𤌹 𤌺 𤌻 𤌼 𤌽 𤌾 𤌿 𤍀 𤍁 𤍂 𤍃 𤍄 𤍅 𤍆 𤍇 𤍈 𤍉 𤍊 𤍋 𤍌 𤍍 𤍎 𤍏 𤍐 𤍑 𤍒 𤍓 𤍔 𤍕 𤍖 𤍗 𤍘 𤍙 𤍚 𤍛 𤍜 𤍝 𤍞 𤍟 𤍠 𤍡 𤍢 𤍣 𤍤 𤍥 𤍦 𤍧 𤍨 𤍩 𤍪 𤍫 𤍬 𤍭 𤍮 𤍯 𤍰 𤍱 𤍲 𤍳 𤍴 𤍵 𤍶 𤍷 𤍸 𤍹 𤍺 𤍻 𤍼 𤍽 𤍾 𤍿 𤎀 𤎁 𤎂 𤎃 𤎄 𤎅 𤎆 𤎇 𤎈 𤎉 𤎊 𤎋 𤎌 𤎍 𤎎 𤎏 𤎐 𤎑 𤎒 𤎓 𤎔 𤎕 𤎖 𤎗 𤎘 𤎙 𤎚 𤎛 𤎜 𤎝 𤎞 𤎟 𤎠 𤎡 𤎢 𤎣 𤎤 𤎥 𤎦 𤎧 𤎨 𤎩 𤎪 𤎫 𤎬 𤎭 𤎮 𤎯 𤎰 𤎱 𤎲 𤎳 𤎴 𤎵 𤎶 𤎷 𤎸 𤎹 𤎺 𤎻 𤎼 𤎽 𤎾 𤎿 𤏀 𤏁 𤏂 𤏃 𤏄 𤏅 𤏆 𤏇 𤏈 𤏉 𤏊 𤏋 𤏌 𤏍 𤏎 𤏏 𤏐 𤏑 𤏒 𤏓 𤏔 𤏕 𤏖 𤏗 𤏘 𤏙 𤏚 𤏛 𤏜 𤏝 𤏞 𤏟 𤏠 𤏡 𤏢 𤏣 𤏤 𤏥 𤏦 𤏧 𤏨 𤏩 𤏪 𤏫 𤏬 𤏭 𤏮 𤏯 𤏰 𤏱 𤏲 𤏳 𤏴 𤏵 𤏶 𤏷 𤏸 𤏹 𤏺 𤏻 𤏼 𤏽 𤏾 𤏿 𤐀 𤐁 𤐂 𤐃 𤐄 𤐅 𤐆 𤐇 𤐈 𤐉 𤐊 𤐋 𤐌 𤐍 𤐎 𤐏 𤐐 𤐑 𤐒 𤐓 𤐔 𤐕 𤐖 𤐗 𤐘 𤐙 𤐚 𤐛 𤐜 𤐝 𤐞 𤐟 𤐠 𤐡 𤐢 𤐣 𤐤 𤐥 𤐦 𤐧 𤐨 𤐩 𤐪 𤐫 𤐬 𤐭 𤐮 𤐯 𤐰 𤐱 𤐲 𤐳 𤐴 𤐵 𤐶 𤐷 𤐸 𤐹 𤐺 𤐻 𤐼 𤐽 𤐾 𤐿 𤑀 𤑁 𤑂 𤑃 𤑄 𤑅 𤑆 𤑇 𤑈 𤑉 𤑊 𤑋 𤑌 𤑍 𤑎 𤑏 𤑐 𤑑 𤑒 𤑓 𤑔 𤑕 𤑖 𤑗 𤑘 𤑙 𤑚 𤑛 𤑜 𤑝 𤑞 𤑟 𤑠 𤑡 𤑢 𤑣 𤑤 𤑥 𤑦 𤑧 𤑨 𤑩 𤑪 𤑫 𤑬 𤑭 𤑮 𤑯 𤑰 𤑱 𤑲 𤑳 𤑴 𤑵 𤑶 𤑷 𤑸 𤑹 𤑺 𤑻 𤑼 𤑽 𤑾 𤑿 𤒀 𤒁 𤒂 𤒃 𤒄 𤒅 𤒆 𤒇 𤒈 𤒉 𤒊 𤒋 𤒌 𤒍 𤒎 𤒏 𤒐 𤒑 𤒒 𤒓 𤒔 𤒕 𤒖 𤒗 𤒘 𤒙 𤒚 𤒛 𤒜 𤒝 𤒞 𤒟 𤒠 𤒡 𤒢 𤒣 𤒤 𤒥 𤒦 𤒧 𤒨 𤒩 𤒪 𤒫 𤒬 𤒭 𤒮 𤒯 𤒰 𤒱 𤒲 𤒳 𤒴 𤒵 𤒶 𤒷 𤒸 𤒹 𤒺 𤒻 𤒼 𤒽 𤒾 𤒿 𤓀 𤓁 𤓂 𤓃 𤓄 𤓅 𤓆 𤓇 𤓈 𤓉 𤓊 𤓋 𤓌 𤓍 𤓎 𤓏 𤓐 𤓑 𤓒 𤓓 𤓔 𤓕 𤓖 𤓗 𤓘 𤓙 𤓚 𤓛 𤓜 𤓝 𤓞 𤓟 𤓠 𤓡 𤓢 𤓣 𤓤 𤓥 𤓦 𤓧 𤓨 𤓩 𤓪 𤓫 𤓬 𤓭 𤓮 𤓯 𤓰 𤓱 𤓲 𤓳 𤓴 𤓵 𤓶 𤓷 𤓸 𤓹 𤓺 𤓻 𤓼 𤓽 𤓾 𤓿 𤔀 𤔁 𤔂

