

# About the “Small Characters in Two Lines” Form of *Yiqiejingyinyi*

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## 1. Introduction

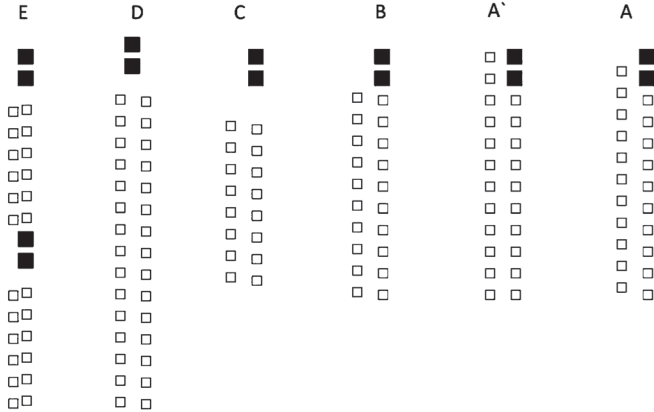
The *Yiqiejingyinyi* 一切經音義 (Xuanying 玄奘) is the oldest Buddhist dictionary that exists in China. In the Tang Dynasty, Xuanzang 玄奘 brought many Buddhist scriptures from India to China. In order to translate these Indian Buddhist scriptures into Chinese, a “translation place (*yichang* 訳場)” was set up in Changan 長安, and intellectuals were selected from among the monks, including Xuanying. Xuanying was conscious of the fact that there are many difficult words in the Buddhist scriptures, and made the dictionary in parallel with the translations. This dictionary was called *Yiqiejingyinyi*, which has approximately 400,000 characters in a total of 25 volumes, taken from more than 450 Buddhist scriptures and more than 9,000 entries. The *Yiqiejingyinyi* had a great influence on later Buddhist dictionaries; this influence was not limited to China but was transmitted to Japan during the Nara period when the *Yiqiejingyinyi* was actively transcribed and was frequently used for dictionary compilation after the Heian period. The classical manuscripts of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* that exist in Japan, whose contents are slightly different, have not yet been divided or systematized. In this paper, therefore, I will examine the characteristics of these Japanese manuscripts.

There are ten versions of the *Yiqiejingyinyi*, named in accordance with the places where they are held: Daiji 大治 (DJ), Kongōji 金剛寺 (KG), Goryeo 高麗, Nanatsudera 七寺 (NNT), Tokyo University 東京大学, Kyoto University 京都大学, Tenri Library 天理図書館, Imperial Household Agency (Kunaichō 宮内庁), Saihōji 西方寺 (SI), Kōshōji 興聖寺 (KS) and Hiroshima University 広島大学 (HS).

## 2. About the Transcription Format of the *Yiqiejingyinyi*

Ishizuka and Ikeda (1991) studied Dunhuang manuscripts and Japanese ancient manu-

scripts of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* and divided them into several types of calligraphic forms. Some of them are described as follows.



According to this diagram, the two main types are grouped together.

In the first type, the word and the annotation are written in the same size, and if the annotations is more than one line, the annotation on the second line is not lowered. In the first type, the words and annotations are also written in the same size, and if the order is more than one line, the order in the second line is not lowered, or only one or two characters are lowered. In addition, the items are not transcribed consecutively, but on separate lines. In contrast, in the second type, the words are written in capital letters and the annotations are written in lower case. There is also no space between the two items which are transcribed in succession.

### 3. About “Small Characters in Two Lines”

The form of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* varies in accordance with the period and region in which the text was copied. There are two major types of transcriptions: one with a single line of capital letters, and the other with two lines of lowercase letters.

According to my research, however, there is a special format in Japanese manuscripts of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* in which the first half of an entry is written in capital letters while the second half is written in two lines in lower case.

Usually, if there are not enough blank spaces in a manuscript, two lines of lowercase

letters are used. However, in the case of the *Yiqiejingyinyi*, even though there are enough spaces, it was changed to the lowercase style.

In this paper, the first half of a single item in the *Yiqiejingyinyi* is transcribed in uppercase and the second half in two lines of lowercase. These contents will be referred to as the “small characters in two lines.”

At the present stage, as a result of examining 10 different Japanese old manuscripts and printed Goryeo manuscripts of the *Yiqiejingyinyi*, we have discovered multiple examples of the “small characters in two lines” in the *Yiqiejingyinyi*. In this paper, each manuscript will be scrutinized in terms of three factors of these items: uppercase/lowercase, presence/absence of white space, and content of lowercase.

Based on the results, we will examine the characteristics, relationships, and history of the propagation of each manuscript. In addition, various possibilities will be examined and discussed in order to elucidate the reasons for the occurrence of these examples. We will also attempt to clarify the relationship between the propagation of the manuscripts and the sectarian intellectual groups that wrote them.

#### 4. Concrete Examples

In this section, we will quote and analyze all the items of the “small characters in two lines” in the *Yiqiejingyinyi*.

For the sake of convenience of analysis, these items will be classified alphabetically in this paper, with the first edition of the Korean canon (KC1) as the standard, and the items that match KC1 as Type A. The items that do not correspond to KC1 are classified as Types B and C, starting with those that correspond to other books.

