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Oneiromancy (the interpretation of dreams) has been cherished in Indian society from the ancient times: people from all walks of life are curious about dreams. Evidence of this goes as far back as the Aitareya Ārantyaka 3,2,4,16-17. In the huge Indian archives in various languages, there are countless examples describing the vagaries of dreams; especially on the subject of omens - auspicious and inauspicious. Some of these accounts such as the one in the Mahāsupna Jatäka, in which an individual's dreams are considered to be portend the outcomes of social incidents, appear to be based on the collective unconscious of the human race. In this study, however, I will only consider cases wherein individual's dreams are perceived as omens having implications on their own lives.

The descriptions of Oneiromancy in the Suśruta Samhitā I,29,54cd-81, in the Trijata's dream in Valmiki’s Ramayana (V,25), in The Siṃhāsana-dvätriṃśikā XXIII,8-11 (southern recension) and in the Svapn-vicār (a Hindi book for the general public) seem all to take the same line. We come across several parallel interpretations such as the commonly-held belief that the appearance of a bull, an elephant and so on in a dream indicates the onset of auspicious incidents, and going to the south riding on an ass is a bad dream.

On the other hand, although some stories on Lord Rama - Valmiki's one, the Adhyātma Rāmayaṇa (in Sanskrit), the Kamba Rāmayaṇa (in Tamil), the Pauma-cariu (in Apabhramsha) and the $R \bar{a} m$-carit-mānas (in a Hindi dialect, Awadhi) - share the motif of Trijata's dream, their contents varies in each case; hence these accounts will not be considered as belonging to the same line. I presume the existence of zigzag paths in the process of transmitting an epic. Can the same be assumed in the case of Oneiromancy? In this paper, I propose to examine the feasibility of this assumption.

