

320.18-19, some (daughters of Māra) made even fair garments appear poor garments; āhata-vastra-nivastro Mv ii.95.19, having freshly washed garments as clothing; in cpds. Mv iii.6.2 (sunivastrā); 167.17; 267.11, mss. all °stra, as Bhvr., and so sometimes as v.l. for °sta, where either can be interpreted.

nivāta, adj. (= Pali nivāta, given in Dictt. only as noun, but clearly adj. in MN i.125.6 nivātā Vedehikā gahapatāni, gentle, parallel with soratā and upasantā), gentle, mild: as ep. of princes, parallel with **maheśākhyā**, **sukhasamsparsā**, qq.v., Mv i.350.6; ii.64.15; with akarkaśa, sukhasamvāsa, in similar description, Mv ii.423.19; in Mv i.171.4 (vs) Senart em. -nivātā (mss. nivānām or nirvānām) in pralalita-(so mss.)-kalahamśa-barhiṇa-nivātā, of the Buddha's voice, gentle as the sweet (voice) of kalahamśa or peacock (?). I have some doubt of the em., partly because nivāta seems not otherwise used of the voice, partly because I doubt whether the peacock's voice would be referred to in this complimentary way.

nivāpaka-(bhojana, nt.; = Pali nivāpa-bhojana; -ka svārthe), rations, food (provided for animals intended to be slaughtered for human consumption): Mv i.17.1; 25.2.

nivāraṇa, nt., see s.v. **nivarāṇa**.

nivāsa, m. (= Pali id.), (former) state of existence; usually in cpds. **pūrva**-(**pūrve**-)ni°, qq.v.; with separation of the cpd., pūrve (so all mss., Senart em. °vaṃ) ca nivāsavāram (time, turn) Mv i.4.8; rarely otherwise, nivāsānutarya-sampanna Mv iii.320.5 (see **anuttarya**), perfect in the supreme excellence of (former) births. See also s.v. **pūrve-vāsa**.

nivāsana, nt. (= Pali id.; to next), wearing, or (concretely) a garment, esp. an undergarment: (-carma)-nivāsanaiv LV 249.2, so read with Tib. gyon pa, to wear, for Lefm. -niveśanaiv (mss. mostly nives°), by the wearing of . . . as garments; parimaṇḍala-nivāsanaiv Mvy 8525, prob. n. act., putting on (one's undergarment) 'in a circle' (not hanging down before or behind, cf. Vin. iv.185.4, 18); concretely, Mvy 8938 = Tib. sam thabs, petticoat: Bhik 11a.4, see s.v. **nivāsayati**.

nivāsayati, generally as in Skt. puts on (a garment, regularly undergarment). So also Pali nivāseti, wrongly defined in PTSD to dress oneself . . . to get clothed or dressed. It is true that in the common cliché (kālyam eva, or the like) nivāsayitvā, LV 240.11 (vs); Mv i.34.14; 54.10; 307.14; iii.60.3; 255.15; 272.5; 414.5; or nivāsya, LV 407.13; Divy 20.2; Av i.290.16, etc.; no object is expressed. It is unnecessary to say what the monk puts on before starting his round of begging; the gerund however means strictly having put on (sc. the undergarment; cf. Prāt 527.8 cīvaraṃ nivāsaiṣyāmaḥ, with Chin. transl.; contrast prāvaraiṣyāmaḥ 529.1 ff., of the upper garment; same contrast in Pali, Vin. iv.185.18, 27). Once the verb is used in the causal sense of cause (someone else) to put on (an undergarment): Bhik 11a.4 nivāsanaiv nivāsaiṣyavyā, (the nun) is to be caused (by the instructress) to put on the undergarment.

nivāsikā, adj. f. (prob. to °saka, m., Skt. Gr., to nivas-, dwell; cf. Pali nivāsiko, m., Jāt. ii.435.14, vs, in comm. repeated with v.l. °ako), dwelling: Lumbinivāne devatā °kā Mv ii.145.6.

nivūṭṭati (MIndic for **nivartati**, in mg. 2, q.v.), sinks down (in water): nivūṭṭiya, ger., Mv ii.172.6 (cf. nivarteti, in line 4, caus., puts down under water); caus., ger. nivūṭṭāpiya 7, pulling down (under water).

nivrta, ppp. (related to **nivarāṇa**, m°, and rendered by related words in Tib.; = Pali nivuta, which may mean obscured, as in avijjāya nivutassa SN ii.24.30, cf. avijjā-nivarāṇassa in 5 above; nivūtānam tamo hoti SN iv.127.26), obscure (of intellectual questions), subject to obstruction: nivrtaṅgākrtaḥ Mvy 6889, obscure and not explained, and a-ni° 6890; Tib. bsgribs pa, or bsgrib ba, for nivrta.

niveśaka, f. °ikā (to Skt. niveśayati with -aka), introducing, bringing in: (prajñāpāramitā na kasyacid dharmasya . . .) °ikā AsP 203.10.

