Nobel, Tib. seems to suggest reading Samvara; cf. also Sambara); (5) n. of a hell: Kv 50.4 sambare (so printed) mahānarake (read sambare?).

mahānarake (read śambare?).

saṃvarṇana, nt., and °ṇā (= Pali saṃvaṇṇana; Skt. °ṇa once, BR, description, narration), praise, laudation: bodhisattva-°nam Gv 503.9 (prose); tathāgatadharmasya...°nāṃ karoti SP 34.5 (prose); guṇa-°ṇaṃ nāma doṣāṇāṃ ca nigūhanam Jm 102.2 (vs); karoti °na (acc.; m.c.; could be nt. or f.) SP 220.14 (vs).

samvarta (m.? to samvartati 1), (period of) devolution, destruction of the world, with or sc. kalpa: "takāla-samaye Mv i.52.4, by a somewhat doubtful em.; the parallel is vivartanīya-kāla" 6; passage is similar to Mv i.338.14 ff. (see s.v. vivartati), where samvartamāne... loke is read for this; for other passages see s.v. vivarta.

saṃvartaka, adj., (1) (to saṃvartati 1) world-destroying: °kā pi vātā Mv i.236.15 = 241.9; so Senart both times; with mss. in 241.9, while in 236.15 mss. °tanā, q.v.; (2) (to saṃvartati 2) conducive, leading (lo, dat.): anarthāvāhitāva °kam phayisyati Laḥk 255.10 (nrosa)

anarthāyāhitāya °kam bhavisyati Lank 255.10 (prose).
samvartati, °te (1) (= Pali samvaṭṭati) devolves,
comes to destruction, opp. vivartati 2, q.v. for passages;
cf. samvarta and other prec. and foll. items; (2) (= Pali
samvattati, not confused with samvaṭṭati), tends, is conducive (to, dat.): duḥkhakṣayāya °tati Mv i.246.13; abhedyāśayatāyai °tate LV 31.13, similarly 14 ff.; duḥkhāyāhitāya °tante Bbh 7.10; cittasthitaye °tate 188.6, etc.

saṃvartana, (1) adj., = saṃvartaka (1), q.v: °nā pi vātā, mss., Mv i.236.15 (vs; Senart °kā); (2) (to saṃvartati 2) subst., and perh. adj., (the) conducing, leading (to, in comp.): atyantasukhasarvajňatābhūmi-°nāya parināmayati Siks 215.5, develops so as to conduce to . . .; sarvabodhisattvasaṃbhāra-°na-cittā (Bhvr.) Gv 279.20 (here °na could be transl. as adj. or subst.).

-saṃvartanaka, f. °ikā, adj. (cf. prec. and Pali saṃvartanika), conducive (to, in comp.): upasama-(with mss., for °sama-)-saṃvartanikā (of the madhyamā pratipadā) Mv iii.331.8, 11, 15 (mss. °tikā for °nikā each time).

saṃvartanī, (1) (to saṃvartati 1; cf. vivartanī), (periodic) destruction (of the world): tejaḥ-saṃ° Mvy 8285, ap-sam° 8286, vāyu-sam° 8287; Tib. hjig pa, destruction; daśadiśam (in all directions, un versal) ca vāta-onim tejah-°nīm ap-°nīm adhitisthati Dbh 91.27; tejaḥ-°nī prādurbhavisyati AsP 180.7, repeated below; kalpa-onyam, loc., Divy 231.14; bhājana-sam° AbhidhK. LaV-P. iii.181; (2) acc. to Tib. (hdu ba, assembling) and Foucaux, assembling: LV 19.10 na bodhisattva ādipravrtte loke sattvaoni-kalasamaye matuh kuksim avakramati, not when the world has just begun to evolve, at the time of assembling of creatures; this is a meaning which samvartani also has, acc. to LaV-P., AbhidhK. iii.182 note; in LV, however, if we could assume a mistake of Tib., we might render at the time of world-destruction, as under 1, this being not identical with adipravrtte loke, but another time when the B. does not enter his mother's womb; (3) (to samvartati 2; cf. Pali samvattanika) conducive (to; prob. adj.): (dakṣiṇām . . .) svarga-samvartanīm Divy 229.12, 502.12. See next.

