a-, an-, negative prefix: (1) prefixed to finite verbs as rarely in Skt. (Renou p. 175) but rather often in Pali (CPD s.v., 7); here not common: apasyanti SP 324.2; anatikramāmo Mv ii.80.8; anicchiyati (?) Mv iii.295.18; see § 23.17; (2) in sense described for Pali in CPD s.v. 2, a cpd. in a- following the same word without a-, and preceding a form of kr: samitim asamitim krtva Divy 41.10, lit. making the assembly no assembly, i. e. quitting the assembly; tasya vacanam avacanam krtva Divy 41.28,

disregarding his advice. See an-a-.

1 amśa, m., (1) (= Pali amsa, only in comp.) (part, and so) time (as past, present, future): Mv i.160.8, 9 (prose) atīte amse...anāgate amse...pratyutpanne amse (in sense of usual adhvani, see adhvan, which is used in Sūtrāl. xx-xxi.57 and Mvy 151-153 in parallel to this passage, on the 18 avenika buddha-dharma); atīte amśe Mv i.161.6; atītāmśagatā (= Pali atītamsa-) Mvy 6438; (2) portion, in maitra amsa portion of affection, virtually = love (so Pali cpd. mettamsa, It. 22.4, not adj. with PTSD but noun love, °so sabbabhûtesu veram tassa na kenaci, he has love for all creatures, has no enmity with anyone); maitreņāmsena sphuritvā, having suffused with love Divy 60.24 (so with mss.); 61.12 (here mss. and ed. maitreyamsena, a corruption due to repeated occurrence of name Maitreya in the context); 66.18 (here kept in ed. with mss.); see sphurati; a variant form, in comp. with maitra or maitra, seems to occur in maitrasa-ta, q.v.-See aşţāmśa.

[2 amśa-dhātrī, see amsa-].

-amśika (cf. 1 amśa, 2), ifc., belonging to the part of; pertaining to; sometimes with vrddhi of first syllable of prior member of cpd.: maranāmsika Mvy 5345, upapattyamsika 5346, belonging to (the part of) death, birth; Tib. char gtogs pa, included in the division of (Das); aupapattyamśika = upa° Śiks 226.7 ff. (Śāl 87.10 ff.); 253.3, 5. Equivalent to -amsika are -antika in māraņāntika Siks 226.7 ff. (same passage Sāl) and -aṅgika in aupa-pattyaṅgika Laṅk 277.6 (said of citta). It is natural to suspect that corruption of tradition is responsible for one or two of these. But (1) all can be plausibly explained as of independent origin; (2) -amśika is well authenticated, while -antika is supported by Pali (māraṇantika Miln.

amśu (= Skt. amśuka), cloth, or garment (less probably thread, a meaning recorded for Skt. amsu and for Pali amsu): -kāśikāmśu-kṣomakādyāḥ Divy 316.27.

amsa-dhātrī, also written amsa-, and in mss. atsa-, lit. shoulder nurse, one who carries a baby; usual substitute for anka-dh, q.v.: Divy 3.13; 26.9; 58.11; 99.25; 271.18; 441.22; MSV i.132.20; iii.134.7; Av i.15.11 and often. App. secondary to anka-, yet supported by MSV iii.134.12 dhātry-amsa-gato nişanņo.

akana, adj. (= Pali id., see kana, nişkana), free from the red coating under the husk (of rice): (sali) Mv i.342.1, 7;

iii.72.19.

akaņaka = prec.: -śālim akaņakam Divy 120.2. Akantaka, nt., n. of a Buddhaksetra: Mv i.123.12. akati-gatha (cf. Pkt. akai, unnumbered, infinite), having numberless (a-kati) verses, or an infinite(ly numerous) verse; of the savitrī stanza, Divy 638.2. In an examination on Vedic lore: paṭhatu bhavān savitrīm. (Answer:) akatigāthā. — katyakṣarā sāvitrī, katigaṇḍā, katipadā.

(Answer:) caturvimsatyakşara, triganda, aştākşarapada. akaniştha (= Pali akaniţtha; see also aghaniştha), (1) n. of the fifth and highest class of the Suddhāvāsakāyika gods (see deva), and (2) sg., n. of the region where they live (Bbh 61.4 yāvad akanisthād; but more normally yavad akanisthabhavanam, Divy 162.16, or the like). They dwell brahmaloke SP 359.1. Often mentioned alone as the highest of the 'form' (rūpāvacara) gods, as also in the lists of classes of gods: Mvy 3106; Dharmas 128; LV 47.1; 150.11; 227.2; 266.8; 342.18; Mv i.266.3, 7; ii.314.3, 9; 319.7; 349.2; iii.139.3; Divy 68.17; 367.14; Av i.5.4; ii.105.11; RP 6.16; Mmk 19.10; 69.7; Bbh 69.19; 360.26; Sukh 64.11. Sometimes in sg. of a single member of the class, LV 44.13.

akanisthika (prec. plus -ika), adj. with deva, belonging to the akanistha class: °ikādibhir devaih Karmav 157.2.

Akampitasāgara, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 443.3. akampiya, adj. (= Pali id., Skt. °pya), unshakable: Gv 25.21 (vs).

Akampya, m., so read with v.l. in Mironov for Ākampya, n. of a Bodhisattva-samādhi: Mvy 739; Tib. mi (b)sgul pa = a-kampya.

Akampyanetra, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 443.8. Akardama, nt., n. of a Buddhaksetra: Mv i.124.1. akalpika, adj. (Pali akappiya), improper; cf. kalpika, and next: MSV i.234.5; -dana, gift of something that is improper, Siks 271.7; Bbh 123.8; -pradana Karmav 44.17.

a-kalpya, adj. (= prec., and Pali akappiya; not in Skt., nor is kalpya, q.v., there recorded in a corresponding sense), improper: Lank 249.13, of māmsarudhirāhāra.

akalmāşa, adj. (= Pali akammāsa), pure (lit. not variegated; in this sense once in SB., otherwise in Skt. only as n. pr.): My i.211.11 = ii.15.10, along with parisuddha, of brahmacarya; i.239.5-6, of ceto-pranidhāna; iii.343.2. of Buddha's voice.

akākolīna, ?(said of water): one jātīkusumānām pāniye juhuyāt Mmk 313.26; °ne pānīyakumbham nivedayet 320.1, he shall offer a jar of water in (water that is?) ako; possibly free from (the plant) kākolī (?).

akāca, adj. (= Pali id.; etym. uncertain; PTSD not glass, originally of jewels; it is once applied to jewels, along with vimala and suddha, in DN ii.244.10 = Jat. ii.418.20; another theory in Senart i note 508), free from blemish or impurity: achidram akācam avraņam anāsravam te caranam Mv i.164.7.

akāmaka, adj. (= Pali id.; Skt. akāma), unwilling; in spite of (adverse) desire: °kānām mātāpitrīnām Mv ii.68.20 and 117.18; °kā(ḥ) iii.92.6; °kena Śikṣ 19.21. a-kāmakāmin, adj. (= Pali id.; Skt. kāma°, BhG.

2.70), not lusting after lusts: sthitalapā (see this) onas ca bhayanti My i.134.10 (wrongly Senart); "mi-tva, state of being ak°, Mv i.153.11.

akāmam, adv., whether he likes or not, (even) un-willingly, willy-nilly: Prāt 496.14.

akāyikā (or ka, n. pl. kā), a kind of toy (Index wrongly a game): krīdāpanikāni bhavanti, tad yathā, akāyikā ... Divy 475.18 (cf. sakāyikā).

akāryopaka, see upaka.