

saṃkṣūyate, pres. pple. °yamāno (mss. a few times saṃkṣu°, or saṃkṣa°), *attacking* (trying to shake?), or the like, of some hostile action by Māra against the Bodhisattva: Māro pāpimāṃ dukkhī... bodhisattvaṃ °yamāno... mahā-ūhasitam ūhasē Mv ii.268.12–269.19, twelve times. Senart's etym. (Vedic root sku-, skū-) is unconvincing. Is there connexion with AMg. (saṃ)chuhai, the etym. of which is disputed? Cf. Hindi chūnā, Nep. chunu, touch, meddle with; Turner, Nep. Dict. s.v. chunu discusses the difficult sept; Skt. kṣubh- may be directly or indirectly involved.

[**saṃkṣepaya** MSV iii.128.19 seems to be an error for an adv. form of Skt. saṃkṣepa; = Tib. mdor na, in short.]

saṃkha, see **śaṅkha**.

Saṅkhamedhi, see **Śaṅkha**°.

saṃkhyā, nt., Mvy 7928 (cited from Gv), or **saṃkhyā**, f., Gv 106.19; 134.4, a high number.

saṃkhyāta, in steye-saṃkhyātam, prob. read so, as adv. (= Pali theyya-saṃkhātā = theyyacitto avaharaṇacitto Vin. iii.46.34), with intent to steal: (yā punar bhikṣuṇī... pareṣāṃ adattam steye saṃkhyātam (printed as two words) ādādita Bhik 25a.2–3; steye °taḥ (as two words, so also Mironov) Mvy 5352 = Tib. rku bar bgraṇ ba, rendered by Das steysaṃkhyātam, to count as stealing.

Saṃkhyā-lipi, a kind of script: LV 125.22; rendered literally by Tib. graṇs, number, but prob. a geographical name (cf. Kirfel, Kosm. 81, Saṃkhyā, Saṃkhyāta, n. of a people); after **ugra-lipi**, before **anuloma-l**°.

saṃgaṇanā (in Skt. once in mg. counting up, reckoning; so SP 114.14; to next plus -anā), (perh. lit. counting, census, roll-call?) assembly, gathering: (kva idānim) deśi (= deśe, loc., m.c.) dharmadhara (q.v.) -nā syāt Mv i.70.11 (vs).

saṃgaṇayati, counts: (... manuṣyāṇ gaṇayati.) saṃgaṇya (ger.)... sarva... manuṣyāṇaṃ samaṃ bhaktaṃ prajñāpayanti Divy 293.10.

saṃgaṇikā (= Pali id.; cf. prec.), society, crowd, association, as opp. of solitude, **viveka** (2), q.v.: °kāṃ adhikṛtyāha Śikṣ 106.11 (prose), also, na tiṣṭhate °kāsu yogi 12 (vs); (various evils) bhavanti amī °kāsu sarve 16, karoti yaḥ °kāṃ asārāṃ 18 (vss); (vyāpādam... vitar-kayeyam, nirviṣeṣo bhavayam) saṃsarga-°kābhīr etaiḥ sattvaiḥ 201.18, (if I had evil thoughts,) I should be nowise different from these creatures with associational groupings; 202.20, see s.v. **viveka** (2); °kāyā cātinaṃyataḥ Bbh 156.18, and of one who spends his time in society (i. e. frivolously); °kāyā kālam atinaṃyati 172.7; (guṇā arāṇyavāsasya...) °kāṃ (so read, mss. corrupt but final nasal in both) vivarjayati Karmav 104.7; °kā-saṃsarga-middha-nivaraṇa-vigatena bhavitavyam Laṅk 49.7; °kā-varjanatā Śikṣ 119.6 and °kā-vivarjanam 191.10, both with **ekārāmatā**; °kārama (Pali id.), delight in society (Tatp.), °rāma-parivarjitena °rāma-doṣa-darśinā bhavitavyam Śikṣ 104.18; na °rāma-kathāyogānuyogam anuyuktā viharanti AsP 334.15; same oftener Bhvr., one who delights in society, ye ca °rāmā(h) Mv ii.355.16 = iii.280.1; others Śikṣ 52.5; a-°rāmā(h) SP 309.9, not delighting...; °kābhī-rataḥ Divy 464.19; ratim °kāsu ca Sādh 17.11.

saṃgata, adj. (ppp. of Skt. saṃ-gam-), in saṃgata-bhrū LV 107.9, prob. with dense (thick) eyebrows, one of the **anuvyañjana**; cf. Pali saṃgata = nibbivara, without interstices, Vv. comm. 275.27; corresp. to snigdha-bhrū of parallel texts.

saṃgati, f., (1) (cf. BR s.v. 4, Stimmen, Passen, with artha-; Pkt. saṃgai = aucitya, ucitātā, Sheth), success, attainment (of desirable goal): duḥśīlabhūtasya prapaṣṭa °tiḥ RP 35.14 (vs); (2) (continued) involvement in the saṃsāra, transmigration, the opposite of release: mūḍhasya saṃgatiḥ bhavati, jāyate na ca mucyate Laṅk 257.5, of a deluded man there ensues involvement, he is

