PRACTISING, PROPAGATING AND PRESERVING
THE TEACHINGS OF THE HISTORICAL BUDDHA
The Early Buddhist Texts

Sutta Glossary Index
of early Buddhism and related terms
[A volume from the SID or Sutta Index of Dharma series]

by
PIYA TAN

THE MINDING CENTRE
Singapore

2002-2016
The Minding Centre, based in Singapore, is part of Piya Tan’s Dharma ministry. It was founded in 2006 to provide Dharma-based non-religious service to those in need of counsel and solace. It also serves as a haven and hub for those seeking Dharma by way of meditation and education, Sutta study and translation, and spiritual experience. The Centre also supports and promotes Piya Tan in his full-time Buddhist and related work.

The Living Word of the Buddha Project aspires to encourage and facilitate Buddhist Studies, both in a Dharma-moved academic manner for Buddha-centred personal development as well as Sangha-inspired outreach work. The Minding Centre and the Living Word of the Buddha project are motivated and guided by the vision of mere Buddhism.

The mere Buddhist vision. We aspire to learn, teach and practise mere Dharma, or “non-religious Buddhism,” that is, Buddhism as simple as possible, as the Buddha Dharma, so that it is open to all who seek true stillness and liberating wisdom. We aspire to compassionately and joyfully proclaim the possibility, necessity and urgency of gaining spiritual liberation in this life itself—at least as a streamwinner, with or without dhyana—in keeping with the Okkanti Saññyutta (S 25). Mere Buddhism is easy: live it and be free

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1. Tipitaka. Suttapitaka – Criticism, interpretation, etc.
5. Series – Sutta Index of Dharma (SID) series.
I. Title. II. Series: Living word of the Buddha. III. Sutta Discovery.

Sutta translations: http://dharmafarer.org
Courses: http://themindingcentre.org
CONVENTIONS & NOTES

READ THIS FIRST (How to use the SGI)
Look up the Pali term or the English term that you want, and follow the references or cross-references. Read at least Section I below. Whenever you are not sure of an abbreviation or convention in the Index, look it up here below.

I Conventions
References are, as a rule, to Sutta Name or Text Numbers, xxx (where xxx, after a comma, refers to paragraph, section, stanza or line).
Disregard initial articles “A,” “The,” etc, in titles.
Conventions and remarks are given in italics.
Pali and Sanskrit (Skt) terms are given in roman, usually within (round brackets). Unless otherwise stated, such terms are in Pali.

II Symbols and Abbreviations
. & , A comma separates the main elements of a compound. A dot separates the elements of an term or phrase within the compound. Eg gaḥa.pati.putta = gaḥa,pati + putta, “houselord’s son.”
~ (a tilde) or ~ wiggly sign means that the headword should be inserted.
--± A terminal plus sign means that the head-word (in a sub-entry) should be added, eg, “Navārahā,-
guṇa or fully satthu+,” where “satthu+” should read “satthu navāraha,guna.”
*-- An initial asterisk (*) denotes abridged suttas, sutta excerpts, or partial translations.
--* A terminal asterisk (*) follows a reference denotes a verse.
↑ (up arrow) look up or see (under) the headword or key-word in bold.
↓ (down arrow) look down see sub-header below (under same headword).
→ see also; cf (confer, compare with).
|| parallel (passages, references, etc).
Abh Abhidhamma.
abr abridged.
angl anglicized (as); anglicization (of).
Be Burmese edition (Tipiṭaka etc).
brahm brahminal.
Ce Sinhala (Ceylonese) edition (Tipiṭaka etc).
Comy Commentary; commentarial. Also comy.
cpy compound.
def definition.
EBT Early Buddhist text(s), usually the suttas (especially of the 4 Nikāyas), but may include the 5th Nikāya, early parts of the Vinaya and the early Abhidhamma.
Ee European (PTS) edition (Tipiṭaka etc).
f, ff (terminal) an “f” following a page number means, “and the following page,” and “ff” means “following pages.”
fem feminine (noun, adjective, etc).
fig figurative, figuratively.
fol following.
masc masculine (noun, adjective, etc).
neut neuter (noun, adjective, etc).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pej</strong></td>
<td>pejorative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pl</strong></td>
<td>plural.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>qv</strong></td>
<td>(Latin, quod vide) which see (look up this reference).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>qqv</strong></td>
<td>(pl of preceding) look up these references.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SD</strong></td>
<td>Sutta Discovery (translation and commentarial series).</td>
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<td><strong>Se</strong></td>
<td>Siamese (Thai) edition (Tipiṭaka etc).</td>
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<td><strong>sg</strong></td>
<td>singular.</td>
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<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td>Some Burmese eds (Tipiṭaka etc).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ke</strong></td>
<td>Cambodian (Kamboja) edition (Tipiṭaka etc).</td>
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<td><strong>MY</strong></td>
<td>Mahāyāna.</td>
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<td><strong>P</strong></td>
<td>Pāli.</td>
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<td>page.</td>
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<td><strong>RI</strong></td>
<td>Reflection Index.</td>
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<td><strong>ref</strong>, <strong>refs</strong></td>
<td>reference(s) or citation(s) of works (look them up).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STI</strong></td>
<td>Sutta Title Index (Sutta Discovery: Sutta Index of Dharma series).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tr(s)</strong></td>
<td>translated (by, as); translation(s).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ts</strong></td>
<td>tatsama, a word that is the same both in Pali and in Sanskrit, eg buddha.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tt(s)</strong></td>
<td>technical term.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>v</strong></td>
<td>verse.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ved</strong></td>
<td>Vedic (related to the brahminical Vedas).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WT</strong></td>
<td>World Tipiṭaka (Thailand).</td>
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Preface to the provisional edition 2016

This is a provisional Sutta Glossary Index (SGI) released for the benefit of those using the SD series, and also to solicit feedback for improvements from such users. The materials here basically come from SD 1 up to SD 6.1, completed in 2013, and also selections from other SD chapters. This indexing was suspended so that I could continue with the translation work. Once again, I am resuming the index work which may take up to 2 years. Work progress will be slow, as we now have 53 volumes, totaling over 10,000 A4 pages.

After 15 years of sustained efforts, the Sutta Discovery (SD) series of Pali sutta translations and related essays has grown into a modern commentary on the early Buddhist texts (EBT), the earliest records we have of the teachings of the historical Buddha. The SD series is also a valuable survey of the Buddhist social ethics of our times.

To facilitate word-search, related numerical sets of teachings are listed together. The “5 precepts,” for example, has the main reference under sīla 5, with cross-reference as “pañca, sīla” and “precepts 5.” The advantage of following the “numerical dharma” sequence is that related sets can be seen at a glance. So, we have the useful sequence of headers: sīla, sīla 4, sīla 5, sīla 6, sīla 8, and sīla 10. Here I have followed the traditional Thai sequencing by placing the number after the headword to facilitate indexing.

As this is only a provisional publication of a work in progress, you are welcome to suggest corrections, additions, and improvements to the SGI. Enjoy the fresh simplicity and efficacy of early Buddhism.

Piya Tan

Sutta Discovery
Translation Work Summary

SD volumes completed:
53 volumes (A4 size).
Over 10,000 pages.


Summary (2014) For the 4 Nikāyas, their respective sutas totals are given in round brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vinaya</th>
<th>12 titles</th>
<th>Sānīyutta Nikāya</th>
<th>383 sutas (2904)</th>
<th>Abhidhamma</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dīgha Nikāya</td>
<td>23 sutas (34)</td>
<td>Aṅguttara Nikāya</td>
<td>325 sutas (3872)</td>
<td>Commentarial</td>
<td>31 titles</td>
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<td>Khuddaka Nikāya</td>
<td>126 titles</td>
<td>Essays</td>
<td>125 titles</td>
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<td>Dhammapada</td>
<td>208 verses</td>
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<td>Sutta Nipāta</td>
<td>218 verses</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Thera,gāthā</td>
<td>176 verses</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Therī,gāthā</td>
<td>159 verses</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SUTTA GLOSSARY INDEX
of early Buddhism and related terms

Conventions: ↑ see (this header); look up (bold citation) in SD series. → see also (related header)

A

ābādha – sickness →gelañña →roga.
Description of ~ SD 4.8 (2).

abhaññäsi pericope – the essential arhathood stock passage ↑pericopes: ↑(D 16,5.31) SD 9.

abūlhesika “one who has dug out the pillar” ↑Alagaddūpa-ma S (M 22,30+33) SD 3.13.

abhābba (1) incapable.
Triads ↑(Abhabba) Tayo,dhamma S (A 10.76) SD 2.4.

abhabba (1) (of karma) “inoperative” ↑abhābābhabba.

abhībhāyatana 8 – the 8 bases of mastery ↑Mahā,parinibbāna S (D 16,3.24) SD 9 ↑Mahā Sakul’udāyi S (M 77,72) SD 49.5.

Abhidhamma ↑Dhamma and Abhidhamma, SD 26.1.

abhījīhā,domanassa – covetousness and displeasure
↑Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S (D 22,13) SD 13.2
↑Satipaṭṭhāna S (M 10,36) SD 13.3 ↑SD 13.1 (4.2)
↑Nivāraṇa SD 32.1 (2.1) ↑Ānāpāna, sati S (M 118,24.2) SD 7.13 →Mahā Assa, pura S (M 39,13) SD 39.13. →abhījīhā, visama, lobha

Synecdoche (short form) for 5 hindrances ↑nivāraṇa S.

abhījīhā,visama,lobha covetousness and rampant greed
↑SD 32.1 (3.1.1) ↑SD 31.7 (7.1) ↑Vatthūpama S (M 7,3) SD 28.12 ↑(Anuruddha) Upakkilesa S (M 128,27 + 30) SD 5.18.
Synonym: ↑vīgat’abhījīhā vīgata, vūpūpūdo.
Hindrance (s) →nivāraṇa

abhījānā 3 – the 3 superknowledges ↑Te,vijja S (D 13) + SD 1.8 (2.2.2) = ↑vijja 3 (the direct knowledges of the arhat:
1. the recollection of past lives ↑pubbe,nivāsānusatti,ñāṇa,
2. the divine eye or knowledge of rebirth according of beings according to their karma ↑cutūpapāta,ñāṇa, and
3. the knowledge of the destruction of the mental influxes ↑āsava-k,ñāṇa,ñāṇa.
These are nos 4-6 of the 6 superknowledges ↑abhījānā 6.

abhījānā 6 – cha-ś-abhījānā, the 6 superknowledges
1. psychic powers ↑iddhi pāṭihāriya 8;
2. divine ear ↑dibba, sota;
3. mind-reading ↑ādesanā pāṭihāriya;
4. retrorecognition ↑pubbe,nivāsānusatti;
5. rebirth recall ↑cutūpapāta,ñāṇa;
6. knowledge of the destruction of influxes ↑āsava-k, kha-yayā,ñāṇa)
↑Kevaḍḍha S (D 11,55-66), SD 1.7 ↑SD 27.5a (5).

abhījānā 9 – The 9 superpowers (an elaboration of ↑abhījānā 6 + ↑pāṭihāriya 3. ↑Kevaḍḍha S (D 11,55-66 + 4-8) SD 1.7. →abhījānā 3.

abhisaṅcatayita – thought out ↑kamma: thought out.


abhisaṅkhāta – (of karma etc) put together, accumulated, constructed ↑kamma, abhisankhāta.

abundance ↑vepuḷā
abuse – child abuse ↑molestation.

abyāpada vitakka ↑avyāpada vitakka
abyāseka, sukha avyāseka, suka

accanta – total ↑Pacalā S (A 7.58,11.7) SD 4.11.

accharā, saṅghātha matta – finger-snap, esp as parable for a moment of cultivating ↑mettā
↑Cū’accharā S (A 2.6,3-5) SD 2.13.

accomplishment ↑sampadā

acela – naked ascetic; also acelaka ↑SD 3.15 (1.2); SD 18.15 (1.1).

achievement ↑iddhi

Acira,vati – (parable) ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,24-26) SD 1.8. →river (parable)

action ↑kamma.

acquisition ↑upadhi

adaptation ↑natural adaptation.

ādesanā pāṭihāriya – the psychic display of mind-reading
↑(D 11.6-7) T SD 1.7.
→ceto pāriya,ñāṇa.
↑iddhi (1).
↑iddhi pāṭihāriya 9.
Reading our own mind ↑***

adhicitta - “higher mind,” deeper, focused meditation as the 2nd of the 3 trainings ↑sikkhā 3 ↑Vitakka Saṅkhāna S (M 20,2) SD 1.6.

adhideva – supergod(s) ↑Saṅgārava S (M 100,42) + SD 10.9-(3.3).

ādhipateyya → ***

adhiṭṭhāna 4 – the 4 foundations (of arhathood) ↑Dhātu
Vibhāṅga S (M 140,11-28) SD 4.17.

ādi, brahmacariyika sila – the moral virtue fundamental to the holy life. ↑(Sekha) Uddesa S (A 3.85) SD 3.3.

SID: Sutta Index of Dharmas (2002-2016)
ādīnava – danger, disadvantage (of sensual pleasures) ↑Cūla
Dukkhā-k, khandha S (M 14,7) SD 4.7.
adosa – non-hate ↑kusala mūla 3.
aesthetics – SD 46.5 (2.4.2).
affective suffering ↑dukkha 3.
agati 4 – wrong course, bias (***).
āgāra – building.
2 houses (rebirth parable) ↑Deva,dūta S (M 130,2) SD 2.23.
agati 4 – (psychological) wrong course(s), bias(es)
1. greed (candāgati),
2. hate (dosāgati),
3. delusion (mohāgati), and
4. fear (bhayāgati);
also called the “4 motives” ↑thāna 4: Sigal’ovāda S (D 31,4±5) SD 4.1 ↑Agati S 1 (A 4.17) SD 89.7 ↑Saṅgha Balā S (A 9.5,6,4) n, SD 2.21.
agga – foremost ↑Aggañña S (D 27) SD 2.19 (2).
agga mahā,savaka – 80 foremost great discipies (sīti mahā, thera) ***.
aggi (1) – (religious) (a) fire, the god Agni. ↑***.
(b) fire sacrifice (↑aggi,huta) ↑Kuta, danta S (D 5,1) SD 22.8 (4). ↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44) + SD 3.16 Intro.
aggi (2) – fire as an element ↑tejo.
aggi (3) – wood-fire (kaṭṭh’aggi) ↑SD 3.16 (3). ↑aggi (7).
↑Sundarika S (S 643 @ S 7.9) SD 22.3.
aggi (4) – fire (fig): (a) the “inner fire” ↑Sundarika S (S 644 @ S 7.9), SD 22.3. (b) allegorical ↑folj entries.
T S Eliot, fire allegory based on Āditta, pariṣāya S ↑SD 1.3 (1.2).
aggi 3 (1) – the unwholesome fires (of greed, hate, delusion
↑akusala mūla 3) ↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,3,2+ 3-11) SD 3.16.
akusala mūla (greed, hate, delusion) ↑Āditta Parīyāya S (S 35,28,4-8) + SD 1.3. Abr version ↑(Khandha) Āditta S (S 22.: 61) SD 17.10.
The ~ need to be abandoned ↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,9-11) + SD 3.16 ↑(Mūla) Aggi S (It 3.5.4) SD 62.14. ↑aggi 7
aggi 3 (2) – the wholesome fires
1. fit for oblation, āhuneyy’aggi – āhuta,
2. of the houselord, gahapaṭ’aggi, and
3. of offering dakkhiṇeyy’aggi
↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,12-16) SD 3.16 ↑SD 22.8 (3.4).
aggi 3 (3) – the domestic fires, “to be attended to,” aggi pari-carīyā (the 1st 3 of the 10 admonitions ↑ovāda 10) ↑SD 3.16 (4).
aggi 7 – the fires (of 1. lust, 2. hate, 3. delusion, 4. for oblation, 5. houselord’s fire, 6. fire worthy of offering, 7. wood fire ↑Aggi (3)) ↑(Satta) Aggi S (A 7.43) SD 2.16 (2.1). ↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,12-16) + SD 3.16.
aggi,huta – (cf aggi, hutta. Skt agni, hotra) the Vedic fire oblation, the sacrificial fire ↑Dh 392 SD 36.14(3.4) ↑Sn 249 (Amagandha S, Sn 2.2) SD 4.24.
agreeable and unagreeable ↑manapāmanapa
āhāra – food.
Moderate eating – ↑bhojane mattaṇṇutā.
āhāra 4 – food, nutriment (material food, contact, mental volition and consciousness) ↑(Nivaraṇa Bojhaṅga) Āhāra S (S 46.51) SD 7.15, ↑Abhissāna Ss (S 55.31-33).
aggregates 5 ↑khandha 5.
āhuta – “offered, sacrificed; keeping the sacrificial fire”
(↑āhut’aggi) ↑(Ugga, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,14) SD 3.16 ↑aggi 3 (2).
āhut’aggi – keeping the sacrificial fire ↑āhuta.
ājīva – livelihood.
Fear of livelihood ↑ājīva bhaya.
Right livelihood ↑sammā ājīva.
Right livelihood precepts ↑ājīv’āṭṭhamaka sīla.
ājīv’āṭṭhamaka sīla – the 8 right livelihood precepts ↑SD 37.8 (1.6.2.2).
ājīvika – “naked ascetic.” ↑SD 23.5 (1.1) n.
Makkhali’s view rebutted ↑Apanṭṭaka S (M 60,21-28) SD 35.5.
ājīvika bhaya – fear of livelihood (one of the 5 fears ↑bhaya 5) ↑Saṅgha Balā S (A 9.5,9) + SD 2.21 (3.1).
ājīhāyaka – “non-mediator,” reciters: descriptive of the brahmans ↑Aggañña S (D 27,23.3) SD 2.19.
ājih’āyatana 6 – the 6 internal sense-bases (the physical sense-faculties + mind) ↑Salāyatana Vibhaṅga S (M 137,4) SD 29.5. →āyatana 12.
akaniṭṭha, gāmi – one bound upstream, heading for Akaniṭṭha, one of the 5 kinds of non-returners ↑anāgāmi 5.
ākāsa – space.
Meditation on ~ ↑Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,12) SD 3.11.
akhānḍheji acchiddehi asabalehi akammasehi – a streamwinner is one “accomplished in moral virtue dear to the noble ones, unbroken, untorn, unmixt, spotless, liberating, praised by the wise, un tarnished, giving rise to concentration” ↑(Agata, phala) Mahānāma S (A 6.10) SD 15.3 ↑Cundi Rāja, kumāri S (M 5.32) SD 66.4 ↑Paṅca Vera Bhaya S 1 (S 12.41,14) SD 3.3(4.2).
→Virtues dear to ariyas.
ākīncan’āyatana – base of nothingness. The 3rd of the 4 formless attainments ↑Ākīncan’āyatana Paṅha S (40.7) SD 24.17 →āruppa.
Ālāra Kālāma’s ~ ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 16,15.2) SD 1.11.
akkha, dhutta kali, g, gaha – gambler’s bad throw or bad luck: parable for a fool bound for hell ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,26) SD 2.22.
akka, dhutta kaṭa, g, gaha (P) – gambler’s good throw or good luck.

SID: Sutta Index of Dharmas (2002-2016)
Parable for a wise person bound for heaven ↑Bāla Pañḍita S (M 129,49) SD 2.22.
akkhī – the (physical) eye ↑SD ***. More commonly, the suttas refer to the eye as a faculty →cakkhu.
akusala,dhamma – unwholesome state ↑apāya,kosalla. Opp ↑kusala,dhamma.
akusala kamma – unwholesome karma; opp ↑kusala kamma.
Dangers of ~ ↑Cūḍa Dukkha-k, khandha S (M 14,13-14) SD 4.7.
akusala kamma,patha 10 – the unwholesome courses of action (1. *** 10. ***) ↑Sāleyyaka S (M 41,7-10) SD 5.7.
3-3 broken through body, 4-7 through speech, 8-10 through mind: ↑dvāra 3.
Opp ↑kusala kamma,patha 10.
Missing section on ~ in Karaṇa, Kāya Brahma, vihāra S (A 10.208) ↑SD 2.10 (4).
Rebirth in subhuman planes, ~ leading to ↑(Saddha) Jānusseni S (A 10.177,2-6) SD 2.6a.
akusala mūla 3 – the unwholesome roots (1. greed ↑dosa, 2. hate ↑lobha, and 3. delusion ↑moha) ↑Mūla S (A 3.69) SD 18.2 ↑SD 4.14 (1.5).
3 fetters (↑samyojana 3) & ~ ↑(Abhabba) Tayo,dhamma S (A 10.76,5-6) SD 2.4.
~ blind us ↑SD 18.10.
Degrees of difficulty overcoming ~ ↑(Akusala Mūla) Aṅña Tīṭhiyā S (A 3.68) SD 16.4.
Presence of delusion in all unwholesome action (akusala kamma) ↑SD 5.7 (2.2.15).
Abandoning ~ brings good sleep ↑Hatthaka Āḷavaka S (A 3.34) SD 4.8.
Hate (↑dosa), easiest to overcome ↑dosa.
Layman still troubled by ~ ↑Cūḍa Dukkha-k, khandha S (M 14,2) SD 4.7.
Mental purities ↑Cūḍa Dukkha-k, khandha S (M 14,2.3) SD 4.7.
Social implications ↑The 3 Roots Inc, SD 31.12.
Training (↑sikkhā) leading to giving up ~ ↑Abhabba Tayo,dhamma S 1 (A 10.76,40) SD 2.4.
akusala vitakka 3 – unwholesome thoughts (1. *** ↑***).
alam-ariya niṇṇa, dassana, vīsesa – the distinction of knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones (↑ariya)
↑(Anuruddha) Upakkileṣa S (M 128,15) SD 5.18; ↑(Pabbajita) Abhinna S (A 10.48,210) SD 48.9.
alasa (ts) lazy, inactive; indolent, idle (A 4.92,22*; Dh 280; Sn 96). Opp ↑analasa. →ālasiya, ālāsa, ālāṣya
ālasiya, ālāsa, ālāṣya (Skt ālāṣya) – idleness, sloth, want of energy. →alasa.
Habit of ~ (ālāṣāṇyūyoga): Source of wealth loss ↑Sīgālo-vāda S (D 31.7) SD 4.1.
ālāsa – idleness ↑ālasiya, ālāsa, ālāṣya (Skt ālāṣya) – idleness, sloth, want of energy

Habit of ~ (ālāṣāṇyūyoga): Source of wealth loss ↑Sīgālo-vāda S (D 31.7) SD 4.1.
ālāya – (worldly) attachment , sensuality. ↑Ariya Pariyesanā (M 26,19.2) SD 1.11.
ālāya, vijñāna – (Skt) store-consciousness. ↑SD 17.8b (4.2) ↑SD 8.3 (6.4) ↑SD 5.16 (14.2).

