

Vimuktaka = **Muktaka** (śreṣṭhin), q.v.: Gv 549.3.

Vimuktaghoṣa, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 442.24.

vimukti, f. (= Skt. id., Pali vimutti), = **vimokṣa**, q.v.: the three vi°, vimuktayas tathā tisro Lañk 135.6 = 321.8 (vs).

Vimuktacandra, n. of a Bodhisattva: Mvy 674; Dbh 2.21; 5.28, etc.

vimuñcati, emits, utters words (no noun object expressed): Ud viii.8, see s.v. **muñcati**.

vimuda, m., a high number: Mvy 7749 = Tib. dgah yas; cf. **vimada**.

vimūrchita, adj.-ppp. (= Pkt. vimucchia, -Sheth), stupefied, in a faint: °tām mām Divy 454.30.

vimṛṣṭa (1), ppp.-adj., lit. rubbed off, so obliterated, obscured: api tām evaikottarikām vimṛṣṭarūpām prajvalayāmi Divy 333.13, I will illumine the Ek°, the form of which has become obscured; (2) a high number: Gv 106.1 (error for **viśiṣṭa**, q.v.).

vimoktavya, gdve. of Skt. vi-muc-, lit. to be let go, passed over, so let pass, accepted, not criticized: (after passage cited s.v. **vipratipadyate**) sarvāḥ kriyās tasya vimoktavyāḥ Śikṣ 99.17, all his actions are to be let go (uncriticized); Tib. (Transl. p. 102 n. 1) bya ba la mos par byas. Text proceeds: one must think, nāham paracittam jāne, etc.

vimokṣa, m. (Skt. id., Pali vimokkha), release, salvation. As in Pali, there are three, or eight, vi°, the three are in Pali suññato, animitto, appanīhito vi°, explained Vism. 658, and in Dharmas 73 sūnyato 'nimitto 'prañihitaś ca; in Mvy 1541-4, three vi°-mukhāni, approaches, entrances to ..., listed as sūnyaā-, animittam (sc. °mukham), apraṇihitam; references to the three (or three-fold) vi° (often foll. by -mukha, or corruptly -sukha), LV 9.6; 181.20; 205.3; 359.22; 374.10; Gv 472.9; in Lañk 163.4 vimokṣa-traya seems, however, to mean the opposite of the three **saṃgati** (q.v. 2), which seems to mean the three **saṃdhi** (q.v. 6); the eight vi° explained at length Mvy 1510-1518 (corresp. to Pali vimokkha); more briefly, and with accidental omission of the third, Dharmas 59; references to 8 vi°, SP 150.2; 180.1 (prose, read aṣṭavi-mokṣā(h) with mss., Bhvr., possessing the 8 vimokṣa, exactly like ṣaḍabhiṣṭā(h) just before; note in ed. and em. wrong); 202.11; Av ii.69.2; **Bodhisattva-vimokṣa** means a Mahāyāna method of salvation; various fanciful names are given to such mystical (and not specifically described) methods; e.g. in Gv 261.4 a 'night-goddess' claims to have learned the Bodhisattva-vi° called samantabhadraprīṭivipulavimalavegaḍhvaja. See also **vimukti**.

Vimokṣakarā, n. of a kinnara maid: Kv 6.17.

Vimokṣacandra, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 443.7.

Vimokṣā, n. of a dhāraṇī: RP 50.4 (prose).

vimogha, either hyper-Skt. = Skt. vimoha, delusion, or cpd. of vi-, intens., and Skt. mogha, adj., completely vain, empty: in (rājasukhaṃ) vimogha-dharmaṃ RP 39.13 (prose).

vimbaka, **vimbāra**, see **bi°**.

vi-mrakṣayati, stains, defiles: a-vimrakṣito (by Senart's em.; mss. avimbakṣito) aśucinā bhagavām Mv i.147.3 (vs), unstained by impurity is the Lord.

viya (= Pali id., Skt. iva), like, as; only in Mv, but frequent there in prose and vs alike: prose, i.237.10; 301.7; 339.7; 344.9; ii.158.7 (mss. ciya); 268.10, 11; iii.48.19; 49.6; 60.7; 182.13; 183.5; 414.15; vss, ii.4.1 and 19.16 (same vss with varr. have iva i.200.4 and 149.14; in ii.19.16 Senart em. wrongly); ii.36.14; 57.9; 181.5; 203.1, 5; 423.13 (here viya in mss., hypermetr.); iii.9.11; 79.9; 87.4; 184.4, 5; 405.11.

viyākaroti (Pali id., Jāt. v. 140.7, 28; not in PTSD) = **vyā°**, q.v., (1) explains: (praśnāni) °rotu Mv iii.368.2, °rohi 4, °riṣyam 11 (vss); (2) predicts: viyākṛtu (= °tah) LV 222.20 (vs, most mss. vyā°, unmetr.).

