



महात्मा-गान्धी-केन्द्रीय-विश्वविद्यालयः
संस्कृतविभागः

M.A. & M.Phil./Ph.D. (Core Paper) in Sanskrit

पाठ्यशीर्षकम् – पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानं-
समीक्षात्मकग्रन्थसम्पादनञ्च

(Manuscriptology & Critical Text-editing)

पाठ्यकूटसङ्केतः – SNKT2005&SNKT5002

विषयः – पाण्डुलिपिषु पाठदोषप्रकाराः

Topic-(Types of Textual Errors in Manuscripts)

अध्यापकः – डा. अनिलप्रतापगिरिः

NATURE OF ERRORS IN MANUSCRIPTS

बिन्दु-दुर्लिपि-विसर्ग-वीथिका-शृङ्ग-पषिट-पाठभेद-दूषणम्।
हस्तवेगजम्-अबुद्धिपूर्वकं-क्षन्तुमर्हथ समीक्ष्य सज्जनाः॥-

Ms. Tanjore, D.687:D.C.I.469

Errors relating to Dots, Illegibility, Visarga, Spacing, Serifs, Alignment, and Word splitting, caused by fast of the hand and by thoughtlessness, Oh gentlemen! Please pardon.

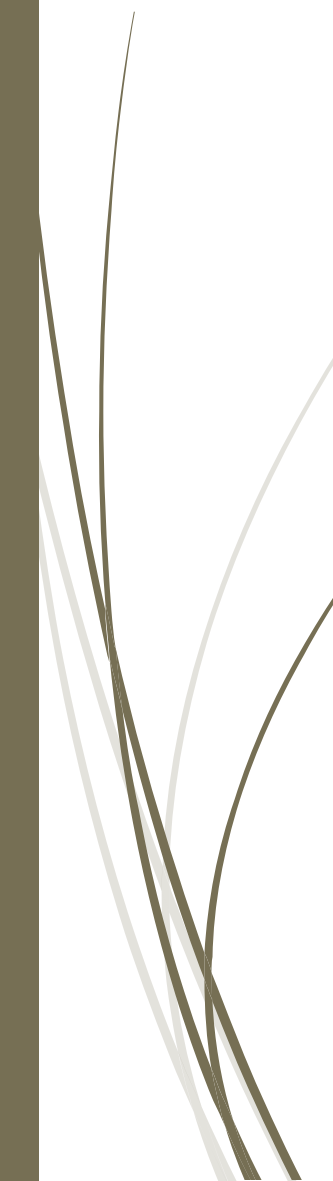
CAUSES FOR TEXTUAL ERRORS

- अतिदूरात् सामीप्यादिन्द्रियघातान्मनोऽनवस्थानात् ।
सौक्ष्म्याद्व्यवधानादभिभवात् समानाभिहाराच्च ॥ -सांख्यकारिका.7 ॥

- Although this karika especially deals reasons of non perceiving the existing things, yet, it can be treated as a responsible factors for textual errors in Manuscripts as well.