Pudgala,vāda ↑SD 17.14 (2.3.3) ↑SD 29.6b (5.1).
Tathāgatha, garbha ↑SD 40b.6 (6.4.5).
Yogācāra ↑SD 26.11 (7.2) ↑SD 40b.4 (4.1.3.2).
alobha – non-greed kusala mūla 3
āloka, saññā – perception of light ↑Pacala S (A 7.58,7) SD 4.11 ↑SD 49.5b (1.0.3).
alone and aloof ... – arhathood formula ↑eko vūpakaṭṭho appamatto ātāpi pahiṭ’atto viharanto.
āma, gandha – raw meat stench ↑Āma, gandha S (Sn 2.2) SD 4.24.
amara – (ts) the death-free ↑***.
Vedic sense ↑SD 1.1 (4.2.2.2)
amata – (Skt amṛta) the death-free. ↑M 26,18.4 n (SD 1.11).
Vedic sense ↑SD 1.1 (4.2.2.2)
amata, dvāra – door to the death-free (= the noble path
ariya, magga) ↑Mahā’ padāna S (D 14,3.10) SD 49.8 ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,21.5) SD 1.11 ↑Cūḍa Gopālaka S (M 34,12*) ↑SD 1.1 (4.2.2.2).
→nirvana.
amata dhātu – the death-free element ↑Mahā Māluṅkyā, putta S (M 64,9.3) n, SD 21.10.
amoha – non-delusion (the 3rd of the wholesome roots ↑kusala mūla 3).
amok cow – ↑bhanta, gani.
aṇa – debt = ↑ina.
anacoluthon ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136) SD 4.16 (3).
anāgāra – “houseless” ↑anāgārika.
anāgārika, anāgāra – anagārika; homeless one; (mod) lay renunciant.
Lay renunciant ↑SD 1.9 (10.3).
Rebirth ↑opapātika.
Related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)
anāgāmi – non-returner (the 3rd of the 4 noble saints ↑ariya 4).
Arhathood, ~ attains ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,36), D 4.17.
Fetters broken ↑SD 23.16 (1.1) n.
Pukkusati becomes ~ ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,22) SD 4.17.
Pure Abodes ↑suddhāvāsā.
anāgāmi 5 – 5 kinds of non-returners (1. *** S. *** ↑SD ***.
Akanīṭha ↑suddhāvāsa
Antarāri, parinibbāyi ↑Is Rebirth Immediate? SD 2.17 (4-5).
anussutese dhammesu  – “things unheard of before”

anānussutese dhammesu dharmasu  – “things unheard of before”

analasa (na, “not” + ṣalasa, “lazy”) diligent ↑Saddha Su-bhūti S (A 11.15,5) SD 45.1 ↑SD 47.5 (2.3.2.3).

anamatagga  – “without beginning or end,” “without a knowable beginning or end” ↑SD 28.7a (2) ↑SD 48.3 (1.2.3).

anañña – debtlessness (na + ↑inā) ↑Anāna S (A 4.62) SD 2.2.

Joy of ~ ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑Anāna S (A 4.62) SD 2.2.

Parable for lustful desire (↑kāma-c, chanda), one of the 5 hindrances (↑nivarana S) ↑SD 3.12a.

→inā.

anānussutesu dhammesu – “things unheard of before”

↑Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S (S 56.11-9-12) SD 1.1.

Problem related to Bodhisattva Jotipāla in Kassapa Bud-

ha’s time ↑Ghaṭikāra S (M 81.6, 81.25) SD 49.3.

Kathā,vatthu (Kvu 4.8) discusses the question of how far the Buddha does not have a teacher ↑Āriya,pariyēsanā S (M 26,25.9) n SD 1.11.

ānāpāna,sati – breath meditation ↑Ānāpāna,sati S (M 118,-5-7+15-22) SD 7.13. ↑Mahā Rāhuḷ’ovāda S (M 62,24-30) SD 3.11.

Dying breath with our clear knowledge ↑Mahā Rāhuḷ’o-

vāda S (M 62,30) SD 3.11.

Renunciation, ~ as →nekkhamma as ~

anariya,pariyēsanā – “ignoble quest” ↑pariyēsanā.

anattā – non-self, no-soul ↑SD 2.16 (1.1) ↑Anatta Lakkhaṇa S (S 22.59) SD 1.2 (2) →ti,lakkhaṇa.

5 aggregates ↑SD 2.16 (3.3).

Arguments against the self-notion ↑Anatta,lakkhaṇa S (S 22.59,3-11) →anusaya.

Analysis of non-self doctrine ↑Cūḷā Saccaka S (M 35,11-21) SD 26.5.

Benefits of knowing ~ ↑SD 2.16 (19).

Boundaryless ~ ↑SD 2.16 (12).

Consciousness and ~ ↑SD 2.16 (3.2).

Dhamma and sankhāra ↑(16).

All dharmas are “non-self” (sabbe dhamma anattā)


Emptiness and ~ ↑SD 2.16 (10).

Language ↑SD 2.16 (10).

No-self, not-self or non-self? ↑SD 2.16 (1.2).

On tr of anattā as “non-self” rather than “not-self” ↑SD 2.16 (1.2).

Philosophical summary ↑SD 2.16 (18).

Proofs of ~ ↑SD 2.16 (7).

Scientific proofs of ~ ↑SD 2.16 (3).

Rebirth ↑SD 2.16 (9).

Reflections ↑SD 2.16 (6).

Self-view ↑attānudittī.


Suttas on ~ ↑SD 2.16 (15).

Usages ↑SD 2.16 (11).

What is there? ↑SD 2.16 (3.3).

anavajja sukha – blameless joy ↑Samaña,phala S (D 2.63)

SD 8.10 = Kevalṭha S (D 11,31) SD 1.7.

Joy of blamelessness ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑Anāna S (A 4.62) SD 2.2.

→avāyēka,sukha.

ancestor worship ↑saddha.

āṅgā – limb.

Eightfold path ↑āriy’āṭṭh’āṅgika magga.

Teacher’s ninefold teaching ↑nav’āṅgā satthu,sāsana.

āṅgā 9 – the 9 limbs of the Teacher’s teaching ↑nav’āṅgā satthu,sāsana.

anger and fear ↑vera,bhaya 5.

anicca – impermanence ↑***

anicca,saññā – perception of impermanence. Def at (Anicca)

Cakkhu S (S 25.1) & SD 16.7 (5). ↑Mahā Rāhuḷ’ovāda S (M 62,23) SD 3.11.

anidassana – “without attribute [signless],” “invisible”

↑Kevalṭha S (D 11,85.3) nn SD 1.7 ↑Brahma,nimanṭanika S (M 49,25), SD 11.7.

animal – one of the subhuman realms ↑tiracchāna.

~ kingdom ↑tiracchāna.

~ rebirth ↑tiracchāna,yoni.

~ sacrifice ↑yañña.

~ talk ↑↑tiracchāna,kathā.

anirakata-j,jhana – “not neglecting dhyāna” ↑SD 33.1b (4.4.3.2). ↑SD 41.4 (2.1.2).

→arutta-j,jhāna

añña – direct knowledge (of an arhat)

Kondaṭṭa attains ~ Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S (S 56.11,-20), SD 1.1.

añña-d,attu,dasa – “the all-seeing,” an epithet of Brahma

↑Mā Puṇḍa Bhāyī S (lt 22,13) SD 2.11b.

añña-d,attu,hara – the downright taker: a false or bad friend (↑pāpa,mitta 4) ↑Sigał’ovāda S (D 31,15+16) SD 4.1.

añña nimitta – “a different sign,” one of the 5 methods of stilling the mind ↑Vitakka,saññṭhāna S (M 20) SD 1.6.

↑vitakka,saññṭhāna.

añña,tiṭṭhiya – “other sectarians,” followers of other sects.

↑SD 23.15 (2).

añña,tiṭṭhiya 6 – the 6 sectarian or heterodox teachers; also called “the 6 teachers” (↑satthā 6) ↑Samaña,phala S (D 2.16-39) SD 8.10; ↑Kutūhala,sālā S (S 44.9) SD 23.15 (2);

↑Silence and the Buddha, SD 44.1 (1.2.1).

annihilationism ↑uccheda,diṭṭhi.

answering questions 4 – ↑pañña,vyākaraṇa 4.

anta 2 (1) – (ts) extreme views:

1. devotion to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures

(↑sukh’ālīkānuyoga) and
2. devotion to self-mortification (↑atta, kilamathānuyoga
↑ dukkara kiriya):
avoiding both, keep to the middle way ↑majjhima
patipadā (= noble eightfold path ↑ariya aṭṭh‘āngika magga)
↑ Dhamma-cakkha Pavattanā S (S 56.11.2-3) + SD 1.1 (3.1)
↑ SD 29.6a (4.1).

anta 2 (2) – extreme views of
1. eternalism (↑uccheda, dīthi) and
2. annihilationism (↑sassata, dīthi) – and keeping to the middle way (↑majjhima patipadā) =
   noble eightfold path ↑ariya aṭṭh‘āngika magga) ↑ Dhamma-cakkha Pavattanā S (S 56.11.2-3) + SD 1.1 (3.1), or = dependent arising ↑patīcchā samuppāda) ↑ (Pabbajjā Acela(ka) Kassapa S (S 12.17) SD 18.5.

anta 2 (3) – extremes of
1. indulgence (āgāhā) and
2. burning (nījīhāmā);
the 3rd way (↑patipadā 3) is the middle way (↑majjhima
   patipadā) ↑ (Sabbha) Jānussoṇī S (S 12.47) SD 68.6.

anta 2 (4) – extreme views:
1. “all exists,” sabba atti and
2. “nothing exists,” sabba n‘atti;
   avoiding both, one keeps to the middle way ↑majjhima
   patipadā (= dependent arising ↑patīcchā samuppāda) ↑ (Sabbha) Jānussoṇī S (S 12.47) SD 68.6.

anta 2 (5) – extreme views
1. the doer is the same one who feels the fruit, so karoti so
   patisanvediyati +
   
2. the doer and the one who feels the fruit are different,
   aṣṭo karoti aṣṭo patisanvediyati; avoidimg both, keep to the middle way ↑majjhima
   patipadā (= dependent arising ↑patīcchā samuppāda) ↑ Aṇātara Brāhmaṇa S (S 12.46) SD 83.9. → anatā.

antarā, bhava – (ts) intermediate state, a disembodied
existence in between birth-planes ↑ Is rebirth immediate?
SD 2.17 (3+4) ↑ SD 2.7 (1.2.2).
Duration ↑ Is rebirth immediate, SD 2.17 (9.1).
Gandhārīpta as ~ ↑ Mahā, nidāna S (D 15.4.2) SD 5.17.

antara, ghara - “in a house, or amongst houses” ↑ Bakkula S
(M 124.14) SD 3.15.

antarā, parinibbāyi - an attainer of final nirvana in
the interval [the intermediate state ], one of the 5 kinds of non-
returners ↑ anāgāmi 5.

antarāyika, dhamma – obstruction, stumbling-block
(hindering the holy life), viz sexuality ↑ Alagaddūpama S (M
22.2) + SD 3.13 (1).

antevāsī – resident student, apprentice.

anubuddha – “after the Buddha,” a disciple ↑ Sambuddha S
(M 22.58) SD 49.10.
↑ buddhānubuddha

anukampa – the caring: a true-hearted friend ( ↑ suhada, -
mitta 4) ↑ Sigal‘ovāda S (D 31.21+ 25) SD 4.1.

anuloma/patīloma (paṭicca, samuppāda) – (dependent
arising & dependent ending ↑ Vipassā S (S 12.4, 2.2 header n)
SD 49.9.

anuloma niṇāṇā – conformity knowledge ↑ SD 28.3 (1.3-1.4).
anupādī, sesa nibbāna, dhātu the nirvana-element with-
out residue ↑ SD 45.18 (2.5) → sa, upādī, sesa nibbāna, dhātu.
→ nibbāna 2.
anupahacca, tala – (a non-returner who attains nirvana)
without cutting into the ground. → anagāmi 7

anuppiya, bhāni – a sweet talker: a false or bad friend
(↑ pāpa, mita 4) ↑ Sigal‘ovāda S (D 31, 15+18) SD 4.1.
anupubba, vihāra – progressive abodes (the 9 progressive
abidings or “the 9 dhyanas” = 4 form dhyanas ↑ rūpa jhāna +
4 formless dhyanas ↑ arūpa samāpatti + cessation of percep-
tion and feeling ↑ saññā, vedayita, nirodha or nirodha, samā-
patti)

↑ Tevijja S (D 13) SD 1.8 (2.2) (3 n).
↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26, 34.2-42) SD 1.11.
Different from the 8 liberations ↑ vimokkha.
↑ Āsava-k, khaya Jhāna S (A 9.36) SD 33.8 (2).
anupubbi, kathā also anupubbi, kathā, and very often
anupubbi- or anup ubbi- ↑ Mahā, padāna S (D 14, 3.15) SD
49.8. Pericope ↑ SD 49.8 (7.3).
SD 21.6 esp (1) → SD 46.1 (4.1) → SD 30.8 (3.4.2): skillful
means of speech.

anusāsani, pāṭihāriya – the “miracle” of instruction ↑ Ke-
vdhāra S (D 11, 8.1:214) SD 1.7. → iddhi pāṭihāriya 9 → abhiññā 7.

anusaya – latent tendency, usu (pl) latent tendencies ↑ SD
31.3.
how ~ arises ↑ Sall‘atthena S (S 36.6, 8) SD 5.5.
anussati – recollection (as meditation).
→ Buddhānussati → Dhammānussati → Saṅghānussati

anussati 6 (cha anussati) – the 6 recollections: on
1. the Buddha ↑ buddhānussati,
2. the Dharma ↑ dhammānussati,
3. the sangha ↑ saṅghānussati,
4. moral virtue ↑ silanussati,
5. charity ↑ cāgānussati, and
6. deities ↑ devatānussati.
These are the streamwinner’s lifelong practice ↑ nissaya, -
vihāra) ↑ (Agata, phala) Mahānāma S (A 6.10) SD 15.3.

anxiety over the non-existent ↑ asati paritassanā.
apajjhāyati – “(he) out-meditates” (pejorative) ↑ jhāyati
pajjhāyati nijjhāyati apajjhāyati.
aparihāṇiya dhamma 6 – conditions for non- decline
↑ gāravata 6.
↑ bhikkhu –.
apara-p, paccayā – “independent of others” (quality of streamwinning) ↑ Nakula S (A 6.16, 4) SD 5.2.
aparihāṇiya dhamma 6 – conditions for non- decline
→ gāravata 6.

SID: Sutta Index of Dharmas (2002-2016)
appassena – (spiritual) support ↑SD 30.3 (2.0.4).
apāya – (ts) “(state of) deprivation,” subhuman plane ↑apāya duggati vinipāta niraya.
apāya duggati vinipāta niraya – “(a state of) deprivation, a suffering state, the downfall, hell,” in reference to “the 4 states of deprivation (loss)” (catu’pāya) or the 4 subhuman states ↑apāya 4. ↑SD 2.22 (1.7).
The 5 destinies →pañca gati.
Wrong view destiny ↑(Sāla, vatika) Lokicca S (D 12,20) ↑SD 34.8.
apāya, kōsalla – skill in loss (understands ↑akusala, dhāma) one of ↑ti, kōsalla.
apāya, sāhāya – destructive companion (a false or bad friend ↑pāpa, mitta) ↑Sigal’ovāda S (D 31.15+19) ↑SD 4.1.
apaprophē – esp in a spiritual exercise or meditation practice, eg:
Cakkhu, pāla address himself as “Pālita” (DhA 1.1) ↑SD 48.9 (4.3) ↑SD 17.8a (9.2.4) n.
Kīṣa Gotamī Théri Vatttu (ComyS) ↑SD 43.2c (6.6.1).
Buddha addresses Māra ↑SD 32.8 (3.1.1.4).
Tāla, puṭa ↑Tāla, puṭa Tha (Tha 1091-1145) ↑SD 20.9.
apampāda – heedfulness. Opp ↑pamāda.
↑Pamāda Vihārī S (S 35.97) ↑SD 47.6 ↑(Chakka) Appamāda S (A 6.53) ↑SD 42.22 ↑(Dasaka) Appamāda S (A 10.15) ↑SD 42.23 ↑Sāra, gandha S (S 45.143) ↑SD 42.24 ↑Paṭisāliāna S (It 45) ↑SD 41.4 ↑Dh 150 ↑SD 46.15 (2.7.2) ↑SD 46.15 (2.7.2) ↑SD 47.1 (1.1.2.5) ↑SD 47.17 (2.3.4.1).
~ arīya, sāvaka (diligent noble disciple) ↑(Sotāpanna) Nan-diya S (S 55.40-32-56) ↑SD 47.1 (1.1.2.2, 1.2.2) ↑Pamāda Vihārī S (S 35.97,11-30) ↑SD 47.6 (1).
~ sampadā (accomplishment in heedfulness) →yoniso manasikāra.
Beneficial here and hereafter ↑(Chakka) Appamāda S (A 6.53) ↑SD 42.22 ↑Ubbiey’attha S (lt 23) ↑SD 47.2 (2.1).
Benefits ↑Pamāda Vihārī S (S 35.97,11-18) ↑SD 47.6. Mindfulness of death →Marana Satī Kathā (Vism 7.41.4) ↑SD 48.14.
Diligence ↑Kalyāṇa, mitta Appamāda S (S 3.18), ↑SD 34.3. Lion (fig), Buddha in solitude ↑Sela S (M 92,12.2) ↑SD 45.7a.
= Moral virtue ↑SD 20.4 (1.4).
Negative sense ↑SD 13.1 (3.5.2.3).
Practice ↑↑(Yama) Deva, dūta S (A 3.35) ↑SD 48.10 (2.3.2).
Prayers do not work, diligence does (Pañcaka) Iṭṭha S (A 5.43) ↑SD 47.2 (2.1).
Signs (↑nimitta) ↑(Pañcika) Deva, dūta S (M 130) ↑SD 2.23 (4.1).
“Skilled” (↑kusala) ↑(Catukka) Dhamma, kathika S (A 4.139 = Pug 4.7) ↑SD 46.10 (1.1.4.2).
Streamwinning (↑sotāpanna) ↑SD 47.1 (1.1.2.5)
With ↑ viveka, nissita ↑Kalyāṇamitta Appamāda Sutta (S 3.18) ↑SD 34.3 ↑Viveka, nissita (SD 20.4,1.4 + 4.1).
Foremost wholesome state ↑(Dasaka) Appamāda S (A 10.15) ↑SD 42.23.
Yama’s role ↑(Majjhima) Deva, dūta S (M 130) ↑SD 2.23 (4).
apampāda gāravatā – respect for heedfulness [diligence] (one of 6 conditions for non-decline ↑aparīhiṇiāna dhamma 6) ↑SD 32.11 (1.1).
appanā – full samadhi ↑appana samādhī.
appanāka jhāna – breathingless meditation, a method used by the Bodhisattva as part of his self-mortification ↑atta, kila-maṭhānuṣyoga, as described, eg in Mahā Saccaka S (M 36.21-25/1:244 f) ↑SD 1.12 (excerpt, ↑SD 49.4).
↑The Buddha discovered dhyanā, ↑SD 33.1b (4.4.1.2).
appanā samadhi – full concentration ↑SD 15.1 (9.3) ↑SD 33.1a (3.1). ↑nimitta 3 (2).
apaṭissavīdītvā or paṭissaṃvidītvā? – a problem reading in Kara, jā, Kāya Brahma, vihāra S (A 10.208) §§1.1 + 1.2 ↑SD 2.10 (3).
apātīṭṭha viññāṇa – unestablished consciousness ↑SD 17.8a (11.3) →viññāṇa.
app’ātumā – small self ↑mah’ātta & app’ātumā.
appicchā (adj) ↑SD 4.7 (1.4).
→app’icchatā (n).
app’icchatā - frownliness of wishes →yoniso manasikāra.
Adj →app’icchā.
aráhantya = ↑arahanta
arahata (1) (description) = arahanta (m) – an arhat. (Araha-ta) Susima S (S 12.70) ↑SD 16.8.
 ↑arahanta 4.
Arhat ideal ↑SD 3.15 (3.9).
↑Arhathood pericope.
Arhat’s 7 epithets ↑arahanta guna 7.
Morally virtuous by nature ↑Samaṇa, maṇḍika S (M 78) ↑SD 18.9, ↑Beyond good and evil ↑SD 18.7.
Nothing more to do ↑***
arahata (2) (controversies)
Awakening the same for both ordained and lay (Mahā-nāma) Gilāyāna S (S 55.54,19) ↑SD 4.10.
No need to become buddhas ↑Mahā Assa, pura S (M 39.21.6) ↑SD 10.13: highest goal ↑Mahāniḍāna S (M 15,36.3) ↑SD 5.17 ↑SD 30.8 (6.4.4) ↑SD 27.6b (4.1.1) dealing with Buddha’s death.
Do “s feel? ↑“the 5 perceptions,” Metta, sahagata S (S 46.54,12-15) ↑SD 10.11, & Tikandaki S (A 5.144) ↑SD 2.12 + Table 4 →Vedanā, ↑SD 17.3 (7.3-7.8).
Does the Buddha have feelings? ↑R112.
Laymen = “***
Destiny of laymen ~ ↑SD 8.6 (19) ↑Sabbha Kamma jaha S (U 3.1) ↑SD 39.3 (1.4.5).
↑Layman ~
ahathood pericope(s)
longer ~ (refs) SD 47.1 (3.2.2.3) n.
ariyya-j, jhāna — “whose meditation is not in vain,” found eg in Eka, dhama and Accharā Saṅghāta S (A 1.20) SD 33.1b (1.1.2 + 4.4.3.3) SD 41.4 (3).
ariyya — noble, saint. →sainthood
↑ariyya, puggala. ***
Impartiality of ~ ↑Saṅghāya Bala S (A 9.5,6(4)) SD 2.21.
↑truths, the 4 ~ ↑ariya, sacca 4
ariyya 4 — kinds of saints: 1. arhat (~arahata), 2. non-returner (~anāgāmi), 3. once-returner (~sākādāgāmi), and 4. streamwinner (~sotāpatti).
Def ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,42-47) SD 3.13 ↑Ānāpāna,-sati S (M 118,9-12) SD 7.13 ↑Samaṇa-m-acala S 1 (A 4.87) SD 20.13 + S 2 (A 4.88) SD 20.14 →magga 4.
↑10 fetters ↑SD 20.14.
ariyya 5 — kinds of saints (those who “win their goal here and now,” viz: 1. the seven-at-most ↑satta-k, khatta, parama; 2. the clan-to-clan goer ↑kolam, kola; 3. the single-seeder ↑eka, biji; 4. the once-returner ↑sākādāgāmī; and (5) the arhat ↑arahata) ↑***.
5 kinds of non-returners ↑anāgāmi 5.
ariyya 6 — kinds of saints (those assured or awakening or liberation, viz: 1. arhat ↑arahata, 2. non-returner ↑anāgāmi, 3. once-returner ↑sākādāgāmi, 4. streamwinner ↑sotāpatti, 5. truth-follower ↑dhammānusāri, 6. faith-follower ↑saddhāhā’nusāri) ↑Sekha Uddesa S (A 4.85) SD 3.3(2) ↑SD 3.6 (2).
↑cūla, sotāpanna.
ariyya 7 — kinds of saints
1. ***
↑Kiṭṭa, giri S (M 70) SD 11.1.
ariyya 8 — kinds of saints
↑ariya, puggala
ariyya 9 (1) — the 9 kinds of saints (5 kinds of non-returners ↑anāgāmi 5 + once-returner ↑sākādāgāmi 3) kinds of streamwinners ↑sotāpanna 3) ↑Sā, upādi, sesa S (A 9.12) SD 3.3(3).
ariyya 9 (2) — the 9 kinds (or qualities) of saints
1. ***
↑S 12.27,16 (SD 39.12).
ariya aṭṭh’aṅgika magga — noble eightfold path (1. ***)
For a def and details of the 8 limbs ↑***.
Defined: ↑Sacca Vibhaṅga S (M 141,23-31) SD 11.11.
↑Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S (D 22,21) SD 13.2 ↑Mahā Cattāri-saka S (M 117) SD 6.10, ↑(Magga) Vibhaṅga S (S 45.8) SD 3.3.
ariya, dhana 7 – the 7 noble treasures
1. ***
   ↑ Ariya Dhana S (A 7.5 + 6) + SD 37.6 (1.1-2).
ariya, kantaṁ sīlāṁ – (P, pl) “moral virtues dear to the noble ones,” often said of a streamwinner ↑ Pañca Vera Bhaya S (S 12.41,14) SD 3.3(4.2).
   → akhaṇḍhehi acchidhehi asabalehi akammāsehi.
ariya, kantaṁ sīlā – (P, sg) “moral virtue dear to the noble one,” pl → ariya, kantaṁ sīlāṁ.
ariya ṇāya – the noble method or way ↑ Pañca Vera Bhaya S (S 12.41) SD 3.3(4.2).
ariya panna, dhaja – “the noble one whose banner is lowered,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑ Alagaddūpama S (M 22,30+35) SD 3.13.
ariya pariyesanā – “noble quest” ↑ pariyesanā.
ariya puggala – “noble individual(s),” saint(s):
   2 noble individuals ↑ ariya 2;
   4 noble individuals ↑ ariya 4;
   7 noble individuals ↑ ariya 7;
   8 noble individuals ↑ ariya 8.
ariya, sacca – “the truth that ennobles,” noble truth.
   Functions ↑ dvādas’ākāra.
   Nature of “ ↑ SD 1.1 (5).
   Phases 3 (ti, pariṇatta) of ↓ dvādas’ākāra.
   Translation ↑ SD 1.1 (4.4, 5.2).
ariya, sacca 4 – noble truth(s) or truths that ennobles:
   1. truth, that is, suffering ↑ sacca,
   2. arising of suffering ↑ samudaya,
   3. ending of suffering ↑ nirodha, and
   4. path leading to the ending of suffering ↑ magga,
   ↑ (Khandha) Dukkha S (S 22.104) SD 42.20. → ariya, sacca ādvādas’ākāra → samudaya → sacca 4 → ti, pariṇattha.
   Brief presentations ↑ Sammā Diṭṭhi S (M 9,14-18); detailed
   ↑ Sacca Vibhaṅga S (M 141), SD 11.11.
   Buddha’s experience ↑ Bhaya, bherava S (M 4) SD 44.3;
   ↑ Mahā Sacca S (M 36,42) SD 1.11.
   Buddha’s special teaching (Majjhima) Jīvaka S (M 56,18) SD 43.4.
   First discourse ↑ Sacca Vibhaṅga S, M 141,2 SD 11.11.
   Karma ↑ (Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.147) SD 4.12.
   Mastery of the 4 truths ↑ SD 1.1 (6).
   Meaning and purpose of life ↑ SD 1.1 (4.0).
   Medical model ↑ SD 1.1 (5.3).
   ↑ Samudaya tr as “arising” and ↑ nirodha as “non-arising”
   ↑ SD 1.1 (4.3).
   Samyukta Āgama version (SĀ 379) ↑ SD 1.1 (6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.3).
   Sāriputta ↑ Mahā Hatthi, padopama S (M 28) SD 6.16.
   Sequence of ↑ sacca 4.
   Translation of ~ ↑ ariya, sacca.
   True ↑ Tathā S 1 (S 56.20); ↑ Tathā S 2 (S 56.27).

