

miserable, poor; also **parijūnya** (nt., abstr. from prec.; once written in one ms. °juñña, in MIndic fashion), *weakness, debility, poverty* (Pali has the noun pārījuñña, nt.; the same four kinds as in Mv are listed in MN ii.66.9 ff.; the Pkt. adj. parijuñña, °junna, is defined by Sheth *weak, poor, durbala, daridra, nirdhana*, and doubtless belongs with this word): read in Mv ii.161.14–15 na... bodhisattvo jarāparijūnyena parijuño... abhiniṣkramati; in 17... vyādhiparijuñnyena (one ms. here °juñña) pari°...; in 19... bhogapari° pari°...; in 162.3... jñātipari° pari°...; the mss. are corrupt in all these, but in 17 and 19 one of them is nearly right, reading °parijūtena parijuṭo or °parijūnena parijuṭo.

parijūnya (nt.), *weakness, poverty*; see under prec. Should we read pārījuñña, with Pali pārījuñña?

parijetar, var. for **paricetar**, q.v., and cf. **parijaya**.

parijñā (= Pali pariññā), (*thorough*) *knowledge*; here not used in any special or technical way: Mvy 6910 = Tib. yoñs su śes pa; LV 33.5 (nāmarūpa-pa°); Mv iii.400.13 (vs. pariññācāri, read °jñā° m.c. as in the same vs in Pali, Sn 537, pariññācāri); Gv 38.4; 70.1; Bbh 294.10 (yathābhūta-parijñāyai); Lañk 184.13.

parijñāta, ppp., *distinguished, renowned*: Mv i.197.15, ep. of the family into which the Bodhisattva is born in his last existence; must mean about the same as abhijñāta, which it follows; but omitted in the other versions of the same passage, Mv ii.1 and LV 23.11 ff. Cf. next two.

parijñāta-bhojana, adj. Bhvr. (= Pali pariññāta-bh°), *having true knowledge about food*: pratyekabuddho pari° sarvāśuci-parikṣiṇo mahābhāgo Mv i.302.9; ye °janā(h) Ud xxix.35 = Pali Dhp. 92 ye pariññāta-bhojanā, expl. in comm. ii.172.1 ff. as *having the three pariññā, viz. ñāta-pa°, knowing what the food is that he is eating; tīraṇa-pa°, keeping in mind while eating that food is repulsive; and pāhāna-pa°, keeping in mind the rejection of pleasure in eating*. I have found no evidence in BHS for this or any specific understanding of the term.

parijñātāvin, adj. (= Pali pariññā°; cf. Skt. pariññāta and § 22.51), *knowing thoroughly*: (cyutyupapatti-) pariññātāvinaś ca Gv 472.2.

-parijñāna-tā = Skt. pariññāna, (*state of*) *knowing*; but perhaps rather analyze duḥkḥaparijñāna plus -tā(yai): LV 33.8, *unto a state of having thorough knowledge of misery*.

pariṇamana, nt., or °nā, f., also °ṇa-tā (once Skt. °na in mg. *transformation, changing into*...; so also M.; not in Pali; cf. **pariṇāmana**, °nā, and Skt. pariṇamati), (1) *change of state or occupation, in the sense of giving up one for another*: prthivīsamacittena sarvabhāra-vahanāpariṇamana-tayā Gv 463.21, *with mind like the earth, in that it does not change (a-pari°) from bearing all burdens*; cited Śikṣ 35.6, where ed. as in Gv text, but ms. **aparitasayana-tayā** (see this), *in that it does not become wearied with*... which fits quite as well, though presumably a secondary change; (2) *ripening, maturing* (in religious contexts): kuśalamūlānām °nād Bbh 30.10; (bodhisattvasya) °nā Bbh 307.8; 309.15 (the process consists in this, that... bodhisattvo... kuśalamūlam... prasādena pariṇamayati 309.15–19); °nā, the last of the seven anuttara-pūjā, *supreme forms of worship*, Dharmas 14 (following bodhicittotpādaḥ; probably understand bodhicittasya, or bodheḥ, with pari°); sarvabodhisattva-pariṇamanā-jñāna- Gv 466.3; (sc. of Bodhisattvas) °nā Gv 469.4; kuśalamūla-°nā 499.5.

pariṇāma, nt. (= Skt. id., m.; also Pali; and cf. next), *development, ripening, maturing*: (sc. bodhisattva-) bhūminām pariṇāmāni Mv i.77.3 (vs).

