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A Study of a Manuscript Copy of *Yiqiejingyinyi* Held by Kōshōji

LI Naiqi

Abstract: The *Yiqiejingyinyi* 一切経音義 is the oldest Buddhist dictionary that exists in China. In the Tang Dynasty, Xuanzang 玄奘 brought many Buddhist scriptures from India to China. To translate these Buddhist texts, a "translation place 訳場" was set up in Chang'an 長安, and intellectuals were selected from among the monks, including XuanYing 玄応. Xuan Ying was conscious of the fact that there are many difficult words in the Buddhist scriptures, and thus composed dictionaries for those texts whilst translating. This dictionary was called *Yiqiejingyinyi*, which has approximately 400,000 characters in a total of 25 volumes, taken from more than 400 Buddhist scriptures and having more than 8,000 entries.

It was introduced to Japan in the Nara period and was widely transcribed. At present the *Yiqiejingyinyi* retains only printed editions in China, while in Japan it retains many manuscripts. In addition, the Dunhuang and Turfan manuscripts of this dictionary are preserved in the British Library and the French National Library.

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I Existing Japanese manuscripts of *Yiqiejingyinyi*

In this paper, I will study the Korean Goryeo Edition, which is a complete book, and *Yiqiejingyinyi* manuscripts existing in Japan. The texts used are as follows.

(1) The second printed edtion of the Goryeo Canon 高麗本: (25 volumes. "*Tripitaka Koreana*", Dongguk University, 1976.)
(2) Kongōji 金剛寺 Manuscript: (copied in the Kamakura period. Volumes 1 to 4, 6, 7, 9 to 21, 24, and 25.)
(3) Nanatsudera 七寺 Manuscript (copied in the Heian period. Volumes 1 to 10, 12 to 14, 16 to 18, 21 to 23 to 25 (Volume 15th is held at the University of Tokyo Historical Archives, so there are 21 volumes in total.)
(4) Daiji 大治 Manuscript (copied in the Heian period. Volumes 1, 2, and 9-25)
(5) Saihōji 西方寺 Manuscript (copied in the Kamakura period. Volumes 1, 3 to 6, 9, 13, 21, 25)
(6) Hiroshima University 広島大学 Manuscript: Ishiyamadera's Manuscript (copied in the Heian period. Volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5)
(7) Tenri Library 天理図書館 Manuscript: (volumes 9 and 18)

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(8) Kyoto University 京都大学 Manuscript: (Volumes 6 and 7. It is a part of Ishiyamadera's Manuscript)
(9) The University of Tokyo 東京大学 Manuscript: Nanatsudera's Manuscript: (Vol. 15 only exists.)

II Kōshōji 興聖寺 Manuscripts of the Yiqiejingyinyi

Kōshōji Temple is located in Horikawa Dori Teranouchi, Kamigyo Ward, Kyoto City (京都市上京区堀川通寺之内). It is the head Temple of the Kōshōji School of Rinzai 臨済宗 sect, and it is called Entsuzan 円通山 Kōshōji Temple. It was found in 1603 by Kiinn enni 虚応円耳 (1559-1619). Enni read the Buddhist Canon at Kenin-ji 建仁寺 Temple and was enlightened when he came to the *Mahayana Kishin Ron* 大乗起信論. Therefore, he could think more deeply about the Buddhist Canon than other people.

A commentary on the Kōshōji Manuscripts by ŌYA Tokuzyō is included of the *Sangai Buppō* 『三階仏法』.

此の一切経は平安末、長寛、永万、仁安、嘉応の頃、丹波国桑田郡小川郷石田村西楽寺の為に、書写せられしこと、現存の識語に徴す可きものあれば、斯書も亦同時の書写なる可し。然るに、南山城海住山寺の名ある写経も交り居りて、古経題跋に（巻上、北野興聖寺）「又有大蔵経、海住山旧蔵也、有永万長承等款識」とあり。尚後世の補写井に版経を交ゆるを以て考ふるに、西楽寺経に他経を併せて一蔵と為ししものなる可し。

Yiqiejingyinyi of Kōshōji temple is the only complete ancient manuscript in Japan. Its transcription information is as follows:

Table 1

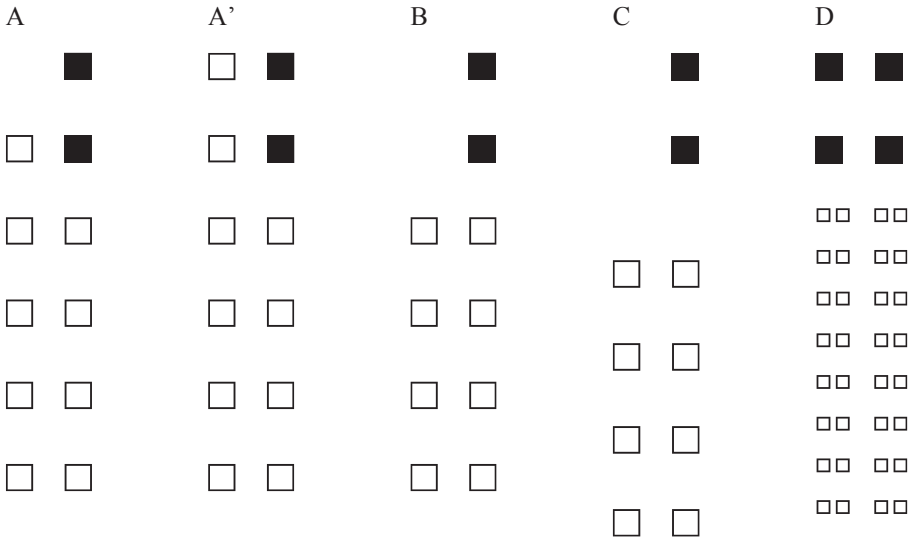
Vol.	Contents Title	End title	Period	Colophon
1	大唐衆經音義序　終南太一山釈氏	一切経音義巻第一	鎌倉	
2	一切経音義巻第二　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第二	鎌倉	一校了
3	一切経音義巻第三　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第三	鎌倉	
4	一切経音義巻第四　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第四	鎌倉	
5	一切経音義巻第五　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第五	鎌倉	
6	一切経音義巻第六　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第六	鎌倉	
7	一切経音義巻第七　大重重訳　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第七	鎌倉	
8	一切経音義巻第八　大乗重訳大乗律　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第八	鎌倉	
9	一切経音義巻第九　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第九	鎌倉	
10	一切経音義巻第十　大乗論　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十	鎌倉	
11	一切経音義巻第十一　小乗単本　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十一	鎌倉	
12	一切経音義巻第十二　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十二	鎌倉	
13	一切経音義巻第十三　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十三	鎌倉	
14	一切経音義巻第十四　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十四	鎌倉	一交了
15	一切経音義巻第十五　小乗律　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十五	鎌倉	
16	一切経音義巻第十六　小乗律論　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十六	鎌倉	
17	一切経音義巻第十七　小乗論　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十七	鎌倉	

18	一切経音義巻第十八　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十八	鎌倉	
19	一切経音義巻第十九　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第十九	鎌倉	
20	一切経音義巻第二十　賢聖集傳翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第二十	鎌倉	
21	一切経音義巻第廿一　大乗経　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第廿一	鎌倉	
22	一切経音義巻第廿二　大乗論　沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻（「第」訂正）第廿二	鎌倉	
23	一切経音義巻第廿三　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第二十三	鎌倉	
24	一切経音義巻第廿四　小乗　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第廿四	鎌倉	
25	一切経音義巻第廿五　小乗　翻経沙門玄応撰	一切経音義巻第廿五	鎌倉	

According to the survey by the author, the each volume of the *Yiqiejingyinyi* (Kōshōji Manuscripts) is written in a different format (e.g., whether it is with a single line note or a double line note, and the number of words per line). In addition, there are a number of deletions and corrections when comparing it with other manuscripts. In this article, we will take the *Yiqiejingyinyi* manuscript as an example to analyze the characteristics of the Kōshōji Manuscripts.

III The writing form of Yiqiejingyinyi classical Japanese manuscripts

Ishizuka 石塚・Ikeda 池田 (1991), the writing format of *Yiqiejingyinyi* classical Japanese manuscripts could be divided into the following types.