saṃvartaniya, (primarily) adj. (but see below; § 22.20; cf. Pali saṃvattaniya, °ika; also prec. items), conducive (to, in a cpd., prec. by complement): dharmavyasana-°nīyena karmābhisaṃskāreṇa SP 312.10, by performance of actions conducive to injury to the Doctrine; (ānantaryāṇi) narakakarma-°nīyāni karmāṇi Divy 260.8, deeds which conduce to deeds (leading to) hell; niraya-°yam karma Śikṣ 167.9; (karmāṇi)...apāya-°yāni Vaj 34.18; karma alpāyuḥ-°yaṃ Karmav 30.6, and long list of parallels in same ending; sarvajāatā-°yaṃ kuśalamūlam Gv 18.19; (Avalokiteśvarāya...) bahuparivāra-°nīyāya Kv 11.15 (who is conducive to an ample retinue, sc., for his worshippers?); (dānaṃ dadāti mahātyāgabhoga-vipāka-)-

pratilābhasamvartanīyam Divy 482.8, conducive to attaining the fruition of ..., and long list of such terms, all ending -vipākapratilābha- (in line 9 lābha omitted by obvious error)-oniyam, qualifying some kind of danam; kim asya dārakasya rājňah onīyāni karmāņi na veti? paśyati, santi Divy 579.28, has this boy deeds conducive (? conforming, suitable) to (becoming) a king or not? he saw, he has! (and the boy was made king); punyābhisamskāram prasaved buddhajñāna-onīyam SP 337.4; here construable as adj. with punyābhi°, but seems clearly subst. in (sa kulaputro vā kuladuhitā vā) prasaved buddhajñāna-onīyam (what is conducive to Buddha-knowledge) aprameyam asamkhyeyam aparyantam SP 339.11; in absolute use, without indication of complement, oniyam kuśalamūlam upacinoti Av i.214.1. he accumulates a root of merit conducive (to the proper result); seems to be used both as subst. and absolutely, without complement, in My ii.111.17, (having lived in pleasure many years in the city of the kimnaras with their princess Manohara,) sarvodyanesu onivam (one ms. onlye) anubhavitvā, having experienced what was 'conducive' (conforming, suitable, to be expected?) in all the parks, (he said to M.).

saṃvardhaka, m., °ikā (to Skt. saṃvardhayati plus-aka; one questionable occurrence in Skt., see pw), one who fosters, rears: sa te...kalyāṇamitra-janakas tathāgatakule °kaḥ Gv 528.14; (bodhisattvānāṃ) vīryapāramitā °dhikā Gv 526.4 (both prose); °dhikā (like a mother) also AbhidhK. LaV-P. iv.214.

Samvalitā, the verse-equivalent of Suvalitaratiprabhāsaśrī, q.v., in the prose story: °tākhyā duhitā Gv 428.4 (vs).

saṃvasana (nt.; to Skt. saṃvasati plus -ana; once in RV only), (co-)habitation, dwelling together (with, or in): dirghordhva-°na-saṃbhavaṃ (adj., originating in long dwelling in lofty surroundings) kalyāṇamitropasaṃkramaṇam Gv 242.8; (aparanta-, read °rānta-)-kalpa-bodhi-sattvacaryā-°nena (involving, leading to, dwelling or association with the course of bodhisattvas of future ages) kalyāṇamitropasaṃkramaṇena 242.20; (sarvakalpabodhisattvacaryā-)-saṃvāsa-°na-mahāpraṇidhāna- 267.16, great vow to dwell in association with...; sarvatathāgata-viṣayasaṃvasanena (adj., that involves dwelling in the realms of all T.)...°vihāreṇa 533.6.

-saṃvācaka, adj., and °cikā, subst. f., (to Skt. saṃ-vac- plus -aka, -ikā), in hasta-saṃ°, 'talking with the hands', by signs (by or to the deaf): 'cakaḥ (presumably personal) Mvy 7685 = Tib. lag brdaḥ byed pa, making hand signs (follows eḍamūka, q.v.); 'cikā, subst. (the process), badhirāṃ 'cikayārthaṃ grāhayati Bbh 145.6, by hand-conversation he makes the deaf understand the meaning.

[saṃvācya, corrupt, Divy 70.1; acc. to Index having lived among, but read some synonym of gatvā 73.15; perh. saṃcarya? The two passages are pratically identical: (vinipātaṃ na) gamiṣyati, kiṃ tarhi (73.15 tu) devāṃs ca manuṣyāṃs ca saṃvācya (73.15 gatvā) saṃṣṛtya (70.1 mss. saṃvṛtya) paścime bhave (73.15 om. pa° bhave) paścime nikete . . . pratyekabuddho bhaviṣyati. Mr. D. R. S. Bailey informs me that Tib. reads in 70.1 ṃtshams sbyar cin hkhor nas, normally = pratisaṃdhiṃ gṛhītvā saṃṣṛtya (preceded by loc.), and in 73.15 the same preceded by nin, for the two gerunds.]

samvāra-, = samvara: Mvy 1608; so also Mironov; see s.v. tāpa.

saṃvāsana (nt.), some kind of medical treatment, perh. fumigation (lit. perfuming): ... (snapanaṃ) °sanaṃ saṃvardhanaṃ varṇapariśodhanaṃ balasaṃjananaṃ pra-jānāmi Gy 152.11.

-samvāsika (in Pali °saka, or °sa), see a-, nānā-, samāna-, steya-sam°; also = samāna-samvāsika, q.v.: ātmānam samvāsikam sthāpayati MSV ii.179.7.

-samvāsya, see a-sam°.