a unitary verb and has nothing to do with Skt. pratismarati, despite PTSD; patisaranti in DN comm. i.267.24 occurs in a gloss on gotta-patisarino which belongs with BHS 'sarati), (lit. returns to;) attends to, refers to: Lank 196.8, (as if one should point out something to someone with his finger, and that person) angulyagram eva pratisared viksitum, should turn his attention only to the fingertip (instead of the indicated object) to look at; Sal 88.16 na pūrvāntam oti, pays no attention to the past (nor na purvantam ti, pays no attention to the past thoi future, 89.3, nor present, 89.6); this passage cited Siks 227.7, 8, 10; (kvacit...) na °ti Siks 229.6, pays no heed to anything; sūnyatā (for °tām, acc.)...pratisaratha KP 64.3; °saranti id.5; (parais ca...) āhataḥ san...dharmatām vā °raty ātmānam eva vā aparādhikam pasyati Bbh 255.13, and when attacked by others, he either takes it as a natural thing (see dharmata), or regards himself, rather, as to blame; -nītārtham sūtram °rati na neyārtham Bbh 257.10 (cf. Mvy 1549, s.v. pratisarana), he attends to a sutra of clearly defined meaning, not one of which the meaning needs definition; dharmatām eva °rati AsP 329.3 (as in Bbh 255.13 above); MSV iii.108.8, 9.

Pratisarā

Pratisarā, n. of a rakṣā (q.v.): Dharmas 5; Sādh 397.9 etc. (in this text oftener Mahā-pra°).

pratisāra, m. (cf. Pkt. padisāra, Sheth, and Hem. 1.206), turning back, regression: (lokadhātum...) avagāhya...°ro na kartavyah Sukh 72.1.

[pratisārin, n. sg. °rī, regretful (for having given a gift), Karmav 65.4 dattvā ca khalu °rī bhavati. But one ms. is cited as reading ripuņisārī, which points to vipratisārī as the correct reading; this is confirmed by 66.7 vipratisārī. This word is applied to one who, after giving something, regrets his generosity.]

pratisīrā (Skt. Lex. only), curtain: "rāhi, instr. plur., Mv ii.171.12, 15 (a pond is enclosed, enveloped, with curtains for privacy); mss. "śīlehi or "sīharāhi; Senart's em. seems certain.

[pratisubhati, see pați°.]

pratisrjyati (4th class pres. to prati-srj-, which in Skt. is rare and doubtful, and seems recorded nowhere else), abandons, gives up: icchema (mss. ikṣema; read ikṣema?) pratisrjyantau icchema (so most mss., two ikṣema) maraṇam ātmanaḥ Mv i.181.1 (vs), ... abandoning (life), we desire our own death. (Otherwise but implausibly Senart.) Note several cpds. of srj in Mvy 2547-58, including prati-ni-, prati-vi-ni-; and the 4th class pres. utsrjyate (not pass.) 2558.

pratisevati, °te (sometimes written °sev°; Pali pati°; Skt. °te, devotes oneself to a person, once in pw), (1) indulges in (pleasures, acc.): (active) kāmām (kāmān, kāmā) Mv i.153.6 and ff.; Divy 258.6; maithunam (as in Pali, meth°) Mv i.199.13 (v.l. pari°) = ii.3.11; ii.3.10 (for which same line i.199.12 pari°); (māmsabhojanam) °vitavyam Lank 254.6; adheres to (obstructive conditions, antarāyika, q.v., dharma) Prāt 514.6, 13 (°vato, gen. sg. pres. pple.); (2) makes use of (medicine), auşadham °vanti Mv i.169.4; (3) undergoes the fruit of deeds, evil or good: evil, vipākam pratisevatah Ud ix.11; (middle) vipākam pratisevate (evil), and °sevate (good), Ud ix.14-15 = Pali Dhp. 67-68 where patisevati.

pratisevin, f. °vinī (to prec.), akṣudrasattvā-(ā m.c.)-pratisevinī (so read as cpd.) Mv ii.57.19, attaching myself to creatures that are not ignoble (Śraddhā speaks). There is a v.l. °sattā for °sattvā.

pratisphuţa, adj. (= the much commoner parisphuţa; cf. § 2.47; here perhaps error, since pari° occurs just below, 40.18), completely full: (udyānam)...-ratnavṛkṣa-°ṭam RP 40.13.

pratismṛta, adj. (= Pali patissata; orig. ppp. of Skt. prati-smṛ-), mindful, heedful: samprajāna (separate word) °to Mv ii.359.6 (vs); other cases (all adj., not pple.) Ud xii.18; xv.6; xix.1; MSV ii.185.4.

