



**MAHATMA GANDHI CENTRAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT**

**M.Phil./Ph.D. in Sanskrit
(CORE PAPER)**

Course: Manuscriptology and Critical Text Editing

Course Code: SNKT5002

Topic: TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MANUSCRIPTOLOGY

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Technical terms used in Hypothesis of Manuscriptology



Technical terms used in Manuscripts Materials



Technical terms used in Manuscripts Preparations



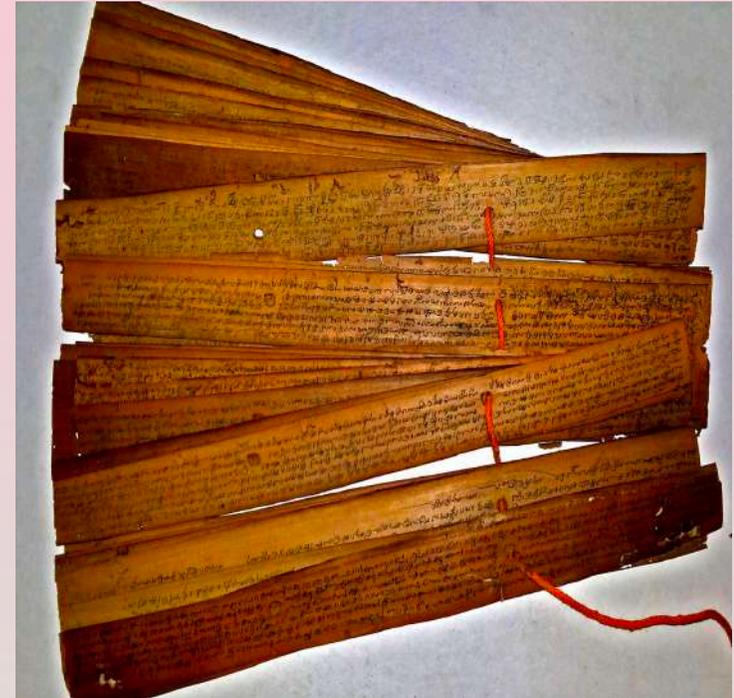
Technical terms used in Manuscripts Editions



Technical terms used in Manuscripts Preservations

1. TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN HYPOTHESIS OF MANUSCRIPTOLGY

- ❑ **Manuscriptology** : Manuscript derived from the Latin term Manuscriptum, which comprises two words i.e. Manu + Script. Manu= Hand, Script = writing, Manuscript = Hand-written (Text). “A hand written (text) which is of scientific, historical, literary or of aesthetic value which has been in existence for not less than seventy-five years”. - Antiquities and art treasures act-1972.
- ❑ **Codicology** : The scientific study of Book-form Manuscripts. This term is used for Manuscriptology for European Manuscripts which are generally in Codex format or book form but Asian Manuscripts are in scroll form in general.
- ❑ **Paleography**: The scientific study of ancient writing systems viz. origin and development of alphabets.
- ❑ **Calligraphy**: The scientific study of writing method viz. decorative writing method.



Adscript : An insertion, within the text, either in between line or in the margin

Codex: A volume or bundle of manuscripts.

Colophon: The end portion of a Manuscript. It provides general information about the text and author viz. names of the work, the author, his Guru, time and place some time the date of the copying by the scribe.

Lacuna or Lacunae: It is gap in the manuscript. It may be due to accidental omission, or due to inability to decipher the original or damage in the manuscript.

Lemma: It is first word of verse or sentence cited by the commentator.

Illumination: Decoration of manuscripts with designs, gold, colour etc.

Interpolation: Intentional insertion or addition of words, passages within the text.

