




**This biannual learning unit is not being organized in 2023-2024 !**

Teacher(s)	Kulikov Leonid ;
Language :	French > English-friendly
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Prerequisites	LGLOR1670 <i>Sanskrit I</i> et LGLOR1680 <i>Sanskrit II</i> <i>The prerequisite(s) for this Teaching Unit (Unité d'enseignement – UE) for the programmes/courses that offer this Teaching Unit are specified at the end of this sheet.</i>
Main themes	Introduction to Buddhist languages and Buddhist philology, focusing on the ancient languages of South and Central Asia. The course covers the study of the grammar and lexicon of one or more of the Buddhist languages of South and Central Asia, starting with Pali, the Middle Indian language of the texts of the Theravada Buddhist tradition, as well as of other Indo-Aryan (Buddhist Sanskrit, Gandhari) and non-Indo-Aryan languages: Middle Iranian (Khotanese, Sogdian), Tocharian, Old Uyghur, Tibetan or Classical Mongolian; as well as reading and commenting on selected texts.  Systematic presentation of the phonetics, morphology and syntax of this state of Indo-Aryan languages, illustrated by extracts from representative texts.
Learning outcomes	<b>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to :</b>  1 translate, using appropriate tools, Pali texts of simple and medium level as well as texts in some other Buddhist languages;  2 understand the linguistic features of this state of Indo-Aryan languages compared to Old Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit);  3 understand the basic concepts and context of Buddhist texts, placing them within the framework of the Buddhist religion.
Evaluation methods	Oral exam consisting in the reading, translation and grammatical analysis of example sentences or extracts from the studied Buddhist texts.
Teaching methods	The lectures rely on a detailed study of Buddhist texts in several languages, a comparison of parallel versions (in different languages) and on reference grammars.  The exercises for the students consist in grammatical and philological analysis and translation of the relevant Buddhist texts by using the appropriate working tools (grammars and dictionaries).
Content	Buddhism was born in India and its earliest scriptures were probably written in Pali and Sanskrit. They were soon supplemented by texts in other languages of South and Central Asia, including, in particular, Prakrits, Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit, Sogdian and Khotanese (Iranian), Tocharian, Old Uyghur (Turkic), Tibetan (Tibeto-Burman) and Mongolian.  The course deals with the basic linguistic features of some of these languages (starting with Pali) as well as with fundamentals of Buddhist philology. These features are studied on the basis of texts including the earliest scriptures (many of which are preserved in several language versions) such as Dhammapada as well as other texts of the Buddhist tradition.
Inline resources	The online working tools related to the course are provided to the students directly or via Moodle.
Bibliography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pinault, G.-J. <i>Chrestomathie tokharienne. Textes et grammaire</i>, Leuven-Paris, 2008.</li> <li>• Brough, J. <i>The Gandhari Dharmapada</i>, London, 1962.</li> <li>• Oguibénine, B. <i>Initiation pratique à l'étude du sanskrit bouddhique</i>, Paris, 1996.</li> </ul>
Other infos	Course taught in French but offering facilities in English, Dutch, German and Russian.

Faculty or entity in charge	EHAC
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<b>Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)</b>				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Learning outcomes
Bachelor in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies	<a href="#">HORI1BA</a>	5	<a href="#">LGLOR1680</a>	
Minor in Literary Studies	<a href="#">MINLITT</a>	5		
Minor in Antiquity: Egypt, Eastern World, Greece, Rome	<a href="#">MINANTI</a>	5	<a href="#">LGLOR1680</a>	