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A Comparison of the Tocharian A and B Metrical Traditions

Michaël Peyrot

1 Tocharian A and B

As is well known, the Indo-European languages Tocharian A and B, attested through manuscripts from North-West China dating from the 2nd half of the first millennium of the Common Era, are closely related languages, and for many purposes they are treated as one. That is to say, for many types of problems it seems not to be relevant to distinguish between the two languages, and it is justified to ask questions like:

- what is the basic word order of Tocharian?
- what is the function of the genitive in Tocharian?
- which classes of loanwords can be distinguished in Tocharian?
- what is the sectarian affiliation of Tocharian Buddhist literature?
- and also: how does Tocharian metre work?

However, for other types of questions such an approach obviously cannot be used. For instance, word order deviations in Tocharian A and B metre may be similar, but metrically determined variation in the length of words as measured according to the number of syllables is certainly language-specific: the rules for syncope and stretching, and the possibilities that these phenomena present to shorten or lengthen words are simply different in the two languages.

The problem of whether the two languages can be taken together to investigate a certain phenomenon, or have to be kept separate, is complicated by the fact that they have converged at a relatively late stage. This convergence is in my view almost completely the result of influence of Tocharian B on Tocharian A (Peyrot 2010). Although it is not generally agreed that influence of Tocharian B on A is the only explanation for convergences, it is generally accepted that this is at least the dominant direction. Especially in view of the fact

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that so many points can be explained in this way, the assumption of influence from Tocharian B on A in cases of convergence should always be the first option to consider.

The historical background of this situation is relatively simple: Tocharian B was at home in Kuča in the west of the northern Tarim Basin in North-West China (present-day Xīnjiāng region), and it spread to the east later, to Šorčuq/Qarašähär and Turfan. Tocharian A was only written down when Tocharian B came to Šorčuq/Qarašähär: the Tocharian B writing tradition and spelling were adopted to write Tocharian A as well. Influence of Tocharian B on A is found in the following domains: loanwords from Tocharian B to Tocharian A; palaeography and spelling conventions; and possibly in syntax. Due to the fact that Tocharian B shows an internal chronological development, both palaeographically and linguistically, a relative dating of the earliest contacts with Tocharian A is possible. According to the linguistic evidence from the loanwords from Tocharian B into Tocharian A, the contacts took place only from a later phase of the classical stage of Tocharian B onwards, and the palaeographic evidence confirms this.

Of course Tocharian A did not copy everything from Tocharian B. Striking for instance is the lack of parallel texts in Tocharian A and B. This may be due in part to chance, since only a fraction of the literature has survived. However, there were certainly differences in the literatures; witness for instance the immense popularity of the Maitreyasamiti-Nāṭaka in Tocharian A, attested in 6 different manuscripts, but so far without a trace in Tocharian B.

It is against this background that we may ask the question whether there is any proof in the metrical tradition of both languages to show either that Tocharian A literature was styled entirely on Tocharian B models, or that traces may be found suggesting a Tocharian A tradition independent of Tocharian B. Metrics is an especially interesting domain, because it is known that the Tocharian metrical tradition is so different from the Sanskrit tradition that it is possible to exclude – at least to a certain extent – Sanskrit as a complicating third factor.

2 Tocharian Metrics

The basic facts of Tocharian metrics are well known and need not be recounted in detail. The most important points are noted by Sieg and Siegling (1921: x–xi; see further Pinault 2008: 397–409; Adams 2003; 2013b; Widmer 2006; see also Malzahn, this volume):

- The main principle is syllable counting: syllable weight or length plays no role and accent (stress) patterns seem to be found, but are never strict and

probably a secondary effect of words with limited lexical stress patterns that have to be fit into subcola (Malzahn 2012).

- Verse passages are subdivided into strophes, numbered at the end; strophes are subdivided into lines, called pādas.
- A strophe mostly consists of 4 pādas of equal length (rarely 5 pādas, in which case the 5th pāda is longer). Pādas of unequal length are also found relatively frequently in different schemes: all four pādas may have different lengths, or two or three pādas have the same length.
- A pāda consists of cola and subcola. The largest syllable unit is 6, the smallest 3 and they combine into many different patterns, for instance (for an overview of metrical schemes, see the appendix and Stumpf 1971: 71–72):
 - 4¹3¹4¹3 (the whole strophe is 4×14, noted 4×7¹7 in the appendix)
 - 5¹4¹3 (the whole strophe is 4×12, noted 4×5¹7 in the appendix)
- The most frequent strophe types are:¹
 - 4×12 (4¹4¹4 or 5¹4¹3 = 5¹7)
 - 4×14 (4¹3¹4¹3 = 7¹7)
 - 4×18 (4¹3¹4¹3¹4 = 7¹7¹4)
- Next frequent are for example:
 - 4×15 (4¹3¹3¹5 = 7¹8)²
 - 4×17 (6¹6¹5 or 5¹4¹3¹5 = 5¹7¹5)
 - 4×25 (5¹5¹4¹4¹4¹3 = 5¹5¹8¹7)
 - 20/22/10/15 (5¹5¹5¹5 / 4¹4¹4¹3¹4¹3 / 5¹5 / 4¹4¹4¹3)
- Small mistakes in the number of syllables, mostly due to the confusion of shorter and longer variants of particular words, e.g. Tocharian B *šp* or *špā* ‘and’, are common.
- Punctuation indicates the end of a pāda, but it is especially in older Tocharian B very often missing (see also further below).

3 Tune Names

Interesting about Tocharian metre is the fact that the metres have names that are usually indicated at the beginning of a verse. These names almost always have the same metrical scheme, but one metrical scheme may have many different names. For instance, there are in Tocharian B at least 25 different names

1 For a detailed analysis of the subdivision of these three metrical schemes, see Bross, Gunkel and Ryan (2014).

2 For a detailed analysis of the subdivision of this metrical scheme, see Bross, Gunkel and Ryan (2014, 2015).

for the metrical scheme $4 \times 7!7$, although the cola subdivision is identical. This has led to the conclusion that the names probably indicate tunes (Winter 1955: 33a). For the terminology this is all a little confusing. I will call a pattern like $4 \times 7!7$ a “metrical scheme” (Sieg calls this “Rhythmus”), and I will use “tune” for its different names (Sieg calls this “Metrum”).

An interesting insight into the practice of recitation or performance are the indications of the metre under some of the tune names in the manuscript A212–216 by means of the number of syllables of the first pāda: “18” under A212a7 *mandodharinaṃ* with $4 \times 7!7!4$; “14” under A213b4 *daśabalaṃ* with $4 \times 7!7$; “12” under A214b3 *maitraṃ* with $4 \times 5!7$; “20” under A215a7 *samakkorrenaṃ* with $20/22/10/15$. There is further evidence of the use of the first syllables of a well-known strophe to indicate the tune as an aide-mémoire: Ogihara has found such an indication before the tune name in Kz-213-ZS-Z-04, where *ike śpa*, the first syllables of the strophe that begins with *ike śpalmen*, are given also before the tune name *bahudantāk-kenene* (2013: 377). He has also discovered another instance in B298 (= Kz-203-ZS-L-01), where the tune name *kantsakarṣanne* is preceded by *arai sruka*, the first syllables of a strophe that begins with *arai sruka-lyñe* (Xinjiang Kucha Academy 2013: 350). Finally, a unique remark on the metre is found in TH1860b3: (*nä*)no ñäke sārgga puṣṣāmpa ken(e)n(e) śamṣālle ‘now again [this] *sarga* is to be counted in the *puṣṣāmpa* tune’ (Ogihara 2015: 115). Here in particular the use of the verb ‘count’ for the metre is noticeable.

For at least two-thirds the tune names are Sanskrit, but they can only rarely be traced back to attested Sanskrit metre names.³ It is striking that the spelling of the tune names is very regular, with hardly any variation. One of the rare cases is the Tocharian A name *mandodharinaṃ* with variants A319a3 *maṃndhottarinaṃ* and TH1670b4 (*ma*)ndottarinaṃ. This regular spelling is not typical for Sanskrit terms in general, which often occur in a variety of different spellings due to adaptation to the native sound systems. A minor type of variation is found with geminates vs. non-geminates in Tocharian A, cf. *viśikonam* vs. *viśikkonam*, *śinikur(am)* vs. *śiñikkuram*, *śuriṣinam* vs. *śuriṣinnam*, *samakcorenam* vs. *samakkorrenaṃ*.

The distribution of the tune names over the texts is not random, and it is very likely that some of these were specific for certain genres, or for particular emotions in a story. Examples are the Tocharian A tune *maitraṃ*, which is especially frequent in the Maitreyasamiti-Nāṭaka, doubtless because of the

3 However, Melanie Malzahn has made an important breakthrough in the etymological explanation of the tune names. Her results were presented in a lecture entitled “Written and oral culture in Tocharian – The case of poetry” (paper presented at “Transmission of the Buddhist Texts in Central Asia: Tocharian Buddhism and its Role,” Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich, 4 April 2014).

link between *Maitreya* and *maitra* ‘benevolent, etc.’ (or *maitrī* ‘friendship’; see Pinault 2008: 401); and the Tocharian B tunes *pañcamne*, which is frequent in the Supriya-Nāṭaka;⁴ *praśantahārne*, frequent in AS12; and *vanapraveśne*, frequent in the Mahāprabhāsa fragments.

