(it does not occur to them to consider the question of misery seriously); (3) developing out of prec. (cf. āhārasamjñā, SP 206.1 above, which might perhaps be rendered interest in, inclination towards food; and cf. AMg. sannā = manovrtti, mental inclination, Ratnach.), interest in, purposeful thought about: in Mv ii.147.12 (the Bodhisattva replies to his father's attempt to interest him in women: read with mss.) yasya tāta strīsamjñā bhaveyā so atra rajyeyā . . . , father, whoever has 'ideas' about women, let him take pleasure in them; the king replies, tava kidrši samjñā bhavati 13, what are your thoughts or ideas?, to which the prince replies, mamatra viparitasamiña bhavati 14, I have the idea of the reverse, i. e. (as the sequel explains), that things are the opposite of what they seem; here samjñā belongs to 2 above; cf. viparīta-samjñin SP 320.12, s.v. samjfiin (3); (4) in BHS esp. false notion, erroneous impression in the mind: in LV 374.11-12 (vss, unmetr. in Lefm.; see his note and Foucaux's note on Calc. 485.7) read, iha hetudarśanād vai jitā mayā hetukās trayaḥ samjñāḥ, nityānitye samjñā sukhaduḥkha 'nātmani catmani ca, ... three false notions, (viz.) the notions about the permanent and impermanent, pleasure and pain, nonself and self; samjñā-graheņa (by clinging to false notions) bālā dṛṣṭi-viparyāsa niśritā LV 235.17 (vs); samjñākṛtamātram (a mere product of a false notion) idam kanthako vahatīti vādišārdūlam Mv i.157.10 (the gods held the horse's hoofs); samjñāsūtram (the cord of ...) uddharī saṃskṛtātaḥ LV 196.2 (vs); vitarkamālā samjñāsūtresu granthitā LV 372.3 (vs), the garland of doubt, strung on the cords of . . .; sattvānām . . samjīnā-vikalpa-caritānām SP 318.13, of creatures whose actions are characterized by false notions and vain imaginings; mrgīye . . . tam prasrāvam pānīya-samjñāya (instr., under the mistaken impression that is was water) pītam Mv iii.143.17, so 153.12, °samjñāye 144.7; 154.9; bhagavam (mss. °vām) mṛgasamjñena mayā etam isu ksiptam Mv ii.213.16, under the mistaken impression of (your being) a deer (cf. 5 below) I shot this arrow; krīdāratim ca janayec chubha-samjña-tām ca LV 190.5 (vs), ... and a state of having a false notion of (its being) fine (also cf. 5); keşa-cid . . . vartati samjñā Samādh 19.24, some have the false notion . . . , and so, keṣa-ci samjñā 25; (5) in comp. with a prec. noun or adj. (as in some cases under 4), the notion or idea or impression, opinion, that (something or someone) is (what the prior member of the cpd. means); esp. as object of utpādayati (cf. SP 78.5, under 2 above) or a synonym, forms, conceives such an idea or opinion; the object of the idea is generally loc., sometimes gen. with antike, q.v., rarely acc., sometimes not expressed (understood from context): (tato imā asmākam striyah sarvakālam) paribhavetsuh, trņasamjīnā pi na (mss. recorded as ta) utpādayetsuh (so read) Mv iii.393.14, then these our wives would always scorn us, would not even think we were worth a straw (lit. form a grassblade-notion, sc. of us); śrotavyam (read °vva, m.c.) buddhavacanam dullabha-samjñām upajanetvā My i.248.2 (vs), one must listen to the word of a Buddha, realizing that it is hard to find; (te...durlabhaprādurbhāvāms) tathāgatān viditvāścaryasamjñām utpādayişyanti śokasamjñam utpa° SP 320.1, ... will conceive the notion of surprise and sorrow, virtually = will be surprised and grieved; hīnasamjñā, a low (= unfavorable) opinion, (na tvayā...) °jñotpādayitavyā SP 425.9, and with loc. of object, mā hīnasamjñām utpādayişyasi tathāgate ca bodhisattveșu ca tasmims ca buddhakșetre 426.2; the opposite is visista-s°, LV 244.1-2, below; others with loc., śmaśāna-samjñām (mss. °jño) janayate iştikāsu Mv ii.384.22 (vs), forms the idea about women that they are (repulsive as) cemeteries; tāsu mātrsamjñā upasthāpayitavyā bhaginisamjñā duhitrsamjñā Divy 115.5, you must learn to think of them as if mothers, sisters, daughters; kinikrta-(q.v., so read)-samjñā bhaveyur na ca tathāgate durlabha-samjñām

