

Critical Eleven Ika Nata

The History of Indian Buddhism is undoubtedly Msgr. E. Lamotte's most brilliant contribution to the field of Buddhist exegesis. The work contains a vivid, vigorous and fully-detailed description of early Buddhism and its teachings, the material organization of the Community, the formation and further developments of the writings, the conciliar traditions, the evolution of Buddhist sculpture and architecture, the origins of the sects, the Buddhist dialects and the constitution of the legends, and sets them in the historical background in which buddhist doctrines originated and expanded in India and in the neighbouring countries. Using the material evidence

provided by Indian epigraphy and archaeological remains on the one hand, and taking into account the data supplied by Western (Latin and Greek) and Far Eastern (Tibetan and Chinese) sources on the other, Msgr. E. Lamotte has succeeded in producing a lucid and basic book that is unanimously considered as a classic of contemporary Buddhist studies. After thirty years, the work has retained all its value, but, in order to meet the requirements of recent Buddhist scholarship, the History of Indian Buddhism has been supplemented with an additional bibliography, an index of technical terms and revised geographical maps.

This book presents topics in the grammar of South Efate, an Oceanic language of Central Vanuatu as spoken in Erakor

village on the outskirts of PortVila. It is one of the first such grammars to take seriously the provision of primary data for the verification of claims made in the analysis. The research is set in the context of increasing attention being paid to the state of the world ' s smaller languages and their prospects for being spoken into the future. In addition to providing an outline of the grammar of the language, the author describes the process of developing an archivable textual corpus that is used to make example sentences citable and playable, using software (Audiamus) developed in the course of the research. An included DVD provides a dictionary and finderlist, a set of interlinearized example texts and elicited sentences, and playable media versions of most example sentences and of the

example texts.

An account of the aborigines and of part of the early civilization in Sri Lanka.

Hispanisation

Plant-derived Natural Products

The Kullavagga

A Grammar of South Efate

History of Indian Buddhism

Henry Muoria (1914-97), self-taught journalist and pamphleteer, helped to inspire Kenya's nationalisms before Mau Mau. The pamphlets reproduced here, in Gikuyu and

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English, contrast his own originality with the conservatism of Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President. The contributing editors introduce Muoria's political context, tell how three remarkable women sustained his families' life; and remember him as father. Courageous intellectual, political, and domestic life here intertwine.

Literally hundreds of languages world-wide have experienced direct or indirect Hispanisation during the heyday of the Spanish colonial empire. The number of languages which continue to borrow from Spanish on a daily basis is considerable

especially in Latin America. This volume gives the reader a better idea of the range of contact constellations in which Spanish functions as the donor language. Moreover, the contributions to this collection of articles demonstrate that it is not only possible to compare the contact-induced processes in the (Hispanised) languages of Austronesia and the Americas. It is emphasized that one can draw far-reaching conclusions from the presented borrowing facts for the theory of language contact in general. The volume is divided into two sections according to geographical

principles: section I is devoted to contacts of Spanish in Latin America. Two contributions look at the Hispanisation of varieties of Nahuatl (Classical Nahuatl studied by Anne Jensen and modern varieties studied by José Antonio Flores Farfán). Martina Schrader-Kniffki discusses Spanish-Zapotec contacts and their relations to language mixing and purism. Luciano Giannelli and Raoul Zamponi address the issue of Hispanisms in Kuna, a language from Panama. For South America, Jorge Gómez-Rendón discusses whether or not there are constraints on lexical borrowing from Spanish

into Imbabura Quichua. Suzanne Dikker studies the intertwined language Media Lengua in her attempt at redefining the notion of relexification. Section II focuses on the impact of Spanish on the languages of Austronesia and South-East Asia. Steven Roger Fischer shows that the heavy Hispanisation of Rapanui is currently being reverted. Steve Pagel compares Hispanisation processes and their results in the Mariana Islands and on Rapa Nui. The second comparative study is by Patrick O. Steinkrüger who reviews a variety of Philippinian languages and their degrees of Hispanisation. The attitudes of native

speakers of Chamorro as to Hispanisms is the topic of the study by Rosa Salas Palomo and Thomas Stolz. The volume is especially interesting for students of language contact. But also scholars with a background in Romance linguistics or Hispanic philology will find the assembled articles very useful, as well as Austronesianists and Amerindianists.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have

represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

Ancient Ceylon

In cooperation with the Netherlands Institute
for War Documentation

Translations of Major Texts

Concepts and Tools for Decision-makers in
Developing and Transitioning Countries

Ethnoarchaeological Investigations in North
Bali, Indonesia

The Book of Cabolek

The globally escalating population necessitates production of more goods and services to fulfil the expanding demands of human beings which resulted in urbanization and industrialization. Uncontrolled industrialization caused two major problems – energy crisis and accelerated environmental pollution throughout the world. Presently, there are technologies which have been proposed or shown to tackle both the problems. Researchers continue to seek more cost effective and environmentally beneficial pathways for problem solving. Plant kingdom comprises of species which have the potential to resolve the couple problem of pollution and energy. Plants are considered as a potential feedstock

for development of renewable energy through biofuels. Another important aspect of plants is their capacity to sequester carbon dioxide and absorb, degrade, and stabilize environmental pollutants such as heavy metals, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, poly-aromatic biphenyls, radioactive materials, and other chemicals. Thus, plants may be used to provide renewable energy generation and pollution mitigation. An approach that could amalgamate the two aspects can be achieved through phytoremediation (using plants to clean up polluted soil and water), and subsequent generation of energy from the phyto-remediator plants. This would be a major advance in achieving sustainability that focuses on

optimizing 'people' (social issues), 'planet' (environmental issues), and 'profit' (financial issues). The "Phytoremediation-Cellulosic Biofuels" (PCB) process will be socially beneficial through reducing pollution impacts on people, ecologically beneficial through pollution abatement, and economically viable through providing revenue that supplies an energy source that is renewable and also provides less dependence on importing foreign energy (energy-independence). The utilization of green plants for pollution remediation and energy production will also tackle some other important global concerns like global climate change, ocean acidification, and land

degradation through carbon sequestration, reduced emissions of other greenhouse gases, restoration of degraded lands and waters, and more. This book addresses the overall potential of major plants that have the potential to fulfil the dual purposes of phytoremediation and energy generation. The non-edible bioenergy plants that are explored for this dual objective include *Jatropha curcas*, *Ricinus communis*, *Leucaena leucocephalla*, *Milletia pinnata*, *Canabis sativa*, *Azadirachta indica*, and *Acacia nilotica*. The book addresses all possible aspects of phyto-remediation and energy generation in a holistic way. The contributors are one of most authoritative experts in the field and have

covered and compiled the best content most comprehensively. The book is going to be extremely useful for researchers in the area, research students, academicians and also for policy makers for an inclusive understanding and assessment of potential in plant kingdom to solve the dual problem of energy and pollution.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

The villages on Bali & rsquo;s north-east coast have a long history. Archaeological findings have shown that the coastal settlements of Tejakula District enjoyed trading relations with India as long as 2000 years ago or more. Royal decrees dating from the 10th to the 12th century, inscribed on copper tablets and preserved in the local villages as part of their religious heritage, bear witness to the fact that, over a period of over 1000 years, these played a major role as harbour and trading centres in the transmaritime trade between India and (probably) the Spice Islands. At the same time the inscriptions attest to the complexity in those days of Balinese society, with a hierarchical social organisation headed by a king who

resided in the interior precisely where, nobody knows. The interior was connected to the prosperous coastal settlements through a network of trade and ritual. The questions that faced the German-Balinese research team were first: Was there anything left over of this evidently glorious past? And second: Would our professional anthropological and archaeological research work be able to throw any more light on the vibrant past of these villages? This book is an attempt to answer both these and further questions on Bali & rsquo;s coastal settlements, their history and culture.

Essays, Chiefly Philological and Ethnographical
Towards a Comparative and Transcultural History of

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Disasters Across Asia and Europe

The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the
University of Chicago

A Grammar of Dialectic Changes in the Kiswahili
Language

2500 Years of Buddhism

The Book of Genesis

This single volume contains the Arabic edition, English translation and notes by Dr. Gibril Fouad Haddad of 'Abd Allah b. 'Umar b. Muhammad b. 'Ali al-Baydawi's first hizb of Anwar al-Tanzil wa-Asrar al-Ta'wil (The Lights of Revelation and the Secrets of Interpretation). As a revised and improved version of al-Zamakhshari's

landmark Tafsiral-Kashshaf, Anwar al-Tanzil contains the most concise analysis of the Quranic use of Arabic grammar and style to date and was viewed early on as a foremost demonstration of the Qur'an's essential and structural inimitability (i'jaz ma'nawi wa-lughawi) in Sunni literature. Anwar al-Tanzil is important and significant, because of its fame and influence. In Dr. Haddad's own estimation, this work "became and remained for seven centuries the most studied of all Tafsirs," and it is to be regarded as "the most important commentary on the Qur'an in the history of Islam." Historical disaster research is still a young field. This book discusses the experiences of natural disasters in different cultures, from Europe across the Near East to

