

## Linking methods as a basis for cross-linguistic text retrieval: Problems and solutions

### 1. Text segmentation principles:

#### 1.1. Internal vs. external principles of segmentation of texts:

- 1.1.1. Purely linguistic segmentation (sequence of sentences, words within sentences) vs.
- 1.1.2. content-based segmentation (e.g., books, chapters, paragraphs, strophes, verses) vs.
- 1.1.3. segmentation based on "surface" representation (pages, lines of a given edition).

#### 1.2. Superiority of content-based segmentation with respect to larger texts:

- 1.2.1. More easy referencing by not using too large numbers (e.g., sentence no. 25387);
- 1.2.2. does not depend on a given printed edition the arrangement of which is always more or less "accidental";
- 1.2.3. is the only reasonable basis for a cross-textual retrieval (see below).

### 2. Problems of establishing a solid content-based segmentation for Buddhist texts:

#### 2.1. Example 1: The Pāli Vinayaṭṭaka

- 2.1.1. Electronic version (public domain) produced by the "Sri Lanka Buddha Jayanti Tripitaka Series" (version 15.1.97) contains referencing to two printed editions, the BJT edition and the PTS edition, but for the latter, only book numbers and pages are indicated. There is no referencing to the content-based segmentation used traditionally (cp. Box 1: this would be Vin. I, 6, 7-10).
- 2.1.2. Electronic version produced by Mahidol University Computing Center (Bangkok, Thailand, 1.8.1997: "BUDSIR IV") contains referencing to one printed edition, and for this too, only book numbers and pages are indicated. There is no referencing to the content-based segmentation used traditionally (cp. Fig. 1).

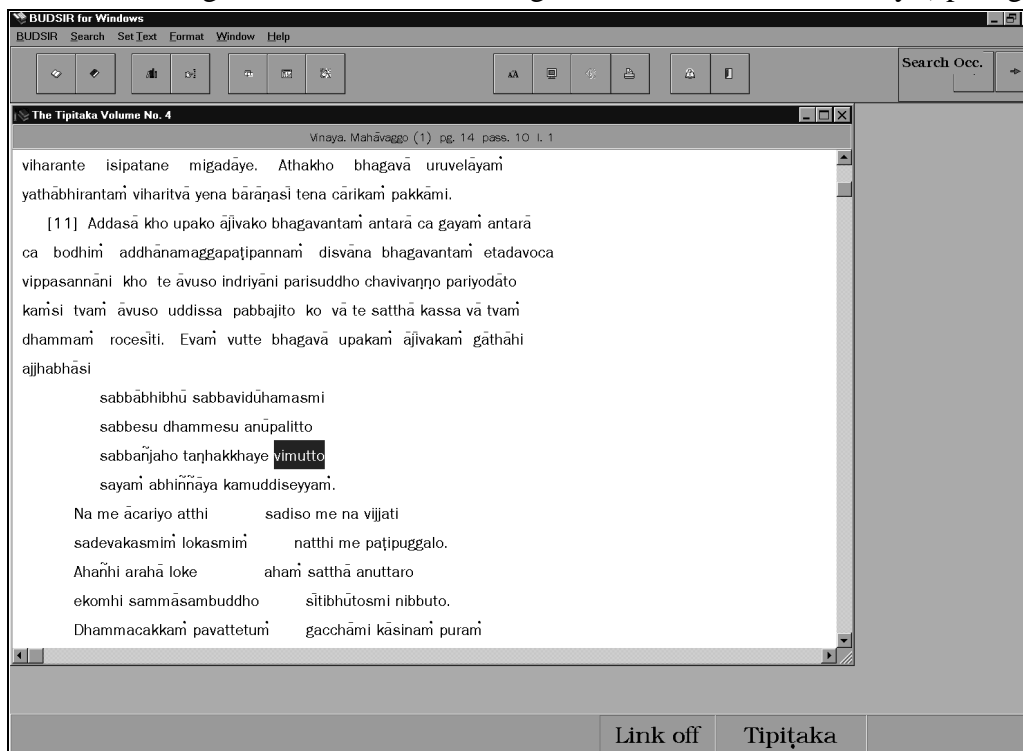


Fig. 1:

Mahidol version of Vin. I, 6, 7-8 (screen output)

[BJT Page 016.]

4. Addasā kho upako ājivako1- bhagavantam antarā ca gayam antarā ca bodhim añnamagga-paṭipannaṃ. Disvāna bhagavantam etadavoca: "vipassannāni kho te āvuso indriyāni. Parisuddho chavivaṇṇo pariyodāno. Kam si tvam āvuso uddissa pabbajito? Ko vā te satthā? Kassa vā tvam dhammam rovesī?"Ti. Evaṃ vutte bhagavā apakam ājivakam gāthāhi ajjhabhāsi: -

"Sabbābhibhu sabbavidu'hamasmi  
Sabbesu dhammesu anupalitto,  
Sabbāñajabho taṇhakkhaye vimutto  
Sayam abhiññāya kamuddiseyyam.  
Na me ācariyo atthi sadiso me na vijjati,  
Sadevakasmiṃ lokasmiṃ natthi me paṭipuggalo.  
Aham hi arahā loke aham satthā anuttaro,  
Eko'mhi sammāsambuddho sītibhutosmi nibbuto.