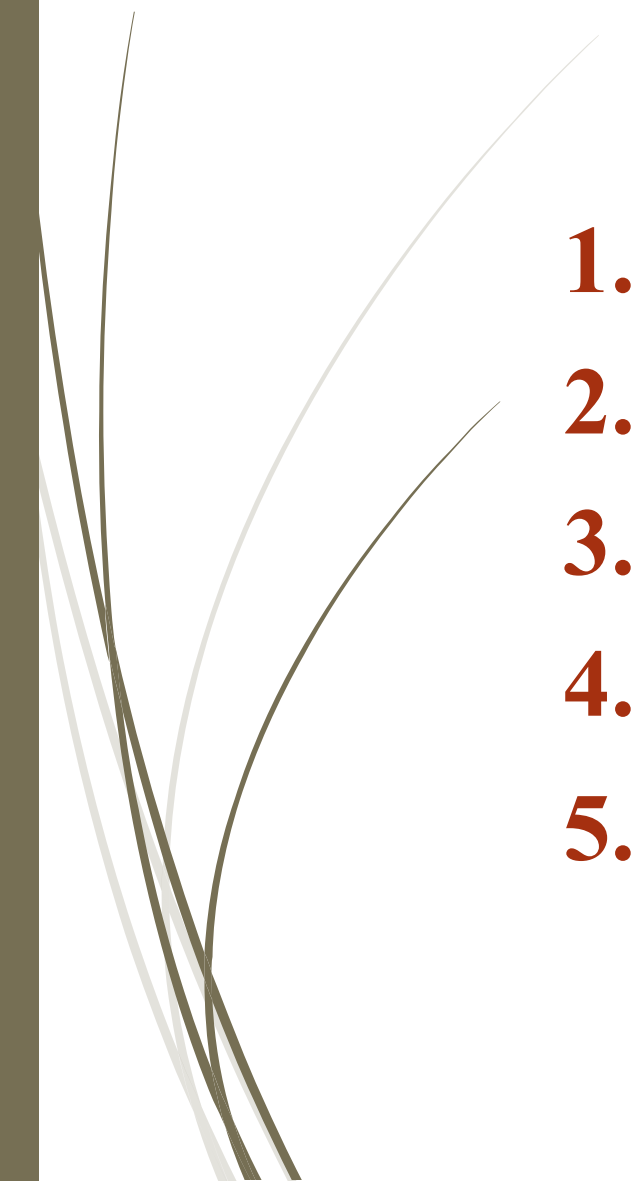


SEVEN CAUSES FOR TEXTUAL ERRORS

- 1. Extreme distance : (Manuscripts, Sound etc.)**
 - 2. Extreme proximity to the eyes :(Texts)**
 - 3. Injury to the sense organs : (Scribe, Speaker)**
 - 4. Unsteady mind(lack of concentration :(Scribe, Speaker)**
 - 5. Due to subtlety or small letters: (Manuscripts)**
 - 6. Overlapping overlapping of the alphabets: (Texts)**
 - 7. Enter mixture of similar things: (Texts, Color, Materials)**
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TYPES OF TEXTUAL ERRORS

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- 1. DELETION or OMISSION**
 - 2. ADDITION**
 - 3. SUBSTITUTION**
 - 4. ORTHOGRAPHIC CONFUSION**
 - 5. TRANSPOSITION (ANAGRAMATISM)**



1. DELETION OR OMISSION (लोपः)

- This is this is mostly a mechanical error.
- This error can be treated as a visual error.
- Omission can be classified into three types

1.Simple Omission

2.Ommision of Serifs

3. Haplography



CAUSE OF SIMPLE OMISSION

1. **OVERSIGHT**
2. **CARELESSNESS**
3. **NEGLIGENCE**
4. **LACK OF SHARPNESS OF THE EYES**
5. **INFERENCE**
6. **RESUMING WRITING AFTER A BREAK AND THE LIKE**

Example: ये मद् विष-वासिनः for ये मद् विषय-वासिनः (D6,A5,
Ramayana,1.2.8.)



OMISSION OF SERIFS

- Scribes are apt to leave out adding the sheriff (vowel signs)anusvāra-dots and the head lines, with the result that several letters are mis-written.

Example: वाताशना for वातशोण(D 34, Ramayana).

Example of Omission of letter signs: का for कि,को for क, का for की,ध for घ, म for भ, etc.

HAPLOGRAPHY

- Hydrographic occurs when the same word all alphabets is repeated in sequence.
- One or two words tend to be skipped.
- Example: 1. प्रदहनुमत् for प्रदहतु हनुमान
2. पुरोपवनस्पतीनां for पुरोपवन-वनस्पतीनां
3. शरशशिवकृत for शर-शशि-शिव-कृत



ADDITION

➡ Addition in the manuscripts comprises many forms

1. Addition of letters
2. Addition of narration
3. Addition of Chapter
4. Addition of Phrase
5. Addition of Passages
6. Addition of hymns
7. Addition of the sloka

Edition of face



CAUSES OF ADDITION

- Accidentally or mechanically
- Voluntarily or deliberately

Example-1


वटद्रु-पर्ण-स्थित-वर्ण-मेलनाद्

अथैव भाष्यं निखिलं पतञ्जलेः।

लिलेख, वत्स-क्षत-दुर्ग्रहाक्षरे

स्थले क्वचित् कुण्डलनाम् अकल्पयत्॥

-पतञ्जलिचरित, VI.26: Kavyamala series 51, Bombay, 1895



Ramabhadra-diksita says in Patanjalicarita, (17th -18th Century AD) that how Chandrgupta wrote down the entire Mahabhashya on the leaves of the banyan tree and how, as he was sleeping, using the manuscript bundle as a pillow, a calf dragged away the juicy bundle, with its teeth and how, Chandragupta immediately retrieved the bundle, through in several leaves holes were left, obliterating the letters at those places. And he recopied whole work, leaving blank the punches caused by the calf's teeth, which he carefully marked a big circles.

