

344.11; 638.10, read sa vipratīsārī; Av i.215.3 vipratī-sāribhūtaḥ became regretful, remorseful; ati-vi° Śikṣ 178.14 nātivipratīsārīnā bhavitavyam; sometimes regretful, saddened by circumstances beyond one's control, especially of Māra, saddened by his failure to interfere with the Bodhisattva or Buddha, LV 260.20; vipratīsārī usually in this case preceded by dukkhī durmanā (or °no in Mv) LV 263.4; 378.2; Mv i.42.3; 230.10; 240.20; ii.163.1; iii.281.13; 416.8; of a devatā, saddened by a king's refusal to heed her warning, dukkhini durmanaskā vipratīsārīṇi Divy 322.13.

vipratihina, ppp. (=, or perhaps error for, Skt. viprahina), deprived of, free from: pañcāṅga-vi°, ep. of Buddhas (see aṅga), Divy 124.15; but same cpd. with viprahina in same context 95.17; 265.1; perhaps read so.

vi-pratyanika (= Pali vipaccanika; cf. °niya(ka), vipratyayaniya, and a-pratyanika; cpd. of vi, intensive, and pratyanika; the forms with -ya(ka) are semi-Pktic, partly no doubt assimilated to suffixal forms in -iya, § 2.32), antipathetic, opposed, hostile, unwelcome: Bbh 98.15 °ka-virodha, hostility between (creatures that are by nature mutually) antipathetic (like snakes and mongooses, cats and mice, as the text explains); 389.7 (parasparavirud-dheṣu...) anyonyadṛṣṭiruci-vipratyanika-vādiṣu; Mv iii. 196.8 °kam khalu devatānām, contrary (to the ways of men), see Jāt. iv.108.8 which makes clear the true form and mg. of the verse (not understood by Senart); in BHS commonly in cpd. sarvaloka-vi°, as epithet of dharmā(-paryāya), antipathetic (not acceptable, unwelcome) to the whole (ignorant) world, sometimes accompanied by parallel sarvalokāśraddheya (SP 290.12) or °kāśraddadhaniya (SP 230.7), not believable by...; with this usage cf. in Pali Pugg. 20.13 (sahadhammike vuccamāne, when something in accord with [the Buddha's] dhamma is being said)... vipaccanika-sātata, taking delight in contradicting it: so SP 230.7; 290.12; LV 89.21; 395.21; Mv iii.314.2, 16 (in both one ms. ends in °ya instead of °ka); Suv 81.7; AsP 305.3.

vipratyanika = prec. and next; I have noted this form only as v.l. (of Kashgar rec. and two Nep. mss.) for °nika of text in SP 230.7, and v.l. for the same Mv iii. 314.2, 16.

vipratyanikaya = °niya, °nika: SP 17.5 (prose) sarvaloka-vi° (of dharmaparyāya, as °nika is often used).

vipratyayaniya, adj. (cf. Skt. vipratyaya, m.; Skt. pratyeti, Pali pacceṭi, but no cpd. of vi- with this verb is noted; in fact, this form is doubtless a distortion of vipratyanika, °niya, used in precisely such phrases, blended by folk-etymology with the noun vipratyaya, in sarvaloka-vipratyayaniyo (which all the world is reluctant to accept, Müller, SBE 49.2 p. 102) dharmo deṣitaḥ Sukh 99.17.

vipranaṣṭaka, adj. (spelled here with n; Skt. °ṣṭa plus -ka), (one) that has disappeared, been lost: putro mamāyam cira °kaḥ SP 115.6 (vs, end of line, not metr. determined; specifying ka? or pitying dim.? said by the father about his lost son). Cf. vipraṇāśayati.

viprapañca, see a-vi°.

vipramādayati (= Skt. pramādayati), wastes: (ye ca vaiyāpṛtyakarā vā āramikā vā sāṃghikam staupikam vā) dravyam °dayanty anayena Bbh 166.26.

vipramuṣita (ppp. to *vi-pra-muṣ-), forgotten, lost (of sacred learning): (tam sarvam smarāmy ekapada-vyañjanam api) me tato dharmanāyān na °tam Gv 283.13.

vipramūḍha, ppp. (of vi-pra-muḥ-, of which Skt. has caus. °mohayati, bewildered: arthe ca dharmeṣu ca vipramūḍhā Mv ii.92.8 (vs).

viprayāsa, m. (a distortion of Skt. viparyāsa, = Pali vipariyāsa, °yesa, vipallāsa), error, delusion: catur °śan prahātukāmena bodhisattvena ŚsP 478.22. On the four viparyāsa see Lévi, Sūtrāḥ. xviii.44 with note.

vipralambhayati (= Pali vippalambhēti; in Skt. only non-caus. vipralabh- in this mg.), deceives, disappoints: °bhayitum MSV iii.135.2 (prose).