The transcription format of the manuscript is shown in Example 1 (From Example 2 to 8, instead of reprinting the manuscript, we will change them to a horizontal writing style that reflects the transcription format).

##### 1 卓犖

KC1, the second edition of the Korean canon (KC2), KS: 卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。

《左傳》：犖有力焉。能投蓋于稷門。 A

NNT: 卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。 《左傳》：犖有力焉。能投蓋于稷門。 B

HS, SI: 卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。 C

The first edition of the Korean canon (KC1) •

The second edition of the Korean canon (KC2) •

Kōshōji Manuscripts :

卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。

《左傳》：犖有力。將能投蓋于樓門。

Nanatsudera Manuscript :

卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。《左傳》：犖有力犖，能投蓋于樓門。

Hiroshima University • Saihōji Manuscripts :

卓犖 力角反。謂奇異也。

## 2 蛭蜚

KC1, KC2, NNT, KS: 蛭蜚 一泉反。《字林》：蟲兒也。動也。下古書飛皆作蜚，同。甫韋反。蜚，揚也。《左傳》：秋有蜚不爲災。 [A]

## 3 毗控

KC1, KC2, KS: 毗控 知栗反。皆神名也。 [A]

NNT: 毗控 知栗反。皆神名也。 [B]

## 4 空孕

KC1, KC2, NNT, KS: 空孕 古文𧰨，同。翼證反。依字，含實曰孕。孕，妊子也。《廣雅》：孕，侮也。 [A]

## 5 埤助

KC1, KS: 埤助 或作𧰨，同。避移反。《說文》：埤，增也。厚也，補也，亦助也若。 [A]

KC2, KG, DJ: 埤助 或作𧰨，同。避移反。《說文》：埤，增也。厚也，補也，亦助也。 [B]

NNT: 埤助 或作𧰨，同。避移反。《說文》：埤，增也。厚也，補也，亦助也。 [C]

## 6 深榛

KC1, KS: 深榛 仕巾反。《說文》：藁木也。《廣雅》‘木<sup>藁生曰榛</sup>’ [A]

KC2, KG, DJ: 深榛 仕巾反。《說文》：藁木也。《廣雅》‘木藁生曰榛’是也。 [B]

NNT: 深榛 仕巾反。《說文》：藁木也。《廣雅》‘木<sup>藁生曰榛</sup>’是也。 [C]

## 7 填瑠

KC1, KS: 填瑠 又作窶，同。徒堅，徒見二反。《廣雅》：填，塞也。亦滿也。論文從玉作瑱，他見反。瑱，塞<sup>耳也</sup>。 [A]

KC2, KG, NNT, DJ: 填瑠 又作窶，同。徒堅，徒見二反。《廣雅》：填，塞也。亦滿也。論文從玉作瑱，他見反。瑱，塞耳也。 [B]

## 8 讐怖

KC1, KS: 讐怖 章葉反。懼也。《說文》：失氣也。《漢書》‘凶奴<sup>讐焉</sup>’是也。 [A]

KC2, KG, DJ: 讐怖 章葉反。懼也。《說文》：失氣也。《漢書》‘凶奴讐焉’是也。 [B]

NNT: 讐怖 章葉反。懼也。《說文》：失氣也。《漢書》‘凶奴<sup>讐焉</sup>’是也。 [C]

The above examples can be summarized in the following statistical table.

Statistical Table

Vol.	Keyword	KC1	KC2	KS	NNT	KG	DJ	SI	HS
5	卓犖	A	A	A	B	/	/	C	C
5	蜎蜎	A	A	A	A	/	/	欠	欠
8	毗拑	A	A	A	B	/	/	/	/
8	空孕	A	A	A	B	/	/	/	/
10	埤助	A	B	A	C	B	B	/	/
10	深榛	A	B	A	C	B	B	/	/
10	填瑠	A	B	A	B	B	B	/	/
10	讐怖	A	B	A	C	B	B	/	/

## 5. Conclusion

The above results can be analyzed as follows.

1. Although the number of the “small characters in two lines” in the *Yiqiejingyinyi* is

small, it can be assumed that the fact that there are eight articles has a special significance.

2. In Examples 1 and 2, the contents of the “small characters in two lines” are all taken from the *Zuo zhuan* 左伝. Therefore, it can be assumed that the *Zuo zhuan* was a reference used in the revision and proofreading of the *Yiqiejingyinyi*.

3. From Example 5 to 8, the various books of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* are clearly divided into several systems according to their transcription formats. In other words, they can be divided into three systems: The first edition of the Korean canon and Kōshōji Manuscripts; the second edition of the Korean canon and Kongouji and Daiji Manuscripts; Nanatsudera Manuscript, Hiroshima University (HS), and Saihōji (SI) Manuscripts. Of these, however, Nanatsudera Manuscript is closer to the first edition of the Korean canon and Kōshōji Manuscripts.

4. As mentioned above, we can divide the lineage of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* into three according to the “small characters in two lines” transcription format. However, since there are currently only a few examples, I will have to analyze more of the contents in order to clarify the systematic classification.

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