(re-)born, and is not released; prob. in this sense saṃgatiḥ 179.2, in a bare list of disapproved results? acc. to Suzuki, Tib. ḥdus pa (coming together); in this light interpret tri-saṃgati, for which acc. to Suzuki Tib. (gsum, three) phrad pa (meeting together), in: yadi... vijñānāṃ tri-saṃgati-pratyaya-kriyāyogenotpattir abhaviṣyad Laṅk 41.6, and cf. 10; trisaṃgaty-utpādayogalakṣaṇam vijñānam, asaṃgati-yogasvabhāvalakṣaṇam jñānam 157.15–16 (so read acc. to Suzuki's transl., following Chin.); trisaṃgati-pratyaya-kriyāyogābhiniṣeṣāya (Tib. °śāt acc. to Nanjio) saṃdhir vijñānāṃ nairantaryāt pravṛttiyogenābhiniṣeṣato bhavasamdhir bhavati 163.1; trisaṃgati-pratyaya-vyāvṛtter vijñānāṃ vimokṣatrayānudarśanāt sarvasamdhayo na pravartante 163.3 (note the three vimokṣa, q.v., to which the three saṃgati, involvements in the saṃsāra, appear to be pendants and opposites); from this passage it appears that the 3 saṃgati, or their causes (pratyaya), are the three **saṃdhi** (q.v. 6), viz. rāga, dveṣa, and moha, 162.14–15; (Tathāgatagarbho... pravartate naṭavad gatisaṃkaṭa) ātmātmiya-varjitas, tad-anavabodhāt trisaṃgati-pratyaya-kriyāyogaḥ pravartate 220.11. Cf. (tri-)saṃgati (1), the application of which is obscure.

? **saṃgandharāja** (unrecorded); if = Skt. Lex. gandharāja, could mean one of several flowers or flowering plants, or sandalwood: Gv 337.2 (vs), read (tad vajra-daṇḍam...) saṃgandharājōjjvalakesarāḍhyam, as one cpd.; sa-gan° would be metrically equally good, hence saṃ- could not be m.c. for sa- (but may corruptly represent sa-).

saṃgamantrā, a high number: Gv 106.7; corresp. to **gamantra**, q.v.

saṃgaveṣati (Skt. gav° with sam), seeks: āhāraṃ samagaveṣi (aor.) Mv ii.205.2 (vs).

saṃgāyati, lit. 'sings in unison' = is concordant, avoids quarrelling, opp. of vivadati: saṃgāyisyāma(h) vayam... na vivadiṣyāmaḥ KP 142.4 (prose).

Saṃgīta-nipāta (cf. **Saṃgīti-paryāya**), n. of a section of the Madhyamāgama: MSV iii.107.5.

saṃgīti, f. (in Skt. as n. of a meter, otherwise only Lex., and once in Schmidt, Nachträge, conversation; in Pali comes nearer to BHS usage, see esp. Childers, but still acc. to Dictt. is not identical), (1) singing (so in Pali; perh. esp. in unison, choral singing?), music (esp. vocal): Mvy 5022 (after tūryam) = Tib. glu dbyaṅs; apsarasaḥ... -saṃgīti... LV 10.22; apsara-saṃgīti-rutena Gv 252.5; divya-°tiṣu ratir na bhavati Gv 118.24; (Suddhodana speaks to the prince's female attendants, mā sma kadācit) °tiṃ vichetsyatha LV 193.1, similarly 12; °ti-prāsāda, music-hall, LV 41.10 (Suddhodanasya; = Tib. rol mo bya baḥi, for making music); Bodhisattva-°ti-prāsāda Gv 385.18–19 (the young prince's music-hall in Kapilavastu, named **Dharmadhātupratibhāsaprabha**); sama-, or samam, saṃgīti, chanting in unison, (sc. Mahā-brahmaṇaḥ) ekasvareṇa sama-(v.l. samam; is this also part of cpd. with next?) saṃgītyā tam bhagavantam ābhī... gāthā-bhīr adhyabhāṣanta SP 167.3; virtually same phrase 170.12; 173.13; 178.8; 271.6; 401.1; 402.3; some mss. sometimes reported saṃgītya, which must be an error; with one voice, in united choral chanting, addressed... with these verses (in 401.1 bhagavata imāni dhāraṇīman-trapaḍāni prayacchanti sma); (2) esp. in dharma-°ti, recitation or pronouncement of the true Doctrine: (mahā-vimāne, in heaven... mahāvīpulaḍharma-) saṃgīti-(Tib. yaṅ dag par brjod pas, by perfect speech, expression)-sarva-kāmarativedakleśachedane LV 11.5; saṃgītikūśalās tathāgataḍdharmaṇāṃ SP 312.3, skilled in proclaiming the Buddha's Doctrine (Tib. as on LV 11.5); (after statement that a Bodhisattva will preach the Doctrine) bhavanti cāsa dharmā-°tyāṃ sahāyakā(h) SP 286.7, and he will have assistants in proclaiming the Doctrine, not, I think,