

Reading Sanskrit

Errata

If you happen to notice any additional typos or errors, please let us know at luke.gibson@sanskritstudio.com. Thank you.

p. 52	(Second line of paragraph 4.13) Read “ablative” instead of “dative”
p. 186	(example at bottom of the page) Discard the hyphen in <i>’nuttarā-yām:</i> (cf. 10.14). The following example is from the <i>Gaṇḍavyūha Sūtra</i>: durlabhās te kulaputra sattvāḥ sattvaloke ye ’nuttarāyām samyaksambodhau cittaṃ praṇidadhati “Son of a noble family (<i>kula-putra</i>), rare (<i>durlabhāḥ</i>) are beings (<i>te</i>
p. 75	As indicated on p. 75, Special Sanskrit Buddhist words that appear only in Buddhist texts are meant to be preceded by a <i>dharmacakra</i> (“wheel of dharma”) symbol (卐). For example: *<i>bodhisattva</i> m. ““(lit.) awakening-being, ’ a being intent on realizing awakening.” Unfortunately, this symbol is only properly printed on p. 75: In all other instances, it has been replaced by mistake with an asterisk sign (*). For example, on page 156: *<i>kalyāṇa-mitra</i> n. “spiritual mentor” instead of 卐<i>kalyāṇa-mitra</i> n. “spiritual mentor.” Therefore, when a word is preceded by an asterisk sign, it may either be (1) a special Buddhist word, or (2) an unattested form, including ungrammatical words or reconstructed forms (see p. 28). As a rule, words preceded by an asterisk sign that are listed as vocabulary items are all special Buddhist words, not unattested forms.
p. 553	(First line of second paragraph) Read “ <i>śravya</i> ” instead of “ <i>śrāvya</i> .”