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pabbajjā – going-forth ↑SD 45.16 →nekkhamma.

history of monastic ordination ↑SD 45.16.

pabbajjā'bhisaṅkhāra – the will to go forth ↑saṅkhāra (2.2).

pabbajita – “one gone forth,” a renunciant. On various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

pabhassara, citta – the radiant mind, usu a description of a mind in ↑jhāna.

Mettā cultivation ↑**Cūl'accharā S** (A 2.6,3-5) SD 2.13.

paccavekkhaṇa – self-review, stock-taking of one's meditation.

On the reviewing of meditation practice

↑**Anāpāna, sati S** (M 118,21) n, SD 7.13;

↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (8.6) Fine-tuning dhyana.

paccavekkhaṇa ñāṇa – retrospective knowledge, a recollection following a focussed meditation, or examining a mental state just after dhyana (↑jhāna), or supermundane state (↑lok'uttara) or fruition (↑phala). ↑SD 10.16 (1.2.1.6) ↑SD 50.5 (2.2.2).

paccaya – condition.

paccaya 4 – the 4 supports:

1. almsfood (↑piṇḍa, pāta); 2. robes; 3. lodging; 4. health.

↑**Sabb'āsava S** (M 2,13-16) SD 30.3;

↑**Santuṭṭhi S** (A 4.27) SD 104.8.

paccaya 12 – the 12 links ↑paṭicca, samuppāda def of each link ↑SD 5.16 (1.4) ↑(**Paṭicca, samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 12.2) SD 5.15.

paccayatā – conditionality = ↑paṭicca samuppāda. →paccaya.

pacceka buddha – (*Skt* pratyeka, buddha) individual buddha ↑SD 22.5 (2.1) ↑SD 34.8 (2.3) ↑SD 36.2 (2.2.2) ↑**Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,5(2)) n, SD 1.9.

pacceka, sacca – private truth ↑SD 40a.8 (5.2) ↑SD 48.1 (6.1.2.5-6.1.2.10) ↑SD 50.7 (1.4.2.4). →diṭṭhi, sacca.

padakkhiṇa – walking sunwise or rightwise ↑**Anātha, piṇḍik'ovāda S** (M 143,18) n, SD 23.9.

padhāna 2 – 2 kinds of striving.

padhāna 4 – kinds of efforts or exertion, usu known as “right exertion or striving” (*samma-p, padhāna*) on their own (↑padhāna & viriya). As a limb (*aṅga*) of the noble eightfold path (↑*magga*) they are called “right effort”

↑*sammā, vāyāma*:

1. the effort to avoid (unwholesome states) (*saiivara, padhāna*);
 2. the effort to abandon (unwholesome states) (*pahāna, padhāna*);
 3. the effort to cultivate (wholesome states) (*bhavanā, padhāna*); and
 4. the effort to maintain (wholesome states) (*anurakkhaṇa, padhāna*);
- ↓Sets 7. ↑samma-p, padhāna.

padhāna & viriya – ↑SD 51.2 (2.1.2)

While *viriya* (and also ↑*vāyāma*) esp when applied to worldlings, is more deliberate “effort,” while *padhāna*, esp when applied to saints, is more spontaneous “energy.” In any worldly context, these terms are best rendered as “effort.” ↑SD 10.1 (4) ↑SD 10.2 (1.3).

padhānābhisaṅkhāra – (rare comy term) “volitional striving” or “force(s) of exertion” ↑padhāna, saṅkhāra (determined striving).

padhāna, saṅkhāra – (P) forces of exertion, or determined striving; (rare comy) *padhānābhisaṅkhāra* volitional striving; in 4 bases (paths) of success →iddhi, pāda →saṅkhāra (1.3) ↑**Catu Iddhi, pāda** (S 51) SD 10.3:

- (1) *chanda, samādhi, padhāna, saṅkhāra*, “the (volitional) formation of effort and concentration through zeal”;
- (2) *vīriya*~, “formation of effort and concentration through effort”;
- (3) *citta*~, “formation of effort and concentration through mind”;
- (4) *vīmaṃsā*~, “formation of effort and concentration through investigation” ↑SD 10.3 (1.1.1).

↑(**Majjhima**) **Ceto, khila S** (M 16,26) + SD 51.10 (***).

padhāniy'aṅga 5 – the 5 limbs of striving ↑(**Pañcaka**) **Padhāniy'aṅga S** (A 5.53) SD 51.14.

pahatabba – to be abandoned.

The one thing to be abandoned: the conceit “I am” (↑*asmi, māna*) (D 34,1.2(3)).

pahita – (P) resolute, from *padahati* ↑(**Satipaṭṭhāna**) **Bāhiya S** (S 47.15,3 n) SD 47.10.
→pahit'atta.

pahit'attā – (P) self-resolute ↑(**Sutta Nipāta**) **Padhāna S** (Sn 425a n) SD 51.11. →pahita.

pahātave – (Dh 34d) infinitive of purpose or fut pass participle ↑SD 50.8 (2.5.1.3).

pain 2 – kinds of pain (1. bodily, 2.mental) ↑**dukkha 2**. →roga 2.

pain is natural, suffering is optional – ↑SD 48.9 (6.2.5) ↑SD 51.14 (3.2.3).

pajjhāyati – (pej) “caught up in meditation” ↑*jhāyati pajjhayati nijjhāyati apajjhāyati*.

pakaṭṭhi cakkhu – (P) ordinary eye or physical eye, the 1st of the 5 eyes of the Buddha ↑**cakkhu 5**.

pakaṭṭhi, sīla – natural morality ↑SD 30.8 (8.4.2.2) ↑SD 37.8 (2) ↑SD 40a.1 (13.2).
Contrasted with conventional morality ↑**sammuti, sīla**.

palaces 3 (of prince Siddhattha) ↑**pāsāda 3**

Pali polysemy ↓polysemy.

pamāda – heedlessness.
Layman's ~ **Dhānañjāni S** (M 97,5.12-15) SD 4.9.

pamāṇa, kata kamma – karma done in a limited way, or limited karma. ↑**Saṅkha(dhama) S** (S 42.8) SD 57.9 ↑**Brahma, vihāra S** (A 5:299) SD 2.10.

pāmojja – (n) joy →*pāmujja* formula
9 states of great help ↑SD 6.12 (2.3).
Joy as central quality and concept ↑**joy**.
meditation ↑**Vimuttāyatana S** (A 5.26,2.3) SD 21.5 (2) ↑SD 10.15 (4.4.1+4.4.2).

pāmojja formula ↑*pāmujja* formula.

pāmujja formula, also *pāmojja* formula, or *pāmujja* or gladness sequence (*sati, pīti, passaddhi, sukha, samādhi*) the factors of ↑*vimuttāyatana* pericope.
↑**Pāṭaliya S** (S 42.13) SD 65.1
↑**Upanisā S** (S 12.23/3:29-32) SD 6.12
↑**Vimuttāyatana S** (A 5.26/3:21-24) SD 21.5 (2). →**Dhamma, samādhi**

pāmujja sequence ↑*pāmujja* formula

pamuñcantu saddhamā – translation problem
↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177) SD 2.61 (2).
detailed study ↑**Āyācana S** (S 6.12) SD 12.2 (3).

pamuncassu saddhamā ↑Sn 1146c, SD 49.6b.
Wordplay ↑SD 49.8b (2.3.7).

pāṇātipāta – (P) the taking of life, killing.

pañca, balī – “The fivefold offerings” ↑**balī 5**.

pañca dhamma – moral values of the 5 precepts (↑*pañca, sīla*) ↑SD 1.5 (2.7+8).
Table ↑SD 1.5(2) →**sīla 5**.

pañca, dhamma-k, khandha – the 5 aggregates of dhamma ↑**khandha 5** (2).

pañca gati ↑**gati 5**.

pañca go, rasa ↑**go, rasa 5**.

pañca kāma, guṇa ↑**kāma, guṇa 5**.

pañca-k, khandha ↑**khandha 5**.

pañca khandha ↑**khandha 5**.

pañca māra – kinds of Māra (embodiment of bad or evil) ↑**Māra 5**.

pañca nīvaraṇa ↑**nīvaraṇa 5**.

pañca niyāma ↑**niyāma 5**.

pañca patitṭhita or *pañc'āṅga patitṭhita* – the 5-pointed prostration ↑SD 52.1 (14.1.2.2).

pañca sīla – the 5 precepts ↑**sīla 5**.

pañca, sīla pañca, dhamma – the 5 precepts and the 4 virtues, ie, **sīla 5** and **dhamma 5**.

pañca, vaggiya – the group of 5 monks
↑**Dhamma, cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11) SD 1.1 (9) ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59) SD 1.2
↑**Ariya, pariyesanā S** (M 26.26-30) SD 1.11 (6+26).

pañca, vokāra bhava (P; Abh) five-aggregate existence.

pañc'indriya = *pañca indriya*, the 5 faculties, refers to (1) the 5 physical sense-faculties
↑*pañc'indriya 1*; (2) the 5 spiritual faculties
↑*pañc'indriya 2*.

pañc'indriya (1) – the 5 physical sense-faculties, ie the eye, ear, nose, tongue, and body ↑SD 17.2a (9.5) ↑SD 29.6a (5.2.1.1). On the 6 senses ↑*saḷ-āyatana*.

pañc'indriya (2) – the 5 spiritual faculties
↑**Āpaṇa S** (S 48.50) SD 10.4. →7 sets.

pañc'upadāna-k, khandha – the 5 aggregates of clinging, viz,
1. form (*rūp'upadāna-k, khandha*) (↑**rūpa**),
2. feeling (*vedan'upadāna-k, khandha*) (↑**vedanā**),
3. perception (*saññ'upadāna-k, khandha*) (↑**saññā**),

4. formations (*saṅkhār'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*saṅkhārā*), and
5. consciousness (*viññāṇ'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*viññāṇa*).
- ↑SD 17. Brief def ↑**Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11,5(8)) SD 1.1. Elaborated in **Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59) SD 1.2
- pañha 10** – 10 theses or questions.
- pañha 16** – 16 theses or questions ↑**Pañca-t,taya S** (M 102,14) SD 40a.12 (14).
- pañha,vyākaraṇa 4** – 4 (proper) ways of answering a question ↑**Abhaya Rāja,kumāra S** (M 58) @ SD 7.12 (4): **Pañha Vyākaraṇa S** (A 4.42).
- Analytic question wrongly given categorical answer ↑**Maha Kamma Vibhaṅga S** (M 136,5) SD 4.16.
- paṇḍita** – (adj) wise, (n) a wise person ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27-49) SD 2.22.
- Characteristics of ~ ↑*paṇḍita,lakkhaṇa 3*.
- paṇḍita,lakkhaṇa 3** – characteristics of a wise person: he does good acts of 1. mind, 2. speech and 3. body ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27) SD 2.22. ↑*dvāra 3*
- pañha vyākaraṇa** – ways of answering questions.
- paññā** – wisdom.
- paññā 3** – kinds of wisdom.
- As “the 3 wisdoms” (*ti,paññā*), as laid out in **Saṅgīti S** (D 33) and **Vibhaṅga**, thus:
- (1) wisdom through thinking or philosophical knowledge (*cintā,maya paññā*),
 - (2) wisdom through listening or academic knowledge (*suta,maya paññā*), and
 - (3) wisdom through cultivation or insight knowledge (*bhavanā,maya paññā*) (D 33,1.10-43)/3:219; Vbh 324) ↑SD 10.16 (8.2.4).
- saddhamma 3*
- paññā 6** – (*Comy*) kinds of wisdom:
1. great wisdom (*mahā,paññā*);
 2. broad wisdom (*puṭhu,paññā*);
 3. joyous wisdom (*hāsa,paññā*);
 4. quick wisdom (*javana,paññā*);
 5. sharp wisdom (*tikkha,paññā*); and
 6. penetrating wisdom (*nibbedhika,paññā*).
- ↑**Pavāraṇā S** (S 8.7,6) SD 49.11 ↑SD 44.12 (1.8) n on *mahā,paññā* ↑SD 49.11 (2.2.2).
- paññā 13** – SD 49.11 (2.2.2.4).
- paññā,cakkhu** – the “divine eye,” one of the 5 eyes ↑*cakkhu 5*.
- panna,dhaja** – “one whose banner is lowered” ↑*ariya panna,dhaja*.
- pañña-k,khandha** – the aggregate of wisdom ↑*khandha 5 (2)*.
- paññatti 2** – concepts.
- paññatti,sīla** = *paññati,sīla* – prescribed morality
Conventional morality ↑*sammuti sīla*.
Natural morality →*pakati,sīla*.
- paṇṇati,sīla** = *paññatti,sīla* ↑*pakati,sīla* & *paññatti sīla*.
- paññā,vimutta** – wisdom-freed (arhat) ↑SD 4.25 (3.1) ↑SD 10.16 (14.2) ↑SD 50.26 (1.4.3).
- paññā,vimutti** – *** ↑*ceto,vimutti paññā,vimutti* ↑*paññā,vimutta*.
- pañca go,rasa** – the flavours (milkfoods) of the cow:
↑SD 46.10 (1.1.4.2).
- pāpa** – “bad” (n, abstract & countable; adj).
3 great bads (decay, disease, death) ↑(**Abhabba**) **Tayo,dhamma S** (A 10.76) headers A, B, C = SD 2.4 ↑SD 50.9 (2.1.3).
On the psychological and ethical difference between “bad” and “evil” ↑**Beyond good and evil**, SD 18.7 esp (3).
- pāpa,mitta** – bad friend. →*pāpa,mittatā*.
↑**Abhabba Tayo,dhamma S** (A 10.76,18) SD 2.4.
↑**Bad friendship**, SD 64.17.
↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20) SD 4.1.
Opp ↑*kalyāṇa,mitta*.
- pāpa,mitta 4** – kinds of bad friends or 4 qualities of a bad friend ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20) SD 4.1.
→*pāpa,mittatā*.
- pāpa,mittatā** – bad friendship.
Definition ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20) SD 4.1.
Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,7) SD 4.1.
- papañca** – mental proliferation, or *papañca,-dhamma*, “proliferating states.”
“Mental proliferation” (*papañca*) ↑**Madhu,-piṇḍika S** (M 18) SD 6.14 (2).
Non-identifying with sense-objects ↑**Atam-mayatā**, SD 19.13.

papañca 3 – kinds of mental proliferation (↑papañca).

papañca,dhamma = ↑papañca.

papañca,saññā,sañkhā – proliferation of conception and perception ↑SD 6.14 (3).

pāpañika,dhamma 3 – the qualities of a shop-keeper.

parable – a simile applied in some detail, or set of figures illustrating a teaching or point.

dhyana parables ↑jhāna 4.

thought-based distractions, overcoming (5 parables) ↑vitakka,sañhāna.

→parables.

parables – ↑ancient city ↑battle ↑beating with spears (hell) ↑bile disorder ↑blind men (speculation) ↑blind turtle (subhuman rebirth) ↑body and shell ↑borrowed goods ↑buildings 2 ↑burning coals ↑burning house ↑butcher (karma) ↑butcher's knife and block ↑caravans 2. City →ancient city ↑cleansing gold ↑cloth-cleaning ↑dart: man shot with a poisoned dart ↑debt debtor ↑debt ↑disease ↑dream ↑finger-snap (metta) ↑fire ~ ↑fire-sticks. Fish →turtle ↑fuelless fire ↑gambler's luck (subhuman and heavenly rebirths). ↑goldsmith. ↑grass torch. great ocean →mahā samudda. ↑head and cleansing paste. ↑heartwood ~. imprisoned man ↑prisoner Jeta,vana. Journey ↑traveller ↑land-sighting bird (questioning) ↑lotus pond. ↑meat, piece of ↑mirror ↑murderer ↑pile of snares (lust) (***) . raft ↑kulla. ↑rice-pots (mettā) ↑the rich and the poor (karma) ↑river parables ↑salt crystal (karma) ↑seed/s ↑shawl-covered man (dhyana) ↑sheep slaughterer ↑skeleton ↑slave. snake → water-snake. snares ↑pile of snares ↑royal elephant ↑shell and chunam ↑snake's head ↑stairway to nowhere (God-idea) ↑stone and mountain (hell; heaven) ↑sun and moon (God-idea) ↑sword stake ↑thief (karma). ↑traveller. tree ↑tree ~ ↑fruit-laden tree. ↑turtle & fish. ↑vegetation. ↑water-pot. water-snake ↑alagadda. ↑wealth (karma). ↑women parables.

→simile. →jhāna 4. →parable.

paraensis ↑protrepsis & paraensis.

pārājika – (Vinaya rule entailing) defeat, ie, automatic loss of the monastic state ↑SD 52.12 (1.2.1.1).

Pārājika 1 ↑SD 31.7 (2.2.6).

parallel universes ↑universes, other.

parama,dhamma – the highest good, summum bonum.

paramā pūjā – the supreme worship ↑**Mahā,-parinibbāna S** (D 16,5.3.2) + SD 9 (7.2).

parama sukha – the highest happiness ↑nibbānaṃ paramaṃ sukhaṃ.

param'attha (1) – (sutta) the supreme goal, the highest good = arhathood (↑arahatta) or nirvana (Sn 68).

param'attha (2) – (Abh) ultimate (teaching or truth), in contrast to conventional teaching (*sammuti desanā*) (↑sammuti). →desana 2 (3) →languages 2.

param'attha sacca – (Abh) the ultimate or highest truth, in contrast to “conventional truth” (↑sammuti sacca). ↑sacca 2.

param,marañā ... ↑kāya,bhedāssa param,marañā.

pāramī – (P; Skt *pāramitā*) perfections (of a bodhisattva).

pāramī 10 – the 10 perfections ↑SD 15.7 (2.4) (1) n.

parato,ghosa – another's voice

↑**Mahā Vedalla S**, M 43.13 SD 35.1;

↑**Āsā Vg**, A 2.11.7;

↑**Yoniso Manasikāra Sampadā S** (S 45.55) + SD 34.12 (2).

→**Vicikicchā**, SD 12.8 (2.1.2)

As part of spiritual friendship ↑**Upaḍḍha S** (S 45.2) & SD 34.9 (2.1.3).

parents–children duties ↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31,27+ 28) SD 4.1.

paribbājaka – a wanderer ↑**Jaṭṭila S** (S 3.11,3) SD 14.11 nn; **Susima S** (S 12.70) SD 16.6.

Converts, joins the order ↑**Bakkula S** (M 124,39-41) SD 3.15.

Noisy gatherings ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha.nāda S** (D 25,2-4) SD 1.4.

Related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1).

→samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka.

paribhoga 4 – ways in which monastics each the country's almsfood, as (1) theft, (2) a debt, (3)

- an inheritance, and (4) as an owner ↑SD 2.13(2) (3 n).
- parikkama** preparatory
~ nimitta – ↑nimitta 3 (2).
samādhi – preparatory concentration.
- parikkhāra** – “a support (for the mind),” in the sentence, “He makes a gift, thinking, ‘This is an adornment for the mind, a support for the mind’” ↑*cittālaṅkāraṃ citta,parikkhār’attham dānaṃ deti*.
- parikkhāra 8** – *aṭṭha parikkhāra*, the 8 requisites of a rennciant: a small razor (*khuddaka,vāsi*), needle (*sūci*), water-strainer (*parissāvana*), almsbowl (*patṭa*) with a shoulder-strap, the triple robe (*ti,cīvara*), belt (*kāya,paṭibandha*) ↑**Cūḷa Hatthi, padōpama S** (M 27,14) n SD 40a.5 ↑SD 45.16 (1.2.3) n ↑SD 49.13 (1.2.2).
- parimukha** – “(directing attention) in front (of oneself)”
↑**Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 62,4+25) + SD 3.11 (3) ↑**Ānāpāna,sati S** (M 118,17) + SD 7.13 (2.4) ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,4) SD 4.17.
- parinibbāna (1)** – full nirvana ↑SD 50.1 (2.1.1.7; 2.2) ↑SD 50.13 (1.3.1.2)
- parinibbāna (2)** final passing away (of an arhat, incl the Buddha ↑*mahā,parinibbāna*)
↑**Bakkula S** (M 124,41) n, SD 3.15 ↑SD 9 (15).
→SIN: Bakkula.
- parinibbuta** – past part form of ↑*parinibbāna* (1).
- pariññā 3** – kinds of full understanding:
(1) of the known (*ñāta~*),
(2) through scrutiny (*tīraṇa~*),
(3) that is abandonment (*pahāna~*): ↑SD 49.2 (4.3.5.5) ↑SD 3.8 (6.2).
- pariññāta** – having full understanding. Opp ↑*apariññāta*.
- pariññeyya** – to be fully understood.
The one thing to be ~: contact accompanied by the influxes that is the basis for clinging (*phasso sāsavo upādāniyo*) (D 34,1.2(3)) ↑SD 5.16 (1.4) (6).
On clinging ↑(**Upādāna**) **Parivaṭṭa S** (S 22.56) SD 3.7.
- parinibbāna** – “full nirvana” ↓SD 50.13 (1.3.1).
Later usage as “final nirvana” = death ↓SD 50.13 (1.3.1) ↑SD 5.27 (2).
- parisa (1)** – company, assembly (social) ↑*parisa* 4 ↑*parisa* 8.
- parisa (2)** congregation (religious) ↑(**Catukka**) **Dhamma,kathika S** (A 4.139 = Pug 4.7) SD 46.10.
- parisa 4 (1)** – (rel) the 4 assemblies of disciples
↑ **Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.35) SD 9
↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,12) + SD 40a.6 (2.2) ↑D 51.12 (1.1.2.1).
- parisa 4 (2)** – (soc) the 4 assemblies of social classes ↑***
- parisa 8** – the 8 assemblies ↑**Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.21-23) SD 9.
- parisa,sāraja bhaya** – fear or nervousness before an assembly: one of 5 fears ↑*bhaya* 5.
(Opp →*vesāraja*). ↑**Saṅgha bala S** (A 9.5) SD 2.21 (3.3).
- pārisuddhi,sīla** – the utter purity of moral virtue
↑*pārisuddhi,sīla* 4.
- pārisuddhi,sīla 4** – the fourfold utter purity of moral virtue (the basis of monkhood) ↑SD 24.6a (2.3): 1.
1. the moral virtue that is the restraint of the monastic code (*pātimokkha,samvara,sīla*);
2. the restraint of the senses (*samvara,sīla*);
3. the purification of livelihood (*ājīva,parisuddhi,sīla*); and
4. the moral virtue connected with the requisites (*paccaya,sanṇissita,sīla*), ie, proper use of the basic supports of almsfood, robes, shelter, and medicine and health facilities (↑*paccaya* 4).
- parivaṭṭa** – cycle, aspect (of understanding of the truths ↑*sacca* 4). On the 3 aspects (*ti,parivaṭṭa*) of the 4 truths ↑*dvādas’ākāra*.
Aggregates: 7 points ↑*satta-t,ṭhāna*.
- pariyāya (1)** – in a manner of speaking ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.1).
- pariyāya (2)** – (*Abh*) provisional (teaching), usu as *pariyāyena* (adv); often as *pariyāya nippariyāya* ↑*desana* 2 (4). ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.1) ↑SD 50.25 (1.4) ↑**Pariyāya nippariyāya** SD 68.2.
Opp ↑*nippariyāya*.
Time ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.1).
- pariyesanā 2** – kinds of quests (the ignoble, *anariya pariyesanā*) and the noble (*ariya pariyese-*

- sanā*) ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,5-12) SD 1.11; (**Catukka**) **Pariyesanā S** (A 4:252) SD 50.9.
On its relation to *samannesanā* and *samannesati* ↑SD 35.6 (2.3).
- pariyuṭṭhāna** – (of actions) obsessive ↑SD 10.16 (1.6.5.5).
- park** or park monastery ↑*ārāma*.
- pasāda** – joyful faith. →*saṃvega*.
- pāsāda**
↑mansion pericope(s).
- pāsāda 3** – the mansions [palaces] (of the Bodhi-sattva)
↑**Sukhumāla S** (A 3.38) SD 63.7
↑**Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,1.43) SD 49.8
↑(**Paribbājaka**) **Māgandiya S** (M 75,10) SD 31.5.
- pāsādika** – inspiring faith ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,4.3) SD 4.17.
- passaddhi** – tranquillity ↑SD 10.16 (4.4.2)
kāya~ ↑SD 10.15 (4.4.2.1).
- past, living in the** -- ↓*sakkāya*, *diṭṭhi*.
- past buddhas** ↑buddhas 6.
- pātāla** – bottomless abyss, a designation
↑*adhivacana* for bodily pains, not ↑hell.
- path** ↑*magga* ↑*paṭipadā*. Noble eightfold path
↑*ariya aṭṭhaṅgika magga*.
- paṭhama desanā** – the 1st discourse ↑**Dhamma-cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11), SD 1.1 (2.1).
Purpose SD 1.1 (2.2).
- path pericope** – stock passage for attaining of the path short of arhathood ↑(**Ānanda**) **Saṅkhitta Dhamma S** (S 35.86,49) + SD 50.15 (2.0.2).
- paṭibhāga, nimitta** – (meditation) counterpart sign ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.1) ↑SD 33.1a (3.1f) ↑SD 13.1 (3.1.4) SD 49.5b (1.0.4). →*nimitta* 3 (2).
- paṭibhāna** – *paṭibhāna*, *paṭisambhidā*, analytic skill in ready wit ↑*paṭisambhidā* 4.
- paṭicaya pericope** – the shorter arhathood stock passage ↑*pericopes*. ↑**Sīlavanta S** (S 22.122,-19) SD 47.4. Refs ↑SD 47.4 (2.2).
- paṭicca, samuppāda** – dependent arising.
Summary ↑**Unanswered questions**, SD 40a.10 (8.2.5). ↑*saṅkhāra* 3 (1).
↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,19.2) SD 1.11.
↑**Dependent arising** SD 5.16. →*paccaya* 12 (2) 12 links ↑*paccaya* 12.
(3) Looped ~ ↑SD 5.16 (5.1).
- (4) **Dependent ending** ↑**Upanisā S** (S 12.23) SD 6.12 ↑**Dependent arising** SD 5.16 (18+19.-3.2).
- pāṭidesaniya** – confession.
For non-Vinaya cases ↑confession.
On *confession*, see **Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2.101b-103) & SD 8.10 (5).
- paṭigha (1)** – (sense) impingement.
- paṭigha (2)** – aversion.
- paṭigha, saññā** – “perception(s) of sense-reaction, sensory impact, resistance-perception, reflex-perception,” said to be absent in the formless *dhyanas* ↑*ārūpa*. Only used contextually ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,38) SD 1.11.
- pāṭihāriya** – psychic display, show of psychic power.
↑**Kevaḍḍha S** D 11.5+7) SD 1.7.
↑**Moggallāna** shakes up a building with his great toe (S 51.14) SD 27.9.
Monastic rules against publicly performing ~
↑(**Pāṭihāriya**) **Mahaka S** (S 4.14) SD 27.2
↑**Miracles**, SD 27.5a (7.2).
↑**Piṇḍola Bhāra, dvāja Vatthu** (DhA 14.2.2a) SD 27.6a(2.5).
Arhats *without* ~ (S 12.70) SD 15.8
↑**Miracles** SD 27.5a (7.4).
- pāṭihāriya 3** – forms of psychic display, “miracles”:
1. the wonder of miraculous power (*iddhi*, *pāṭihāriya*);
2. the wonder of mind-reading (*ādesanā*, *pāṭihāriya*);
3. the wonder of instruction [the miracle of education] (*anusāsani*, *pāṭihāriya*);
↑**Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,4-8) SD 1.7.
Def ↑(**Pāṭihāriya**) **Saṅgārava S** (A 3.60,7.2) SD 16.10
→*pāṭihāriya*
- paṭikkūla** – (the) repulsive.
Meditation: dealing with the ~ ↑**Ti, kaṇḍaki S** (A 5.144) SD 2.12.
- Pātimokkha** – (P) the monastic code ↑SD 46.19 (3.2.3).
- Pātimokkha, saṃvara, sīla** – the moral conduct that is the restraint in keeping with the monastic code ↑SD 48.9 (2.2).
- paṭipadā** – path, way.
Middle way ↑*majjhima paṭipadā*.