Asia. It focuses on the pre-industrial era and on the question of similarities, differences and transcultural dynamics in the cultural handling of natural disasters. Which long-lasting cultural patterns of perception, interpretation and handling of disasters can be determined? Have specific types of disasters changed the affected societies? What have people learned from disasters and what not? What adaptation and coping strategies existed? Which natural, societal and economic parameters play a part? The book not only reveals the historical depth of present practices, but also reveals possible comparisons that show globalization processes, entanglements and exchanges of ideas and practices in pre-modern times.

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About the life of Buddha

The Impact of Spanish on the Lexicon and Grammar of the Indigenous Languages of Austronesia and the Americas

Sikh History from Persian Sources

Pygmies & Papuans

The Emergence of Gautama as the Buddha

A Critical Edition with Introduction, Translation, and Notes : a Contribution to the Study of the Javanese Mystical Tradition

The Music of India

After enjoying years as a popular journalist and poet, intellectual and freethinker Gerald Massey turned his vast studies in the field of Egyptology into *A Book of the Beginnings*, a bold statement that

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the origin of all civilization lays in ancient Egypt. His assertions, radical at the time-indeed, almost a century before the discovery of three-million-year-old human remains in Africa-resonate loudly today, when molecular biology is making corresponding discoveries alongside the still-raging creation-versus-evolution controversy. In Volume II, Massey intelligently argues an Egyptian origin for Biblical symbology, lexicography, and mythology. Here, he not only asks if the oldest Jewish and Christian axioms were really born on the banks of the Nile, he offers a stalwart and profound "Yes!" British author GERALD MASSEY (1828-1907) published works of poetry, spiritualism, Shakespearean criticism, and theology, but his best-known works are in the realm of Egyptology, including *The Natural Genesis* and *Ancient Egypt: The Light of the World*. This Is A New Release Of The Original 1917 Edition.

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A wonderful new translation of the poetry of Basho—Zen monk, poet of nature, and master of the haiku form.

The Sublime Quran

The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus

Writing for Kenya

The Encyclopedia of Indonesia in the Pacific War

Modern India, 1885-1947

Ascetic Figures before and in Early Buddhism

* A toolbox for designing, managing, and influencing policy reform in government and civil society * Based on experience in over 40 countries This comprehensive book provides concepts and tools to navigate the "how" of policy change in order to enhance democratic governance. It teaches decision-makers how to implement policy more effectively and increase performance feasibility of these

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reforms. The research--part of the USAID Implementing Policy Change Project--stems from work with government officials, private sector entrepreneurs, and civil society groups, from regional to national and local levels in over 40 countries. The book includes dynamic tools for designing, managing, and influencing policy reforms in government, donor agencies, NGOs, civil society groups, and the private sector.

Since its founding by Jacques Waardenburg in 1971, *Religion and Reason* has been a leading forum for contributions on theories, theoretical issues and agendas related to the phenomenon and the study of religion. Topics include (among others) category formation, comparison, ethnophilosophy, hermeneutics, methodology, myth, phenomenology, philosophy of science, scientific atheism, structuralism, and theories of religion. From time

to time the series publishes volumes that map the state of the art and the history of the discipline.

"Based on a doctoral dissertation submitted to the Australian National University in 1967."

Lights of Revelation and the Secrets of Interpretation

Basho's Haiku

Phytoremediation Potential of Bioenergy Plants

(Monomotapæ Imperium)

The Religion of Nature Delineated

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Written by an international team of researchers the Encyclopedia of Indonesia in the Pacific War presents a well-balanced view on the political, socio-economic and

cultural developments in Indonesia in and around the complex period of Second World War. Choice's Outstanding Academic Title 2010.