ariya, saṅgha – the noble sangha, or the holy community of saints, comprising of ↑ ariya, sāvaka, or the 4 kinds of saints, viz streamwinner, once-returner, non-returner and arhat.
ariya sāvaka – noble disciple. *** ↑ ariya 4
ariya, tuṇhi, bhāva – the "noble silence" ↑ SD 8.4 (5.1.3).
   ↑ Buddha’s silence: spiritual liberation & limitations of language SD 44.1
   ↑ Kolita S (S 21.1) Moggallāna & noble silence, SD 24.12b
   ↑ Sama, citta S (A 2.4.7) silence of speech & mind SD 68.5
   ↑ (Vaccha, gatta) Ānanda S (S 44.10) Buddha’s silence SD 2.16(5).
   ↓ silence.
ariya, vaḍḍha = ariya, vuddha – the (fourfold) noble growths, ie, faith (saddhā), moral virtue (sīla), charity (cāga) and wisdom (paññā) ↑ (Upāsaka, sampadā) Mahānāma S (S 55.37) SD 6.2; also known as the 4 assurances ↑ assāsaniyā dhāmā (S 55.37) SD 6.2.
   *** Sampadā S (A 5.46) adds “learning” (suta) and calls them "the 5 accomplishments" → sampadā 5.
   Dhana S (A 5.47) calls them “the 5 treasures” → dhana 5.
   As 7 noble treasures ↑ ariya, dhana7 ↑ Ariya Dhana S (A 7.5 + 6) + SD 37.6 (1.1-2).
sets ↑SD 17.4 (8.3): āvijjāsava set, diṭṭh’āsava set.
with influxes, subject to clinging ↑āsava upādāniya.

āsava 3 – the 3 influxes
1. ***
   ↑SD 30.3 (1.3.2).
āsava 4 – the 4 influxes or “floods” (↑ogha 4) or “yokes” (↑yoga 4)
1. ***
   ↑SD 30.3 (3.2) →āsava (2).
āsava 5 – the 5 mental influxes (which condition rebirth leading (gamaniya) to:
1. the hells, ↑niraya;
2. the animal womb, ↑tiracchāna;
3. the ghost realm, ↑petti,visaya;
4. the human world, ↑manussa,loka; or
5. the deva world, ↑deva,loka;
↑āsava (2).
āsava-k,khaya,ṇāṇa – the knowledge of the destruction of the mental influxes ↑āsava; ie, the liberating knowledge of an ↑arhat.
   Def ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,42-44) SD 1.12 (excerpt) SD 49.4.
ascetic – ṭāpasa. ***
asceticism of loathsomeness ↑tapo,jigucchā.
ascetic practice ↑dhutanga.
asceticism – the Bodhisattva’s self-mortification ↑atta,-
kilamathânyogya.
   Asceticism in general ↑tapa.
asiloeka – disproportionate.
fear of ↑āsiloka bhaya
āsiloka bhaya – fear of ill-repute: one of 5 fears ↑bhaya 5.
   ↑Sangaha balas S (A 9.5) SD 2.21 (3.2).
aspiration – ↑sankhārā.
asrāma (Skt) - A brahminical term for the 4 “stages of life,” viz, a celibate student (brahmaccāri), a householder (grha-stha), a forest dweller (vanaprabhā), renunciant (sannyāsi).
   These stages are optional for the other 2 classes (the kṣatriya and the vaśiyas), but the shudras (menial worker class) and outcasts are not allowed this tradition. The Pali term is ↑assama.
assāda – gratification of sense-pleasure ↑Cūla Dukkha-k,-khandha S (M 14.6) SD 4.7.
   Disadvantages ↑ādīnava.
   Escape ↑nissarāna.
assāda ādīnava nissarāna – gratification, danger and escape ↑SD 47.4 (1.3.3).
asama (1) – (Skt āsrama; orig ancient usage) ashram or hermitage, ie a forest dwelling of an ascetic, usu jatiha, eg Uruvelā Kassapa (V 1:24, 26), other jātīlas (V 1:246, 4:109; D 2:339), or brahmīn, eg Rammaka (M 26.2), Bāvari (Sn 979); often with leaf-hut (pañna,sālā), ambulatory (meditation path, canka) and not far from a “village suitable for alms-round” (gochara,gāma) ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26.2) n, SD 1.11.
asama (2) -- Later sense of “a stage in life” is found as the Pali term, ↑āsrama.
assāniyā dhammā - the 4 assurances (= ↑sotāpatti-y-anga) ↑(Mahānāma) Gilāna S (S 55.54,5) SD 4.10.
assurance (US) ↑insurance.
asubha – foulness (of the body), a body-based meditation, = cultivation of foulness (asubha bhāvanā) ↑Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,22) SD 3.11. Also called perception of foulness (asubha, saññā) ↑Saññā S 1 (A 5.61), or sign of the foul (asubha,nimitta) ↑Aññā S (M 46.51,5) SD 7.15.
   However, in the suttas asubha, saññā, or simply asubha (the foul or asubha, the impure), refers to the observing of the 31 parts of the body (Comy: 32 parts) ↑Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S (D 22,5) SD 13 ↑Anāpāna,sati S (M 10,10) SD 13 = SD 7.13 ↑Piṇḍola Bhāradvāja S (S 35.127,6) SD 27.6(a,2.4) ↑Giri-m-ananda S (A 10.60) SD 15.15.
   A slightly different list on the body meditation is given in Vijaya S or Kāya,vichandana S (Sn 1.11/193-206) SD 3.8 (6).
   In Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,22) SD 3.11, asubha bhāvanā may refer either to the 9 stages of bodily decomposition or charnel-ground or cemetery meditations (↑sivathikā) ↑(M 62,14-30), SD 3.1, or to the meditation on the 31 parts of the body, ↑(M 62,10-11), SD 3.1. Canonical usage suggests that it more likely refers to the latter.
asubha, bhavanā – cultivation of foulness = perception of foulness ↑asubha,saññā: for details ↑asubha.
asubha saññā – a perception of foulness, a meditation on the foul, impermanent and conditioned nature of our physical body: for details ↑asubha,bhavanā →saññā →kāya,gata sati.
asura – (ts; angl) (as a psychological state) an embodiment of a violent narcissistic demon ↑SD 39.2 (1.3) ↑SD 40a.1 (11.2.2).
   Devas vs asuras (battle) ↑Dhā’agga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (3.7.1).
   Origins ↑SD 15.5 (3.7.1) ↑Isayo Samuddaka S (S 11.10) @ SD 39.2 (1).
   Overcome by charity, lovingkindness and wisdom ↑Yava,-kalāpi S (S 35.248,6-7) SD 40a.3 ↑Myth in Buddhism, SD 36.1 (1.3.3; 4.3.1+2) ↑Pañca,gati S (A 9.68) @ SD 20.2 (2) ↑The body in Buddhism, SD 29.6a (4.1.2+4).
   On the subhuman realms ↑pañca,gati.
atakkāvacara – beyond reasoning ↑Musila Narada) Kosambi S (S 12.68) SD 70.11 ↑The Buddha discovered dyhana, SD 33.1b (6.2.2).
atireka, lābha – extra gains, optional support ↑Anāṅga S (M 5) SD 37.7 (3.2) ↑Anubuddha S (S 47.3) SD 24.6a (2.3.1-2).
atitānagata, paccupannā ajjhattāṁ vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikaṁ vā sukhumāṁ vā hīnaṁ vā paniṁ...
vā yāhī dūre santike vā – “whether past, future or present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, far or near” (“the totality formula” on the nature of the 5 aggregates ↑pañca-k, khandha) ↑(Dve) Khandha S (S 22.48) + SD 17.1a (3) ↑Anatta,lakkhaṇa S (S 22.59,17-21) SD 1.2.

attāmaṇa ṇaṇa – knowledge of the past (one of the 3 knowledges, in terms of time) ↑ānāṇa 3.

athiti, bālī – offerings to guests ↑bālī 5.

attā – self, soul ↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 ↑Self and selves, SD 26.9. For views based on the self ↑attānuditti ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi. There is also the late form, atta, diṭṭhi (not found in the 4 Nikāyas).

Great self ↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (13+14) ↑Na Kuhana S (it 35) SD 2.15(13) →mahā’attā,
= mind ↑SD 26.9 (1.6.2; 2.1.2).

Refuting views of ~ SD 3.13 (4) ↑(Vaccha, gotta) Ānanda S (S 44.10) SD 2.16(5).
How self- notion develops ↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (4).
→anattā.

attā 4 – views of the self or soul (in terms of the 5 aggregates ↑pañca-k, khandha:
1. the self = aggregate,
2. self possesses the aggregate,
3. the aggregate is in the self,
4. the self is in the aggregate,
↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (15), details (15.2.1). Also called self-views ↑attānuditti.

attachment ↑ālaya.

atta, kilamathānuyoga – “devotion self-mortification,” one of the 2 extremes (↑anta 2) ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,19-33) SD 1.12 (excerpt) + SD 49.4.
→ascetic pericope.
The Bodhisattva’s ↑↑SD 1.11 (2.1).

cases of ~ ↑Kassapa Siha, nāda S (S 8,14) SD 77.1 = Udombarikā Siha, nāda S (D 25,8.2) SD 1.4 = Mahā Siha, nāda S (M 12,45) SD 49.1 = Kandaraka S (M 51,8) SD 32.9 = Apānāka S (M 60,36) SD 35.5 = Ghoṭa, mukha S (M 94,10) SD 77.2 = Acelaka Paṭipadā S (A 3.151) SD 78.1 = Atta, daṇḍa Sutta N (Nm 15).

Middle way ↑majjhima paṭipadā.

Nirgrantha’s ↑↑Cūla Dukkha-k, khandha S (M 14,15-18) SD 4.7.

attā’ṇuditti – self-based view(s) (belief in an enduring self or soul). Applied to the 6 sense-faculties ↑Atta’ṇuditti Paṇāha S (S 35.166), SD 53.13. = ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi (comy at Sn 1119).

Self- identity ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi.

attā’ṇuditti 4 – self-centred views (views related to a self or soul) ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi 4.


atta sampadā – accomplishment in self-realization →yoniso manasikāra.

atta, saraṇa – self as refuge ↑The one true refuge, SD 3.1 (3.2).

attention ↑manasikāra.

attā’kkhāyī – a good counsellor (a quality of a true-hearted friend ↑suḥadā, mitta 4) ↑Sīgālōvāda S (D 31,23) SD 4.1.

āṭṭhaṅka, sila – the 8 precepts, usu observed during the ↑uposatha; hence also cvalled ↑uposatha, sila.

āṭṭhaṅkika magga ↑ariya āṭṭhāṅkika magga

attha, vasa 10 – reasons or motives for promulgating the Vinaya training-rules ↑SD 24.61 (2.3.2).

attha, veda dhamma, veda – joy in the meaning, joy in the teaching ↑(Agata, phala) Mahānāma S (A 6.10) SD 15.3 (4).

āṭṭha vimokkha – the 8 liberations. For full list ↑Mahā Nidāna S (D 15,35) + SD 5.17 (10) ↑(Āṭṭhaka) Vimokkha S (A 8.66) SD 95.11 ↑SD 49.5b (3).

atthi, sukha – (“happiness of having”) joy of ownership.
Accomplishment ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑Anāṇa S (A 4.62) SD 2.2.

āṭṭiyāmi harāyāmi jīgucchāmi – “I am pained, ashamed, disgusted” ↑Kevaḍḍha S (D 11,5+7) SD 1.7 (3.1.1); 3′”.sg atti- yati harāyati jīgucchati, “he is pained, ashamed, disgusted” ↑Nībidā SD 20.1 (2.3).
Disapproval ↑Piṇḍola Bhāra, dvāja, SD 27.6a.
→āṭṭiyatobba harāyitabba jīgucchitabba āṭṭiyāmi harāyāmi jīgucchāmi.

āṭṭiyatobba harāyitabba jīgucchitabba – “which one should be pained with, ashamed with, disgusted with.” Teaching to Rāhula ↑Amba, latṭhika Rāhuḷ'ovāda S (M 61,17) SD 3.10.

→āṭṭiyāmi harāyāmi jīgucchāmi

āṭṭuṇāyikā dhamma, pāriyāya – a teaching for self-application ↑Vuḍḍāvāya S (S 55.7,5) SD 1.5.

austerity – refers to a variety of ascetic or self-mortifying practices.

Asceticism in general ↑tapa.

Bodhisattva’s self-mortification ↑atta, kilamathānuyoga.

Self-mortification ↑dakkara, kiriya.

austerity pericope ↑Kassapa Siha, nāda S (D 8,14) SD 77.1 = Udombarikā Siha, nāda S (D 25,8.2) SD 1.4 = Mahā Siha, nāda S (M 12,45) SD 49.1 = Kandaraka S (M 51,8) SD 32.9 = Apānāka S (M 60,36) SD 35.5 = Ghoṭa, mukha S (M 94,10) SD 77.2 = Acelaka Paṭipadā S (A 3.151) SD 78.1 = Atta, daṇḍa Sutta N (Nm 15).

avacara – (mental or meditative) realm = āyatana, “sphere” ↑SD 17.8a (5.2) & (11.2) ↑SD 39.1 (1.4).

avāṇja – not fruitless, usu spoken of wholesome acts or habits, eg keeping to training-rules ↑(Sekha) Uddesa S (A 3.85,6) SD 3.2(2).

avecca-p, pasada – wise faith ↑Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1 (S 12.41) SD 3.3(4.2).

aversion therapy ↑vitakkanāṁ ādīnavo

avici – “without a break,” the lowest hell-state ↑niraya.
Rebirth in heaven after brief time in ~ ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136,20) n, SD 4.16.

avihīṃsā, vitakka — thought of non-violence ↑kusala vitakka

avijjā — ignorance ↑Anusaya, SD 31.3 (8) The latent tendency of ignorance.

avinipāta — “not falling into a lower world,” ie, not destined for birth in a suffering state; opp ↑vinipāta, “the world of suffering,” a term for the 4 “woeful courses” (↑duggati) or the 4 subhuman planes (↑apāya) (Vism 13.92 f).

→apāyāri duggati vinipātāri nirañjña.

avinipāta, dhammo nīyato sambodhiparaśāya — “no longer bound for the lower world, sure of going over to self-awakening”:

↑Sampasādāniya S (D 28,14(1)), SD 14.14.
↑Nalaka, pāṇa S (M 68,13), SD 37.4;
↑Pañca Vera, bhaya S 1 (S 12.41,3.3), SD 3.3(4.2) 1st person;
↑Sikkhā S 1 (A 3.85,2.5), SD 3.3(2).

Briefly, “not bound for the lower world” (↑avinipāta) ↑Mahā, parinibbāna Sutta (D 16,2.7) SD 9.

āvuso — “Friend!” “Sir!” ↑Mahā, parinibbāna S (D 16,6,2) SD 19 ↑āyasī ↑bhante.

Buddha addressed as ~ ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,3.2) SD 4.17.

āvyakata — “undetermined, undeclared, unanswered,” ref to the 10 undeclared statements, ie theses or speculations that are “set aside” (↑thapanīya), because they are not related to the quest for awakening.

The 10 theses ↑Aggi Vacca, gotta S (M 72) SD 6.15 ↑Cūla Maḷaṇkukāya, putta S (M 63 passim) SD 5.8 (2) ↑Vacca, gotta S (M 72 passim) SD 6.15 ↑Vacchagotta Saṁyutta (S 33)
↑Abyākata Saṁyutta (S 10) ↑Āhu Sutta (U 6.4) ↑Titthā Sutta (U 6.5) ↑SD 5.8 (2+4).

On āvyakata theses and the 62 grounds for wrong views ↑Brahma, jāla S (D 1) SD 25.1 (6.1). Grounds for views ↑Brahma, jāla S (D 1,1,29-31), SD 25
↑Mahālī S (D 6,16-19) only on “the self” (jīva) ↑Poṭṭhapāda S (D 9,25-30) SD 7.14 ↑Pāśādikā S (D 29,30-33) only on the tathāgata’s state..

For a different list of speculative views ↑Mahā Taṭṭhā, saṅkhaya Sutta (M 38,23) SD 7.10.

āvyāpada, vitakka — hate-free thought ↑kusala vitakka.

āvyāśeka, sukha — undefiled joy ↑Sāmañña, phala S (D 2,64 = D 11,31) SD 8.10. →anavāja, sukha.

awakening — considering the great diversity of Buddhisms and Buddhist ideas that characterize post-Buddha times, it is helpful to distinguish btw “awakening” ↑bodhi as taught in the early Indian texts, and ↑“enlightenment” as taught in later forms, eg Mahāyāna, esp Chan, Zen or Tibetan Buddhism.

āyācana — prayer. On wishing →patthāna

~ does not help ↑Ādiya S (A 5.41) SD 2.1 (3) ↑[Pañca-ka] Īṭṭha S (A 5.43), SD 47.2 →Brahma, deva S (S 6.3) SD 12.4.

~ that helps ↑Ādiya S (A 5.41) SD 2.1 (4).

āya, kosalla — skill in growth (one of ↑ti, kosalla).

apāya, kosalla — skill in loss = understands akusala, dhamma; one of ↑ti, kosalla.

āyasī (voc) — “the old one, the venerable.”

Laymen addressed as ~ ↑SD 4.9 (5).

āyasī — venerable (voc).

Layman addressed as ~ ↑(Mahānāma) Gilāyana S (S 55,54,7 etc) SD 4.10 (3) ↑(5).

āyatana (1) — (sense-) base. ↑Saḷ-āyatana Vibhaṅga S (M 137) SD 29.5.

5 ~ ↑pañcindriya.
6 contact ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,9) SD 4.17.
External ~ ↑bāhiddh’āyatana 6.
Internal ~ ↑ajjh’āyatana 6.
Internal & external sense-bases ↑SD 13.1 (3.7.7).
Mind-base ↑(Āsava-k, khaya) Jhāna S (A 9.36) @ SD 33.8 (2.2).

āyatana (2) — “sphere,” mental base of meditation or the realm itself. ↑SD 17.8a (11.2). →avacara.

āyatana 6 — the 6 sense-bases or “internal senses” ↑ajjh’-āyatana 6. →āyatana 12.