- Path leading to the ending of suffering
(*dukkha, nirodha, gāminī paṭipadā*) (4th truth)
↑ *ariya, sacca*.
- paṭipadā 3** – ways of practice, ie,
1. of indulgence (*āgāhā*),
2. of burning (*nijjhāmā*), and
3. the middle way
↑ **Acelaka Paṭipadā Ss 1 & 2** (A 3.151 + 152).
- paṭipadā 4** – the 4 modes of spiritual progress
↑ SD 4.11 (3).
- pāṭipuggalika dakkhiṇa 14** – individual offerings
(*cuddasa* ~) ↑ **Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,5)
SD 1.9.
→ **Velāma S** (A 9.20) SD 16.6. → *dāna* 11.
- paṭisallānā** – solitary retreat; or *rahogata* ~,
“alone in seclusion.” ↑ (**Duka**) **Paṭisallāna S** (It
45) + SD 41.4 (1) ↑ **Viveka, ja S** (S 28.1) SD
33.3a.
- **THOUGHTS ARISING DURING ~:**
Protecting the 3 doors (↑ *dvāra* 3) ↑ **Atta
Rakkhita S** (S 3.5) SD 38.9.
Wholesome love ↑ (**Pasenadi**) **Piya S** (S 3.4)
SD 38.8.
Danger of luxurious possessions ↑ **Appaka S**
(S 3.6) SD ***.
Spiritual friendship ↑ **Kalyāṇa, mitta Appa-
māda S** (S 3.18) SD 34.3.
 - **REPORTS TO THE BUDDHA:**
Māluṅkyā, putta ↑ **Cūḷa Māluṅkyā, putta S** (M
63,3) SD 5.8.
Udāyī ↑ **Laṭukikōpama S** (M 66,6) SD 28.11;
Certain monk ↑ **Raho, gataka S** (S 36.11) SD
33.5;
Gain understanding of true reality ↑ (**Khandha**)
Paṭisallāna S (S 22.6) SD 48.12.
Uttiya ↑ **Uttiya S** (S 45.30) SD 47.11;
Sāriputta ↑ **Sakkacca S** (A 7.66,2) ↑ **Pār 1** (V
3:7,21).
Vaṅgīsa ↑ **Nigrodha, kappa S** (Sn 2.12).
Dabba Malla, putta ↑ **Culla, vagga** (V 2:74,30)
↑ **Saṅghādisesa 8** (V 3:158,7).
Seniya Bimbisāra ↑ **Mahā, vagga** (V 1:101,8).
 - **REPORTS TO OTHERS:**
Layman Soṇa Kuṭikaṇṇa to Mahā Kaccāna
↑ **Soṇa S** (U 57, 58×2);
Monk Soṇa to Mahā Kaccāna ↑ **V 1:195,9**.
- paṭisambhidā 4** – the analytic insights in:
1. meanings, *attha paṭisambhidā*;
2. dharma [causes and conditions],
dhamma, paṭisambhidā;
3. language, *nirutti, paṭisambhidā*; and
4. ready wit,
paṭibhāṇa, paṭisambhidā.
↑ SD 28.4 (4). ↑ SD 41.6 (2.2).
- paṭisaṃvedeti** – “to feel” (both cognitively and
affectively), in a generally passive sense of
experiencing fruition of karma ↑ SD 17.3
(1.2.2).
↑ **Sañcetanika S** (A 10.206) SD 3.9 (5).
- paṭisañcikkhati** – (P) to reflect.
- paṭisandhi** – a relinking (rebirth).
- paṭisandhi, citta** – “relinking mind,” rebirth con-
sciousness. → *cuti, citta* → *viññāṇa* 2: existential
consciousness. ↑ SD 7.10 (3.2). ↑ SD 48.1
(9.2.1) ↑ SD 48.2 (3.4.2).
antarā, bhava ↑ SD 38.3 (5.6.2.2).
bhavaṅga ↑ SD 7.10 (3.2).
gandhabba ↑ SD 38.3 (5.6.2.2).
mind-process ↑ SD 17.8b (5.1.3).
- paṭisanthāra** – welcome. 2 kinds.
- paṭisotā, gāmī** – against the stream ↑ SD 29.6a
(1.5.2) ↑ SD 34.5 (3.1).
- patta, cīvara**, bowl and robe. ↑ M 62,2 n, SD
3.11. ↑ M 10,8(4) n, SD 13.3.
- paṭṭhāna** – wishing, prayer ↑ (**Pañca**) **Iṭṭha S** (A
5.43) SD 47.2 ↑ SD 12.4(2)
Parable of a man on a river bank beseeching
the farther bank to come over [§24] ↑ **Te, vijja
S** (D 13,24) SD 1.8.
Buddha’s criticism of selfish prayer ↑ **Iṭṭha S**
(A 5.43) SD 47.2 ↑ **Alabbhanīya Ṭhāna S** (A
5.48) SD 42.1.
→ *pūjā*
- patti, dāna** – “giving of what is gained,” dedicat-
ion of merit, wrongly as ↑ “transference of
merit.”
↑ *peta*: dedication of merit.
- pāvācāna 2** – 2 kinds of fundamental text:
1. ***
- pāvāraṇā (1)** – invitation ceremony highlighting
the end of the rains retreat ↑ SD 4.18 (2.1.3).
- pāvāraṇā (2)** – invitation (by the laity) for a mon-
astic to ask for any of the 4 supports ↑ SD
42.16 (4.3(1)) n ↑ SD 46.19 (3.2.4) n.
- pavilion** – (P) ↑ *maṇḍala, māla*.

paviveka – solitude. ↑ **Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3,4-5) SD 2.18.
peace – ↑ *upasama*.
peaceful: “something more ~ than that” ↑ *tato santatarāṃ*.
perception – ↑ *saññā*.
perception of light ↑ *āloka,saññā*.
perception of sense-reaction ↑ *paṭigha,saññā*.
perceptions 5 – 5 methods of overcoming mental distraction ↑ *saññā 5*.
pericope(s) – stock passages:
 ↑ *abbhaññāsi* ~ ↑ *ānupubbī,kathā*
 ↑ *arhathood* ~ *s. arhat vimutti* ~ → *arhathood*
 ~ *s* ↑ *awakening* ~ *s* ↑ *comprehensive awakening* ~ ↑ *dhamma,cakkhu* ~ ↑ *Dharma-eye* ~ ↑ *dhamma,cakkhu* ~ ↑ *full arhathood* ~ ↑ *full awakening* ~ ↑ *fuller awakening* ~ ↑ *full going-forth and arhathood* ~ ↑ *full renunciation (D)* ~ ↑ *full sādhu,kara* ~ *grounds of liberation* → *vimutt’āyatana 5 (1)*. ↑ *instruction* ~ ↑ *letting-go* ~ ↑ *long renunciation (A)* ~ ↑ *mahā brahma pericopes* ↑ *mansion* ~ *s* ↑ *nirvana* ~ *s* ↑ *paṭicaya pericope. progressive talk* ~ *Right effort* → *samma-p, padhāna* ↑ *samma-p, padhāna* ↑ *saṅkhitta,dhamma* ~ ↑ *sāsana* ~ ↑ *short renunciation pericope (M)* ↑ *speck-free rice-meal pericope* ↑ *uppādetā* ~ ↑ *vimutt’āyatana 5 (1)*. ↑ *yaṃ kiñci samudaya,dhamma* ~.

periods 2 in the Buddha’s ministry ↑ SD 1.1 (2.2) ↑ SD 40a.1 (1.3).
person ↑ **The person in Buddhism**, SD 29.6b.
Individual ↑ *puggala*. ↑ *purisa,puggala*. → *purisa*.
 What a ~ really is ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,8-10) SD 4.17.
personality belief, ie self-identity view ↑ *sakkāya,ditṭhi*.
personality cult ↑ SD 3.14 (9).
personal verification ↑ SD 35.4a (4.3).
persons, rare ↑ *dullabha puggala*.
pervasion of lovingkindness, etc, ↑ *pharaṇa*.
perversion ↑ *vipallāsa 3*
pessimism in the Buddha’s teachings ↑ SD 1.1 (4.2..3).
peta – (*Skt, angl* *preta*) the departed, shade, manes ↑ **Tiro,kuḍḍa S** (Khp 7 = Pv 1.5) SD 2.7.

Dedication of merit ↑ SD 2.6a (6) ↑ 2.6b (3) ↑ 2.7 (4).
 Departed one(s) ↑ SD 2.6a (4).
 How *mettā* helps ~ *s* ↑ SD 2.7 (4.2).
 Transference of merit ? ↑ Dedication of merit (above).
 Whether ~ receive offerings ↑ **(Saddha) Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,1-6) SD 2.6a.
peta,bālī ↑ *pubba.peta,bālī*.
peyyāla – truncation of pericopes and repetitions
 L S Cousins’ criticism of Bodhi ↑ SD 52.4 (1.3.3.4).
phala samāpatti – fruition attainment.
pharaṇa 5 – (Comy) kinds of “(mental) pervasion,” ie, of:
 1. the *mind* (eg knowing the minds of beings throughout a thousandfold world-system);
 2. of the *kasina* (ie extending the *kaṣiṇa* meditation image throughout a thousandfold world-system);
 3. of the *divine eye* (ie seeing a thousandfold world-system through clairvoyance);
 4. of *light* (ie radiating light throughout a thousand-fold world-system); and
 5. of the *body* (ie extending our body aura throughout a thousandfold world-system);
 ↑ **Saṅkhār’upapatti S** (M 120,12.3) SD 3.4 ↑ SD 33.13 (3.1).
phassa – “contact,” ie, sense-contact.
 Sense-experiences ↑ **Sabba S** (S 4.23) @ SD 7.1 (6).
 Proximate condition for feeling, perception, and volitional formations ↑ **Hālidakāni S 1** (S 22.3) SD 10.12 ↑ **Nagara S** (S 12.65) SD 14.2 ↑ **Naḷa,kalāpiya S** (S 12.67) SD 83.11.
 The one thing to be fully understood ↑ *pariñāṇeyya*.
phass’āyatana – base(s) of contact ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,7) SD 4.17.
philistinism ↑ **(Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S** (A 6.46) SD 4.6.
philosophy – theoretical statements and speculation.
 Mahāyāna ~ ↑ SD 3.12 (3.3.4).
physical eye – *māṃsa,cakkhu*, one of the 5 eyes ↑ *cakkhu 5*.

physicalist = materialist, rooted in annihilationism (↑uccheda,diṭṭhi), one of the 2 extremes (antā 2) ↑SD 1.1 (3.1).

pile of snares – parable ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,31) SD 1.11.

piṇḍāya caritvā pacchā,bhattam piṇḍapāta,paṭik-kantā – (P) having walked for almsfood, after their meal, returned from their almsround ↑(**Bojjhaṅga**) **Aggi S** (S 46.53,7) SD 51.13.

piṭaka – basket (of teachings) ↑ti,piṭaka.

pīti – zest (joy) →pīti,sukha.

pīti,sukha – zest and joy.

~ that are apart from sense-desires ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 24,4) SD 4.7 (1) →tato santataram.

piya,rūpa sata,rūpa 60 – the delightful and pleasurable forms ↓numerical Dharmas ↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22.19.5+20) SD 13.2 ↑SD 53,7 (2.4.1.2).

planes of existence 31 ↑Appendix.

plants (in early Buddhism) →trees.

pleasure not to be feared ↑jhāna.

pleasure that is wholesome ↑jhāna.

ploughing festival ↑vappa,maṅgala.

plural vocative ↑vocation plural, elliptical

points 7 ↑satta-ṭ,ṭhāna.

polynymy – In Pali, where a number of words all have the same sense or are used in the same sense ↑SD 10.16 (6.2.2.2).

polysemy – In Pali, where words have multiple meanings that may apply simultaneously ↑SD 1.1 (4.4.5) ↑SD 10.16 (1.3.1-1.3.2; 2.2).

Dh 97 ↑SD 10.6 (1.2.1).

“Open door” verse ↑SD 12.2 (3).

Parāyaṇa ↑Sn 717d (SD 49.8).

ponobbhavika – (adj of ↓punabbhava) relating to rebirth ↑saṅkhāra (3.7).

poor man & rich man (parables)

Karma: If a poor person stole from a butcher or a sheep slaughterer, he can punish him, but not a rich person who is able to repay for them ↑**Loṇa,phala S** (A 3.99,7-8) SD 2.5.

→Wealth: Parables of ~.

posture ↑iriyā,patha

power, spiritual ↑bala.

powers 10 ↑bala 10.

pratyeka buddha ↑pacceka buddha

praise – who am I to praise Buddha?

prayer ↑āyācana. →patthāna.

precept(s) – moral precepts ↑sikkhāpada. ↑sīla. →uposatha.

uposatha precepts ↑uposatha.

precepts 5 ↑pañca,sīla

preconscious ↑SD 17.8b esp (1.1.2; 2.2) ↑SD 7.10 (3.3) →consciousness, preconscious, subconscious, and unconscious

presentational and representational (teaching) ↑SD 49.2 (4.3.4.4).

preta – (Skt) angl of ↑peta.

primacy ↑canonical primacy

primary elements ↑mahā,bhūta rūpa.

priority – right priorities ↑(**Agāra**) **Āditta S** (S 1.41) SD 2.8.

prisoner – parable for sloth and torpor (↑thīna-middha), one of the 5 hindrances (↑nīvaraṇa 5) ↑SD 3.12a (3).

private truth ↑pacceka,sacca.

probation ↑mānatta.

probationary monk ↑bhikkhu parivāsa.

progress ↑aparihanīya.

progressively higher distinction – ↑uḷāram pubbenāparam visesam.

progress of a true disciple ↑sāmañña,phala.

prophecies –

Buddha’s ~ ↑SD 1.9 (3).

Kassapa: about Mahā ~ ↑SD 1.10 (4).

→prophetic suttas.

prophecy ↑prophetic suttas. ↑prophecies.

prophetic suttas ↑SD 1.10 (3-5).

Dharma (and sangha) decline arises from “empty people” within ↑**Saddhamma Paṭirūpaka S** (S 16.13). ↑**Aṇi S** (S 20.7).

↑**Adhamma Ss 1 & 2** (A 1.10,34-42, 1.11,1-10/1:18-20). ↑**Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3,6-7) SD 2.18. ↑**Saddhamma Sammosā S** (A 2.2.10).

↑**Kimbila S 1** (A 5.201). ↑**Kimbila S 2** (A 6.40)

↑**Kimbila S 3** (A 7.56).

Dharma-ending age ↑**The Dharma-ending age**, SD 1.10. ↑SD 40b.

Monastic decline incl **Ovāda S 1** (S 16.6), **Ovāda S 2** (S 16.7), **Ovāda S 3** (S 16.8). See SD 1.10(4).

Moral decline of sangha members or of the Dharma, incl its disappearance ↑**Cakka,vatti Sīha,nāda S** (D 26) SD 6.10.

Women: bhikkhuṇī ordination & Dharma decline (above) ↑SD 1.9 (2.5).

prosperity →achievement.

prostration – 5-pointed ~ ↑pañca patiṭṭhita.

protected forest grove ↑rakkhita,vana.soṇḍa.

protrepsis & paraensis ↑SD 50.20 (1.1.2.2).

provisional teaching(s) ↑teaching: provisional.

psychic powers ↑iddhi.

psychological fear ↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (2).

psychological inversion ↑vipallāsa

psychological states ↑dhamma (4)

psychology, Buddhist – ↑SD 1.3 (2).

pubba,nimitta 4 – the 4 signs (old man etc) ↑SD 1.11 (3.2).
Significance ↑**Sukhumāla S** (A 3.38) SD 5.16-19.4.2)

pubba,nimitta 5 (1) – the 5 omens = deva,dūta ↑(**Majjhima**) **Deva,dūta S** (M 130,4-8) + SD 2.23 (2).

pubba,nimitta 5 (2) – the 5 omens (deva’s death) ↑**Pañca Pubba,nimitta S** (It 83) SD 23.8a(1.2).

pubba,nimitta 8 – the 8 portents (of greatness) of the Bodhisattva ↑**Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,1.31) n (SD 49.8a).

pubba.peta,bālī – offerings to the departed ↑bālī 5.

pubbe,nivāsānussati ñāṇa – (P) the knowledge of the recollection of past lives ↑SD 51.27.5a (5.3.2.3).

pubb’eva sannivasena – “through being together in the past” ↑SD 38.4 (3.2.5.6).

puggala – person, individual ↑**The person in Buddhism** SD 29.6b ↑SD 51.17 (1.2.2).

puggala 4 – ↑ariya,puggala 4 ↑students 4

puggala 8 – ↑ariya,puggala 8.

puggalādhiṭṭhāna – person-based (teaching).
Often as puggalādhiṭṭhāna dhammādhiṭṭhāna ↑desana 2 (2).
↑dhammādhiṭṭhāna

pūja – worship. 2 kinds

punabbhava – “again-becoming,” rebirth. ↑**Rebirth in early Buddhism**, SD 57.1.
→anattā: rebirth.
By aspiration ↑**Saṅkhār’upapatti S** (M 120) SD 3.4.
Bad ~, good treatment ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,10-26) SD 2.6a.

Choosing right ~ ↑**Dhānañjāni S** (M 97,30) SD 4.1.

Good ~, good treatment ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,27-35) SD 2.6a.

Happy ~ ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,3) SD 2.6a. ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,2) SD 2.23.
In heavens ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,-18-24) SD 4.18.
Is ~ immediate? ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17.
Seeking ~ ↑sambhavesī.
Subhuman planes ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,2-6) SD 2.6a.
Recalling past lives ↑SD 3.8 (2).
Scientific study ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17 (2).
Without a soul ↑**Rebirth in early Buddhism**. ↑SD 18.11(3.1-3.2).
Wife reborn amongst gods ↑**Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48) SD 5.3.

punishment – ↑daṇḍa.
Corporal ~ ↑daṇḍ’ādāna.

puñña – merit, good. Opp ↑pāpa.
Be not afraid of merit ↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) SD 2.11b.
Merit dedication ↑peta: dedication of merit.
Grounds for ~ ↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) + SD 2.11b (2.2) ↑SD 22.17 ↑SD 22.17(2.1).
Mettā generates ~ ↑(**Puñña**) **Mettā S** (A 7.58a) SD 2.11a ↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) SD 2.11b.
Transference of merit? ↑peta: dedication of merit.
→puñña,pāpa.

puññā,kiriya vatthu 3 – the grounds for merit-making, bases of meritorious deeds, or bases of good karma: 1. giving (*dāna*), 2. moral virtue (*sīla*) and 3. mental cultivation (*bhāvanā*).
More fully: grounds for merit-making based on
1. giving (*dāna,maya* ~),
2. moral virtue (*sīla,maya* ~), and
3. mental cultivation (*bhāvanā,maya* ~)
↑**Mā Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) where they are called (1) giving (*dāna*), (2) taming (*tama*) and (3) restraint (*saññama*) (It 22) SD 2.11b.
↑**Puñña,kiriya,vatthu S** (A 8.36) SD 22.17.

puññā,kiriya vatthu 10 – the grounds for merit-making (DA 3:999; Abdhs 146)

puññā,pāpa - merit and demerit ↑(**Vitthāra**)

Kamma S (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.2.3).

~pahīna ↑SD 2.10 (3.2.3.4). Cf kusalâkusala-p, pahīna.

purisa,puggala 8 – the 4 paths (streamwinner-to-be, once-returner-to-be, non-returner-to-be and arhat-to-be) and their respective fruitions (the full-fledged streamwinner, etc) ↑**Aṭṭha Puggala S 2** SD 15.10a(1.5).

purity ↑suddhi.

purity 3 = the 3 points of purity ↑ti,koṭi parisuddhi.

puthujjana – worldling.

↑I: **The nature of identity**, SD 19.1 (7.1)

Who is a “Buddhist”? →SD 5.4 (3).

Noble ones (*ariya*) and “true individuals” = ↑*sappurisa*.

putta – son, child

-putta (as suffix) ↑SD 5.9 (2).

Q

quarrel – the Buddha does not quarrel with the world ↑ **Puppha S** (S 22.94), SD 72.5.

quest ↑ *pariyesanā* 2.

questions *pucchā*. 5 kinds (MA 2:334 f)
self-identity views ↑ **Samanupassanā S** (S 22.47,5-7) + SD 26.12 (4).

R

radiant all around ↑sabbato,pabha.

radiant mind ↑pabhassara,citta

radiation of lovingkindness etc ↑pharaṇa.

raft – ↑kulla.

raho,gata ↑paṭisallāna

rains ↑vassa

rains-retreat ↑vass'āvāsa.

rāja,bālī – offerings to the king (the authorities)
↑bālī 5.

raj'oharaṇa – ↑**Vuṭṭha Vass'āvāsa S** (A 9.11,4.5/-
4:376) SD 28.2a ↑SD 51.24 (2.5.4.3).

rakkhita,vana,soṇḍa – protected forest grove
↑SD 22.81 (3).

raṃsi – (P) aura (of the Buddha), usu ↑raṃsi 6.
Fathom-wide aura ↑SD 36.9 (4.5.2).

raṃsi 6 – (P) cha-b,baṇṇa,raṃsi the 6-coloured aura
(of the Buddha) ↑SD 36.9 (4.5.2).

rare individual – the fully self-awakened one
↑eka puggala dullabha sammā,sambuddha.

rare persons ↑dullabha puggala.

ratana (1) – jewel.

ratana (2) – a cubit ↑SD 4.17 (1.3.2) ↑SD 30.9
(3.1).

ratana 3 – (ratana-t,taya or ti, ratana) the 3 jewels
(the Buddha, the Dharma and the sangha) ↑SD
47.1 (3.2.2.1) ↑SD 51.8 (1.3.3.1).

ratana 7 (1) – *satta ratana* = 7 treasures (*satta,-*
dhana) or 7 noble treasures (*satta ariya,dhana*),
ie, the treasures of:

1. faith (*saddhā,dhana*),
2. moral virtue (*sīla,dhana*),
3. moral shame (*hiri,dhana*),
4. moral fear (*ottappa,dhana*),
5. learning (*suta,dhana*),
6. charity (*cāga,dhana*), and
7. wisdom (*paññā,dhana*);

↑**Ariya,dhana S 1+2** (A 7.5+6) SD 37.6.

ratana 7 (2) – *satta ratana*, the 7 jewels or trea-
sures. These ↑7 sets comprise 37 ↑bodhi,pakkhi-
ya dhamma ↑**Pahārāda S** (A 8.19,17) + SD 45.18
(2.7).

ratana 7 (3) – *satta ratana*, the 7 jewels or trea-
sures of a wheel-turner (↑cakka,vatti).

↑**Mahā Sudassana S** (D 17,1.7-17) + SD 36.12 (3)

↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,33-41) SD 2.22.

ratana 7 (4) – *satta ratana*, the 7 kinds of jewels:

1. beryl, etc

↑SD 45.7 (2.8.1).

ratana 10 – the 10 jewels or treasures found in the
ocean.

↑A 8.19 ,17.1 @ SD 45.18.

ratana-t,taya ↑ratana 3.

ratṭha,piṇḍa 4 – ways monastic eat the country's
almsfood ↑paribhoga 4.

raw meat stench ↑āma,gandha.

razor – Uddaka Rāma,putta's razor (riddle) ↑**Pāsā-**
dika S (D 29,16.8), SD 40a.6.

reality

~ vs truth ↑SD 1.1 (5.2.1).

reality-based meditation ↑dhammānupassa-
nā.

realized, to be ↑to be realized.

realms ↑cosmology. →below.

realms 5 – ↑pañca,gati.

realms of existence 31 ↑Appendix.

Rebirth realms ↑**Saṅkhār'upapatti S** (M 120),
SD 3.4.

→Cosmology. →Loka.

rebirth ↑birth ↑punabbhava.

Bad ~, fear of ↑duggati bhaya.

Death, fear of ↑maraṇa bhaya.

Devas, after death, fall into hells ↓deva (hell).

Forgotten because of pain of passing through
birth-canal ↑SD 52.1 (3.2.2.2).

Manāpa,kāyika devas, women reborn amongst
↑5.1 (1.4).

Sex and mating parents ↑SD 48.1 (3.1.3.2).

(rebirth) relinking ↑paṭisandhi.

reciprocal ethics ↑ethics, reciprocal.

recluse ↑samaṇa; ~ship ↑sāmañña,phala.

recluses and brahmins duties ↑**Sigal'ovāda S**
(D 31,27+ 33), SD 4.1.

recollection – ↑anussati.

reflection -- ↑paṭisañcikkhati

reflex peception ↑paṭigha,saññā.

refuge ↑saraṇa

refuge-going ↑saraṇa,gamana

refuges 3 ↑ratana-t,taya

refuge-taking ↑saraṇa,gamana.

relativity →time

religion

freedom of ~ **Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (1.3).
religious tolerance ↑interfaith dialogue.

renunciants

thieves, ~ as ↑cora

renunciation ↑nekkhamma.**renunciation pericopes** ↑full renunciation pericope ↑long renunciation pericope ↑short renunciation pericope.

