

## Buddhist Terms in Chapter 16 of the Lotus Sutra

nayutas (那由他) (P.241, L.21): An Indian numerical unit, said to be equivalent to one hundred *ayut* (阿由他) said to be equivalent to one hundred *ktei* (俱胝) a very large numbers, variously rendered as ten million, one hundred million, etc.

kalpa (劫) (P.241, L.21): A period required for a celestial woman to wear away a ten-mile-cubic stone if she touched it with her garments once every three years.

Asamkhya (阿僧祇) (P.241, L.22): numberless, innumerable, countless, etc.

vaivartika (無漏智) (P.242, L.11): Wisdom free from any taint of illusion, i.e., the wisdom of the Buddha.

**Nirvana**涅槃 (P.242, L.27): Extinction, originally the state of enlightenment attained by Sakyamuni. Accordingly, it means the state which one can reach by extinguishing all illusions and destroying all karma, which is the cause of rebirth.

Anuttara-samyak-sambodhi (阿耨多羅三藐三菩提) (P.243, L.3): Perfect enlightenment. The unsurpassed wisdom of the Buddha.

**Triple World**三界 (p.243, L.14): The world of unenlightened men. It is divided into three: ① The world of desire, whose inhabitants have appetite and sexual desire, ② The world of form, whose inhabitants have neither appetite nor sexual desire, like metal, rock, water, etc. ③ The formless world, whose inhabitants have no physical forms like air or gas or spiritual beings.

Mt. Sacred Eagle (靈鷲山) (P.247, L.3): The Vulture Peak is located east of the City of King-House or Rajagriha. This name was given because it resembled a vulture in appearance. It is said that the Buddha preached many sutras including the Lotus Sutra there for the last eight years of his life.

**Five Desires**五欲 (P.249, L.12): ①The desires for property, sexual love, eating and drinking, fame, and sleep. ②Five sense-objects, vision, sound, smell, taste, and the tangible. These are so called because they make desires arise in a person.