utpādayeyuh SP 319.8, ... and would not conceive the difficulty of finding a T.; the object is in gen. with antike (q.v.), naisa mamāntike višistasamjňo (Bhvr.) bhaven LV 244.1-2, he would not have a high opinion of me; (sarvatathāgatānām) cāntike pitṛsamjňām utpādayati sarvabodhisattvānām cāntike śāstṛsamjňām utpā SP 286.1; also SP 107.4-5 (see antike); object is acc., svabhavanāni śmaśāna-samjňām utpādayām āsuh LV 278.7, (gods etc.) began to think of their own dwellings as cemeteries (i. e. repulsive; = svāni vimānāni śmaśānānīva menire 280.20, vs); (6) (cf. Skt. mg. sign, symbol), alphabetic sign, letter: (yā) vā imā loke samjňā (mss. mostly sajňā, perh. representing a pronunciation like MIndic sañňā, as in Pali?), brāhmī (etc., list of alphabets) Mv i.135.5; (7) a high number: Mvy 8034 = Tib. brdaḥ śes; cf. mahā-samjňā, sarva-s°, visamjňāvatī. samjňānanā, awareness: Mvy 7566. Not to be read

samjñānanā, awareness: Mvy 7566. Not to be read samjā° with pw 7 App.; confirmed by vijñānanā; see § 22.7.

[samjñāpada, see samjñotpāda.]

samjñāpti, f. (would seem to = samjñapti, Pali saññatti, but neither seems used in just this mg.), acc. to Tib. (gsol ba btab pa) the making of a request or demand: para-°ti-samcetanīyatā (q.v.) Mvy 7537.

samjñā-bhikṣu, m., a monk in name alone, or by false notion: Mvy 8750 (Tib. renders samjñā by min, name).

Śamjñāya (mss. mostly Samjaya, but Tib. yan dag śes, supporting Nobel's reading), n. of a yakşa prince or commander (senāpati): Suv 85.1; 91.16; 128.3 ff. (chap. XI, °ya-parivarta); 158.13 (here called janarṣabhaḥ, so read with best mss., others nararṣabhaḥ; Nobel's jinarṣabhaḥ, based on Tib., seems to me clearly wrong, cf. Nobel's note 14 above where N. corrects the same Tib. reading; context proves that a yakṣa, not a Buddha, is meant); 161.7.

samjñā-vedayita-(also °vedita-)-nirodha, m. (= Pali saññā-vedayitanirodha, the condition of the 8th vimokkha, and of the 9th samāpatti or anupubbavihāra), suppression of consciousness and sensation, an advanced stage of trance: (°vedita°) Mvy 1518, as condition of 8th vimokṣa; the ninth and highest of the anupūrvavihāra-(-samāpatti), q.v.; (°vedita°) AbhidhK. LaV-P. ii.213, as a samāpatti; (°vedayita-)°dha-samāpattiyo ca spṛhayanti Mv i.127.5, one of the two reasons because of which Bodhisattvas ṣaṣthāyām bhūmau vartamānāh saptamāyām bhūmau vivartanti. This implies that it is an unworthy object of supreme religious ambition.

samjfita, (1) denom. ppp. to samjñā (Skt. id.), here (as Pali saññita) used with special sense corresp. to samjñā (4), falsely termed: arājyam (mss. ār°) rājya-°tam Mv i.179.13 (vs); nityam šāśvatadṛṣṭi-°tam jagad RP 55.11 (vs), the world, falsely called 'eternal' according to the eternalist-heresy; [(2) in Mv ii.103.10 Senart's em., (rājño vacanamātreņa kumārasya gṛham yathā divyam vimānam tathā alamkṛtam) sarva-samjñitam (mss. sarva-saṅginam or -samjñinam); I do not understand the mss. readings or even the em. (supposed to mean known to all? but I find no such use of samjñita).]

samjāin, adj. (to samjāā plus -in; in all mgs., seemingly, in Pali sañāin), (1) conscious, of living beings (so once in Skt., BR); (sattvāḥ...) samjāino vāsamjāino vā Vaj 20.18; (2) originating in, produced by, samjāā in some sense (prob. 1, consciousness): cittāni caitasika-samjāi-vitarkitāni (so read as cpd.) LV 151.13 (vs), thoughts, and the cogitations belonging to (arising from) thoughts and consciousness (Tib. supports this construction, sems dan sems byun hdu ses rnam par rtog pa dan, only two coordinate terms; caitasika and samjāi both adj. with vita°); (3) having an idea, notion (samjāā 2 and 5): evamsamjāin Mvy 1520, 1521, having such an idea (as stated in prec.);