Key rationale behind ~ ↑Sn 406 (SD 49.19).

replicators -- ↑SD 44.1 (6.4.2).**representational** ↑presentational and representational.**repression** ↑SD 31.9 (5).

Defence mechanism ↑(**Aṭṭhaka**) **Khaluṅka S** (A 8.14), SD 7.9.

Transference and counter-transference ↑SD 24.10b (2.1.1).

repulsive ↑paṭikkūla.**resistance-perception** ↑paṭigha,saññā.**respect** – accepting of another as it is, unconditional acceptance; can be show to self or other.

Moral shame & moral fear ↑hiri,ottappa.

Respect for the Dharma ↑gārava.

restraint - *samvara*.

On fourfold restraint ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,16.2), SD 1.4.

review ↑paccavekkhaṇa.**revulsion** ↑**rice** – ↑SD 8.3 (4.1) n ↑**Ghaṭikāra S** (M 81,16.1) n, SD 49.3.**rice-pot(s)** ↑okkha.**right exertion 4** – *samma-p, padhāna* ↑padhāna 4. →virīya.**right livelihood** ↑sammā,ājīva.**right view** ↑sammā diṭṭhi.**right view, accomplishment in** ↑diṭṭhi sampadā; **conditions for** ~ ↑sammā,diṭṭhi paccaya.**rise and fall** – ↑udaya-b,baya.**river** – Acira,vatī (parable) ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,24-26), SD 1.8.**robe-making** – ↑cīvara,kamma.**roga** – disease. Syn: ↑vyādhi.**roga 2** – kinds of diseases: physical and mental ↑**Sall'atthana S** (S 36.6) SD 5.5.**roots** ↑akusala mūla 3 ↑kusala mūla 3**royal elephant** ↑elephant, royal.**rule of context** ↓context, rule of.**rules** heavy ~ ↑garu,dhamma**rūpa** – form: (1) canonical; (2) commentarial; 28 forms; ~ **jhāna** →jhāna 8. →mahā,bhūta 4 →upādā,rūpa 24**rūpa,loka** – the form world. →arūpa,loka.**ruth** – tr of *karuṇā*, “compassion,” a divine abode ↑brahma,vihara, ↑SD 38.5 (2.3.2.1) ↑SD 48.1 (5.2.1.3). →love, ruth, joy, peace.

S

sabba – (P) the all (the 6 senses, their respective objects and consciousnesses) ↑ **Sabba S** (S 35.23) SD 7.1.

sabba,kamma,jaha – “abandoning all karma”
↑ **Sañcetanika S** (A 10.206) @ SD 3.9 (6).

sabbaññutā – omniscience.

Buddha’s ~ ↑ **Kaṇṇaka-t,thala S** (M 90) SD 10.8 (2)
↑ **Sandaka S** (M 76,21+52) SD 35.7 (3.2) ↑ SD 36.2 (5.1.1.2).

Buddha’s knowledge of the future ↑ **Pāsādika S** (D 29), S 40a.6 ↑ SD 36.2 (5.10.3).

sabba,pāpassa akaraṇaṃ etc – Dh 183 ↑ SD 51.21 (1.2).

sabba,saṅkhāra,samatha – “the stilling of all formations,” where “formations” (↑ **saṅkhārā** (1.10)) is the active aspect of “forming” actions (karma) through body, speech and mind (↑ **dvāra** 3), being either wholesome or unwholesome:

↑ **Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,3.1) SD 49.8

↑ **Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,19.3) SD 1.11

↑ **Āyācana S** (S 6.1,3.2) SD 12.2

↑ (**Dvi,lakkhaṇa**) **Channa S** (S 22.90,5) SD 56.5

↑ (**Anusaya**) **Ānanda S** (A 3.32a,1) SD 31.8a.

(2) Said of nirvana ↑ **saṅkhārā** (1.10).

(3) Sometimes ↑ **abhisakhāra** replaces **saṅkhārā**.

sabba,saṅkhāresu aniccānupassī – one who contemplates on the impermanence of all formations ↑ **saṅkhārā** (1.3).

sabbath ↑ **uposatha**.

sabbato,pabha – “radiant all around,” said of nirvana (↑ **nibbāna**) → **viññāṇa**.

sabbe dhammā anattā – “all principles [conditions] are non-self” (Dh 279) ↑ **Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.134) SD 26.8.

sabbe dhammā nālaṃ abhinivesāyā – “nothing is worth clinging to” ↑ **Pacalā S** (A 7.58,11.2) SD 4.11.

sabbena sabbaṃ ... – “everything about the all”
↑ SD 43.8 (2.2).

sabbe saṅkhārā aniccā ... dukkhā – “all conditioned things (existence) is impermanent ... unsatisfactory” (Dh 277-178) ↑ SD 10.16 (1.3.1.5).

sabbe saṅkhāra dukkhā – “all conditioned things are unsatisfactory” ↑ **sabbe saṅkhārā aniccā ... dukkhā**.

sabbe sattā āhāra-ṭ,ṭhitikā – “all beings are sustained by food” ↑ **SD 20.6** (2.2). → **āhāra**.

Answer to 1st question of the “boy’s question”
↑ **kumāra,pañha**.

The one thing that should be fully understood
↑ **abhiññeyya**.

sabbe sattā saṅkhāra-ṭ,ṭhitikā – “all beings are sustained by conditions” (D 33,1.8(2)) ↑ SD 83.12
Opening quote, ↑ SD 20.6 (2.2.2.1). → **saṅkhāra** (1.4).

sacca – truth. → **desanā**.

Foundation of an arhat (↑ **adhiṭṭhāna** 4) ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,26) SD 4.17.

sacca 2 – (Comy) the 2 truths.

conventional and ultimate ↑ SD 2.6b (1) ↑ SD 5.17 (5.3.7) ↑ SD 10.6 (3.3). → **languages** 2 (2).

meaning and purpose of life ↓ **sacca** 4.

sacca 4 – the 4 (noble) truths, sequence ↑ SD 1.1 (6.2.2.2).

Arranged 1-2-4-3 ↑ **Mahā Saḷ-āyatanika S** (M 149,11 etc) + SD 41.9 (2.4).

Arranged 1-4-2-3 ↑ **Sela S**: Sn 559 = Tha 828 = M 92,19, SD 45.7 ↑ SD 10.16 (1.3.1.4).

As meaning and purpose of life ↑ SD 1.1 (4.0).

sacca,kiriya – act of truth ↑ SD 39.2 (2).

sacchikātabba – (that which) should be realized.

The one thing that ~: unshakeable freedom of mind (D 34,1.2(10)) ↑ **akuppa ceto,vimutti**.

Buddha’s realization ↑ **Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,34 +43 etc) SD 49.1 = *2.24 ↑ **alam-ariya,ñāṇa,-dassana,visesa**.

saccānulomika – “in conformity with the truth”
↑ SD 12.13 (2.1.2).

sacrifice ↑ **yañña**.

sadattha – (P) sad-attha or sa-d-attha ↑ **Alaggadūpama S** (M 22,42 n) SD 3.13.

saddha – ancestor worship.

Who benefits from ~ ↑ (**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.1) + SD 2.6a (2).

Dedication of merit ↑ SD 2.6a (3) Transference of merit?.

→ transference of merit.

saddhā – P faith. → faith.

↑ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S** (S 12.41,11) SD 3.3(4.2);

↑ **Vassa S** (S 55.38) SD 45.10.

Faith arises from suffering ↑ **Upanisā S** (S 12.23) SD 6.12.

Not faith in the Buddha: Sāriputta ↑ SD 40a.8 (5.6.2). Citta Gaha,pati ↑ SD 40a.8 (5.6.3).

saddhamma – the true teaching or Dharma, as contrasted against later sectarian teachings and ideas found in Mahāyāna, Vajrayāna, etc, or ethnic forms of Buddhism (Chinese Buddhism, Thai Buddhism,

Western Buddhism, etc), or other “turnings of the wheel” ↑dhamma,cakka. This is often used in ref Buddha’s teachings as found in early Buddhism, said to be “mere Dharma” or “essential Buddhism” ↑SD 3.2 (1.3).

saddhamma 3 – good truths: theory (*pariyatti*), practice (*paṭipatti*) and realization (*paṭivedha*) ↑**The levels of training**, SD 40a.4 esp (2) ↑**Notion of diṭṭhi**, SD 40a.1 (3.4).

saddhā’nusārī – faith-follower, who attains stream-winning on account of his great faith (↑saddhā) in the truth of impermanence ↑(**Anicca**) **Cakkhu S** (S 25.1) SD 16.7.

→anicca,saññā.

→dhammānusārī.

drunk becomes streamwinner ↑**Sarakāṇi S** (S 55.24,11) SD 3.6.

→indriya 5 (2).

saddhā,vimutta – faith-freed ↑M 70,17-21, SD 11.1.

sa,devake loke sa,mārake sa,brahmake sas,sama-ṇa,brāhmaṇiyā pajāya sa,deva,manussāya – (P) this world, with its gods, its maraa and its brahmas, this generation with its recluses, its brahmins, its rulers, its people ↑**Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11,14) SD 1.1

sage at peace – ↑muni santa.

sagga – (P) heaven.

Devas who go straight to hell ↓hell.

Real places? ↑SD 9.10 (1).

saha,dhammika – spoken “in keeping with the Dharma” ↑D 28,19.18, SD 14.14.

saint ↑ariya (gen), ↑ariya,puggala (tech)

sainthood →ariya.

sakadāgāmī – once-returner ↑SD 10.16 (12).

Impartiality to one another ↑(**Saṅgha**) **Bala S** (A 9.5,6(4)) SD 2.21. →sakadāgāmī 3 →sakadāgāmī 5.

sakad-āgāmī 3 – (Comy) types of once-returners, those who awaken in the sense-world (↑kāma,loka), or in the form world (↑rūpa,loka), or in the formless world (↑arūpa,loka) (KhpA 182).

sakad-āgāmī 5 – (Comy) types of once-returners.

The Paramattha Mañjusā (Vism Mahā,ṭikā) mentions the following types of once-returners:

1. who attains the state here, and attain parinirvana (↑parinibbāna) awakens here;
2. who attains the state here, but attain parinirvana in the deva-world;
3. who attains the state in the deva-world, and attains parinirvana there;

4. who attains the state in the deva-world, dies, and is reborn here where he awakens;

5. who attains the state here, is reborn in the deva-world; dies there, and is reborn here, where he attains parinirvana. (Only this 5th type is mentioned in the suttas.) (VismMahāṬ:Se 3:655)

sakkāya (1) – “existing body or group.”

As the 5 aggregates ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44.2) SD 40a.9.

Parable ↑**Āsivisōpama S** (S 35.238,5) SD 28.1.

sakkāya (2) – self-identity ↑**Sakkāya S** (S 22.105) SD 42.21 ↑(**Catukka**) **Sīha S** (A 4.33) SD 42.15. →sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

= *atta,bhāva* (with refs) ↑SD 17.8a (5.2.4).

~ nirodha, “ending of ~” = nirvana ↑(**Mahānāma**)

Gilāyana S (S 55.54,18.2) SD 4.10.

~ pariyāpanna, “trapped in ~” ↑(**Mahānāma**)

Gilāyana S (S 55.54,18.2) SD 4.10.

Trapped in self-identity ↑sakkāya pariyāpanna (here).

sakkāya,diṭṭhi – self-identity view →sanditṭhi ↑SD 40a.8 (3) ↑SD 40a.12 (3.2.4).

1st of the 10 fetters (↑samyojana 10).

→samyojana 3.

sakkāya,diṭṭhi 4 – 4 kinds of self-identity views:

1. (an aggregate ↑khandha 5) as the self;
2. the self as possessing (an aggregate);
3. (an aggregate) as the self;
4. the self as in (an aggregate);

↑**Pārileyya S** (S 22.81,12-30) SD 6.1 ↑SD 40a.8 (3.3).

The first is rooted in annihilationist view (↑uccheda,-diṭṭhi); the rest, in eternalist view (↑sassata,diṭṭhi).

→sakkāya,diṭṭhi 20.

sakkāya,diṭṭhi 20 – kinds of self-identity views:

↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi 4 x 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5);

↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,7.3) SD 40a.9.

↑**Mahā Puṇṇama S** (M 109,10) SD 17.11.

↑**Nadī S** (S 22.93) @ SD 42.18 (2.2.1).

↑**“I”: the nature of identity**, SD 19.1 esp (2.2).

sal tree

auspicious ~ ↑bhadda,sāla.

Shorea robusta ↑**Pārileyya S** (S 22.81,8) SD 6.1.

salāka – vote, ticket, lot.

salāka,gaha, voting, 3 kinds: (1) secret (*gulhaka*),

(2) whispering in the ear (*sa,kanna,jappaka*), and

(3) open (*vivaṭaka*) (Cv 4.14.26 @ V 2:98 f).

salāka,gaha 3 – ↑salāka.

saḷ-āyatana – the 6 sense-bases ↑**Saḷ,āyatana Vibh-aṅga S** (M 137) + SD 29.5 (1.2).

- Old karma ↑(**Nava Purāṇa**) **Kamma S** (S 35.146) SD 4.12.
- sallekha** – (P) self-effacement ↑**Sallekha S** (M 8), SD 51.8.
- sallekhana** – (Jain) suicide by starvation ↑SD 27.1 (2.1.2).
- salt crystal** ↑*loṇa,phala*.
- sama,cariya** – agreeable, harmonious living
↑**Sāleyyaka S** (M 41) SD 5.7 ↑It 22 + SD 2.11b (2.3).
Polysemous (eg Dh 388b).
Opposite: *visama* (uneven, disharmonious, disagreeable): A 1:74, 293 f; Sn 215, 468, 952.
- samadhi** – mental stillness or concentration.
↑**Samadhi**, SD 33.1a.
Grand names but not ~ ↑SD 49.10 (2.5.2.5).
Mental stillness ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.2).
Translation ↑SD 33.1a (2.1.3.4); ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.2).
- samadhi 2** - 2 kinds;
- samadhi 3 (1)** - 3 kinds (1) sutta;
- samadhi 3 (2)** - 3 kinds (2) commentarial.
- samādhi ānantarika** ↑*ānantarika ceto,samādhi*.
- samādhi-k,khandha** – the aggregate of concentration ↑*khandha* 5 (2).
- sāmaggī** – consensus, agreement.
- sama,jīvi,dhamma** – factors of compatibility = ↑*sama,jīvitā*. →*sama,cariya*.
- sama,jīvitā (1)** – balanced livelihood = *sama,jīvi,-dhamma* ↑**Sama,jīvi S 1** (A 4.55) SD 5.1).
Accomplishment of ~ ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑**Dīgha,-jānu S** (A 8.54) SD 5.10.
- sama,jīvitā (2)** – compatibility = *sama,jīvi,dhamma* →*sama,jīvitā* 4.
- sama,jīvitā 4** – 4 qualities of compatibility ↑**Nakula,pitā S** (A 4.55) SD 5.1.
- samajjābhicaraṇa** – frequenting fairs [shows].
Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31.7) SD 4.1.
- samaṇa** – recluse →*samaṇa,brāhmaṇa*. →*tāpasa*
- samaṇa,brāhmaṇa** – “recluses and brahmins”
→*samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka*.
Recluses and brahmins ↑SD 25.1 (1).
Not visiting ~ ↑**Cūla Kamma Vibhaṅga S** (M 135,17) SD 4.15.
- samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka** - recluses, brahmins and wanderers ↑SD 25.1 (1). ↑*paribbājaka*
- samāna,sukha,dukkha** – one constant in joy and in sorrow: a true friend (↑*suhadā,mitta* 4) ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,21+23) SD 4.1.
- samānattatā** – even-mindedness, impartiality (freedom from biases), ie, the lack of the 4 biases (↑*āgati* 4), ie, greed, hate, delusion and fear, called “motives” (↑*thāna*) ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31.5-6) SD 4.1.
• The foremost of impartiality (the power of conciliation) is
a streamwinner’s ~ towards a streamwinner,
a once-returner’s ~ towards a once-returner,
a non-returner’s ~ towards a non-returner,
an arhat’s ~ towards an arhat.
↑(**Saṅgha Bala S** A 9.5,4) SD 2.21.
• Anuruddha shows ↑*mettā* in deed, speech and thought to Nandiya and Kimbila, thus: “Bhante, here I think thus: ‘Why should I not set aside what I wish to do and instead do what these venerables wish to do. It seems, bhante, that we are of different bodies but of one mind!’” ↑**Upakkilesa S** (M 128.12a) SD 5.18 §12a.
- samannāhāra** – (mental) “engagement,” attention
↑**Mahā Hatthi,padōpama S** (M 28,27) SD 6.16.
Tajjo ~o hoti ↑**Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18,16) SD 6.14.
- sāmañña lakkhaṇa 3** – (Comy) the 3 universal characteristics, or “the 3 characteristics” (*ti,lakkhaṇa*)
↑*lakkhaṇa* 3.
- sāmañña,phala** – the fruits of recluship ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,39-100) SD 8.10 ↑SD 21.6 (2).
Moralities, collated with parallel refs ↑**Sāmañña,-phala S** (D 2) SD 8.10 (3).
↑**Brahma,jāla S** (D 1.8-27) SD 25.
↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,40-79) SD 1.8 (only *sīla* + *samā-dhi*, only 1st dhyana & brahma,vihāra).
- samaṇo khalu bho gotamo** ↑*assosum kho ... samaṇo bho gotamo*.
- samanta,cakkhu** – the “universal eye,” one of the 5 eyes ↑*cakkhu* 5.
- samanupassanā** – (n) regarding ↑*samanupassati*.
- samanupassati** – (v) regard ↑(**Catukka**) **Rāhula S** (4.177,6) SD 3.11.
samanupassana (n) ↑**Samanupassanā S** (S 22.47), SD 26.12.
- samāpatti 4** – the 4 formless attainments or ↑*arūpa samāpatti*.
- samāpatti 8** – *aṭṭha,samāpatti*, viz 4 form dhyanas →*jhāna* and →4 formless attainments ↑(**Anupubba**) **Vihāra S 1** (A 9.32) SD 95.1 ↑SD 8.4 (12.3) →*samāpatti* 4. →*anupubba,vihāra* 9.
- samatha** – (mediation) calm, tranquillity; sometimes paired with ↑*vipasanā*.

samatha,vipassanā – calmness and insight. These are *not* meditation methods, but *aspects* of meditation we need to properly cultivate ↑(**Vijjā Bhāgiya**) **Samatha Vipassanā S** (A 2.3.10) SD 3.2(4.2) + (4.3+4) ↑**Refuge 2**, SD 3.2 (4.2) ↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (4) ↑**Samatha and vipassana**, SD 41.1. →yuganaddha. 2 wings of a flying bird ↑SD 15.1 (1.2).

-samaya, -sāmaya, -sāmāya – suffixes ↑SD 4.25 (2.1.2).

sāmāyika ceto,vimutti – also *sāmāyika vimutti*. It refers to the mundane meditative attainments (↑lokiya samāpatti), ie the dhyanas (*jhāna*) and formless attainments (↑arūpa samāpatti), ie the form and the formless dhyanas. So called because the mind has momentarily abandoned (↑*tad-aiṅga* pahāna) its opposing mental hindrances and is resolved upon its object.

sambādho gharavāso rajā,patho – “The household life is stifling, a dusty path” ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,41) SD 8.10 ↑**Cūḷa Hatthi, padopama S** (M 27,-12.1) SD 40a.5.

sambhavesī – a being seeking birth
↑**Is rebirth immediate**, SD 2.17 (7-9).

sambuddha – self-awakened ↑buddha.

samma – (voc) a familiar form of address, “Friend, (my) dear” pl *sammā* ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,8) n SD 8.10.

sammā – right, full, perfect ↑**Mahā Cattārīsaka S** (M 117,4) n SD 6.10 ↑SD 10.16 (1.1.1.3).

sammā,ājīva – (P) right livelihood ↑SD 37.8.

sammā,diṭṭhi – right view.

Def ↑**Apaṇṇaka S** (M 60,6) SD 35.5, ↑SD 40a.1 (5.1.3).

Pericope ↑micchā,diṭṭhi.

Primacy (as a limb) ↑SD 10.16 (1.8).

Sainthood and ~ ↑**Niṭṭha S** (A 10.63) SD 3.3(1.2).

Def as the 4 truths ↑(**Magga**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 45.8) SD 3.3(1.1).

sammā,diṭṭhi paccaya – 2 conditions for right view:

1. another’s voice ↑*parato,ghosa*;
2. wise attention ↑*yoniso,manasikāra*.

These 2 conditions are necessary for disciples to attain the right view of *insight* ↑*vipassanā* and the right view of the supramundane *path* ↑*magga*.

Sāriputta, hearing a verse (V 1:40) from Assaji, and thus becoming a streamwinner, is an example of hearing “another’s voice.”

Pratyeka buddhas and fully self-awakened buddhas do not rely of “another’s voice,” but gain their

all-knowing (ie awaken) through “wise attention.” (MA 2:346)

samma-p, padhāna – right striving ↑(**Catu**) **Padhāna S** (A 4.14) SD 10.2 ↑SD 10.16 (6.2).
pericope ↑SD 51.21 (1.2).

sammā,sambuddha – fully self-awakened one ↑buddha.

Only 1 Buddha in a world-system in each dispensation (↑*sāsana*) ↑**Bahu,dhātuka S** (M 115,14) SD 29.-1a.***

sammattā 10 – the ten-limbed rightness: nature of the full spiritual path ↑SD 10.16 (1.2.2); ↑↑**Saṅgīti S** (D 33,3.3(6)), **Das’uttara S** (D 34,2.2(10)); **Micchatta S** (A 10.103); **Samaṇa Vg**, **Paccorohaṇi Vg**, **Parisuddha Vg**, **Sādhu Vg**, **Ariya,magga Vg**, **Puggala Vg** (A 10.103-166), excl A 10.101-102. ↑SD 20.4 (3) ↑SD 42.15 (3).

noble eightfold path ↑*aṭṭh’aṅgika ariya magga* + right knowledge ↑*sammā,ñāṇa* + right liberation ↑*sammā,vimutti*:

Saṅgīti S (D 33) lists only the 8 path-factors first as “wrongness,” *micchatta* (D 33,3.1(1)) and then as “rightness,” *sammatta* (D 33,3.1(2)); as *sammattarā*, **Micchatta S** (S 45.21).

The 10 rightness (*dasa sammattā*):

sammatta,niyāma – certainty of rightness (ie, of attaining the path) ↑**Sammatta Niyāma Ss 1-3** (A 5.151-153) SD 4.2-4. ↑**Sussūsā Sa** (A 6.88) SD 4.5.

sammodiṃsu sammodaniyam katham sārāṇiyam vītisāretvā – (P) exchanged friendly words and cordial greetings ... when the friendly greetings were concluded ↑**Ambaṭṭha S** (D 3,1.9) SD 21.3.

sammuti – conventional (teaching). Often as (*Abh*) *sammuti desanā* & *param’atṭha desanā* ↑*desana* 2 (3). →*param’attha*.

sampadā – accomplishment:

1. heedfulness ↑*appamāda sampadā*,
2. moral virtue ↑*sīla sampadā*,
3. right view ↑*diṭṭhi sampadā*,
4. self-realization ↑*atta sampadā*,
5. will-power ↑*chanda sampadā*.

sampajāna 1 – (adj) deliberately, consciously:
Of formations (*Abh*: ↑*sa,saṅkhārika*) ↑*saṅkhāra* 3 (1.2). Opp ↑*asampajāna*.

sampajāna 2 – (adj) clearly comprehending ↑**Acchariya,abbhuta S** (M 123 *passim*), SD 52.2.

sampajaññā – clear comprehension →*sati sampajaññā*.

saṃsagga (1) – engagement, association.

saṃsagga (2) – dwelling places, suitable ↑ **Pacalā S** (A 7.58,10.6) SD 4.11. → paṭirūpa, desa.

Worldly ~ ↑ **Pacalā S** (A 7.58,10.6) SD 4.11.

saṃsāra – (*angl*) samsara) cycle of lives and deaths, samsara. ***BDict

samudācaratī – (P) “assails”: as pl samudācaranti ↑ **Madhu, piṇḍika S** (M 18,16 passim) SD 6.14.

samudaya – arising, as in ~ ↑ ariya, sacca, “the noble truth that is the arising of suffering.” ↑ samudaya and nirodha.

samudaya atthaṅgama assāda ādīnava nissaraṇa – “[...], arising, passing away, gratification, danger and escape” (of the senses, feelings, lust, etc) ↑ **(Indriya) Sotāpanna S** (S 48.25,2 n) SD 10.16(11.4).

→ assāda ādīnava nissaraṇa.

samudaya & nirodha – tr as “arising” and “ending” respectively ↑ SD 1.1 (4.3).

sāmukkaṃsā or sāmukkaṃsikā (1) – extract: *Vinaya, sāmukkaṃsā*, “Vinaya extract”; also “exalted” ↑ SD 1.11 (3).

sāmukkaṃsā or sāmukkaṃsikā (2) – unique or peculiar: *sāmukkaṃsikā dhamma, desanā*, “it is the Dharma teaching unique to the Buddhas, namely, suffering, its arising, its ending, the path” (*yā buddhānam sāmukkaṃsikā dhammadesanā, tam pakāsesi dukkhaṃ samudayaṃ nirodhaṃ maggaṃ*) (D 1:110 etc) ↑ SD 1.1 (8.2, 4.0.2.3) ↑ SD 9 (10.4).

samutti, sacca & param’attha, sacca – (P) the conventional truth and the ultimate truth.

samutti, saṅgha & ariya, saṅgha – (P) the conventional community and the noble community ↑ SD 51.12 (1.1.2.5).

saṃvara – restraint:

Confession: For restraint in the future ↑ āyati ṃ saṃvarāya.

The 4 restraints of the Jains (*cātu, yāma*) ↑ yāma 4.