vipralopa (m.; to Skt. vi-pra-lup-), ruin, destruction: saddharma-°pe vartamāne SP 282.10; Śikṣ 104.11; Vaj 22.9 (°pa-kāle), 13; puruṣendriya-vipralopāyopāttānām upanītānām manuṣyānām Bbh 29.23; °pa-tā, destructibility: (sarvasaṃskāra-gatasya)... °tām ca... pratya-veṣate Dbh 31.3.

vipralopin, adj. (prec. plus -in), destroying or robbing: parasattvabhoga-°pinām Gv 157.1; samabhilaṣitārtha-°nas tām vānarān Jm 177.17.

viprivasati (= Pali vippav°, see Childers; not in this use in Skt.), is separated (from, instr., or in cpd.): na °sati kuṣalamūlapariṇāmaḥ Śikṣ 279.5; neg. ppp. a-viprivasita, not separated or removed (from): samanta-bhadrabodhisattvārambaṇaparigaveṣaṇāviprivasitenāṣa-yena (1st ed. °pravaṣi°) Gv 533.1.

vipravāti, blows (wildly?): vātā ca vipravānti Mv ii.225.16 (vs), an evil omen; meter is bad in any case, but reading °nti would make this pāda correct; below, line 19, vātā pravānti (good meter, the rest of the line different).

vipravādāna, nt. (to next plus -ana), deceit, imposture: Mvy 9431 = Tib. slu ba; so also Chin.

vipravādayati (cf. prec.; nowhere else in this mg.), deceives, disappoints: (anena dānena) vilobhya paścād enam °viṣyāmīti Bbh 122.8; (na mithyāprayogena) °yati 363.12 (Tib. cited in Index as slu bar byed pa).

vipravāsa, m. (= Pali vippavāsa), the being parted from (monkish robes): Mvy 8386; chiefly in neg. a-vi° (Pali a-vi°), not... (see CPD), MSV ii.153.12 ff. (civara-ñām).

vipravāhayati, carries about hither and yon: yathā hi kāṣṭham udadhau taraṅgair vipravāhyate (pass.) Laṅk 135.8 (vs).

vipraveṣa (m.; to next?), disappearance, exhaustion, lack(?), in anarthayoga-°śaḥ, characterized by absence of union with undesirable things(?): LV 393.5 (vs) na ca punar ayu śakya akṣarebhiḥ praviṣatu anartha°; Tib. don tshul ḥdi ni yi ge rnam kyis su, ṣes par mi nus ḥdzaṅs pas rig pa yin; I do not understand this, nor Foucaux's translation; acc. to Jā. ḥdzaṅs pa = spent, consumed, exhausted; whether this represents vipraveṣa I am, however, far from certain.

vipraveṣa(ya)ti (cf. prec.), disappears, passes away: vistirno ca jñātivargo na °veṣeyā (v.l. °veṣayā) Mv ii.146.14 (prose), and may our extensive throng of kindred not disappear (pass away); the context hardly permits doubt about the mg.

viprasanna, ppp. of next (= Pali vippa°; once in Skt., pw, Caraka, of dhātu in medical sense), calm, serene, unperturbed: of the sense-faculties (indriya), LV 405.7; 409.2; Mv iii.61.14, 16; Sukh 2.17; °na-manāḥ Mvy 423 (of a Tathāgata); of a Buddha's mukha-varṇa Mv iii.325.16; in comparison to a pond, hradam iva accho anāvilo viprasanno... Mv i.237.12 (of a Buddha), and similarly Gv 195.13; Ud xvii.11 (yathā hradāḥ sugabhiro °nno hy anāvilaḥ; for the conclusion see next); Mvy 7293.

viprasīdati (= Pali vippa°), becomes serene, calm: śrutvā hi saddharmam °danti paṇḍitāḥ Ud xvii.11 (= Pali Dhp. 82, vippasīdanti); see under prec.

vipraharaṣa (m.), gratification: tasya °śa-samjananār-tham... hamsarājo gaganatalam abhyudgamyā... prāti-hāryāṇi vidarṣayitum ārabdhāḥ Av ii.117.1.

? **vi-baddha**, adj. (app. vi plus baddha; cf. next two), dis-connected, and so showing gaps (in the framework of a roof, and in the Bodhisattva's ribs): sayyathāpi nāma ubhayato pārśve vibaddhāyām (so 1 ms., v.l. vivṛddhāyām, Senart em. vivṛtāyām) vāhanāgāraśālāyām gopāna-siye antarāpi vivatāni vītiloketsuḥ vītikāsetsuḥ, evam eva pāṃsulikāni (q.v.) pāṃsulikāntarāpi vibaddhāni (kept