INSTITUT FÜR KULTUR- UND GEISTESGESCHICHTE ASIENS
DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN
&
INSTITUT FÜR SÜDASIEN-, TIBET- UND BUDDHISMUSKUNDE
DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

WIENER ZEITSCHRIFT
FÜR DIE
KUNDE SÜDASIENS

VIENNA JOURNAL OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

Herausgegeben von / Edited by

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KARIN PREISENDANZ
CHLODWIG H. WERBA

54 · 2011-2012

Sonderdruck

Verlag der
Österreichischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften

Wien 2012

- The participial form *dhitsantas,* a hapax legomenon at 6.10.3, is omitted under the lemma *dhits* (p. 176f.).
- A lemma *jihṛkṣ* must be added to the catalogue of desiderative roots. Cf. 19.55.2ab (not found in the Kashmir ms.): *yo mā vadantaṃ hṛdayena vācā vācā śrotreṇa manasā jihṛkṣāt |*. We have here a des. form "doing the office of an expected (but not yet existing) causative form" (A. Griffiths, *The Paippalādasaṃhitā Kāṇḍas 6 & 7.* Groningen 2009, p. 338), a phenomenon mentioned in passing by H. (p. 20: "sens factitifs") that would perhaps have merited more of the author's attention.

I do not suppose that the above criticism and new/improved data invalidate the method adopted by Heenen, but the mentioned points might give rise to a pause of reflection. They certainly demonstrate that the PS is a mine of relevant data and also that, as long as its edition is incomplete, it is one that requires special attention when being harvested for grammatical data. At the risk of appearing complacent, I would like to applaud here G.-J. Pinault's recent statement of priorities in Vedic studies with special reference to this text: "On peut s'étonner que les efforts d'une majorité des védisants patentés ne soient pas concentrés sur l'établissement et l'interprétation de ce texte, plutôt que sur des questions finalement oiseuses" (*BEI* 24-25 [2006-2007] 376). In doing so, I do not mean to assert that those scholars who do not feel inclined to heed Pinault's call should refrain from undertaking further studies of individual categories of the Vedic grammatical system, let alone that such studies are necessarily idle *(oiseux),* but to underline that the time is not yet ripe for the kind of comprehensive study that H. has undertaken. Aiming to catalogue with any degree of completeness across Vedic literature the attested evidence for a given grammatical category is simply not yet possible. The evident way to go is to follow several existing examples of this kind of study in either limiting the corpus (i.a. S.W. Jamison, *Function and Form in the -áya-Formations of the Rig Veda and Atharva Veda.* Göttingen 1983), or eschewing any claim of completeness and focusing on the trends that the currently available data allow to be discerned (i.a. J. Narten, *Die sigmatischen Aoriste im Veda.* Wiesbaden 1964). In either case, such studies ought to be undertaken with greater sensitivity to the philological facts than is demonstrated in the work under review.

Arlo Griffiths

Harry Falk – Walter Slaje (ed.)
Oskar von Hinüber: *Kleine Schriften.* Teil I-II. Herausgegeben von H.F. und W.S. [*Veröffentlichungen der Helmuth von Glasenapp-Stiftung* 47]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2009. LIV + 1165p. € 178.- (ISBN 978-3-447-05850-6).

Few scholars have contributed as much to the understanding of Middle Indic language and the Buddhist materials preserved therein (especially concerning, but not at all limited to, monastic codes) as has Oskar von Hinüber. If that were all that he has accomplished, it would be enough to merit the reprinting of selected works in such a distinguished series as the Glasenapp-Stiftung. But of course, his oeuvre is very much broader, encompassing significant studies on inscriptions, manuscript studies, political and cultural history, lexicography and more.

The contributions reproduced in the two volumes under review (1097 pages, plus 54 pages of forematter, including a complete bibliography through 2008 [for an addendum, see the Editorial in *Indo-Iranian Journal* 52 (2009) 99-100] and 67 pages of indices) present a great many of his most important non-monographic contributions. The editors

have arranged these into seven sections on Buddhist literature, transmission history, linguistics (Sprachwissenschaft, but perhaps better called philology), Gilgit, cultural history, varia, and reviews, itself further broken down into sections on literature, linguistics (see above), lexicography, epigraphy, history and cultural history, and Khotanese (Sakisch). Needless to say, the assignment of many of the pieces to one or another section might be argued, since few papers restrict themselves narrowly, but unless they chose to offer no organization at all, the editors had no option but to be somewhat arbitrary in this respect.

The appended indices are extremely important for any reader who wishes to use the volumes in any way other than to simply read through them (although this would provide an excellent education in itself). Here are provided listings of terms in Sanskrit, Pali (sic!), Epigraphical variants of Pāli (sic!) in inscriptions, Middle Indic (unspecified, Ardhamāgadhī, Gāndhārī, Māgadhī, Māhārāṣṭrī, Paiśācī, Prakrit), New Indian (unspecified, Hindi, Marathi), and various languages (Buruschaski, with a mark of interrogation, Khmer, Middle Indoaryan [the distinction from unspecified Middle Indic however escapes me], Parthian, Pašai, Khotanese, Sogdian, Thai, Tibetan, and a short list of place names). Then follows a list of passages referred to from canonical and extra-canonical Pāli, Prakrit (with surprisingly few Jaina sources) and Sanskrit sources (mixing Buddhist and non-Buddhist sources, but listing manuscripts separately, these limited to the Bower Manuscript [once], Gilgit manuscripts, and the materials from the *Sanskrit-Handschriften aus den Turfanfunden*). Then follows a subject index (which is a bit of a hodgepodge and not, to me, always predictable: would any reader really look in an index for "Dardische Liquidenmetathese"?), listings of authors cited, texts cited, and finally personal names and titles.