Sense-restraint ↑ indriya, saṃvara,

saṃvara 5 – the fivefold restraint (Vism 1.18), ie, by way of:

1. moral virtue (*sīla, saṃvara*),
2. mindfulness (*satī, saṃvara*),
3. knowledge (*ñāṇa, saṃvara*),
4. effort (*virīya, saṃvara*), and
5. patience (*khanti, saṃvara*),

↑ **Sabb’āsava S** (M 2) SD 30.3 (2.0) esp (2.0.1.2).

saṃvega – samvega (*angl*), spiritual urgency.

↑ SD 1.11 (3) ↑ SD 9 (7.6).

→ pasāda.

→ saṃvejanīya-ṭ, ṭhāna

4 sights & ~ ↑ SD 1.11 (3).

→ dhamm’uddhacca

saṃvega, vatthu 8 – occasions invoking urgency ↑ ***.

saṃvejanīya-ṭ, ṭhāna 4 – the places that inspires the spirit, a holy place (related to the Buddha)

saṃyojana – (mental) fetters. Best known are the 10 fetters (↑ saṃyojana 10). Single fetters are also found:

“Fetter of craving” ↑ **Taṇhā Saṃyojana S** (It 1.2.5) SD 40a.8 (2.1.2.1) n.

“Fetter of the house-life” (*gīhi, saṃyojana*) ↑ **Te, vijja Vaccha, gotta S** (M 71,12) SD 53.3.

Sainthood & ~ (diag) ↑ SD 50.11 (diag 2.2.2).

→ saññojana.

saṃyojana 3 – a set of basic fetters, the first 3 of the 10 fetters (↑ saṃyojana 10):

1. self-identity view ↑ sakkāya, diṭṭhi,
2. spiritual doubt ↑ vicikicchā, and
3. attachment to rituals and vows ↑ sīla-b, bata, -parāmāsa

The breaking of these 3 fetters makes one a stream-winner (↑ sotāpanna) ↑ SD 3.3 (5).

↑ **Abhabba Tayo, dhamma S** (A 10.76,6) SD 2.4

↑ **Emotional independence**, SD 40a.8.

saṃyojana 5 – the 5 lower fetters (*oram, bhāgiya saṃyojana*) ↑ saṃyojana 10.

saṃyojana 7 – a set of fetters: complaisance (*anunaya*), aversion (*paṭigha*), views (*diṭṭhi*), doubt (*vicikicchā*), conceit (*māna*), lust for existence (*bhava, -rāga*), and ignorance (*avijjā*) at **Saṅgiti S** (D 33,2.3-13)), called “latent tendencies” (↑ anusaya) at (12), prec it, (**Saṅkhitta) Saṃyojana S** (A 7.8), (**Saṃyojana) Pahāna S** (A 7.9) ↑ SD 2.1.2 n.

saṃyojana 8 – a set of mental fetters: killing, stealing, false speech, slander, greed-and-desire (*giddhi, -lobha*), angry fault-finding (*nindā, rosa*), angry despair (*kodhūpāyāsa*), and arrogance (*atimāna*) as the 8 “fetters” (as they bind us to samsara) ↑ **Potaliya S** (M 54,6-13) SD 43.8.

saṃyojana 10 – a set of (mental) fetters (*dasa saṃyojana*):

1. self-identity view ↑ sakkāya, diṭṭhi,
2. spiritual doubt ↑ vicikicchā,
3. attachment to rituals and vows ↑ sīla-b, bata, -parāmāsa,
4. sensual lust ↑ kāma, rāga,
5. aversion ↑ paṭigha,
6. lust for form existence ↑ rūpa, rāga,
7. lust for formless existence ↑ arūpa, rāga,

8. conceit ↑ *māna*,
 9. restlessness ↑ *uddhacca*,
 10. ignorance ↑ *avijjā*;
 ↑SD 10.16 (1.6.6-1.6.8) ↑ **Kīṭa, giri S** (M 70) SD 11.1
 (5.1.4) ↑ (**Sekha**) **Uddesa S** (A 4.85) SD 3.3 (2).
 First 3 fetters ↑ *saṃyojana* 3.
 5 lower fetters = fetters 1-5 (↑ *orambhāgiya*
saṃyojana) ↑ **Oram, bhāgiya S** (S 45.179) + SD 50.11
 (2) ↑SD 10.16 (1.6.7).
 5 higher fetters = fetters 6-10 (↑ *uddhambhāgiya*
saṃyojana) ↑ **Uddham, bhāgiya S** (S 45.180) + SD
 50.12 (2.4) ↑SD 10.16 (1.6.8).
 ~ and *āsava*, influxes ↓ *āsava* 4.
 ~ and *śainthood* ↑SD 40a.1 (15.4.4) n ↑SD 49.14
 Table2.]
 Streamwinner ↑ **Entering the stream**, SD 3.3.
sanantana dhamma properly ↑ *dhamma sanan-*
tana.
sandasseti etc, or “instruction” pericope. ***
sandiṭṭhi – (P) self-view → *attānudiṭṭhi* ↑ **Sallekha S**
 (M 8,12.4(44)) SD 51.8.
sandiṭṭhika – “seen by oneself,” ie, personally expe-
 rienced → *dhamma* (2).
 of the *Dharma* as teaching and truth ↑SD 15.9
 (2.2).
 of *nirvana* ↑ (**Navaka**) **Sandiṭṭhika Ss** (A 9.46+47)
 SD 50.25.
saṅgha – conciliation, support. Powers ending with
 conciliation ↑ **Saṅgha Bala S** (A 9.5) SD 2.21
 ↑ **Paññā Bala S** (A 4.153) SD 2.21(1).
saṅgha 2 – 2 kinds of support.
saṅgha 4 – 4 bases of conciliation **Saṅgha Bala S**
 (A 9.5,5-6) SD 2.21.
saṅgha, vatthu 4 – the ways of conciliation or wel-
 fare:
 1. generosity (*dāna*),
 2. pleasant speech (*peyya, vajja*),
 3. beneficent conduct (*attha, cariya*),
 4. impartiality (*samān’attatā*);
 ↑ **Āḷavaka S** (A 3.34) SD 4.8 ↑ **Saṅgha Bala S** (A
 9.5.6) SD 2.21 ↑ **Lakkhaṇa S** (D 30,1.16) SD 33.9.
saṅgāyanā – (Buddhist) recital ↑ *saṅgīti*.
saṅgha (1) – lit “herd,” tribe; a monastic community.
 ↑ **Mahā, parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.8) SD 9.
 domestication ↑SD 1.10 (6.1).
 → prophetic suttas.
saṅgha (2) – (spir) community (of noble saints
 ↑ *ariya*).
saṅgha (3) – (mod) religious community (a modern-
 ist usage, esp with Zen and modern groups) ↑***.

saṅgha, bheda – schism.

1st great schism ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19
 (8).

saṅgha, gatā dakkhiṇā 7 – the kinds of offerings to
 the sangha (*celibate monastic order*) (*satta saṅgha,-*
gatā dakkhiṇā). **Dakkhiṇā Vibhaṅga S** (M 147) lists
 them as follows:

1. to both sanghas (of monks and nuns) headed by
 the Buddha;
2. to both sanghas after the Buddha has passed
 away;
3. to the sangha of monks;
4. to the sangha of nuns;
5. to an appointed group of monks and nuns;
6. to an appointed group of monks;
7. to an appointed group if nuns;

↑M 142,7 (SD 1.9).

saṅgha guṇa 9 – virtues of the sangha (↑ *saṅgha*
 (2)):

1. keeps to the good way, *supaṭipanno*;
2. keeps to the straight way, *uju, paṭipanno*;
3. keeps to the true way, *ñāya, paṭipanno*;
4. keeps to the proper way, *sāmīci, paṭipanno*;
5. worthy of offerings, *āhuneyyo*;
6. worthy of hospitality, *pāhuneyyo*;
7. worthy of gifts, *dakkhiṇeyyo*;
8. worthy of salutation with lotus-palms, *añjalī,-*
karaṇīyo; and
9. a supreme field of merit for the world, *anutta-*
raṃ puñña-k, khettaṃ lokassa;

↑ **Atṭha, puggala S 1** (A 8.59) SD 15.10a ↑ **Dhajagga S**
 (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (2) ↑ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S** (S 12.41,-
 11) SD 3.3(4.2). → *buddha guṇa* → *dhamma guṇa*.

Faith in the sangha ↑ **Vatthūpama S** (M 7,7) SD
 28.12.

Recollection of the sangha ↑ *saṅghānussati*.

saṅghānussati – recollection on the sangha ↑ **Saṅ-**
ghānussati SD 15.10a ↑ (**Mahānāma**) **Gilāyana S** (S
 55.54,5) SD 4.10.

saṅghāṭi – upper robe ↑D 16,4.39, SD 9. → *cīvara*.

saṅgīti – (Buddhist) council(s)

2nd council ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (6).

• Council of 700 ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19
 (5).

Vesālī sangha act ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD
 4.19 (4).

saṅkhāra (1) – (*sg saṅkhāro*) “formation” ↑SD 20.6
 (2.2.2.1) = volitional effort, intention, as in:

(1.1) Volition leading to thought-formation: a tele-
 path is able to recognize its operation in another
 ↑ **Sampasādanīya S** (D 8) SD 14.14.

(1.2) Effort in overcoming suffering (*saṅkhāra-p-padhāna*).

(1.3) 4 paths of success (↑iddhi,pāda), which combine different forms of samadhi (↑samādhi) with volitional striving (*padhānābhisāṅkhāra*).

(1.4) Will to perform wonders (*iddhābhisāṅkhāra*).

(1.5) *Passive & active usages*:

(a) *Active sense*, eg bad things arise with conditions (*sa,saṅkhārā*), not without it ↑**Sa,nimitta Vg** (A 2.8) SD 83.12(2); faculties of pain and pleasure arise with conditions = cause ↑hetu, sign ↑nimitta, origin ↑nidāna, condition ↑paccaya ↑**Uppaṭipāṭika S** (S 48.40) SD 91.13.

(b) *Passive sense*, it refers to all conditioned phenomena (↑saṅkhārā (1)).

(c) Attainer of nirvana without exertion (*asaṅkhāra,parinibbāyī*) + attainer with exertion (*sa,saṅkhāra,parinibhāyī*) ↑(**Indriya Vitthāra S 1** (S 48.15) SD 56.11. →anāgāmi 5.

saṅkhāra (2) – (sg) aspiration ↑SD 3.4 (1).

(2.1) One with faith, moral virtue, learning, generosity and wisdom can aspire to any wholesome re-birth ↑**Saṅkhār’upapatti S** (M 3:99) SD ***. This also depends on the merit of giving to recluses and brahmins ↑(D 3:238).

(2.2) ~ to go forth (*pabbajjā’bhisāṅkhāra*) ↑the layman Soṇa ↑*** **S** (U 57) SD ***.

~ to visit (*gamiyābhisāṅkhāra*) ↑**Sīha S** (A 4:180) SD ***.

(2.3) Our mental inclination, such as the dog-vow or cow-vow, is harmful (*savyāpajjha*) ~, fruiting in rebirth as a dog or a cow ↑**Kukkura,vatika S** (M 57) SD 23.11.

saṅkhāra (3) – esp as āyu~, life-force, will-to-live or “life-formation” (*āyu*~, 3.3, 3.6) (or *jīvita*~).

(3.2) The physical life-force (*rūpa,jīvit’indriya*), which passes away “faster than the deities that run before the sun and the moon”, (which is faster than a man who catches a flying arrow) ↑**Dhanu-g,gaha S** (S 20.6) SD 52.7.

(3.3) However, even faster is the break-up of the formless phenomena (ie, of mental states). (Here and prec, ~ refers to both the life-faculty (↑jīvit’indriya) as well as the life-formation or, broadly, “life-term” (↑āyu,saṅkhāra).

(3.4) Continues even during cessation (↑saññā,-vedayita nirodha) ↑**Mahā Vedalla S** (M 44) SD 30.2. When it ceases, does so faster than the motion of the sun or the moon ↑

(3.5) Buddha overcomes illness through his ~.

(3.6) Buddha renounces his ~, here called “life-

formation” ↑āyu,saṅkhāra or bhava,saṅkhāra, “existence formation” [3.7].

(3.7) The existence-formation (*bhava,saṅkhāra*) [3.6], which leads to rebirth (*ponobbhavika*) is one of the factors bound to the bodily existence (*sarīra-t-ṭha*). This is probably the same as the life-continuum (↑bhav’aṅga). ↑**Sarir’aṭṭha Dhamma S** (A 5:88).

saṅkhāra 2 – conditioned states. →dhamma (2.5).???

saṅkhāra 3 (1) – formation, as the 2nd link of dependent arising (↑paṭicca,samuppāda) (↑saṅkhāra 3(2)):

1. bodily formation (*kāya*~),
2. verbal formation (*vaci*~), and
3. mental formation (*citta*~ or *mano*~);

↑**Kukkura,vatika S** (M 1:387).

↑**Cūla Vedalla S** (M 44,13-15) SD 40a.9 (2.4);

↑(**Kamma,vāda**) **Bhūmija S** (S 12.25,13-19+nn) SD 31.2.

↑**Cetanā S 1** (S 12.38) SD 7.6.

↑**Sañcetana S** (A 4.171) SD 31.2.

↑SD 22.17 (5.3.1).

Doors of action →dvāra 3. Volitional formations →saṅkhāra 3 (2).

(1.2) These ~s are generated by oneself or prompted by others, deliberately (↑sampajāna) or without deliberation (↑asampajāna). (Abhidhamma): deliberately (↑sa,saṅkhārika) and without deliberation (↑asaṅkhārika).

(1.3) They arise dependent on ignorance, through *not* understanding the noble truths (↑ariya,sacca) and formations (↑saṅkhārā) ↑**Papāta S** (S 5:449).

(1.4) All suffering (↑dukkha) arises from ~; when ~ end, suffering ends ↑**Dvayatānupassanā S** (Sn 731). This understanding and the calming of ~ end rebirth ↑Sn 733.

(1.5) Those who understand the ↑ariya,sacca, do not delight in ↑saṅkhārā.

(1.6) The view that any of the aggregates (↑khandha 5) is self or related to self is a ~ (↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi). This arises from ignorance (↑avijjā) leading to craving (↑taṇhā).

saṅkhāra 3 (2) – as *abhisāṅkhāra*, volitional formations, in the context of dependent arising (↑paṭicca,samuppāda), as karma-formations (↑saṅkhāra 3(1)):

1. meritorious karma-formations (*puññābhisāṅkhāra*),

2. demeritorious karma-formations (*apuññābhisāṅkhāra*), and

3. the imperturbable karma-formations (*āneñjābhisāṅkhāra*);

↑**Parivīmaṁsana S** (S 12.51) SD 11.5.

(2.2) = ↑cetanā, ↑patthāna, ↑paṇidhi.

(2.3) Not present in an arhat ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44) SD 40a.9.

saṅkhāra 3 (3) – (psychological) functions, as:

1. bodily function, ie, the breath (M 10);
2. verbal function, ie, thought-conception and discursive thinking; and
3. mental function, ie, feeling and formation (M 44).

These are also present in an arhat ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,13-15) SD 40a.9.

(3.2) On entering cessation (↑saññā,vedayita, nirodha), verbal ~ (thinking and pondering ↑vitakka,vicāra) ceases first; then, bodily ~ (the breath); finally, the mental ~ (perception ↑saññā and feeling ↑vedanā) ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44) SD 40a.9.

(3.3) Gradual cessation (*anupubba,saṅkhārānaṃ nirodha*) occurs in the 4 dhyanas (↑jhāna 4), the 4 formless attainments (↑ārūpa 4) and cessation (↑nirodha). The ~s that cease are speech, initial and sustained applications (↑vitakka,vicāra), zest (↑pīti), the breath, perception of form, perception of infinite space, perception of infinite consciousness, perception of nothingness, and all perceptions and feelings, culminating in the destruction of the mental influxes (↑āsava-k,khaya).

saṅkhārā (1) – (*pl*) (all) conditioned phenomenon (except nirvana) **Dh 277-278** ↑SD 17.6 (6.1.3). This is “the fixedness of things” (*dhmma-t,thitatā*), “the order of things” (*dhmma niyāmatā*) ↑**Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.134) SD 26.8. This is the reality we need to contemplate on.

As *abhisāṅkhāra*, one of the 5 Māras (↑Māra 5), Overview of ~ ↑**Saṅkhārā** SD 17.6.

Usages of the term ~ ↑**Saṅkhārā** SD 17.6 (5.3).

→saṅkhāra (1.5) Passive sense.

(1.2) Impermanent nature of all conditioned phenomena, as “Formations, by nature, pass away” (*vaya,dhammā saṅkhārā*) (Buddha’s last words) ↑**Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.51) SD 9.

(1.3) We are to contemplate on the impermanence of all formations (*sabba,saṅkhāresu aniccā-nupassī*) ↑(**Pañcaka**) **Nibbidā S** (A 5.69) SD 107.10.

(1.4) “The suffering that is formations” (*saṅkhāra,-dukkha*) ↑sabbe sattā saṅkhāra-t,thitikā. As the 3rd of the 3 kinds of suffering (↑dukkha 3), viz the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5) ↑**Dhamma,cakka Pavatana S** (S 56.11) SD 1.1.

(1.5) Passive sense, such as past wealth and splendour ↑**Mahā Sudassana S** (D 17,2.16) ↑**Go,maya S** (S 22.96,41+42) SD 36.16.

(1.6) In ref to a global drought during the end of days, illustrating the impermanence of ~, that this is all conditioned (*saṅkhata*) ↑**Satta Suriya S** (A 7.62,4) SD 47.8.

(1.7) The proper contemplation of ~ leads to “higher wisdom that is insight into states” (*adhipaññā,-dhamma,vipassanā*) ↑(**Samatha Vipassanā**) **Samādhi S 3** (A 4.94,1) SD 41.3.

(1.8) Past buddha Vipassī teaches on “the vanity, defilement and disadvantage of formations, and the advantage in nirvana” (*saṅkhārānaṃ ādinavaṃ okāram saṃkilesaṃ nibbāne ānisamsaṃ*), leading from streamwinning to arhatness ↑**Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,3.17+20+22) SD 49.8a.

(1.9) Of all conditioned phenomena (*saṅkhārā*), the foremost is the noble eightfold path (↑aṭṭh’-aṅgika ariya,magga) ↑SD 10.16 (1.1.1.1) ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,9-11) SD 40a.9 ↑(**Catukka**) **Agga-pasāda S** (A 4.34,1.2) SD 45.13 ↑SD 21.6 (3.1).

It is to be cultivated ↑bhāvetabba (2).

(1.10) Although the path is conditioned [1.9], its goal, nirvana (↑nibbāna), is free from conditions (*vi-saṅkhāra,gata*) (Dh 154) ↑SD 12.12 (2.4.2). Nirvana is unconditioned (*asaṅkhata*) ↑**Asaṅkhata S** (S 43.2) SD 55.9 ↑SD 2.10 (3.2.3) ↑SD 26.8 (1.2) ↑SD 401.9 (2.8). Only nirvana is fully free from all ~: it is “the stilling of all formations” (↑sabba,saṅkhāra,samatha) ↑**Mahā Mālunkya,putta S** (M 64,9.3) SD 21.10. This stilling of all ~ is true happiness (Dh 368, 381) ↑SD 8.8(1) ↑SD 31.7(7.3) ↑SD 32.5 (6.5.5).

saṅkhārā (2) – (*pl*) the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5) as a whole: **Vajirā S** (S 553*) + **Adhimutta Tha** (Tha 715): ↑SD 17.6 (5.3.1)(7).

saṅkhārā (3) – (*pl*) “formations” or *saṅkhāra-k,khandha*, as the 4th aggregate (↑khandha 5), incl all mental formations, ↑**Kāma,bhū Sutta 2** (S 41.6) SD 48.7 ↑**Saṅkhārā**, SD 17.6.

(3.2) Conditioning the other 4 aggregates (form, feeling, perception, consciousness).

→saṅkhāra (*sg*).

saṅkhārā (4) – (*pl*) formations, esp in “a measure of formations by way of what is seen, heard, sense or cognized” (*diṭṭha,suta,muta,viññātabbassa saṅkhāra,mattena*), ie, the totality of all perceptions (our sense-experiences and mentation) ↑**Pañca-t,taya S** (M 102,10) SD 40a.12.

(4.2) The Sutta explains that the “neither-conscious-nor-non-conscious” (*n’eva,saññā,nāsaññā*) (↑ārūpa 4) can only be attained with a subtle presence of perception ↑M 102,9.3 n (SD 40a.12).

(4.3) A further example is found in **Sumedha Thī**, which relates how a girl about to be married to a prince decides rather to renounce. She explains that she “takes no delight in whatever is connected with formations” (*saṅkhāra,gate ratim alabhamāna*) (Thī 514). Here, ~ refers to all possible sensual pleasures that await her marriage ↑SD 17.6 (5.3.1)(8).

saṅkhāro – (sg) formation ↑saṅkhāra (1).

saṅkhāra,dukkha – the suffering that is formations ↑saṅkhārā (1.4). One of the 3 kinds of suffering ↑dukkha 3

saṅkhāra,gata – “connected with formations” ↑saṅkhārā (4).

saṅkhāra,gate ratim alabhamāna – “taking no delight in whatever is connected with formations” ↑saṅkhārā (4.3).

saṅkhāra-k.khandha – the aggregate of formations ↑saṅkhārā (3). The 4th of the 5 aggregates ↑khandha 5.

saṅkhārānaṃ ādīnavāṃ okāraṃ saṅkilesaṃ nibbāne ānisaṃsaṃ – “the vanity, defilement and disadvantage of formations, and the advantage in nirvana” ↑saṅkhārā (1.8).

saṅkhāra,nirodha – (progressive) cessation of formations (*anupubba,saṅkhārānaṃ nirodho*) ↑**Raho,gata S** (S 36.11) SD 33.6.

saṅkhata lakkhaṇa 3 – characteristics of the conditioned (existence) = ↑sāmañña lakkhaṇa 3.

saṅkhāra-p,-padhāna – effort in overcoming suffering ↑saṅkhāra (1.2).

saṅkhitta,dhamma pericope – “Bhante, it would be good if the Blessed One would teach me a teaching in brief. Having heard such a teaching from the Blessed One, I might dwell alone, aloof, diligent, exertive and resolute” ↑ (**Arahatta**) **Māluṅkya,-putta S** (S 35.95,3.2) SD 5.9 ↑ (**Ānanda**) **Saṅkhitta Dhamma S** (A 35.86) SD 50.15 ↑SD 51.16 (1.1.4.2).

saṅkiṇṇa,parikha – “one who has filled in the moat,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagad-dūpama S** (M 22,30+32) SD 3.13.

saññā (1) – perception, one of the 5 aggregates →khandha 5. ↑SD 17.4.

saññā (2) – perception, a form of meditation, such as the saint’s 5 perceptions ↑saññā 5.

Apperception of states leading to awakening (A 6.35) SD.

saññā 5 – the 5 perceptions of a saint, esp an arhats. ↑**Ti,kaṇḍaki S** (A 5.144) SD 2.12.

saññā,vedayita,nirodha – the cessation of perception and feeling, or briefly *nirodha,samāpatti*, attainment of cessation, or simply cessation, *nirodha*. ↑SD 48.7 (3.2).

3 trainings & ~ (**Sāriputta**) **Nirodha S** (A 5.166) SD 47.15.

Arhathood & ~ ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,42) n, SD 1.11.

Death & cessation, differences ↑SD 33.6 (3.5).

On entering ~ **speech** ceases first, then the body, finally the mind ↑saṅkhāra 3 (3.2).

↑**Mahā Vedalla S** (M 43,25) + SD 30.2 (4)

↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,16-21) + SD 40a.9 (2.5).

→**Animitta Ceto,samādhi Pañha S** (S 40.9) SD 24.19 (4.2).

Only **true individuals** attain it ↑**Sappurisa S** (M 113) SD 23.7 (2).

→saṅkhāra 3 (3) →anupubba.vihāra.

saññojana – fetter(s), viz, the sense-bases ↑**Saññojana S** (S 41.1) SD 32.11. →saṃyojana.

santaṃ paṇītaṃ – *fully, etaṃ santaṃ etaṃ paṇītaṃ*, “this is peaceful, this is sublime,” in **the stock passage**: “This is the peaceful, this is the sublime, namely, the stilling of all formations, the letting go of all acquisitions, the destruction of craving, dispassion, cessation, nirvana,” *etaṃ santaṃ, etaṃ paṇītaṃ, yad idaṃ sabba,saṅkhāra,samatho sabbūpa-dhi,paṇinissaggo taṇha-k,khaya virāgo nirodho nibbānaṃ’ti*. Here, *saṅkhārā* is pl, reflecting the unawakened state; but is sg (*saṅkhāro*) when it describes an arhat’s mind ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44.13-15) & SD 40a.9 (2.4).

↑(M 64,9.3) SD 21.10.

santa,vihāra – peaceful abidings: the formless dhyanas ↑**Sallekha S** (M 8,8-11) SD 51.8. →sukha,vihāra.

saṅṭhāna – stilling = overcoming thought-based distractions ↑ **Vitakka Saṅṭhāna S** (M 20 title + esp §6) SD 1.6 (3).

→vitakka,saṅṭhāna.

santi 3 – peace ↑SD 49.20 (comy 208d)

(1) sammuti,santi, (2) tad-aṅga santi, (3) accanta,-santi.

santuṭṭhi – contentment, = ↑santosa.

Monastic’s ~ ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,66) SD 8.10 = **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,34) SD 1.7.

sappurisa – true individual ↑**Sappurisa S** (M 113) SD 23.7 ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27-50) SD 2.22.

→*saddhā’nussarī* →*dhammānussarī*.

sapwood parable – Recollection of past lives compared to sapwood ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,18.5/3:50 f) SD 1.4. →tree parable.

sāra – heartwood or pith.

↑ heartwood parable.

sārajjā 5 – qualities contributing to timidity. Opp

↑ vesārajjā.

saraṇa – refuge, ie a spiritual ideal, esp one of the 3 refuges (*ti,saraṇa*) ↑ saraṇa 3. ↑ **The one true refuge** SD 3.1.

→ bhagavaṃ mūlakā no ... paṭisaraṇā.

Dharma ↑ dhamma (5) as refuge ↑ **The one true refuge**, SD 3.1 (3). ↑ SD 3.14 (14).

Island: ~ as an island ↑ dīpa.

“One” refuge ↑ **The one true refuge**, SD 3.1 (3).

Satipatthana ↑ satipaṭṭhāna as ~ ↑ SD 3.1 (3.4).