pariṇāmana, nt., or °nā, f. (cf. **pariṇamana**, °nā; Skt. pariṇamati, *changes, intrans.*; also *ripens*; Pali °na, only noted in mg. 4; AMg. °manā, °maṇayā for °manatā, *transformation, change of form*), (1) *change, alteration*:

priyavastu-pariṇāmana-tayā (*because of the fact that there are alterations of the desired object*) śokabhājano lābhasat-kāraḥ Śikṣ 105.13; *change of one physical element into another, mahābhūtesv anyonya-pariṇāmanānyathābhāvākriyā Bbh 60.13; (2) *ripening, lit., of a seed*; (rtur api) bijasya pariṇāmanā-kṛtyam karoti Śāl 74.17 (Tib. bsgyur baḥi bya, see below), *the act of causing the seed to ripen (or grow)*; (3) *fig. development, causing to grow, ripening, maturation*, usually of religiously desirable conditions; Tib. somewhat confused, sometimes yoñs su (b)śno ba (so on Mvy 794 and Suv 44.5), said to mean regularly *bless* (certainly not the mg. of pariṇāmana); other mgs. cited are *devote, design, intend*; elsewhere (e. g. Mvy 1675; Śāl 74.17) Tib. bsgyur ba, *change, transform, but app. also multiply, increase, make grow*; Chin. on Mvy turn, *change* (in direction): sarvā bodhisattvacāryāpagata-kleśakalmāśā bodhipariṇāmanādhipatyena pratyetyavā(h) Dhb 58.18–19, *all depravities and impurities foreign to the Bodhisattva-course are to be recognized, thru mastering the development (ripening) of enlightenment*; bodhi-pariṇāmanā Śikṣ 33.14; 158.6; (prob. understand bodhi- also in) pariṇāmanakuśalena Śikṣ 282.2; prathamāyām eva pariṇāmanāyām Śikṣ 29.10, sc. of kuśalamūlāni; cf. 29.13–14, 21; also pariṇāmanā 31.2; bodhisattva-°nā- 31.18–19; imāya pariṇāmana-varṇitāya Suv 44.5 (vs), *with this* (sc. deśanā) *which is praised as a cause of ripening*; imam °ṇa-rājam Bhad 48, *this King of Ripeners* (the Bhad itself); yā pariṇāmana varṇita agrā Bhad 56; parahita-pariṇāmanāt Jm 41.11–12, *thru developing (increasing, furthering) the welfare of others*; pariṇāmanam Bbh 307.2, uncertain reading, replaced by **pariṇāmanā** in line 8; iṣṭārthe pariṇāmanām Sādh 34.15; said of the *development of an evil trait*, (read) evam apsarasāḥ prārthanayābrahmacāryapariṇāmanān mahāpadumo nāma naraka uktaḥ Śikṣ 75.10, *thus, as a result of the development (stimulation, ripening) of unchastity thru desiring an apsaras* (wrongly Bendall and Rouse); (4) (= Pali °nam, Vin. iv.157.12) *diversion* (of something to the use of someone for whom it was not intended): °nam Mvy 8415.*

pariṇāmayati, °meti, (1) (in Skt. and Pali recorded only as caus. to pariṇamati; acc. to Senart Mv i note 439, these BHS forms are denom. to **pariṇāma**; identical forms are also used, as in Skt. and Pali, in caus. sense, e. g. Bbh 309.19; Śikṣ 29.13 ff.; Senart's theory may be right; but cf. § 38.23), = Skt. pariṇamati, *ripens, matures, develops* (intrans.): bodhisattvā avaiṣvartikatāyai (or °ye) pariṇāmenti Mv i.81.1 (prose), *develop* (themselves) *towards*...; pariṇāmayanto iha agrabodhau vāyam... SP 10.14 (vs); pariṇāmayanti (with loc. of goal) Lañk 119.7; (2) (= Pali °nāmeti; caus. to Skt. pariṇamati, *is changed into*) *changes into*: yo vārśikaḥ (sc. lābhah) sa haimantikaḥ pariṇāmitaḥ, yas tu haimantikaḥ sa vārśikaḥ °mitaḥ Śikṣ 59.5; see s.v. **samparivartayati**; pariṇāmyamānam Lañk 159.8, *being changed*, see s.v. **svasti**.

pariṇāyaka, m. (very rare in Skt., BR, only in mg. 1; commoner in Pali, in both mgs.), (1) *leader*: °ka-sampannā Mv ii.255.17, said of a herd of deer, *perfect in their leader* (who was Surūpa, a former birth of the Bodhisattva); as ep. of a Buddha, °kaḥ Mvy 21; mārga-°kaḥ 439; andhe loke anāyake aparīṇāyake Buddho... tārayitā etc., in a cliché, Av i.4.2; 10.2; 210.13, etc.; ep. of Bodhisattvas, (loka-)°kānam Mv ii.297.17; (sattvānām...) pariṇāyaka-bhūtaḥ Gv 219.7; (2) specifically, the 7th of the 7 **ratna** (q.v. 3) of a cakravartin: Mvy 3628 = Tib. blon po, *officer, minister of state*, app. with both civil and military functions of the highest rank under the king, so also Chin., while Jap. seems to make him more specifically military; same Tib. regularly elsewhere, e. g. on LV 14.5; for his functions, see LV 18.3, paṇḍito vyakto medhāvi rājñāś... cintitāmātreṇa udyojayitavyam (read surely °vyāṃ, as Tib. appears to take it, bsko bar bya bhāi dpuñ rnam) senām udyojayati sma, *he activates as quick as thought an*