Lipography: Simple Omission

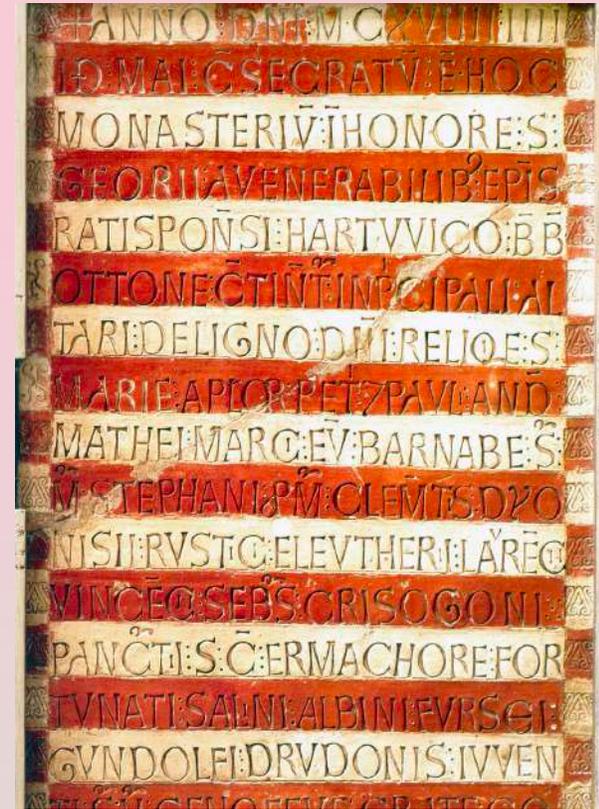
Marginalia: Writing on margin

Variant : different reading



Epigraphy: The scientific study of inscriptions viz. origin and development of scripts

Epigraphy is based on sculptures, visual arts, painting and drawing. Inscriptions can be more ancient than the Manuscripts.



DIFFERENCES

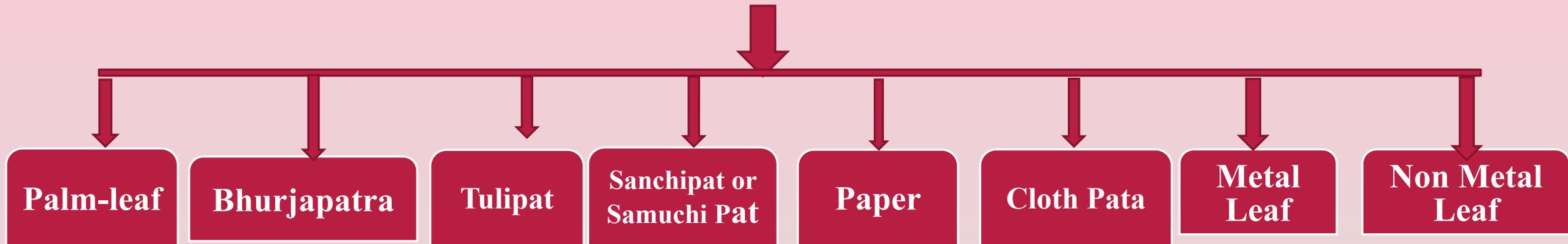
MANUSCRIPTS	INSCRIPTIONS
1. Written documents	1. Inscribed, Carved
2. Limited shelf life	2. Long lasting, Greater endurance
3. Affected by weather	3. Almost weather proof
4. Kept in door	4. Mostly found out door
5. Easily created	5. Requires special skill to carve
6. Easily handled	6. Difficult to handle
7. To be preserved with great care	7. Preservation comparatively easy
8. Produced by scribes	8. Produced by sculptors
9. Alteration and removal easy	9. Alternation is very difficult
10. Many copies of same text	10. Mostly only one
11. Easily transported	11. Fixed
12. On materials such as palm-leaf, Bhurja, Kumbhi, Paper, Agarú bark, Cloth etc.	12. On rocks, stones pillars, temple wall, surfaces, ramparts, copper plates
13. By individuals, scribes of court poets	13. Mostly under Royal supervision

2. TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MANUSCRIPTS MATERIALS

1. FOR WRITING MATERIALS

2. FOR WRITING INSTRUMENTS

Writing Materials



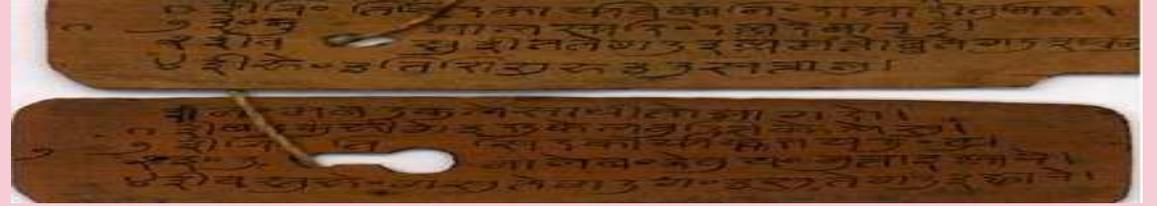
PALM-LEAF



- ❖ Popular in South India
- ❖ Known as Taala Patra or Sritaala
- ❖ Usual width 3.5cm & lengt. h varies from 10cms to 90cms
- ❖ Written with stylus
- ❖ Written on both sides, more in Grantha scripts than in Devanagari
- ❖ Full stops avoided to prevent worms
- ❖ Shelf life is 150 years
- ❖ Timing- from 5th Cent. Mentioned by Huien Tsang

BHOORJAPATRA

- ❖ Bark of Birch tree.
- ❖ More in Kashmir region
- ❖ Prakrit Manuscripts of Dhammapada
- ❖ Timing- 2nd Cent. AD



TULI-PAT



- ❖ It is paper made Manuscript in Assam
- ❖ Tulapat or Tulipat Manuscripts are preserved in Guwahati University Library
- ❖ Ramayana is also copied in this Manuscript material.

**SANCIHI PAT
or
SAMUCHIPAT**



- ❖ **The Aguru or Aloe Tree is called Sanchi in Assam, its bark is called Sanchipat or Samuchipatpat.**
- ❖ **It is popular in North Eastern Region.**

Paper Manuscripts



- ❖ Paper is invented in China around 2nd Century A.D. used in India from 12th Century onwards.
- ❖ But Narchos, the Admiral of Alexander's fleet(326 B.C.),who writes that Indians were manufacturing writing paper out of cotton by pounding it, is right, paper manufacturing was known to India long before China invented it.
- ❖ The world's second oldest Hafiz manuscripts dated 816 A.D., containing a number of Ghazalas has been found I the Khuda Baksha Oriental; Library in Patna

CLOTH(PATA)



- ❖ **Jain Manuscripts are available in the form of Cloth Manuscripts.**
- ❖ **Oriental Research Institute, Mysore has preserved cloth manuscripts.**

**OTHER
MANUSCRIPTS
MATERIALS**



Metals

Non-Metals

METALS



Coper

Gold

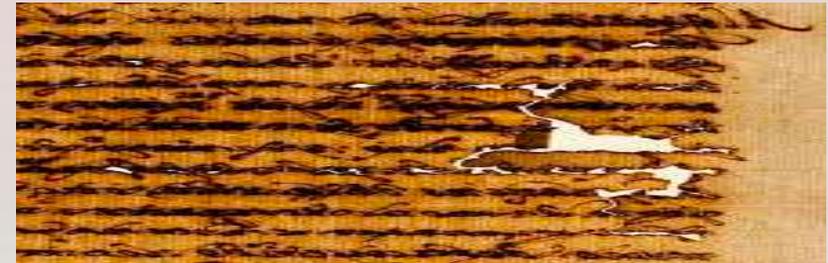
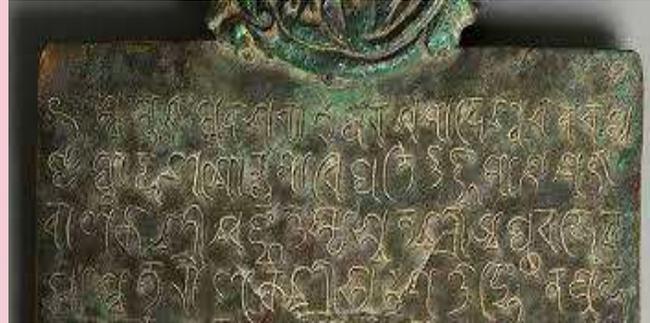
Silver

