-samvedin, adi. (to Skt. samveda, or to samvedavati or samvetti), being aware of, experiencing: Vitasokasya . . . vimuktiprītisukha-onah Divy 424.26.

samvedhati (cf. vedhati and Skt. sam-vvath-; Pali ppp. samvedhita), shakes (severely), intrans.: mahā-pṛthivī...vedhe samvedhe (so mss., Senart em. pravedhe; aor.) sampravedhe Mv iii.341.5; the mss. of Mv supported by (lokadhātuḥ . . .) vedhati samvedhati sampravedhati Divy 479.11.

samvyavahārate (= Pali samvohār°; prob. denom. to Pali samvohāra, Skt. samvyavahāra), carries on business: baṇigdharmaṇā °ramāṇaḥ Divy 259.10 (cf. Pali AN

ii.188.10). See next.

samvyavahārin, adj. (to Skt. °ra plus -in, or to prec.), carrying on business: (mahāsamudre) pota-oriņa āsan Divy 499.3; 501.11 (here text °samhāriņa, certainly

corruption for °samvyava°), 14, 17.
samśabdita, ppp. (of Skt. °bdayati, used like Skt. sabdyate, is named, is called by name; Mbh. Calc. 1.3215 ayam ehiti samsabdya means calling him by name with the words, Come, so-and-so!; but, to be sure, the true reading is sabdena, Crit. ed. 1.71.30), named, called by name: yena nāmnā °tam bhavati buddhakṣetram Bbh 59.27; (tathāgatagarbho, line 9) ālavavijnāna-odito Lank 220.14, as called by the name ālayavi°; (cittacaittakalāpo) vikalpa-°ditah pravartamānah Lank 150.15, (mind and the mass of mental things,) being called by (that) name thru talse discrimination .

samsamaka, adj. (Skt. °mayati plus -aka), allaying, pacifying (plagues): upadravopasarga-okāni mantrapadāni Bbh 20.10; -upadrava-°kānām ... mantrāṇām 209.19.

samśaya, nt. (regularly m.), doubt: dharma-°yam (n. sg.) chinnam Mv i.247.15.

[saṃśayālu, by Nobel's em., assumed to be adj. to samśaya, doubtful: Suv 215.11 (vs); better read, substantially with best ms., (sudurbala, with ms. F?) matir iva samśavo 'tra me.l

samśīlika (cf. Skt. samśilana, and śīlayati), associate, companion, in monkish life: tatra dvau bhikṣū °likau Av ii.150.1, and tam °lika-bhikşum 4; so Speyer's plausible em., ms. °śītika, which seems senseless; Tib. mdzah, friend. Samśuddha, n. of a Bodhisattva: Mmk 42.5.

? samśrkhalā, or °la (if correct, related to Skt. śrnkhalā, ola, chain, with loss of nasal m.c.; some mss. srnkho, many with Calc. om. sam, both unmetr.), chain, as an ornament: maniharamuktaharam mukhapuspake (final short!) ardhacandra °lāh LV 201.19 (vs); text uncertain; Tib. (Foucaux) sen ge (lion) sin lo (tree-leaf) ris (form); or does Tib. confusedly represent an attempt at transliteration?

samśoşaka, adj. (to Skt. °sayati plus -aka), drying up (trans.), fig. destroying (misery): -duḥkha-okah Suv 65.2 (prose).

saṃśrāvitaka, m. = śrāv°, q.v.: ye cāpi °kā tadāsī te śrāvakā teṣa jināna sarve SP 195.1 (vs).

(samślesayati, prob. an sich heranziehen, as in Skt., BR s.v. ślis with sam, caus., 3: evam ca tam bhartsiya (so read with v.l. and WT) tasmi kāle °yet tam punar eva panditah SP 114.9 (vs), and thus (the father) having scolded him (the son) at that time, he yet again would attach him to himself skillfully; Burnouf embrace; Kern conciliate; Tib. rab tu dkris, a lit. rendering, completely enwrap.)

samsaktaka, adj. (to Skt. okta plus -ka, perh. pej.), (wretchedly ?) enmeshed, entangled: vanagahanajāla-°kānām apy aham sattvānām . . . samyag-gamana-(text onamana-)patha-darśayitrī bhavāmi Gv 226.25 (-227.3; prose).

samsati (MIndic for Skt. sramso; only noted Lex. and Gr. in Pkt., not in Pali), falls away: na ca viryāta (so read) samsati Mv ii.232.14, 18 (vs), and he does not fall away from his heroic stand (in practising austerities); missed by Senart.

samsarin, adj. (m.c. for Skt. 'sārin), involved in the round of rebirths: samsāre bahukāla-samsarī (n. pl.; no v.l.) duhkhamule (read dukha°) LV 324.17 (vs).

samsādana (nt.; n. act. in -ana to Pali samsādeti, leaves unanswered, so not only AN iv.398.14 but also MN i.214.26 and AN i.288.20, which PTSD defines wrongly; opp. of vissajjeti, answers a question), 'letting drop', leaving unanswered (a question): praśna-onena Bbh 151.22.

samsādayati (caus. of sam-sad-), fells, strikes down: (sc. vanamṛgān) samsādya (ger.) ... vyāghrāh ... Jm

229.24 (vs).

