

58.3; ppp. (avatāritāh) paribodhitāh SP 309.7 (said of bodhisattvas).

(paribubhukṣita, desid. ppp., once in Mbh., pw 4.301, very hungry, prob. really cpd. of pari, intens., and bubhukṣita: °tā(h) Mv i.8.2, prose, but mss. paribhukṣitā, em. Senart.)

paribhāvita, ppp. (= Pali id., to paribhāveti), made to be completely pervaded, saturated: °tā śūnyata dīrgharātram SP 117.7 (vs), we have long been thoroughly imbued with (the notion of) void; śubhākāra-°ta-cetāh LV 181.17 (prose); -tva, abstr., kuśala-°ta-tvāt Mv i.153.12, because (Bodhisattvas are) completely saturated with merit (otherwise Senart).

paribhāṣaka, adj. or subst. m. (= Pali °saka; cf. next two), reviling, one who reviles: SP 273.8 (vs); with roṣaka, Divy 38.10; Bbh 120.19.

paribhāṣaṇa (nt.), °nā (to next; Skt. °ṇa, defined BR Zurechtweisung, admonitio), blame, rebuke, reviling: °ṇa-, in comp., after ākrośa, LV 181.12; Gv 244.2; °ṇābhīh, °ṇām, Śikṣ 19.9; 177.5 (in 19.9 with svacittam paribhāṣitavyam); ātmaparibhāṣanayā SP 60.14; with self-reproach; but Kashgar rec. °bhāṣāya.

paribhāṣati, °te, °sayati (cf. prec. two: = Pali °sati, °seti Jāt. iv.285.8; Skt. °sati, defined BR Jmd zusprechen, zureden, admonere; it is at least questionable whether anything close to the Pali-BHS mg. appears with the Skt. verb; yet the noun paribhāṣā seems clearly so used, pw), rebukes, reviles (often with forms of ākrośati, sometimes also of roṣayati, as also in Pali, e. g. SP 375.3; 378.10; Bhik 5b.3); °sati Mv ii.480.2; 485.19; 487.2; iii.20.1; 23.14; °sasi Mv ii.480.4; °sante SP 378.10; ātmānam °sathā RP 59.8 (vs); °si, aor., Mv ii.93.1; °ṣiyanti, fut., SP 375.3; °ṣyamāṇāh, pres. pass. pple., Mv i.18.7; (paribhāṣanābhīh svacittam) °ṣitavyam, gdve., Śikṣ 19.9; °ṣayitavyaḥ, gdve., and °ṣayitum, inf., Bhik 5b.3; °ṣayitvā, ger. SP 213.4 (vs).

(paribhukta, ppp., SP 339.6, enjoyed, utilized, as in Skt.: te [sc. viharāh; follows phrase cited s.v. nirvāṭayati; Kern misunderstands the reference of the pronoun] ca mayā °tā veditavyāh, and these [monasteries] are to be regarded as having been utilized by me; cf. mayā sa bhuktaḥ prthivīpradeśo 344.5.)

paribhuktaka, adj. (= Skt. °kta), utilized; specifically, worn, used (of a garment): Divy 277.21 ff. (vastram).

paribhukṣita (cf. bhukṣita), very hungry: Mv i.8.2 (prose, mss.; Senart em. paribubhu°).

paribhūtaka (= Skt. °ta, -ka pejorative?), despised: RP 31.17 (vs).

? paribheda (m. or nt.), a high number: Gv 106.2. Corresp. to haribha, nt., q.v.

paribhoga, m. (commonly, as in Skt. and Pali, enjoyment, usufruct, use, also article of enjoyment; e. g. bodhisattvasya paribhogārtham LV 95.15, °gāya 16), property to be enjoyed, in LV 60.18 ff. ... ratnavyūhaṃ bodhisattvaparihogam draṣṭum yo mātuḥ kuṣṣigatasya bodhisattvasya paribhogo 'bhūt, refers to a physical (tho of course magical) structure, described in detail 63.1 ff., which houses the Bodhisattva in his mother's womb; it had three turrets or apartments, kūṭāgāra, one within the other, and within the third a couch or litter, paryāṅka; it was hard 'like vajra' yet soft to the touch (64.7-8); all the bhavana-vyūha of the kāmāvacara gods appeared in it (64.9); it always develops or appears in the right side of a Bodhisattva's mother in his last earthly existence (65.20, here called ratnavyūhaḥ, q.v., kūṭāgāro); in 73.3 referred to again, drakṣasi (so text and app. all mss.) tvam Ānanda ratnavyūhaṃ bodhisattvaparihogam yatra bodhisattvo mātuḥ kuṣṣigato vyāhārṣīt. Tib. on LV 60.18 renders literally, complete enjoyment, yons su spyad pa, cf. Mvy 7369 paribhogaḥ = Tib. yons su spyod. SP 337.13, kūṭāgāraparihogeshu cātra bodhisattvān nivasato drakṣy-

ati, does not refer to this magical structure in the womb, but to structures occupied by bodhisattvas while attending on the Buddha Śākyamuni.

