S

şaţkikā (Skt. şaţka, Pali chakka, plus -i-kā), set of six, hexad: MSV iii.83.8.

șatpańcika, adj., consisting of six or five: °kayā vācā dharmadeśanāyāh Mvy 8426; refers to situation of Pali Vin. iv.22.17 (uttari-chappañca-vācāhi).

Satpura, n. of a locality: May 47.

sad-akṣarī, (1) n. of a magic formula of six syllables (om maṇi padme hūm, Kv 76.6): Kv 67.3 ff.; 74.15 etc.; 76.4 etc.; (2) n. of a rāksasī: Māy 243.29.

Sadanga (misprinted Sad°), n. of a naga king: May

şaḍabhijña, adj. Bhvr., possessing the six abhijñā: SP 90.7; 129.10; 150.2; 155.2; 180.1; see s.v. traividya.

\$ad-āšīti (= Pali chaļāsīti), 86; cf. catur-āšīti, and § 19.35: Mv iii.96.23 = 101.4 and 6 (vs. metr. indifferent).
 \$adi, as (stem-)form of Skt. sas, six: LV 414.19: 420.1 (vss); see § 19.24.

sadvargika, m. pl., = °vārg°: Divy 329.19; Av ii.139.8; MSV ii.99.3; 199.13 ff.

sadvargīya, m. pl., = next: Divy 306.28; 307.6 ff.; 489.20 ff.

şadvārģika, m. pl. (= prec. two and Pali chabbaggiya), members of the group of six (monks), see Childers and PTSD: Mvy 9255 = Tib. drug sde. Their names are given 9471-6: Nanda, Upananda, Punarvasu, Chanda, Aśvaka, Udāyin; the Pali list agrees only in part. Nanda and Upananda also belong to this group in Divy; see s.v. Nandopananda. In Pali they seem to be represented as followers of the Buddha, though very imperfect ones, often transgressing rules of propriety. In BHS, at least in Divy, they seem to be heretics from the Buddhist standpoint.

şaḍ-vālaka, m. or nt., n. given to the specially strong gate built by Suddhodana to guard the Bodhisattva; having six bars (?); perh. read °vāra-ka, but even this does not seem closely paralleled in the required mg.: Suddhodanena rājakumārasya ṣaḍvālako (no v.l.) nāma dvāro kārāpito pañcapuruṣaśatehi apāvurīyati Mv ii.157.19; tena (sc. yakṣeṇa) °ka-dvāram (here by em.; mss. paṭṭālaka-dvāram, or only ṣa-dvāram!) apāvṛtaṃ, ghoṣaṃ ca nigṛhītaṃ 161.3.

Şadvişāṇapāta, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.12. şaṇṇa = Skt. ṣaṇḍa, thicket: nānādvijonnāditavṛkṣaṣaṇṇe (Bhvr.) vane visokā muditā ramāmi Gv 408.4 (vs). See § 2.16.

sastikodana, (cheap) porridge made of quick-ripening rice (Skt. sastika, °kā): AsP 239.3, 4.

sasto (sas- plus -tas), so read with v.l., as quasi-abl. to sas-, in relation to the six (senses): sasto (Senart °tho) adhipatī rājā Mv iii.384.6 (vs), he that is overlord in relation to the six (senses) is a (true) king; answers the question of line 3, kim adhipatī rājā (so mss.); corresp. Pali, Dhp. comm. iii.233.3, cha-dvārādhipatī rājā (also refers to the senses; dvāra is used in Pali of their outlets).

[sasthī, in Mv ii.21.2 (vs): (atra kiṃ kāraṇaṃ uktaṃ yaṃ sapta kramate kramān,) na ca aṣṭa na ca ṣaṣthī atra āgamanaṃ śṛṇu, ... why he takes seven steps, and not eight or ... (?) Senart em. ṣaṣṭi, sixty, which seems to be correct; see P. Mus, Barabudur 492, 480; Mv i.318.10 cankrama-ṣaṣṭiḥ, a promenade of sixty paces. The only alternative, so far as I see, would be the unattractive one of understanding the ordinal ṣaṣṭhī in the mg. of the cardinal, six; the sense would, to be sure, then be simple.]