The corpus of Tocharian tune names is considerable. For Tocharian B I have listed so far 90 tune names and for Tocharian A 97; of these, 39 are shared (see the appendix). Many of these shared names are well known, and here I will only give some examples of matches between A and B that have only become possible recently through the edition of new texts, or matches that result from new restorations in previously edited texts:

TA	TB
<i>āryahāraṃ</i>	<i>aryahārne</i>
<i>taruṇadivākaraṃ</i>	<i>taruṇadivākārne</i>
<i>brahmaṇavākaraṃ</i>	<i>brahmaṇavākne</i>
<i>mandodharinaṃ</i>	<i>mando ///</i>
<i>yaśodharavilāpaṃ</i>	<i>yaśodharavilāpne</i>
<i>śmāśānaśrāṅkāraṃ</i>	<i>śmāśānaśrāṅkārne</i>
<i>sruñcaññenaṃ</i>	<i>sruñcaññene</i>
<i>haṃsavāṅkaṃ</i>	<i>haṃsavāṅne</i>

Especially for the Sanskrit sounding names, this list could certainly be further expanded with names still to be found in the texts, and we may assume that the equivalents of many of the remaining Sanskrit names attested in only one language are lacking by chance in the other.

In both languages, also native names are attested, and many striking examples are found in Tocharian A, e.g. *yāṅkreyam*, *watañinaṃ*, *tsuntam*. Some of these can be etymologised in part: *watañi-lāntam* contains the word for ‘king’, *wäl*, obl. *lānt*; *śackāckeyam* seems to contain the word for ‘joy’, *kācke*; and *kāpñe-kanam* means ‘in the love tune’. Without doubt the most striking are two Tocharian A names compounded with *ārśi*, the word meaning ‘Tocharian A’: *ārśi-lāñcinaṃ* and *ārśi-niškramāntam*. The first of these is ambiguous and could mean either ‘[tune] of *Ārśi* kings’ or ‘*Ārśi* [tune] of kings’. But the second case is very clear: the tune *niškramāntam* is well known, and this is apparently the *Ārśi* variant of it.

Also in Tocharian B names with a native first part are found: *suwāññe-wātātane* ‘*wātātane* of the pig’, *śawaññe-kwamane* ‘*kwamane* of eating (?)’,

4 For this reason (among others), it is possible that also B367, in which the same tune name occurs, belongs to this text.

nauṣaṅṅe-nāṭakāṣṣene ‘former *nāṭakāṣṣene*, former *nāṭaka* [tune]’, *nauṣaṅṅe-taruṇadivākarne* ‘former *taruṇadivākarne*’. Here the last two are the most interesting, because *nauṣaṅṅe* ‘former’ suggests that e.g. the *taruṇadivākarne* had changed and *nauṣaṅṅe* clarified that the older variant was meant. However, none of these additions qualifies the tunes as especially “Tocharian B” or “Kuchean”.

Finally, some Tocharian A names are borrowed from Tocharian B names. That is to say, not borrowings from Sanskrit names in Tocharian B, but from Tocharian B native names.

- *meṅameṅnaṃ*: clearly borrowed from TB *meṅameṅe*. The Tocharian B name perhaps means ‘moon-moon’ (?).
- *sruṅcaṅṅeneṃ*: clearly borrowed from TB *sruṅcaṅṅene*, but the etymology of the Tocharian B name remains obscure to me.

As an intermediate conclusion on the evidence from the tune names, we may say that Tocharian A has not slavishly copied these names from Tocharian B, but also adapted them and created new ones. This is so far in line with the idea that Tocharian B was the model for the Tocharian A metrical system. There is no indication of reverse influence.

4 Establishing Tocharian Metrical Schemes

I now turn to metrics proper, that is, to metrical schemes. Because metrics is an extremely important device in Tocharian philology, I would like to give an elaborated example of how metrical reconstruction works in practice. Since more than 95% of the preserved fragments are *fragments*, and not complete leaves, we hardly ever have continuous text preserved. Fortunately, many texts are metrical or contain frequent metrical interludes, which often allow to get a much better picture of what the whole leaf must have looked like and which portion of the text is missing.

The example I give here is that of *wättänt-kenene* ‘in the *wättänt* tune’, which is attested in the small fragment B514. Surprisingly, Sieg and Siegling, the editors, note that it can have consisted of at most “2 × 14 Silben (Rhythmus 7/7)” (1953: 318). This is remarkable, because strophes usually have 4 or 5 pādas, not 2. It is all the more striking if it is considered that the only sample of this tune is almost completely lost, so that one might be inclined to ask, “where on earth do they get that?”

B₅₁₄ (only two out of 9 fragmentary lines of the recto cited here)

a4 /// – sau · wättänt-kenene · ersnasa yo – ///

a5 /// gati weṣṣäm · rämer rājagrine śämt ///

In this genre, the *nātaka*, a strophe almost always contains direct speech of one person, and the next unit of direct speech, if metrical, would be in another tune. Line a₅ starts with *gati weṣṣäm*, which can be restored to (*sumā*)*gati weṣṣäm* ‘Sumāgati says’, a name that occurs elsewhere in the manuscript (B_{515a4}, b8). Thus, the total length of *wättänt-kenene* is:

- 5 syllables in a₄: *ersnasa yo* –;
- an unknown number of syllables missing at the end of line a₄;
- an unknown number of syllables missing at the beginning of line a₅;
- minus *at least* the two restored syllables (*sumā*).

But what is the width of the leaf and can we specify the “unknown number of syllables missing”? So far only one other fragment of the same manuscript has been identified: B₅₁₅. Unfortunately, this fragment is damaged in the same way as B₅₁₄, so that the width of the manuscript leaves is unknown. However, in B₅₁₅ also a tune name occurs, *niṣkramaṃ-kenene*, and the metrical scheme of this tune is well known: 4×17 (either 6:6:5 or 5:7:5).

B₅₁₅ (only three out of 7 fragmentary lines of the verso preserved cited here)

b4 /// ṣc sentsamai · pālka · niṣkramaṃ-kenene · mā · e ///

b5 /// ṣṣ· caññe ainake wāntre saṃsārṣṣe totte ///

b6 /// pellesa no 1 ptānwāññe ṣāñ śamñeṣṣe ///

Since the beginning of this *niṣkramānt* strophe is preserved as well as the end, marked with “1”, and the metrical scheme is known, the width of the leaf can be estimated. The total length of the strophe is $4 \times 17 = 68$ syllables. Line b₄ preserves 2 syllables, b₅ preserves 13, and b₆ preserves 4 syllables: in total, 19 syllables are preserved. Thus, the total number of missing syllables is 49, i.e. approximately 25 for each of the lacunae. The end of pāda b is after 34 syllables, that is, approximately at the word *wāntre* in b₅: apparently the end of pāda b is not marked by punctuation. The last unit of pāda b should be 5 syllables and the first of pāda c 6 (or perhaps 5) syllables. Probably the pāda end is after *ainake wāntre* and before *saṃsārṣṣe totte*, since this fits well with syntax and meaning: *ainake wāntre* ‘a mean thing’ and *saṃsārṣṣe totte* ‘the other side of

saṃsāra (= in the beyond). If this is correct, the lacuna of the end of b₄ and the beginning of b₅ together is $34 - 10 = 24$ syllables; the lacuna of the end of b₅ and the beginning of b₆ together is $34 - 9 = 25$ syllables. Less likely, but theoretically also possible is the suggestion of the editors to place the pāda end after *ainake wāntre saṃsārṣṣe* and before *totte*, in which case the lacuna of b₄ + b₅ is 21 syllables and that of b₅ + b₆ is 28 syllables.

Returning to *wättānt-kenene*, we observe that the length of the lines preserved is similar, about 13 akṣaras, so the length of the lacunae may be assumed to be approximately the same too. This gets us finally to the metrical scheme 2×14 of Sieg and Siegling: 5 syllables are preserved; the lacuna is approximately 25 syllables; minus 2 syllables for (*sumā*)*gati*. Therefore the length of *wättānt-kenene* is approximately 28 syllables. If this scheme consisted of 4 pādas, the length of each pāda was 7 syllables, which seems too short: the shortest pādas are 9 syllables long. Although the vast majority of the metrical schemes has 4 or 5 pādas, schemes with 2 pādas are actually attested (as also pointed out by Bross, Gunkel and Ryan 2015), see the appendix. Therefore, it seems best to accept Sieg and Siegling's analysis, even on the basis of such an extremely fragmentary attestation.

5 Comparing Tocharian A and Tocharian B Metrical Schemes

When comparing Tocharian A and Tocharian B metrics, it is striking that Tocharian B has a much wider variety of metrical schemes, which goes far beyond what is attested for Tocharian A. It has more different schemes with equal pādas, like 2×14 , 4×9 , 4×10 , 4×11 and 4×13 , none of which are attested for Tocharian A. It also has many more schemes with unequal pādas, like $10/11/10/11$; $11/14/11/11$; $12/16/12/16$; $14/11/11/11$ and $19/19/10/19$, which are so far not found in Tocharian A either. The problem is that it is very difficult to argue *e silentio* that these metrical schemes were never used in Tocharian A.

It is possible, for instance, that some of these variable metrical schemes were genre-specific, and this seems indeed to be the case, as many are found in the Udānālankāra and in *kāvya* manuscripts. A reason for this distribution may be that a strophe with one pāda with a different number of syllables gave the poet more freedom of composition, which was probably especially welcome in long versed texts with sometimes over a hundred strophes in one and the same metre. Indeed, such long metrical texts, to which also the Udānālankāra and many of the *kāvya* manuscripts belong, frequently have variable metrical schemes.