āyatana 12 — the 12 sense-bases (6 internal sense-bases + 6 external sense-objects) ↑Saḷ-āyatana Vibhaṅga S (M 137,−4+5) SD 29.5. →ajjh’āyatana 6 →bāhiddh’āyatana

āyya, putta — young master (voc) ↑(Arahatta) Nanda S (U 22,7) SD 43.7.
bad or evil? ↑pāpa.
bad friend + friendship ↑pāpa,mitta.
bad karma – ↑akusala,kamma.
bads – countable pl of bad ↑pāpa.
bāhiddh’ayatana 6 – the 6 external sense-objects 1. sights, 2. sounds, 3. smells, 4. tastes, 5. touches and 6. thoughts) ↑Saḷāyatana Vibhaṅga S (M 137,5) SD 29.5 →ayatana 12.
bāhiraka – “outsider,” those not yet on the path ↑Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142,5(11)) + nn, SD 1.9 ↑SD 47.1 (1.1.2).
bahu,kāra dhamma – virtues of great assistance ↑Tālapuṭa Tha (SD 20.9) 1106 n ↑Kīś ṇ Gotmī Thī (SD 43.2b) 213 n.
bahu,kāra dhamma 2 – virtues of great assistance:
1. mindfulness, ↑sati, and
2. full awareness, sampajaññā or ↑sampajāna, ↑sati,sampajāna) ↑SD 13.1 (3.6.3).
bahu,kāra dhamma 10 – virtues of great assistance (1. ***) →Meghiya S (A 9.3,13) n SD 34.2.
bāla – fool, foolish person.
Def ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,2-26) SD 2.22.
Characteristics of ↑bāla,lakkhana 3.
Perfect ~ ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,25) SD 2.22.
→mogha, purisa.
bala 4 – powers (of conciliation) (1. wisdom ↑paññā, bala, 2. energy ↑viriya, bala, 3. blamelessness ↑anavajjā, bala, 4. conciliation ↑sangaha, bala) ↑Saṅgha Bala S (A 9.5) SD 2.21 ↑Paññā Bala S (A 1453) SD 2.21(1).
bala 10 – the (Buddha’s) 10 powers (1. ***)
↑Mahā Sīha,nāda S (M 129,21) + SD 49.1 (3.5).
bāla,lakkhana 3 – 3 characteristics of a fool (he does bad acts of 1. mind, 2. speech and 3. body ↑dvāra 3) ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,2) SD 2.22.
Opp: 3 characteristics of a wise man ↑paṇḍita,lakkhana.
bali 5 – pañca,bali, “the fivefold offerings,” to
1. relatives, ṇāti,bali,
2. guests, atithi,bali,
3. the departed, pubba,peta,bali,
4. the king, rāja,bali, and
5. the deities, devatā,bali,
↑Patta Kamma S (A 4.61,12) SD 37.12 ↑Ādiya S (A 5.41,5) + SD 2.1 (2+3): Vedic pañca mahā, yajña.

→Devatā’nussati SD 15.13.
base(s) – sense-bases ↑āyatana 6.
base(s) of contact – ↑phass’āyatana 6.
bases of welfare – sangaha,vatthu 4.
battle parables & imageries ↑Cūla Dukkha-k,khandha S (M 14,11-12) SD 4.7.
beating with spears ↑satti: beating with *.
beauty ↑sobhana,karana dhamma.
beauty and truth ↑SD 40a.1 (8.1.2)
Aesthetics ↑SD 46.5 (2.4.2).
Right livelihood ↑SD 37.8 (2.3) ↑(Reflection)
No views frees, R255.
Beauty is truth, and truth beauty ↑*** ↑RI.
bed, not sleeping in a ↑nesajjika.
bedside counselling ↑Dhānañjāni S (M 49) SD 4.9 (1.1) ↑(Mahānāma) Gilāyana S (S 55.54) SD 4.10 ↑Nakula S (A 6.16) SD 5.2.
Dying person taught divine abodes (↑brahma, vihāra) ↑Dhānañjāni S (M 97,32-35) + SD 4.9 (4).
Monk visits sick layman ↑Dhānañjāni S (M 97) SD 4.9.

being and having – ↑Loṇa,phala S (A 3.99) SD 3.5 ↑Esukāri S (M 96/2:177-184) SD 37.9 ↑Kuṭa,-danta S (D 5) SD 22.8.
How actions become karma ↑SD 3.5 (1).
→Myth in Buddhism SD 36.1 (1.3.2).
→Love SD 38.4 (2.3 & 8).

beings, classification
Deva, gandharva, yaksha, non-human, human, quadruped, the winged, and reptile ↑Mahā,-niddāna S (D 15,4.2), SD 5.17, but in this Sutta, gandharva probably refers to “intermediate state” ↑antarā, bhava.

beings are owners of karma, heirs to karma, born in karma, bound by karma, have karma as their refuge ↑kamma-s, sakā sattā kamma, dāyādā kamma, yonī kamma, bandhū kamma, paṭisaraṇā.

believe: to ~ is to understand? ↑***.
beluva – (angl) bilva or vilva ↑M77,29.2 (SD 49.5).
beyond reasoning ↑atakkāvacara.

bhāba – (of karma) operative ↑bhabbābba.
bhabbābba – (of karma) operative and inoperative ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136,17-21) + SD 4.16 (2).
bhanta,gavi – amok cow
Pukkusāti killed by ~ ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,35) SD 4.17.
bhante – “sir; venerable sir.” →āyasmā. Laymen addressed as ~ ↑SD 3.8 (5).
bhava – existence. Nirvana, the state before attaining ↑Is rebirth immediate SD 2.17 (6.1).
bhāvanā – 2 kinds of cultivation. *** →viññāna 2: existential consciousness.
bhaya – the 4th of the 4 (psychological) biases or personal motives ↑agati 4.
bhaya – the 4 social biases: 1. greed, lobha; 2. hate, dosa; 3. delusion, moha; and 4. impetuosity, sārambha (↑SD 45.8 (4.2)); ↑Līchchāvi Bhaddiya S (A 4.193,3-4) + SD 45.8 (4.1.2). In a parallel passage in ↑Kesa,puttiya S (A 3.65,4-6), SD 35.4a, sārambha is omitted, with only greed, hate, delusion (↑akusala,mūla 3).
bhaya – 5 fears, ie, 1. livelihood, ājīvika bhaya; 2. disrepute, asiloka bhaya; 3. facing an assembly, parisa, sārajja bhaya; 4. death, maraṇa bhaya; and 5. a bad destiny (rebirth), duggati bhaya; ↑Agati Ss 1-3 (A 4.17-19) SD 89.7-9 ↑Bhatt’udde-saka S (A 4.20) SD 89.10 ↑Saṅgha Bala S (A 9.5,-7-9) + SD 2.21 (3.1).
bhaya vera – fear and hate, or hate and fear, (pl) bhayāni verāni ↑(Bhaya) Vera S (A 5.174) SD 6.4 Syn →vera,bhaya 5.
bhikkhu - (Skt bhikṣu) monk, bhikshu (angl). →bhikkhu parivāsa. Addresses all attending ↑SD 4.9 (5.3). Elder ↑thera.

Lovesick ~ ↑SD 3.8 (5). →navaka bhikkhu. Non-bhikkhu addressed as ~ ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,3.2) SD 4.17.
bhikkhu aparīhāniya dhamma 6 – qualities for a monk’s non-decline: 1. the teacher (sattu, gāravatā), 2. the Dharma (dhamma, gāravatā), 3. the sangha (sāriga, gāravatā), 4. the training (sikkhā, gāravatā), 5. tractability (sovaatissatā), 6. spiritual friendship (kalyāṇa, mittatā); ↑(Kalyāṇa,mittatā) Devatā S (A 6.69) SD 64.16 = SD 34.1 (3.3.4).
The first 4 qualities recur in ↑garavatā 6.
bhikkhu, bhāva – the state of monkhood. Laiy attains ~ during meditation ↑Satipaṭṭhāna S (M 10.3A) + n, SD 13.3 ↑SD 13.1 (3.1.1.5) ↑SD 16.7 (1.1.1.2).
bhikkhu parivāsa – probationary monk(s) ↑Aggañña S (D 27,1.3) SD 2.19.
bhikkhuni (Skt bhikṣun) nun. An ordained celibate female member of the Buddhist monastic community, ie, the conventional order. women, admission of ~ ↑SD 1.10 (2.2). →bhikkhu. For details, see DoB: bhikṣu. Mahā Pajā, pati and related issue, see Dakhina Vibhaṅga S (M 142) SD 1.9. On the Buddha’s positive attitude to the nuns, see Nandak’ovāda S (M 146) SD 66.12. Buddhists do not go for refuge in such a person or order, but in the ↑ariya, saṅgha.
bhikkhunāṁ sikkhā, sājīva, samāpānna – “one possessing the training and way of life of monks” ↑Cūla Hattih,padopama S (M 27,13) +n (refs) SD 40a.5 ↑Mahā Tānṭhā, saṅkhaya S (M 38,33) SD 7.10 ↑Kandaraka S (M 51,14), SD 32.9.
bhikkhunī – nun ~s before Mahā Pajā, pati Gotami ↑SD 1.9 (5). def of ~ (V 4.214) ↑SD 1.9 (6). ordination, ~ ↑SD 1.9 (1-2) + (6). revival of ~ order, 2000s ↑SD 1.9 (7).
bhikshu – anglof of ↑bhikkhu ↑monk.
bhoganāṁ apāya,mukha 4 – 4 ways of losing wealth ↑Digha, jānu S (A 8.54,8) SD 5.10 ↑(Cira-ṭ,thita) Kula S (A 4.255) SD 37.10.
bhoganāṁ apāya,mukha 6 – 6 ways of losing wealth ↑Sigal’ovāda S (D 31,8) SD 4.1 ↑(Cira-ṭ,thita) Kula S (A 4.255) SD 37.10.
bhoga, sukha – enjoyment of wealth ↑ SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑ Anāna S (A 4.62) SD 2.2 ↑ (Cira-ṭhita) Kula S (A 4.255) SD 37.10.

bhojane mattaññ – moderate eating ↑ Kakaccūpama S (M 21,7.2) SD 38.1 ↑ Bhuddāli S (M 65,-2) SD 56.2 ↑ Mahā Assa, pura S (M 39,9) SD 10.13 ↑ Kīṭa,giri S (M 70.4) SD 11.1 ↑ Āma, gandha S (Sn 2.2) SD 4.24 (3.4.1) ↑ SD 32.2 (5.1) ↑ SD 37.13 (1.2). → food.

Overcoming gluttony ↑ SD 37.15.

– Health ↑ Subha S (D 10.1.2) SD 40.13 = Mahā,-parinibbāna S (D 16.1.2) SD 13.

Night, not taking food at ↑ Kīṭa,giri S (M 70,2) SD 11.1.

Stopping to eat before we are full ↑ Dona, pāka Sutta (S 3.13), SD 37.13 (3.2.4).

bhūta, rūpa – mahā, bhūta rūpa

bīja – seed(s).

Consciousness as ~ ↑ Bīja s (S 22.54/3.54 f); as ~ ↑ Bhava S (A 3.76).

Karma as ~ ↑ (Kamma) Nidāna S (A 3.33,1.5-1.8) + SD 4.14 (2.4).

Seeds & fields ↑ Kīṭa,gīta S (D 5) SD 22.8 (3.2).

Seeds & fruits (↑ kamma) ↑ (Kamma) Nidāna S (A 3.33) + SD 4.14 (3).

→ vegetation parable.

bile disorder – vyāpāda.

bilva (angl) ↑ beluva.

birth ↑ jāti.

birth, 3 conditions – for conception to occur:
1. the union of mother and father,
2. the mother’s fertile period, and
3. the gandharva (↑ gandhabba) is present.

↑ Mahā Ṭānha, sankhya S (M 38,26) SD 7.10.

birth 4 ↑ yoni 4.

birth, decay, sickness, death, sorrow, de- – the quest for what is subject to ~ is said to be ignoble ↑ Pariyasāna.

blameless joy ↑ anavajja sukha.

blamelessness – ↑ anavajja.

Joy of ~ anavajja, sukha.

blind men – parable: a file of ↑ Te,vijja S (D 13,15) + SD 1.8 (3).

The blindfolded looking for a non-existent black cat in a pitch-black room ↑ SD 40a,8 (4.1.1).

blind turtle, parable ↑ Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,24) SD 2.22 ↑ SD 36.1 (4.3.3).

bodhi – awakening (early Buddhism).

5 ways to ~ ↑ Vimutta’ayatana S (A 5.26) SD 3.2-5.2.

Great awakening ↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,-18/1:167) SD 1.11. Details: ↑ Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,38-44) SD 1.12 (excerpt) = SD 49.4.

No difference btw ~ of monastic and laity ↑ SD 4.9 (1.2).

Post-Buddha Buddhism → enlightenment.

Search for ~ by Buddha ↑ Ariya Pariyesa S (M 26,13) SD 1.11.

bodhipakṣa dhamma – factor(s) conducive or leading to awakening (the 37 factors leading to awakening) = the 7 sets:

4 focuses of mindfulness ↑ satipaṭṭhāna 4
4 right efforts ↑ samma-paṭṭhāna 4
4 paths to spiritual power ↑ iddhi, pādā 4
5 spiritual faculties ↑ pañc’indaṭiya
5 spiritual powers ↑ paṭica bala
7 limbs of awakening ↑ bojjaṅga 7

noble eightfold path ↑ ariyā maggo.

Full list of the 7 sets ↑ Sakul’udāyī S (M 77,15-21) SD 6.18.

Overcome mental hindrances ↑ Anivaraṇa S (S 46,38b) SD 3.2 (5.3).

The 7 sets practised by monks ↑ Ānāpāna, sati S (M 118,13), SD 7.13.

bodhisatta – a (historical) buddha-to-be ↑ ***

Bodhisatta – (angl as the Bodhisatta) Siddhattha’s state from the time he aspires to be buddha before Dipankara Buddha up to the moment of the great awakening.

first teachers ↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,15-16/1:162-166) & SD 1.11 (1.4).

Gotama as ~ ↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,13,1) + SD 1.11 (2).

jāna practice ↑ SD 1.11 (4.1).

bodhisattva – (Skt; angl) ↑ SD 49.6 (2.1) ↑ bodhisatta; ↑ Bodhisattva

Bodhisattva – (MY) a celestial or cosmic being, usu embodying certain qualities (not found in EBT) ↑ *** → Buddhhas.

body – where does it come from? ↑***

body and shell - (parable) ↑ body-cleansing.

body-cleansing – (parable): with shell & chunam ↑ (Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70,5.2-3) SD 4.18.

body, with the ↑ kāya phassa.

bohemianism ↑ (Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46) SD 4.6.

bojjaṅga 7 – satta bojjaṅga, the 7 awakening-factors (the awakening-factors of
1. mindfulness ↑sati sambojjanā,
2. investigation of states ↑dhamma, vicaya sambojjanā,
3. effort ↑viriya sambojjanā,
4. zest ↑piti sambojjanā,
5. tranquility ↑passaddhi sambojjanā,
6. concentration ↑samādhi sambojjanā, and
7. equanimity ↑upekkhā sambojjanā,
↑Mahā Sakul’udāyi S (M 77,20) + SD 6.18 (7)
↑Aggaṇā S (D 27,30) SD 2.19.
Applicable to all classes (↑vanṇa 2) ↑Aggaṇā S (D 27,30) SD 2.19.
Treasures (ratana) ↑Pahārāda S (A 8.19,17.2) SD 45.18.

borrowed goods – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.
brahmā – (ts) High God ↑SD 49.8 (14).
Nature of brahmā ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,80-81) SD 1.8.

brahma, brahman, brahmaṇa brahmin
↑Te,vijja S (D 13) SD 1.8(2).

brahma,cariya (1) – celibacy. ***

brahma,cariya (2) – chastity
Nakula,matā ↑Nakula S (A 6,16.2,2) SD 5.2.

brahma,danda – a total boycott of a monk who is scurrilous (mukhara) and uncivil to other monks.
Channa ↑(Dvi,lakkaṇha) Channa S (S 22,90) SD 56.5.

Brahman (brahmical concept) – summum bonum of the brahmins (not mentioned in EBT) ↑SD 1.8 (1.1.2).

brahmanā (1) – brahmin, priest (a class member).
Origins ↑Aggaṇā S (D 27,22) + SD 2.19.
Forgetting their past ↑Aggaṇā S (D 27) + SD 2.19 (6).
→samaṇa,brahmanā,paribbajaka
Various related terms ↑SD 38.6 (2.1),

brahmanā (2) – a true brahmin (a spiritually liberated individual, arhat) ↑Dh 382 SD 5.11 = SD 20.9
(M Mod Comy: Tha 1119) ↑Dh 388 SD 36.14(3.3)
↑Dh 390 SD 17.8a(12.4) ↑Dh 392 SD 36.14(3.4)
↑Dh 395 SD 36.14(3.2) ↑Dh 396-423 SD 37.1
↑Dh 396 SD 10.8(6.2) = SD 36.14(3.5) ↑Dh 399 SD 45.5(2) ↑Dh 402 SD 17.14(1) ↑Dh 407 SD 34.7(3.1.2.1) ↑Dh 412 SD 18.7(9.1) ↑Dh 414 SD 32.8(4.5) ↑Dh 421 SD 8.9(5) = SD 12.4(6.3) =
44.17(1.2) = SD 48.10(2.1.4.3) ↑Dh 422 SD 22.-10b(2.7).

brahmanā,gahapatīka = brahmanā,gahapati
↑Velu,dvāreyya S (S 55,7,2) SD 1.5.

brāhmaṇa,gahapatika ↑gaha,pati.
brāhmaṇa,samaṇa ↑samaṇa,brāhmaṇa.
brahma,vihāra 4 – divine abodes:
1. lovingkindness ↑mettā,
2. compassion ↑karunā,
3. gladness ↑muditā, and
4. equanimity ↑upekkhā
↑Teviţja S (D 13,76-79) SD 1.8. →Brahma,vihāra, SD 38.5.
Dying person taught ~ ↑SD 4.9 (4).
Antidotes for negative emotions ↑Mahā Rāhu-’ovāda S (M 62,18-21) SD 3.11.
Positive emotions ↑SD 38.5 (2.1.1; 7.2.2).
Social emotions ↑SD 38.5 (2.3.2)
Refer as “immeasurable” ↑Udumberikā Siha,-nāda S (D 25,17 etc SD 1.4.
Karma limited by ~ ↑Brahma,vihāra S (A 10.-206) SD 2.10 ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,77) SD 1.8.
Leader’s qualities ↑SD 38.5 (2.3.3)
Parables ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,76-79) SD 1.8.
Qualities of professionalism ↑SD 38.5 (2.3.4)
Relation to respect (gārava) ↑Gārava S (S 6.2)
SD 12.3 (1.2.3).
Suttas on ~ ↑Karaja,kāya Brahmmā,vihāra S (A 10.208) SD 2.10.

brahmin pericope “A mantra-reciter a mantra-expert, a master of the Three ↑Vedas, along with their invocations and rituals, phonology and etymology, and the iti, hāsa, Purāṇas as the fifth; learned in the vedic padas, grammarian, and well versed in the ↑Lokāyata [nature-lore] and the marks of the great man” (ajjhāyako manto,dharo tinnam vedā-nam pāragū sa,nīghantu,ketubhānam sākkhara-p,paḥbedanāni iti,hāsa,pañcamānan padako vey-yākaraṇa lokāyata,mahā, purisa,lakkhaṇesu anavayo ↑Amaṅbattha S (D 3,31) SD 21.3 ↑Sonā,dan-ḍa S (D 4,5(3)) SD 30.5 ↑Kūta,danta S (D 5,6(3)) SD 22.8 ↑Ti,kanna S (A 3.58,1) SD 94.5 ↑Teviţja Jānuśussoni S (A 3.59,1) SD 80.16 ↑Doṇa Brāhmaṇa S (A 5.192,2) SD 36.14.

The ↑brahmin pericope omits “a mantra-reciter, a mantra-expert” (ajjhāyako manto,dharo) ↑Brahm’āyu S (M 91,2), an aged brahmin ↑Sela S (M 92 = Sn 3.7) ↑Assalāyana S (M 93,3), a 16-year-old brahmin youth.
→ pun on ajjhāyaka as na ... jhāyanti, “they do not meditate,” hence, they are called “reciters” (ajjhāyaka) ↑Aggañña S (D 27.23) SD 2.19.

brahminical terms buddhized by Buddha ↑Why the Buddha hesitated SD 12.1 (6).

brahm’uposatha – divine observance ↑(Tad-ah’)
Uposatha S (A 3.70,4.4) SD 4.18.

brain: ~ and mind ↑***

breaking the barriers in mettā bhāvanā ↑***

breath
When the breath stops in meditation ↑***
breath meditation ↑ānāpāna,sati
breathingless meditation ↑appānāka jhāna.

bright states - ↑sukka dhamma 2.
buddha (1) – (ts; āngli) (generic) a fully self-awakened arhat ↑arahata →buddhas.

Only 1 Buddha in a world system ↑sammā,sambuddha.

First to awaken ↑Sambuddha S (S 22.58) SD 49.10.
↑fully self-awakened one (↑sammā,sambuddha) (historical) the only ~ in each dispensation
Our fully self-awakened arhat, viz, Gotama ~

↑SIN.

Before awakening →bodhisattva.

Earliest biography ↑buddha life, earliest record.
Brahma’s inviting the Buddha to teach the Dharma ↑Ariya Parīyesanā S (M 16,10) SD 1.11.
Significance of the ~’s death (↑parinibbāna), ↑SD 49.8b (1.0.5.2 (12)+)(12.3.1.1)+ (17.2.2.4).

Doctor, ~ as ↑SD 43.7 (2.2) ↑Cūla Māluṅkyā,-putta S (M 63,5,2) SD 5.8.
~ dies (↑parinibbāna) upon emerging from the 4th dhvana ↑SD 9 (9.10).

Emaciated ~ ↑***

Foremost of beings ↑S 45.139, SD 49.17.

Knows what we are doing ↑Adhipateyya S (A 3.40) SD 27.3.
Parinirvāna ↑Mahā,parinibbāna S (D 16) →parinibbāna.
Past ~ SD 1.10 (2.1): Dharma-ending age ↑SD 36.2 (3) names & qualities; ↑SD 49.8 (2) names.
Past lives ↑Puñña Mettā S (A 7.58a) SD 2.11a
↑Ma Puñña Bhāyi S (It 22) SD 2.11b.
Points out the way (okkhātāra) ↑45.8(4.3.1).
Praising ~ (unqualified) ↑Cūla Hatthi, padūpama S (M 27,2.4-6) SD 40a.5 ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,-10.2) n, SD 49.4 ↑A 5.194,1.4+5 (SD 45.11).
→Prophecies: Buddha’s ~.
Qualities of the ~ ↑SD 2.24 (1.2).

↑sāsana.
See the Dharma, see the Buddha ↑Dhamma (4).
Unique being ↑SD 49.10 (1.3).

Unknowability: ~ cannot be known ↑***.

buddha (2) – (adj) who has understood; hence, awakened
A true “brahmin” is said to be ~ ↑Sn 622 643 646 SD SD 41.16 ↑brāhmaṇa (2).
buddha eye – buddha, cakkhu, one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5.

Buddha, journeys ↑carika 2
Buddha life, earliest record(s) ↑Ariya Parīyesanā S M 26 (SD 1.11).
buddha, cakkhu – the “buddha-eye,” one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5 ↑SD 10.8 (2) ↑Miracles, SD 27.5a (5.4.1).
→dhamma,cakkhu.
buddha, dhamma – the Buddha’s teaching, the true teaching ↑dhamma.

protecting ~ ↑SD 1.10 (6.2).
buddha, guṇa 9 – virtue(s) of the Buddha ↓navaraha, guṇa:

1. arhat (worthy), araham ↑arahata;
2. fully self-awakened, ↑sammā,sambuddho;
3. accomplished in knowledge and conduct, vijjā, carana, sampanno;
4. well-gone [welcome], sugato;
5. knower of worlds, loka, vidū;
6. peerless guide of tamable persons, anuttaro purisa, damma sarathi;
7. teacher of gods and humans, satthā deva, manussānāṁ;
8. who is awakened, buddho ↑buddha; and
9. blessed, bhagavā.

