ātmātmīya, the self and what pertains to the self: Dbh 43.13; 50.29 (see attattamīya). Cf. Bbh 276.17-18 asad ātmā vā ātmīyam vā (contrasted with: samskṛtam asamskṛtam ca sat).

ātmīya (hardly in this sense in Skt.; cf. anātmīya), characterized by a self; (what is) possessed of a self; Mv i.173.4-5 nāpi ye dharmā ātmīyās te anātmato deśayāmi; KP 94.8 °ya-samjñā, false notion of something as being concerned with the self.

ātmopanāyika, see upanāyika.

ātmya (nt.), self-ness, the having a self or doctrine that there is a self, opp. nairātmya: LV 436.21 (vs) astināsti-vinirmuktam ātmyanairātmya-varjitam (...dharmacakram).

ātyayika, adj. (from atyaya; in Divy quantity of initial -a- ambiguous in saṃdhi, taken as aty° by Burnouf and Divy Index; on mg. see Burnouf, Introduction 628), transcending, exceptional, irregular, overstepping normal procedure: -pindapāta, Divy 50.25, 26 tathāgatasyātyayikapiņdapātam...pañca me Maudgalyāyanātyayikapiņdapātāḥ...āgantukasya, gamikasya, glānasya, glānopasthāyakasyo, 'padhivārikasya ca; Šiks 17.19 sarvasattvānām ātyayikam parigrhyaitad api me varjayan nisīdāmi (so a Bodhisattva should ponder); perh. transcendent, very important (matter); cf. Asoka, Rock Ed. 6, line 7 (Girnar); Kaut. Arth. Sham. 29.12. Bendall and Rouse troubles.

Atreya, (1) name assumed by Kuśa (2) as physician: MSV i.104.3; (2) n. of a distinguished physician of Taxila: MSV ii.26.7 ff.; note that this is the name of a great physician in Skt.

adapana, acc. to Kern SP Preface p. vii, in Kashgar rec. of SP for Nep. ādāpana.

ādarśa-jñāna, nt., mirror-like knowledge (one of the 5 jñāna of a Tathāgata; = ādaršana-j°, q.v.): Mvy 111. (See jñāna.) Tib. me lon lta buhi (like a mirror) ye šes.

ādarśana (nt.), mirror (= Skt. ādarśa): Suv 106.5 (vs) °na-padādyaś ca...niyojayet (see Nobel's note). Cf. next.

ādarśana-jñāna, nt., = ādarśa-j°, q.v.: Dharmas 94. Cf. prec.

Adarśamandalanirbhāsā, n. of a lokadhātu: Gv

Adarśamukha, (1) n. of a prince (= Pali Ādāsamukha): MSV i.114.9 ff.; (2) n. of a naga king: Mvy 3297. Cf. Adarsamukha,

ādāna (= Pali id.; from Skt. ā-dā, suffix -ana), grasping, clinging (to existence or to worldly things): Mvy 2018 ādāna-vijnānam (follows ālaya-vijo, q.v.): an-ādo, neg. Bhyr., Ud iii.18 (= Pali Sn 741) vītatṛṣṇo hy anādānah ... parivrajet.

[ādāye, in Mv i.10.2 (vs) ekaiko yojanasatam ādāye samprabhāsati: read ābhāye with same line My iii.454.18: each one shines with radiance (ābhā) for 100 yojanas.]

?ādārita, adj. (ppp.) perh. to be read in Mv i.187.8 (vs) where all mss. mūrdhnā (one ms. adds ca) dārito bhūmau (one syllable short, without ca); if we read ādārito (or ādarito; ppp. denom. from ādara?) meter would be correct; it should mean prostrated in respectful salutation with the head on the ground. (Senart em. violently: mūrdhina patito.) Uncertain.

ādi, beginning (= Skt.): ādim, acc. (= Pali ādim katuā, with acc. object) and ādau, loc., with following kṛtvā, and preceding acc. (once gen.), lit. putting . . . first; so beginning with, starting with, from . . . on (the loc. adau used precisely like the acc. adim; putting at the beginning = making the beginning; loc. only in Mv): tuşitabhavanavāsam ādim krtvā, beginning with (the Bodhisattva's) dwelling in the Tuşita-heaven (= from then on) Sikş 292.5 = Dbh 14.21, cf. tuşitabhavanam ādau kṛtvā sarveṣām bodhisattvānām . . . Mv i.147.15; āvīcim ādim krtvā sarvanairayikāņām sattvānām . . . LV 86.11, of all hell-inhabitants