S

sa-, inseparable prefix in 'pleonastic' positive use, as opp. of neg. (= Pali id., see Childers); sace(t), saca, sacchambita, saśakya, sāntarabahis, santika and sā° (°ke), see s.vv.: (lokapālān yakṣarākṣasa-)-gandharvabhujagagaṇa-saparivṛtān LV 209.19 (prose), altended by crowds of...; paribubhukṣitā (so Senart em., mss. paribhuk°) sma sapipāsitā (Senart em. sampi°, but no such cpd. is recorded) sma Mv i.8.2 (prose), we are hungry, we are thirsty; ayoguḍā hi agnismin yathā-d-iva (so mss.) satāpitā (so mss.) Mv i.15.15 (vs); this could be interpreted as m.c. for saṃtāpitā(ḥ), which Senart reads (unmetr.) by em.; sa-pṛthagjanasevitam (dharmaṃ) Mv i.33.13 (vs); sajaḍaḥ sajaḍataro bhavati Šikṣ 152.12 (prose), he is slupid, very slupid. Cf. sajyotibhūta, satejobhūta, which do not require similar interpretation. (In sayyathīdaṃ, °thāpi, etc., the pronoun sa, tad, is concerned.)

othāpi, etc., the pronoun sa, tad, is concerned.)
samyathīdam = sayya°, q.v.: Māy 251.4. Cf. next.
samyadhāpi nāma = tad (say-)yathāpi nāma,
see s.v. yathāpi 2, and cf. prec.

Saṃyamanī, Divy 60.15 (aśītivarṣasahasrāyuṣām manuṣyāṇām Śankho nāma rājā bhaviṣyati) °nī-cakravartī (so text, as cpd., with capital S-, but Index °manin, ruler) caturantavijetā dhārmiko dharmarājā... May not °manī-cakravartin mean emperor of (residing in) Saṃyamanī (Yama's city)?

Samyuktaka (nt.) = next: Divy 333.10. Also occurs in names of sections of the Madhyamagama; see e. g. Samadhi-samy°.

Saṃyuktāgama, m., n. of a section of the canon, = Pali SN: Mvy 1424.

saṃyoga (m., = Pali id.), binding, attachment (in bad sense): (iyam dṛṣṭiḥ saṃrāgāya saṃvartate nāsaṃrāgāya saṃdveṣāya) nāsaṃdveṣaya saṃmohāya nāsaṃmohāya saṃyogāya nāsam° Av ii.188.9.

mohāya samyogāya nāsam° Av ii.188.9.

samyojana, nt., once (Gv 387.3) °nā (= Pali °na, or saññojana, Pugg. 22.11 ff.), fetter, as binding to existence, to misery: parikṣṇa-bhava-°na ity ucyate (Buddha) LV 425.21; without listing or number, °naih Ud iii.6; (sg.) iv.29; xv.6 (pl. ?); xx.1; sāvaśeṣa-°na (kālam kṛ-) Divy 302.21; 553.24; 555.27–8, (to die) white having (some) fetters remaining; °nam Mvy 2134, foll. by bandhana, anuśaya, paryutthāna, upakleśa, paryupasthāna (read with var. paryavasth°); cf. °na-bandhanānuśayopakleśa-paryavasthānāmām Bbh 202.20; na °nayā (by any fetter) bandhanānuśayaparyavasthāna-vaśagatāh Gv 387.3; there are 10, as in Pali (see PTSD, order slightly diff.), listed AbhidhK. LaV-P. v.84 and 87, in two groups (also in Pali), called avarabhāgīya, q.v. (viz. satkāyadṛṣti, śīlavrataparāmarśa, vicikitsā, kāmacchanda, vyāpāda), and ūrdhvabhāgīya, q.v. (viz. rūparāga, ārūpyarāga, auddhatya, māna, avidyā); the first three are also specially listed as three samyojana, e. g. Lank 117.14 (with vicikitsā as No. 2 and śīlavrata° as 3, as in Pali), for reasons explained AbhidhK. op. cit. 85–87; they are prob. meant by trīṇi °nām (tyaktvā) Mv i.192.7 (vs); trayānām °nānām MSV ii.86.11; Divy 534.3; but Divy 533.28 may intend to name