Self as refuge ↑ attā,saraṇa.

saraṇa 3 – “the 3 refuges” (*ti,saraṇa*), the highest values and ideals (*parāyana*) in early Buddhism

1 The 3 refuges (*saraṇa*) are (1) the Buddha, (2) the Dharma and (3) the sangha ↑ saraṇa,gamana.

(1) The Buddha, shower of the way ↑ buddha,-guṇa.

(2) The Dharma, the Buddha’s teaching on the true nature of reality, and the path to awakening ↑ dhamma,guṇa.

(3) The sangha, the holy community of noble saints (↑ ariya,sangha), ie, those who have overcome mental defilements at various levels: the simplest level is that of the streamwinner ↑ sotāpanna, and the highest, that of the ↑ arhat, who is fully free of greed, hate and delusion. The attaining of any of these levels of liberation makes us naturally a part of a truly wholesome community of true individuals (↑ sappurisa), who greatly benefit others.

2 The one true refuge is the Dharma itself (above): Buddha’s respect for the Dharma ↑ **Gārava S** (S 6.2) SD 12.3. Traditionally, this is in the 5th of the ↑ seven weeks after the great awakening ↑ **The 1st 7 weeks**, SD 63.1.

After the Buddha’s passing, Dharma “will be your teacher” ↑ **Mahā,parinibbāna Sutta** (D 16.6.1) SD 9.

These are Buddha’s first and last instructions, affirming the supremacy of Dharma above the teacher ↑ **The teacher or the teaching?** SD 3.14 ↑ **Jhāna Pañha S 1** (S 40.1) SD 24.11(1.3).

saraṇa,gamana – “refuge-going,” refuge-taking

↑ SD 45.11 (3).

2 persons ~ ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,82) SD 1.8 (Vāsetṭha & Bhāra,dvāja).

Avantī,putta goes to Mahā Kaccāna for refuge ↑ SD 1.3 (1.1).

Benefits of ~ ↑ **Sarakāṇi S** (S 55.24,6) SD 3.6.

Conventional refuge-going ↑ **Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7) SD 1.5.

Ghota,mukha goes to Udena for refuge ↑ SD 1.3 (1.2).

Individual ~ ↑ ***

Group ~ ↑ **Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7,18) SD 1.5.

Jānussoni (multiple ~) 12× ↑ SD 44.3 (2.4).

Levels of ~ ↑ Types or levels of ~

Natural ~ of the adept (↑ asekhā) or arhat

↑ **Pubba Koṭṭhaka S** (S 48.44) SD 10.7.

Natural ~ of the learner (↑ sekha) ↑ **Nigaṇṭha Nāta,putta S** (S 41.8) SD 40a.7.

Spiritual or effective refuge-going (leading to streamwinning) ↑ **(Anicca) Cakkhu S** (S 25.1) SD 16.7.

Types or levels of ~ ↑ SD 43.4 (5).

sāraṇīya,dhamma – conditions for conciliation ↑ dhammā sāraṇīyā 6.

sārāṇīya,dhamma – things worth remembering

↑ **(Tika) Sārāṇīya,dhamma S** (A 3.12) SD 63.11.

sārira-ṭ,ṭha – bodily existence ↑ saṅkhāra (3.7).

sāsana – teaching, dispensation. Refs ↑ **(Ānanda) Subha S** (D 10,1.7) n SD 40a.13.

9 limbs of the teacher’s Teaching ↑ nav’aṅga satthu,sāsana.

Pericope ↑ SD 40a.1 (8.1.2) ↑ SD 49.10 (1.1.3.4).

sa,saṅkhāra,parinibbāyī – an attainer of nirvana with exertion: one of the 5 kinds of non-returners Opp ↑ asaṅkhāra,parinibbāyī. → saṅkhāra (1) → anāgāmī 5.

sa,saṅkhārika – (creating karma) deliberately. Opp: “without deliberation” (*asaṅkhārika*) ↑ SD 16.4 (1.2.2) ↑ SD 17.6 (8.2.2). → saṅkhāra (1).

sā samanupassanā saṅkhāro “that consideration is a formation,” meaning a past conditioning, as well as a present forming ↑ **Pārileyya S** (S 22.81,14+17+18+19) SD 6.1. → saṅkhāra.

sa,saṅkhārā – with formation ↑ saṅkhāra (1).

(1) With conditions, eg bad things arising ~ ↑ saṅkhāra (1.5a).

(2) With effort, in *sa,saṅkhāra,parinibbāyī* ↑ saṅkhāra (1.5c).

sāsava upādānīya – “with influxes, subject to clinging” ↑ SD 3.7 (4).

sassata,diṭṭhi – eternalism, one of the 2 extreme views (↑ antā 2) ↑ **Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11,9.12), SD 1.1 ↑ SD 19.3 (2.2).

Opp: annihilationism (↑ uccheda,diṭṭhi) ↑ SD 1.1 (3.1).

Soul or self ↑ **(Vaccha,gotta) Ānanda S** (S 44.10) SD 2.16(5).

sāthalika – ↑ **Cūḷa Sārōpama S** (M 30,9.4) SD 53.9.

sati’paṭṭhāna – focus of mindfulness

Destroys realms of existence ↑(Pañca) **Gati S** (A 9.68) SD 2.20.
 Leading to dhyana ↑SD 41.1 (6.3).
satipaṭṭhāna 4 – the 4 focuses (or foundations) of mindfulness. ie, contemplations of
 1. the body (↑kāyānupassanā);
 2. feelings (↑vedanā'nupassanā);
 3. the mind (↑cittānupassanā);
 4. mind-objects, phenomena or realities (↑dhammānupassanā) ↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22) ↑**Satipaṭṭhāna S** (M 10) SD 13.
sati,sampajañña – mindfulness and clear comprehension = *sati*, “mindfulness” + *sampajañña*, “full awareness.” ↑SD 13.1 (3.6).
 As “full awareness” ↑**Satipaṭṭhāna Ss** (D 22; M 10) SD 13.1 (3.6.3) ↑**Sāmañña,phala** (D 2,65) SD 8.10 = **S Kevaddha S** (D 11,33) SD 1.7
 →yoniso manasikāra.
satta – (P) being ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,85-86), SD 8.10.
satta bojjaṅga – ↑bojjaṅga 7.
satta-k,khattu,parama – “seven-at-most,” one of the 3 kinds of streamwinners (↑sotāpanna 3).
satta ratana (1) – the 7 treasures ↑ratana 7 (1).
satta ratana (2) – the 7 treasures of the universal monarch ↑cakka,vatti. ↑ratana 7 (2).
satta ratana (3) – the 7 treasures = awakening-factors ↑bojjaṅga 7.
satta saṅgha,gatā dakkhiṇā – 7 kinds of offerings to the saṅgha ↑dakkhiṇa 7.
satta-ṭ,ṭhāna – the 7 points, ie, full comprehension (↑pariññā) of the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5), viz:
 1. the nature of the 5 aggregates (form or the body, feelings, perception, formations, consciousness);
 2. their arising (*samudaya*) (due to conditions);
 3. their ceasing (*nirodha*) (due to cessation of conditions);
 4. the way to their ceasing (*magga*) (that is, the noble eightfold path);
 5. the gratification (*assāda*) (ie, pleasure derived from them);
 6. the dangers (*ādinava*) (ie, suffering resulting from them); and
 7. the escape from them (*nissaraṇa*) (ie, the putting away of the desire for the aggregates).
 The first 4 are also known as “turning” or phases (↑parivaṭṭa), ie, in terms of the 4 truths (↑sacca 4) ↑**(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S** (S 22.56) SD 3.7 (3).
satt'āvāsa – the abodes of beings. ↑***
satta visuddhi ↑visuddhi 7.

sattha – knife, spear, weapon.
 Knife ↑**Bakkula S** (M 124,11) SD 3.15.
satthā 6 – the 6 teachers ↑añña,titthiya 6.
satthu,sāsana 9 – *nav'āṅga satthu,sāsana*, the Teacher's ninefold teaching ↑SD 3.2 (1.4).
satti – spear.
 beating with ~s (parable) ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,8) SD 2.22.
sa,upādi,sesa – lit, “with remaining traces,” ie, “with residues of the aggregates of clinging” or “with remains of material support to which one grasps (for rebirth),” namely, the 5 aggregates; simply, “nirvana with remains” (↑khandha 5) ↑**Sa,upādi,sesa S** (A 9.12) SD 3.3(3).
 Traces (of clinging) →upādi.
sa,upādi,sesa nibbāna,dhātu the nirvana-element with remains ↑SD 45.18 (2.5).
 →anupādi,sesa nibbāna,dhātu.
sāvaka – “hearer, listener,” disciple (saint) of the Buddha, usu *ariya*~ “noble disciples” or noble individuals (↑ariya puggala) →sappurisa.
sāvaka 4 – 4 kinds of disciples (saints): monk disciples, nun disciples, layman disciples, laywoman disciples ↑**Mahāparinibbāna S** (D 16,3.3.4) SD 9 + SD 1.9 (4) excerpt.
sa,viññāṅka – “(endowed with) with consciousness” (in ref to the human body) *sa,viññāṅka kāya* ↑SD 17.8a (12.3).
sa,vyapajja – afflictive, harmful (said of karma with fruit) (↑kamma 4) ↑**(Vitthāra) Kamma S** (A 4.232,3) & SD 4.13 (2.1.1).
 Said to the dog-vow and cow-vow asceticism ↑*sāṅkhāra* (2.3).
schism – ↑saṅgha,bheda.
scholars and meditators dispute ↑**(Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S** (A 6.46) SD 4.6.
seasons and months, Indian ***
 3 seasons ↑**(Tad-ah') Uposatha S** (A 3.70) SD 4.18.
sectarian wanderer ↑*nānā,titthiyā paribbājaka*.
seed/s – ↑bīja.
seeds and fields – ↑bīja.
seeds and fruits – ↑bīja.
seekers 2 – kinds of seekers: (1) teacher-seeker, (2) teaching-seeker ↑SD 3.14 (1).
seekers 3 – 3 kinds of seekers: (1) teacher-seeker, (2) teaching-seeker, (3) teachee-seeker ↑SD 3.14 (1).
sekha or **sekkha** – learner, trainee →*asekha*. ↑**Sekha S** (M 53) SD 21.14 ↑**(Sekha) Uddesa S** (A 3.85) SD 3.3(2).

sekha paṭipada – the learner of the path ↑sekha
 ↑**Sekha S** (M 53) + SD 21.14 (2.1) ↑**Sikkha-t, taya S**
 2 (A 3.89,8d*) SD 47.17; or better, ~ **pāṭipada** ↑SD
 47.17 (2.4.2).

self ↑attā.

Great ~ → mah'attā.

Small ~ ↑app'ātuma.

Self as refuge ↑atta,saraṇa.

self-accountability ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,4.5 pas-
 sim) SD 2.23.

self-application, Dharma teaching for – ↑attū-
 panāyika dhamma,pariyāya.

self-empowerment ↑SD 3.14 (12-14).

self-identity – ↑sakkāya.

self-identity view – ↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

self-liberation ↑SD 1.11 (2.2).

self-love ↑SD 3.14 (12).

self-mortification ↑atta,kilamathānuyoga.

sense →senses

sense-desire – ↑kāma-c,chanda.

Gratification of ~ ↑assāda.

self-effort – ↑***

sense-pleasure – ↑kāma.

self-identity view ↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

self-realization, accomplishment in ↑atta sam-
 padā.

self-reference – Buddha, the arhats and practi-
 tioners often address themselves in their spiritual
 quests or when teaching →soliloquy.

3rd person ~ ↑**Bakkula S** (M 124,38) SD 3.15.

self-refuge ↑atta,saraṇa.

self-regard – self-respect ↑SD 2.5 (1.4.4.2)

sense-bases – the 6 senses ↑āyatana. Internal
 sense-bases ↑ajjhatt'āyatana. External sense-bases
 ↑bāhir'āyatana.

sense-impression ↑phassa.

sense-objects – external sense-bases ↑bāhir'āyata-
 na.

sense-pleasure ↑kāma,guṇa.

sense-restraint ↑indriya,samvara.

senses 5 – ↑pañc'indriya.

senses 6 –(P) ↑saḷāyatana.

sense-stimulus ↑phassa.

sensory impact ↑paṭigha,saññā.

sensuality ↑kāma.

sensual pleasures ↑kāma.

sentence, shortest – “Free!” ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S**
 (S 22.59,22.1) SD 1.2 ↑SD 50.1 (3.1.2.2).

seth – (*angl*) ↑setṭhi.

sets 7 – the sets of teachings constituting the 37
 limbs of awakening (↑bodhi,pakkhiya,dhamma):

1. the 4 focuses of mindfulness (*catu satipaṭṭhāna*)
 ↑satiṭṭhāna 4

2. the 4 right strivings [efforts] (*catu samma-p,pa-*
dhāna) ↑samma-p,paḍhāna 4

3. the 4 bases of spiritual success (*catu iddhi,pāda*)
 ↑iddhi,pāda 4

4. the 5 spiritual faculties (*pañc'indriya*) ↑indriya
 5 (2)

5. the 5 spiritual powers (*pañca bala*) ↑bala 5

6. the 7 awakening-factors (*satta bojjaṅga*)
 ↑bojjaṅga 7

7. the noble eightfold path (↑ariya aṭṭh'aṅika
 magga);

↑**SD 10.1** ↑**Pārileyya S** (S 22.81,11) SD 6.1 ↑SD 9
 (10.3) ↑**Sakul'udāyī S** (M 77,15-21) SD 6.18.

Bodhi.pakkhiya dhamma ↑SD 10.1 (1).

setṭhi – seth (*angl*), fund manager or entrepreneur.
 ↑SD 3.15 (1.1.2).

seven-at-most *satta-k,khatu parama*, the 3rd kind of
 streamwinner ↑sotāpanna (2)

seven sets ↑sets 7

seven weeks after the awakening ↑**Bodhi Ss 1-**
3 (U 1.1-3) ↑**Nigrodha S** (U 1.4)¹ ↑**The first 7**
weeks, SD 63.1 ↑BHD 3.15-19.

sex ↑kāma. ↑methuna. ↑**Saññoga S** (A 7.48) SD 8.7
 Sexual abuse of minors by the Church ↑SD 10.16
 (4.4.3.1) SD 64.17 (10).

Sex change ↑SD 31.7 (8).

Most selfish of acts ↑SD 31.7 (6.2) ↑SD 32.2
 (3.1.3).

Sexual licence ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22) & SD
 3.13 (1+3.1).

Sex is time-consuming ↑(**Devatā**) **Samiddhi S** (S
 1.20,5.2) SD 21.4.

shadow - (*Jungian*) ↑SD 8.7 (4)n.

shawl-covered man – parable for the 5 mental hin-
 drances ↑nīvaraṇa 5 ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,29) SD 1.8.

shell and chunam (parable) ↑body and shell.

shopkeeper, qualities ↑pāpaṅka,dhamma 3.

short renunciant pericope or M renunciant peri-
 cope (ends with “Having thus gone forth, he is one

¹ On these 7 weeks, see also Piya Tan, *The Buddha and His Disciples*, 2004 §§3.15-19.

accomplished in the training along with the livelihood of monks”) →renunciant pericopes.

↑**Cūḷa Hatthi, padopama S** (M 27,11-13) SD 40a.5

↑**Mahā Taṇhā, saṅkhaya S** (M 38,31-33) SD 7.10

↑**Kandaraka S** (M 51,12-14) SD 32.9

↑**Ghoṭa, mukha S** (M 94,15-17)

↑**Deva, daha S** (M 101,35-37) SD 18.4

↑**Cha-b, bisodhana S** (M 112,20) SD 59.7

should be made to arise ↑upādetabba.

should be fully understood ↑abhiññeyya.

shudra – (angl of P *sudda*, Skt *sūdra*) ↑sudda.

sick, the – ↑gilāna.

ministering to the ~

sickness – ↑ābādha. ↑gelāñña. ↑roga.

sights 4 – the 4 signs purported to have been seen by the young Siddhattha that prompted him to renounce the world. ↑nimitta 4. →deva, dūta 4

sign and detail; or neither sign nor detail ↑nimitta anuvyañjana

sīha, nāda – “lion-roar,” a public statement of faith in the Buddha and his teaching. ***

Bakkula’s ~ ↑**Bakkula S** (M 124) SD 3.15.

Buddha’s ~ ↑SD 1.4 (2.2).

foremost of lion-roarers ↑**Piṇḍola Bhāra, dvāja**, SD 27.6a esp (1.2).

Mallikā’s ~ ↑**Kamma Mallikā S** (A 4.197,7-18) SD 39.10.

Nakula, mātā’s ~ ↑**Nakula S** (A 6.16,2) SD 5.2.

Pukkusāti’s ~ ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,33-34) SD 4.17.

Religious dialogue ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,24.3/3:56) SD 1.4.

Unique teachings ↑**Cūḷa Sīha, nāda S** (M 11) SD 49.2.

Wheel-turner & ~ ↑SD 36.10 (3).

sīh’āsana – (P) “the lion posture,” sleeping on one’s right ↑**Mahā, parinibbāna S** (D 16,) SD 9.

sikkhā 3 – the 3 trainings (*ti, sikkhā* or *sikkha-t, taya*).

↑**(Ti) Sikkhā S** (A 3.88) SD 24.10c ↑**Sīla samādhi paññā** SD 21.6 ↑SD 1.11 (5).

Sainthood and ~ ↑**(Sekha) Uddesa S** (A 3.85) SD 3.3(2).

~ for monastics →sāmañña, phala.

sikkhāmānā – (P) female probationer ↑SD 51.15 (1.2.2.1) ↑SD 51.17 (3.1.2.1).

sikkhā, pada – steps of training, precepts (↑sīla (3)).

sikkhā, pada 4 (P) – the 4 training rules →sīla 4.

sikkhā, pada 5 (P) *pañca sikkhā, pāda* = pañca, sīla ↑sīla 5.

sikkhā, pada 8 (P) *aṭṭha sikkhā, pāda* = aṭṭha, sīla ↑sīla 8.

sikkha-t, taya – or *ti, sikkhā*, the 3 trainings ↑sikkhā 3.

sīla – moral virtue ↑sīla (1); moral conduct ↑sīla (2); precepts ↑sikkhāpada. →sikkhā 3. ↑SD 1.5 (2). →uposatha.

Value and precepts ↑dhamma 5 (1).

sīla (1) – moral virtue.

Helped by lovingkindness.

sīla (2) – moral conduct.

Morality, natural & prescribed →pakati sīla, sammuti sīla.

Social harmony ↑**Aggañña S** (D 27,26-29) SD 2.19.

sīla (3) – precepts ↑sikkhāpada.

sīla 4 – (*catu, sīla*) 4 precepts ↑**Sālhā S** (S 3.66.3 passim) SD 43.6 ↑SD 47.3b (2.1).

sīla 5 – *pañca, sīla*, the 5 precepts ↑**Dīgha, jānu S** (A 8.54,13) SD 5.10 ↑**Veḷu, dvāreyya S** (S 55.7) SD 1.5 (2) ↑**Sīlānussati**, SD 15.11 (2.2) ↑SD 21.6 (1.2) ↑SD 37.8 (2.2).

Brahma, cariya, pañcama sikkhā, pada ↑**Hatthi, gā-maka Ugga S** (A 8.22,6.5) SD 45.15.

Def & golden rule ↑**Veḷu, dvāreyya S** (S 55.7) @ SD 1.5 (1). →10 wholesome courses of karma.

10 wholesome courses of karma ↑**Sāleyyaka S** (M 41) SD 5.7, defs SD 5.7 (2.2.1).

Defilement of conduct →kamma, kilesa 4.

Drinks and intoxicants →sura, meraya, majja, -pamādaṭṭhāna.

5-precept formula is given in the following texts:

↑**Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,3.4) SD 1.9

↑**Gandha, jāta S** (A 3.79,2) SD 89.13

↑**Saṁvāsa S 1** (A 4.53,4+5) SD 70.10

↑**(Atta, hita) Sikkhāpada S 4** (A 4.99) SD 64.9

↑**(Sappurisa) Sikkhā.pada S** (A 4.201) SD 47.3b

↑**Sikkhāpada S 1** (A 4.234,2+3) SD 89.14

↑**(Pañca, sīla) Niraya S** (A 5.145,2+4) SD 59.5

↑**Sārajja S** (A 5.171,3) SD 84.13

↑**Gīhi S** (A 5.179.3) SD 70.10

↑**(Pañca, sīla) Bhikkhu S** (A 5.286) SD 84.16.

Morality, natural & prescribed ↑SD 37.8 (2.2).

The 5 virtues ↑pañca dhamma →values 5.

sīla 6 – the 6 precepts or right livelihood precepts: 5 precepts + right livelihood precept ↑ājīvaṭṭhamaka sīla

sīla 8 – (*aṭṭha, sīla* or *aṭṭh’āṅga, sīla*) the 8 precepts →uposatha ↑**(Tad-ah)uposatha S** (A 3.70,9-16) SD 4.18 ↑**Vitthat’uposatha S** (A 8.42) SD 89.11 ↑**Nav’-aṅ’uposatha S** (A 9.18) SD 59.4.

The 8 right livelihood precepts ↑ājīv'atṭhamaka sīla.

sīla 10 – (P *dasa,sīla*) the 10 precepts: the basic training-rules for novices (↑sāmaṇera) (Khp 2):
1. ***

sīla-b,bata,paramāsa –(P) attachment to rituals and vows, the 3rd of the 10 fetters (saṃyojana 10) ↑**Emotional independence**, SD 40a.8 (3) ↑SD 51.5 (5.2.4.2-5.2.4.5).
→saṃyojana 3.

sīla-k,khandha – the aggregate of moral virtue ↑khandha 5 (2).

sīla-k,khandha vagga – “chapter on the group of moral virtue.” The 1st ch of Dīgha Nikāya containing 13 suttas ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (1.1.1).

sīla samādhi paññā – moral virtue, mental concentration, wisdom, ie, the 3 trainings ↑ti,sikkhā.

sīla sampadā – accomplishment in moral virtue ↑yoniso manasikāra

silence ↑tuṇḥi,bhāva.

śloka – (Skt śloka) the sloka or shloka, a quatrain with each line of 8 syllables ↑SD 49.13 (2.2).

simile (a figure where a specific object or idea is said to be “like” something else). *** →parable.

simplicity

Language & ideas in early Buddhism ↑SD 50.34 (1.2.1).

sin ↑pāpa.

sixteenth part – “not worth a 16th part” (*nāgghanti soḷasim* or *nānubhavanti soḷasim*)

anavajja,sukha (joy of blamelessness) ↑**Anaṇa S** (A 4.62,9) SD 2.2.

perception of impermanence ↑**Velama S** (A 9.20) SD 16.6,5.2(11).

mettā (lovingkindness) ↑**Cūl'accharā S** (A 1.6.3-5) SD 2.13 ↑**Okkhā S** (S 20.4) SD 2.14 ↑**Mettā Bhāvanā S** (It 27,8+13) SD 30.7.

skeleton – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

skilful means or skillful means ↑upāya.

slave

~s and workers duties to employers & vice versa

↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31,27+ 32) SD 4.1.

Parable for restlessness and remorse, one of the 5 hindrances (↑nīvaraṇa 5) ↑SD 3.12a (4).

slavery, mental ↑SD 29.6b (7.4).

sleep ↑SD 2.17 (9.3). →sayana. →nidda.

Good ~ ↑**Hatthaka Ālavaka S** (A 3.34) SD 4.8.

Lovingkindness helps ~ ↑***.

4 postures ↑**Seyya S** (A 4.244) SD 76.6.

śloka – Skt ↑siloka.

snakes and ladders – an ancient Indian game based on karma ↑SD ***.

snake's head – parable

One of 10 parables for avoiding sensual desire

↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

Grasping a water-snake by the neck: Wrong and right uses of the Dharma ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,10+11) SD 3.13.

so attā so loko – (the view that) the self and the world are identical

↑**Pārileyya S** (S 22.81) SD 6.1

↑**Puṇṇāma S** (S 22.82) SD 17.11

↑**Atta Loko S** (S 24.3) SD 97.13.

sobhaṇa,karaṇa dhamma – 2 states that invoke grace, states that beautify one.

social duties ↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31 esp §§27-41) SD 4.1. →family. →gihi,vinaya.

social equaity

Monastic and lay ↑SD 4.10 (3.2).

social problems

Well-known examples of the causal conditions for social problems

↑**Cakka,vatti Sīha,nāda S** (D 26, esp §§9-21) SD 36.10

↑**Aggañña S** (D 27, esp §§16-20) SD 2.19

↑**Vāsetṭha S** (M 98, esp §§6-13 = Sn 594-656) SD 37.1.

Other suttas that investigate the causal conditions

behind social disorder incl ↑**Sakka,pañha S** (D 21)

↑**Mahā Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 13) SD 6.9 ↑**Kalaha,vivāda S** (Sn 4.11) SD 17.4(11).

→**Dependent arising**, SD 5.16 (19.5).

soliloquy – esp as spiritual practice or meditation ↑apostrophe.

solitary retreat ↑paṭisallāna.

solitude ↑paviveka. ↑viveka.

solitude, mental

Socializing: Buddha's mind in emptiness even when speaking with others

↑ (M 124,6.2) SD 11.4

↑ (A 8.30) + SD 19.5 (3).

something more to do – “But there is here something more to be done,” *atthi c'ev'ettha uttariṃ karaṇīyam* ↑uttariṃ karaṇīyam.

son of family – ↑kula,putta.

sota (1) – (Ved Skt *śrotra*) ear ↑āyatana 12.

sota (2) – (Ved Skt *śrotas*) stream → dhamma.sota
→ sot’āpanna.

~m odahati ↑SD 49.3 (5.3.3.6).

Stream or ear? ↑SD 3.2 (3).

sot’āpanna – streamwinner → sot’āpatti. Def: *sotāpanno avinipāta, dhammo niyato sambodhi, parāyaṇo* S 22.109 ↑SD 17.1a(2.3) ↑SD 52.10a (1.2.2.2-1.2.2.3). → avinipāta.

3 kinds ↑sot’āpanna 3.

3 fetters ↑saṃyojana 3.

7 lives at most ↑satta-k, khattu, parama.

Streamwinners: drunkard ↑**Sarakānī S 1** (S 55.24) SD 3.6.

Declaration as ~ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41,3) SD 3.3(4.2).