from Avīci on; mātuh kuksim ādau krtvā bodhisattvānām yavat pariniryita Mv i.145.2, beginning with the mother's womb, of Bodhisattvas, until they have entered complete nirvāņa; bhartāram ādau krtvā Mv i.147.8 (no man has any carnal desire for the destined mothers of Buddhas) from their husbands on; bodhisattvasya garbhāvakrāntim ādau krtvā Mv i.157.15; šākyamunim samyaksambuddham ādau krtvā daśa bhūmayo deśitā Mv i.161.7, beginning from (the time of) Sakyamuni the Buddha, the Ten Stages have been taught (not before! so, I think, the parallels require us to interpret, contrary to Senart n. 506); with gen. of the dependent noun (rather than acc.), evidently construed as modifier of ādim: tṛṣṇāyāḥ paunarbhavikyā ādim krtvā Lank 180.10, beginning with (starting from; lit. making a beginning of) desire for rebirth. Cf. Mbh. Crit. ed. 2.52.17d saha stribhir draupadim ādi-krtvā, along with the women, beginning with Draupadi (i. e. D. and the others). This seems to be unparalleled in Skt. See also s.v. ādīkaroti.

ādika, adj. (= Pali id., see Childers; Mahāvamsa 12.21 phalam . . . ādikam), first, initial: Siks 356.6.

ādikarmika, adj. and subst. (= Pali ādikammika; cf. next; wrongly defined in pw 7.317 following Divy Index), beginner, (one who is) inexperienced: Mvy 387 (tathāgataḥ) sārthavāha ādikarmikāṇām; Divy 544.19-20 anāpattir ādikarmikasya, for a beginner, (the actions described are) not a sin; RP 5.1 navakair ādikarmikair acirapravrajitair (sc. bhikṣubhiḥ); Sikṣ 11.6 °ka-bodhisattvena (misprinted °tvane); 20.5-6 °ko mahāyāne, a beginner in the M.; 60.11 °kā mahāyānasamprasthitāh; Bbh 205.2 iha bodhisattvo na ādikarmika-tat-prathamakarmikavīryeņa samanvāgato bhavati; 205.7-8 °ka eva (while still a beginner) sa bodhisattvah . . . ; 394.24 (bodhisattvam) okam tatprathamakarmikam (see this); 395.2; Gv 503.9 sarvādikarmika-bodhisattvasimhapotāh pusyanti buddhadharmaih...; an-ādi°, not inexperienced, SP 66.7 °kāś ca te bodhisattvā bhavişyanti, ciracaritakuśalamūlā...

ādikarmin, adj. and subst., = prec. (which replaces this two lines below): Šiks 60.9 °minām mahāyānasamprasthitānām kulaputrāņām . . .

Aditya, m. (1) the gotra name of Śākyamuni's family = Pali Adicca): Mv ii.199.16 = Pali Sn 423; (2) n. of a former Buddha: Mv iii.237.3, 4.

Adityagarbha, n. of a Bodhisattva: Mvy 708:

Adityagarbhaprabhamegharāja, nt., n. of the 'gem-jewel' of a cakravartin: Gv 418.9.

Adityateja(s), n. of a former Buddha: Gv 258.17 (vs). Adityadatta, n. of a former Buddha: My i.138.5.

Adityasambhava, n. of a Buddha in the south: Sukh 98.1.

ādiyati, or ādīyati (formally looks like passive to ā-dā; = Pali ādiyati, only with short i; cf. upād°, paryād° samād°; all these regularly used with active mg., except paryādīyante KP 5.2 [and this is uncertain; Siks 148.9 cites it as parihīyante]; in Pali also active mg., except sometimes pariyadiyati, pass., PTSD; Geiger 175.1 calls these forms 'passive with middle meaning'; I prefer the term 'active'), takes; takes on, assumes: Mv i.346.10 (yam nūnāham) adinnam anyātakam (q.v.) śālim ādiyeyam (v.l. ādī°), opt., and (11) ādiyeya (v.l. °yam, ādī°) 3 sg. pret., also (12) ādiyantam (v.l. ādī°), acc. sg. pres. pple.; iii.93.16 (vs) puspam tyajitvā phalam ādiyante (mss. onta, to be kept as imperf.?); 217.17 (bhavān...) dhanam ādiyatu (v.l. ādī°); 218.12 (bhavān . . .) striyah ādiyatu; 447.12 (yo imām samskārām) ādīyati (no v.l.) vā niksipati vā.

ādiśati, (1) (cf. Hindi ādes salutation, late Skt. ādeśa id., Edgerton, JAOS 38.206 f.), salutes, greets: ositavya, gdve., Mv iii.420.11 (na bhikşavo) yuşmābhir ādisitavyam bhiksayam labdhayam, monks, you must not salute (the