Dhammacakkam pavattetum gacchami kāsinaṃ param,  
Andhabhūtasmiṃ lokasmiṃ āhañacham2-amatadundubhi"ti.

Yathā kho tvam āvuso paṭijānāsi, arahasi anantajinoti.

"Mā disā ve jinā honti ye pattā āsavakkhayaṃ,  
Jinā me pāpakā dhammā tasmā'ham upakā jino"ti.

5. Evaṃ vutte upako ājivako ājivako "huveyyapāvuso"ti3- vatvā sīsam okampetvā ummaggaṃ gahetvā pakkāmi.

6. Atha kho bhagavā anupubbena cārikam caramāno yena bārāṇasī isipatanam migadāyo , yena pañcamaggiyā bhikkhu, tenupasaṃkami. Addasamsu. Kho pañcavaggiyā bhikkhu bhagavantam durato'va āgacchantam. Disvāna aññamaññam saṅghapesuṃ: "ayam āvuso samaṇo gotamo āgacchati bāhuliko [PTS Page 009] paṭhānavibbhanto āvatto bāhullāya. So neva abhivādetabbo. Na paccuṭhātabbo. Tassa pattacīvaraṃ paṭiggahettabbam api ca kho āsanam ṭhapetabbam, sace ākañhissati, nisīdissati"ti.

1. "Xjiviko ma. Nu. Pu;a. Ma vi; 2. "Ahañachim āhañachum ityapi

3. "Huveyyāvuso" - katthavi

[BJT Page 016.]

|c4. |xVin\_I\_6,\_7

|s1 Addasā k<sup>h</sup>o upako ājivako1- b<sup>h</sup>agavantam antarā ca gayam antarā ca bod<sup>h</sup>im añnamagga-paṭipannaṃ. Disvāna b<sup>h</sup>agavantam etadavoca: "vipassannāni k<sup>h</sup>o te āvuso indriyāni. Parisudd<sup>h</sup>o c<sup>h</sup>avivaṇṇo pariyodāno. Kam si tvam āvuso uddissa pabbajito? Ko vā te satthā? Kassa vā tvam d<sup>h</sup>ammam rovesī?"Ti. |xVin\_I\_6,\_8  
Evaṃ vutte b<sup>h</sup>agavā apakam ājivakam gā<sup>h</sup>āhi ajj<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>āsi: -

|s2 "Sabbāb<sup>h</sup>ib<sup>h</sup>u sabbavidu'hamasmi

|s3 Sabbesu d<sup>h</sup>ammesu anupalitto,

|s4 Sabbāñajab<sup>h</sup>o taṇhakk<sup>h</sup>aye vimutto

|s5 Sayam ab<sup>h</sup>iññāya kamuddiseyyam.

|s6 Na me ācariyo att<sup>h</sup>i sadiso me na vijjati,

|s7 Sadevakasmiṃ lokasmiṃ natt<sup>h</sup>i me paṭipuggalo.

|s8 Aham hi arahā loke aham satthā anuttaro,

|s9 Eko'mhi sammāsambudd<sup>h</sup>o sītib<sup>h</sup>utosmi nibbuto.

|s10 Dhammacakkam pavattetum gacc<sup>h</sup>ami kāsinaṃ param,

|s11 And<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>ūtasmiṃ lokasmiṃ āhañac<sup>h</sup>am2-amatadundub<sup>h</sup>i"ti.

|xVin\_I\_6,\_9

|s12 Yat<sup>h</sup>ā k<sup>h</sup>o tvam āvuso paṭijānāsi, arahasi anantajinoti.

|s13 "Mā disā ve jinā honti ye pattā āsavakk<sup>h</sup>ayaṃ,

|s14 Jinā me pāpakā d<sup>h</sup>ammā tasmā'ham upakā jino"ti.

|c5. |s1 Evaṃ vutte upako ājivako ājivako "huveyyapāvuso"ti3- vatvā sīsam okampetvā ummaggaṃ gahetvā pakkāmi.

|xVin\_I\_6,\_10 |c6.