Another possibility is that the metrical analysis of some of the tunes in Tocharian A is simply not correct because Sieg did not yet know the wide

variety in Tocharian B when he was working on Tocharian A. However, it is striking that pādas of 9, 11 and 19 syllables are not attested at all in any of the Tocharian A schemes known so far, and it is at least a possibility to consider that the metrical schemes of Tocharian A are more uniform than those of Tocharian B.

This problem seems unsolvable; since Tocharian B is much better attested, the proportion of preserved textual material being about 4 for Tocharian B to 1 for Tocharian A, one could always argue that definite conclusions cannot be drawn. However, for some of the Tocharian B complicated metrical schemes we have tune names that are matched in Tocharian A. Should a Tocharian B tune with a complicated scheme correspond to one in Tocharian A with a simpler scheme, then we would have a better basis to argue that the Tocharian A system is simpler.

One of the tunes that qualifies is Tocharian A *kantsakarṣnaṃ*, Tocharian B *kantsakarṣanne*. The Tocharian A tune is recorded as 4×12 (= 5¹7; e.g. Carling 2009: 99d), while the Tocharian B variant has 12/12/13/13. Indeed, the latter scheme is not found for Tocharian A. Although the Tocharian A tune is attested only three times, and never complete, the fourth pāda is known to be definitely 12 syllables long, which would definitely set it apart from the Tocharian B scheme with a fourth pāda of 13 syllables. However, Ogihara suggested a new reading of the one relevant instance of the Tocharian B tune in B298, emending the wrong *nreyentane* 'in the hells' in pāda 1d to the regular *nreyntane*, so that the scheme becomes 12/12/13/12 (2012: 114). In addition, he found a second attestation in THT1165+1548a5, which shows a scheme 12/12/10/12 (l.c.). Although the precise scheme of the Tocharian B *kantsakarṣanne* remains to be established, it seems clear now that the scheme was 12/12/x/12 with a deviating pāda c. Unfortunately, this requires a fresh look at the analysis of the Tocharian A scheme, since the fourth pāda, d, is no longer any proof that the scheme was 4×12 .

As so often in Tocharian studies, only one of the three attestations of this tune in Tocharian A has the third pāda preserved, and not even completely.

YQ3.7 (only two of 8 lines of the recto cited)

a6 /// (ptā)ñkāt kāsṣinac trānkāṣ || kaṃtsakarṣnaṃ || caṣ ṅwaṃ wsā-
yokāṃ kanak mā-
a7 -(ccāk /// purpā)r-ṅy āṣānik pkanā-ṅy ākāl pusār-ṅi : kārūṃ pyāmtsār
ṅ_ukā : śl_z oko

I will not repeat the calculations that are necessary to be sure of the position of the pādas in the fragment (see Ji 1998: 172, 174), but the number of syllables missing at the beginning of a7 is approximately 18, and with this number everything fits perfectly:

<i>caṣ ṅwam̄ wsā-yokām̄ kanak mā</i> _[a7] + 4 syllables	pāda a
12 syllables	pāda b
2 syllables + (<i>purpā</i>) <i>r-ṅy āṣānik pkanā-ṅy ākāl pusār-ṅi</i> :	pāda c
<i>kāruṃ pyāmtsār ṅ_ukā</i> : śl _o oko + 5 syllables	pāda d

For pāda c, both 10 syllables and 13 syllables can be excluded: with 10 syllables, we should have a punctuation mark before *āṣānik*, which is not there. What is more, (*purpā*)*r-ṅy* is written together with *āṣānik*, which is never done across pāda ends: /// rṅyā ṣā ni k̄. Also 13 syllables can be excluded, because of the metre: 13 would be 5'8, probably 5'4'4, and such a division is not possible. Thus, Ji's analysis of the passage still holds, in spite of Ogihara's discoveries in Tocharian B, and we can indeed conclude that the same tune has a different metrical scheme in Tocharian A.

Another case in point is Tocharian A *paṅḍurāṅkaṃ*, corresponding to Tocharian B *paṅḍurāṅkāññene*. This tune is also interesting because it has the metrical scheme 4×9 in Tocharian B, which is not attested in Tocharian A. However, the scheme of *paṅḍurāṅkaṃ* is unknown: there are two attestations (A400b4; A274a6 *paṅḍurā(ṅkaṃ)*), but either of these allows any metrical analysis. The only evidence that can be adduced is that of a related tune in Tocharian A: *ṅikci-paṅḍurāṅkaṃ* 'divine *paṅḍurāṅkaṃ*', which has the scheme 4×5'7. However, it is possible that the scheme of this related tune was not identical to that of the simple *paṅḍurāṅkaṃ*.

A third and more straightforward example is Tocharian B *cāpicene*, which has the metrical scheme 12/15/12/15, while the corresponding Tocharian A *capicenaṃ* has 4×5'7. In this case, however, the metrical scheme of the Tocharian B tune does occur in Tocharian A, even though we do not know any tune name for it (see the appendix). Be that as it may, the Tocharian A metrical scheme of this particular tune is definitely simpler than its Tocharian B pendant.

A fourth possible example is formed by Tocharian A *praśantahāraṃ* and Tocharian B *praśantahārne*. Again, the Tocharian B tune has an infrequent scheme, 4×11 (5'6), while the Tocharian A scheme is largely unclear. Of the two attestations one is relevant:

A84 (only 2 out of 6 fragmentary lines of the verso cited)

b2 /// (ṣpā)t koṃsā mā tāp mā śuk || praśantahāraṃ || ///

b3 /// (kā)swon= ākālyo tārko śwātsi kāruṃ(ik) ///

Even with this very fragmentary piece, 4×11 can be excluded: since b3, with the restorations, is already 12 syllables, while no punctuation marks occur in this

line, this pāda must be longer than 11 syllables. Thus, Sieg's suggestion (1952: 22) that the scheme is 4×12 remains to be confirmed definitely, but at least a scheme 4×11 is disproved.

There are still further tune names that have different metrical schemes, like TB *chandakanivartamne* with 4×7¹7 vs. TA *chandakanivartnam* with 4×4¹4¹4; TB *maitārne* with 4×7¹7 vs. TA *maitram* with 4×5¹7; TB *yal-ylaṃškene* with 4×6¹6¹5 vs. TA *ylaṃ* with 4×7¹7¹4. However, these differences are much more difficult to evaluate, since both the Tocharian B and the Tocharian A schemes are frequent, so that it is difficult to tell which of the two is more original. These differences are probably best compared with the type of variation as found for instance in Tocharian A *pañcmaṃ*, which may have 4×7¹7 (*pañcmaṃ*¹ in the appendix) as well as 4×7¹7¹4 (*pañcmaṃ*² in the appendix).

Although the number of rarer and more complicated Tocharian B metrical schemes corresponding to more frequent and simpler schemes in Tocharian A is limited, they confirm the first impression that the variety of metrical schemes in the two languages makes. The Tocharian A tradition appears to have in part simplified and regularised the wider variety of the Tocharian B tradition. It must be born in mind that especially for the majority of the Tocharian B variable and infrequent metrical schemes no tune names are attested. It is conceivable that some of these in fact correspond to Tocharian A tunes of a frequent type like 4×4¹4¹4 or 4×5¹7.

6 Features of Archaic Tocharian B Metrics

In view of the linguistic and palaeographic developments within Tocharian B (see Peyrot 2008; Malzahn 2007; Peyrot 2014), it would not be surprising if there was also a chronological development in the metrical tradition. In the domain of the metrical schemes, I have found no indications of chronological developments, as there are hardly any tune names with different metrical schemes. A possible case is *niṣkramāntne*, which has 4×5¹7¹5 (*niṣkramāntne*¹ in the appendix) as well as 4×6¹6¹5 (*niṣkramāntne*² in the appendix). It is conceivable that the former is older than the latter, but in order to prove this, more evidence would be needed.

A marked distribution is definitely found with the rare variable metrical schemes, many of which are attested only in archaic texts. For instance, strophes with two pādas are found in the archaic fragments B133, B388 and B514, while only B594 seems to be classical; the scheme 9/11/9/11 is only attested in the archaic fragments B389 and B587; 14/11/11/14 is only attested in the archaic fragments B135 and B138; 14/20/14/20 only in the archaic fragments B256–257;

and so on. However, here the same methodological problem holds as for the comparison of Tocharian B and Tocharian A: these metrical schemes are definitely in part genre-specific (predominantly *kāvya* and “Spruchpoesie”) and thus the distribution may have been caused not by a chronological development in metrics, but possibly by a shift in the popularity of text genres that has resulted in an imbalance of the genres compared to the chronological stages of the language. Finally, many other variable metrical schemes occur in classical or even in late texts.

Nevertheless, verse in archaic Tocharian B texts has some palaeographical features that present a fairly consistent picture, so that we are in this point clearly on safer ground.

