# ָסִיקָהִי

#### רשימת שמות - דהמדאנה - ספרות בודהיסטית בעברית

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. ישות, גַּנְדָהַבָּה. (Sikhaddi): בּוּדְהָה, הופיע בעולם לפני שלושים ואחד עידנים. סיקָהַדִּי (Sikhaddi): ישות, גַּנְדָהַבָּה. סְנִייֵה בִּימְבִּיסָאַרָה (Seniya Bimbisāra): מלך מפורסם, צדיק

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 John Bunyan - 1849

 ... لمممههر يتحمر هيهتلايههج (جههينتهاهسلته كميكهي) همها يسد (و معهكبطدتر،س سجشهمتي يهسينهتي ...

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 Les oeuvres de Walï publièes en hindoustani - Google Books ...

https://books.google.com/books?id=CgtiUkBWW3MC - Translate this page Wali, Garcin de Tassy - 1834 او وی دوله جد ماقاله سولنا هاسم سو پیهههه سولا ائهکر پاس صنعهس جار هسو-سه کسر سنگهی قهریکلستار محمصهکس خط متهور قهری خط و عار بوجههد لی قهری لی هری لیل هدفیهاو و و



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gurmat.sachkhoj.ca/index.php?l=pa&page=465 ▼ Translate this page bhinnī rain jinhā man chāu . भिंनी रैन् जिंहा मन् छाउ । मिभी मिभिਆ गुठ दीर्चांठ ॥ sikhī sikhiā gur vīchār . सिखी सिखिआ गुर् वीछार् ।

#### Buddhist Script: Vattapotakacariyā

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#### Buddhist Script: 07/05/13

buddhistscript.blogspot.com/2013\_07\_05\_archive.html 
 Translate this page
 Jul 5, 2013 - वज्जेसि सोळसकरीसानि, उदकं पत्वा यथा सिखी। सच्चेन मे ... Vajjesi
 soļasakarīsāni, udakam patvā yathā sikhī; Saccena me ...

# Sikhī Buddha

According to the *Buddhavamsa* and Buddhist mythology, **Sikhī** (Pāli) is the twenty-third of twenty-eight Buddhas.<sup>[1]</sup> The penultimate Buddha of the *Alamkarakalpa* (Adorned Eon), Sikhī was preceded by Vipassī Buddha and succeeded by Vessabhū Buddha.<sup>[2]</sup>

#### 1 Etymology

He was called Sikhī because his *unhisa* (turban) looked like a *sikha* (flame).<sup>[3]</sup>

# 2 Biography

According to the *Buddhavamsa* as well as traditional Buddhist legend, Sikhī lived 31 kalpas — many millions of years — before the present time.<sup>[4][5]</sup> He was born in Aruņavatī, which is located in the Dhule district of Maharashtra, in present-day India.<sup>[6]</sup> His family was of the Kshatriya varna, which constituted the ruling and military elite of the Vedic period. His father was Aruņa the warrior-chief, and his mother was Pabhāvatī.<sup>[5]</sup> His wife was Sabbakama, and he had a son named Atula.<sup>[6]</sup>

Sikhī lived in the palaces of Sucanda, Giri and Vāhana for 7,000 years until he renounced his worldly life, riding out of the palace on an elephant.<sup>[6]</sup> He practiced asceticism for eight months<sup>[3]</sup> before attaining enlightenment under a pundarika tree.<sup>[5]</sup> Just prior to achieving buddhahood, he accepted a bowl of milk rice from the daughter of Piyadassī (a sethi from the town of Sudassana Nigama),<sup>[7]</sup> and sat on a grass seat prepared by Anomadassi, an Ājīvika ascetic.<sup>[3]</sup>

Sources differ as to how long Sikhī lived. He was reported to have died in Dussarama (or Assarama), somewhere near the Silavati River, at the age of either 37,000<sup>[5]</sup> or 70,000 years.<sup>[3][6]</sup>

#### **3** Physical characteristics

Sikhī was 37 cubits tall, which is roughly equal to 56 feet (17 m). His body radiated light for a distance of three leagues, which is roughly equal to 9 miles (14 km).<sup>[5]</sup>

## 4 Teachings

Sikhī preached his first sermon in Migachira Park<sup>[3]</sup> to 100,000 disciples, his second sermon to 80,000 disciples, and his third sermon to 70,000 disciples.<sup>[5][6]</sup>

He demonstrated his twin miracle at a place near Suriyavati under a champaka tree. Abhibhu and Sambhava were his chief monk disciples; and Akhila (or Makhila) and Paduma were his principal female disciples. His chief attendant was Khemankara. Sirivaddha and Chanda (or Nanda) were his chief male patrons; and Chitta and Sugutta were the chief among the women.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 5 See also

- · Buddhist cosmology
- Glossary of Buddhism
- Longevity myths

#### 6 Notes

- Morris, R, ed. (1882). "XXI: Sikhi the twentieth Buddha". *The Buddhavamsa*. London: Pali Text Society. pp. 54–5.
- [2] Buddhist Text Translation Society (2007). "The Sixth Patriarchs Dharma Jewel Platform Sutra". *The Collected Lectures of Tripitaka Master Hsuan Hua*. Ukiah, California: Dharma Realm Buddhist Association. Retrieved 2013-03-25.
- [3] Varma, CB (2002). "98: Sikhī Buddha". The Illustrated Jataka & Other Stories of the Buddha. New Delhi, India: Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts.
- [4] Beal, S (1875). "Chapter III: Exciting to religious sentiment". *The romantic legend of Sâkya Buddha: from the Chinese-Sanscrit*. London: Trubner & Company, Ludgate Hill. pp. 10–17.
- [5] Davids, TWR; Davids, R (1878). "The successive bodhisats in the times of the previous Buddhas". Buddhist birth-stories; Jataka tales. The commentarial introduction entitled Nidana-Katha; the story of the lineage. London: George Routledge & Sons. pp. 115–44.
- [6] Horner, IB (1975). "The twentieth chronicle: that of the Lord Sikhin". The Minor Anthologies Of The Pali Canon: Part III: Chronicle Of Buddhas (Buddhavamsa) and Basket

*Of Conduct (Cariyapitaka).* Oxford: Pali Text Society. pp. 77–80. ISBN 086013072X.

[7] Malalasekera, GP (2007). Dictionary of Pāli proper names. Delhi, India: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited. p. 207. ISBN 978-81-208-3020-2.

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#### 7.1 Text

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