pratisyandana (nt.; no prati-syand- otherwise known), perh. lit. moistening, making to flow, and so making tender: cittanagara-pratisyandana-prayuktena te kulaputra bhavitavyam vipulamahākaruṇā-sarvajagadanukampanatayā Gy 430 25

anukampanatayā Gv 430.25.

pratihanyate, °ti (pass. of Skt. prati-han-), (1) is struck against (to Skt. prati-han-, rarely, BR s.v.1): yatra... indriyāni °yante te viṣayā ity ucyante Siks 251.12, the things against which the senses are struck (wrongly Bendall and Rouse) are called the sense-objects (cf. prati-hanyanā); (2) is echoed, of sound: (mahārāvam ravantānām ca śabdo...) parvatehi °yante (so mss.) Mv i.6.2; (3) is reflected, of light: in Senart's text pratyahanyanti Mv i.6.9 ff., repeatedly, with most or all mss.; in i.7.9 pratyāhanyanti, with some mss., others pratya°; but in i.25.14 ff., in similar passage, all mss. repeatedly prati-hanyanti, which is probably what the passages all mean; cf. § 32.8.

pratihanyanā (nom. act. to prec., mg. 1), the being struck against: °nā teṣāṃ (sc. indriyāṇāṃ) nirdiṣṭā Śikṣ 251.14.

pratihāraka-pakṣa = prāti°, q.v.

pratihārayati, °reti (prob. denom. from Skt. pratihāra, usher, rather than caus. to prati-har-), announces: (speaking to the king's pratihāra) Suddhodanasya pratihāretha, Asito ṛṣi darśanakāmo; pratihāreṇa rājño niveditam Mv ii.31.12; has announced, causes to be announced: rājñaḥ pratihārayām āsa Jm 118.13 (that he wished an audience).

(praticchati, Skt., receives, accepts, acquires;) non-Skt. forms: fut. praticchisyati Mv ii.435.12; inf. °cchitum Mv i.310.4; ppp. °cchita AsP 204.15; Gv 349.7; spelled praticchita (MIndic, cf. Pali paticchati) Mv ii.165.19; 189.12; °icchitavăn Gv 417.24; caus. °cchāpaya Mmk 27.24, cause to accept; make or consider acceptable. Cf. next, sampratī°, and pratyeşita.

praticchana (nt.; nom. act. to prec.; cf. Schmidt, Nachträge, s.v., and AMg. padicchana), reception, acceptance, acquisition: ona-taya, at end of cpd., Gv 430.13. Cf. sampratio.

[pratīta, past, departed, in Mv iii.330.6 trīni pratītāni aham caturtho, is prob. a misreading, or error of tradition, for atīta (pra and a are easily confused), altho a Hindu Lex., cited BR, gives prasthita as a mg. of pratīta.]

pratītya, ger., also used virtually as postpos. (derived from Skt. prati-i-; = Pali paticca), dependent on, based on: daśa bhūmayo buddhajñānam pratītya prajñāyante Dbh 95.27; hetum pratītya bhavasūnya sruņitva dharmā (or °mām) LV 117.1 (vs; so read), hearing that the statesof-being are based on a cause and void of (real) existence; yatha munja pratitya valvajam rajju . . . vartitā LV 176.7, cited Siks 238.5 (vs; so read), as, on the basis of munija or valvaja (grass), a rope is produced; cakşuś ca pratītya rūpatah cakşuvijñānam LV 176.17, cited Šikş 239.5 (ys); yatha tantri pratītya dāru ca... LV 177.13, cited Šiks 241.1 (vs); hetum pratītya imi sambhuta (= °bhūtāḥ) sarvadharmā LV 419.9 (vs); skandhā (acc. pl.) pratītya samudeti hi duhkham evam LV 419.13 (vs); upadhi (mss.) pratītya duḥkhasya sambhavo My ii.418.10; used absolutely, without object, in dependence (on something else): pratītya sarve imi bhāva utthitāh SP 191.12 (vs); pratītya dharmam (read omā?) pravicito (v.l. otā, so read?) bodhisattvah... Mv ii.346.3 (vs; but construction is not clear); dharmā (n. pl.) pratītya utpadyante (or °ti; so with mss.) My iii.66.6, 12; also in comp. with a following or prec. word, as in pratītya-samutpāda, q.v., but in this and in some of the following pratitya could be understood as a separate word, as in the prec. cases, in dependence: hetu-pratitya-kuśalo LV 125.2 (vs), wise in regard to (things that are) dependent on causes; anyonyapratītya-hetutah LV 176.6 (vs); sāmagri-pratītyatas ca sā