"The present monograph offers an edited version and interpretation of the earliest and most important document from the time of Mu'ammad. The document is often referred to as the 'Constitution of Medina'. Although this is a misnomer, it appears at the title of this monograph because it is widespread. The document is referred to throughout this study by the neutral Arabic term 'Kit?b'. Detailed attention has been dedicated to the Kit?b by Mu'ammad Ham?dull?h, who often employed political

science terminology. ... he described the Kit?b as 'the earliest written constitution, promulgated by a sovereign for his own statal conduct, both in internal and foreign affairs.' It preceded the Magna Carta by several centuries; its second clause, according to Ham?dull?h, is the 'declaration of independence, be that against the pagan Mecca, Byzantine empire, Iran or any other state in the world'."--Page 1.

This is the extended and annotated edition including * an extensive annotation of more than 10.000 words about the history and basics of Buddhism, written by Thomas William Rhys Davids * an interactive table-of-contents *

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perfect formatting for electronic reading devices The Kullavagga includes accounts of the First and Second Buddhist Councils and the establishment of the community of Buddhist nuns, as well as rules for addressing offenses within the community. The Cullavagga has 12 chapters:- the first deals with various procedures to be followed in dealing with badly behaved monks- the next deals with probation for monks guilty of certain offences (see Suttavibhanga)- the next chapter deals with the case where a monk on probation commits a further offence- explanation of the seven rules for settling disputes (see Suttavibhanga)- minor matters- lodgings-

schism; this chapter starts with the story of Devadatta, the Buddha's fellow clansman; he starts by inviting the elderly Buddha to retire and appoint him in his place; when this is refused he makes three attempts to assassinate the Buddha; when these fail he asks the Buddha to impose strict practices, including vegetarianism, on the monks; when this is refused he leads a schism- observances; various duties- a monk may suspend the recitation of the Patimokkha if another monk has an offence unconfessed- nuns; the Buddha, after being asked seven times, finally agrees to establish an order of nuns, but warns that it will weaken the teaching and shorten its lifetime, and imposes

strict rules subordinating nuns to monks (some even more misogynistic material can be found in the Pali Canon, most notably the Kunala Jataka; for the other side see Therigatha)- shortly after the Buddha's death, Kassapa holds a council at which the teachings are recited; Upali answers questions on the vinaya and Ananda on the dhamma- a century later a dispute arises on various points, mainly on the acceptance of gold and silver; another council is held which agrees on the stricter position, after receiving advice from an aged pupil of Ananda (courtesy of wikipedia.com)

Synthesis, Function, and Application

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Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text

A Tagalog English and English Tagalog Dictionary

An Oceanic Language of Vanuatu

A History of the Sikhs, from the Origin of the Nation to
the Battles of the Sutlej

Being the Abhinaya Darpana of Nandikesvara (1917)

First translation by American woman. Refutes husbands
can beat their wives.

Plants produce a huge array of natural products
(secondary metabolites). These compounds have
important ecological functions, providing protection
against attack by herbivores and microbes and serving as

attractants for pollinators and seed-dispersing agents. They may also contribute to competition and invasiveness by suppressing the growth of neighboring plant species (a phenomenon known as allelopathy). Humans exploit natural products as sources of drugs, flavoring agents, fragrances and for a wide range of other applications. Rapid progress has been made in recent years in understanding natural product synthesis, regulation and function and the evolution of metabolic diversity. It is timely to bring this information together with contemporary advances in chemistry, plant biology, ecology, agronomy and human health to provide a

comprehensive guide to plant-derived natural products. Plant-derived natural products: synthesis, function and application provides an informative and accessible overview of the different facets of the field, ranging from an introduction to the different classes of natural products through developments in natural product chemistry and biology to ecological interactions and the significance of plant-derived natural products for humans. In the final section of the book a series of chapters on new trends covers metabolic engineering, genome-wide approaches, the metabolic consequences of genetic modification, developments in traditional medicines and nutraceuticals,

natural products as leads for drug discovery and novel non-food crops.

This Volume Presents Translations Of All Major Persian Sources Of Sikh History Upto 1765, When Sikh Power Was Established Over The Punjab. These Sources Offer Details That Are Not Otherwise Available, And Richly Supplement The Information Preserved In The Punjabi (Gurmukhi) Traditions.

Life of Mahavira

From the Origins to the Saka Era

A Catalog of the Gifts of Lessing J. Rosenwald to the Library of Congress, 1943 to 1975

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The Stone Age to Day in Dutch New Guinea
The Mirror of Gesture
Studies in South Indian Jainism