viyūbha, hyper-Skt. (§ 2.36) for MIndic **viyūha** =

Skt. vyūha, arrangement: Vaj., Pargiter ap. Hoernle MR 180.16, see note 9 (corresponds to text of Vaj 27.4; 38.7, 8, where vyūha).

viyūha, m., = **vyūha**, q.v.

viyūhati (MIndic for Skt. vyūhati, but Pali and BHS have evolved a quasi-root yūh-, see **āyūhati**, **ni-ryūhati**, and Pali samyūhati), arranges: āyūhantī (q.v.) viyūhantī (pres. pple. f.) Gv 222.15 (prose).

viyūhana, (adj. or) subst. (either to prec., or analogical creation to **vyūha**, **viyūha** 2, cf. § 22.7), (superlatively) manifesting, or manifestation: dharmadhātugaganam viyūhanam (... dharmayānam abhivāhayāhi me) Gv 56.7 (vs).

viyūhā = **vyūhā**, q.v.

viraga, nt., a high number: Mvy 7715; Tib. khrib (khrab) khrib. See s.v. **vināka**.

Viraja (cf. also **Virajas**), (1) n. of two former Buddhas in the same list: Mv iii.231.11; 234.6 (prose); (2) n. of a former Buddha, of the kṛta age (see 364.6): Lañk 364.14 (vs; he was of the Kātyāyana gotra); 365.6 (vs); (3) nt., °jam, n. of the Buddhakṣetra of the future Buddha **Padmaprabha**: SP 65.8 (prose); in 68.2 (vs) it is called the lokadhātu Virajā (f.), or (v.l.) °jo (m.).

Virajāḥprabha (cf. **Virajāprabha**), n. of a contemporary or future Buddha: Sukh 70.10.

Virajadhvaṇa, (1) n. of a lokadhātu: Suv 169.3, 8 (prose); (2) n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 2.19 (prose).

Virajāprabha (cf. **Virajāḥprabha**), (1) n. of a Buddha: Gv 285.2 (vs); (2) n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 3.16.

Virajas, n. of a future Buddha: Gv 441.26. Cf. **Viraja**.

Virajastejaḥsvara, n. of a serpent king: Mvy 3427.

Virajottarajñānin, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 2.16.

Virajomaṇḍala, n. of a kalpa: Gv 267.21; 281.21 (in vs, Viraja°, 284.5).

Virajovati, n. of a lokadhātu: Gv 233.22

[**virāñcita**, see **vi-cañcita**.]

virāḍa, adj. (= Skt. virāḍa), scarce, rare, sparse: (māra-sena ...) virāḍikṛta LV 342.2 (vs).

viralikā (cf. next, and Pkt. virali, a kind of garment, Sheth), a sort of thin cloth: Mvy 8985 = Tib. seṅ ras; Chin. (1) silk, (2) some other kind of cloth; MSV ii.23.16; 24.10.

virali = prec.: MSV ii.20.16 f.; 23.15; Tib. seṅ ras.

virahitāt, abl. of ppp. Skt. virahita, used as prep. with gen., except: °tād Avalokiteśvarasya Kv 48.14, except A.

virāga, nt., var. for **vināka**, q.v.

virāgaṇa, see **a-vi°**.

virāgayati (denom. to virāga; = Pali virāgeti; very rare in Skt.; opp. to, and often used with, **ārāgayati**, q.v.; cf. **a-virāgayati**; Skt. vi-rād- also approaches this in mg., as Skt. ārādhayati = **ārāg°**, and **saṃrādhayati** resembles **saṃrāg°**), (1) is averse to, offends, displeases (usually a Buddha, or some worthy entity, acc.): °yati Mvy 2395; opt. °yeyam (with neg.) Divy 23.20; 133.15; 192.16; Av i.287.9 (ms. virāmayeyam); °yema Bbh 271.5; °yi (1 sg. opt.) Bhāḍ 24; ppp. °gita (the object being made into subject nom.) Divy 131.6; 135.20; 233.20; Vaj 35.3 (but Kashgar version, Pargiter ap. Hoernle MR 187.7, virādhitā(h), the 'correct' Skt. equivalent); sā te ... ārāgayitavyā na virāgayitavyā (gdve.) Bhik 31b.3; (2) turns away from = avoids, gets rid of (cf. **ārāgayati** in meaning attains): tiryagyonim virāgya Av i.291.14; °nim virāgayiṣyatha MSV i.58.3; abhidhyām ca virāgayan Av ii.69.9; (3) in caus. sense, makes (the mind, cittam) averse (from, abl.): cittam virāgaya Av i.272.11 (pari-śkārac); 291.9 (nidhānac); ppp. without cittam and without dependent, used absolutely, (buddhāḥ) virāgitā(h) RP 59.8 turned away (from the world).

viriya (= Pali id.) = Skt. vīrya, heroism; only in