- The addition *kenene* ‘in the tune’ to the name of the tune, which was already noticed by Winter (1955: 33a) is found only in archaic texts: B514a4 *wättänt-kenene*; B514b9 /// *cce-kenene*; B515b4 *niṣkramaṇ-kenene*; Kz-213-ZS-Z-04.2 *bahudantäk-kenene* (Ogihara 2013: 377); THT1312a5 *arwa-kenene*; THT1451b.a4 *yäkwe-kene(ne)*.
- Very widespread in the archaic material is the lack of *pāda*-end punctuation. Of course punctuation may occasionally be lacking or wrong in other texts as well, but in archaic texts it seems to be the standard not to indicate the end of *pādas* at all.
- Rare, but definitely confined to archaic texts is the lack of double *daṇḍas* before and after the name of the tune, as in e.g. THT2381c.a3, IT150a3 and B514–515.
- Whether the element *se* in B394b7 || *se yaśo(dharavi)lāp(n)e* || is an incidental addition, a mistake, or an archaic feature is difficult to judge.
- The perlicative case instead of the locative seems to be relatively frequent in archaic texts, but is certainly not confined to it: AS7Ba4 *arāḍentsa*; AS12Hb3 *gautamakapilentsā*; AS12Ia3 *arāḍ(e)nts(ā)*; AS15Da2 *devadattentsa*; AS17Ib2 *prasenajintsā*; B77a5 *riññāktesa*; IT73a4 *prasenajimtsa*; IT88b2 *prasenajimtsa*; NS193a4 *prasenajimtsa*; THT1312a7 *gautamakapilentsa*; THT2381c.a3 *arāḍentsa*. Even if the tune indication with the perlicative is a feature of archaic Tocharian B metrics, it is clearly also determined by the name of the tune itself, as the number of different tune names is restricted.

All in all, the archaic features of Tocharian B verse suggest that the notation of the tune name and the metre was not yet completely standardised and did not yet follow the strict rules found in later texts, and especially in Tocharian A.

7 Conclusion

My conclusion is that Tocharian A has elaborated the Tocharian B metrical tradition, but Tocharian B is definitely the source. First, Tocharian A has borrowed native Tocharian B names, but not vice-versa; second, Tocharian A has marked names as specifically Tocharian A; and third, complicated Tocharian B metrical schemes corresponding to simpler schemes in Tocharian A are as the *lectio difficilior* more original.

Appendix

It seemed useful to me to present full lists of the Tocharian tune names and metrical schemes. Even though a lot will have to be revised when further texts are edited or when the metrics of already published texts are studied more closely, I hope that these lists will prove helpful for the further study of Tocharian metrics and the analysis of metrical passages during the edition of Tocharian texts.

In order to compile the lists given below, I have made extensive use of the texts on CEToM. Naturally, I have also used Adams (2013a), Carling (2009) and Poucha (1955). For AS12, which has no pāda punctuation so that the metrical analysis is often difficult, I have drawn from collaborative work on this manuscript with Georges-Jean Pinault.

For both languages, first the tune names are given in the order of the (Tocharian variant of the) Indic alphabet with cross-references to the other language, an indication of the metrical scheme, and attestations (spelling variants and restorations are indicated for each attestation separately). The names are given in the form in which they actually occur in the texts, mostly in the locative case, since it is often not clear what the nominative would be.

Then lists of metrical schemes are given. These are divided into four categories: 2 equal pādas; 4 equal pādas; 4 unequal pādas; 5 pādas. Within these categories, the schemes are sorted according to the number of syllables of the first pāda. Metrical schemes for which no name is so far attested are included, as well as additional text attestations for rare metrical schemes. Especially in Tocharian B, the analysis of many of the rare schemes has to cope with a considerable range of uncertainty due to the mostly very fragmentary state of these texts.

Also a list of Tumšuqese tune names has been added, since these are taken over from Tocharian B. For the Tumšuqese corpus in general, see Maue (2009). For tune names in particular, see Maue (2007; 2015).

Tocharian A Tune Names

- a* /// 4×5!7?: YQ1.4b6
apratitulyenaṃ [TB *apratitulyenne*] 4×5!5!8!7: A20a6; A33a6; A145a3 *apratitulnaṃ*;
 A253a8; A403b4; TH1382b.b2 *apratitulye(naṃ)*; YQ1.4a3 *apratitu(hyenaṃ)*
aptsaradarśnaṃ [TB *aptsaradarśanne*] 4×7!7: A6b1 (*ap*)*tsaradarśnaṃ*; A149a4;
 YQ3.1b2; A274b8 *aptsaradarśaṃ*; A289a2 *aptsaradarśaṃ*
asitakiritaṃ 4×7!7!4: A58a3 (*a*)*sitakiritaṃ*;⁵ cf. TH1418i.a2 *asi* ///
asitavāñkaṃ?: A102a3 *asitavāñkāṃ*; cf. TH1418i.a2 *asi* ///
ānāndarśnaṃ [TB /// *anandarśne*] 20/22/10/15: A95a5 *ānā(nda)rśnaṃ*; A313b4
ānāndarśnaṃ
ārḍhal(·)ā – ///?: YQN4b6
āryahāraṃ [TB *aryahārne*] 4×7!7!4: A117a3
ārśi-niṣkramāntaṃ 4×6!6!5: A90a2 *ārśi-niṣkramā(ntaṃ)*; A299a5 *ārśi-niṣkramānta(ṃ)*;
 YQ2.11a8 *ārśi-niṣkramān(t)aṃ*
ārśi-lāñcinaṃ 4×5!5!8!7:⁶ A63a3
uttarenaṃ 4×7!7: A264b8
etwaṃ 4×5!7: A19b1; YQ1.1b3
kaṃtsakarṣnaṃ [TB *kantsakarṣanne*] 4×5!7: A304a8; YQ3.6a6 *kantsakarṣnaṃ*; YQ3.7a6
karuṇapralāpaṃ [TB *karuṇapralāpne*]?: A116a6 *kar(u)ṇa(pralāpaṃ)*; A401b6
karuṇapralā(paṃ)
kāpñe-kanam 4×7!7: A355b2 (text corrupt, metre confirmed by A372a3)
kuma – – – 4×7!7: A2b1
kuryartānaṃ [TB *karyortannene*] 4×5!7: A118b5
kuswaṃ 4×4!4!4: A4b1 *ku(swaṃ)*; A9b3
kutsmātaṃ 4×5!7: A54a5; A254a5; A256b2
keśikaṃ [TB *keśikne*] 4×6!6!5: A144a1
keśik-nandavilāpaṃ 4×7!8?: A158b3 (*ke*)*śik-nandavilāpaṃ*
keśik-sva ///?: TH1322d.a2
kokāliknaṃ (possibly 4×5!5!8!7): A58b6; A80a3
koṃswaṃ 4×4!4!4: A118b2
klumpāryaṃ [TB *klampāryaine*] 4×7!7!4: A278b1 = YQ2.7b7 *klumpā(ryaṃ)*
*gautamakapilaṃ*¹ [TB *gautamakapilne*] 4×7!7: YQ1.2a1; cf. A93b6 (*gautamaka*)*p(i)laṃ*
 and A293a3 *gau(tama)kapilaṃ*
*gautamakapilaṃ*² [TB *gautamakapilne*] 4×7!7!4: A268b3 *gaut(a)m(a)k(a)pi(laṃ)*; cf.
 A93b6 (*gautamaka*)*p(i)laṃ* and A293a3 *gau(tama)kapilaṃ*
capicenaṃ [TB *capicene*] 4×5!7: YQ3.4a7
cācikkinaṃ 4×4!4!4: A313a7 *cācikkinaṃ*; A106b4 *cācikki(naṃ)*

5 Sieg and Siegling (1921: 33) read (*a*)*sitakirinaṃ*. This reading follows Carling (2009: 20a).

6 Not with Carling (2009: 49a) 4×7!7. See Sieg and Siegling (1921: 36).

- citraśokaṃ* 4×6!6!5: A256a1; A318b6
*c-w-ttenaṃ*⁷ 4×7!7!4: A64b1
chandakanivartnaṃ [TB *chandakanivartame*] 4×4!4!4: A20a1–2; *channakanivartnaṃ*
 A258a7
jinakkenaṃ 4×7!7: A148a5 (*j*)*i*(*na*)*kkenaṃ*; A276a5 (*jina*)*kkenaṃ*; YQ1.3b2
ñūki-panḍurāñkaṃ 4×5!7: A12a4 *ñūki-panḍurā*(*ñkaṃ*)
taruṇadivākaraṃ [TB *taruṇadivākarna*]?: A400a2 *taruṇadivāk*(*araṃ*)
*tuṣitabhavnaṃ*¹ 4×7!7: A16b3; A68b2
*tuṣitabhavnaṃ*² 4×7!7!4: A257b3
daśabalaṃ 4×7!7:⁸ A25b1; A213b4 (*daśa*)*balam*; A321b5;⁹ A339a7 *daśaba*(*lam*);
 THT1648b.b3 (*da*)*śabalam*; YQ2.5a8
devadattenam [TB *devadattene*] 20/22/10/15: A29a6 (*devada*)*ttenam*?; A48a4; A65b1;
 A74b2 *devada*(*ttenam*); A75a2; A282b4 *devadettenam*; A433a5 *devadatt*(*e*)*n*(*am*);
 THT1646e.a4 *devada*(*ttenam*); YQ1.8a6
nandavilāpaṃ [TB *nandavilāpne*] 4×7!8: A75b4; A91a5; A109b3; A115b1 *nandavilāpa*(*m*);
 YQ2.8a6 (*nandavi*)*lāpaṃ*
niṣkramāntaṃ [TB *niṣkramāntne*] 4×6!6!5: A11a3; A13b1 *niṣkramā*(*ntam*); A42a2
 (*niṣkra*)*māntam*; A260b8; A265a3; A273b4; A307b1; A320a6 (*ni*)*ṣkramāntam*;
 THT1151a3; THT1606f.b1 (*ni*)*ṣkramāntam*; THT2383f.b2 *niṣk*(*r*)*amāntam*; THT2449b2
 (*ni*)*ṣkr*(*a*)*māntam*; YQ2.11b7
pañcagatinam [TB *pañcagatine*] 21/21/18/13:¹⁰ A31b5 *pañcagati*(*nam*); A100b1
 (*pa*)*ñcagatinam*; A194b3 *pañcaga*(*tinam*); A300a4; THT1134a2; THT2108a2
pañcagati(*nam*); YQ1.10a6 (*pañca*)*gatinam*; YQ2.3b5
pañcapātraṃ 4×7!7: A76+83a4; A305b3 (*pa*)*ñcapātraṃ*; THT1139b4 (*pa*)*ñcapāttraṃ*
*pañcamaṃ*¹ [TB *pañcamne*] 4×7!7: A261a7 (= YQ2.12b3); A279b7; YQ2.3a7; cf. A298b8,
 A339b4 and THT1331a.a6
*pañcamaṃ*² [TB *pañcamne*] 4×7!7!4: A255b3; cf. A298b8, A339b4 and THT1331a.a6
paṇḍurāñkaṃ [TB *paṇḍurāñkāññene*]?: A274a6 *paṇḍurā*(*ñkaṃ*); A400b4
*pariyacintākaṃ*¹ [TB *bharyacintākne*] 4×4!4!4: A147b3–4 (*pa*)*ryacintākaṃ*
*pariyacintākaṃ*² [TB *bharyacintākne*] 4×5!7: A394a4
praśantahāraṃ [TB *praśantahārne*] 4×5!7: A84b2; *praśānta*(*hāraṃ*) A399b6; YQ1.2a7
 (*praśantahā*)*raṃ*
prahāspa /// (mistake for *prahāsyā*[?])?: A195a6
phullenaṃ 4×7!7: A134b3; A186b4; A295b7; A332a4; A342a4 *phull*(*enam*)