Example-2

Bhushana Bhatta, the son of Bana completed Kadambari which portion was left out by his father named Banabhatta

Example-3

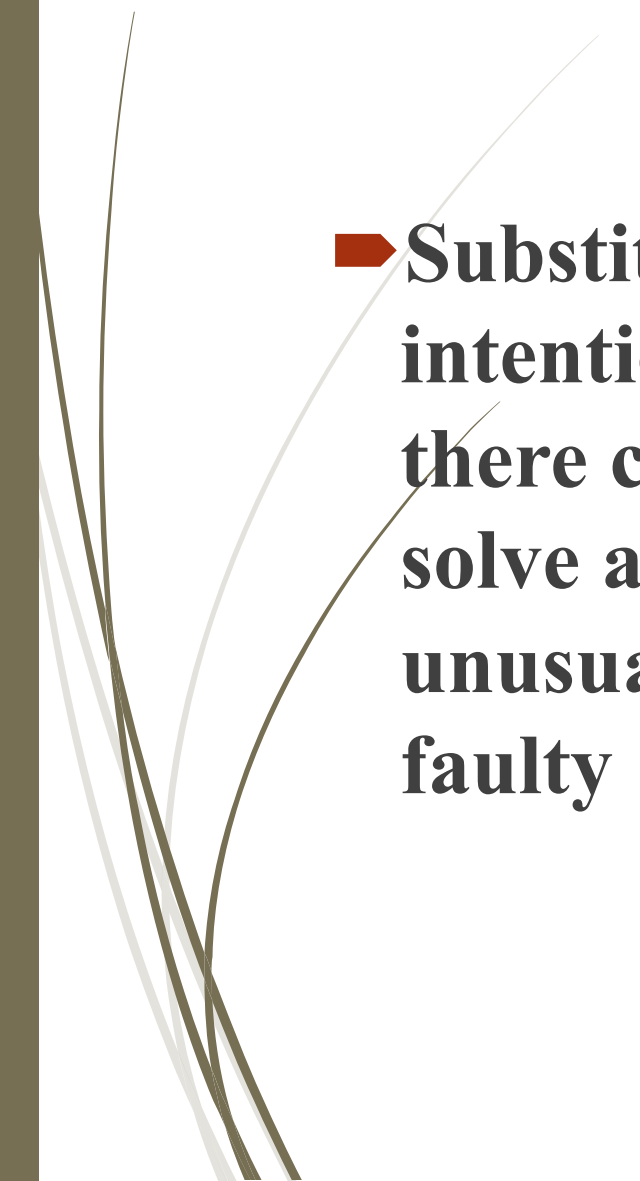
**भाष्यकारगिरं यत्र विनष्टं लेखनादिना।
अक्षरं तद् दासशर्मा मञ्जुसूनुरकल्पयत्।**

दासशर्म्मन, son of Manju, declares that he had himself filled all lacunae found in his Manuscript of Sankhyayana-Sutra-Bhasya by Anartiya.

Obviously, Dasasaraman's Manuscript will be the starting point of a corrupt version of the work.



3. Substitution

- ➡ **Substitution is mostly an intentional error. The intention maybe wanton, i.e. a substitution for which there can be no valid explanation. Or it may be to solve a difficulty of reading either faulty or having an unusual word or form and therefore mistaken as faulty**
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Examples of Substitutions:

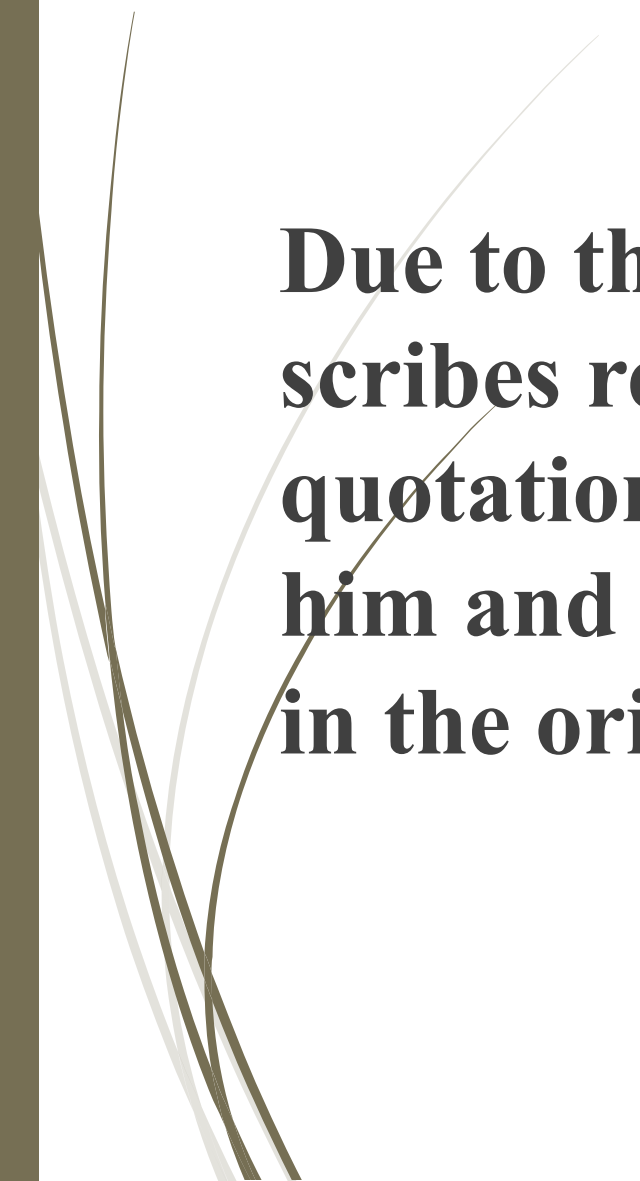
- नरपतेः for नृपतेः
- मुने for ऋषे
- राजन् for महाराज
- विवाहमण्डप for विहारमण्डप

