

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. 15	(Table at the top of the page) The second column should not be marked in gray; the consonants <i>kha</i> , <i>cha</i> , <i>ṭha</i> , <i>tha</i> , and <i>pha</i> are unvoiced, as indicated in the table under 1.7.
p. 52	(Second line of paragraph 4.13) Read “ablative” instead of “dative”
p. 186	<p>(Example at bottom of the page) Discard the hyphen in <i>'nuttarā-yāṃ</i>:</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>(cf. 10.14). The following example is from the <i>Gaṇḍavyūha Sūtra</i>:</p> <p>durlabhās te kulaputra sattvāḥ sattvaloke ye 'nuttarāyāṃ samyaksambodhau cittaṃ praṇidadhati </p> <p>“Son of a noble family (<i>kula-putra</i>), rare (<i>durlabhāḥ</i>) are beings (<i>te</i></p> </div>
p. 75	<p>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 (☸). For example: ☸<i>bodhisattva</i> m. “(lit.) awakening-being, a being intent on realizing awakening.”</p> <p>Unfortunately, this symbol is only properly printed on p. 75: In all other instances, it has been replaced by mistake with an asterisk sign (*).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 ☸<i>kalyāṇa-mitra</i> n. “spiritual mentor.”</p> <p>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>

p. 509	(First example under 25.5) Read “ <i>sarpatîti</i> ” instead of “ <i>sarpartîti</i> ”
p. 553	(First line of second paragraph) Read “ <i>śravya</i> ” instead of “ <i>śrāvya.</i> ”