7 Carling, Pinault and Malzahn (CEToM) propose *c(i)w(a)ntenam* (Skt. *jīvanta*).

8 Not with Poucha (1955: 137, 446) 8×14.

9 Not with Sieg (1944: 29) A320b5.

10 Not with Poucha (1955: 446) 4×5!5!8!7.

- bahudantākam* [TB *bahudantākne*] 4×5!5!8!7: A259b2; A312b4; A335a2 *bahudant(ākam)*; NS4a4; YQ2.10a7
- bahuprakāram* [TB *bahuprahārne*] 4×5!5!8!7: A60a5; A61a2
- bahuśiṣyakam*¹¹ 4×7!7: A302b1 *bahuśi(syakam)*; A309b4 (*ba*)*huśiṣyakam*
- brahmaṇavākam* [TB *brahmaṇavākne*] ?: A95a1 *brahmaṇavā(kam)*
- madanabhāratam* [TB *madanabhāratne*] 4×4!4!4: A75a5; A109a1; THT2522 (*madana*)-*bhāratam*
- mandodharinam* [TB *mando ///*] 4×7!7!4: A167a5 *man(d)odhari(nam)*; A212a7; A335b9 (*ma*)*ndodharinam* = A319a3 *maṇdhottarinam*; THT1670b4 (*ma*)*ndottarinam*; YQ2.1a5; YQ2.4a6; YQ2.6a3
- meñameñnam* [TB *meñameñne*] 4×7!7!4: A37b4 *meña(meñnam)*; A275a1
- meneklinam* 4×5!7: A56a1
- maitram* [TB *maitārne*] 4×5!7: A23a4; A154b3; A214b3; A297b3; A300b2; A301b7; A309a1; A429b4; YQ2.2b3; YQ2.7a5; YQ2.8b6; YQ2.13a2; YQ3.10a8
- yarāssinam* 4×7!7!4: A23b4; A64b6; A117b3; A155b2; A171b5 *yarā(ssinam)*; A336b9; THT1377e.b1; YQ2.6b1
- yaśodharavilāpam* [TB *yaśodharavilāpne*] 4×7!7!¹² A286+260a3 *yaśodharavilaṃ*; A83+76b5 *yaśo(dha)ravilāpam*; YQ1.6a4
- yānkreyam* 4×7!7: A65a4
- ylam* [TB *yal-ylamśke*] 4×7!7!4: A7b4; A13a2
- yṣimnukunam* ?: A189b4
- ratisāyakam* [TB *ratisāyakne*] 4×7!7: A15b6; A272b4 *ratisāya(ka)m*
- ratisupam* 4×7!7!4: A 207b3; YQ3.5a8
- lakṣaṇa ///* 4×7!7!4: A301b3
- vaṃśavātram* [TB *vaṃśavāttārne*] 4×5!7!5: A148b2; A187a3 (*vaṃ*)*śavātram*; YQ1.5b6 *vaṃśa(vaṃtram)*
- vanapraveśam* [TB *vanapraveśne*] 4×7!7: A300a8; A301a1 *vana(praveśam)*; YQ3.11a8
- vilumpagatinam* [TB *vilumpagatiṃne*] 4×7!7!4: A69a1; YQ2.2a6
- viśikkonam* 4×7!7!4: A35b2 *viśikko(nam)*; A56a5 *vi(śikkonam)*; A76+83a1; A152b5 *viśikonam*; A355a2 *viśikonam*; YQ1.9b1
- watañinam* 4×7!7: A71b3; A260b2 *watañ(i)nam*; THT1464b2 *watañin(am)*
- watañi-lāntam* 4×5!5!8!7: A24b5 *w(a)tañi-lāntam*; A163b2 (*watañi*)-*lāntam*
- wārśāmpeknam* 4×5!7: A63b3; THT2389b1 *wārśā(m)p(e)knam*
- wārśinnam* 4×7!7?¹³ A57b3
- śakkariñcenam* ?: A175a6
- śāntawantākam* 4×7!7: A66a1; A71a1

11 Readings after CEToM.

12 Not with Sieg (1952: 21) 4×7!7!4.

13 4×7!8 as per Carling, Pinault and Malzahn (CEToM) would also be possible.

- śiñkuraṃ*?: A141b5; A403a5 *śinikur(aṃ)*
śuriṣinnaṃ 4×7!7: A3a2 *śuriṣinaṃ*; A8b5 *śuri(ṣinaṃ)*; A61b2; A265b7; A331a7 *śuriṣinaṃ*
śmāsānaśrānkāraṃ [TB *śmāsānaśrānkārne*] 4×7!7!4: YQ2.9b6 (the second strophe
 number 1 is wrong for 2)
ṣaḍap-devadattenaṃ 20/22/10/15: A8a4
ṣāckāckeyaṃ 4×7!7!4: A64a3; A101b1 (*ṣāckācke*)*yaṃ* ?
ṣāmnernaṃ 4×5!7: A1b6; A5b2; A265a8 *ṣā(mn)er(na)ṃ*
ṣeraśi-niṣkramāntaṃ 4×5!5!8!7: A22a2; A43+52a2; A111a3 *ṣeraśi-ni(ṣkramāntaṃ)*;
 A254b4; A290b3 *ṣera(śi-niṣkramāntaṃ)*
samakkorrenaṃ 20/22/10/15: A71a6; A215a7 (=YQ1.6b7); A355a2; YQ1.5a8 *samakkorenaṃ*
*siddham-ratisupaṃ*¹⁴ 4×7!7!4: A251b1 = A252b1
sundaravāṅkaṃ 4×6!6!5?: A299b8; YQN.5b2
subhādrenaṃ [TB *subhādremne*] 20/22/10/15: A22b2; A77a5; A86a1; A116b4; A143b5
subhādre(naṃ); A275b6; A311a1; A373a1 (*su*)*bhādrenaṃ*; A382a1 (*su*)*bhādrenaṃ*;
 A395b5 *sūbhādrenaṃ*; YQ2.3a2
soktaṃ 4×7!7: A5b6
saundar ///?: A171a4
sruñcaññenaṃ [TB *sruñcaññene*] 4×5!7: A68a3; A103a1; THT1418e.b1
svapnadarśnaṃ?: A171a6 *svapnada(rśnaṃ)*; THT1464a4
svarṇapuṣpenaṃ 4×7!7!4: A58a6
hamsavāṅkaṃ [TB *hamsavarine*] 4×5!8 + 8!8!5: A299b2 *hamsavāṅk(aṃ)*
hariṇaplutaṃ [TB *hariṇaplutne*] 4×5!7: A17a5 *hariṇaplunaṃ*; A256a3
hetuphalaṃ [TB *hetuphalne*] 4×7!7!4: A14a6; A18b1; A271b6 (*he*)*tuphalaṃ*; A276b4;
 YQ1.8b8
tsappraṃ 4×7!7!4: A355b1
tsuntaṃ 4×7!7:¹⁵ A253a2; YQ1.3b5
 /// *cyenaṃ* 20/22/10/15:¹⁶ A60b3
 /// *twaṃ* 4×7!7!4: A102b2¹⁷

Tocharian A Metrical Schemes

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 4 EQUAL PĀDAS

4×4!4!4

*kuswaṃ, koṃswaṃ, cācikkinaṃ, chandakanivartnaṃ, paryacintākaṃ*¹, *madana-bhārataṃ*

- 14 It is not fully certain that *siddham* really belongs to the tune name: *ratisupaṃ* would also be a possible reading.
 15 Metre established on the basis of A253a2 (pace Ji 1998: 34).
 16 As per Carling, Pinault and Malzahn (CEToM). Instead of *cy*, *vy* would also be a possible reading.
 17 A restoration to (e)*twaṃ* is excluded. Perhaps to be read [w]·*ntwaṃ*.

