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Autore	LOJA, Jnis
Titolo	Russko-latyšskij slovar' = Krievu-Latviešu vrdnca okolo 40000 slov / sostavil Ja. V. Loja
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Moskva, : Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannych i Nacional'nych Slovarej, 1951
Descrizione fisica	870 p. ; 20 cm
Disciplina	491.739193
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Latvian Russo
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910220028103321
Autore	Cox Whitney
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Pubbl/distr/stampa	Brill, 2016 Leiden ; ; Boston : , : Brill, , [2017]
ISBN	9789004332331 9004332332
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Collana	Philological encounters monographs ; ; v. 1
Disciplina	491/1
Soggetti	Philology, Modern - Research - India, South Manuscripts, Sanskrit - India, South - History Discourse analysis, Literary - India, South Language and languages - Study and teaching - India, South Sanskrit language - History and criticism Literature and society - India - History Discourse analysis, Literary Language and languages - Study and teaching Literature and society Manuscripts, Sanskrit Philology, Modern - Research Sanskrit language Criticism, interpretation, etc. History India South India
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Introduction: Towards a History of Indic Philology -- Textual Pasts and Futures -- Bearing the Nyāyaveda: radtanaya's Bhvaprakana -- Vekaantha and the Limits of Philological Argument -- Flowers of Language: Mahevarnanda's Mahrthamañjar -- Conclusions: Philology as Politics, Philology as Science --

## Bibliography -- Index.

### Sommario/riassunto

Philology was everywhere and nowhere in classical South Asia. While its civilizations possessed remarkably sophisticated tools and methods of textual analysis, interpretation, and transmission, they lacked any sense of a common disciplinary or intellectual project uniting these; indeed they lacked a word for ‘philology’ altogether. Arguing that such pseudepigraphical genres as the Sanskrit puras and tantras incorporated modes of philological reading and writing, Cox demonstrates the ways in which the production of these works in turn motivated the invention of new kinds of strict scholarship. Combining close textual analysis with wider theoretical concerns, Cox traces this philological transformation in the works of the dramaturgist radtanaya, the celebrated Vaiava poet-theologian Vekaantha, and the maverick aiva mystic Mahevarnanda.