Samsāra, n. of a householder's son of Śrāvastī: Av

samsārika, adj. (= AMg. samsāriya: MIndic, or possibly error, for Skt. sam'), relating to the round of rebirths: -°ka-citta- Gv 466.19 (prose).

Samsārottaraņa, n. of a future Pratyekabuddha: i.152.10.

samsīdana (nt.), or onā (= Pali ona; formed like utsīdana, q.v.), sinking: Divy 229.23 (of a ship) jale °na-bhayam; Gv 188.11 sarvasamsārasamsīdanabhayāni (sc. sattvānām); Gv 279.15, understand a-sam°, (anivartyacittā-)-samsīdanacittā, with mind not characterized by sinking; AsP 289.4 kā . . . bodhisattvasyāntarā vyadhvani samsīdanā; 336.14 nāpy asya °nā bhavati.

Samsṛṣṭa, n. of a mountain: °ṭa-mahāsamsṛṣṭau, dual dvandva, Kv 91.13.

saṃskāra, m. (= Pali saṃkhāra; both mgs. clearly foreshadowed in Skt., but here technically specialized), (1) usually pl., predisposition(s), the effect of past deeds and experience as conditioning a new state: the fourth of the (upādāna-)skandha, qq.v., and the second item in the pratītya-samutpāda, q.v. (arising from avidyā, and cause of vijñāna); all as in Pali; for a brief and illuminating statement see Lévi, Sutrāl. v.8 note 1; Skt. uses the word in virtually the same mg., BR s.v. 5; samskāra-duḥkhatā, see duhkhatā; samskārahetu dadate na ca samkramo 'sti, vijñānam udbhavati samkramaņam pratītya LV 419.19-20 (vss), it (sc. avidyā, in prec. line) furnishes the cause for the predisposition(s) and so (once avidyā is gone) there is no transmigration; vijnāna (the next link after saṃskāra) arises (only) in dependence on transmigration; (2) pl., conditionings, conditioned states, which means collectively the dharma (4) or states of (normal, sentient) being, cf. samskrta: sarvasamskārā anityāh (as in Pali, CPD s.v. anicca) sarvasamskārā duḥkhā sarvadharmā anātmānah Mv ii.285.18-19; katham ca bodhisattvah sarva-°rām anityatah samanupaśyati Bbh 277.16 (and ff.); viraktah sarva-°reşu sarva-°ra-vītikramam prāpayişyāmi Mv ii.279.19; sarva-°rāṇām ... prahāṇāt prahāṇadhātur ity ucyate, sarva-°rāṇām virāgād virāgadhātur... Av ii.141.3 (see dhātu 4); jīvita-°rān adhisthāya āyuḥ-°rān utsrastum ārabdhah Divy 203.7, mastering, holding firmly, the conditionings of his life, he set about to renounce the conditionings of long-life, i. e. he determined not to enter nirvana immediately, but to do so after three months, which would give him time to complete his necessary tasks; see AbhidhK. LaV-P. ii.122 ff. (the term of three months, 124; so also Pali); Pali DN ii.99.10 (after statement of his reasons) jīvita-samkhāram adhitthāya viharevyam; comm. ii.547.5 ff. °ram ti, ettha jīvitam pi jīvitasankhāro, yena jīvitam sankharīyati, chijjamānam ghatetvā thapīyati; yo phalasamāpatti dhammo pi jīvitasankhāro, so idha adhippeto; adhitṭṭhāyā ti adhitṭṭhitvā pavattetvā jīvitā-(read °ta-?)-ṭhapanasamattham phalasamāpattim samāpajjeyyan ti, ayam ettha sankhepattho; āyuḥsamskāra, conditionings of long-life, only as obj. of utsrjati as Pali āyusaṃkhāra ('usually pl.', PTSD) of ossa(j)jati; °rān utsrjati Myy 6454; °ram (text with 2 mss., read °ram = °ran with 4 mss.) utsrjantanam (sc. Buddhanam; pūrvā kotī na prajñāyate) Mv i.125.19 (vs; next line,