4×5¹7 (5¹4¹3)

a ///, *etwaṃ*, *kaṃtsakaṛṣṇaṃ*, *kuryartānaṃ*, *kutsmātaṃ*, *capicceṇaṃ*, *ñikci-
paṇḍurāṅkaṃ*, *paryacintākaṃ*², *praśantahāraṃ*, *menekliṇaṃ*, *māitraṃ*,
wārsāṃpekaṃ, *ṣāmnernaṃ*, *sruñcaññaṃ*, *hariṇaplutaṃ*

4×7¹7 (4¹3¹4¹3)

aptsaradarśnaṃ, *uttarenaṃ*, *kāpñe-kaṇaṃ*, *kuma* – – –, *gautamakapilaṃ*¹,
jinakkeṇaṃ, *tuṣitabhavnaṃ*¹, *daśabalaṃ*, *pañcapātraṃ*, *pañcmaṃ*¹, *phullenaṃ*,
bahuśiṣyakaṃ, *yaśodharavilāpaṃ*, *yānkreyaṃ*, *ratisāyakaṃ*, *vanapraveśaṃ*,
watañinaṃ, *śāntawantākaṃ*, *śuriśinnaṃ*, *soктаṃ*, *tsuntaṃ*

4×7¹8 (4¹3¹3¹5)

keśik-nandavilāpaṃ, *nandavilāpaṃ*

4×5¹7¹5 (5¹4¹3¹5)

vaṃśavātraṃ

4×6¹6¹5

ārśi-niṣkramāntaṃ, *keśikaṃ*, *citraśokaṃ*, *niṣkramāntaṃ*, *sundaravāṅkaṃ*

4×7¹7¹4 (4¹3¹4¹3¹4)

asitakiritaṃ, *āryahāraṃ*, *klumpāryaṃ*, *gautamakapilaṃ*², *c-w-ttenaṃ*,
*tuṣitabhavnaṃ*², *pañcmaṃ*², *mandodharinaṃ*, *meñameññaṃ*, *yarāssinaṃ*,
ylaṃ, *ratisupaṃ*, *lakṣaṇa* ///, *vilumpagatinaṃ*, *viśikkonaṃ*, *śmāsānaśrāṅkāraṃ*,
ṣāckāckeyaṃ, *siddham-ratisupaṃ*, *svaṇṇapuṣpenaṃ*, *hetuphalaṃ*, *tsappraṃ*, ///
twaṃ

4×5¹5¹8¹7 (5¹5¹4¹4¹4¹3)

apratitulyenaṃ, *ārśi-lāñcinaṃ*, *bahudantākaṃ*, *bahuprakāraṃ*, *watañi-lāntaṃ*,
ṣeraśi-niṣkramāntaṃ

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 4 UNEQUAL PĀDAS

12/15/12/15 (5¹4¹3 / 15¹⁸ / 5¹4¹3 / 15)

this metre: A226, A 227/8, A229, A230

20/22/10/15 (5¹5¹5¹5 / 4¹4¹4¹3¹4¹3 / 5¹5 / 4¹4¹4¹3)

ānandarśnaṃ, *devadattenaṃ*, *ṣaḍap-devadattenaṃ*, *samakkorrenaṃ*, *subhādrenaṃ*,
/// *cyenaṃ*

21/21/18/13 (5¹3¹4¹3¹6 / 5¹3¹4¹3¹6 / 4¹5¹4¹5 / 4¹3¹6)

pañcagatinaṃ, *pañcagatiye*

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 5 PĀDAS

4×5¹8 + 8¹8¹5 (4×5¹5¹3 + 4¹4¹4¹4¹5)

haṃsavāṅkaṃ

18 Subdivision unclear.

METRICAL SCHEME UNKNOWN

*asitavāṅkaṃ, karuṇapralāpaṃ, keśik-sva ///, taruṇadivākaraṃ, paṇḍurāṅkaṃ,
prahāspa ///, brahmaṇavākaṃ, yṣiṃnukunaṃ, śakkariñcenaṃ, śiṅikkuraṃ,
saundar ///, svapnadarśnaṃ*

Tocharian B Tune Names

apratitulyeṃne [TA *apratitulyenaṃ*] ?: AS13Bb7 (*apra*)titulyeṃne; B379b1
apratitu(lyeṃne); B380a4 *appra*(titulyeṃne)
aptsaradarśaṃne [TA *aptsaradarśnaṃ*] 4×7¹7: AS131a5 (*a*)*aptsaradarśaṃne*; IT68b2
(*aptsa*)*radarśanne*; IT150a3 *aptsara*(*da*)*r*(*śa*)*m*(*n*)*e*; IT405b.b3 *aptsa*(*radarśanne*);
NS36+20b3 *aptsara*(*darśaṃne*); NS79.1b4 *a*(*p*)*tsarad*(*a*)*rśaṃ*(*ne*) = IT69a5
a(*aptsaradarśaṃne*); THT1314b5 *aptsaradarśanne*
arāḍeṃne 4×5¹7: AS7Ba4 *arāḍentsa*; AS121a3 *arāḍ*(*e*)*nts*(*ā*); AS16.3b1; THT2381c.a3
arāḍentsa
aryahārne [TA *āryahāraṃ*] 4×7¹7¹4: AS17Ca2
āryavāṅśāṣṣene ?: THT1420h.a3 *āryavāṅśāṣṣe*(*ne*)
*ārwane*¹ 4×5¹7: AS12Ca1 *a*(*r*)*wan*(*e*); THT1312a5 *arwa-kenene*; cf. also B283a.b7 (*a*)*rwane*;
IT23b1 *ā*(*r*)*w*(*ane*); IT759a2 *ārwane*
*ārwane*² 4×7¹7: AS17Ha1 *a*(*r*)*w*(*a*)*n*(*e*); cf. also B283a.b7 (*a*)*rwane*; IT23b1 *ā*(*r*)*w*(*ane*);
IT759a2 *ārwane*
indraišṅene ?: B582b4
o[*l*].[*k*].[*sa*] ?: THT1314a6
katarosine 4×7¹7: AS16.2a3
*kantsakarṣanne*¹ [TA *kaṃtsakarṣnaṃ*] 12/12/10/12: THT1165+1548b.a5 *kaṃtsakarṣaṃne*
*kantsakarṣanne*² [TA *kaṃtsakarṣnaṃ*] 12/12/13/12: B298¹⁹
karuṇapralāpne [TA *karuṇapralāpaṃ*] 4×5¹7:²⁰ B82a3; B263a1 *karu*(*ṅa*)*pra*(*lāpne*);
B264b3 *karuṇapral*(*ā*)*pn*(*e*)
kāryortaṅṅene [TA *kuryartānaṃ*] 4×5¹7: AS171a5 *kāryortaṅṅen*(*e*); B350b3; IT887a2
kāryortaṅṅen(*e*); NS31+294b5; NS36Aa1 *kāry*(*o*)*r**tt*(*a*)*ṅṅ*(*e*)*n*(*e*); THT3110b2 (*kā*)*ryor*-
taṅṅene (Ogihara 2012: 192)
kintarikne 4×6¹6¹5?: AS13H1b1 *kintarikh*(*e*); B91b6
keśik-anandārśne ?: THT1576b.b2 (*ke*)*śik-anandārśne*
keśikne [TA *keśikaṃ*] 4×6¹6¹5; B400a3 *k*(*e*)*śikne*
koś-kṅene 4×7¹7: AS17Da1 *koś-kṅ*(*e*)*n*(*e*)
klampāryaine [TA *klumpāryaṃ*] 4×7¹7¹4?: B359b2
kwamane 4×7¹7: NS29a4; NS29b3
*gautamakapilne*¹ [TA *gautamakapilaṃ*] 4×7¹7: IT1a2; cf. also THT1312a7 *gautamakapilentsa*

19 Probably so to be read for 12/12/13/13 with an emendation of *nreyentane* in 1d to *nreyntane* (cf. Ogihara 2012: 114).

