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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910467752703321 |
| Titolo | Architecture industrielle : les usines |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New York : , : Parkstone International, , [2015] ©[2015] |
| ISBN | 1-78525-927-X |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (114 p.) |
| Collana | Our Earth |
| Disciplina | 620.0065 |
| Soggetti | Photography, Industrial Industrial buildings Factories Electronic books. |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Francese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910464409003321 |
| Autore | Hodous Lewis |
| Titolo | A Dictionary of Chinese Buddhist Terms : With Sanskrit and English Equivalents and a Sanskrit-Pali Index / / by Lewis Hodous and William E. Soothill |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Boca Raton, FL : , : Taylor and Francis, an imprint of Routledge, , 2003 |
| ISBN | 1-135-79123-6 1-282-81666-7 9786612816666 0-203-64186-8 |
| Edizione | [2nd ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (535 p.) |
| Disciplina | 294.303 |
| Soggetti | Buddhism - Chinese Chinese language - English Electronic books. |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Includes index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Half Title; Original Title Page; Table of Contents; PREFACES; METHOD AND NOTES; INDEX OF CLASSIFICATION BY STROKES; LIST OF THE CHINESE RADICALS; CHINESE CHARACTERS WITH RADICALS NOT EASILY IDENTIFIED; CORRIGENDA; A DICTIONARY OF CHINESE BUDDHIST TERMS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF STROKES : CHINESE-SANSKRIT-ENGLISH; INDEXES; 1. SANSKRIT AND PALI WITH PAGE AND COLUMN REFERENCE TO THE CHINESE; 2. NON-SANSKRIT TERMS (TIBETAN, ETC.) |
| Sommario/riassunto | This invaluable interpretive tool, first published in 1937, is now available for the first time in a paperback edition specially aimed at students of Chinese Buddhism. Those who have endeavoured to read Chinese texts apart from the apprehension of a Sanskrit background have generally made a fallacious interpretation, for the Buddhist canon is basically translation, or analogous to translation. In consequence, a large number of terms existing are employed approximately to connote imported ideas, as the various Chinese translators understood those ideas. Various translators invented different terms; and, even when the |

same term was finally adopted, its connotation varied, sometimes widely, from the Chinese term of phrase as normally used by the Chinese. For instance, *klésa* undoubtedly has a meaning in Sanskrit similar to that of, i.e. affliction, distress, trouble. In Buddhism affliction (or, as it may be understood from Chinese, the afflicters, distressers, troublemakers) means passions and illusions; and consequently *fan-nao* in Buddhist phraseology has acquired this technical connotation of the passions and illusions. Many terms of a similar character are noted in the body of this work. Consequent partly on this use of ordinary terms, even a well-educated Chinese without a knowledge of the technical equivalents finds himself unable to understand their implications.
