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The aim of the thesis is to study the so-called Mixed Sanskrit or Buddhist Sanskrit in the Lalitavistara from the Linguistic point of view. Linguistic difference between Sanskrit in the Lalitavistara and Pāṇinian Sanskrit is found in many aspects. In phonology, Sandhi rules, unlike those in standard Sanskrit, are not strictly observed, i.e. omission and improper application of Sandhi rules. In Morphology, oblique cases are frequently found, particularly in verses. Syntactical peculiarities include the loss of nominal endings, making the meaning rather obscure. A few cases of change of gender between masculine and neuter are also noted. In number dual is replaced by plural. Verb formations tend to put more emphasis on thematic stems as in Prakrits. The metres used are of two kinds: the one along the line of Upajāti (Mixed metres), a mixture of Indravajrā and Upendravajrā and of Indravamśa and Vamśastha and the other being regulated by the law of morae which may have been adapted from standard form of Aryan type.