

between them and which players were involved with which sides of what was surely a complicated political landscape. The historians who would use this valuable text edition must then compile such materials for themselves; certainly a challenge without some knowledge of Sogdian. Likewise, a map noting the many place names mentioned in the documents and how they correspond to modern places (which many do, e.g., *kwcnt* = Khojand) would have been very useful.

At the beginning of this review I referred to this edition as “a major” one. I included the indefinite article “a” because it is not comprehensive: not all of the Mugh documents are re-edited, while some are re-edited in passing in the commentary to another document or even in footnotes.⁶ In this it reflects Livshits’ original work on the Mugh documents, in which he concentrated on the letters. Here, forty-nine documents are re-edited, according to my count, including the thirty-four Sogdian letters, the four contracts, and eleven of the economic documents—leaving over twenty Sogdian documents un-re-edited since the publication of *Sogdijskie dokumenty s gory Mug* in 1962–63 (see n. 1). Thus again, scholars wanting to work further on the Mugh documents will need to do a substantial amount of their own digging before they can figure out which texts require fresh study. A comprehensive index of all the Mugh documents and whether they are re-edited or not in this volume would appear to me to be at least a minimum.

It therefore seems worthwhile to give here a brief listing of which Mugh documents have been re-edited by Livshits; a more detailed overview with bibliographical references and remarks has to be left for another time. Documents edited in the volume under review: A1–3, A5–7, A9–11, A13–20, B3–5, B7–10, B14–19, B4, B7, B11, B13, B15–19, B24, B26, B27, Nov. 2–6, No. 23, 1.I. Documents not edited: A4, A8, A12, B1, B2, B6, B11, B1–3, B5, B6, B8–10, B12, B14, B20–23, B25, Nov. 1, Nov. 7/8. Non-Sogdian documents not edited: B12 (Arabic), B13 (Old Turkic).

The second part of the volume consists, as mentioned, of various articles containing editions and analysis of other Sogdian texts, including on ceramics, wood boards, coin legends, silver dishes, and frescoes, and graffiti on rocks. Most of them (e.g., the innocuously titled “Sogdian Documents from the Fortress of Chilkhujra,” pp. 217–25) are not only text editions but actually contain detailed historical arguments which, again, it would have been useful to repeat or move to a unified section.

Despite the absence of some things that would have further facilitated the book’s value as a research aid in several different fields, there is no doubt about its importance: it will certainly be the first stop not only for information on the Mugh documents but also for epigraphy from Sogdiana in general.

ADAM BENKATO
FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

6. For example, document B-19 is edited on p. 58 n. 144, while document A-20 is on p. 68 n. 31. For B-4 see p. 165, for B-27 see p. 164, for A-13 see p. 55. None of these is listed in the table of contents.

Turco-Sogdian Documents from 9th–10th Century Dunhuang. By NICHOLAS SIMS-WILLIAMS and JAMES HAMILTON. Translated by NICHOLAS SIMS-WILLIAMS, with an appendix by WEN XIN. *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, pt. II, vol. III/3. London: SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, 2015. Pp. 120, 50 pl. £40.

The first edition of the *Turco-Sogdian Documents from 9th–10th Century Dunhuang* was published in co-operation between Nicholas Sims-Williams and James Hamilton already in 1990 in French under the title *Documents turco-sogdiens du IX^e–X^e siècle de Touen-houng* (short title: DTS). The amount of interest with which this publication was met can be clearly shown by the numerous published reviews in almost all relevant scientific journals.¹ The French edition is now long out of print. When one of the

1. The complete list of published reviews is given in the final part of the Preface to the English edition (p. 9).

authors himself, namely Nicholas Sims-Williams, undertook the project of preparing a second edition, it became immediately clear that it would result in more than just an English translation.

Since the French edition was broadly reviewed by acknowledged experts, I will limit myself here to remarks on the new additional parts.

In his usual clear, concise manner Sims-Williams explains in his *Preface to the English Edition* (p. 9) the changes, improvements, and additions to the French edition on hand.

The change in the transcription of the Chinese characters from the French system into pinyin is first of all due to the English language of the new edition, but it is also highly appreciated because of its adoption as an international standard.

When a translation appears twenty-five years after the first edition, it goes without saying progress in research has taken place and that those improvements and additions have to be indicated in the new publication. That is especially true in the field of Sogdian studies. Numerous publications providing new materials² as well as presenting new results in the study of the language of the written sources have become available in the meantime. Sims-Williams himself and Yutaka Yoshida published profound studies on “Turco-Sogdian” (French: “turco-sogdien”), a term first introduced in DTS for “a type of late Sogdian under strong Turkish influence” (Preface, p. 9; Introduction, pp. 11–14).

Documents naturally form a rich source for the onomasticon. The personal names attested in the DTS were studied in the framework of the “Iranisches Personennamenbuch” in the fascicle “Personal Names in Sogdian texts” by Pavel Lurje (2010). The persons discharging the various duties found in the published Turco-Sogdian documents bear not only Sogdian, but also Old Turkic and Chinese names, and they thus elucidate the multiethnic and multicultural composite society that forms the background of these documents.

As it is impossible and not the occasion to give a complete overview of all relevant publications after 1990, I simply refer here to the updated bibliography (pp. 15–24) in the English version of DTS. Square brackets mark newly added data in the bibliography. Comments and corrections to the original edition resulting from these publications are added in footnotes. In the French edition the method of footnotes marked with letters was applied within the text edition only. Again in square brackets, the page numbers of the French edition, fairly small in size and so not always easy to detect, are given in order to facilitate reference to the text of the translation in the original edition.