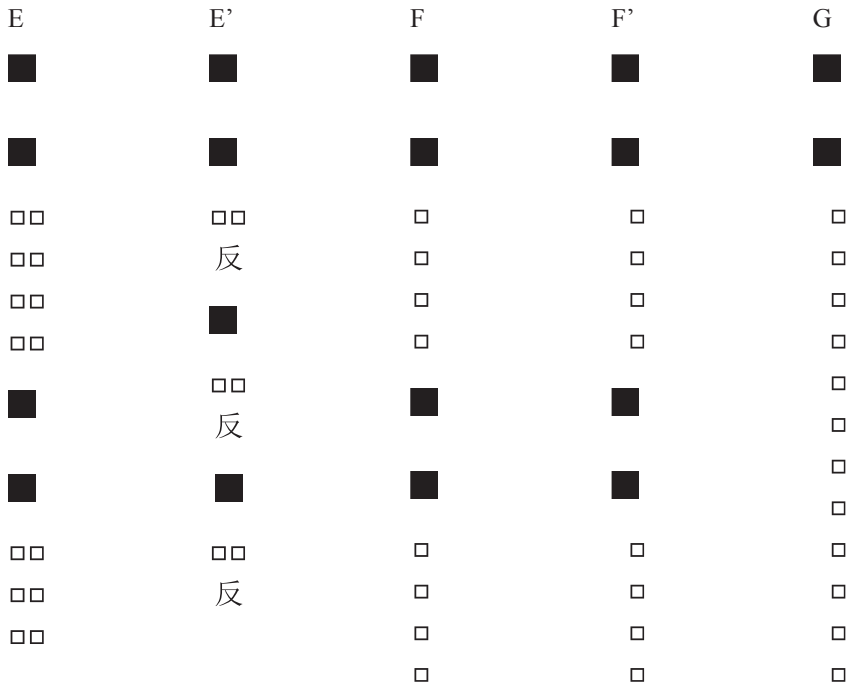


Figure 1 Writing format of *Yigiejingyinyi*

From A to C, the headwords and the notes are the same size. The note is written in a single line. From D to E’, the headwords are written in larger size while the notes in smaller size, double lines. From F to G, the headwords are written in larger size while note are in smaller size, single lines.

IV The writing form of Kōshōji Manuscripts of the Yiqiejingyinyi

Each manuscripts has its unique way of writing. This diversity can be illustrated by the following examples.

『十住毗婆沙論』〈深榛〉：
仕巾反。《說文》：蓁大也。《廣雅》‘木蓁生曰榛’是也。

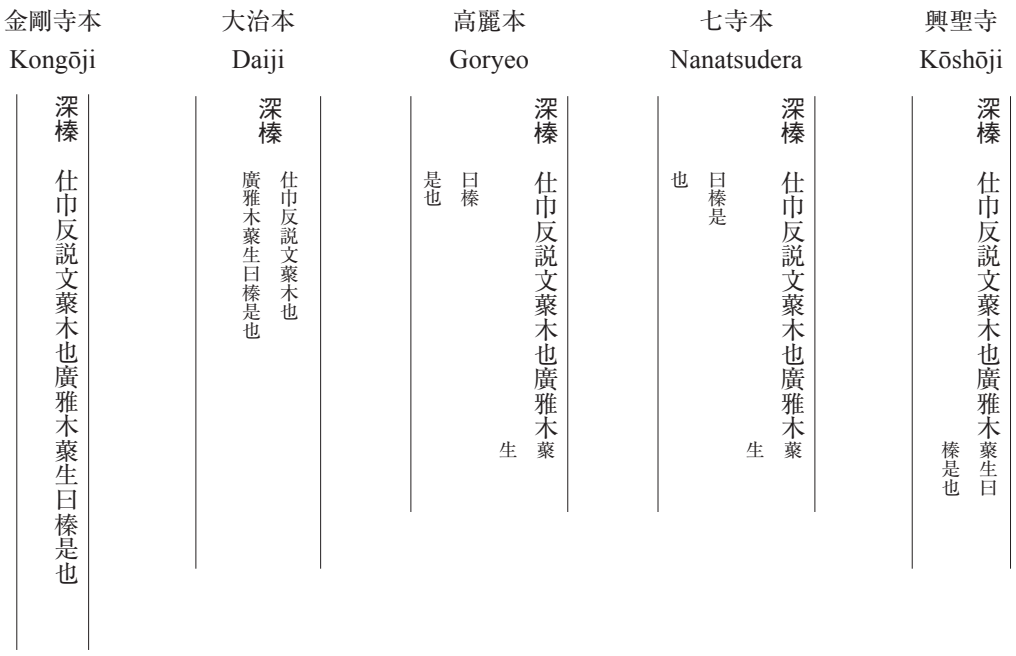


Figure 2 Examples of writing format of *Yigiejingyinyi*

According to the above classification, I investigated all *Yiqiejingyinyi* classical Japanese manuscripts writing forms. The results of the survey are as follows:

Table 2

Vol	Kōshōji	Word	Goryeo	Nanatsudera	Kongōji	Daiji	Saihōji	Hiroshima University
1	A	14-16	A	A	D	E	D	/
2	A	14-16	A	A	C+D	E	/	D
3	B	16	A	B	D	/	D	D
4	A+B	14-16	A	A+A'+B	C+D	/	D	D
5	A+B	17	A	A+B	/	/	D	D
6	A	16	A	A	A+B	/	A	B
7	A+B	16	A	A	D	/	/	D
8	A	16	A	A	/	/	/	/
9	Front: B, Behind: A	16-18	A	A	C	E	D	D
10	B	19	A	A	C	E	/	/
11	B	17	A	/	C+D	E	/	/
12	Front: A, Behind: B	17	A	D	C+D	E	/	/
13	Front: A+B, middleB (Empty 3-4words), Behind: A	15-20	A	A	C+D	E	D	/
14	B+A+B	14	A	A	C+D	E	/	/
15	A	19	A	D	D	E	/	/
16	A	16	A	D	D	E	/	/
17	D	/	A	D	C+D	E	/	/