4. ORTHOGRAPHIC CONFUSION

- Orthographic confusion arises when a scribe copies from a Manuscript written in a script with which he is not a very familiar and which scripts possess some similarity with one that is familiar to him.
- Similar manuscripts are like that: Devanagari and a Nandi-Nagari script.
- Sharada script and Devanagari script
- Grantha script and Tamil script
- Tamil script and Malayalam script
- Gujarati script and Devanagari script
- Jaina Devanagari script and Devanagari script
- Assamese script and Bengali script.



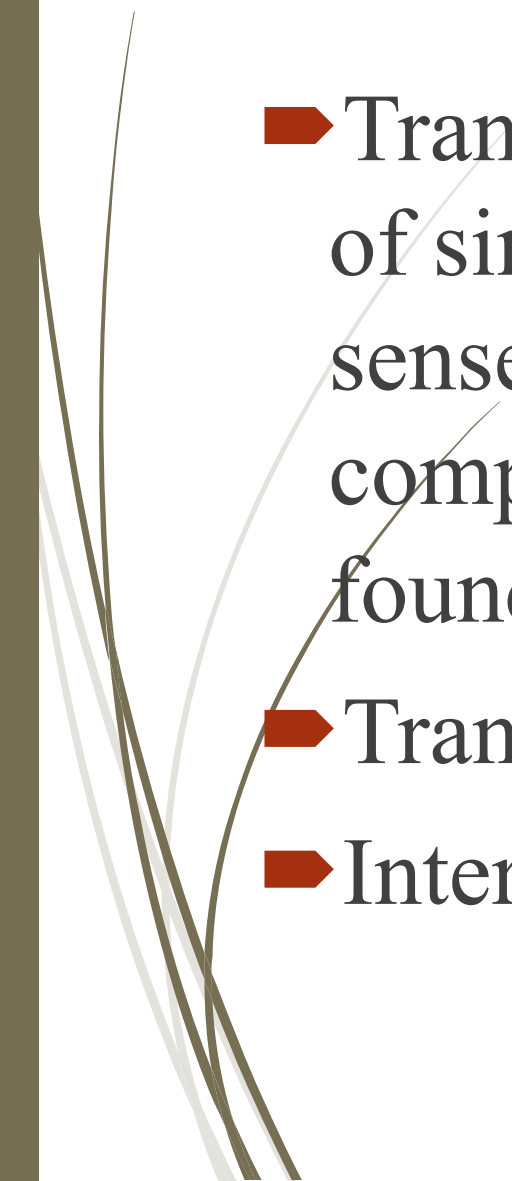
FALSE RECOLLECTION



Due to the false recollection of the manuscripts the scribes recalls something familiar to him, such as quotation, which begins similar to a passage before him and writes what is in his mind and not what is in the original manuscript results errors.



5. Transposition (Anagrammatism)

- Transposition of letters or words at the same length, of similar appearance, of similar audition, of similar sense, or of the same category, occurring in a long compound word or adjacent words, are sometimes found transposed in a copy.
 - Transposition happens due to involuntary.
 - Interchange of words.
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Examples of transposition:

- ज्ञाने न चान्यो for ज्ञाने च नान्यो
- उपमा रूपकं चैव दीपकं for उपमा दीपकं रूपकं
- विजानातु for विना जातु
- वन-नदी for नव-नदी
- अनुत्रस्य for अनुरतस्य

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FOR

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Comments
Suggestions**

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THANK YOU