↑Buddhānussati SD 15.7 (3) ↑Dhajagga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (2) ↑Paṇca Vera Bhaya S (S 12.41,11) SD 3.3(2).
→dhamma guṇa →saṅgha guṇa.

Faith in the Buddha ↑Vatthūpama S (M 7,5) SD 28.12.
→Navaraha,guṇa or fully satthu+ ↑36.2 (5.11.4)
↑SD 49.5a (2.2.2.1).
Recollection of the Buddha ↑buddhānussati.

buddha, lilā – the Buddha’s grace in his “teaching method” (desanā, vidhi), a progressive affective sequence ↑ānupubbī, kathā ↑SD 35.4a (3.1). He is said to have “instructed (sandaṣṭi), inspired (samūdapi), roused (samuttejeti) and gladened (sampaharmiṣṭi) ... with a Dharma talk” ↑Kesā,-puttiya S (A 3.65) SD 35.4a(17).
buddhānubuddha – the Buddha and his disciples ↑SD 15.10a (1.1.1).
buddhānussati – recollection on the Buddha
↑(Mahānāma) Gilāyana S (S 55.54,5) SD 4.10
↑(Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70,4) SD 4.18.
Uposatha as “the perfect observance” (brahm-ūposatha)↑(Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70,4) SD 4.18 →uposatha 8.
buddhas →buddha.

Buddhas – (MY) a celestial or cosmic being, usu lording over their own Buddha-field or “paradise” (not found in EBT) ↑***. →Bodhisattvas.
buddhas 7 – the 7 past buddhas (↑buddhas 6 + Gotama)↑SD 49.8 (2).

Buddhism
Vague ~ ↑(Dullāha) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46) SD 4.6 (1).
↑Convert Buddhism.

burden of meditation – (vipassanā dhura)
↑dhura 2.

burden of study – (gantha dhura) ↑dhura 2.

burdens 2 ↑dhura 2.

burning (parable) ↑parables

burning coals, pit of – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.
burning house (parable) ↑(Agāra) Āditta S (A 1.41), 2.8.

butcher’s knife and block – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

byāpāda,vitakka ↑vyāpāda,vitakka.
C

cāga (1) – charity.
cāga (2) – letting go.

Foundation (↑adhīṭṭhāna) of an arhat ↑Dhātu
Vibhaṅga S (M 140,27) SD 4.17.
cakka,vatti – wheel-turner, universal monarch. His special set of emblems, the 7 jewels ↑ratana 7 (2).
His 4 charismatic qualities ↑iddhi 4.
→parallel universes.
cakkhu – the (conscious) eye ↑SD 17.2a (9).
(Physical) eye →akkhī.
cakka (13) – “the 5 eyes” (of the Buddha):
1. physical eye ↑mannā, cakkhu,
2. divine eye ↑dibba, cakkhu,
3. wisdom eye ↑pāññā, cakkhu,
4. buddha eye ↑buddha, cakkhu, and
5. universal eye ↑samanta, cakkhu);
↑Ariya Pariyesanā M (M 26,20.6) SD 1.11 ↑SD 10.8 (2):
↑ omniscience.
calm ↑samatha. For tranquility ↑passaddhi.
calm and insight ↑samatha, vipassanā.
canon, early Buddhist ↑SD 3.2 (1).
canonical primary ↑SD 49.3 (4.4.3.7).
cardiac theory – ↑***
carika (2) – (religious) wandering, peregrination:
1. the short, turita càrīka, and
2. the long, aturiya càrīka;
↑SD 27.6b (3.2.1.2) →carikam càramāno.
carikam càramāno – “walking in stages” ↑Tvijja S
(D 13,1) SD 1.8 ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,1.2) SD 4.17.
caring, the – ↑anukampaka.
cātu pāda – the 4 footprints (of the Tathagata) ↑***
S (M 27,***) SD 40.5.
elephant’s footprint ↑hatthi, pāda.
cat’upāya = cattaro āpāyā “the 4 degrees of deprivation [loss]” ↑āpaya
catuṣkoṭi (Skt) – (catu, koti) the tetralemma ↑Anu-
rādha S (S 22.86,*** SD 21.13 ↑Cūja Māluṅkya,-
putta S (M 63,*** + SD 5.8 (2+3)).
↑The unanswered questions SD 40a.10.
cease without remainder ↑mahā, dhātu – cease without remainder.
celestial (adj; n), (MY) when applied to Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, is a neologism which qualifies (adj) or refers to such a being (n), who is beyond our space-
time reality, often inhabiting their own sacred or mythical space. Sometimes, the term cosmic is used, esp in ref to divinized ↑Buddhas and ↑Bodhisattvas.
~ nymph (deva, dhīṭi) masc ↑deva, putta.
certainty of rightness – ↑sammattā, nivāma.
cessation of perception and feeling ↑saññā,-
vedayita nirodha.
cetanā – intention, volition.
↑Sanctanikā S (A 10.206) SD 3.9.
cetanā,kāya 6 – classes of volition (according to the 6 sense-bases):
1. volition regarding forms, rūpa,sañcetanā;
2. volition regarding sounds, sādā, sañcetanā;
3. volition regarding smells, gandha, sañcetanā;
4. volition regarding tastes, rasa, sañcetanā;
5. volition regarding touches, phoṭhabba, sanctanā;
6. volition regarding mind-objects. dhāma, sañcetanā
↑āyatana 6) ↑SD 17.6 (5.3 (3)). As formations
↑sankhārā) ↑Upādāna Pariyatta S (S 22,56,16-18) + SD 3.7 (3.3) ↑Satta-TVhanā S (S 22,57,22.1) SD 29.2.
cetasika – mental factors ↑***
ceto pariya,ñāna – knowledge of another’s mind;
more fully, parassa ~ ↑Samañña,phala S (D 2,93.2)
SD 8.10 = 11.59 ↑Kevaḍḍha S (S 1.7 (1.4)). = ↑āde-
sanā pāṭihāriya.
→cittānupassanā.
ceto, vimutti paññā, vimutti – liberation of mind and liberation through wisdom. →ceto, vimutti
→paññā, vimutti.
4 formless attainments ↑samaṭṭha 4.
8 liberations ↑attha, vimokkha.
attainment of cessation ↑nirodha, samāpatti.
differences btw the 2 types of liberation ↑Mahā-
nidāna S (D 15,36.2) + SD 5.17 (10.1) ↑Kiṭṭagiri S (M 70,14 etc) + SD 11.1 (5.2).
liberated both ways ↑ubbhato, bhāga, vimutta.
cha anussati – the 6 recollections ↑anussati 6.
cha-l-abhiñña – the 6 superknowledges ↑abhiñña 6
chanda – desire, will-power: one of the 4 ↑iddhi, pāda
4.
chanda sampadā – accomplishment in will-power
↑*** →yoniso manasikāra
character, how to know a person’s ↑Satta Jaṭi-
la S (S 3.11) SD 14.21 ↑Thāna S (A 4.192) SD 14.12.
charisma ↑SD 3.14 (4-8).
chunam – ↑cūna.
classes of volition ↑cetanā,kāya.
classes, social ↑vanā.
cleansing paste – (parable) ↑head and cleansing paste.
cloth-cleaning – (parable): with cleaning salt and lye ↑(Tad-ah’) Upasotha S (A 3.70,6.2) SD 4.18.
cognition – viññāṇa
  Triangle of experience ↑Madhu,piṇḍika S (M 18,-16) SD 6.14 ↑Mahā Hatthi,padō[ama S (M 28,27-38) SD 6.16.
cognitive consciousness ↑viññāṇa 2.
cognitive dissonance – →samvega

cognitive process ↑viññāṇa,kicca
colour(s) aspects of light or artist’s media ↑vañña (1)
colour(s) class ↑vañña (2)
companion, destructive – ↑apāya,sahāya.
compatible living – ↑sama,jīvi,dhamma.
compatibility 4 – ↑sama,jīvitā 4.
comprehensive awakening pericope ↑Samañña,phala S (D 2,76 header ↑pericopes.
conceiving, conception ↑maññānā.
concentration ↑samādhi
concept ↑paññatti
conciliation ↑saṅgha.
  conditions for ↑sāranīya,dhamma.
conditionality ↑dhamma (3)
conditioned thing ↑saṅkhāra
condition for right view ↑sammā,diṭṭhi paccaya

confession – For Vinaya cases ↑pātīdesañiya.

Cases of confession or apology in the suttas
  Ajāta sattī is remorseful over having killed his own father ↑Samañña,phala S (D 2.101) SD 8.10.
  Monk slanders Sāriputta ↑Vutta Vassaṇāvāsa S (A 9.11.6) SD 28.2a.
  Nigrodha the wanderer slighted Buddha ↑Udumba-rīkā Siha,nāda S (D 25,22.1) SD 1.4.
  Nun is infatuated with Ānanda, who counsels her ↑[Tāṇhā] Bhikkhunī S (A 4.159.8) SD 10.14.
  Pukkusātī does not recognize the Buddha and addresses him as āvuso ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,33) SD 4.17.
  Susima joins the order under false pretences ↑[Arahatta] Susimā S (S 12.70,58) SD 16.8.
  Two monks competing with one another to teach the Dharma ↑Ovāda S 1 (S 16.6) SD 88.3.

consciousness ↑viññāṇa.
consciousness 2 ↑Viññāṇa 3.
consciousness, preconscious, subconscious, and unconscious ↑ SD 17.8a (6.1).

- **Cognitive** consciousness ↑ viññāṇa 2.
- **Existential** consciousness ↑ viññāṇa 2.
- **Iceberg diagram** ↑ SD 17.8b (Fig 2.2).

“Eclipse: mind diagram ↑ SD 17.8a (6.1) → iceberg diagram (prec).

- **Preconscious** as karma of body, speech and mind ↑ SD 17.8b (2.2).
- **Subconscious** as rebirth consciousness ↑ SD 17.8b (6).
- **Unconscious** as latent tendencies *(anusaya)* ↑ SD 17.8b (1.2).

**contact** – sense-stimulus or sense-impression  
↑ phassa.

**contentment** ↑ santuṭṭhi.

**convert Buddhism** ↑ SD 49.8b (10.1.4.5).

**cora** – thief  
renunciants as ~ ↑ **Arahatta Susīma S** (S 12.70,58)  
SD 16.8 ↑ SD 45.18 (2.3.3.2) almsfood ↑ SD 49.2 (1.1.3) recluses.

**cords of sensual pleasure** ↑ pāṇca kāma, guṇa.

**corporal punishment** ↑ punishment, corporal.

**cosmology, Buddhist** ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27) SD 2.19 (8-10).

- 5 realms ↑ **(Pāṇca) Gati S** (A 9.68) SD 2.20.
- 6 realms ↑ **(Pāṇca) Gati S** (A 9.68) SD 2.20.
- 31 realms ↑ realms 31.

- Intergalactic void ↑ SD 2.19 (10).

→ SID Appendix.

**council of 700** ↑ saṅgīti.

**counseling** ↑ bedside counseling.

**counselor, good** ↑ atth’akkhāyī.

**countries 16** ↑ janapada 16.

**cowherd’s observance** ↑ uposatha.

**craving** ↑ tanhā.

**cubit** – ↑ ratana (2).

**cūḷa** in sutta titles ↑ mahā & cūḷa in sutta titles.

**cūḷa sotāpanna** – lesser streamwinner, or  
“maturing” streamwinner *(bū,a, sotāpanna)* ↑ SD 3.3 (6) ↑ SD 3.6 (4) ↑ SD 8.6 (14.2) ↑ **(Anicca) Cakkhu S** (S 25.1) SD 16.7 (1) esp (1.6).

**culla sotāpanna** ↑ cūḷa sotāpanna.

**cullaka sotāpanna** ↑ cūḷa sotāpanna

**cultivation** ↑ bhāvanā 2.

cūṇa – chunam (Skt cūṇa, Tamil cūṇam), lime used esp with betel leaf to make pañca ↑ **Bakkula S** (M 124, - 31) SD 3.15.

cuti – fall (death of devas)  
5 signs of deva’s death ↑ deva: death signs 5.

cuti,citta – death consciousness. → paṭisandhi, cutta → viññāṇa 2: existential consciousness.
dākhiṇa (1) – giving (esp to a teacher).
7 kinds of offerings to the sangha (satta saṅgha, gatā dakkhiṇā) ↑dakkhiṇa 7.
dākhiṇa (2) – honorarium (to a teacher).
dākhiṇa 7 – giving to the sangha, ie, to
1. both sanghas (↑ubhato, saṅgha) headed by the Buddha;
2. both sanghas after the Buddha has passed away;
3. the saṅgha of monks;
4. the saṅgha of nuns;
5. a group of monks and nuns;
6. a group of monks; and
7. a group of nuns.
↑Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142,7), SD 1.9(3).
dakkhiṇa visuddhi 4 – kinds of purification of giving:
1. purified by the giver, but not the recipients;
2. purified by the recipients, but not the giver;
3. purified by neither recipients nor giver; and
4. purified by both recipients and giver.
↑Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142,9-13) SD 1.9(3).
dāna – giving. ~pati ↑(Pañcaka Dānapala) Siha Senā, pati S (A 5.34) SD 45.2. Benefits ↑Dānānisaṃsā S (A 5.35) SD 45.3.
Saint’s giving ↑Ugga S 2 (A 8.22) SD 45.14. True individual’s giving ↑Sappurisadāna S (A 5.148) SD 22.15 (2).
Elsewhere, the disciple is admonished to practise “discriminate giving” (viceyya, dāna), ie, giving to the giftworthy first
↑Śādhu S (1.33) SD 22.10c ↑(Dāna) Vacchagottā S (A 3.57) SD 22.12 (2) ↑Āditta J (J 424) SD 22.10a (1.3) ↑Beggars can be choosers SD 71.2.
4 benefits of giving food ↑Suppavāsa S (A 4.57) SD 22.13.
Benefits of giving to those free from mental hindrances
↑(Dāna) Vacchagottā S (A 3.57) SD 22.12. ↑cittālankāraṁ citta, parikkhār’attahtam.
Giving Dharma ↑Kīṁ,dada S (1.42) SD 2.9.
Giving everything: strength, beauty, comfort, sight ↑Kīṁ,-dada S (1.42) SD 2.9.
The greatest gift ↑Kīṁ,dada S (1.42) SD 2.9 ↑Paññā Bala S (A 9.5,6a, SD 2.21.
Grounds for giving ↑Dāna Vattthu S (A 8.33) SD 6.6 (6c). True lay practitioner’s ~ ↑(Upāsaka,sampadā) Mahānāma S (S 55.37) SD 6.2.
Motive behind giving ↑(Āṭṭha) Dāna S 1+2 (A 8.31 +32) SD 6.6 (6a+b).
Proper ways of giving ↑Sappurisa Dāna S (A 5.148) SD 22.15 (2).
Mahā,pajāpati told to give robes to the saṅgha, not to Buddha ↑Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142,3), SD 1.9(3).
Types of donors ↑(Āṭṭha) Dāna S 1+2 (A 8.31 f) SD 6.6 (2).
→dakkhiṇa
dāna 2 – kinds of giving:
1. material ~ (āmisa,dāna), and
2. spiritual ~ (nirāmisa,dāna),
↑Udakūpama S (A 7.15) SD 28.6 (1.2.4.3).
dāna 4 – kinds of giving:
1. ***.
dāna 7 – 7 kinds of giving ↑dakkhiṇa 7
dāna 8 reasons for giving. One gives:
1. compulsively (āsajja dānam deti).
2. out of fear.
3. “He gave to me.”
4. “He will give to me.”
5. “It is good of give.”
6. “I cook ... (the reclusion) does not.”
7. “A good report (about me) will be spread about.”
8. As a support for the mind.
↑(Āṭṭha) Dāna S (A 8.31) + SD 6.6 (2) ↑Dāna Vatthu S (A 8.33) SD 6.6c.
dāna 11 – an inverse scale of true practice:
1. Of greater fruit than making great gifts is give to a single person of right view [a streamwinner].
2. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to 100 persons of right view, is giving to a single once-returner.
3. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to 100 once-returners, is giving a single non-returner.
4. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to 100 non-returners, is giving to a single arhat.
5. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to 100 arhats, is giving to a single pratyeka-buddha (↑pacceka,buddha).
6. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to 100 pratyeka-buddhas, is giving to a single tathagata (buddha).
7. Of greater fruit than all this, even giving to a saṅgha led by the Buddha, is build a monastery for the saṅgha of the 4 quarters.
Grade of benefits from giving ↑Sunnā Thāpānī S (A 14.20,5.2), SD 22.10.
8. Of greater fruit than all this even building such a monastery, is refuge-going in the 3 jewels (↑ti, ratana) in wise faith.
9. Of greater fruit than all this is the keeping to the 5 precepts (↑pañca, sila).
10. Of greater fruit than all this, is to cultivate loving-kindness (↑mettā, bhāvanā) for just a moment.
11. Of greater fruit than even all this, is to practise the perception of impermanence (↑anicca, saññā).
↑Velāma S (A 9.20,5.2), SD 16.6
dāna 14 – giving to 14 kinds of individual gifts (cuddasa pāti-puggalikā dakkhiṇā) in descending scale, ie, giving to:
1. the Buddha;
2. a pratyeka-buddha (↑pacceka,buddha);
3. an arhat;
4. an arhat of the path (arhat-to-be) (↑magga, phala);
5. a non-returner;
6. a non-returner of the path;
7. an arhat;
8. a once-returner of the path;
9. a streamwinner;
10. a streamwinner of the path;
11. an “outsider” free from sensual lust;
12. a virtuous worldling;
13. an immoralworldling;
14. an animal.
↑Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142.5-6) SD 1.9.

dāna sīla bhāvanā ↑punna, kiriya vattu 3.

daṇḍ‘ādāna – “taking up the rod,” corporal punishment.
↑Aggañña S (D 27.19.8), SD 2.19.

dante‘bhidantam-ādhāya jivḥāya tālum āhacca –
“with clenched teeth and the tongue pressing on the palate,”
last of the 5 methods of stilling the mind ↑Vitakka Saṇṭhāna S (M 20.7), SD 1.6.

For the 5 methods & parables ↑vitakka, saṇṭhāna 5.

dark states 2 ↑kaṇha, dhamma 2.

dāyāda 2 – kinds of heirs:
1. heir to material things (āmisa, dāyāda), and
2. heir of the Dharma (dhamma, dāyāda);
↑Dhamma, dāyāda S (M 3.2) SD 2.18.

death ↑marana. Breaking up of the body ↑kāya, bhedāssa param, marnā.
Arhat’s ↑parinibbāna.
Death denial ↑SD 30.8 (6.4.4.2).
Fear of death ↑marana, bhaya.

death studies ➔ SD 4.9 (1.4) ➔ SD 4.10 (2).

debt ↑anāna.

decay ↑jarā.

decay-and-death ↑ara, marana.

dedication of merit ↑peta: dedication of merit.

defence mechanism ↑Kaluṇka S (A 8.14) + SD 7.14 + SD 24.10b (2).

Latent tendencies ↑Anusaya S SD 31.3 ↑The unconscious SD 17.8b.

defilements of conduct 4 ↑kamma, kilesa 4

define something into existence, we cannot ↑1.8 (4.2.2.6).

deliverance ↑liberation.

demon ↑asura ↑yakkha.

demystification ↑Sigāl‘ovāda S (D 31) SD 4.1 (3) ↑SD 39.3 (3.3.4.3).

departed, the ↑peta.

dependence ↑Samaṇa Gadrabha S (A 3.81) SD 24.10B (2.4.1).

dependent arising ↑paticca, samuppāda

dependent ending ↑paticca, samuppāda

derived form ↑upādāya, rūpa.

desanā 2 (1) teachings:

1. implicit (neyy‘attha), “whose meaning is to be drawn out,” and
2. explicit (nit‘attha), “whose meaning has been drawn out”;
↑Neyy‘attha Nīt‘attha S (A 2.3.5+6) SD 2.6b ➔ SD 47.20 (1.3).

desanā 2 (2) (Comy) teachings, based:
1. on the person (puggaladhīthāna desanā), and
2. on a concept (idea) (dhammachīthāna desanā)
↑SD 36.1 (1.11.2) ➔ SD 47.20 (1.2.3).

desanā 2 (3) (Abh) teachings:
1. conventional (sammuti desanā), and
2. ultimate (parama‘tha desanā)
↑Anaṅgana S (M 5.2) n on “persons,” SD 37.7.

desanā 2 (4) (Abh) teachings:
1. provisional (pariyāyā), and
2. absolute (nippariyāyā);
↑SD 33.2 (2.1) ↑Pariyāya sippariyāya SD 68.2 ➔ SD 47.20 (1.3).

desanā 4 = dhamma, kathā – in the formula, dhammiyā kathiyā sandasseti samuddapeti samuttejeti sampahārisi, “he instructs, inspires, rouses and gladdens ... with a Dharma talk”:
1. “instructs” (sandasseti), inform;
2. “inspires” (samuddapeti), instils faith;
3. “rousers” (samuttejeti), motivates to action (practice);
4. gladdens” (sampahārisi), makes happy.

Also called the “4 stages of teaching” ↑desanā, vidhī 4 (Also called the “Buddha’s grace” ↑buddha, līlā) ↑Cand‘upama S (S 16.3) SD 38.2 (4.2.3).

These 4 qualities, as a set, are the sixth or last of the ideal skills of a Dharma speaker ↑Dhamma Desaka Udāyi S (A 5.159) SD 46.1 ➔ Kathā, vatthu S (A 3.67), SD 46.11.

Detailed application ↑Kesaputtiya S (A 3.65, 17) + SD 35.4a (§17).