20 Metre based on B82 (Sieg and Siegling 1953: 20), but 1d would then have *no* after a caesura.

*gautamakapilne*² [TA *gautamakapilaṃ*] 4×7!8: AS12Hb3 *gautamakapilentsā*; cf. also
 THT1312a7 *gautamakapilentsa*
cañcamaniyaine 4×7!7?: IT55a7 *c(a)ñc(a)m(an)iyaine*; IT173b3; NS79.1a4 (*cañcama*)*n(i)-*
yaine; THT2626b2 (*cañcamani*)*yaine*
capicene [TA *capiccenam*] 12/15/12/15: AS12Da3 *cāpicene*; THT1281b7
chandakanivartamne [TA *chandakanivartnam*] 4×7!7: B86b4 (*chan*)*d(a)kanivartamne*;
 IT78b2 *channakanivarttanne*; THT1533d.a2 [= B6o2.3a2] (*chanda*)*kanivarttamne*²¹
taruṇadivākarnē [TA *taruṇadivākaram*] 19/19/10/19: B85a5 *taruṇadi(vākarnē)*; B1oob1
ta(ruṇa)d(i)vāka(rnē); IT36b2 /// (*taru*)*ṇadivākarnē*; IT78a1 *taruṇadi(vākarnē)*;
 NS83b2 *taruṇ(adivākarnē)*; IT573a1 *taruṇa(d)i(vākarnē)*
ti – ri-ne 4×7!7: AS17Da4 *ti – ri-n(e)*
tutuṃtarhāññene?: B115b4
tesakaccāmne 4×7!7!4: B107a7
devadattene [TA *devadattenam*] 20/22/10/15: AS15Da2 *devadattentsa*; B93a6; NS36+20a3
devadatte(ne)
nandavilāpne [TA *nandavilāpaṃ*] 4×7!8: AS12Aa5 *nandivilāpne*; B28a4 *nandavilā(pne)*;
 IT76b2 *nandi(vilāpne)*; NS8o.2a1 *n(a)nd(avilāpne)*; NS83b7 *nandavilāpn(e)*;
 THT1312b3 *na(n)d(a)vilapne*; THT1468b2
nandine 4×7!7: AS17Ab2
*niṣkramāntne*¹ [TA *niṣkramāntam*] 4×5!7!5: AS7Ja5 *niṣkramā(tne)*; AS7Kb2 (*ni*)*ṣ(kr)amatne*
 = AS7Na5 *niṣkramatne*; cf. also B515b4 *niṣkramaṇ-kenene*; B610a5 *niṣkramā(tne)*;
 IT217a1 (*niṣkra*)*māntne*
*niṣkramāntne*² [TA *niṣkramāntam*] 4×6!6!5: B81a2 *niṣkramāṇne*; B347a3 *n(i)ṣ-*
kramāntne; cf. also B515b4 *niṣkramaṇ-kenene*; B610a5 *niṣkramā(tne)*; IT217a1
 (*niṣkra*)*māntne*
nauṣaṇñe-taruṇadivākarnē?: IT3a3 *nauṣaṇñe-taruṇadi(vākarnē)*
nauṣaṇñe-nāṭakāṣṣene 4×7!7 IT3a5; IT36a5 (*nau*)*ṣaṇñe-nāṭakāṣṣene*; IT217a7 (*nauṣaṇñe-*
nāṭa)*kāṣṣene*
pañcagatine [TA *pañcagatinam*] 21/21/18/13: B88a5; B577a4
pañcamne [TA *pañcmaṇ*] 4×7!7: AS17Ba2; AS17Fa4; AS17Jb6 *pañca(mn)e*; B367a6;
 B523a2; IT1145b2; Kz-213-ZS-Z-10 (Ogihara 2013: 378); NS8o.2b3; THT2992b1 *pañc(a)-*
m(ne); AS12Cb3 *pañcāmne*
pañḍurāñkāññene [TA *pañḍurāñkam*] 4×4!5: AS16.2a1 (*pañḍurāñ*)*kāññene*; B99b5
pañḍurāñkāññene; B397 *pañḍurā(ñkā)ññ(e)n(e)*; IT91a6 *pañḍurāññene*; IT91b6
 (*pañḍurā*)*ññene*; IT239a3 (*pa*)*n(ḍu)rāññene*
putropatne 4×7!7: AS17Aa4
putrovātne 4×5!7: AS12Bb2
puṣṇāvatiṇne 14/11/11/11: B108a8; B419b4 *puṣ(ṇāvatiṇne)*
prayasvatine?: G-Su36.1

21 Not with Sieg and Siegling (1953: 385) and (Adams 2013a: 582) /// [ri]nivartta[m]ne.

- praśantahārne* [TA *praśantahāraṃ*] 4×5!6: AS12Cb1 *pr(a)ś(a)ntahā(r)n(e)*; AS12Ha4; AS12Ib2; IT43b3
- prasenajintsa*²² 4×7!7: AS17Ib2; IT73a4 *prasenajim̄tsa*; IT88b2; NS193a4
- bahudantäkne* [TA *bahudantākam̄*] 4×5!5!8!7: AS13Ea3 (*bahudantā*)*kne*; B521a2; Kz-213-ZS-Z-04.2 *bahudantäk-kenene*;²³ NS32b1 (*bahu*)*dantäkne*; THT1526b.b3 *bahudantā(kne)*; THT1537e.a3 *bahu(dant)ā(kne)*
- bahupayikne* 4×7!7!4: AS16.5b6 *bahupāyikne*; AS17Ja6; B312b5 *bahup(a)y(ikne)*; G-Qm1.1; NS399a1 *bahupa(yi)kne*; S1a2 *bahup(ayikne)*
- bahuprahārne* [TA *bahuprakāraṃ*] 4×5!5!8!7: B108a3
- brahmaṇavākne* [TA *brahmaṇavākam̄*] 4×5!8 + 8!8!5?: IT178a4; IT40a2 *brāhma(ṇavākne)*
- bhadrajiññ(ene)*?: IT65a3
- bharyacintäkne* [TA *paryacintākam̄*] 4×4!4!4: B89a6 *bharyacin(täkne)*; NS31+294a1 *bharyacitäkne*; NS406a5 *bharya(cintäkne)*
- madanabhāratne* [TA *madanabhāratam̄*] 4×4!4!4: IT266b4 (*ma*)*danabhāratne*; NS32b4
- mando* /// [TA *mandodharinam̄*] 4×7!7!4?: THT370b3
- meñameñne* [TA *meñameñnam̄*] 4×7!7!4: AS13Da6; AS17Ba4; AS17Eb5; THT1468a1 *meñameñ(ne)*
- maitārne* [TA *maitram̄*] 4×7!7:²⁴ AS17Cb3 *maitārne*; B158a6 *maitarne*; B589a6 *maitārne yakwene* 4×5!7: AS13Db2; AS17Ia3; B87b.a4 *ya(kw)e(ne)?:* THT1451b.a4 *yākwe-kene(ne)*; THT1580l.a3 *yak(wene)*; THT1622d.b2
- yatikaşşene* 4×5!5!8!7: B108b4
- yal-ylašškene* [A *ylaṃ*] 4×6!6!5: AS16.3b3
- yaśodharavilāpne* [TA *yaśodharavilāpam̄*] 4×7!7: AS12Ja4 (*yaś*)*o(dharav)ilāpne*; AS15Ca6 *yaśodhara(v)ilāpne*;²⁵ IT18a2 (*yaśodha*)*ravilāpne*; B394b7 *se yaśo(dhara-vi)lāp(n)e*²⁶
- ratik-mne* 4×7!7!4: AS17Ea6
- ratisāyakne* [TA *ratisāyakam̄*] 4×7!7: AS16.8a3 (*rati*)*sāyakne*; B575a4-5
- riññäktene* 10/11/10/11: AS13Da1 *riññakte(ne)*; B77a5 *riññäktesa*; B516a3 (*r*)*üññäktene*; THT1533e.a2 [= B602.3c1] *rīṃ-ñäkte(ne)*
- rşap-devadatteñne* 20/22/10/15: B375a2

- 22 The unexpected form of this tune name is probably to be explained from an obl.sg. *prasenajim̄* to a nom.sg. *prasenaji* (cf. IT178b8 *prasenaji walo* 'king Prasenajit'). The *t* is epenthetic and not related to the *t* of Skt. *prasenajit*.
- 23 The metre seems to fit a little better if instead of *ike śpalmen̄-yurvāşkā[s]inā l[e](m̄)n[e] krantä(nä) [s]pelkesoñco [wi]naññ[e]ntrā* one should tentatively read (and understand) something like *ike śpalmenā ! yurvāşkāşene ! lenä krentä spelkesoñco ! winaññenträ* 'in this excellent place of Yurpāško the zealous enjoy the good monastic cell ...'
- 24 Not with Sieg and Siegling (1953: 87, 373) 4×5!7. In B589a6 the reading seems to be not *lwāsa ka* – – [:] *kā* but *lwāsa ka* – – [s]· *kā*.
- 25 Here the last unit appears to be 4 instead of the expected 3 syllables in a7.
- 26 Not with Sieg and Siegling (1953: 263) and Adams (2013a: 524) *yaśo(dharapra)lāp(n)e*.