Leaving aside the book reviews, the volumes comprise 28 pieces in German, 39 in English, and two in French. Of the 22 separate publications listed in the bibliography, 15 are in German, 6 in English and one in French. It is understandable, yet nevertheless a pity, that von Hinüber's Habilitationsschrift *Das Saṅghāṭasūtra* (Mainz 1973) is not reproduced. It is clear, however, that so much new material on this text has appeared in the intervening years that the logic of reproducing this study may not be compelling. Moreover, in G. Canevascini's 1993 *The Khotanese Saṅghāṭasūtra* (Wiesbaden) one has access to a critical edition of the Khotanese text along with von Hinüber's edition of the Sanskrit, adding another argument against reprinting the earlier work. A new edition based on now available materials in Sanskrit would be most welcome.

Short of engaging von Hinüber's heroic scholarly output, impossible in the allotted space, a reviewer of such a collection is at something of a loss. The following critical comments, therefore, are limited to the production of the volumes themselves, and not directed at their content.

Several papers are accompanied by plates. It is true that some photos may originally often have been of less than excellent quality, but the reproduction has sometimes had unfortunate results. Failure to pay close attention to the scans has created a moiré pattern on p. 103-105, such that especially the final plate is now useless. The plates on p. 655-658 are also very difficult to see, and while the subject is visible, the moiré on p. 809-810 is very annoying. On the other hand, the plates on p. 796-799 are fine. In all, it would have been much appreciated had it been possible to reproduce the plates anew from original photographs.

The articles themselves are very clearly reproduced. However, one misses any notation of errata. The misprints I have noticed are essentially trivial, but the volumes certainly would have provided the opportunity for the inclusion of corrections. On p. 115-116 the

editors have failed to notice that they have actually cut off the left-hand portion of the page in their scan, losing text in the process. Professor von Hinüber has brought to my attention that a portion of a sentence beginning a new paragraph was omitted in the original publication of his "Origin and Varieties of Buddhist Sanskrit" at the bottom of its p. 349 (here p. 562) which should read: "The dramas thus mirror the well known linguistic situation that Buddhists adhering to different schools speak different languages such," the sentence continuing as printed on the next page: "as Māgadhī and Sanskrit in this particular case."

Finally, it would have been generous, and easy, for the editors to correlate the table of contents of reproduced articles (Verzeichnis der hier nachgedruckten Schriften) with the complete bibliography (Vollständiges Schriftenverzeichnis) in an easy-to-use fashion. As it is, the former lacks item numbers, while the latter is sequentially numbered by section (22 independent works, 112 articles, 415 reviews, 27 contributions to collected and reference works, 17 edited volumes, 33 miscellany, two electronic sources [one a digital version of the aforementioned *Saṁghāṭasūtra* on the GRETIL site], and three appreciations of von Hinüber by others). Reproduced items are followed by the notation "= hier, 000," that is by the page numbers upon which the material appears, but this is largely hidden amidst the other data. It would have been simple to, for instance, print the item numbers of the relevant entries herein reprinted in bold, to make them easily identifiable. It may be helpful, therefore, to list the reproduced items so as to make clear to readers what they must search for elsewhere: II (Aufsätze): 4 [add: "= hier, 1-31"], 7, 9-10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 28, 30-33, 36-39, 41, 43, 47-50, 52-55, 57, 60-64, 67-69, 71a, 72, 74, 76, 78-90, 92, 94-106 [add "hier," to 102], 109 [reproduced as a book review]; III (Besprechungen und Anzeigen): 2, 24-25, 33, 40, 44, 47-48, 65, 95-96, 113, 116, 125, 131-132, 154, 158, 168, 170, 180 [add: "= hier, 1009-1010"], 224, 226, 239, 263-264, 267, 275, 303, 308-309, 313, 315, 334-336 [add: "= hier, 931-933" to 334], 343, 346 [add: "= hier, 1034-1037"], 349, 353-354, 358, 360, 366-367, 378, 381, 384, 391-392, 395-396, 403; VI (Berichte etc.) 15-16.

Jonathan Silk

MARGARET CONE

A Dictionary of Pāli. Part II: *g-n.* Bristol: The Pali Text Society, 2010. (5 +) 653p. £ 40.- (ISBN 978-0-86013-487-9).

Given that the volumes of the *Critical Pali Dictionary* (*CPD*) took decades to appear (vol. I [*a*] 1924-48; vol. II [*ā-o*] 1960-90; final vol. III [*k kāretu-kāma*] 1992-2011), the present reviewer of Cone's first part of the *Dictionary of Pali (DP)* did not expect to see *DP* II in his lifetime (review of *DP* I in *WZKS* 47 [2003] 220-222). This explains the pleasant surprise to have it in hand, for it raises the hope that a modern comprehensive lexicon of the Tipiṭaka and its (sub)commentaries, updating T.W. Rhys Davids' and W. Stede's 1923 *Pali-English Dictionary (PED)*, may soon be available.

In the above-mentioned *WZKS* review, which the Publisher sent Dr. Cone, three wishes were expressed, viz., that hyphens be used in nominal compounds; that the odd abbreviation "fpp" would be replaced by the usual "gerv." (as in *PED* and *CPD*), and that more secondary literature would be mentioned. *DP* II has no Preface where these wishes, which were not taken account of, could have been discussed or responded to.

It is particularly regretful that reference to more secondary literature was not included because *DP* II has seven empty pages at the end. Perhaps it is the price to be paid for the quick appearance of the *DP* volumes. Frequent checking of the oriental editions for