[**niveśana**, read **nivāsana**, q.v., in LV 249.2.]

niveśayitar (to Skt. niveśayati), one who causes to enter into or settle in: °tāraḥ sarvabuddhadharmeṣu Gv 463.10.

nivyāpara, adj. Bhvr. (pronounced ni-vāpara, or the like; m.c. for nir-vyāpara), without activity: kāyaś ca niśceṣṭa nivyāparaś ca Suv 57.13 (vs; Tib. byed pa med, not acting).

Niśācarā, n. of a rākṣasi: May 243.30.

? **niśāthaka** or **niśāthaka**, in: kalaha-raṇa-°kā(h) Mv i.176. 6-7, ep. of Buddhas; clearly corrupt; Senart em. -niśātaka, rendering (sharp =) redoubtable in (spiritual) fights and battles. But niśāta is not recorded in this use, and moreover I question such a complimentary fig. use of kalaha-raṇa. It seems more likely that some deriv. of niśāmyati, is pacified, is involved; a caus. to this would mean quieters (of strife and evil). Possibly niśāmaka(h)?

niśādā-putra, m. (cf. next, and Pali nisada-pota; see s.v. **śilā-putra**; = Skt. dṛṣat-putra, upper and smaller millstone), upper millstone, or pestle: Mvy 7516 = Tib. mchig gu.

niśādā-śilā (cf. prec., **niśidā**, and Pali nisadā, also °da), lower millstone, or mortar: Mvy 7515 = Tib. mchig, grindstone, mortar, or gtun gyi gzhi, what is below a pestle.

Niśāntāyu, n. of an ancient king: Mv ii.146.19.

niśṛṇoti (not in Skt. or Pali, but = AMg. nisunai, ni°), hears: gopi niśṛṇohi LV 235.22; niśṛṇotha 296.2 (both vss).

niśṛtya, see **niśritya**.

[**niścayitvā**, SP 48.6 (vs), would mean having determined, made sure of (heresies, dṛṣṭi). But Kashgar rec. āśrayitvā, and WT with their ms. K' niśrayitvā, both relying on, supported by Tib. brten nas su; prob. the latter is to be read, mg. same as **niśritya** or **niśraya**.]

niścara, adj. (to Skt. niścaraṇi), coming forth, issuing (of sounds): ime ślokāś ca niścaraḥ Suv 22.2.

-niścārakam, in jihvā-ni°, adv. (= Pali jihvā-nicchārakam, Vin. iv.197.6), putting out the tongue: na jihvā° piṇḍapātaṃ (pari-)bhokṣyāmaḥ Mvy 8581; Prāt 533.9; La Vallée Poussin JRAS 1913 (Stein fragments) 846.3.

niścāraṇa (nt.; to next), utterance: °ruta-pratiruta-niścāraṇa- LV 435.11; vāgniścāraṇa Divy 116.26; 119.4.

niścārayati (caus. to Skt. niścaraṇi; = Pali nicchāreti), (1) utters (words, sounds): avaraṇaṃ (sc. word) niśc° SP 282.13; vācaṃ LV 264.15; Divy 116.26; Av ii.161.10; 162.5; 163.4; vacanaṃ, °nāni, Divy 119.4; Śikṣ 268.3; -śabdaṃ LV 352.9; (2) emits, sends forth: rays of light LV 274.11; poison LV 306.13.

niścikīrṣā, Mvy 2456; La Vallée Poussin, AbhidhK. iv.189, note 3; or °ṣu-tā, Bbh 168.22 (= Pali nijigim-sanaṭā, or °gīs°), in lābhena lābha-(Bbh ed. lābham) niśc° (also **-niśpādanā**, q.v.), extraction of a profitable gift (from a layman, by a monk) by (referring to) a gift received (from others); one of the 5 **mithyājīva** for a monk; see references s.v. **kuhana**. Wogihara, Lex. 26, believes the original form was nirjigīṣā or °ṣutā, relying on the Pali; I believe the contrary.

Niścītārtha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.136.17.

Niścitta, m., n. of a samādhi: Mvy 539; ŚsP 1417.18. Cf. **Sthitanīścitta**; **Tathatāsthanīścitta**. Tib., all three times, sems med pa, without thought.

***niścavi-kṛtvā**, see **nicchavi°**.

niśraya, m. (= Pali nissaya, not completely or perfectly described in the Dictt.), fundamentally, support, basis (Tib. gnas, place, abode, place of settlement; or rten, support): niśraya-bhūtam sarvabodhisattvacaraṇa-tayā Gv 494.10, it (bodhicitta) acts as a support, because it con-