Brass

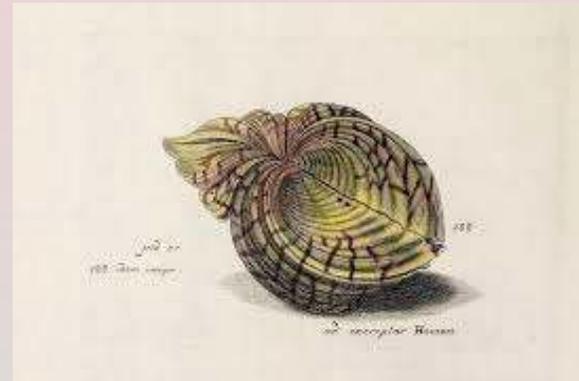
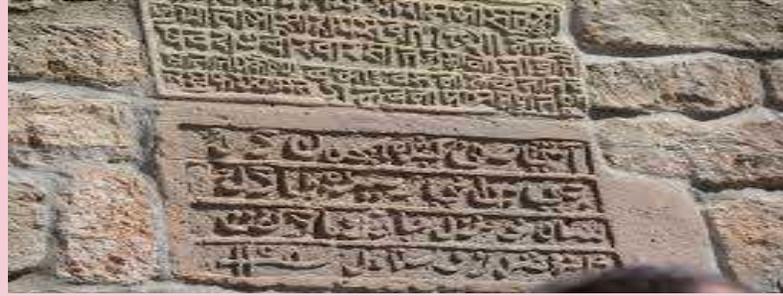
Bronze

Iron

Tin



NON-METALS



TECHNICAL TERMS FOR WRITING INSTRUMENTS OF MANUSCRIPTS



Lipyaasana: This term refers to the writing desk or bookstand. Some scholars accept its meaning -inkpot.



Masi or Masijala- It refers to ink. The coloured ink also used for manuscripts writings .Black, Yellow, Red colours are commonly used, sometime gold, silver inks are used for making border of the Manuscripts leaves. Inks are also two types 1. delible 2. Indelible. Delible ink for daily uses for temporary purposes. Indelible ink is used for writing manuscripts writings.



Stylus- It is an instrument as writing pen on Palm leaf.



Scribe:The scribe is a document copy-writer who copies Manuscript or document. Scribe refers to Sanskrit i.e. Rajalekhaka, Kayastha, Raja-lipikara, Lipikara, Lakhaka and so on.

3. TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MANUSCRIPTS PREPARATIONS

- **Punctuation:** Single Vertical stroke (Danda) is used in Manuscript for ending sentence and double vertical stroke(||) is used for completing sloka, section or work.
- **Pagination :** This s a system of numbering folios of the manuscripts. Number appears mostly in the middle part of each folio.
- **Abbreviations:** It is a short form of repeated words used in manuscripts for saving efforts, and time.
- **Decoration :** For systematic structure and good looking.

4. TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MANUSCRIPTS EDITIONS

- **Critical Edition:** It is a process for finding the most possible original Manuscripts on the basis of available copies of the same Manuscripts and to discover authorship, date, place and other related queries.
- **Lower Criticism:** It is mechanical process in which manuscript recording, comparing, collating occurs.
- **Higher Criticism:** It is an assessment of the author's work, the style, the language, the literary aspects, the sources of the work, the life of the author, his equipment, and so on.
- **Siglum:** Identification marks for recognizing manuscripts in critically edited text.
- **Emendation:** Most plausible reading of the manuscript suggested by the editor for restoration of a text to its original form as far as possible.

5. TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVATIONS

- **Fumigation:** A fumigation chamber is an airtight almirah with shelves generally made with wire-mesh and with glass doors in which manuscripts may be kept as per systematic cataloguing order.
- **Lamination:** It is process of enclosing each leaf or sheet in cellulose acetate or polyethene foil.
- **CC:** Catalogues Catalogorum is for facilitating reference to manuscript catalogues of various institutions in the world.
- **NCC:** New Catalogues Catalogorum: Enhanced method of Cataloguing Manuscripts of various institutions in the world for facilitating reference of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali Manuscripts. NCC is the great academic credible work of , University of Madras.

- **Conservation:** Any direct or indirect action on a damaged or undamaged manuscript or collection of manuscripts, for increasing their life is conservation.
- **Digitization:** Digitization means acquiring, converting, storing and providing information in a computer format that is standardized, organized and available on demand. Manuscripts are converted into compressed digital formats with specialized scanners and stored systematically for future references.

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FOR
QUESTIONS
COMMENTS
SUGGESTIONS



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THANK YOU