Buddha’s treatment of visitors ↑Mahā Suññata S (M 122), SD 11.4 (4).

desanā, vidhī 4 – stages of teaching (Dharma) = ↑desanā 4.

desire – ↑chanda; craving ↑tanha.

destiny, fear of a bad ↑duggati bhaya.

destructive companion – ↑apāya, sahāya.

deva (voc) – lit “god,” “Your majesty, sire” ↑Sāmañña, phala S (D 2.2) n SD 8.16.

deva – god, deva
Death signs 5 ↑pubba, nimmitta 5
Hell, after death are reborn in ↑Nānā, karana Puggala S 1 (A 4.123) SD 23.8a.

deva 3 – 3 kinds of gods:
1. by convention (sammuti, deva) (royalty, the upper class),
2. by birth (upapatti, deva) (celestial beings), and
3. by purity (visuddhi, deva) (the arhats);
↑Saṅgārava S (M 100) SD 10.9(3.3).
deva-asura wars ↑deva'sara saṅgama.
deva,bālī ↑devatā, bālī.
deva,dūta 4 – the 4 divine messengers = ↑nimitta 4.
deva,dūta 5 – the 5 divine messengers. ↑pubba,nimitta 5 (2).
devaputra – angl of ↑deva, putta.
devaputta – (angl as devaputra, “son of a deva,” ie, a yong celestial being of the sense-world) ↑SD 15.13 (2.6).
devāsura saṅgama – the deva-asura wars Sakka, pañha S, (D 21,2.7), Cūja Tañhā, saṅkhaya S (M 37.8) ↑Issatthā S (S 3.24.6) SD 44.18; Suvīra (Deva,putta) S (S 11.1); Susima (Deva,putta) S (S 11.2); Dha'agga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5; Vepa- citti S (S 11.4, battle scene as in S 35.248); Subhāsita, jaya S (S 11.5); Kulāvaka S (S 11.6); Yava,kalāpi S (S 35.245, battle scene as in S 11.4) SD 401.3; Devāsura,saṅgama S (A 9.39.1). On the origin of these battles ↑Dha'agga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (3).
devatā,bālī – offerings to the gods ↑bālī 5.
devatā’nussati – recollection of devatas (deities) ↑SD 15.13. Prayer that helps ↑Ādiya S (A 5.41) SD 2.1 (4).
devotion
to one perosn (dangers) ↑SD 13.4 (9). to wholesome states ↑kusala, dharmānuyoga.
dhamma (1) – the Dharma as truth and refuge. Even Buddha places the Dharma above himself ↑Gārava S (S 6.2) SD 12.3. Commitment to ↑Ani S (S 20.7) SD 11.13 ↑Sammatta Niyāma Ss 1-3 (A 5.151-153) SD 4.2-4. Engaged in dharma, monks ↑dhamma,yogi. Practising ↑ in accordance with the ↑dhammānudhamma, patipatti. Wrong approach ↑(Dullāhba) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46,3.2) +n SD 4.6.
dhamma (2) – (angl) dhamma; technical meanings:
  2.1 Existence + experience ↑***.
  2.2 Construct, concept, idea or mind-object ↑Madhu,piṇ- dikā S (M 18,16(6)), SD 6.14.
  2.3 Mental or psychological state ↑Satipaṭṭhāna S (M 10,- 36), SD 13.3;
  2.4 Mental state or quality analysed over time ↑Cūja Duk- kha-k,khandha S (M 14,3), SD 4.7;
  2.5 Conditionality ↑SD 5.16 (2.1.2).
  2.6 Freedom from the world fruiting in nirvana ↑Mahāli S (D 6,13), SD 53.4;
  2.7 Conduct leading to arhathood ↑Udumbarikā S (D 25,- 6.3), SD 14;
  2.8 Element of the teaching that is proper practice ↑(Ubo Attha) Appamāda S (S 3.17,3), SD 42.2(3.3).
  →sankhāra.
dhamma (3) – social code, duty, proper conduct ↑Agga- nña S (D 27,26) SD 2.19 ↑Makhā,deva S (M 83,3) SD 60.8 ↑(Dhamma) Cakka,vatti S (A 3.14) SD 72.10.
dhamma (4) – reality, nature of things. ↑SD 3.13 (3.2.3-4).

Tathagata or no Tathagata, ↑Dhamma Niyāma S (A 3.1.34), SD 26.8.
As dependent arising ↑Jāti Paccaya S (S 12.20), SD 39.5 ↑SD 5.16 (4.3).
See Buddha, see the ↑Vakkali S (S 22.87) SD 8.8.
dhamma (5) – principle ↑Dh 97 SD 10.6.
dhamma (6) – teaching + text ↑SD 3.12 (3.3.2).
   ↑Buddha,dhamma. Concord ↑sāmaggī.
   Deep is ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,19.4), SD 1.11.
   ↑dhamma,vinaya.
   Dependent arising ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26,19.1-2) SD 1.11 →paticca samuppāda
   harmony regarding ↑sāmaggī purpose of learning ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,3.11) SD 3.13.
dhamma (7) – (Vinaya) offence ↑V 1:317,2 ↑V 3:109,21 ↑V 4:52,15 (nuns)
dhamma (8) – (outside) view, theory, teaching ↑Nāna Tit- thiyyā S 1 (U 6.4,3), SD 40a.14.
dhamma (9) – (general) conventional usages
  9.1 General nature of things ↑Dh S (M 125,6.5) SD 5.18.
  9.2 Good quality or practice ↑Mahā Sakul'udāyi S (M 77,- 7) SD 49.5 ↑Rāsiya Gāmaṇi S (S 42,12.4.1) SD 91.3.
  9.3 Element in conduct or attainment ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,- 25) SD 1.8 ↑Anumāna S (M 15,3) SD 59.3 ↑Dh 87 (A 10,- 169,5) SD 18.7(8.2a).
dhamma 5 (1) – the 5 (traditional) virtues or values (of↑pañca,sīla) (1. lovingkindness, 2. charity, 3. contentment, 4. truthfulness, and 5. mindfulness) ↑SD 1.5 (2) Table. →sīla 5.
dhamma 5 (2) – the 5 (contemporary) values (of↑pañca,- sīla) (1. life, 2. happiness, 3. freedom, 4. truth, and 5. wisdom (the mind) ↑SD 1.5 (2) Table. →sīla 5.
dhamma,cakkhu – Dharma-eye, the eye of truth (often refers to streamwinning, but maybe any stage, except arhat- hood fruition).
  →cakkhu.
  pericope ↑SD 49.8 (7.5).
dhamma,dāna – gift of the Dharma (instructing the Dharma)
  ↑dāna: the greatest gift.
  →dāna 2.
dhamma,desanā – teaching the Dharma.
  Greatest gift ↑dāna: the greatest gift.
  How to give ~ ↑Sammatta Niyāma Ss 1-3 (A 5.151-153), SD 4.2-4.
  Wrong way ↑dhamma (1): wrong approach.
dhamma,dhātu – the Dharma element ↑SD 49.8 (4) ↑SD 17.8a (4.5.3).
dhammādhiṭṭhāna – concept-based (teaching). Often as puggalādhiṭṭhāna & dhammādhiṭṭhāna ↑ desana 2 (2).

Opp: “person-based (teaching) ↑ puggalādhiṭṭhāna.

dhamma guna 6 – virtue(s) of the Dharma:
1. well-taught, svākkhāto;
2. visible here and now, sandiṭṭhiko;
3. nothing to do with time, akālika;
4. inviting one to come and see, ehi, passika;
5. worthy of being approached, opanayiko;
6. to be known personally by the wise, paccattāmar veditabbo viññāhi;

↑ Dhammānussati SD 15.9 ↑ Vatthūpama S (M 7,6) SD 28.12
↑ Dhajagga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (2) ↑ Pañca Vera Bhaya S (S 12.41,11) SD 3.3(4.2) → buddha guna → saṅgha guna.


dhamma, kathā – Dhamma-talk (sequence) ↑ desanā 4.

dhammānudhamma paṭipatti – practising the Dhamma in accordance with the Dhamma ↑ (Sotāpatti-y-)Ānaga S (S 55.50) SD 70.1(1) ↑ Dhammānudhamma Paṭipanna S (It 3.4.7) SD 73.1 ↑ SD 47.1(4).

dhammānussari – “truth-follower” or “Dharma-follower,” often mentioned alongside the faith-follower ↑ saddhānussari. Defined in Kitāgiri S (M 70,20-21) ↑ Anicca Cakkhu S (S 25.1) SD 16.7
→ anicca, sañña.
→ indriya S (2).

dhamma, pariyāya (Skt dharma pariyāya) “Dharma exposition, a method of teaching.” ***

“Analysis” at M 137-139.
→ uddesa

Dhamma, dāyāda – Dharma heir ↑ Dhamma, dāyāda S (M 3) SD 2.18.

Dhammānussati – recollection of the Dhamma
↑ Dhammānussati SD 15.9. ↑ Dhajagga S (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (2)
↑ Pañca Vera Bhaya S (S 12.41,11) SD 3.3(4.2). → dhamma guna → saṅgha guna

↑ (Mahānāma) Gīlayana S (S 55.54,5) SD 4.10.
↑ Uposatha ↑ (Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70,5) SD 4.18.

Dhamma, samādhi – a ↑ directed meditation, using as object as in ↑ inspiring meditation [Bhikkhuṇī Vāsaka S (S 47.10/5.156), SD 24.2] ↑ Pāṭali S (S 42.13), SD 65.1.

Dhamma samādāna 4 → ways of undertaking things (spiritual progress):
1. pleasant present conduct resulting in future pain,
2. painful present conduct resulting in future pain,
3. pleasant present conduct resulting in future happiness,
4. pleasant present conduct resulting in future happiness;

↑ Cūla Samādāna S (M 45) SD 32.4 ↑ SD 1.1 (3.1.3).

Dhamma, sota – dharma-stream ↑ (Chakka) Miga, sālā S (A 6.44,5.10) + SD 3.2 (3) ↑ SD 3.14 (10.1(10)) ↑ Agata, phala

Mahānāma S (A 6.10,2.4) SD 15.3 ↑ SD 8.5 (6.2.6) ↑ SD 16.7 (2.1) n ↑ SD 46.5 (2.6.3). ↑ sota (2).

dhamma-s, savana – listening to the Dharma.

Benefits ↑ Dhamma-s, savana S (A 5.202) SD 3.2(5.1).

Preparing for spiritual liberation ↑ Sammatta Niyāma Ss 1-3 (A 5.151-153) SD 4.2-4.

dhamm’uddhacca ↑ uddhacca: dhamma-.

dhamm’uposatha – the Dharma observance ↑ uposatha.

Dhamma, veda – ↑ attha, veda, dhamma, veda.

Dhamma, vinaya – the Dharma and Vinaya, the doctrine and the practice, the teaching and discipline.

Teacher: ~ as teacher ↑ SD 1.10 (7.3).

Dhamma, yogi – “monks engaged in Dharma” (theory)
↑ (Duluśhā) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46) SD 4.6.

Dhamm’uddhacca – Dharma restlessness ↑ uddhacca.

Dhana – wealth. → wealth.

Dharma (Skt & anglicised) – ↑ dhamma.

Dharma-ending age ↑ Dharma-ending age, SD 1.10.

Dharma instruction, stages dhammiyā kathāya sandassetvā samādāpetvā samuttejeytvā sampahaiṣeytvā. ↑ dhamm- kathā.

Dharma uposatha ↑ dhamm’uposatha.

dhātu – element. ***

Dhātu 4 – the 4 primary elements = ↑ mahā, bhūta 4:
1. earth (pāthavī), solidity, resistance;
2. water (apā), fluidity, cohesiveness;
3. fire (tejo), heat, decay; and
4. wind (vāyo), movement;

↑ SD 1.7 (2) ↑ Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,8-11) + SD 3.11 (4).

Dhātu 5 – the 5 elements (↑ dhātu 4 + space ākāsa):

Element-like meditations ↑ Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,13-
17) SD 3.11.

Meditation on ~ ↑ Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S (M 62,8-17) SD 3.11.

Dhātu 6 – 6 elements (↑ dhātu 4 + space ↑ ākāsa + consciousness ↑ viññāna).

Person’s make-up ↑ Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,7+14-19) SD 4.17.

Dhātu 18 – atthārāsa dhātu: 6 sense-faculties (↑ saḷāyatanas) + 6 sense-objects (↑ dhātu 6) + 6 sense-consciousness (↑ viññāna 6); ↑ Bahu, dhātuka S (M 115,4) SD 29.1a → ayatanas 12

Dhunati – “casts off (bad, etc)” ↑ Saññetanika S (A 10.206) SD 3.9 (6.2).

Dhura 2 – 2 kinds of burdens or duties:

1. study ↑ gantha, dhura), and
2. meditation ↑ vipassanā, dhura;

↑ (Duluśhā) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46) SD 4.6.

Dhut’aṅga – ascetic practices for a monastic ↑ Bakkula S (M 124) & SD 3.15 (2).
distraction

distinction of knowledge and vision

disrepute

disowning the pain

discharging visitors:

disease

discipleship

disciples

directions

direct knowledge –

disa

direct knowledge – ***

divine abodes

divine eye

divine observance

does & knower (meditation)

doubts

drunkard becomes streamwinner

drunkard

drunkard

dukkha

Dictionary of Buddha’s Words (2010)
Def ↑Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S (S 56.11), SD 1.1 (4.1)
→pañca-k,khandha.
Buddha teaches only ~ and its ending ↑Anurādha S (S 22.86), SD 21.13 ↑Alagaddpama S (M 22.38), SD 3.8 ↑SD 40a.1 (11.1.1).

**dukkha 2** – kinds of pain (1. body, 2. mind) ↑Mahā Sacca S (M 36.20), SD 1.12.
Teaching on ~ ↑Sall’atthena S (S 36.6) SD 5.5

**dukkha 3** – kinds of suffering (dukkha or dukkhatā):
1. physical or bodily (dukkha, dukkhatā),
2. “due to change,” temporal (viparināma, dukkhatā), and
3. “due to formations,” spiritual (saṅkhāra, dukkhatā), where (↑saṅkhāra) refers to the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5);
↑Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S (S 56.11.5), esp SD 1.1 (4.1.2)
↑(Sāriputta) Dukkha S (S 38.14) ↑SD 1.1 (6) →SD 1.1(4).
→dukkha 2

**dukkha 4** – kinds of suffering:
1. birth ↑jāti;
2. decay ↑jarā;
3. disease ↑vyādhī;
4. death ↑marana.
↑SD 1.1 (4.2.2).

**dukkha 8** – “the 8 sufferings”:
1. birth (jāti),
2. decay (jarā), [incl disease (vyādhī),]
3. death (marana),
4. grief, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair are suffering (soka, paraideva, dukkha, domanass’-upāyāsā),
5. being with the unpleasant (appiyehi sampayoga),
6. being without the pleasant (piyehi vippayoga),
7. not getting what one wants (na labhati),
8. the 5 aggregates (↑pañc’upādāna-k,khandha);
↑Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S (S 56.11.5) + SD 1.1 (4.1)
↑(Sāriputta) Dukkha S (S 38.14).
Chinese MY (Skt) aṣṭa dukkhatāḥ ↑SD 1.1 (4.1.2).
Occasions invoking urgency ↑saniyegga, vatthu.

**dukkha ariya,sacca** – the noble truth that is suffering, the 1st noble truth ↑ariya,sacca.
list of sufferings ↑dukkha 8.

**dullabha puggala 2** – 2 kinds of rare persons, viz:
1. “those engaged in the Dharma” (students & scholars) &
2. meditators,
↑(Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46,6-7), SD 4.6.

**dung-eater** ↑vekatikā.

**dusty path** – “The household life is stifling, a dusty path”
↑sambādho gharavāso rajā, patho.

**duty** ↑dhura 2

**duties, social** ↑disa 6.

**dvādas’ākāra** – the 12 aspects or modes (3 phases of each of the 4 noble truths ↑ariya,sacca).
eating ➔ food.
economics
   Livelihood, balanced ➔ SD 4.1 (4).
   Patricia Kamma S (A 4.61,12), SD 37.2.
   Ādiya S (A 5.41,4), SD 2.1.
   ➔ finance.
editing issues ➔ SD 41.10 (1.4).
effort ➔ striving ➔ viriyārambha
ehi, bhikkhu pabbajjā – “Come, bhikshu” admission
   ➔ SD 45.16 (1.2).
eja (masc, neut), ejā (fem) – disturbance, being emotional,” ➔ Ējā S 1+2 SD 29.10+11.
eka – one.
   Buddhism as ➔ SD 8.9 (1.3).
eka, bijī – “single-seeder,” one of the 3 kinds of streamwinners ➔ sotāpanna 3.
ekāśanīkāngā – single-session almsmeal, one of the 13 ➔ dhūtanga practices ➔ bojjhane mattaññutā.
ekatta & nānatta – Contextually, ekatta has 2 senses: 1. abstract ekatta (“oneness, unity”) or 2. a cpd ek’attā (“one self, soul” etc).
   As eka (“one”)+ attā (“self, soul”) ➔ Brahmi, jāla S (D 1,76) SD 25.2 & Pañca-t.taya S (M 102,14) SD 40a.12
   As the abstract ekattā, “oneness, unity” ➔ Lok’āyatika S (12.48) SD 17.15 ekatta
   On ekattā as referring to “equanimity,” ie, the 4th dhyanā ➔ Potaliya S (M 54,15) SD 43.8.
   On the methods of ekattā, “unity,” and nannattā, “diversity” ➔ Brahmi, jāla S (D 1) ➔ SD 25.1 (49.1),
   Saññā Nannatta S (S 14.7) @ SD 17.5 (3) & Abhijāna S (S 22.24) @ SD 17.1b (2).
   On a possible connection with Upanishadic ideas ➔ Buddha discovered dhyanā, SD 33.1b (4.3).
ekāya – the one going, eka + āyana, viz ➔ satipaṭṭhāna 4 ➔ SD 3.1 (3.4) ➔ one and only way.
eko vūpakaṭṭho appamatto ātāpi pahit’atto viharanto – “dwelling alone, aloof, diligent, exertive, and resolute” (arhathood pericope) ➔ Ārahatta Nanda S (U 22,21), SD 43.7.
   (Pl) Eke vūpakaṭṭhā appamattā ātāpi pahit’atto viharanto ➔ Cūla Hatthi, padopama S (M 27,7.7) SD 40a.5.
   (Pl) ṇekā vūpakaṭṭhā appamattā ātāpi pahit’atto vihareyya (Be Se) ➔ Cūla Hatthi, padopama S (M 27,7.7) SD 40a.5.
   ➔ vūpakattāha

elder – ~ monks ➔ thera; elder nun ➔ therī.
element-like meditation ➔ dhātu 5: element-like meditation(s).
elements 18 ➔ dhātu 18
elements, the great ➔ mahā, bhūta rūpa
elephant ➔ nāga.
   Falling from an ➔ SD 8.1 (4.2(4) n).
   Royal elephant parable ➔ Amba, laṭṭhikā
   Rāhol’ovāda S (M 61,7), SD 3.10.
elliptical vocative ➔ vocative plural, elliptical
emotional independence ➔ Emotional independence, SD 40a.8.
employer-employee duties ➔ Sigal’ovāda S (D 31,27+32), SD 4.1.
emptiness ➔ anattā: ➔ suññatā.
   Form is ~, ~ is form ➔ Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (17).
empty person ➔ mogulha purisa ➔ fool.
end of the universe ➔ mahā, dhātu, cease without remainder.
engaged, the –
   free, ~ is not ➔ Upāya S (S 22.53), SD 29.4.
enjoyment of wealth ➔ bhoga, sukha.
enlightenment ➔ bodhi.
esanā – quest, search ➔ pahissanā.
etam mama, eso’ham asmi, eso me attā ➔ “this is mine, I am this, this is my self” (wrong view) grasping arising from self-notion. ➔ gaha
eternalism ➔ sasassata, diṭṭhī.
ethics
   Reciprocal ~ ➔ Sigal’ovāda S (D 31 esp §§27-41), SD 4.1. ➔ disa 6.
   Virtue ~ ➔ Virtue ethics.
evil karma ➔ akusala, kamma ➔ evil or bad (below).
evill or bad? ➔ bad or evil?
excellence of knowledge and vision... ➔ almariyā īña, dassana, visesa.
exertion 4 ➔ padhāna 4.
extistence ➔ bhava. ➔ dhamma (1).
extential consciousness ➔ vīññāna 2
existent suffering ➔ dukkha 3.
experience, triangle of ➔ Madhu, pinḍika S (M 18,16-17), SD 6.14.
exposition ➔ desaanā 2
extreme ➔ antā 2
eye ➔ cakkhu ➔ SD 17.21 (9.2).

Dictionary of Buddha’s Words (2010)
face – losing face, saving face ↑SD 28.9a (3.4):
fading away, cessation, and letting go ↑vi-veka, nissitaṁ virāga, nissitāṁ nirodha, nissitaṁ vosa-sagga, parināmāni
faith ↑saddhā.
inspiring ~ ↑pasadika.
false friend – ↑pāpa, mitta.
false friendship – ↑pāpa, mitta-tā.
family
Chidren, reasons for having ↑Ṭhāna Putta S (A 5.38), SD 4.1(1.3).
Sons ↑children.
Supporting ~ ↑SD 4.1 (4).
fear ↑bhaya.
feeling ↑vedanā.
As direct experience ↑SD 36.1 (1.6.0.2) ***.
During meditation ↑SD 38.3 (4.5) ***
fellowship – sāmaggī.
Benefits ↑(Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46), SD 4.6.
fetter 3 the 3 lower fetters (↑oram, bhāgiya):
1. self-identity view ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi;
2. spiritual doubt ↑vicikicchā;
3. attachment to rituals and vows ↑sīla-b, batal-parāmāsa.
They bind us to the lower world (the sense-world ↑kāma, loka). Breaking them leads us to stream-winning (↑sotāpanna) ↑Emotional independence SD 40a.8.
fewness of wishes – ↑app’icchā.
fields & seeds (parable) ↑bija: seeds & fields.
filth & filth-eater ↑vekaṭika.
finance ***
Investment ↑SD 4.1 (4) ↑Patta Kamma S (A 4.61,12), SD 37.2 ↑Ādīya S (A 5.41,4), SD 2.1.
Management of ~ ↑SD 41 (4).
financial management ↑finance: management of.
finger-snap ↑accharā.
fire (parable or simile) ↑parables ↑similes.
↑aggi (Skt agni).
↑Ādīta Pariyāya S (S 35.28) + SD 1.3 (1.2).
↑Aggi S (It 93) SD 62.14.
↑DhA 4.8 SD 3.16 (3) n.
↑(Khandha) Ādīta S (S 22.61) SD 17.10.
↑Kūṭa, danta S (D 5) SD 22.8.
↑(Satta) Aggi S (A 7.43) SD 3.16 (2.1) + (2) 7 kinds.
↑Uggata, sarīra S (A 4.44,7-16) SD 3.16 2x3 kinds.
~ & ↑fuel ↑upādāna: fire and fuel.
Sacrifice ↑aggi.
Fires 3 ↑(Uggata, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,3.2), SD 3.16.
Reflection ↑Amba, laṭṭhikā Rāhuł’ovāda S (M 61), SD 3.10.
Unwholesome karma ↑(Uggata, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,3.2), SD 3.16.
fire-sticks – parable ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,17-19), SD 1.12 (excerpt), SD 49.4 ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,19,4) SD 4.17.
first discourse – the Buddha’s first public teaching, given to the 5 monks ↑pañca, vaggīya: ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26, 22-24, 29-30) SD 1.11.
first to greet – Buddha’s quality ↑D 5,7 @ SD 22.8. ↑D4,6 @ SD 30.5. ↑SD 45.16 (2.5.3[2]), ***
five monks, the ↑pañca, vaggīya.
floods 4 (ogha) ↑āsava.
food – ***
Moderate eating ↑bhojane matteṇuṭā.
food 4 ↑āhāra 4.
fool – foolish person ↑bāla.
Empty person ↑mogha, purisa.
False person ↑asappurisa.
Fool ↑bāla defined ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,2-26), SD 2.22.
↑Sāleyyaka S (M 41) & SD 5.7 (2.2.2).
↑(Uggata, sarīra) Aggi S (A 7.44,3.2), SD 3.16.
foolish person ↑bāla. →fool
footprints 4 ↑cātu pāda
foremost great disciples →agga mahā, sāvaka
forest ↑ārañña
→meditation places.
forest monk ↑āraññika.
foulness, cultivation of ↑asubha, sañña.
foundation(s) (of arhathood) ↑adhīṭṭhāna 4.
free will → ↑SD 7.7.
frequenting fairs [shows] ↑samajjābhiharaṇa.
fringe of a village ↑gamānta.
fruition ↑phala
fruit-laden tree ↑tree, fruit-laden.
full awareness ↑sampajaññā ↑yoniso manasi-kāra
fundamental texts ↑pāvacana
form ↑rūpa