|s1 At<sup>h</sup>a k<sup>h</sup>o b<sup>h</sup>agavā anupubbena cārikam caramāno yena bārāṇasī isipatanam migadāyo, yena pañcamaggiyā b<sup>h</sup>ikk<sup>h</sup>u, tenupasaṃkami. Addasamsu. Kho pañcavaggiyā b<sup>h</sup>ikk<sup>h</sup>u b<sup>h</sup>agavantam durato'va āgacc<sup>h</sup>antam. Disvāna aññamaññam saṅghapesuṃ: "ayam āvuso samaṇo gotamo āgacc<sup>h</sup>ati bāhuliko |p9 [PTS Page 009] paṭhānavibbhanto āvatto bāhullāya. So neva ab<sup>h</sup>ivādetabbo. Na paccuṭhātabbo. Tassa pattacīvaraṃ paṭiggahettabbam api ca k<sup>h</sup>o āsanam ṭhapetabbam, sace ākañhissati, nisīdissati"ti.

Box 1: BJT version of Vin. I, 6, 7-10 (raw text)

Box 2: Same, after entering of additional references

- 2.1.3. For easy cross-referencing, the greatest amount of information possible should be envisaged, at least with respect to the traditionally used PTS edition (cp. Box 2).
- 2.2. Example 2: The Udānavarga (Collection of Sanskrit strophes of verses, mostly corresponding to strophes of the Pāli Dhammapāda):
- 2.2.1. In spite of relatively simple structure (complete collection consisting of 33 Vargas with a maximum of 87 strophes), great divergencies exist between several editions as to the numbering of strophes (e.g.: Uv. 29,24 in the edition by F. Bernhard, Udānavarga, Göttingen 1965 corresponds to Uv. 29,34 in the edition by R. Pischel, Die Turfan-Recensionen des Dhammapada, Berlin 1908 [and 29,23 in the translation of the Tibetan version by W.W. Rockhill, London 1892]).
- 2.2.2. This may be due to the bad state of preservation of the text, verses and strophes missing in manuscripts, or to secondary additions (cf. Bernhard, o.c., 14).
- 2.2.3. Arrangement and segmentation of the text do not agree at all with the Pāli Dhammapada so that the segmentation of this text cannot be adopted as it is (all the more since for the Pāli Dhammapada itself, two divergent segmentations are used, viz. one counting only strophes (from 1 to 423), and one dividing the text into 26 vargas with a differing amount of strophes; e.g., Uv. 21 [Tathāgatavarga], 1 corresponds to DP 353 ≈ 24 [Tañhavagga], 20).
- 2.2.4. For the sake of cross-referencing, a common segmentation should be envisaged.

### 3. Problems of establishing a system for cross referencing between related texts

3.1. Example 1: The Gāndhārī Dharmapada (Collection of Prakrit strophes of verses, mostly corresponding to strophes of the Pāli Dhammapāda and the Sanskrit Udānavarga; edition by J. Brough, London 1962):

3.1.1. Although most of the strophes contained in the text are exact equivalents of strophes as present in the Pāli Dhammapada and/or the Sanskrit Udānavarga, the arrangement is completely different again (e.g., GDP 1 [Brammaṇa], 1ab corresponds to DP 393ab ≈ 26 [Brāhmaṇavagga], 11ab, Uv. 33 [Brāhmaṇavarga], 8ab (Sanskrit version ed. Bernhard) / 33, 11ab (Tibetan version). Cp. Fig. 2 showing the concordance of DP and GDP as present in Brough's edition.

CONCORDANCE II			
PALI DHAMMAPADA			
i. <i>Yamaka</i>			
1	201	37	137a
2	202	38	137c
3		39	137d
4		40	138b
5		41	153
6		42	
7	217	43	
8	218		
9	192	iv. <i>Puppha</i>	
10	193	44	301
11	213	45	302
12	214	46	300
13	219	47	294
14	220	48	(294)
15	205	49	292
16	206	50	271
17	203	51	290
18	204	52	291
19	190	53	293
20	191	54	295
		55	296
		56	
ii. <i>Appamāda</i>		57	297
21	115	58	303
22	116	59	304
23	(128)		
24	112	v. <i>Bāla</i>	
25	111	60	
26	117	61	
27	129, 130	62	
28	119	63	
29	118	64	233
30	120	65	234
31	74	66	
32	73	67	
		68	
iii. <i>Citta</i>		69	(283)
33	136	70	313
34	137b	71	
35		72	
36	138a	73	
		vi. <i>Paṇḍita</i>	
		76	231
		77	230
		78	
		79	224
		80	
		81	239
		82	225
		83	226
		84	324
		85	
		86	
		87	
		88	
		89	
		vii. <i>Arahanta</i>	
		90	
		91	
		92	
		93	
		94	
		95	
		96	
		97	
		98	
		99	
		viii. <i>Sahassa</i>	
		100	306
		101	308
		102	309
		103	305
		104	
		105	
		106	310
		107	319, 320
		108	321

Fig. 2:

Concordance of DP and GDP

- 3.1.2. A thorough content-based segmentation for the Gāndhārī Dharmapada is not easy to establish for the same reasons as with the Udānavarga.
- 3.1.3. As the text can hardly be treated without permanent comparison of its Pāli and Sanskrit equivalents (it is the only larger Gāndhārī Prakrit text preserved at all), cross-referencing is especially important. Reliable segmentation of all three texts is presupposed.
- 3.2. Example 2: Tocharian (A) text relating the tale of the conversion of Upaka (Upage) by Buddha (obviously fragment from the Udānālamkāra, i.e., an Udānavarga commentary): THT 850 sq. / Toch. A (edition Sieg-Siegling), No. 217 sq.
- 3.2.1. "Internal" segmentation as used in the printed edition: lines of manuscript pages (e.g., 217a 5) vs. content-based segmentation suggesting itself from verse structure which is indicated in the manuscript by numbers. Problem: The fragmentary status does not enable us to establish higher units (chapter 21, corresponding to the "Tathāgatavarga" of the Udānavarga as indicated in F. Bernhard's edition [p. 278]?)

No. 217 = T III Š 79. 15	
Der Länge nach ziemlich vollständiges, teilweise aber stark beschädigtes Blatt. Nach Herstellung der Photographie ist noch der sehr zerstörte Rest der linken Seite gefunden worden. Vgl. Tafel 29.	
Vorderseite	
1 (nicht erhalten)	<b>217 a</b>
2	kn[ā]ññā [tā] --- [p·] sne y · · y · wāryāñc · [śś·] --- ptā
3	· · e skākā wārpāt, p(tā)ñkat, ārkīsoṣṣis krant, markampal, āksis(s)i ----- [p]ūk, knānmām tmaṣ, bram poñcām wāltsa -
4	--- sn · · · k(ā)ckeyo † paklyoṣas wrasañ, pūk käche parsāc, pūk, knānmām - k · ñkat, parko parnont, māgat ṣim ypeyañ † wārpā
5	- ks[ē]ssī <sup>3</sup> krañcām markampal, māryu praṣtam okñās nāktas napenās sam, oñkraci † 8 palskāt, pūk, knānmām ke maltw āksisam, lyāklyām k <sub>w</sub> pā

- 3.2.2. Manifold necessity of cross-referencing both with poetic texts (Udānavarga, Dhammapada, Gāndhārī Dharmapada) and prose texts (Sanskrit Catuspariṣatsūtra, Lalitavistara, Mahāvastu; Pāli Vinayapiṭaka and many more); cp. E. Sieg / W. Siegling, Festschrift M. Winternitz, Leipzig 1933, 167 sqq. or, vice versa, F. Bernhard's edition of the Udānavarga (l.c.) or E. Waldschmidt's edition of the Catuspariṣatsūtra (Vol. I, Berlin 1952). E.g., 217b 6 sq. (≈ UA 21, 12) corresponds to Uv. 21,1, DP 353, CPS 10,5, MV III, 326, 5-8, Vin. I, 6,8 and others.

#### 4. Cross-referencing and electronic retrieval

- 4.1. Task: Simple indication of parallels as in many printed editions (cp. Fig. 4 showing Brough's edition of the GDP with parallels from Uv. and DP indicated and Fig. 5 showing cross references indicated in Bernhard's edition of Uv.) should be overcome by immediate automatic access to parallel texts when treated electronically.

