

An Edition and Preliminary Study of the *Anvayakalikā*

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Handout for members of the audience

Chuddaka composed the *Samanvayadiś* (SD) ‘Outline of Syntax’ (possibly c. 1100 AD; from Kashmir).

Devaśarman (possibly c. 1300 AD; from Kashmir) composed the metrical *Samanvayapradīpa* (SP) ‘Lamp on Syntax’ together with an auto-commentary the *Samanvayapradīpasamṛketa* (SPS) ‘Convention of the *Samanvayapradīpa*’.

Before starting its teachings, the *Anvayakalikā* (AnK) gives one introductory verse:

*suhṛjjanasyānunayena kaś cit prayatnam etam kurute vipaścit /
tridhāntarāyendhanadāhakāni smṛtvā gurūṇām caraṇāmbujāni //*

‘At (lit. because of) the request of friends, a certain learned person makes the following (lit. this) effort, having remembered [his] gurus’ foot-lotuses [which] burn away the fuelwood [which is] the threefold obstacles.’

The word *tridhāntarāyendhana*° in *pāda* c is difficult. I have tentatively taken *tridhāntarāya*° in it as a compound denoting ‘threefold obstacles’ and *tridhāntarāyendhana*° as a *rūpakasamāsa* ‘the fuelwood [which is] the threefold obstacles’. I will appreciate any suggestions!

The AnK ends with two concluding verses:

*evam kaviḥ kāvyagatim vicārya kāvyam samādhāya mano nirundhyāt./
vicitraśabdārthamayaṁ surūti pratīyamānārthamanoharam ca // 1
kurvan kavīḥ kāvyam upaiti kīrtim śaratprasannendumarīciśubhrām. /
kīrtim ca gīrvāṇapurīnivāsanimittam ādyam munayo vadanti. // 2*

‘After considering in this manner the course of *kāvya* [and] then composing *kāvya*, a poet should contain [his] mind (perhaps i.e. close his mind to the outside world and focus on composing *kāvya*). Composing *kāvya* [which] consists of wondrous sound and meaning, has good style, and [is] lovely

due to [its] easily comprehensible meaning, a poet acquires fame as bright as the rays of a clear autumnal moon. And the sages call fame the foremost cause of the residence in the city of gods (i.e. heaven).’

Finally, our AnK manuscript has the following colophon:

om̄ śrīr anvayakalikā pūrṇā citritā kaulaganeśeneti.

‘The *Anvayakalikā* has been completely portrayed (*citrata*) by Kaulaganeśa.’

(Any suggestions on the word *citrata*?)

Sample 1:

10 <End>

evaṁ kaviḥ kāvyagatim vicārya kāvyam samādhāya mano nirundhyāt. /
vicitraśabdārthamayaṁ surīti pratīyamānārthamanoharam ca //
kurvan kaviḥ kāvyam upaiti kīrtim śaratprasannendumarīciśubhrām. /
kīrtim ca gīrvāṇapurīnivāsanimittam ādyam munayo vadanti. //

15 <colophon>

11 samādhāya] conj.; samādhaya A

11 mano ni°] em.; manor ni° A

12 vicitra°] em.; vicitra° A

12 pratīyamānārtha°] conj.; pratīmānartha° A

13 upaiti] em.; upeti A

14 kīrtim ca gīr°] conj.; kīrtim gīr° A

om̄ śrīr anvayakalikā pūrṇā citritā kaulaganeśeneti.

पत्तयवा दृग्गिरदमउभिभूतरभूतपमिति ॥ एवं कविक्षेपातिं विश्वरक्षुं
 भवत्यभनेत्रिमहात्मित्यस्मद्भूतमयं भूमित्युतीभात्मभनेत्रमात्म
 कविक्षेपभूमित्यकीत्यमध्यमेत्यभूमित्यमुक्तभाकीत्यात्मभूमित्यम
 विभित्यमात्मभनेत्रमयमिति ॥ उत्तर्णीग्रन्थकलिकात्मना पित्तिकालगत्यमेत्यम

Sample 2:

- 15 <§3> *yat-tat-saṁ-bandha*: puṣṭa, apuṣṭa, duṣṭa; sābda, ārtha>
 evam yattat-saṁbandho 'pi puṣṭa-puṣṭa-duṣṭa-bheda-tridhā. tathā hi dvividhah
 saṁbandhah. sābda ārthaś ca.
- <<1 sābda saṁbandha>
- sābdo yatra dvayopādānam. sa ca yaccha-bda-prakramas taccha-bdopasaṁhāra-
 20 viparyayo v?ā.
- <<2 ārtha saṁbandha (5 types)>
- ekasyānupādāne tv ārthaḥ pañcavidhah.
- <<2.1 tad only (kevala tad) (3 types)>

16 °bheda] em.; °bheda A

17 sābda] em.; sābda A

19 dvayopādā°] em.; dvayopādā° A

अवभित्यमध्यभूतेऽप्येत्युत्तित्यः एवं यद्युत्तित्ये पिपुष्टपुष्टमुष्टोम्लैण
 उष्टाडित्यिविष्टमुष्टः मध्यमुष्टः। मध्यमुष्टेऽप्युत्तित्यपाहानं भवत्यमध्यभूत
 मध्यमुष्टेऽप्युत्तित्यपाहानं भवत्यमध्यभूत

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Thank you!