paribhogīya, adj. (cf. next two), usable, fit for use: sati °giye (vv.ll. °gike, paribhogīye) pātre ūnapañcabandhane Prāt 498.12. But pari° seems to be lacking in Chin., acc. to Finot, and is lacking in the Pali, Vin. iii.246.10.

paribhogya (cf. prec. and next), (1) adj., usable, fit for use, suitable, salutary: pāṇiyam °gyam LV 408.2; (2) subst. (nt.), use: puṣkarīṇyo jala-paribhogya-sthās LV 40.13; bhāṣajya-śārāva-°gyena paribhoktavyāni Divy 275.24.

paribhojya, adj. or subst. nt., useful (object, sc. for monks): sarvaṃ °jyam Mv i.115.3.

[parima, adj., read pārīma, q.v. (not Pali parima = Skt. parama, supreme, highest), further (with tira, bank): KP 154.9 (prose) °ma-tira-gāmini.]

Parimaṇḍanārtha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.1.

parimardana, see s.v. ucchādana.

parimāṇa-vant, adj. (corresp. to Pali parimāṇa, as adj., Vin. ii.62.7 etc.), f. °vati (āpatti), (sin) of (definite) extent (?): MSV. iii.69.8, 12, etc.; opp. a-parimāṇavati 70.11; 72.7 ff. (= Pali aparimāṇa). The real mg. is not clear, nor is it clear which category is more serious. Pali is equally uncertain, see SBE 17.421, n. 1. It does not mean 'if the period is known' (N. Dutt, Introd. xiv), for the period (rātriparyanta) may be known or unknown in the case of an aparimāṇavati, 72.7 ff.

parimārgaṇa, adj., and °nā, subst. (Skt. only °ṇa, nt., subst. = BHS °ṇā), (1) adj., searching: °ṇaḥ pariprecchan Gv 491.5; (2) subst., (act of) searching: (kalyāṇa-mitra-) °ṇāsu Gv 460.22.

-parimārjaka (= Pali °majjaka), touching, attaining to: candra-sūrya-°jako maharddhikoṣi Mv ii.49.1, who (by magic) can travel to the moon and sun; so Pali canda-suriya-parimajjaka Miln. 343.16.

parimimāṃsate (= Pali parivimāṃsati), considers thoroughly: °se, 1 sg., SP 22.15 (prose).

parimimāṃsā (to prec.; = Pali parivimāṃsā), investigation, careful consideration: Mv ii.297.11; AsP 62.15 etc.

parimocaka, adj. or subst. (to °cayati), saving, one who saves: saṃsāraduḥkha-pa° Gv 416.13.

parimocana, nt. (to next; cited by Childers without reference; AMg. °moyaṇa acc. to Sheth), saving, salvation, freeing, either from the saṃsāra etc. (religiously), or in ordinary worldly application: SP 77.11; LV 210.21; Kv 11.17; Dbh 44.15; Śikṣ 280.16; 281.2, 8; Karmav 33.19; Lañk 160.9; kleśavyādhi-°na-tayā Gv 463.16, because he saves from ...

parimocayati, °te (= Pali °moceti; in Skt. only non-caus. °muñcati), saves, rescues (usually but not invariably in religious sense, cf. °mocana): °caya Mv i.180.9; °cayeyam i.337.5, 7; °cayasva SP 321.2; active finite forms, Divy 39.11; 95.28; Suv 91.2; Gv 354.15; LV 226.19; ger. °cya LV 226.21; °cayitvā Kv 8.20 (prose); gdve. °cayitavya SP 78.7; Śikṣ 280.9; inf. °cayitu-kāma Suv 95.2; ppp. °cita RP 24.6; Suv 82.3; Vaj 42.9 ff.

parimocayitar (to prec.), one who frees: °tāro 'jñānagahanāt (so read with 2d ed. for 1st ed. jñāna°) Gv 462.24.

parimrakṣaṇa (nt.; n. act. to *pari plus mrakṣ-), smearing, rubbing on: -pāṃsu-paṅka-°ṇāś ca LV 249.7 (prose).

pariyanta, m. (= Pali id., Skt. paryanta), end, limit: parvatacakravāda-pariyantāh (so text, acc. pl. m.; ... āvasati sarvān) Gv 254.18 (vs).

pariyeṣate, see paryeṣati.

[pariruddha(text adds -dha) SP 54.11, see paligud-dha.]