THE GĀNDHĀRĪ DHARMAPADA		121
15 na bramaṇasediṇa kiji bhodi yo na nisedhe maṇasa pri'āṇi yado yado y-asa mano niṇvartadi tado tado samudim aha saca. (15) O. 16	390 †na brāhmaṇass' etad akicēci seyoy yadā nisedho manaso piyehi yato yato hiṇsamano niṇvattati tato tato sammati-m-eva dukkhaṃ.	
	Uv. xxxiii. 87 ji ltar mi sdug pa las yid ldog pa de hdra bram ze nmas la cuñ zad med ji lta ji ltar de yi yid ldog pa de lta de ltar kun rdzob bden par zad.	
16 brahetva pavaṇi bramaṇo sama'rya śramaṇo di vucadi parvahi'a atvaṇo mala tasa parva'ido di vucadi. (16) O. 17	388 bāhita-pāpo ti brāhmaṇo samacariyā samaṇo ti vuccati pabbājayaṃ attano malaṃ tasmā pabbajito ti vuccati. xi. 15 (T. 16)	
17 na aho bramaṇa bromi yoṇeka-matra-sabhamu bho-va'i namu so bhodi sayi bhodi sakijaṇo akijaṇa aṇadaṇa tam aho bro mmaṇa. <sup>1</sup> (17) O. 18	396 na cāhaṃ brāhmaṇaṃ brūmi yonijaṃ matti-saṃbhavaṃ bho-vādi nāma so hoti sace <sup>2</sup> hoti sakiñcano akīñcanaṃ anādaṇaṃ tam ahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ. xxxiii. 18 (R. 17)	
18 niha'i daṇa bhudeṣu traseṣu thavaṇesu ca yo na hadi na ghadhedi tam aho bromi bramaṇa. (18) O. 19	405 nidhāya daṇḍaṃ bhūtesu tasesu thavaṇesu ca yo na hanti na ghāṭeti tam ahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ. xxxiii. 47 (R. 45)	
19 yo du drigha ci rasa ji apo-thulu śuhasūhu loki aḍiṇa na adī'adi tam aho brommi bramaṇa. (19) O. 20	409 yo dha dighaṃ va rasaṃ vā aṇuṃ-thūlaṃ subhāsuhāṃ loke adinnaṃ nādiyati tam ahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ. xxxiii. 29 (R. 28)	
20 yo du kama prahatvaṇa aṇakare parivaya kama-bhoka-parikṣiṇa tam aho bromi bramaṇa. (20) O. 21	415 yo dha kāme pahatvāna anāgāro pariḥbaje kāma-bhava-parikkhīṇaṃ tam ahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ. xxxiii. 46 (R. 44)	
21 vari puṣkara-patre va arage-r-iva sarṣava yo na lippati kamehi tam ahu bromi bramaṇa. (21) O. 22	401 vāri pokkhara-patte va ārage-r-iva sāsapo yo na lippati kāmesu tam ahaṃ brūmi brāhmaṇaṃ. xxxiii. 35 (R. 34)	
i.e. bromi bramaṇa.		<sup>1</sup> Sn. 620, and Dh. A. ed. ve.

Fig. 4: Indication of cross references in GDP edition

XXI Tathāgatavarga	
sarvābhībhūh sarvavid eva cāsmi sarvaiś ca dharmāḥ sataṭaṃ na līptaḥ / sarvaṃjāhā sarvabhayād vimuktaḥ svayaṃ hy abhijñāya kam uddīṣeyam // 1 kam uddīṣeyam tv asamo hy atulyaḥ svayaṃ pravaktā hy adhiḡama bodhim / tathāgato devamanuṣyaśāstā sarvajñatām prāpya balair upetaḥ // 2	
Mss.:	
1 a) AA82 - DH37.t - H. 149. 272.t - P. St. 32.t b) AA82.t - AA83.t - P. St. 32.t c) AA83 - DZ41.r - P. St. 32 - P. H. Ms. tr d) AA83.tr - DH37.t - P. St. 32 - P. H. Ms. II Zähl) P. St. 32 - P. H. Ms. - In der Hs. DH37 ausgelassen.	
2 a) DH37.t - P. St. 32.t - P. H. Ms. r b) AA83.t - P. St. 32.t - P. H. Ms. t c) AA83 - DZ41.t - DD24.r - P. St. 32 d) AA83.t - DH37.t - DZ41.t - DD24.t - P. St. 32 Zähl) AA83 - DH37 - P. St. 32	
Var. orthogr.:	
1 a) DH37, H. 149. 272: sarvābhībhūś-sarvavid(d)ś. d) P. H. Ms. (CHAER.): uddīṣeyam.	
Var. lect.:	
1 a) AA82: cāsmiṃ. c) P. St. 32: sarvajahā sarva[m]bhayād. - P. H. Ms. (CHAER.): --[tṣṇākeśa]ḥ(ye vimu)ktaḥ <sup>1</sup> . d) P. St. 32: uttiṣeyam. - P. H. Ms. (CHAER.): svayaṃ-a(bhi)ñā(ya) <sup>2</sup> .	
Parallelen:	
1 Mv. III p. 326 l. 5-8. - CPS 10. 5. - a-c) cf. Mv. III p. 118a-c. Dh. p. 353. - MN I p. 171. - Vin. I: I. 6. 8a-d. - Kv. p. 289. - Th. I. a. p. 220. - a-c) Sn. 211; SN II p. 284 <sup>3</sup> .	
2 CPS 10. 6 <sup>4</sup> .	
Anm.:	
<sup>1</sup> Vgl. Mv. III p. 326 l. 7: sarvajñā 'haṃ tṣṇākeṣye vimukto; Dh. p. 353c: sabbāñjāho tṣṇākhkṣaye vimutto.	
<sup>2</sup> Vgl. Mv. III p. 326 l. 8: ahaṃ abhijñāya; Dh. p. 353d: sayam abhijñāya.	
<sup>3</sup> Vgl. UA XXI. 12c-d; Toch. A 217b 6-7: pāk. ly[utā]r [nāntau] (pāk. kvānmām <sup>5</sup> śkaṃ) nasam. pākya sne loplune vramamny[o] (t) (pāk. lek tṣṛkorāṣ. tsa)l(po) p(ra)ś[k]j[ñ]n(tw)āś [ma]j(ta)k nā yn(e)ś [karo]r[raṣ.] āṇṣ ṣarpnām.	
<sup>4</sup> Vgl. zu a) UA XXI. 13a; Toch. A 217a7: (āṇ) ṣar[p]r[ā]ḥi(m)l   .	
<sup>5</sup> Oder: kṛreo.	