Dictionary of Buddha’s Words (2010)
freedom of religion ↑religion, freedom of.
friendship – ↑mittatā.
  Bad ~ ↑pañca,mittatā.
  Good ~ ↑kalyāṇa,mittatā.
fruits of recluseship ↑sāmañña, phala
full awakening pericope ↑Bhaya,bherava S (M 4,27) header n.
full awareness – sampajañña ↑sati,sampajañña.
fuller awakening pericope ↑Mahā Assa,oura S (M 39,15) header n.
future – the Buddha knowledge of the ~ ↑sabbaññūtā.
gabbha (1) – womb ***
gabbha (2) – rebirth-consciousness, in “descent of the ~ (being-to-be-born)” (gabbhasāvakkanti) ↑Mahā Taṇhā, saṅkhaya S (M 38,26), SD 7.10.
gabbhasāvakkanti “descent of the being-to-be-born” ↑gabbha (2).
gaha – grasping, esp the 3 grasplings ↑ti, vidha gaha.
gaha 3 ↑ti, vidha gaha. *** STOPPED

gaddūhana, matta – (to milk a cow) “by a mere tug at the udder-teat.”
Cultivating a moment’s ↑mettā ↑Okkha S (S 20.4) SD 2.14 ↑Cūḷ’accharā S (A 1.6,5) SD 2.13 ↑Velāma S (A 9.20,5.2(10)) SD 16.6.
Bakkula claims that he has never been sick for even such a short moment ↑Bakkula S (M 124,33) SD 3.15.
gaha, patānī – (Skt grhapatnī), “houseelady,” housewife, the mistress of the house, wife of a householder (→gaha, pati) ↑Kakacūpama S (M 21.9) SD 38.1 ↑SD 38.6 (2.1.3).

gaha, pati – houselord ↑Patta, kamma S (A 4.61,1) SD 37.12 ↑SD 38.6 (2.1.3).
Fem ↑gaha, patānī.
PI gahapatoya ↑Apanṇaka S (M 60.3+4/1:401) SD 35.1.
gaha, patika – housemaster ↑SD 38.6 (2.1.4)
↑Kāma, rāga Vivāda S (A 2.4.7), SD 80.4.
→gihii
Brāhmaṇa ~ - head of brahmin community, village or fief ↑Māra Tajaniya S (M 50,12), SD 36.4
↑Apanṇaka S (M 60.2).


gaha, pati, putta – houselord’s son, young houselord.
On related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1.1).
gamaniya ↑āsava 5.
gamānta – “on the fringe of a village” (usu location of a monastic dwelling) ↑Bakkula S (M 124,37), SD 3.15.
gambler’s luck →jūta.
gambling – ↑jūta.
gandhabba (1) – (Skt gandharva) rebirth-consciousness ↑Mahā Taṇhā, saṅkhaya S (M 38,26), SD 7.10. →gabbha (2).
As intermediate state ↑antarā, bhava.
Deva, ~, yaksha, non-human, human, quadruped, the winged, and reptile ↑Mahā, nidāna S (D 15,4,2), SD 5.17. →beings, classification.
gandhabba (2) – divine minstrel ↑Mahā Taṇhā, saṅkhaya S (M 38) ↑SD 7.10 (3).
gandharva (Skt & angl) ↑gandhabba (1).
gārava – respect
Respect for the Dharma ↑Gārava S (S 6.2) SD 12.3.
gāravatā – respect ↑(Upagantabba) Kula S (A 9.17) SD 37.11.
gāravatā 4 – respect for the 3 jewels (↑ti, ratana) + the training (↑ti, sikkhā) ↑SD 47.14 (1.4).
gāravatā 6 – respects: for
1. the teacher (satthu, gāravatā),
2. the Dharma (dhamma, gāravatā),
3. the sangha (sangha, gāravatā),
4. the training (sikkhā, gāravatā),
5. heedfulness (appamāda, gāravatā),
6. hospitality (patisanthāra gāravatā).
These are the conditions for non-decline (apariñāṇa dhamma) ↑Aparīṇa S 1+2 (A 6.32-33) SD 72.9
↑SD 32.11 (1.1) ↑SD 37.11 (1-7) ↑SD 47.14 (1.4).
→bhikkhu aparīṇiḥyā dhamma 6, where (1-4) recur.
The first 4 qualities are the theme of (Chakka) Vivāda, mūla S (A 6.36) SD 47.44 (1.3).
garu, dhamma 8 – or guru, dhamma 8 (principles of respect) ↑SD 1.9 (2.4).
gati 5 – (pañca gati) the 5 courses or destinies (of rebirth):
1. the hells (niraya),
2. the animal womb (tiracchāna, yoni),
3. the realm of the departed (niraya, yoni),
4. human beings (manussa), and
5. the gods (deva).
Of these, the first 3 are woeful, with the asuras (↑asura, kāya) as the fourth woeful course. The remaining 2 are “happy courses” (↑sugati).
↑Pañca gati S (A 9.68), SD 2.20 ↑Mahā Siha, nāda S (M 12,37-41) SD 49.1 = SD 2.24 ↑SD 5.16 (14.3).
The 4 subhuman states →apāyair duggatim vinipātair nirayaṁ.
→gati 6 (2).
gati 6 (1) – the 6 courses or destinies (the 5 realms ↑gati 5 + destruction of the mental influxes) ↑āsava-k, khaya.
In brief ↑Mahā Siha, nāda S (M 12,35-36), SD 49.1 = 2.24.
Detailed ↑Mahā Siha, nāda S (M 12,37-42), SD 49.1 = 2.24.
→pañca gati.
gati 6 (2) – (Comy) the 6 courses or destinies ↑gati 5 + the asuras ↑SD 29.6a (4.1.2). →asura.
gihi – householder. →x foll.  
Dharmafaring & right livelihood ↑Dhānañjāni S (M 97,16-26), SD 4.9.

**gihi, gaha,pati, gaha,pati,putta** – householder, houselord, houselord’s son, respectively ↑SD 28.6 (2.1) ↑Gīhi S (A 5.179) SD 70.10.

**gihi, sukha 4 (1)** – householder’s happiness (the accomplishments of 1. diligence, 2. watchfulness, 3. spiritual friendship, and 4. balanced living) ↑Dīgha,-jānu S (A 8.54) SD 5.10 ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1).

**gihi, sukha 4 (2)** – householder’s happiness (of 1. having things, 2. enjoying them, 3. blamelessness, and 4. debtlessness) ↑Anāṇa S (A 4.62), SD 2.2 ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1).

**gihi, vinaya** – lay discipline ↑Sigal’ovāda S (D 31) SD 4.1.

gilāna - the sick.  
Ministering to the ~ ↑(Mahānāma) Gīlāna S (S 55.54), SD 4.10.

**giving** ↑dāna. →cāga. →dakkhina.

**gladness formula** ↑pāmujja formula.

**gladness sequence** ↑pāmujja formula.

**go, cara** – (lit) pasture; (fig) safe and true practice ↑Makkaṭa S (S 47.7,12), SD 41.7.

**god(s)**  
Know what we are doing ↑Adhipateyya S (A 3.40), SD 27.3.

**God** – Issara (Skt Īśvara) Mahā Brahmadānā ↑Te,vijja S (D 13) SD 1.8. →God-idea →god(s) →theism

**God-believers practising Buddhism**  
Meditation ↑(Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (3.2.1 + 3.2.5).

Uposatha ↑(Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (3.2.1 + 3.2.5).

**God-idea** ↑SD 1.8 (5).

Refuting ~ ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,2-39) + SD 1.8 (1.2; 5).

**gold and silver** ↑money.

**golden rule** ↑Veṭu, dvāreyya S (S 55.7,6-12), SD 1.5.  
↑Dh 129 f.

3 points of purity ↑ti,koṭi parisuddhi. 
Living for one’s own good and for another’s good  
→Pañca, sīla.

Social relationship basis ↑Sigal’ovāda S (D 31,27-34), SD 41.

**good counsellor** ↑atth’akkhāyi.

**good in the beginning, good in the middle, good in the ending** ↑renunciation pericope

goldsmith – (equanimity parable) ↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,20), SD 4.17.

**go, rasa** ↑pañca go, rasa

**grace, states that invoke** ↑sobhaṇa, karāṇa dhamma

**gradual training pericope** ↑sāmañña, phala

**grass torch** – parable for avoiding sensual desire  
↑Alagāḍhāpama S (M 22,3.5), SD 3.13.

**gratification, danger and escape** ↑assāda ādīna-va nissaraṇa

**great analysis of karma** – (Pi mahā kamma, vihaṅga) ↑kamma great analysis.

**great commission** – ↑SD 11.2

**great disciples, foremost** →agga mahā,sāvaka

**great elements** →primary elements.

**great self** meditation ↑mahaggata.  
Mental cultivation ↑mah’attā.

**group of moral virtue** ↑sīla-k, khandha vagga

**guardians of the world** ↑loka, pāla dhamma

**guna - qualities** ↑buddha guṇa ↑dhamma guṇa ↑sāṅgha guṇa

**guru** – teacher (negative sense), a cult guru. ↑The teacher or the teaching? SD 3.14.

**guru, dhamma** – heavy conditions ↑garu, dhamma.
habitually loitering in the streets at unseemly hours — ↑vikāla,visikhā,cariyānuyoga.
happiness ↑sukha ***.
haritāki — myrobalan (Skt āmaṇḍa). ↑Bakkula S (M 124.34) n, SD 3.15.
hāsa,paññā — joyous (“laughing”) wisdom ↑paññā 4.
hate ↑dosa
hate and fear ↑vera,bhaya 5.
hattha — lit “a hand,” a cubit (the distance between the elbow and the middle-finger tip (ie the forearm) ↑***
hatthi,pāda — elephant hoofprints ↑Cūla Hatthi,pād-öpama S (M 27.3-7) SD 40.5.
have or be — more fully, “to have to to be,” SD 43.1 (3.2.5); also Reflections, “To have or to be?” R166 2012 & “From love must come wisdom” R254 2012.
head and cleansing paste — (parable) ↑head-cleansing
head-cleansing - (parable) ↑(Tad-ah’) Upasatha S (A 3.70,4.2-3) SD 4.18.
heartwood parable — The heartwood (sāra) is the core or essence of anything; the pith or the best of wood, a simile for spiritual strength and attainment ↑Udumberikā Siha,nāda S D 25.15-19), SD 1.4 ↑Madhu,piqūlka S (M 18.12) SD 6.14.

Meaning “essence,” in the sense of being accomplished in moral virtue, etc ↑(Saṅgha) Upasatha S (A 4.190,1.2) SD 15.10b
 ↑sapwood parable. →tree parable.
heavy conditions ↑garu,dhamma 8
heedfulness ↑appamāda; accomplishment in ~ →appamāda sampadā.
heedlessness ↑pamāda.
heir →dāyāda.
heir to Dharma ↑dhamma,dāyāda.
hell - ↑avīci. ↑niraya.
Are they real places? ↑Pātāla S (S 36.4), SD 2.25. ↑SD 2.23 (3).
Devas who go straight to ~ ↑(Nānā,karana) Puggala S 1 (A 4.123), SD 23.8a →pātāla.
helper — ↑upakāra.
hesitation — the Buddha’s “~” to teach ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26.19.4) SD 1.11 ↑Why the Buddha “hesitated” to teach SD 12.1.

Dictionary of Buddha’s Words (2010)
iddhi (1) – psychic power, incl psychic display  

iddhi (2) – achievement, success. ***

iddhi 4 – (P catur iddhi) the “remarkable qualities” or fourfold charisma (of a wheel-turner): ↑cakka, vatti:
1. supreme personal beauty;
2. longevity;
3. supreme health; and
4. beloved and charming;

iddhi (3) – psychic abilities (↑abhiññā 6 + ↑ānusāsani paṭihāriya). = ↑abhiññā 9 with the repeats of iddhi paṭihāriya + ādesanā paṭihāriya.

iddhi, pāda 4 – bases of (spiritual) success:
1. will, chanda;
2. effort, viriya;
3. mind, citta; and
4. investigation, vimāmsā).

↑Cattāro Iddha, pāda SD 10.3
↑Cakka, vatti Sīha, nāḍa S (D 26.28) SD 36.10
↑Mahā Sakuludāyā S (M 77.17) SD 49.5
↑Chanda Samādhī Sutta (S 51.13), SD 10.3(3.2)
↑Iddhi, pāda Vibhaṅga S (S 51.20) SD 28.14.

iddhi paṭihāriya 8 – psychic displays (1st set of
↑abhiññā 6:
1. multitransformation,
2. dematerialization,
3. moving through solids,
4. earth-divine,
5. walking on water,
6. levitation, and
7. touching the sun, and astral travel);

↑Kevaḍḍha S (D 11.55), SD 1.7. →iddhi paṭihāriya 9

iddhi paṭihāriya 9 – psychic displays (↑iddhi paṭihāriya 8 + the miracle of mind-reading ↑ādesanā paṭihāriya) ↑Kevaḍḍha S (D 11.6 f) SD 1.7.

idea-based teachings – or, concept-based teachings as against “person-based teachings” ↑desanā 2 (2).

idiomatic plural vocative – ↑RS 13.1 (3.1.1.4).

idleness – ↑ālassa.

ignorance ↑avijjā

immeasurables ↑brahma, vihāra.

impartiality ↑saman’attatā.

impermanence ↑anicca.

impurities
Meditation ↑asubha.
Psychological ↑upakkilesa.

ina – debt, esp as ↑anāna, “debtlessness.”

incalculable ↑asahkhēya.

independent of others - ↑Nakula S (A 6.16,4), SD 5.2.

individual, noble ↑noble individual: true ~
↑sappurisa

individuation. Simply, individuation refers to a healthy emotional growth as a mature person, and on a higher level, to the attainment of streamwinning: ↑RS 8.7 (4).

indriya – faculties (physical and mental).
Balance of the spiritual faculties ↑indriya, samatātā.
→Indriya 2.

indriya 2 – dv-indriya, “two-facultied” life-forms ***

indriya 5 (1) – paṇic’indriya, the 5 physical faculties:
1. the eye, cakkhu’ndriya;
2. the ear, sot’ndriya;
3. the nose, ghan’ndriya;
4. the tongue, jivh’ndriya; and
5. the body, kāy’ndriya;
as sense-faculties ↑SD 17.2a (9.2).

indriya 5 (2) – paṇic’indriya, the 5 (spiritual) faculties:
1. faith, saddh’ndriya ↑saddhā,
2. energy or effort, viriy’indriya ↑viriya,
3. mindfulness, sat’indriya ↑sati,
4. concentration, samādh’indriya ↑samādhi, and
5. wisdom, paññ’indriya ↑paññā;
↑Pañc’indriya, SD 10.4 ↑ SD 3.6 (3).
Āḷāra Kālama’s ~ ↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 16.15.3), SD 1.11.
Rāma’s ~ ↑ Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 16.16.3), SD 1.11.
indriya,samatta – (Abh) balance of the spiritual faculties ↑*** → indriya
indriya,samvara – sense-restraint or custody of the senses. A stock passage here says: “When a monk sees a form with the eye ... hears ... smells ... tastes ... feels a touch ... cognizes a mind-object with the mind, he grasps neither its sign nor its detail,” so that covetousness and displeasure (lust and hate) do not overwhelm him ↑Samañña, phala S (D 2,64) SD 8.10.
influx(es) ↑āsava
inspiring meditations 6. Traditionally, the recollections (↑anussati) that are a streamwinner’s lifelong practice (nissaya,vihāra): the recollections of
1. the Buddha ↑ buddhānussati,
2. the of the Dharma ↑ dhammānussati;
3. the sangha ↑ saṅghānussati,
4. the moral virtue ↑ silānussati,
5. the charity ↑ cāgānussati, and
6. the deities ↑ devatānussati.
Commonly known as the “inspiring meditation” ↑(Agata, phala) Mahānāma S (A 6.10) SD 15.3.
insurance (US assurance) ↑ SD 4.1 (4) ↑ Patta
Kamma S (A 4.61,12) SD 37.2 ↑ Ṭādiya S (A 5.41,4) SD 2.1.
intention ↑ cetanā.
intentional language – ↑ SD 26.11 (6.5) ↑ Dh 97 SD 10.6 esp (5).
interbeing – elements ~ ↑ SD 17.2a (6).
Biological ~ ↑ SD 29.6b (7.2).
Ecological ~ ↑ SD 37.8 (1.2.2).
Economic ~ ↑ SD 31.12 (3.6).
interfaith dialogue ↑ Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S (D 25) & SD 1.4 (1.2), → misiology.
intermediate being ↑ antarā, bhava.
intermediate state of consciousness
↑ citta’antarā → antarā, bhava.
Internet
Misuse ↑ Money and monastics SD 4.19 (9.6).
investigation(s), mental ↑ manopavicāra 18.
investment ↑ finance: investment
J

jain – a Jaina, a follower of Jainism. In the Buddhist texts, they are known as ↑nirgrantha.

janapada – country ↑mahā janapada 16.

jānati (v) – “to know.” ↑SD 17.1b (1.3).

jangha,vihāra – “walking to exercise the legs.” Danda,pāṇi going for a stroll ↑Madhu,pinḍika S, (M 18,3), SD 6.14.

Sight-seeing, “For the sake of seeing parks, woods, mountains” ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,3), SD 1.8.

jantā,ghara – hot-house. ↑Bakkula S (M 124,30), SD 3.15.

jarā,marana – decay and death (dvandva).

↑(Aṇāra) Āditta S (A 1.41), SD 2.8.

jāti (1) – birth, rebirth. ↑Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S (D 22,18) SD 13.2 = ↑Sammā Diṭṭhi S (M 9,26) SD 14.14 ↑SD 1.1 (4.2) →dukkha.

gestation ↑SD 1.1 (4.2.1).

jāti (2) – birth (class), caste ↑***

jāvana – (Abh) impulsion ↑***

jāvana,paṇñā – quick wisdom ↑paṇñā 4.

jegucchi – ↑loathing (of bad),” (one morally) scrupulous. ↑Mahā Siha.nāda S (M 12,44), *SD 1.13, SD 49.1.

Jeta,vana parable ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,41) & SD 3.13 (2).

jhāna (1) – meditation or dhyana (non-tt as meditation ↑The Buddha discovered dhyana, SD 33.1b (4***).

Before Buddha’s time ↑The Buddha discovered dhyana, SD 33.1b.

Breathless meditation ↑appānaka jhāna.

jhāna (2) – (P; Skt dhāyana) dhyana, meditative absorption. ↑Dhyana, SD 8.4. ↑The Buddha discovered dhyana, SD 33.1b.

1st ~ only ↑Te,vijja S (D 13,75), SD 1.8.

Arathood or awakening needs ~ ↑SD 8.5 (2).

↑SD 15.1 (13). ↑SD 41.1 (2.2.2.4). ↑SD 23.6 (4).

“Dwelling happily here and now” ↑Samādhī Bhāvanā S (A 4.41), SD 24.1 →Venāga,pura S (A 3.63,5.1), SD 21.1 →SD 33.1a (3.2).


Insight, ~ as basis for SD 33.8 (3).

 Necessary for awakening? ↑Arathood or awakening needs ~ (here).

Noise ↑***

“One-pointedness of mind” (cittassa ek’aggatā) and “concentration” (sāmādhi) in 1st dhyana, omitted ↑The layman and dhyana, SD 8.5.

Pleasure not to be feared ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,21-32/1:236 f), SD 1.12.

Streamwinning ↑SD 8.5 (2).


Thoughts do not occur in ~ ↑SD 33.1b (6.2).

→jhāna 2. →jhāna 4. →jhāna 5. →jhāna 8.

→arūpa samāpatti. →rūpa jhāna

jhāna 2 (1) – (sutta) *** 2 kinds

jhāna 2 (2) – (comy) *** 2 kinds

jhāna 4 – levels of dhyana; collectively called “form dhyanas” ↑rūpa jhāna.

Bodhisattva attaining ~ ↑Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,35-37).

SUTTAS FEATURING ~ incl (arranged by Nikāyas):

Brahma,jāla S (D 1), SD 25;

Sāmaṇḍa,phala S (D 2,77-84), SD 8.10 =

Kevaḍḍha S (D 11,44), SD 1.7 with parables;

Mahā Parinibbāna S (D 16,6,8+9 the 9 attainments ↑aruppa);

Bhaya,bherava S (M 4,23-26), SD 44.3;

Dve,dhā Vitakka S (M 3,19-158), SD 61.1;

Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,35-37), SD 49.4;

Mahā Vedalla S (M 43,18-20), SD 30.2;

Cūḍa Dhamma Samādhan S (M 45,7), SD 32.4;

Kandaraka S (M 51,20-23) SD 32.9;

Mahā Māluṇyka,putta S (M 64,10-12), SD 21.10;

Bhaddāli S (M 65,17), SD 56.2;

Laṭukikāpama S (M 66,26-25), SD 28.11;

Sandaka S (M 76,43-46), SD 35.7;

Mahā Sakul’udāyi S (M 77,22-28, incl 8 liberations ↑vimokkha & ↑kasina),SD 49.8;

Samaṇa,maṇḍika S (M 78,12-13), SD 18.9;

Cūḍa Sakul’udāyi S (M 79,38-40), SD 91.4;

Ghoṭa,mukha S (M 94,22-25), SD 96.7.18;

Saṅgārava S (M 100,35-38), SD 10.9;

Deva,daha S (M 101,38-41), SD 18.4;

Sunakkhatta S (M 105,10-17, on the imperturbables), SD 94.3;

Gaṇaka Moggallāna S (M 107,10), SD 56.3;

Gopaṇa Moggallāna S (M 108,17), SD 33.5;

Anupada S (M 111,***, comprehensive listing), SD 56.4;

Cha-b,bisodhana S (M 112,18), SD 59.7;

Kāya,gatā, sati S (M 119,18-21), SD 12.21;

Mahā Suṇānata S (M 122,4-13, on the attainments and mindfulness), SD 11.4;

Danta,bhūmi S (M 125,25), SD 13.1;

Uddesa Vibhaṅga S (M 138,12-19), SD 4.15;

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Araṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 139, ), SD 7.8; Sacca Vibhaṅga S (M 141,31, def of right concentration), SD 11.11;
(Deva,putta) Pañcāla,caṇḍa S (S 2,7*), SD 33.1b; Candimasa S (S 2,11*), SD 86.5; Nandana S (S 2,14*), SD 86.8; Parinibbāna S (S 6,15, the 8 attainments); Jhānabhāvinī S (S 16,9), SD 98.7; Kolita S (S 21, 2nd dhyana), SD 24.12b; Sāriputta Sarṇī S (S 28,1-9, the 9 attainments)
↑Viveka,ja S (S 28.1) SD 33.1; Raho,gatala S (S 36,11), SD 33.6; Pañcak'āngā S (S 36,19), SD 30.1; Nirāmisa S (S 36,31), SD 55.4; Moggallāna Sarṇy S (S 40,1-9, the 9 attainments), Jhāna Pañha Ss 1-9, SD 24.11-19;
(Indriya) Daṭṭhabba S S (S 48,8), SD 10.4; Vibhānaga S 2 (S 48.10); Uppatika S (S 48.40, 4 dhyanas & cessation);
Jhāna Vimokkha S (S 52,21), SD ****; Gaṅga Peyāla S (S 53,1-12), SD ; Dipāpama S (S 54,8), SD ; Eka,dhamma Vagga (A 1,16), SD ; Bhāvanā Bala S (A 2,2.3), SD ;
↑Dhyana, SD 8.4 ↑The layman & dhyana, SD 8.5 →Nimitta, SD 19.7 →Samādhi, SD 33.1a. ↑The Buddha discovered dhyana, SD 33.1a.

jhāna 5  ***
jhāna 8 – the 8 dhyanas. Properly speaking, there are only
1. the 4 form dhyanas (rūpa jhāna) ↑jhāna 4 +
2. the 4 formless attainments (araṇa samāpatti or āruppa) ↑āruppa 4.
↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 16,34.2-43), SD 1.11.

jhān'āṅga – dhyana-factor.
↑Dhyana, SD 8.4 (6).
↑Jhāna Pañha S (S 40.1), SD 24.11 (4.3).
↑Vitakka,vicāra, SD 33.4 (3) Dhyanas, 4 or 5?

jhayatha – (imp) “Meditate!” ↑(Nava Purāna)
Kamma S (S 35.146.9), SD 4.12.

jhāyati pajjhayati ↑foll.

jhāyati pajjhayati nijjhāyati apajjhāyati –
“he meditates, over-meditates, under-meditates, out-meditates” (pej)
↑Māra Tajjaniya S (M 50,13), SD 36.4 (pl);
↑Gopaka Moggallāna S (M 108,26-27), SD 33.5.
Jhāyati pajjhāyati ↑(Dullābha) Māha Cunda S (A 6.46,2), SD 4.6.

jigucchā – disgust, repulsion.