Dhyana unnecessary for ~ ↑SD 3.3 (0.3) ↑SD 8.5 (2) ↑SD 23.6 (4).

Drunkard becomes ~ ↑**Sarakānī S 1** (S 55.24) SD 3.6.

Faith of a ~ SD 3.3 (4).

Impartiality to one another ↑(**Saṅgha**) **Bala S** (A 9.5,6(4)) SD 2.21.

Independence of others → apara-p, paccayā.

Jhāna ↑Dhyana

Lay ~ ↑SD 4.9 (1.2).

Lesser streamwinner ↑cūḷa sotāpanna.

Qualities ↑**Thapatayo S** (S 55.6,3.1) SD 42.7.

Shipwreck survivor surveys the waters ↑**Udakūpama S** (A 7.15,6) SD 18.6.

Stream or ear? ↑SD 3.2 (3).

Like a thirsty man seeing water in a well ↑(**Musīla Nārada**) **Kosambī S** (S 12.68,60) SD 70.11.

sotapanna 3 – the 3 kinds of streamwinners:

1. “single-seeder” (*eka, bījī*), “having taken only one more human rebirth, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,8);
2. “clan-to-clan goer” (*kolani, kola*), “having re-arisen and wandered amongst two or three families, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,9);
3. “Seven-at-most,” (*satta-k, khattu, parama*), “having re-arisen and wandered amongst gods and humans for seven lives at the most, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,10);

↑**Sa, upādi, sesa S** (A 9.12, 8-10) SD 3.3(3).

sotāpannassa aṅga 4 (*sotāpannassa aṅgāni*): the limbs of streamwinner, a streamwinner’s limbs:

1. wise faith in Buddha,
2. wise faith in Dharma,
3. wise faith in (noble) sangha (↑ariya, saṅgha), and
4. moral virtues “dear to the noble ones” (↑ariya, -kantāni sīlāni);

↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,4-7) SD 4.18.

↑**Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41,10-14) SD 3.3(4.2).
→ sotāpatti-y-aṅga.

sot’āpatti – streamwinning → sot’āpanna. ↑**Kūṭa, -danta S** (D 5,29-30) SD 22.8 Kūṭadanta’s ~.

↑ **Entering the stream**, SD 3.3.

6 benefits of ~ ↑(**Sotāpanna**) **Ānisaṃsā S** (A 6.97) SD 3.3(4.4).

Certainty of ~ ↑SD 3.3 (7).

As the Dharma-eye ↑dhamma, cakkhu (1).

Mind-moment, *not* a ↑pāṭipuggalika dakkhiṇā 14 (10)n.

sotāpatti-y-aṅga 4 – “the factors of streamwinning”:

1. association with true persons,

2. hearing the true teaching,

3. wise attention, and

4. practice of the Dharma in accordance with the Dharma;

↑(**Sotāpatti**) **Phala S** (S 55.55; A 5.246).

↑(**Mahānāma**) **Gilāna S** (S 55.54,5) SD 4.10, called the 4 assurances ↑assāsaniyā dhammā.

Also called ↑ariya, vuḍḍhi or ↑vuḍḍhi, dhamma.

→ sotāpannassa aṅga.

soul ↑attā.

space – ↑ākāsa.

Spirituality as ~ ↑SD 10.16 (1.4.1.5) ↑SD 11.4 (1.3) ↑SD 49.19 (1.2.3).

span – ↑vidatṭhi.

specific conditionality ↑idap, paccayatā.

speck-free rice-meal pericope ↑**Ambaṭṭha S** (D 30,2.10.1/1:105),

speech ↑vācā ↑vacana.

spiritual – describing the “inner” workings of the Dharma ↑SD 49.9 (2.2.3).

spiritual faculty – ↑indriya 5 (2).

spiritual friendship ↑kalyāṇa, mittatā → kalyāṇa, -mitta dhamma 7.

spontaneously-born being ↑opapātika,

śrāddha – (Skt) ancestor worship ↑saddha.

stairway to nowhere – (parable) ↑**Te, vija S** (D 13,21-23) SD 1.8.

The statement is not the state ↑ineffability of true reality.

states ↑dhamma; protectors of the world
↑loka, pāla

stifling: The household life is stifling, a dusty path ↑sambādho gharavāso rajā, patho.

stilling of thoughts ↑vitakka, saṅṭhāna.

stone and mountain – parable. a stone compared to the Himlayas: the severity of 300 stroke of the spear ↑satti vs hellish suffering ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,9) SD 2.22.

store-consciousness ↑ālaya,vijñāna.

streamwinner ↑sotāpanna

strict rules 8 ↑garu,dhamma 8

striving ↑padhāna

students 4 - the 4 types of persons (puggala) in terms of how fast they learn the Dharma:

1. the intuitive or quick learner (*ugghaḥitaññū*);
 2. the diffuse learner, one who learns after a detailed treatment, the intellectual (*vipacit'aññū*);
 3. the guidable, one who needs tutoring (*neyya*); and
 4. the slow learner, "one who merely knows the word of the text (but not the meaning or usage)" (*pada,parama*) (A 2:135; Pug 41; MA 3:178, 5:60);
- ↑***

studying the Dharma - ↑SD 3.2 (2).

stumbling-block – ↑antarāyika dhamma.

subconscious ↑SD 3.13 (5.3.2.3) ↑SD 9 (9.10.5.2) ↑SD 17.8a (6.1.2) ↑SD 17.8b (3 + 5.1). Def ↑SD 17.8b (1.1.2) →consciousness, preconscious, sub-conscious, and unconscious.

As ↑*bhavaṅga* ↑**The radiant mind** SD 8.3 ↑SD 36.1 (4.4.1).

Death & ~ ↑SD 48.1 (9.3.1.3) ↑SD 48.2 (2.0.3 etc) ↑SD 49.2 (4.5.6.3).

Dependent arising ↑SD 5.16 (1.4) n (2).

Gandharva ↑SD 7.10 (3).

Scholarly usage ↑SD 17.8c (2.4).

subha,nimitta – beauty sign ↑SD 16.3 (5).

subhāvita,citta – well cultivated in mind ↑***

subhuman planes – (↑āpaya) 4 are mentioned in the suttas:

1. the departed [preta] ↑peta,
2. animals ↑tiracchāna,
3. asuras ↑asura, and
4. hell-beings ↑niraya

↑SD 2.22 (1.7).

sub specie aeternitatis – under the aspect of eternity ↑SD 26.8 (1.1.3, 2.2.5) ↑SD 50.13 (2.3.2.1).

success →achievement.

sudda – shudra (angl), a member of the worker class in ancient India of the Buddha's time.

Origins ↑**Aggañña S** (D 27,25) SD 2.19.

suddhi – purity. 2 kinds.

suffering ↑dukkha.

suffering and its ending. Full quote: "Both before and now what I teach is suffering and the ending of suffering" (S 22.86) ↑dukkhañ c'eva paññāpemi dukkhassa ca nirodhan'ti.

sufficient ↑necessary and sufficient.

suhadā,mitta – true-hearted friend ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,21-26) SD 4.1 ↑**Dūta S** (A 8.16) SD 46.7 (8.2) ↑**Group karma**, SD 39.1 (7.1).

Qualities 4 ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,21-26) SD 4.1 →kalyāṇa,mitta.

suhadā,mitta 4 – 4 kinds of true-hearted friends, 4 qualities of a true friend ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,21-26) SD 4.1

suicide ↑**Chann'ovāda S** (M 114 = S 35.87) SD 11.12 ↑**Godhika S** (S 4.23) SD 80.1 ↑**Vakkali S** (S 22,87). SD 8.8. →sallekhana.

~ by starvation ↑sallekhana.

sui generis – (Lat) a class of its own ↑SD 36.2 (2.1.2) ↑SD 48.2 (6.2.2.4).

sukha – happiness

Buddha always happy ↑(**Hatthaka**) **Āḷavaka S** (A 3.3.4) SD 4.8.

~ cause of sorrow ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,24) SD 40a.9 (2/6/2).

Who dwells happily? ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 14,21-22) SD 4.7.

Jain view: ~ arises from pain ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 14,20) SD 4.17.

sukha 3 – kinds of bliss (of a wise person ↑paṇḍita):

1. past bliss (psychological);
2. present bliss (social);
3. future joy (spiritual);

↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,28-32) SD 2.22.

Opp 3 fears (of a fool) ↑bhaya 3.

True individual →sappurisa.

sukh'allikānuvoga – devotion to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures (one of the 2 extremes ↑anta 2) ↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,23) SD 40a.6.

sukha,vihāra – dwelling in comfort →dibba,vihāra.

The form dhyanas as pleasant abidings ↑**Sallekha S** (M 8,4-7) SD 51.8. →santa,vihāra.

Reflecting on aggregates →khandha ↑(**Khandha**) **Sīla,vanta S** (S 22.122,20) SD 47.4.

sukka dhamma 2 – 2 bright states, viz moral shame and moral fear; called the 2 world protectors ↑loka,pāla.

↑**Hiri Ottappa S** (A 2.9) SD 2.5c.

↑**Sukka S** (A 2.8) SD 2.5(2b).

sukka,kaṇha – (of karma) black and white ↑(**Vitthāra**) **Kamma S** (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.2.3).

sukkha,vipassaka – “dry insight” meditator” ↑SD 50.17 (1.3.1.1).

sumum bonum – the highest good: nirvana ↑SD 18.7 (7.1) ↑SD 49.2 (3.1.1). →parama,dhamma. Non-Buddhist ~ SD 40a.12 (3.10.2). Popular Chinese Buddhist ~ SD 40b.5 (5.5.2.4). Sukhā,vatī as ~ SD 36.12 (6.4.3.2).

sumsumāra – crocodile ↑**Nakula S** (A 6.16,1) & SD 5.2 (1.1).

suññ’āgāra – or *suññ’āgāra*, an uninhabited abode, place or shed ↑**Dhyana**, SD 8.4 (6.2.2.5) (1). →Meditation places.

supaṇṇa – suparna, a harpy-like being ↑SD 27.6a (6.2.0) n.

suparna – Angl of ↑supaṇṇa.

superpowers ↑abhiññā

superstition – SD 40a.8 (5.2).

support ↑saṅgaha; material support ↑paccaya 4; spiritual support ↑apassena 4.

supreme worship ↑paramā pūjā.

sura,meraya,majja,pamādaṭṭhāna – “strong drinks, brews, intoxicants, that which are the bases for heedlessness.” ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,7+8) n, SD 4.1. →sikkhāpada 4.

5th of the 5 precepts ↑sīla 5.

Conditions for breach ↑SD 47.3b (2.2.1.2).

Meditation ↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (3).

Recluses and brahmins who refrain from ~ (*mada-p,pamādā paṭiviratā*) worthy of our support

↑**Patta,kamma Sutta** (A 4.61,1) SD 37.12 ↑**Ādiya Sutta** (A 5.41,6/3:46) SD 2.1.

Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,7) SD 4.1.

suta – heard (much) = learned, wise ↑**Levels of learning**, SD 40a.3.

→bahu-s,suta.

sutta – (P; Skt *sūtra*) “thread,” a discourse or early teaching of the Buddha or his immediate disciples. Complete – ↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,16.11) SD 40a.6. →prophetic suttas.

sutta geyya veyyakaraṇa gātha udāna iti,vut-taka jātaka abbhuta.dhamma vedalla – (P) ↑nav’aṅga sathu,sāsana.

suta,maya paññā – wisdom through listening ↑paññā 3.

suttas 2 – kinds of discourses, viz, (1) whose meaning is to be drawn out (*neyy’attha*) or implicit teaching, (2) whose meaning is already drawn out (*nīt’attha*),

or explicit teaching ↑**Neyy’attha Nīt’attha S** (A 2.3.5+6) SD 2.6b. ↑SD 2.23 (1). →languages 2 (1).

sweet talker – ↑anuppiya,bhāṇī.

sword stake – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑**Alagaddûpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

symbolic adaptation →natural adaptation

synaesthesia -- ↑SD 29.3 (2).

synecdoche – (figurative) a shorthand, where a part is named but the whole is understood, eg “the robe” for monks; or the whole is named but a part is named but a part if understood, eg “Magadha conquered Aṅga.” ↑SD 52.1 (2.4.1.5).

T

tad-aṅga – “that factor” ↑tad-aṅga, nibbāna

↑tad-aṅga, vimutti ↑tad-aṅga, pahāna.

tad-aṅga, nibbāna – “nirvana by that factor”

↑Tad-aṅga, nibbāna S (A 9.50).

tad-aṅga, nibbuta – “nirvana-ed by that factor”

↑SD 46.15 (2.1.2.3).

tad-aṅga, pahāna – “letting-go by displacement”

↑SD 10.16 (1.6.5.2) ↑SD 15.1 (10.2) ↑SD

20.4 5.1 + 7.1) ↑SD 41.4 (2.3.1).

tad-aṅga santi – (P) peace by displacement

↑santi 3.

tad-aṅga, vimutti – “liberation by

displacement”.

tad-aṅga, viveka – “solitude by displacement”

↑SD 44.2 (1.2.4).

tādi – “just so” ↑M 47, 10.2 n (SD 35.6) ↑SD

15.7 (2.2.2) ↑SD 49.20 (1.21).

tādino (gen sg) ↑Sabba Kamma Jaha S (U

3.1.12/21) + SD 39.3 (1.4.2).

tajjo samannāhāra hoti ↑samannāhāra

taking strong drinks, distilled drinks,

fermented drinks and that which causes

heedlessness – ↑surā, meraya, majja-

p, pamāda-ṭ, thana.

talk ↑desanā ↑kathā

talker

Mere ~ – ↑vacī, parama.

Sweet ~ – ↑anuppiya, bhāṇī.

tama-t-agge – “the highest” ↑SD 3.1 (3.2) n.

taṅhā – craving.

tapa – “asceticism”: imperfections of ~

↑Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S (D 25, 9-12), SD

1.4.

tapanīya puggala 4 – kinds of person in terms of

torture or mortification (painful practice)

↓Apañṇaka S (M 60, 35-56 etc) SD 25.5.

tāpasa – ascetic. →samaṇa →tapassī

Purified ~ ↑Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S (D

25, 13-15), SD 1.4.

On various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

tapo, jigucchā – asceticism of loathsomeness: a

key idea in ↑Udumbarika Sīha, nāda S (D

25, 7.2) SD 1.4.

Buddha declares that he is supreme in ~

↑Mahā Sīha, nāda S (D 8, 21) SD 73, 12.

Syn of self-mortification (↑attā, kilamathā-
nuyoga or dukkara, kiriya).

PED wrongly defines as “disgust for ascetic-
ism” ↑SD 1.4(1.3).

tappurisa (Skt tatpuuṣa; angl tatpurusha) a

dependent determinative cpd ↑SD 17.8a

(7.2.1) n.

tasa, thāvāra – moving or still ↑Karaṇīya Metta

S (Khp 9, 4b = Sn 146b) + SD 38.3 (5.3)

↑Nālaka S (Sn 704b), SD 49.18.

tastes 5 – sweet, sour, salty, bitter, savoury

tastes 8 – ambila, tittika, kaṭuka, madhuka,

khārika, akhārika, loṇaka, aloṇaka

↑Khajjanīya S (S 22.79, 9) SD 17.9 ↑Sūda S (S

47.8) + SD 28.15 (2).

tathāgata 2 ↑tathāgata (1) ↑tathāgata (2).

tathāgata (1) – a sentient being (*satta*).

↑Brahma, jāla S (D 1, 2.27) ≈ Cūla

Māluṅkyā, putta S (M 63, 2) + SD 5.8 (3) ↑Aggi

Vaccha, gotta S (M 72.9-14) ≈ Khemā S (S

44.1), SD 63.6 ↑Yamaka S (S 22.85), SD 21.12

↑Nānā Titthiyā S 1 (U 6.4), SD 40a.14.

→Anurādha S (S 22.86, 4) SD 21.13, where

Comy explains *tathāgata* there as “your

teacher” (ie the Buddha), but regarding him

as a “being” (*taṃ thatāgato’ti tumhākaṃ*

sattā tathāgato taṃ sattā tathāgataṃ (SA

2:312).

→Aggi Vaccha, gotta S (M 72) SD 6.15 (3.2).

After-death speculation ↑Avyākata S (A

7.5) + SD 40a.11 (2).

Usages ↑SD 15.7 (2.3).

tathāgata (2) – one “thus come,” the Buddha as

~ ↑SD 15.7 (2).

Buddha as self-reference.

Tathāgatena vuttā – “Spoken by the Tathaga-

ta.” In connection with **Dhamma, cakka Pavat-**

tana S (S 56.11) ↑SD 1.1 (8.5).

tatpurusha ↑tappurisa

tato santataram – “something more peaceful

than that (sense-pleasure)” ↑Cūla Dukkha-

k, khandha S (M 14, 4.3), SD 4.7. →pīti, sukha.

teacher – ↑guru. ↑satthā.

2 ~s of the Bodhisattva →SD 1.11 (4).

Attachment to ~ ... SD 3.14 (11).

Student discovers teacher when listening to Dharma ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,22.2), SD 4.16.

Famous ~s can have wrong views
 ↑ **(Ahitāya) Thera S** (A 5.88), Sd 40a.16.
 The Buddha has no teacher ↑ SD 49.3 (4.3.2).
 Learn from a godo teacher even when told to leave ↑ **Mahā Suññatā S** (M 112,20.2), SD 11.4.

teacher-pupil duties ↑ **Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31,27+29), SD 4.1.

teachers → teacher

teacher's compassion ↑ **(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S** (S 35.146,7-9), SD 4.12.

teacher's ninefold teaching ↑ satthu,sāsana 9.

teachers, 6 heterodox - ↑ añña,titthiyā 6.

teaching ↑ Buddha,dhamma ↑ desanā ↑ dhamma,desanā ↑ dhamma,vinaya. ↑ sāsana.
 2 kinds of teaching ↑ sutta 2.
Neyy'attha (meaning to be drawn out) ↑ sutta 2.
Nīt'attha (meaning already drawn out) ↑ sutta 2.
 Provisional ~ ↑ **Neyy'attha Nīt'attha S** (A 2.3.5 +6) SD 2.6b.

teaching Dharma ↑ dhamma,desanā.

technicality ↑ non-technical in the early Buddhist texts.

temporal suffering ↑ dukkha 3.

temporary liberation – *sāmāyika vimutti* or more specifically ↑ *sāmāyika ceto,vimutti*.

tetralemma(ta) ↑ catu,koṭi.

te,vijja (P), those with the 3 knowledges ↑ ti,vijjā. ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13), SD 1.8 (2.2.2).

te,vijja arahata the 3-knowledge arhat ↑ te,vijjā ↑ arahata, te,vijja.

texts, fundamental ↑ pāvācana

ṭhāna 4 – the 4 motives: (1) greed, (2) hate, (3) delusion, and (4) fear ↑ **Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31.5+6), SD 4.1; also called ↑ āgati 4.

ṭhāna atṭhāna – possibilities and impossibilities ↑ SD 51.19 (1.2.3.1).

theism – a belief in some kind of God or gods ↑ SD 1.8 (5) Buddhism and theism.

thera – elder, usu a monk of 10 monastic years ↑ vassa and above. Sometime a generic term for monks ↑ bhikkhu ↑ **Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M

3,4-5), SD 2.18, which mentions elders (*thera*), middling elders (*majjhima therā*) and novice monks (*navaka*).

thera,karaṇa dhamma 4 – the 4 qualities that make an elder. Briefly:

1. moral virtue in keeping with the monastic discipline;
2. great learning in the Dharma;
3. being an adept in attaining the 4 dhyanas;
4. an arhat; ↑ **Uruvelā S 2** (A 4.22), SD 71.13.

thera,karaṇa dhamma 10 - the 10 qualities that make an elder.

Theravāda – the doctrine of the elders.

thief ↑ cora
 renunciants as ~ves ↑ cora

thīna,middha – sloth and torpor. The 3rd of the 5 hindrances ↑ nīvaraṇa 5.

things unheard of before ↑ *ananussutesu dhammesu*.

thinking does not occur in deep meditation
 ↑ jhāna: thoughts do not occur in ~.

“this is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self” ↑ n'etaṃ mama, n'eso'ham asmi, na mēso attā'ti.

thought -- ↑ mano → mano citta viññāṇa.

thought-reduction – one of the method for overcoming distractions ↑ vitakka,saṅkhārā,-saṅṭhāna

ti,bhāvanā – the 3 cultivations = ↑ ti,sikkhā

ti,cīvara – the 3 robes or triple robes, viz: the upper robe (*saṅghāṭi*), the outer robe (*uttar'āsāṅga*) and the undergarment (*antara,vāsaka*) ↑ M 10,8(4) n SD 13.3.
 → **How robes are recycled**, SD 37.14;

tikkha,paññā – sharp wisdom ↑ paññā 4.

ti,kosalla – 3 kinds of skill, proficiency (in growth ↑ āya,kosalla, in loss ↑ apāya,kosalla, in means ↑ upaya,kosalla) ↑ SD 30.8 (3.1).

ti,koṭi parisuddhi – “the three-pointed utter purity,” the 3 points of purity, which elaborate on the ↑ golden rule, ie, the rationale for moral virtue or ethics ↑ **Veḷu,-dvāreyya S** (S 55.7) ↑ SD 1.5 (3), which also fully formulates the “threefold purity,” as found in its “moral conduct” (training of body and speech) [§§6-12], viz,

1. we should keep the precepts ourselves,

2. we should encourage others to do so, too, and

3. we should “speak in praise” of the precepts.

Diachronically (across time), a giving should be attended by wholesome heart before, during and after the act ↑SD 22.10b (3.4).

Threefold purity as essence of the 5 precepts (↑pañca, sīla) ↑**Dhammika S** (Sn 394) SD 1.5(3), SD 27.3(3.1). →**Sevitabba, asevitabba S** (M 114) SD 39.8).

The first 2 of the threefold purity of moral action is applied to the 4 accomplishments of a lay follower ↑(**Upāsaka**) **Mahānāma S** (A 8.25) SD 6.3. These 4 accomplishments are:

1. a lay follower is one who takes the 3 refuges ↑*ti, ratana*;
 2. he keeps himself morally by keeping to the 5 precepts ↑*pañca sīla*;
 3. he lives for his own welfare; and
 4. he lives for the welfare of others;
- ↑**Amba, laṭṭhika Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 61,9-17) SD 3.10

Psychological ethics which speaks of the purity of “the 3 doors of action” (↑dvāra 3)—of body, speech and mind—by way of “the examination of one’s conscience” or self-review (↑paccavekkhana) ↑**Amba, laṭṭhika Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 61,9-17) SD 3.10.

Vinaya def, eg, meat and fish are “pure” (ie, allowable) if these 3 conditions are fulfilled: if one has not seen, heard or suspected that the being has been killed for one.

ti, lakkhaṇa – the 3 (universal) characteristics: impermanence (↑anicca), unsatisfactoriness (↑dukkha) and non-self (↑anattā) ↑**Atam, mayatā**, SD 19.13 (1).

All dhammas as “non-self” (*sabbe dhammā anattā*) ↑**Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.134), SD 26.8.

Shorter version ↑**Arahatā S 1** (S 22.76), SD 26.7.

Totality formula ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59,12-16), SD 1.2.

time – *kāla*

Relativity ↑**Pāyāsi S** (D 23,11.1-4), SD 39.4.

time-consuming – sensual pleasures, esp sex, as ~ ↑SD 31.7 (6.2) ↑SD 32.2 (3.1.3) ↑SD 10.16 (4.5.1).

tiṅṅa, vicikiccho – “having crossed over doubt,” referring to the overcoming of the fetter (↑nīvaraṇa 5) ↑SD 32.8 (1.1.3.1) refs.

↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,67-68) SD 8.10

↑(**Ānanda**) **Subha S** (D 10,2.7(5)) SD 40a.1

↑**Bhaya Bherava S** (M 4,12) SD 44.3

↑**Cūḷa Hatthi, padopama S** (M 27,18(5)) SD 40a.5

↑**Danta, bhūmi S** (M 125,21.3(5)) SD 46.3

↑SD 32.8 (1.1.3.1) ↑SD 44.13 (3.5).

tiṅṅa, vicikiccho vigata, kathaṅkatho vesārajja, patto apara-p, paccayo – “having crossed over doubt, having cleared away uncertainty, having won moral courage, independent of others, in the Teacher’s Teaching,” the

“tiṅṅa, vicikiccha” pericope or “having crossed over doubt” stock, signifying the attaining of the Dharma-eye [↑dhamm, cakkhu]

↑**Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,3.16) SD 49.8a.

ti, parivaṭṭa – the 3 phases (of the 4 noble truths ↑ariya, sacca 4) ↑dvādasā’ākāra.

ti, piṭaka – the 3 baskets (of canonical teachings):

1. Vinaya Piṭaka (the collection of discipline),
 2. Sutta Piṭaka (the collection of discourses),
 3. Abhidhamma (the ↑Abhidhamma collection);
- ↑SD 3.2 (1.6).

tiraccāna – animal(s): see foll.

tiraccāna, kathā – “animal talk,” ie, low talk, esp of the wanderers ↑**Tiraccāna, kathā S** (S 56.9) SD 65.13 ↑**Poṭṭhapāda S** (D 9,3).

Fuller list, “the moralities” (*sīla*) ↑**Brahma, jāla S** (D 1,43-62) + SD 25.2 (3) ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,43-63) + SD 8.10 (3).

Destiny for those with wrong views ↑**Lohicca S** (D 12,10), SD 34.8.

tiraccāna, yoni – the animal birth ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,18-23), SD 2.22.

tīra, dassī sakuṇa – a land-sighting bird ↑**Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,85)+n SD 1.7.

tīraṇa, pariññā – (P) full understanding by scrutiny ↑pariññā 3.

ti, saraṇa – the 3 refuges.

ti,sikkhā – the 3 trainings ↑sikkhā 3.

titth'āyatana 3 – sectarian views.

titthiya – (sectarian) heretic.

ti,vidha gaha – the threefold graspings ↑gaha 3.

ti,vijjā – the 3 knowledge (of an arhat).