Fig. 5: Indication of cross references in Uv. edition

4.2. Simple solution: editing of related text passages side by side within one file (cp. Fig. 6 showing GDP 1, 2 with its equivalent, DP 394, arranged interlinearly)

4.2.1. Shortcoming: Loss of readability

4.2.2. Problem not to be covered easily by retrieval software: Separate treatment of several languages within one text (here: Gāndhārī Prakrit vs. Pāli)

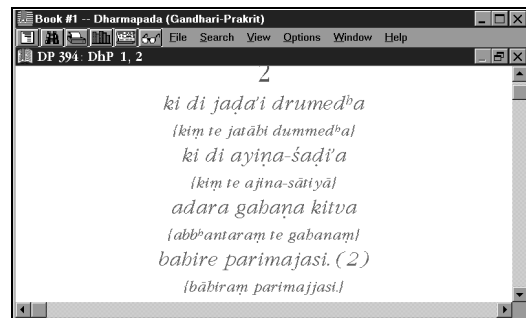


Fig. 6: GDP 1,2 contrasted with DP 394

4.3. Sophisticated solution: "Synchronizing of texts" (Wordcruncher solution; cf. <http://www.wordcruncher.com>)

4.3.1. Requirement: Common segmentation of the texts to be synchronized

4.3.1.1. This is easy in, e.g., Bible tradition where the same segmentation of texts has been used traditionally (e.g. Mt. 6,9 [cp. Fig. 7 showing synchronous arrangement of the Armenian and Greek New Testament] or 2.Chr. 13,12) with but a few exceptions (esp. in OT: Jer.)

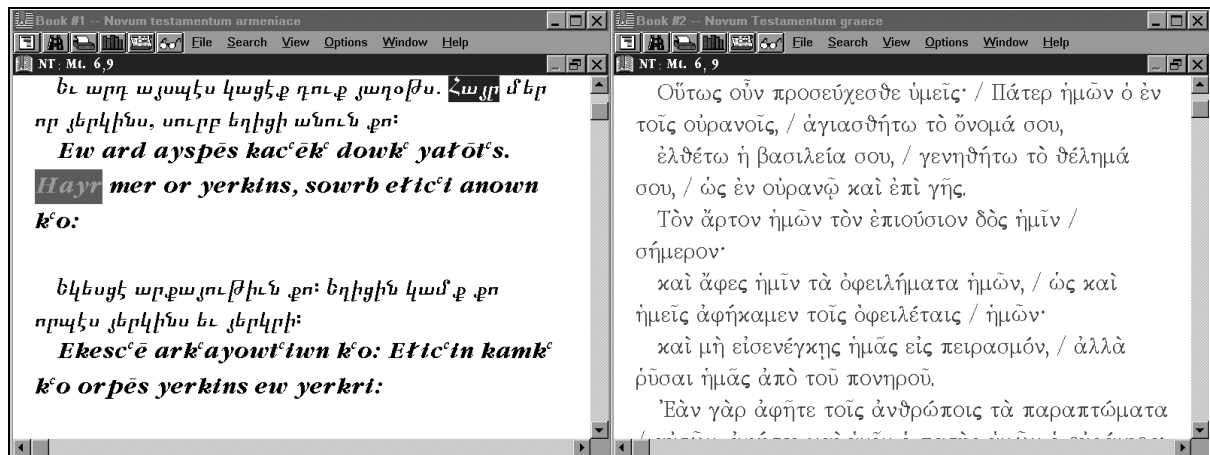


Fig. 7:

Mt. 6, 9 in Armenian and Greek

- 4.3.1.2. Synchronizing is not easy where no such common segmentation exists as in the case of the Dhammapāda equivalents, not to mention the prose texts.
- 4.3.2. Actual solution: Inserting common references as highest order segmentation units in the texts. Cp. Fig. 8 showing GDP 1,2 synchronized with DP 394 and Uv. 33,6; Fig. 9 showing Toch. A 217b 6 [21,12] synchronized [in two arrangements] with DP 353 and Uv. 21,1; Fig. 10 showing GDP 1,6 synchronized with the Pāli prose text Saṃyuttanikāya I, 167; Fig. 11 showing Toch. A 217b 5 [21,12] synchronized [in two arrangements] with CPS 10,2.
- 4.4. Task for the future: Extending the reference system to further texts of the Pāli Canon as well as to other branches of Buddhist tradition (Chinese, Tibetan, etc.).