Applied to people, eg, Sunīta ↑SD 1.4 (1.3.3) n.
Teaching to Rāhula ↑Amba,laṭṭhika Rāhu'ovo-vada S (M 61,17), SD 3.10.
→aṭṭiyitabba harāyitabba jigucchitabba

jigucchā, tapo – asceticism of loathsomeness
↑tapo jigucchā.

journies of the Buddha ↑carika 2.
joy ↑sukha ↑pāmojja
joyful interest ↑pīti.
meditation catalyst ↑pāmojja.
smiling in meditation ↑SD 15.1 (8.7.3) ↑SD 19.7 (4.6.4(3)).
zest ↑pīti.

joy worth cultivating – a joy not to be feared (an allusion to dhyana) ***

jūta – gambling.
Basis for heedlessness (jūta-p.pamāda-t,thagā)
↑Sigālovāda S (D 31.7), SD 4.1.
Gambler’s luck – parables: bad luck ↑akha,dhutta kali-g,gaha.
good luck ↑akha,dhutta kata-g,gaha.
Source of wealth loss ↑Sigālovāda S (D 31.7), SD 4.1.
Objective sensual objects ↑kāma.

kāma,rāga – sensual lust.
Gratification, have little ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22.8.3) SD 3.13.

kāma,vitakka – sensual thought ↑akusala vitakka

kamma (1) – (Skt karma) intention; moral action and result. ↑Karma, SD 18.1.
Abandoned ↑sabba,kamma,jaha.
Reflecting on action ↑Amba,latṭhikā Rāhul’o-vāda S (M 61), SD 3.10.
Analysis ↑Cūla Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 135) & SD 4.15 (3); Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136), SD 4.16.

Karma that “appears” to fruit ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136), SD 4.16.
Arhat’s ↑(Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.3).

As a curse ↑Loṇa,phala S (A 3.99), SD 3.5 (1.1).
Destruction of ~ ↑Ending (below).
Cause of disparity ↑Cūla Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 135.2), SD 4.15.
Doors of ~, 3 ↑SD 5.7 (2.2.2).

Executioner attains heavenly rebirth ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136,18) header n, SD 4.16.
To be felt (vedaniya) ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.146) @ SD 4.12.
Fortunate and unfortunate ~ ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136), SD 4.16.

Fruit ↑Cūla Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 135), SD 4.15.

Generous but immoral ↑(Saddha) Jāṇussoni S (A 10.177,10-35), SD 12.6a.
Great analysis (mahā kamma,vibhaṅga) ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136.6.4 + 17-21), SD 4.16.

Group karma ↑Aggañña S (D 27.26), SD 2.19.
Jain concept ↑Sañcetanika S (A 10.206), SD 3.9 (4.4). ~ exhausted through asceticism ↑Cūla Dukkha-k, khandha S (M 14.15-17), SD 4.7.

Liberation & ~ ↑SD3.9 (7.2).
Limiting ~ ↑mettā: limits karma. ↑pamāṇa,ka-tam kammāni.

Mental ~ only is true (wrong view) ↑Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 136.2.2), SD 4.4.6.
New & old karma ↑old & new karma (below).
Noble truths ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.-146), SD 4.12.
Not everything due to ~ ↑Saṅcetanika S (A 10.206), SD 3.9 (4.2).

Old & new ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.147), SD 4.12.

Operation ↑Mahā Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 136) @ SD 4.16 (2).

Operative & inoperative ↑Mahā Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 136) & SD 4.16 (2).

Owners of karma ↑Cūḷa Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 135.4), SD 4.15.

Path leading to the ending of karma ↑ Ending of ~ (here).


Put together (abhisaṅkhata) ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.146) SD 4.12.

Relative to the doer’s moral level ↑Loṇa,phala S (A 3.99), SD 3.5.

Result ↑ fruit (above).


↑(Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.4).

↑bija.

As we sow, so we shall reap ↑Isayo Samuddaka S (S 903*) + SD 39.2 (2); ↑SD 3.5 (1); ↑SD 4.16 (2.5).

Strong & weak ↑Mahā Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 136) & SD 4.16 (2.4).

Thought out (abhisaṅcetayita) ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.146) @ SD 4.12.

Time: ~ according to time of fruiting ↑Mahā Kamma vībhāṅga S (M 136,17,1), SD 4.16.

Types ↑Saṅcetanika S (A 10.206), SD 3.9.

Unconsciously done ↑(Kamma,vāda) Bhūmija S (S 12.25), SD 31.2.

Universality of ~ ↑Aggaṇaṇa S (D 27,26), SD 2.19.

→mettā: limits karma.

Vipāka (fruition) occurs only with sufficient conditions ↑Loṇa,phala S (A 3.99), SD 3.5.

Wrong views ↑Mahā Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 136,9-12) & SD 4.16 (1).

kamma (2) ↔ (brahm) ritual, ritual action ***

kamma 2 – quality of karma:
1. wholesome (↑kusala) +
2. unwholesome (↑akusala)
→kamma 6 (1). ***

kamma 3 (1) – karma according to door of action (dvāra):
1. bodily karma (kāyika kamma);
2. verbal karma (vācika kamma); and
3. mental karma (mano kamma);
↑dvāra 3.

kamma 3 (2) – karma (according to time):
1. past, ***
2. present and
3. future. ***

kamma 4 – kinds of karma according to fruit:
1. ***
(↑vipāka) (black, kaṇha, & white, sukka)
↑Kukkura,vatika S (M 57.7-11), SD 23.11; ↑(Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232), SD 4.13. Said to be “afflictive” ↑sa,vyapajjhā.
→kamma 5.

kamma 5 – 5 kinds of karma according to fruit:
1. ***
(→kamma 4) ↑(Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.1.1).

→kamma 2 (1). →dvāra 3.

kamma,patha 2 – courses of karma 2;
1. unwholesome ↑kusala kamma,patha +
2. wholesome ↑kusala jamma,patha;
↑Mahā Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 136,8), SD 4.16.

kamma,s, sakā sattā kamma,dāyādā kamma,yoni kamma,bandhū kamma,paṭisaraṇa – “beings are owners of karma, heirs to karma, born in karma, bound by karma, have karma as their refuge” ↑Kukkura,vatika S (M 57.7), SD 23.11 ↑Cūḷa Kamma Vībhāṅga S (M 135,4+20), SD 4.15 ↑Abhiṇha Pacca,vekkhitabba Ṭhāna S (A 5.57), SD 5.12 ↑Suta,dhara S (A 5.96), SD 82.7 ↑Pabbajita Abhiṇha S (A 10.48) ↑Saṁsappani Pariyāya S (A 10.205), SD 39.7.

kamma, black and white ↑kamma 4.

kamma, sukka + kaṇha ↑kamma 4.

kammaṭṭhāna 2 – (comy) kinds of meditation:
1. ***
2. ***
↑bhāvanā.

kamma,kilesa 4 – 4 defilements of conduct
↑Sigaṇḍavāda S (D 31.3.2), SD 4.1.

kaṇa – blind, esp in “blind turtle” (kāna kacchapo). Kaṇa means “one-eyed; blind (in one or both eyes),” often used metaphorically.

Difficulty of being reborn out of ↑subhuman states ↑Bāla Pañḍita S (M 129,26), SD 2.22.
kāna kacchapa – blind turtle  
kānha, dhamma 2 – the 2 dark states: the lack of moral shame and moral fear:
  ↑Kānha S (A 2.7), SD 2.5(2a).  
  Opp: sukka, dhamma 2.  
kappa – a world-cycle, world-period ↑2.19 (9),  
  ↑SD 49.8 (15.2).  
  →asankehya  
  Past buddhas & ~ ↑SD 36.2 (3).  
kappiya – a monastic keeper (who makes gifts allowable): more fully kappiya, karaka.  
kappiya, kāraka – kappiya or licitor (colloq ↑kappiya) ↑D 14.2.14 n, SD 19 (7.3).  
kā, purisa – bad, vile person. ↑***  
karaja, kāyā – “karma-born body,” ↑Karaja, kāya  
  Brahman, vihāra S (A 10.208), SD 2.10 (title n).  
karma – (Skt; angl) ↑kamma  
kāsāva, kaṇṭha – kāsāva or kaṇṭha  
  ↑Skt: dussilā pāpa, dhamma  
  Dakkhaṇa Vibhaṅga S (M 142,8) SD 1.9;  
  Dh 307a, SD 19.1(6.3), SD 49.3a(2.1.3), SD 28.9b.  
kāsāya or kaśāva – dyed monastic robes ↑SD 49.8  
kasina – Instructions ↑Bhavannā, SD 15.1 (9.2).  
  Colour ~ ↑Mahā Parinibbāna S (D 16,3.29-32), SD 9.  
  Viññāṇa ~ ↑SD 40a.12 (3.2.3).  
kasina 10 – kasina meditations ↑Mahā Sakul’udāyi S (M 77,53), SD 49.5a.  
kataññū kata, vedī – on who knows kindness and joyfully reciprocates ↑Kataññū Kata, vedū S (A 2.11.2), SD 3.1(1.4.4).  
kathā talk →desanā (2).  
kāṭhina – robe-making or giving ceremony marking the end of the rains retreat (↑vass’āvāsa).  
  ↑Bakkula S (M 124,14), SD 3.15.  
  Robe-making ↑Bakkula S (M 124,14), SD 3.15.  
kāya, bhedassa param, marañā ↑Devadūta S (M 130,2), SD 2.23.  
kāya, gata sati mindfulness of the body. ↑Kāya, gata, sati S (M ***), SD *** →asubha  
kāya, kamma bodily action →kamma 3  
kāyena phassitvā – (Ek so; Be Se phussitvā).  
  vuttam hoti (MA 1:162), (of awakening) experienced directly in one’s own person (body and mind).  
  Overview ↑SD 29.6a (2.2) Working with the body.  
khandha 4 – the formless aggregates (arūpa khandha) ↑SD 26.9 (1.3.1) ↑SD 47.4 (1.2.6).  
khandha 5 – pañca-k, khandha, the 5 aggregates in general, but specifically those of an arhat or the Buddha ↑(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S (S 22.56) SD 3.7 (2).  
  ↑Mahā Hathi, padopama S (M 28,27-28) SD 6.16 = SD 17.8a (13.2.2).  
  Those of an unawakened person ↑pañc’upādāna-k, khandha, “the 5 aggregates of clinging”  
  ↑(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S (S 22.56) SD 3.7. Def ↑SD 3.7 (6+7).  
  3 characteristics of ~ ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22,26-29), SD 3.13.  
  7 points (satta-t, thāna) ↑(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S (S 22.56), SD 3.7 (3; 6+7).  
  Aggregates of clinging ↑Pañc’upādāna-k, khandha here.  
  Meditation on ~ ↑SD 42.10 (2).  
  Overview ↑(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S (S 22.56), SD 3.7 (1).  
  →Sa, upādi, sesa.  
  Wrong view (along with “the world as self”) ↑diṭṭhi-ṭṭhāna 6.  

khattiya – (Skt kṣatriya) kshatriya, warrior (a class member), noble.  
  As the “best class” ↑Aggaṇña S (D 27,34), SD 2.19.  
  Origins ↑Aggaṇña S (D 27,21), SD 2.19.  

khinn’āsava – one whose influxes (↑āsava) are destroyed, an arhat. ***  

khuddakānukhuddakāni sikkhāpadāni – lesser and minor rules  
  Contemporary responses ↑Alagaddūpama S (M 22) @ SD 3.13 (1.3).  

kilesa – (mental) defilement(s). On levels of ~ ↑SD 21.6 (5.1); categories of defilements ↑SD 32.1 (3.7). →upakkilesa.  

kilesa 2 – 2 kinds of defilements: subjective (kilesa, kāma) & objective (vatthu, kāma) ↑SD 4.7 (1.3).  

king – rajah (rāja). World monarch or wheel-turner ↑cakka, vatti.  
  First ~ ↑Aggaṇña S (D 27,20-21), SD 2.19.  
  Great Elect ↑Mahā Sammata.  

knife ↑sattha.  

know (v) ↑jānāti.  

knower ↑doer & knower in meditation.  

knowing and seeing ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.2).
knowledge vijjā.
True knowledge vijjā (2).

kolaṁ,kola — “clan-to-clan goer,” one of the 3 kinds of streamwinners sotāpanna 3.
kosalla — skill, proficiency: 3 kinds tī,kosalla.
Apāya, (skill in loss = kusala,dhamma).

kshatriya (angl; Skt kṣatriya) khattiya.
kula,putta — son of family Dhūtu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,3) n SD 4.17.
kulla — raft.
Parable (kullûpama) raft.

kusala,dhamma — wholesome state ***. Opp akusala,dhamma.

kusala,dhammânyoga — devotion to wholesome states. yoniso manasikāra
kusala kamma — wholesome karma.
Merit: Dedication of ~ SD 2.6a (6).
Opp akusala kamma.
kusalâkusala.

kusala kamma,patha — wholesome karmic course, good course of conduct, wholesome course of action. akusala kamma,patha.

kusala kamma,patha 7 — the 7 wholesome karmic courses: Veļu,dvāreyya S (S 55.7,6-12/5:-353-355), SD 1.5.
kamma,patha 2.
kusala kamma,patha 10.

kusala kamma,patha 10 — the wholesome karmic courses:
1. ***
2. ***
Saśeyyaka S (M 41,11-14), SD 5.7; Sañcetanika S (A 10.206,7.2-12), SD 3.9. Opp akusala kamma,patha 10.
Lead to good rebirths (Saddha) Jāṇussoṇi S (A 10.177,3), SD 2.6a.
kamma,patha 2.

kusalâkusala — wholesome and unwholesome (Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232) SD 4.13 (2.2.3).
mūla mūla 6.

kusala mūla 3 — wholesome roots Mūla S (A 3.69,6-10), SD 18.2 Sammā Diṭṭhi S (M 9.7), SD 11.14 Mahā Vaccha,gotta S (M 73.4), SD 27.4.

kusala vitakka — wholesome thought. 3 kinds ***
lakkaṇa 3 – the 3 characteristics ↑ti,lakkaṇa.
lakkaṇa 11 – the 11 characteristics ↑SD 47.4 (1.4).

land-sighting bird ↑tira,dassi sakuna.

language, problems of religious language.
↑Dh 97, SD 10.6 Two levels of language.
↑Language and discourse SD 26.11 Freeing the mind from noise.
↑The Buddha’s silence SD 44.1 Spiritual liberation and the limitations of language.

On absence of language in dhyana, see Dhyana, SD 8.4 (8.2).

Culture and ↑ SD 3.12 (3.4).
Explicit and implicit meanings ↑Neyy’attha Nit’attha S (A 2.34+5), SD 2.6b.
Non-self ↑ anattā: language.
On language and non-self ↑Mahā, nidāna S (D 15) @ SD 5.17 (7).

Problem of ↑ SD 3.12 (3.4).

language, 2 levels ↑ SD 2.6b (1). ↑ Poṭṭhapāda S (D 9) @ SD 7.14 (4). → sacca 2.

lay Dharma workers
need for ~ ↑ SD 1.9 (10).

lay discipline ↑ gīhi,vinaya.

layman ↑ gīhi. → lay-people. → upāsaka.

Greed, hate, delusion still trouble a ~ ↑ akusala-mūla: layman.

layman arhat ↑ Nalakapāna S (M 68) SD 37.4 (4)
↑ SD 8.6 (15) ↑ SD 37.4 (4); ↑ SD 4.9 (5.3.5).
Destiny ↑ arhat (2).

Why no mention of laymen arhats ↑ SD 8.6 (13-20).

Must ordain or die? ↑ SD 39.3 (1.4.5).

lay-people (Buddhist) laymen ↑ gīhi; ↑ upāsaka.

Laywoman ↑ upāsikā. (Non-Buddhist, general) lay-people, laity ↑ gahattha, often contrasted with “renunciant,” ↑ pabbajita.

lay practice ↑ gīhi,vinaya.

league ↑ yojana.

learners 4 (here “learner” is a non-technical term simply meaning one who is learning the Dharma).
↑ Ughhaṭṭāniṇī S (A 4.143), SD 3.13(3.3).
Psychological context of the 4 kinds of persons & the 5 spiritual faculties ↑ Pubba, koṭṭhaka S (S 48.44), SD 10.7 (2.3).

leave

Never leave a good teacher even if told to leave.
↑ Mahā Suññatā S (M 112,20.2), SD 11.4.

lesser and minor rules – ↑ khuddakānukkha-dāni sikkhāpadāni.

lesser streamwinner – ↑ cūla sotāpanna.

“Let go of what is not yours!” – (P yañ na tumhākarī tāni pājhatthā) ↑ Alagaddūpama S (M 22,40) & SD 3.13 (4.2).

letting go → cāga. → vosagga.

Heavens ↑ (Mahānāma) Gilāyana S (S 55.54,10-17), SD 4.10.

Self-identity ↑ (Mahānāma) Gilāyana S (S 55-54,18-19), SD 4.10.

letting-go pericope – ↑ M 118,27, SD 7.13.

letting go of sensual pleasures ↑ kāma (1): letting go of ~.

liberated both ways – ↑ ubhato,bhāga,vimutta.

liberation ↑ vimutti.

life – definition ↑ *** → dhamma 5 → birth.
Value of ~ ↑ SD 1.5 (2.2)***

light –

Bright ~ (dying experience) ↑ Is rebirth immediate, SD 2.17 (9.2).

Perception of ~ ↑ āloka,saññā.

limb – ↑ ānāga.

lion-roar ↑ sīha,nāda.

lip-reciting and rehearsal ↑ oṭṭha,pahata ... lapita,lapanu.

listening to the Dharma ↑ dhamma-s, savana.

literature – Buddhism as ~ ↑ SD 40a.14 (4.1) ↑ SD 10.9 (8.2.3) Other worlds ↑ Language and Discourse, SD 26.11 ↑ Buddhism as myth, SD 36.2.

livelihood ↑ ājīva.

Balanced ~ ↑ sama, jīvītā.

Right ~ ↑ sammā, ājīva.

loathsomeness, asceticism of ↑ tapo,jīgucchā.

logic – tākka.

Buddhist ~ ↑ ***

loitering in the streets at unseemly hours [habitually] – ↑ ākāśa, vihāra, caññāyūyoga.

loka (1) - world. ↑ Viññāna- t,thiti, SD 23.14

Formations ~ ↑ Rohitassa S (S 2.26), SD 7.2 (1).
↑ (Samuday’atthaṅgamma) Loka S (S 12.44), SD 7.5.

No sensuality in what is beautiful in the world
↑ Nibbedhika (Pariyāya) S (A 6.63,3.4), SD 6.11.

Physical ~ ↑ Rohitassa S (S 2.26), SD 7.2.
loka (2) – *imāṁ lokaṁ sa, devakaṁ sa, mārakaṁ sa, brahmaṁ sa, sāmaṇaṁ brahmāniṁ pajaṁ sa, deva, manussaṁ* – “this world, with its gods, with its Māra, with its Brahmā, this generation with its recluses and brahmins, its rulers and people”

↑↑Sāmañña,phala S (D 2.40), SD 8.10 = Cūḷa Hatthi, padopama S (M 27.11), SD 40a.5 = Velu, dvāreyya S (S 66.7), SD 1.5 = Venāga, pura S (A 3.63)21.1 = Sela S (Sn 3.7), SD 45.71.

loka 3 (1) – the levels of worlds:
1. the sense-world (*kāma, loka*),
2. the form world (*rūpa, loka*), and
3. the formless world (*arūpa, loka*);

↑Viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti, SD 23.14 ↑SD 29.6a (5.2) ↑SD 29.6b (7.2).

loka 3 (2) – (Comy) kinds of worlds:
1. of formations (*saṅkhāra, loka*),
2. of beings (*satta, loka*), and
3. of space (*akāsa, loka*);

↑SD 15.7 (3.5 (2)).

loka,dhamma 8 – worldly conditions (4 pairs):
1-2. ***
2-4. ***
5-6. ***
7-8. ***

↑Loka,dhamma S 1+2 (A 8.5+6), SD 42.2+3.

loka,pāla or loka,pāla dhamma – states that are world-protectors (also called “bright states” ↑sukka dhamma ↑SD 1.5 (4).

lokiya – worldly or mundane, ie, all those states of consciousness and mental factors (↑cetasika) arising in a worldling (puthujjana) or a noble saint (↑ariya puggala), which are not associated with the supermundane (↑lok’uttara) paths and fruitions.

lok’uttara = lok’uttara dhamma – supermundane, supramundane, a term for the 4 paths (↑magga) and 4 fruitions (↑phala) of the streamwinner, etc (↑ariya puggala), with nirvana (↑nibbāna) as the ninth, forming the 9 supermundane states (↑nava lok’uttara dhamma).

lok’uttara dhamma – supermundane state ↑lok’uttara.

loṇa, phala – salt crystal. The ~ parable shows that karmic effect does not occur necessarily, but only with sufficient right conditions ↑Loṇa, phala S (A 3.99), SD 3.5.

lotus 3 – kinds of lotuses:
1. blue ~ (*uppaḷa; Skt utpala*),
2. white ~ (*paduma; Skt padma*) and

3. red ~ (puṇḍarīka); ↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26.21), SD 1.11.

lotus pond parable – kinds of lotuses in a pond
↑Ariya Pariyesanā S (M 26.21), SD 1.11.

lovingkindness = ↑mettā