ui s-qó-ji-l-ha-ai l-iá-áng-ha-ai li₄-ge-l-ir,

Affairs repair

(3) 失 全欠州中並本 中么並並 冊否公 Yu 46

ui s-qó-SMALL-l-ha-ar l-íá-áng-ha li₄-ge₃-er

Affairs repair

In sentences (1)(2), 全欠州中並半 and 全欠弱中並半 represent the same grammatical meaning. In sentences (2)(3), 全欠弱中並半 and 全欠州中並半 represent the same lexical meaning. The words 全欠州中並半、全欠弱中並半、全欠州中並半 in the sentences above, the 中並 in the stem is the causative suffix, the 半 is the converb suffix, and 半 indicates the past tense. The root of these three words should be 全欠州

¹¹ See Pulleyblank, Edwin G. 1991. *Lexicon of Reconstructed Pronunciation in Early Middle Chinese, Late Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin*. Vancouver: UCB Press. p. 401.






¹² The Chinese translations of the example sentences quoted from the Khitan inscriptions in this paper referred to CWJ.

or 𐰇𐰏𐰤. It can be seen that their third glyphs 𐰇 and glyph 𐰤 have an alternating relationship. Another group of Khitan words, 𐰇𐰏𐰤, 𐰇𐰏𐰤, 𐰇𐰏𐰤, 𐰇𐰏𐰤, also shows the same pattern, where the final 𐰇、𐰤、𐰤、𐰤 are used interchangeably. CWJ (2017: 225) proposed that the three glyphs 𐰤、𐰤、𐰤 are variants of each other, and reconstructed the pronunciation of all three as uʃ~udʒ. This again verifies that glyph contains the sound ʃ~ʃ. Therefore, the author reconstructs the pronunciation of 𐰇 as ʃ~ʃ.

Among the Khitan words containing glyph 𐰇, those deciphered by scholars include 𐰇𐰏 or 𐰇𐰤, appearing in *xiao wengzhang* 小翁帳 or *shaofufang* 少父房, meaning ‘young’ or ‘small’, which has been figured by scholars. Regarding the etymology of the Khitan words 𐰇𐰏 or 𐰇𐰤, now that the first glyph 𐰇 is known to be pronounced ʃ~ʃ, the final glyphs 𐰏 or 𐰤 are pronounced the same, g~gu. The pronunciation of 𐰇𐰏 or 𐰇𐰤 might be ʃegu or ʃugu. The author believes its pronunciation is close to the Mongolian words ʃiyaxan or ʃiyal, meaning ‘small’ or ‘young’, and might have the same etymology as Mongolian.

Conclusion

This paper introduces and summarizes the latest research results of the newly discovered inscription *Epitaph of Yelü Yugulin Taishi* in Khitan Small Script. Identified three new forms 𐰇, 𐰇, 𐰇, and two variant glyphs 𐰇, 𐰇, reconstructed the pronunciations of six glyphs 𐰇, 𐰇, 𐰇, 𐰇, 𐰇, and 𐰇. See the table below.

Glyph	Image	Glyph Sequence	Reconstructed Value	Vrient form
𐰇		Lin 7	teyr	
𐰇		Lin 21,24,28,34	i	
𐰇		Lin 12		
𐰇		Lin 6	su	𐰇
𐰇		Lin 13	uʃ~udʒ	𐰇, 𐰇, 𐰇
𐰇		Lin 1	du	
𐰇		Lin 5	ʃ~ʃ	

The abbreviation and the full names of the epitaphs appeared in the paper

Lin 邻: *Yelü Yugulin Taishi Muzhiming* 耶律于骨邻太师墓志铭 Epitaph of Yelü Yügulin Taishi

Zhong 仲: *Xiao Zhonggong Muzhi* 萧仲恭墓志 Epitaph of Xiao Zhonggong

Yu 于: *Daliao Guo Shangfu Yuyue Song Wang Muzhiming* 大辽国尚父于越宋王墓志铭 Epitaph of Prince Song Shangfu Yuyue of Great Liao

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