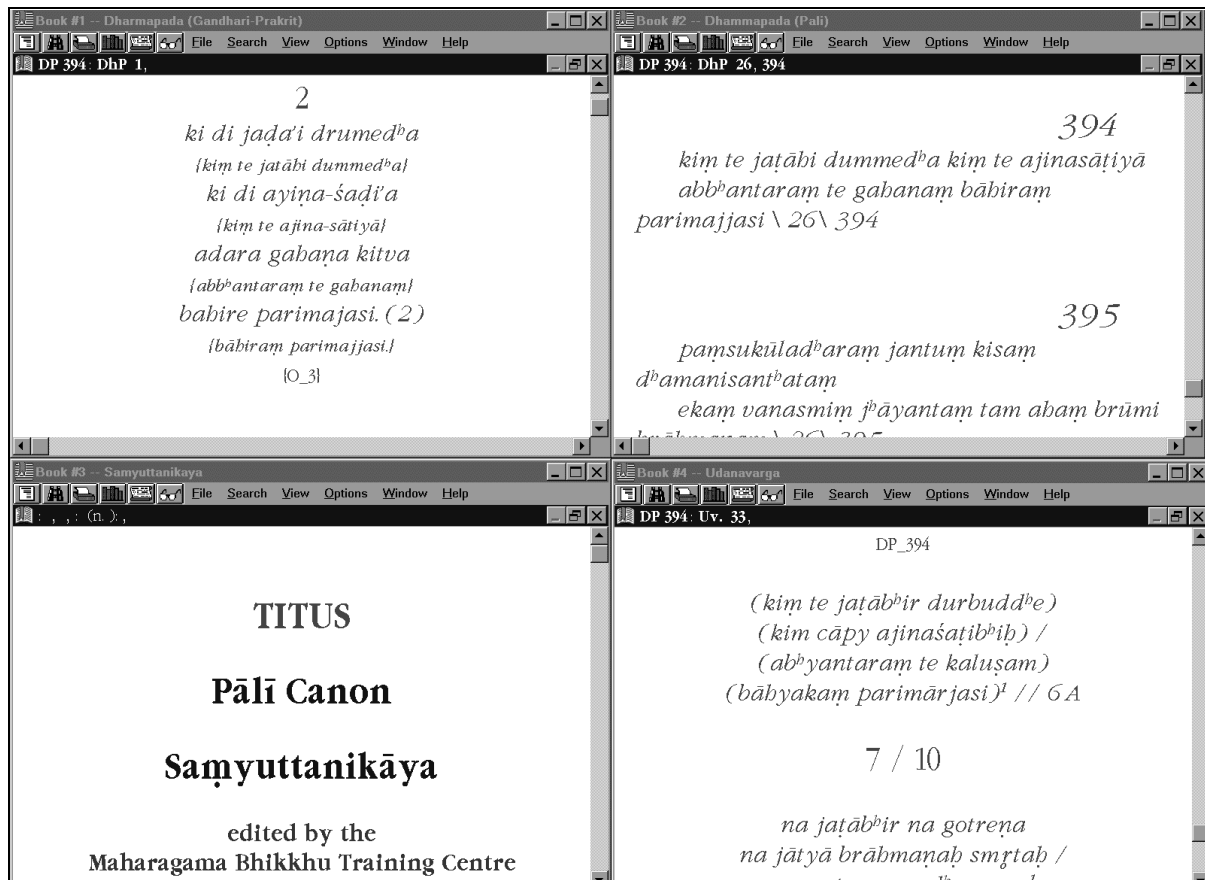


Fig. 8:

GDP 1, 2 synchronized with DP and Uv. 33,6

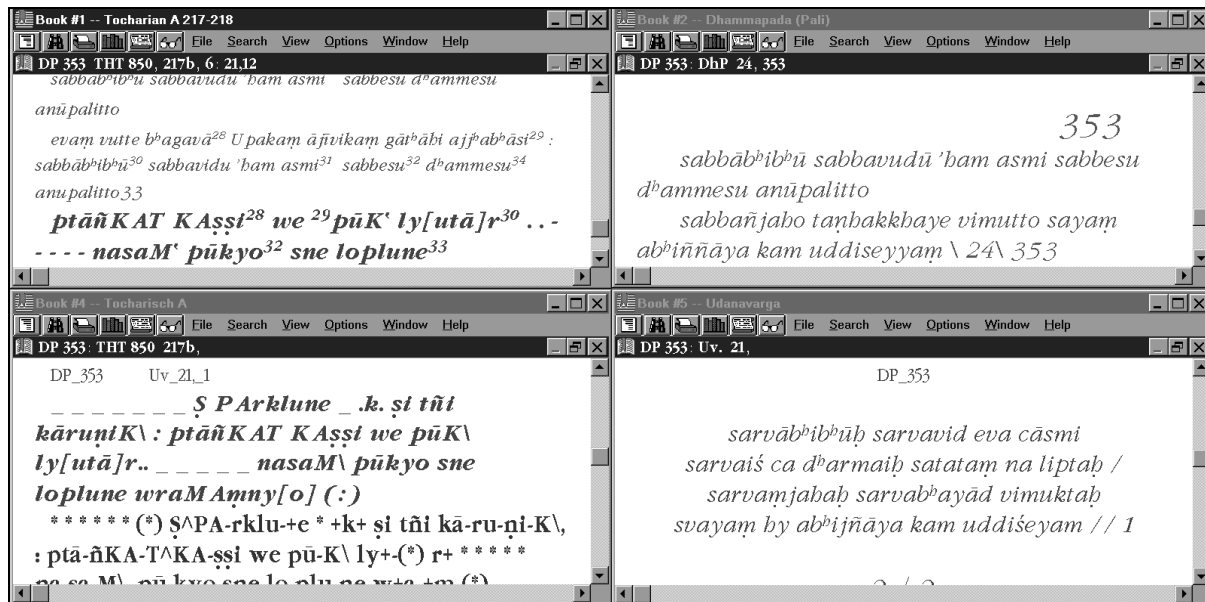


Fig. 9:

Toch. A 217b 6 [21,12] synchronized with DP 353 and Uv. 21,1

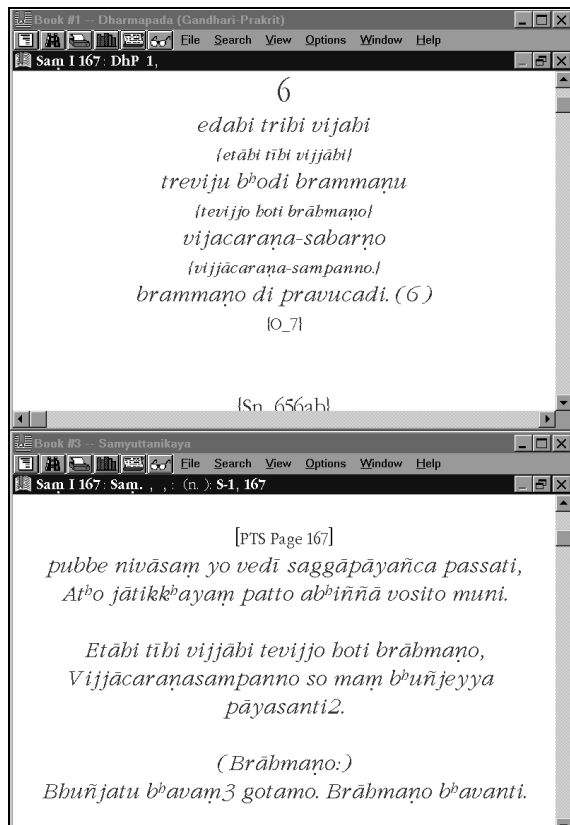


Fig. 10: GDP 1,6 with Sam. I, 167

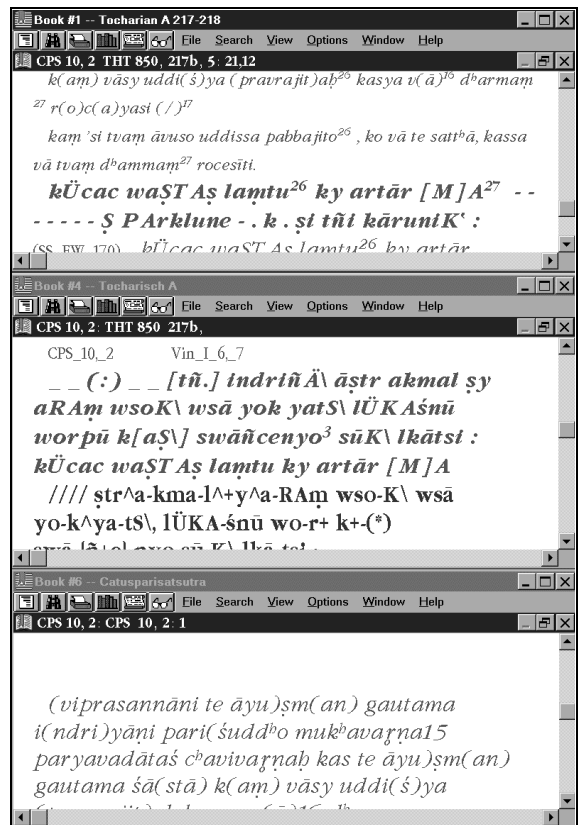


Fig. 11: Toch. A 217b 5 with CPS 10,2