- rṣap-pañcagatine* 4×7¹8?: B577a4 (*rṣa*)*p-pañcagatine*
rṣap-ṣalye-malkwerne 4×7¹7¹4: B108b1–2 *rṣap-ṣalywe-malkwerne*
vaṁśavāttārne [TA *vaṁśavātram*] 4×5¹7¹5: B517a6; THT1126b2 *vaṁśa(vāttārne)*²⁷
vanapraveśne [TA *vanapraveśam*] 4×7¹7: AS17Hb2 *vanapprav(e)śn(e)*; B615a1 (*vanapra*)-
veśne; NS34a4 *va(napraveśne)*; NS398b3 (*vanapra*)*veśne*; THT1533f.b2 [= B602.3b1]
vana(p)r(aveśne)
vilumpagatine [TA *vilumpagatinam*] 4×7¹7¹4: AS4Ba1; B585a3 *vilumpagatiṁne*
vemacitreṁne 4×7¹7¹4: B375b3
wāttānt-kenene 2×7¹7?: B514a4
śawaññe-kwamane 4×7¹7: AS16.2a6 *śawaññe-kwamane*; B582b1
śuddhodaññene 10/11/10/11:²⁸ B350b5; B611a4 *śuddho(da)ṁ(ñene)*; B613b3
śuddhodaṁñene; B619a2 (*śuddho*)*daṁñene*; B624b4 (*śuddho*)*dānāṁñene?*;
 IT132a1; IT504b1 *śuddhodaññen(e)*
śmāsānaśrāṅkārne [TA *śmāsānaśrāṅkāram*] 4×7¹7¹4: B78b5 (*śmā*)*śānaśrāṅkārne*;
 NS55a3 (*śmāsānaśrā*)*ṅkārne*; SHT290.10a3 *śmāsā(naśrāṅkārne)*
ṣaḍapne 4×5¹7: B372b1
ṣaḍap-ṣalye-malkwerne 4×7¹7¹4: B107a1–2 *ṣaḍap-ṣalywe-malkwerne*
ṣartanūkaine 10/10/10/11?: B78a4
ṣarmirśkeṁne 4×5¹7: B107a10
ṣṭakkumaine 4×4¹4¹4: B107b7
sādhariḱ-anandārśne?: B583a5
subhādrenne [TA *subhadrenam*] 20/22/10/15: B33a2
sumāṁśkaine 4×7¹7?: B346a3
sumāline 4×5¹7: AS17Kb3
suwāññe-wātatane 4×7¹8?: B108b9
s(·)emiyene 4×7¹7?: AS17Fb4
skampaumaśśaṁśkaine 4×4¹4¹4: B107b4
strivighātne 11/14/11/11: AS12Kb5 *strivighātne*; B282a6 *strivighā(ṭne)*; IT1b4; THT1537f.a2
strivighātne; THT1314b7 *strivigh(ātne)*
snai-trāṅkone 4×7¹7: AS12Lb2
spālñene 4×7¹7: AS16.5b3
sruñcaññene [TA *sruñcaññenam*]?: THT1522b.a7
haṁsavañne [TA *haṁsavāṅkam*] 4×5¹8 + 8!8!5?: NS83a5; THT1926a5 *haṁsavā(ñne)*
hariṅaplutne [TA *hariṅaplutaṁ*] 4×5¹7: B520b5 (*ha*)*riṅ(ap)lutn(e)*²⁹
haridāsñene 4×7¹7: B589b7; NS83a3 *haridāsa(ñene)*

27 Pace Ogihara (2012: 186), who reads *v(ai)ś(āli)*.

28 Apparently mostly 10/11/10/11. Only in AS12Db4–5 certainly 4×11 (cf. Sieg and Siegling 1953: 229).

29 The subdivision is not regular: 1a has 5!3!4 and 1d has *ra* after a caesura.

hetuphalne [TA *hetuphalam*] 4×7¹7¹4: AS17Cb1 *h(e)tuph(al)n(e)*
 /// *anandārśne* [TA *ānāndarśnam*]?: THT1499a3
 /// *cce-kenene*?: B514b9 (cf. *capicene*)
 /// *wānne*?: IT165a2³⁰
 /// *ṣṣaine* 4×7¹7: B522b6

Tocharian B Metrical Schemes

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 2 EQUAL PĀDAS

2×7¹7 (4¹3¹4¹3)
wättānt-kenene; this metre also B133, B388
 2×7¹8 (4¹3¹3¹5)
 this metre B594

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 4 EQUAL PĀDAS

4×4¹5
paṇḍurānkāññene; this metre also B135a1–b3, B261a4–b5
 4×5¹5
 this metre: B296b3–5
 4×5¹6
praśantahārne; this metre also: B64, B82b5–6, B126, B262
 4×4¹4¹4
bharyacintākne, madanabhāratne, ṣṭakkumaine, skampaumaśśamškaine
 4×5¹7 (5¹4¹3)
arādeṇne, rwane¹, karuṇapralāpne, kāryorttaññene, putrovātne, yakwene, ṣaḍapne,
ṣarmirškeṇne, sumāline, hariṇaplutne
 4×5¹8 (5¹5¹3)
 this metre: AS12Gb2–3, B44, B84b4–6, B258–260
 4×7¹7 (4¹3¹4¹3)
aptsaradarśaṇne, ārwane², katarosine, koś-kñene, kwamane, gautamakapilne¹,
cañcamaniyaine, chandakanivartaṇne, ti – ri-ne, nandine, nauṣaṇñe-nāṭakāṣṣene,
pañcamne, putropatne, prasenajīntsa, maitārne, yaśodharavilāpne, ratisāyakne,
vanapraveśne, śawaññe-kwamane, sumāmškaine, s(·)emiyene, snai-trāñkone,
spālñene, haridāsñene, /// ṣṣaine
 4×7¹8 (4¹3¹3¹5)
gautamakapilne², nandavilāpne, rṣap-pañcagatine, suwāññe-_uwātātane

30 Uncertain. It is unclear to me what Broomhead's reading *kawānne* (1962 i: 62; see also Adams 2013a: 156) is based on. Perhaps this restoration goes back to a suggestion of Couvreur to read the word as a 3pl.sbj.-3sg.suff. 'they will pour it', 'they will pour it for him', etc.

4×5'7'5 (5'4'3'5)

niṣkramāntne¹, vaṃśavāttārne

4×6'6'5

kintarikne, keśikne, niṣkramāntne², yal-ylašskene

4×7'7'4 (4'3'4'3'4)

*aryahārne, klampāryaine, tesakaccāmne, bahupayikne, mando ///, meṇameṇne,
ratik-mne, rṣap-ṣalye-malkwerne, vilumpagatine, vemacitreṇne,
śmāsānaśrānkārne, ṣaḍap-ṣalye-malkwerne, hetuphalne*

4×5'5'8'7 (5'5'4'4'4'3)

bahudantākne, bahuprahārne, yatikaṣṣene

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 4 UNEQUAL PĀDAS

9/11/9/11

this metre B389, B587

10/10/10/11 (6'4 / 6'4 / 6'4 / 6'5)

ṣartanūkaine

10/11/10/11 (4'6 / 4'7 / 4'6 / 4'7)

rīññāktene, śuddhodaññene; this metre also B282a1–6

10/19/10/19 (5'5 / 4'3'4'3'5 / 5'5 / 4'3'4'3'5)

this metre B78a1–2

11/14/11/11 (4'3'4 / 4'3'4'3 / 4'3'4 / 4'3'4)³¹

strivighātne; this metre also B279–281, B608

11/15/11/15 (4'3'4 / 4'3'3'5 / 4'3'4 / 4'3'3'5)

this metre B150

12/12/10/12 (5'4'3 / 5'4'3 / 5'5 / 5'4'3)

kantsakarṣanne¹

12/12/13/12 (5'4'3 / 5'4'3 / 5'4'4 / 5'4'3)

kantsakarṣanne²

12/13/12/13 (5'4'3 / 4'3'6 / 5'4'3 / 4'3'6)

this metre B384–385

12/12/12/15 (5'4'3 / 5'4'3 / 5'4'3 / 4'3'3'5?)

this metre B146

12/15/12/15 (5'4'3 / 4'3'5'3³² / 5'4'3 / 4'3'5'3)

capicene; this metre also THT1540a+b, THT1540f+g

12/16/12/16 (5'4'3 / 5'4'3'4 / 5'4'3 / 5'4'3'4)

B294.9–11 = B296b5–9 = B297b.b6–7

31 This metre presents many difficulties of analysis. Apparently pādas a, c and d can also be 8'3, and in b sometimes an unexpected 8'6 is found.

32 The subdivision in THT1540a+b and THT1540f+g is 5'4'3'3 (Schmidt 2007: 322, 324).

13/12/13/12 (5'5'3 / 5'4'3 / 5'5'3 / 5'4'3)

this metre B292

14/11/11/11 (7'7³³ / 5'6 / 5'6 / 5'6)

puṣṇāvatiṃne; this metre also B12, B41, B386

14/11/11/14

this metre B135b3–7, B138

14/20/14/20 (4'3'4'3 / 5'6'5'4 / 4'3'4'3 / 5'6'5'4)

this metre B256–257

19/19/10/19 (4'3'4'3'5 / 4'3'4'3'5 / 5'5 / 4'3'4'3'5)

taruṇadivākārne

20/22/10/15 (5'5'5'5 / 4'4'4'3'4'3 / 5'5 / 4'4'4'3)

devadattene, rṣap-devadattēne, subhādrenne

21/21/18/13 (5'3'4'3'6 / 5'3'4'3'6 / 4'5'4'5 / 4'3'6)

pañcagātine; this metre also B1, B2, B3, B45, B588a1–6

METRICAL SCHEMES WITH 5 PĀDAS

4×5'8 + 8'8'5 (4×5'5'3 + 4'4'4'4'5)

brahmaṇavākne; haṃsavañne; this metre also: B7, B220, B290, THT1573a

METRE UNKNOWN

apratitulyeṃne, āryavāñśāṣṣene, indraiñene, o[l]·[k]·[sa], keśik-anandārśne, tutuṃtarhāññene, nauṣaññe-taruṇadivākārne, prayasvatine, bhadrarajīññ(ene), sādharik-anandārśne, sruñcaññene, /// anandārśne, /// cce-kenene, /// wāñne

Tumšuqese Metre Names

orocce naumntaiṣṇe [TB **orocce nauntaiṣṣene*] TS 1+6+21 a4

käryortañe [TB *käryorttaññene*] IOL Toch 162 a4

(*n*)*iṣkramātne* [TB *niṣkramāntne*] TS 1+6+21 b3

(*n*)*auṣaṃñe nāṭakya* [TB *nauṣaññe nāṭakāṣṣene*] TS 10 b2

śmāsāna(śrāñkārne) [TB *śmāsānaśrāñkārne*] TS 16 a2

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33 The expected subdivision of the first pāda into 4'3'4'3 is often violated.

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