→te,vijja. ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (2.2.2)

↑**Cūḷa Hatthi,padōpama S** (M 27,23-25) SD

40.5. As nos. 7-9 of the Buddha's 10 powers

(*dasa,bala*): **Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,17-19)

SD 49.1 = 2.24 (abr). →te,vijja arahata.

to be fully understood ↑pariññeyya.

to be realized ↑sacchikatappa.

torture 4 – kinds of person in terms of torture or mortification (painful practices) ↑tapanīya puggala.

total – (adj, P) ↑accanta.

totality formula ↑atītānagata,paccupannaṃ aj-jhattaṃ vā bahiddhā vā oḷarikaṃ vā sukhumāṃ vā hīnaṃ vā pañītaṃ vā yaṃ dūre santike vā.

traduttore traditore – “translator, traitor” ↑SD 40b.6 (6.2.1) ↑SD 53.5 (2.1.1.2).

training (sikkhā), step of training ↑sikkhā,pada; the 3 trainings ↑ti,sikkhā

further ~ to do ↑uttariṃ karaṇīyam.

transcendence – a belief in some kind of higher power or existence, usu of God; also applicable to Buddhism, ie, the view that the Buddha is a transcendent cosmic being, esp in Mahāyāna ↑SD 3.12 (3.5).

transference – psychological transference of an emotion onto another person ↑SD 19.2a (2.5.2) ↑SD 24.10b (2) ↑SD 64.17 (3.1).

transference of merit – “sharing” of good karma with the departed; rejected in early Buddhism for 2 main reasons:

1. there is no “dead” (all are reborn), only the “departed” ↑preta ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177), SD 2.6a;

2. ↑merit or ↑karma cannot be transferred or negotiated ↑**Tiro,kudda S** (Khv 7 = Pv 1.5) SD 2.7 →SD 2.6a (3).

translation -- ↑**Translating Buddhist Sutras**,

2003. →**Language & discourse**, SD 26.11.

principles of ~ ↑SD 49.2 (4.1.1.2).

problems of ~ SD 40b (6.2).

sense & ~ SD 41.6 (2).

traveller (parables)

through a wilderness: parable for doubt, one of the 5 hindrances (↑nīvaraṇa) ↑SD 3.12a (4).

tree – (parable) with 4 similes: loose outer bark (*papaṭika*), bark (*taca*), sapwood (*pheggū*), heartwood (*sāra*) ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,15) + SD 1.4 (1.1): §§15.2, 17.2, 18.3, 19.3+5.

Variation, incl branches and leaves ↑**Aggi Vaccha,gotta S** (M 72) SD 6.15.

Fruit-laden ~, parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

trees (related in early Buddhism) →plants:

↑bodhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*) ↑ironwood.

pipal ↑bodhi tree ↑sal (*Shorea robusta*)

triangle of experience -- ↑**Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18,16) SD 6.14; ↑**Mahā Hatthi,padōpama S** (M 28,27-38) SD 6.16.

triṣṭubh – Skt a metre ↑tuṭṭubha.

true discipleship ↑sāmañña,phala.

true friend – ↑suhadā,mitta.

true friendship – **suhadā,mittatā* ↑suhadā,-mitta.

true happiness – stilling of all formations is ~ ↑saṅkhārā (1.10).

true-hearted friend ↑suhadā,mitta

true individual ↑sappurisa.

true knowledge ↑vijjā (2).

true teaching ↑saddhamma.

truncation of Pali passages ↑peyyāla.

truth ↑sacca.

~ vs reality ↑SD 1.1 (5.2.1).

truth, highest ↑highest truth.

truth and beauty ↑beauty and truth

truth-follower ↑dhammānusārī.

tuṅhī,bhāva – silence, esp as “noble silence”

↑ariya tuṅhī,bhāva. ↑**Silence and the Buddha** SD 44.1.

Anātha,piṇḍika's ~ ↑**Ādiya S** (A 5.41) SD 2.1 (5).

Nigrodha's ~ ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha.nāda S** (D 25,20) SD 1.4.

Silence regarding true reality ↑SD 44.1.

Yama's ~ ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,9) SD 2.23.

turban ablaze – (parable) ↑(**Dasaka**) **Sa,citta S** (A 7.58,11.2) + SD 4.11 (5) ↑SD 52.1 (7.1.3.1).

turtle & fish (parable) ↑SD 26.1 (3.1).

tuṭṭhubha – P (Skt *triṣṭubh*) a metre ↑SD 49.13
(2.2).

twin-vehicled -- ↑yuga,naddha.

two periods in the Buddha's ministry ↑periods
2, in the Buddha's ministry.

U

ubhato,bhāga,vimutta – (an arhat) freed both ways ↑ SD 4.25 (3.2) ↑SD 10.16 (14.3) ↑SD 50.26 (1.4.3).

ubhato,saṅgha – *lit* “both sanghas,” the 2 sanghas (of monks and of nuns). (V 1:309,24; A 4:277,-10).

uccheda,diṭṭhi – annihilationism, one of the 2 extreme views (↑antā 2), opp to eternalism ↑sassata,diṭṭhi.

Soul or self ↑(Vaccha,gotta) **Ānanda S** (S 44.10) SD 2.16(5) ↑SD 40a.1 (7.2.2.2).

udarāvadehakaṃ bhuñjati – (P) overeats ↑(Majjhima) **Ceto,khila S** (M 16,23) SD 32.14.

udaya-b-baya – rise and fall (of phenomena) ↑SD 17.2b (1.1.1.1).

Uddaka Rāma,putta’s razor (riddle) ↑razor, Uddaka Rāma,putta’s

udder-teat – esp in parable “to milk a cow by a mere tug at the udder-teat,” ↑gadduhana,matta.

uddesa – “summary” of teachings, usu listed at the start of a sutta. Examples of suttas that have the *uddesa* are **Saḷ-āyatana S** (M 137) SD 29.5, **Uddesa Vibhaṅga S** (M 138) SD 33.14, **Araṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 139) SD 7.8 and **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140) SD 4.17, all with prose summaries, and **Bhadd’eka,ratta Ss** (M 131-134) SD 8.9, with the same verse summary—the prose analyses (*vibhaṅga*) then follow in all these suttas. ↑**Pañca-t,taya S** (M 102) @ SD 40a.12 (1.1.2). →dhamma,pariyāya

uddhacca – restlessness ↑SD 50.12 (2.4.4) *dhamm’~* ↑SD 41.5 (5) ↑SD 32.7 (2.1.4, 2.2.3) ↑SD 41.4 (2.2.1).

Restlessness and guilt ↑**Uddhacca,kukkucca**, SD 32.7 (2.1), esp (2.1.4).

uddhacca,kukkucca – restlessness and guilt. The 4th of the 5 hindrances ↑*nīvaraṇa* 5.

uddhambhāgiya – “higher,” with ref to the higher fetters, ie, the last 5 of the 10 ↑*samyojana*: (6) greed for form existence (*rūpa,rāga*), (7) greed for formless existence (*arūpa,rāga*), (8) conceit (*māna*), (9) restlessness (*uddhacca*), (10) ignor-

ance (*avijjā*). So called because they fetter us to the higher world, viz the form worlds.

They bind us to the form- and formless realms (*rūpārūpāvacara*: ↑*rūpāvacara* ↑*rūpāvacara*), hence, called “external” fetters (*bahiddhā,-samyojana*) ↑**Ajjhatta Bahiddhā Saññojana Sutta** (A 2.4.5) SD 80.5.

↑*rūpa,loka* and the formless worlds

↑*arūpa,loka*.

uggaha nimitta – acquired image ↑*nimitta* 3 (2).

uggahaṭṭhānū – an intuitive or quick learner, the first of 4 kinds of persons ↑*learners* 4.

ukkhita,paligha – “one who has lifted the crossbar,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,30+31), SD 3.13.

ulāraṃ pubbenāparaṃ visesaṃ -- “progressively higher distinction,” which refers to (1) a dhyana (*jhāna*) or (2) any of the 4 stages of sainthood (*ariya* 4). →*uttarim karaṇīyam*

Cited ↑**Dhamma,cetiya S** (M 89,12+18) SD

64.10 ↑**Bhikkhuṇī Vāsaka S** (S 47.10,3) SD 24.2

↑**Ānāpāna,sati S** (M 118,2,2+6.2) SD 7.13.

As *ulāraṃ visesaṃ*, only in **Lohicca S** (D 12 passim) ↑SD 34.8.

unconscious ↑consciousness, preconscious, sub-conscious, and unconscious

unconverted, teaching the – for a list of suttas where the Buddha teaches individuals who remain unconverted ↑SD 1.4 (2.3).

understood ↑should be fully understood.

undertaking things 4 ↑*dhamma samādāna* 4.

undirected meditation -- ↑directed meditation.

unestablished consciousness *appatiṭṭha viññāṇa*

↑**Viññāṇa**, SD 17.8a (11.3). →*viññāṇa*

things unheard before ↑*ananussutesu dhammesu*.

universal eye – *samanta,cakkhu*, one of the 5 eyes ↑*cakkhu* 5.

universe(s)

other ~s ↑**Kosala S 1** (A 10.29,2) SD 16.15.

↑(Ānanda) **Abhibhū S** (A 3.80) SD 54.1.

↑SD 10.9 (8.2.3).

↑SD 2.19 (9.5).

solar system ↑*cakka,vāḷa*.

world system ↑*loka,dhātu*.

unwise attention ↑*ayoniso manasikāra*.

upacāra samādhi – access concentration ↑SD 7.13 (6).

↑nimitta 3 (2).

upādāna –clinging, grasping. →upādāya.

1. (psychological) dependent arising ↑paṭicca Samuppadā
2. (existential) 4 kinds of clinging ↑upadāna 4. Fire and fuel ↑SD 3.7 (5). Fuel ↓fire and fuel.

upādāna 4 – types of clingings:

1. to sense-pleasure (*kāmūpādāna*),
2. to views (*diṭṭhūpādāna*),
3. to vows and rituals (*sīla-b, batūpādāna*), and
4. to the self-doctrine (*atta, vādūpādāna*):

↑**Mahā, nidāna S** (D 15.6) SD 5.17 ↑**Sammā Diṭṭhi S** (M 9.34) SD 11.14.

Clinging to sense-pleasures ↑**Anusaya**, SD 31.3 (2).

Clinging to views ↑**Anusaya**, SD 31.3 (5).

Clinging to vows and rituals ↑**Entering the stream**, SD 3.3 (5.3).

Clinging to self-view ↑**Anusaya** SD 31.3 (5.2): self-view. *Attānūvāda*. Regarding *atta, vād'upādāna* (clinging to a self-view).

upādāya – (P) Clinging

2 senses ↑SD 52.4 (2.1).

upādāya, rūpa – derived form(s) ↑**Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S** (S 22.56,7), SD 3.7.

upādetabba – should be made to arise ↑akuppa ñāṇa.

upadhi – acquisition ↑SD 28.11 (3.2) ↑SD 53.7 (2.3.1) ↑**Mahā, parinibbāna S** (D 16), SD 9.15 ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā** (M 26,6) SD 1.11 ↑**The unconscious**, SD 17.8b (4.4) ↑**S 503** (S 4.24,8) SD 36.5 ↑SD 51.24 (2.5.2.3 (3) n) acquisitions.

→upādi, “trace (of clinging).”

upadhi or *upādi*? ↑SD 53.5 (4.2.1.2).

upādi – substrate (of life), birth-basis, “trace(s) (of clinging)” ↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (M 22,22) SD 13.2.

Anupādi, sesa, “remainderless,” eg, “Here the Tathāgata passed into the remainderless (*anupādi, sesa*) nirvana-element.”

Secular use in parable of the man shot with a dart, “trace (of poison)” ↑**Sunakkhatta S** (M 105,19) SD 94.3.

→sa, upādi, sesa →upādi, sesa.

upādi or *upadhi* ↓upadhi.

upādi, sesa –“(with) a trace of clinging” ↑SD 41.4 (2.2.1). →upādi →sa, upādi, sesa nibbāna, dhatu.

upahacca, parinibbāyī – an attainer of nirvana upon landing, one of the 5 kinds of non-returners. ↑anāgāmī 5.

upakāra –a helper: a true-hearted friend (↑suhadā, mitta 4) ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31.22), SD 4.1.

upakkilesa –mental impurity/-ies ↑SD 5.18 (3).

upakkilesa 8 pairs = ↑upakkilesa 16.

upakkilesa 11 – kinds of (mental) impurities: 5 hindrances ↑nīvaraṇa 5, evolved from ~ SD 5.18 (3).

upakkilesa 16 – kinds of (mental) impurities: ↑**Dhamma, dāyāda S** (M 3) SD 2.18 (Table 3).

↑**Vatthūpama S** (7,3) SD 28.12. These 2 lists are almost identical.

10 fetters ↑saṃyojana 10; evolved from ~ ↑SD 2.18 (3) n.

upanāhi – (P) resentment ↑**Sallekha S** (M 8,12(25)) SD 51.8 ↑SD 50.14 (Table 1.3.2.3).

upaññāta dhamma 2 – truths ascertained by the Buddha himself.

upari – “more,” ↑ulāraṃ pubbenāparaṃ visesaṃ, “progressively higher distinction.”

upāsaka – male lay follower, layman follower Various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1).

→upāsikā.

upasama – peace, stilling.

Foundation of arhathood ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,28) SD 4.17.

upāsikā – female lay follower.

Various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1) →upāsaka.

upāya – skillful means.

Brahmanical terms adapted ↑SD 12.1 (6).

Language as skillful means ↑SD 12.1 (7).

Lying is not ~ ↑SD 30.8 (5.3) ↑SD 10.16

(3.5.3) ↑SD 43.6 (2.3.4).

upāya, kosalla – skill in means (one of ↑ti, kosalla).

upāyāsa –

upekkhā – equanimity ↑upekkhā.

upekkhā (1) – (divine abode) equanimity as “on-looking awareness” →brahma, vihāra 4.

upekkhā (2) – (dhyana) equanimity (of the 3rd + 4th dhyanas →jhāna) as “on-looking mindfulness.”

↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,20-21), SD 4.17.

Conditioned ~ ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,22), SD 4.17.

Formless spheres (↑ārūpāvacara) ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,21), SD 4.17.

uposatha (*Skt upavasatha*) observance (precept day) ↑SD 49.11 (2.1) ↑**Tad-ah'uposatha S** (A 3.70), SD 4.18 ↑**Dhammika S** (A 4:254 f = Sn 400 f) SD 27.3(2.1).
 →**atth'aṅga,sīla** (8-factored precepts).
Benefits ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,17-24), SD 4.18.
Cowherd's ~ ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,2) ≈ SD 4.18.
 ~ **day** ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) + SD 4.18 (3).
Divine ~ ↑brahm'uposatha.
 Rebirth in **heaven(s)** ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,18-23), SD 4.18 →Punabbhava.
Holy days ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (1.2).
Instructions on keeping various ~s ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (3).
Lay practice ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (2.2).
Nirgrantha's ~ ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,3) + SD 4.18.
Noble observance(s) (P *ariyūposatha*) ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (4-16).
 ~ **precepts** ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,9-16) + SD 4.18 (2).
 →**Seasons** and months, Indian.
Sīla (precepts) ↑uposatha,sīla.

uposatha 3 – kinds of observance (cowherd's observance, nirgrantha's observance, and noble observance (↑ariyūposatha – constituting the first 3 of ↑uposatha 8) ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,1.2-4), SD 4.18.

uposatha 8 – kinds of observances:

1. the cowherd's,
2. the nirgrantha's,
3. the noble ↑ariyūposatha = the perfect ↑brahmūposatha,
4. the Dharma ↑dhammūposatha,
5. the moral virtue ↑sīlūposatha,
6. the sangha ↑saṅghūposatha,
7. the devata ↑devatūposatha, and
8. the 8-limbed observances
 ↑atth'aṅgūposatha) ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,1-16), SD 4.18.

The first 3 observances ↑uposatha 3.

uposatha,sīla –observance precepts or 8 precepts
 ↑(**Tad-ah')** **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) + SD 4.18 (2).

↑uposatha 3.

uppāda ṭhiti bhaṅga – “arising, stabilizing, ceasing,” the 3 moments of the mind or of matter ↑khaṇa.

uppādetā – one who gives rise (to the teaching) pericope ↑SD 49.10 (1.1.2).

uppādetabba – (that which is) to be made to arise. The one thing that is ~: unshakeable knowledge (D 34,1.2(8)) (↑akuppa ñāṇa).

uroboros ↑SD 23.3 (1) ↑SD 49.2 (4.3.2.3).

uttara,saṅga – outer robe ↑A 3.38,1 SD 63.7.
 Triple robes ↑ti,cīvara.

uttari manussa,dhamma – superhuman qualities.
 Buddha's ~ ↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,34+43 etc) SD 49.1 = 2.24.

uttariṃ karaṇīyaṃ – fully atthi c'ev'ettha uttariṃ karaṇīyaṃ, “but there is here something more to be done” ↑(**Ānanda**) **Subha S** (D 10,1.31+passim) SD 40a.13
 ↑**Sevitabbasevitabba S** (M 114) SD 39.8 (1.1.1.8) ↑(**Gaha,pati**) **Potaliya S** (M 54,14) SD 43.8 ↑SD 51.17 (3.4.2.5).
 progressively higher distinction ↑uḷāraṃ pubbenāparaṃ visesaṃ.

uttari,tarā ca paṇīta,tarā ca ↑dhammā ~.

uṭṭhāna – diligence.
uṭṭhāha,sampadā (accomplishment of ~) ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑**Dīgha,jānu S** (A 8.54) SD 5.10.

V

vācā – speech.

vacana,patha 5 – “paths of speech” (M 21):

bases for the 10 kinds of speech:

1. timely or untimely,
2. true or false,
3. gentle or harsh,
4. connected with the goal or unconnected with the goal,
5. with lovingkindness or with a hating heart

↑ **Kakacūpama S** (M 21,11.1), SD 38.1.

vacana,patha 6 – “paths of speech” ↑ **Abhaya**

Rāja,kumāra S (M 58,8) SD 7.12.

vacana,patha 10 – ↑ **vacana,patha 5**.

vague Buddhism ↑ Buddhism, vague.

vacī,kamma – verbal action ↑ **dvāra 3**.

↑ **kamma 3**.

vacī,parama – mere talker: a false or bad friend

(↑ **pāpa,mitta 4**) ↑ **Sigal’ovāda S** (D 31,15+17), SD 4.1.

vaishya (angl of Skt *vaiśya*) ↑ **vessa**.

vāhana – vehicle (military), mount (iconography)

↑ **Vism 8.17 n**, SD 48.14

value – basic universal ~s ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27), SD 2.19.

Intrinsic ~ & instrumental ~ ↑ SD 1.5 (2.7).

value and values – ethics-based axiology and aesthetics-based axiology ↑ SD 50.16 (1.1.1).

values 5 – of the 5 precepts ↑ **dhamma 5**.

vana – forest ↑ SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42).

~ **daya**, forest grove ↑ SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42).

~ **saṇḍa**, thick wood ↑ SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42).

vaṇṇa (1) colour

↑ **Kakacūpama S** (M 21.14), SD 38.1;

↑ **Atthi,rāga S** (S 12.64.8), SD 26.10;

↑ **Gaddula,baddha S 2** (S 22.100,11), SD 28.7b;

↑ **(Nīvaraṇa) Saṅgārava S** (S 46.55,4.2+10), SD 3.12;

↑ **(Manta) Saṅgārava S** (A 5.193,3+8), SD 73.3.

Abhinīla (of the Buddha’s eyes) ↑ **Lakkhaṇa S** (D 30,2.10.3) SD 36.9 n.

vaṇṇa (2) (Skt *varṇa*) – social class(es) ↑ **vaṇṇa 4**.

vaṇṇa (3) (Skt *varṇa*).

vaṇṇa 4 – social classes ↑ **Kaṇṇakaṭṭhala S** (M 90), SD 10.8 (6).

vappa,maṅgala – (P) the ploughing festival ↑ SD 9 (9.10.3.4) ↑ SD 36.1 (5.4.3) ↑ SD 52.1 (5.1.2.2).

vāsī 5 – *pañca,vāsī*, the fivefold mastery in dhyana ↑ **Mahā Saccaka S** (M 36,31) SD 1.12 ↑ SD 24.3 (2) ↑ SD 33.1a (2.1.3) ↑ TBHD 1.13bc.

vasī vitakka,pariyāya,pathesu – “a master of the thought-paths” ↑ **Vitakka Saṅṭhāna S** (M 20,-8.2) SD 1.6 → **vitakka,saṅṭhāna**.

vassa (1) – rains, esp “rains-retreat, rains-residence.” ↑ **vass’āvāsa**.

vassa (2) – years, esp monastic years, by which seniority is determined. ↑ **thera**.

vass’āvāsa – “rains retreat, rains-residence” ↑ SD 38.3 (1.2.1).

vata – (P) vow, observance.

sīla-b,bata (sīla + vata) ↑ **sīla-**

b.bata,parāmāsa.

vaticinium ex eventu – “prophecy after the event” ↑ SD 40b.3 (3.4.4.2) ↑ 52.1 (3.4.2.3) ↑ SD 52.2 (3.6.2).

vatthu,kāma → **kilesa,kāma**.

vaya,dhammā saṅkhārā – “formations, by nature, pass away” ↑ **saṅkhārā** (1.2).

veda (1) (Skt, angl; P usu *vijjā*) knowledge, esp (brahminical) sacred knowledge or such texts ↑ **Te,vijja S**, SD 1.8 (2.1).

veda (2) – joy, as in ↑ **attha~ dhamma~**.

Veda 3 – the 3 Vedas. ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (2.1). → **veda**. → **te,vijja**.

~ as “desert, jungle, misfortune” ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,36/1:248), SD 1.8.

vedanā – feeling(s) ↑ SD 3.7 (6.2) ↑ **Dhātu**

Vibhaṅga S (M 140,23-24) SD 4.1.7.

Does Buddha have feelings? ↑ **Saṃyojana**

Koṭṭhita S (S 35.232,8) SD 28.4 (3) ↑ **How the**

saints feel SD 55.6 ↑ SD 29.5 (3.2) ↑ **Dhātu**

Vibhaṅga S (M 140,22), SD 4.17.

vedanā 2 – kinds of feelings → **Feeling**

Neutral feelings ↑ **Vedanā**, SD 17.3 (4.10).

vedanā 108 – types of feelings ↑ SD 17.3 (4.8).

vedanā’nupassanā – “contemplation of feelings,” or feeling-based meditation ↑ SD 30.3 (2.6.2).

vedaniya – “to be felt” ↑ **kamma**: felt, to be.

Vedic rishis ↑isi, Vedic.

vegetarianism →āhāra.

meat-eating ↑**Āma,gandha S** (Sn 2.2), SD 4.24.

vegetation parable ↑**Selā S** (S 5.9 = v550).

vekaṭṭika – eating of filth or dung, a self-mortifying practice rejected by the Buddha
↑**Kassapa Sīha,nāda S** (D 8,14) ↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,49) SD 1.13 (excerpt) SD 49.1.

Vinaya mentions the 4 “great filth” (*mahā,-vikaṭṭā*), namely, (cow) dung (*gūtha*), (cow) urine (*mutta*), ash (*chārikā*) and clay (*mattikā*), applied against snakebite (V 1:206).

vepullā 2 – kinds of abundance:

1. the material (*āmisā,vepulla*), and
2. the spiritual (*dhamma,āmisā*), (A

2.14.12);

↑SD 2.18(1.2.3).

vera,bhaya 5 – kinds of anger and fear arising on account of breaking the 5 precepts (↑*sīla* 5) ↑**Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41), SD 3.3(4.2).

Syn →bhaya,vera.

verifiable – ***

Vesak (pronounced way.sak) (Singapore)

↑Visākha Pūjā.

vesārajja – moral courage or spiritual confidence, or **vesārajja,ñāṇa**, “the knowledge [wisdom] that is moral courage.” ↑SD 28.9a (3). →vesārajja,karaṇa dhamma.

Buddha’s 4 intrepidities ↑(**Catukka**)

Vesārajja S (A 4.8) + SD 51.19 (2) ↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,22-28) SD 49.1 (3.6).

visārada (adj), morally courageous

↑**Sobhana S** (A 4.7) + SD 51.17 (1.1.2.4).

vesārajja,karaṇa dhamma 5, fully **sekha,vesārajja,karaṇa dhamma** – qualities making for intrepidity (in a learner ↓sekha):

1. faith (*saddhā*);
2. moral virtue (*sīla*);
3. wide learning (*bahu,sacca*);
4. energy (*viriy’ārambha*);
5. wisdom (*paññā*). (A 5.101) ↑SD 28.9a(3).

↑**Sārajja S** (A 5.101) SD 28.9a(3).

Opp: 5 qualities bringing about timidity (**sārajja 5**): 1. lack of faith; 2. immoral; 3.

lacking learning; 4. laziness; 5. unwise;

↑**Sārajja S** (A 5.101) SD 28.9a.

vesa – vaishya, a member of the business class in ancient India of the Buddha’s time.

Origins ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27,24) @ SD 2.19.

vevaṇṇiya – classless ↑**Pabbajita Abhiṇha S** (A 10.48,2(1)), SD 48.9.

vicikicchā – (spiritual) doubt. The 2nd of the 10 fetters (↑*saṃyojana* 10) & 5th of the 5 hindrances (↑*nīvaraṇa* 5). ↑**Emotional**

independence, SD 40a.8 (2) →*saṃyojana* 3.

victim mentality – *** (Dh 3-4).

vidaṭṭhi – a span ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140) @ SD 4.17 (1.3.2).

view ↑*diṭṭhi*. Wrong ~ ↑*micchā,diṭṭhi*.

vigat’ābhijjho vigata,vyāpādo – “free from covetousness, free from ill will” = ↑*abhijjhā,-domanassa* ↑**Kara.ja,kāya Brahma,vihāra S** (A 10.208,1.3), SD 2.10.

vigilance ↑*ārakkha*.

vihāra – (monastic) residence.

List of major monastic parks and residences
↑SD 44.18 (2.1) n.

vihāra 9 – the 9 abodes of consciousness

↑*viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti* 9. The 9 progressive abodes

↑*anupubba,vihāra* 9.

vihimsā,vitakka –thought of violence →*akusala,vitakka*.

vijānāti – to cognize, know ↑SD 20.2 (2.4).

↑*viññāta*

vijjā (1) – (non-Buddhist) knowledge, esp religious knowledge, as is ↑*te,vijjā* (n) and *te,vijja* (adj).

vijjā (2) – (Buddhist) liberating knowledge, esp said of the result of *samatha* and *vipassanā* working together ↑**Vijjā Bhāgiya S** (A 2.3.10), SD 3.2(4.2). → **Samatha and Vipassana**, SD 41.1 (3).

vijjā 3 – the 3 knowledges (of an arhat) ↑*ti,vijjā*.

vikāla,visikhā,cariyānuyoga –habitually loitering in the streets at unseemly hours.

Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31.7), SD 4.1.

village fringe ↑*gamānta*.

vimokkha – liberation ↑*vimokkha* 8.

vimokkha 8 – *aṭṭha vimokkha*, the 8 liberations
↑SD 5.17 (10) ↑SD 49.5b (3).

vimutt'āyatana 5 (1) – “grounds of freedom” pericope ↑ **Vimutt'āyatana S** (S 5.26,2.3) SD 21.5 ↑ SD 10.15 (4.4.2).

factors comprising ~ ↑ pāmuja formula.

vimutt'āyatana 5 (2) – grounds for (spiritual) freedom: through listening to the Dharma, teaching the Dharma, reciting (learning) the Dharma, reflecting on the Dharma, and meditation ↑ **Vimutt'āyatana S** (S 5.26) @ SD 21.5 (3).

vimutti – freedom ↑ vimutti 2.

vimutti 2 – kinds of freedom, *ceto, vimutti + paññā, vimutti* ↑ **Mahā, nidāna S** (D 15/2:70 f) SD 5.7 ↑ **Kīṭṭāgiri S** (M 70,16) SD 11.1.

8 deliverances ↑ **Mahā Nidāna S** (D 15,35) SD 5.17.35 ↑ (**Aṭṭhaka**) **Vimokkha S** (A 8.66) SD 95.11 ↑ **Saṅkhār'upapatti S** (M 120,37) SD 3.4.

vimutti 5 – kinds of freedom, freedom (*vimutti*); also called cessation ↑ *nirodha*, solitude ↑ *viveka*, detachment ↑ *virāga*, relinquishing [release] ↑ *vossagga*:

- (1) *vikkhambhana vimutti*, by suppression,
 - (2) *tad-aṅga* ~, by displacement.
 - (3) *samuccheda* ~, by cutting off,
 - (4) *paṭipassaddhi* ~, by stilling,
 - (5) *nissaraṇa* ~, by escape
- ↑ SD 13.1 (4.2.3.3).

vimutti-k, khandha – the aggregate of freedom ↑ *khandha* 5 (2).

vimutti.ñāṇa, dassana-k, khandha – the aggregate of the knowledge and vision of freedom ↑ *khandha* 5 (2).

Vinaya (ts) The early Vinaya is made up of 2 main parts: Sutta Vibhaṅga (analysis of the Pāṭimokkha rules: V 3-4) and **Khandhaka** (V 1-2), itself divided into Mahā, vaggā and Culla, vaggā, dealing mostly with sangha history, communal formalities, and fellowship, reflecting a well-organized well-spread monastic community. A late appendix, the Parivāra (V 5), was added in Sri Lanka.

Reasons for promulgating ~ ↑ *attha, vasa* 10

vinīpāta – the world of suffering, opp ↑ *avinīpāta*.

viññāṇa – consciousness

Anidassana, without attributes ↑ **Kevalāḍḍha S** (D 11,85.3), SD 1.7.

Appatittha viññāṇa, unestablished consciousness ↑ **Viññāṇa**, SD 17.8a (11.3).

Citta mano viññāṇa as the mind ↑ *citta mano viññāṇa*.

Classes of ~ (of difference btw ~ and *saññā*). meditation on consciousness ↑ SD 42.10 (2.5).

Radiant all around ↑ *sabbato, pabha*.

Reflection on ~ ↑ meditation on consciousness *here*

Radiant all around ↑ *sabbato, pabha*.

Unestablished consciousness ↑ *appatittha viññāṇa* (above).

Where does ~ comes from? ↑ SD 5.16 (10.8).

Without attributes ↑ *anidassana* (above).

viññāṇa 2 – kinds of consciousness:

1. cognitive consciousness (mod) (consciousness of the 6 senses) ↑ SD 17.8b (3);
2. existential consciousness (mod) (↑ *bhav'aṅga*, ↑ *cuti, citta* and ↑ *paṭisandhi, citta*) ↑ **Viññāṇa**, SD 17.8a (6.1) ↑ **Nīvaraṇa**, SD 32.1 (3.8).

↑ **Viññāṇa**, SD 17.8a (6), esp Fig 6.1.

viññāṇa, kāya – classes of consciousness:

1. eye-consciousness, *cakkhu, viññāṇa*;
2. ear-consciousness. *sota, viññāṇa*;
3. nose-consciousness. *ghana, viññāṇa*;
4. tongue-consciousness, *jivhā, viññāṇa*;
5. body-consciousness, *kāya, viññāṇa*;
6. mind-consciousness, *mano, viññāṇa*.

→ *sa, viññāṇa* kaya.

↑ (**Upādāna**) **Parivaṭṭa S** (S 22.56,19) + SD 3.7 (6.5).

viññāṇa, kicca – the cognitive process

5-door cognitive process ↑ SD 19.14 (2).

Mental process → *citta, vithī*

viññāṇa, sota – a rare canonical term, found only in **Sampasādanīya S** (D 28,7), prob = *bhav'aṅga* (comy) “life-continuum,” or the sub-unconscious) or *bhavaṅga, sota* (sub-conscious stream). ↑ SD 17.8c (1).

viññāṇa-ṭ, thiti 4 – stations of consciousness, a basis on which consciousness needs to establish itself. The 5 aggregates and how consciousness is unestablished, ie, finds no footing, and so ending suffering and rebirth ↑ **Upāya S** (S 22.53.4-5) SD 29.4.

The 4 stations of consciousness (*viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti*) as the first 4 aggregates, where consciousness gains a footing: either

1. in relation of form, with form as object and basis, as a place of enjoyment, or similarly in regard to
2. feelings,
3. perception, or
4. formations, and there it grows, increases, becomes abundant. (D 33,1.11(18); Nc 1)

(**Viññāṇa**) **Bija S** (S 22.54) says the same thing, adding that the 4 stations should be seen as the earth element (like soil for plants) (S 22.54.7) n, SD 8.3(9).

Why is consciousness not “engaged” with itself? ↑ **Hāliddakāni Sutta 1** (S 22.34.7) SD 10.12

viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti 7 – stations of consciousness

↑ **Viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti**, SD 23.14.

↑ **Mahā,nidāna S** (D 15,33) SD 5.17 Table 1;

↑ **Saṅgīti S** (D 33,2.3(10/3:253)

As the 4 elements (↑ mahā,bhūta) ↑ (**Viññāṇa**) **Bija S** (S 22.54,7) n, SD 8.3(9).

↑ “grounds for rebirth (Comy): ↑ **Satta**

Viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti S (A 7.41) SD 96.5

↑ Table, **Group karma?** SD 39.1 (1.4).

viññāta – the known ↑ SD 3.13

(5.2.1.5+5.2.1.5).

↑ vijānāti

vipāka – fruit, fruition.

Karmic fruition ↑ kamma: vipāka.

vipallāsa 3 – perversion; 3 kinds: of perception

(*saññā*~): of thought (*citta*~), and of view

(*ditṭhi*~) ↑ **Vipallāsa S** (A 4.49) SD 16.11.

modes of perversion 4 ↑ SD 16.11 (1).

psychological inversion = ↑ modes of ~.

vipallāsa 4 – modes of perversion ↓ vipallāsa 3.

vipassanā – insight ↑ samatha,vipassanā.

vipassanā,yānika – one whose vehicle is insight

↑ SD 41.1 (2.2.1).

vippaṭisāra – guilt, remorse ↑ (**Dasaka**) **Cetanā-**

'karaṇīya S (A 10.2) + SD 41.6 (2.3.1, 2.3.6.6)

↑ **Ekādasaka**) **Cetanā'karaṇīya S** (A 11.2) SD

33.3b ↑ **Avyakata S** (A 7.5) SD 40a.11 (3.2.4)

↑ SD 41.6 (2.3.1).

As remorse ↑ SD 40a.11 (3.3) ↑ SD 41.6

(2.3.2 + 2.3.6).

virīya – effort (a more deliberate exertion, esp in a worldling) ↑ SD 10.1 (4) ↑ SD 51.2 (2.1.2).

On “energy” (which is more spontaneous)

↑ padhāna & virīya.

virīya adhiṭṭhāna – (P) resolution of effort

↑ (**Duka**) **Upaṇṇāta S** (A 2.5), SD 51.5 ↑ SD

51.14 (3.2.4.2).

viriy'ārambha exertion of energy ↑ yoniso

manasikāra

virtue ↑ guṇa

virtues dear to ariyas ↑ **Virtue ethics**, SD 18.11

(2.2).

→ akhaṇḍehi acchiddehi asabalehi akammā-sehi

virtue ethics ↑ **Virtue ethics**, SD 11.18a.

↑ (**Vitthāra**) **Kamma S** (A 4.232) SD 4.13.

virtues of cordiality ↑ dhamma sāraṇīya 6.

virtues of great assistance ↑ bahu,kāra dham-

ma

Visākha Pūjā – Buddha day, Vesak day (Singa-

pore), Wesak day (Malaysia) (traditionally the

fullmoon day of May), commemorates the

Buddha's nativity, awakening and parinirvana.

↑ **Āsāḥa Pūjā** is Dharma day ↑ **Māgha Pūjā** is

Sangha day ↑ SD 16.1 (5).

visaṃyutta – “unfettered,” one of the 7 epi-

thets of an arhat ↑ **Alagaddūpama S** (M

22,30+35), SD 3.13.

visaṅkhāra,gata – “free from conditions” ↑ saṅ-

khārā (1.10).

visārada – (P) self-confident ↑ vesārajja.

visesa (1) – distinction, esp in “progressively

higher distinction,” *ulāraṃ pubbenāparaṃ*

visesaṃ

↑ **Dhamma,cetiya S** (M 89,12 + 18) SD 64.10

↑ **Bhikkhuṇī Vāsaka S** (S 47.3 + 10) SD 24.2

↑ **Ānāpāna,sati S** (M 118,2+6) SD 7.13.

Excellence of the saints ↑ alam-ariya,ñāṇa,-

dassana,visesa.

As *ulāraṃ visesaṃ*, only in ↑ **Lohicca S** (D

12) SD 34.8.

Sainthood 4 ↑ **Anāpāna,sati S** (M 118,2) SD

7.13 & n.

visesa (2): ko viseso, ko adhippayāso, kiṃ nānā,-

karaṇaṃ -- (P) “what is the what is the

distinction, what is the disparity, what is the

difference ... ” ↑ **Cūḷa Sīha,nāda S** (M 11,4.2) SD

49.2.

visesa, bhāgiya – (that which is) conducive to distinction.

The one thing that ~: wise attention (↑yoniso, manasikāra) (D 34, 1.2(6)).

visit recluses and brahmins – ↑samaṇa, brāhmaṇa: ~.

visāsa – (P) (negative) intimacy ↑SD 31.7 (2.6); usu (positive) trust ↑SD 38.4 (4.2) ↑SD 49.3 (1.1.5.6).

visuddhi 7 – the 7 purifications:

- (1) *sīla, visuddhi* - purification of moral virtue,
 - (2) *citta, visuddhi* - purification of the mind,
 - (3) *diṭṭhi, visuddhi* - purification of views,
 - (4) *kaṅkhā, vitaraṇa, visuddhi* - purification by overcoming doubt,
 - (5) *maggāmagga, ñāṇa, dassana, visuddhi* - purification by knowledge and vision of the path and the not-path,
 - (6) *paṭipadā, ñāṇa, dassana, visuddhi* - purification by knowledge and vision of the way, and
 - (7) *ñāṇa, dassana, visuddhi* - purification of knowledge and vision.
- ↑ **Ratha Vinīta S** (M 24) + SD 28.3 (1).

vitakka – (1) thinking; (2) (meditation) initial application.

vitakkānaṃ ādīnavo – “the disadvantage of the thoughts,” one of the 5 methods of stilling the mind given in **Vitakka, saṅghāna S** (M 20), SD 1.6. ↑vitakka, saṅghāna.

vitakka, saṅkhāra, saṅghāna – “stilling the thought formations,” one of the 5 methods of stilling the mind given in **Vitakka, saṅghāna S** (M 20), SD 1.6 ↑vitakka, saṅghāna 5.

vitakka, saṅghāna 5 – (ways of) stilling thoughts; more fully, “the stilling of thought formations” (*vitakka, saṅkhāra, saṅghāna*).

1. thought displacement (*aññāṃ nimittāṃ*, “a different sign”): nail parable;
2. aversion therapy (*tesaṃ vitakkānaṃ ādīnavo*, “the disadvantage of those thoughts”): well-dressed youth parable;
3. non-attention (*asati, amanasikāra*, “disregarding, non-attending”): parable of turning away;

4. thought-reduction (*vitakka, saṅkhāra, saṅghānaṃ*, “stilling the thought-formations”): parable of slowing down;

5. will-power (↑dante’bhidantam-ādhāya jivhāya tāluṃ āhacca, “with clenched teeth and the tongue pressing on the palate”): wrestler parable

One who masters these is known as “master minder” (↑vasī vitakka, pariyāya, pathesu)

↑ **Vitakka Saṅghāna S** (M 30) SD 1.6.

Thinking and thoughts → vitakka.

Stilling (the mind) → saṅghāna.

vitakka, vicāra ↑ **Vitakka, vicāra**, SD 33.4.

viveka 3 – 3 kinds solitude (bodily, mental and spiritual) ↑ **Viveka, nissita**, SD 20.4 (4.2).

viveka 5 (1) – kinds solitude:

1. through suppression (*vikkhambhana viveka*);
 2. through displacement (*tad-aṅga viveka*);
 3. through cutting off (*samuccheda viveka*);
 4. through tranquillization (*paṭipassaddhi viveka*); and
 5. through escape (*nissaraṇa viveka*);
- ↑ **Satipaṭṭhāna Ss**, SD 13.1 (4.2.3).

viveka 5 (2) – kinds of solitude:

1. solitude through suppression (*vikkhambhana viveka*);
 2. solitude through the displacement by opposites (*tad-aṅga viveka*);
 3. solitude through cutting off (*samuccheda viveka*);
 4. solitude through tranquillization (*paṭipassaddhi viveka*); and
 5. solitude through escape (*nissaraṇa viveka*)
- ↑***

↑viveka, nissitaṃ virāga, nissitaṃ nirodha, nissitaṃ vossagga, pariṇāmiṃ: → **Satipaṭṭhāna Ss**, SD 13.1 (4.2.3).

viveka, nissita formula ↑ foll.

viveka, nissitaṃ virāga, nissitaṃ nirodha, nissitaṃ vossagga, pariṇāmiṃ – “... dependent on solitude, dependent on fading away (of lust) [on dispassion], dependent on cessation (of suffering), ripening in letting go (of defilements).”

Solitude (**viveka**) or seclusion ref to the overcoming of the 5 mental hindrances (*pañca nīvaraṇā*): “dependent on solitude ... “ is

called the *viveka,nissita* formula

→*Viveka,nissita* SD 20.4.

vocative plural, elliptical ↑SD 1.11 (3.2.2); ↑SD 13.1 (3.1.1.4); ↑SD 43.6 (1.2).

voḥāra – (words in) current usage ↑SD 53.11 (1.3.3.1).

vossagga – letting go ↑SD 20.4 (7) ↑SD 41.1 (2.-2.1.2 (2)).

vote, voting ↑salāka

vuḍḍhi,dhamma, “virtues conducive to growth”
↑*Paññā,vuḍḍhi S* (A 5.246).

= ↑sotāpatti-y-aṅga 4

vūpakaṭṭha –aloof, secluded ↑(*Satipaṭṭhāna*)

Bāhiya S (S 47.15,3), SD 47.10.

vyādhi – disease; syn ↑roga.

Bile disorder, parable for lustful desire

(↑*vyāpāda*), one of the 5 hindrances

(↑*nīvaraṇa* 5) ↑SD 3.12a.

vyāma or **byāma** – a “fathom” (*vyāma* or *byāma*) is the length spanned by both arms being extended to their full length (about 6 ft = 1.8 m), and is found only in the phrase *vyāma-p,pabha* or *byāma-p,pabhā*, referring to the Buddha’s aura or halo. Prob = *yojana* 2.

vyāma-p,pabhā or **byāma~** – the fathom-wide radiance (of the Buddha), his aura.

vyāpāda – ill will, one of the 5 hindrances

↑*nīvaraṇa* 5.

vyāpāda,vitakka – thought of violence

↑*akusala,vitakka*

W

wager ↓Buddha (3).

walking

~ meditation ***

~ up and down ↑**Aggañña S** (D 27,1.3), SD 2.19.

wanderer - ↑paribbājaka.

Sectarian wanderer ↑nānā,titthiyā paribbājaka.

wandering

~ by stages (*carika caramāno*) ↑carika 2.

~s (of the Buddha). ↑carika 2.

watchfulness ↑ārakkha.

water – purification by washing in a river

↑**Vatthūpama S** (M 7) SD 28.12.

water-pot – parable ↑**Amba,laṭṭhikā**

Rāhol'ovāda S (M 61,3-6), SD 3.10.

water-snake – ↑alaggada.

way ↑magga ↑paṭipadā.

wealth

Abuse ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (9.3).

Benefits of ~ ↑**Ādiya S** (A 5.41/3:45 f), SD

2.1. ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (9.7).

Benefits of both worlds ↑**Patta,kamma S** (A 4.61/2:65-69), SD 37.12.

Budget ↑financial management (below).

Dangers of wealth ↑(**Ādinavā**) **Bhoga S** (A 5.227/3:259), SD 100.3.

Destroying wealth, 4 ways ↑bhoganaṃ apāya,mukha 4. →ways of losing wealth (below).

Enjoyment of ~ ↑bhoga,sukha.

Financial management ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31), SD 4.1 (4).

True individual's wealth ↑(**Mahā,megha**) **Sappurisa S** (A 8.38/4:244 f), SD 30.10(3.2b).

Karma: commensurate karmic fruits for actions of the good and the bad ↑**Loṇa,phala S** (A 3.99,5-6), SD 3.5.

Joys of ~ ↑**Anaṇa S** (A 4.62), SD 2.2; ↑**Dīgha,-jānu S** (A 8.54), SD 5.10.

Ways of losing wealth ↑bhogānaṃ apāya,-mukha 4+6.

Wisdom & ~ ↑**Aputtaka S 1** (S 3.19/1:89-91), SD 22.4.

→bhoga. →dhana.

wealthy man (parable) ↑Wealth: Parables of ~.

weeks, 7. The 7 weeks after the Buddha's awakening

↑**Dhamma & Abhidhamma**, SD 26.1 (5).

weight-control ↑bhojasne mattaññūtā.

welcome ↑paṭisanthāra.

welcome bhante ... (stock) ↑D 25,7 n, SD 1.4 ↑M 73,4.4 n, SD 53.3 (brief).

welfare, bases of – (P) saṅgha,vatthu 4.

Wesak (Malaysia) ↑Visākha Pūjā.

“What shall I do now?” ↑**Alabbhaniya Ṭhāna S** (A 5.48,72), SD 42.1.

“What we sow, we will reap” – ↑kamma (1): as we sow, so we shall reap.

wheels of prosperity ↑cakka.

wholesome root ↑kusala mūla. →akusala mūla.

wholesome sensual pleasure – () ↑**Mahā Saccaka** (M 36,21-32) SD 1.12 ↑SD 33.1b (5.2.2).

4 dhyanas as “devotion of pleasure” (*sukh'allikānuyoga*) ↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,23) SD 40a.6.

wholesome states, diligence in ↑diligence in wholesome states.

wife – brahmins having ~s (non-attainment of dhyana) ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,31-35)/1:247), SD 1.8.

Counseling husband ↑**Nakula S** (A 6.16), SD 5.2.

Duties ↑**Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48), SD 5.3.

Duties of children & wife ↑Family duties (below).

Family duties ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,27+30), SD 4.1.

Qualities of a goUod ~ ↑**Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48), SD 5.3.

Rebirth amongst the gods ↑Rebirth.

wife, qualities of a good 8 ↑**Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48), SD 5.3.

will ↑chanda.

will-power ↑dante'bhidantam-ādhāya jivhāya tālum āhacca. ↑chanda.

Accomplishment in ~ ↑chanda sampadā.

will to go forth ↑pabbajjā'bhisaṅkhāra.

will to visit ↑gamiyābhisaṅkhāra.

wise person ↑paṇḍita.

Learned person ↑suta. deeply learned ↑bahu-s,suta.

winds 8 ↑loka,dhamma 8.

wisdom eye – *paññā, cakkhu*, one of the 5 eyes

↑ cakkhu 5.

wise attention ↑ yoniso manasikāra.

wishes, fewness of – (P) ↑ app'icchā.

with influxes, subject to clinging ↑ sāsava

upādānīya.

without trouble/difficulty ↑ nikāma, lābhi akicchā,-

lābhī akasira, lābhī.

with remaining traces ↑ sa, upādi, sesa. Opp

↑ anupādi, sesa.

woman

most beautiful ~ (parable) ↑ **Te, vijja S** (D 13, 19/-
1:241 f) & SD 1.8 (3).

↑ birth amongst the Manāpa, kāyika devas, 8
qualities ↑ SD 5.1 (1.4).

→ women.

women –

↑ bhikkhuṇī ordination

→ woman.

The word is not the thing ↑ ineffability of true
reality.

work relationship ↑ **Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31, 27+ 32),

SD 4.1.

world ↑ loka.

Origin ↑ Cosmology.

The ~ out there remains the same

↑ **Nibbedhikā Pariyāya S** (A 6.63, 3.4) SD 6.11.

worldly conditions ↑ loka, dhamma

worldly joys ↑ gihi, sukha 4.

worldly welfare ↑ gihi, sukha 4.

world protectors ↑ loka, pāla

worship ↑ pūja. → paṭṭhāna.

writing -- ↑ SD 26 (3.1.3).

wrong view(s) ↑ micchā, diṭṭhi

Y

yakkha – (P) yaksha, a nature spirit ↑SD 21.3 (4.2.5) ↑SD 51.11 (3.1.1.2).

yaksha – (angl) ↑yakkha

yāma 3 – watch(es) (of the night): the 1st watch (6–10 pm), the 2nd watch (10 pm – 2 am), 3rd watch (2–6 am).

yāma 4 – fully, *cātu,yāma*, the 4 restraint of the Jains ↑**Upāli (Gaha,pati) S** (M 56,12.1) + SD 27.1 (3.4).

yamaka pāṭihāriya – twin wonder ↑**Miraculous Stories** SD 27.5b (3.1.2).

yañña – sacrifice. ↑**Pasenadi Yañña S** (S 3.9/1:75 f), SD 22.11.
Animal sacrifice ↑(**Uggata,sarīra) Aggi S** (A 7.44,5-6), SD 3.16.

yañña 2 – 2 kinds

yapanīya – able to keep going ↑M 31,5.2 @ SD 44.11.

years – the Buddha’s ministru ↑periods 2.

yathā,vādī tathā,kārī, yathā,kārī yathā,vādī – (P) As I speak, so I do ↑SD 29.6a (7.3.2).

years 7 – (P *vassa*) arhatness or non-returning attainable in 7 years ↑SD 36.5 (1.1.3.4).

ye dhammā hetu-p,pabhavā ... – “Of whatever states that arise from a cause ...” ↑SD 5.16 (2.1.2) ↑SD 30.8 (2.2.6.4+3.4.2.2).

yellowneck ↑yellow-neck.

yellow-neck ↑kāsāva,kaṅṭha.

yobbana,mada – intoxication with youth ↑mada 3.

yo dhammaṃ passati, so maṃ passati – “who sees Dharma, sees me; who sees me see Dharma” ↑**Vakkali S** (S 22.87,13), SD 8.8 ↑SD 51.24 (2.5.2.1) ↑SD 51.25 (2.2.2.6) ↑SD 52.2 (3.5.2).
Who see dependent arising ... ↑SD 6.16 (5) .

yoga 4 – yokes ↑āsava

yojana 1 – (unit of distance) the “greater yojana,” a league (11.25 km or 7 mi = 4 *gāvutas*) ↑SD 4.17 (1.2.2) ↑SD 47.8 (2.4.4.1). →yojana 2.

yojana 2 – (unit of dimension: height or width) the “lesser yojana,” a fathom (1.8 m = 6 ft) ↑SD 47.8 (2.4.4). →yojana 1 →vyāma.

yokes 4 (yoga) ↑āsava

yoni 4 – modes of birth, womb:

1. The egg-born [oviparous] birth (*aṇḍa,jā yoni*);
 2. The womb-born [viviparous] birth (*jalābu,jā yoni*);
 3. The moisture-born birth (*samseda,jā yoni*);
 4. The spontaneous birth (*opapātikā yoni*).
- ↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,32-33) SD 49.1 = SD *2.24.

yoniso manasikāra – wise attention. Opp ↑ayoniso,manasikāra.

→**Yoniso Manasikāra Sampadā S** (S 45.55) SD 34.12; ↑**Nimitta and anuvyañjana** SD 19.14 (5). ~ of the 5 aggregates (↑**khandha** S) ↑(**Khandha Manasikāra) Nandi-k,khaya S** (S 22.52) SD 12.9b.

Another’s voice ↑parato,ghosa are 2 key ways of overcoming doubt.

Awakening-factors ↑**Yoniso Manasikāra S** (S 46.36) SD 93.3; →**Mahā Sakya,muni Gotama S** (S 12.10) @ SD 14.3 (2).

Food for mindfulness and full comprehension ↑(**Āhāra) Āvijja S** (A 10.61) SD 31.10.

For overcoming hindrances ↑(**Nīvaraṇa Bojjhaṅga) Āhāra s** (S 46.51) SD 7.15.

Internal condition for the noble eightfold path ↑**Meghiya S** (A 9.3) SD 34.2, ↑**Virtue Ethics**, SD 18.11 (6.4).

Liberation through ~ ↑(**Khandha Manasikāra) Nandi-k,khaya S** (S 22.52) SD 12.9b.

The one thing that conduces to distinction (↑*visesa,bhāgiya*).

Satipatthana ↑(**Āhāra) Āvijja S** (A 10.61) SD 31.10.

~ of sense-bases ↑**Nandi-k,khaya S 1-4** (S 35.156-159) SD 12.7+8 & SD 93.1+2.

Noble truths ↑**Sabb’āsava S** (M 2,11) SD 30.3.

yuganaddha – twin (such as in meditation practice) ↑SD 41.1 (2.2.1).

