

## A Study on the Concept of Prapañca in Sarvāstivāda

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The meaning of papañca/prapañca in Buddhism is quite complex. Although contemporary academic research has focused on the definition of papañca as per Pali Thripitaka, scarce attention has been paid to the existing Chinese literature of Sarvāstivāda that retain a comprehensive understanding of the concept of prapañca. Therefore, this paper attempts to clarify the conceptual meaning of prapañca based on Chinese linerature. The concept of prapañca is generally translated as (xilun 戏论) the 'gaming view' as per the definition in Sarvāstivāda, where 'Xi (戏)' means 'game' and 'Lun (论)' means 'speech' or 'theory'. Moreover, in modern Chinese Buddhist dictionaries, it is interpreted as a false and meaningless speech or view. However, according to the Abhidharmamahāvibhāṣa, prapañcas (xilun 戏论) are defined 'defilements'. The treatise juxtaposes prapañca with as defilement, that is, 'prapañca - defilement', according to which, overcoming prapañcas is overcoming defilements. Prapañcas are twofold; 'love (ai 爱) - prapañca' and 'view (jian 见) prapañca', which are all defilements. According to the Abhidharmavatara, the wrong views are prapañcas. Further, Abhidharmakośabhāşya held that the secular words of



prapañcas belong to evil views (xielun 邪论) and unanswered questions in Buddhism are prapañcas because such questions cause contradictions. Nyāyānusāriņī, on the other hand, defines prapañca as distress (renao 热恼/saṃtāpa) and considers that the essence of twelve sense spheres is leaking, which in turn is a distress (renao 热恼/saṃtāpa). Therefore, the twelve sense spikeses are considered to possess prapañcas. This treatise acknowledged that there must be an extinction of no prapañca, that is nirvana - a complant that exists as a real entity. In addition, this treatise recorded a statement that the prapañca is contrary to the immeasurables (kindness, compassion, joy and selfless giving). All defilements (huo 惑) such as greed (tan 贪) are called prapañcas. This treatise refers to the concept of 'prapañca - words (xilunyun 戏论语)', which means that prapañca can be an utterance. Prapañcas are also claimed to generate wrong views that cause contradictions. There are some clear records of the concept of prapañca in the existing literature of Sarvāstivāda, which is why it is of vital importance to correctly understand the meaning of this concept and to verify the rationality of the definition of papañca as per Theravada commentaries.

Keywords: prapañca papañca, Sarvāstivāda, Nyāyānusāriņī