The plates have also been updated. The quality of the photographs and thus the readability of the texts have been improved. New images provided by the involved parties, the British Library and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, form the basis. It is one of the advantages of digitization that besides producing backup copies of these unique documents preserved in the Central Asian collections worldwide, high resolution images are now available for publications. The number of plates has been increased (from forty-seven to fifty) due to recent research results. Shortly after the edition of DTS, Yoshida succeeded in identifying another fragment of the British Library as Sogdian (Or. 12206A(3) = Kao. 055).³ Two plates of this barely readable and very fragile document complete the presentation of the relevant material in these two major libraries. The last plate, 50, illustrates another result of recent research. Again Yoshida came to the realization that “Fragment 11” (plate 26c) and “Fragment 35” (plate 38) can be joined.⁴ This new composition is presented by means of a photo-montage.

2. Among them also two Turco-Sogdian documents excavated from the German Turfan expeditions, lost during World War II, preserved only as photographs in the Arat estate, Istanbul (*So 21009 and *U 9248), and published by Yutaka Yoshida: *New Turco-Sogdian Documents and Their Socio-linguistic Backgrounds* in *语言背后的历史 The History Behind the Languages*, ed. Academia Turfanica. 西域古典语言学高峰论坛论问及 Essays of Turfan Forum on Old Languages of the Silk Road. Shanghai 2012, pp. 48–60. Only recently was an article by the late Werner Sundermann published that is also related to this topic: “On the Growing Turkicization of the Sogdian Language” in *Turks and Iranian in Interactions in Language and History*, ed. Éva Á. Csató, Lars Johanson, András Róna-Tas, and Bo Utas. *Turkologica* 105. Wiesbaden: The Gunnar Jarring Memorial Program at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, 2016, pp. 29–36.

3. Yutaka Yoshida, *Indo-Iranian Journal* 36 (1993): 366.

4. Yutaka Yoshida, *Abstracta Iranica* 20–21 (1997–1998, 2000): 41.

A newly added appendix to the English edition was compiled by Wen Xin (pp. 97–101). The content of two Chinese documents from the Stein collection (S. 2589 and S. 389), edited and translated here, provide further additional information about the events mentioned in the well-preserved and detailed letter dealing with official affairs of state (document G), which shows a certain affiliation to the Christian community by the addressee. This interrelationship of documents in different languages provides further evidence that Chinese historical records, preserved in great variety, should form an integral part of the research in the field of the history of Central Asian peoples, whose own written sources are quite limited. In the comments to the document in question, attention is drawn to related information from Chinese, as well as Khotanese sources in the original French edition. A table at the end of the edition of the two Chinese documents presenting the timeline of the events described in the texts as well as the associated map are very useful means to enhance the understanding and dating of the affairs described in document G.

SIMONE-CHRISTIANE RASCHMANN
GÖTTINGEN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Sanskrit Syntax: Selected Papers Presented at the Seminar on Sanskrit Syntax and Discourse Structures, 13–15 June 2013, Université Paris Diderot, with an Updated and Revised Bibliography by HANS HENRICH HOCK. Edited by PETER M. SCHARF. Providence, RI: THE SANSKRIT LIBRARY, 2015. Pp. xxx + 522. \$60.

From the title, readers might imagine a comprehensive description of Sanskrit syntax like J. S. Speijer's *Sanskrit Syntax* (Leiden: Brill, 1886), or a collection of papers on syntax such as *Studies in Sanskrit Syntax* edited by Hans Henrich Hock (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1991). Unlike these works, however, the volume under review covers diverse topics, ranging from Pāṇinian grammar to the computational processing of Sanskrit. It contains selected papers from a seminar held in Paris in 2013, of which the main interest was the computational formalization of Sanskrit grammar, the parsing and tagging of Sanskrit texts, and the creation of Treebank corpora. In that respect, this volume continues the line of *Sanskrit Computational Linguistics*, edited by Gérard Huet, Amba Kulkarni, and Peter Scharf (Berlin: Springer, 2009).

Hans Henrich Hock ("Some issues in Sanskrit syntax," pp. 1–52) surveys works on syntax since 1991 with a special focus on his own contributions. Together with the seventy-two-page bibliography at the end of the volume (pp. 399–470), which updates Deshpande and Hock's bibliography in Hock 1991 (pp. 219–44), it provides a selective overview of syntactic topics currently at issue. On the first topic of how free Sanskrit word order is, the works cited agree that Sanskrit is a configurational language, i.e., has a hierarchical phrase structure, but differ on whether there is an unmarked word order and whether the syntactic tree has linear ordering of its constituents or not. Hock supports Schäufele's approach, which assumes a head-final basic word order, because it conforms well to the overall SOV typology Sanskrit shows. On the second topic of the relative-correlative clause structure, Hock reaffirms his own claim that the Sanskrit relative clause is conjoined to the main clause, citing cases where there is no clear relationship between the relative and correlative pronouns, such as relative clauses serving as conditional clauses, and relative clauses containing interrogation and imperative modality. In the section on gender agreement, Hock takes up what he calls "upside-down" agreement, in which pronominal subjects adopt the agreement features of their predicates and not of their antecedents. Hock finds its parallel in the agreement of the locative absolute construction, where the locative case is assigned to the participle and not to its subject as the subjectless impersonal locative absolute suggests. He applies Halle and Marantz's Distributed Morphology, which derives both sentences and complex words by syntax and hence helps to describe languages with complex morphology and relatively free word orders such as Sanskrit, to explain the process that the subject of a locative absolute assigns gender and number to the participle and the participle assigns