18	D	/	A	D	C+D	E	/	D
19	A+B	15-17	A	/	C+D	E	/	/
20	B	15-17	A	/	C+D	E	/	/
21	D	/	A	D	C+D	E	D	/
22	D	/	A	/	/	E	/	/
23	D	/	A	D	/	E	/	/
24	D	/	A	D	C	E	/	/
25	D	/	A	D	D+E	E	D	/

V Systematic classification of Kōshōji Manuscripts

As already discussed in LI (2019) 10 versions of *Yiqiejingyinyi* manuscripts could be divided into three systems according to the differences of their contents. That is, the Daiji system, the Goryeo system, and the Ishiyamadera system. Therefore, in different systems, the writing format vary accordingly. We just compared the scripts that are available in both systems and the results are as follows:

Table 3

Volume	Kōshōji Manuscripts	Nanatsudera Manuscripts
1	A/B type	A/B type
2	A/B type	A/B type
3	A/B type	A/B type
4	A/B type	A/B type
5	A/B type	A/B type
6	A/B type	A/B type
7	A/B type	A/B type
8	A/B type	A/B type
9	A/B type	A/B type
10	A/B type	A/B type
12	A/B type	D type
13	A/B type	A/B type
14	A/B type	A/B type
15	A/B type	D type
16	A/B type	D type
17	D type	D type
18	D type	D type
21	D type	D type
23	D type	D type
24	D type	D type
25	D type	D type

According to the characteristics of each system, we found that Nanatsudera 七寺 Manuscripts is assembled. In other words, one part of it belongs to the Goryeo system and the other part belongs to the Daiji system. If we compare the contents of Kōshōji Manuscripts with those of the three systems, the results are as follows:

Table 4

Volume	Kōshōji Manuscripts	Nanatsudera Manuscripts
1	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
2	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
3	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
4	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
5	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
6	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
7	Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
8	Unknown	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
9	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
10	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
11	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
12	Nanatsudera	Daiji
13	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
14	Goryeo	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
15	Unknown	Daiji
16	Goryeo	Daiji
17	Daiji	Daiji
18	Nanatsudera	Daiji
19	Goryeo	/
20	Goryeo	/
21	Daiji	Daiji
22	Goryeo	/
23	Nanatsudera	Daiji
24	Unknown	Daiji
25	Goryeo	Daiji

The table below shows the format and content of Kōshōji Manuscripts and Nanatsudera Manuscripts.

Table 5

Volume	Kōshōji Manuscripts format	Kōshōji Manuscripts Content	Nanatsudera Manuscripts format	Nanatsudera Manuscripts Content
1	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
2	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
3	B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
4	A+B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A+A'+B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
5	A+B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A+B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
6	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
7	A+B	Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
8	A	Unknown	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
9	Front: B, Behind: A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
10	B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera

11	B	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	/	/
12	Front: A, Behind: B	Nanatsudera	D	Daiji
13	Front: A+B, middleB (Empty 3-4words), Behind: A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
14	B+A+B	Goryeo	A	Goryeo/Nanatsudera
15	A	Unknown	D	Daiji
16	A	Goryeo	D	Daiji
17	D	Daiji	D	Daiji
18	D	Nanatsudera	D	Daiji
19	A+B	Goryeo	/	/
20	B	Goryeo	/	/
21	D	Daiji	D	Daiji
22	D	Goryeo	/	/
23	D	Nanatsudera	D	Daiji
24	D	Unknown	D	Daiji
25	D	Goryeo	D	Daiji

From this table, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a high degree of similarity in the content and writing format between the Kōshōji Manuscripts and the Nanatsudera Manuscripts
2. In volume 1-7, the format and the system to which the contents belong are identical for the Kōshōji Manuscripts and the Nanatsudera Manuscripts are in the same system.
3. The case is the same as above for volumes 17, 18, 21, and 23-25 of the Kōshōji Manuscripts and the Nanatsudera Manuscripts.
4. At present, there are 21 volumes in Kōshōji Manuscripts, 13 of which are consistent with Nanatsudera Manuscripts in format form and content.
5. Therefore, it can be inferred that Kōshōji Manuscripts, like Nanatsudera Manuscripts, is a combinatorial version. At the same time, it belongs to two different writing systems.

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