





Chanting Book · Volume One  
Morning and Evening Chanting (Pūjā) and Reflections  
Pāli and English

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**PART 1**

# Morning Chanting





## MORNING CHANTING

## 2

## Dedication of Offerings

[ Yo so ] bhagavā arahaṃ sammāsambuddho

*To the Blessed One, the Lord, who fully attained perfect enlightenment,  
Svākkhāto yena bhagavatā dhammo*

*To the Teaching which he expounded so well,  
Supaṭipanno yassa bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho*  
*And to the Blessed One's disciples who have practised well,  
Tam-māyaṃ bhagavantam sadhammam sasaṅgham*

*To these — the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Saṅgha —  
Imehi sakkārehi yathārahaṃ āropitehi abhīpūjayāma*  
*We render with offerings our rightful homage.*

*Sādhū no bhante bhagavā sucira-parinibbutopi*  
*It is well for us that the Blessed One, having attained liberation,  
Pacchīmā-janātānūkampa-mānasā*  
*Still had compassion for later generations.*

*Ime sakkāre duggata-pañṇākāra-bhūte paṭiggaṇhātu*  
*May these simple offerings be accepted*  
*Amhākaṃ dīgharattam hitāya sukhāya*

*For our long-lasting benefit and for the happiness it gives us.*





## MORNING CHANTING

3

Arahāṃ sammāsambuddho bhagavā

*The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One —*

Buddhaṃ bhagavantaṃ abhivādemi

*I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.*

[ BOW ]

[ Svākkhāto ] bhagavatā dhammo

*The Teaching so completely explained by him —*

Dhammaṃ namassāmi

*I bow to the Dhamma.*

[ BOW ]

[ Supatipanno ] bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*The Blessed One's disciples who have practised well —*

Saṅghaṃ namāmi

*I bow to the Saṅgha.*

[ BOW ]

## Preliminary Homage

[ Hānda mayaṃ buddhassa bhagavato  
pubbabhāga-namakāraṃ karomase ]

*[Now let us pay preliminary homage to the Buddha.]*

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

[ THREE TIMES ]

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

[ THREE TIMES ]



## MORNING CHANTING

## 4

## Homage to the Buddha

[ Hāṇḁa mayam buddhābhitthutim karomase ]

[Now let us chant in praise of the Buddha.]

Yo so tathāgato araham sammāsambuddho

*The Tathāgata is the Pure One, the Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Vijjācaraṇa-sampanno

*He is impeccable in conduct and understanding,*

Sugato

*The Accomplished One,*

Lokaṇḁdū

*The Knower of the Worlds.*

Anūttaro purisadamma-sārathi

*He trains perfectly those who wish to be trained.*

Satthā deva-manussānam

*He is Teacher of gods and humans.*

Buddho bhagavā

*He is awake and holy.*

Yo imam lokam sadevakam samarakam sabrahmakam

*In this world with its gods, demons, and kind spirits,*

Sassamaṇa-brāhmaṇim pajam sadeva-manussam sayam abhiññā

sacchikatvā pavesesi

## MORNING CHANTING

5

*Its seekers and sages, celestial and human beings, he has by  
deep insight revealed the Truth.*

Yo dhammaṃ desēsi ādī-kalyāṇaṃ majjhē-kalyāṇaṃ  
pariyosāna-kalyāṇaṃ

*He has pointed out the Dhamma: beautiful in the beginning,  
beautiful in the middle, beautiful in the end.*

Sāttamaṃ sabyañjanaṃ kevala-paripuṇṇaṃ parisuddhaṃ  
brahma-carīyaṃ pakāsesi

*He has explained the Spiritual Life of complete purity in its  
essence and conventions.*

Tam-aham bhagavantam abhīpūjayāmi tam-aham bhagavantam  
sirasā namāmi

*I chant my praise to the Blessed One, I bow my head to  
the Blessed One.*

[ BOW ]



## MORNING CHANTING

6

## Homage to the Dhamma

[ Hānda mayama dhammābhittuṭṭiṃ karomase ]

[Now let us chant in praise of the Dhamma.]

Yo so svākkhāto bhagavatā dhammo

The Dhamma is well expounded by the Blessed One,

Sāṇḍittiko

Apparent here and now,

Akāliko

Timeless,

Ehipassiko

Encouraging investigation,

Opanayiko

Leading inwards,

Paccattaṃ vedītabbo viññūhi

To be experienced individually by the wise.

Tam-ahama dhammaṃ abhipūjayāmi tam-ahama dhammaṃ

sirasā namāmi

I chant my praise to this Teaching, I bow my head  
to this Truth.

[ BOW ]

## Homage to the Saṅgha

[ Hāṇḁa mayamaṁ saṅghābhitt<sub>u</sub>tiṁ karomase ]

[Now let us chant in praise of the Saṅgha.]

Yo so supaṭi<sub>u</sub>panno bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*They are the Blessed One's disci<sub>u</sub>ples, who have practised well,*

Ujupaṭi<sub>u</sub>panno bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*Who have practised direct<sub>u</sub>ly,*

Ñāyapaṭi<sub>u</sub>panno bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*Who have practised insi<sub>u</sub>ghtfully,*

Sāmi<sub>u</sub>ci<sub>u</sub>paṭi<sub>u</sub>panno bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*Those who practi<sub>u</sub>se with integri<sub>u</sub>ty —*

Yadidaṁ cattāri purisayugāni aṭṭhā purisapuggalā

*That is the four pairs, the eight kinds of nō<sub>u</sub>ble beings —*

Esa bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*These are the Blessed One's disci<sub>u</sub>ples.*

Āhune<sub>u</sub>yyo

*Such ones are wor<sub>u</sub>thy of gifts,*

Pāhune<sub>u</sub>yyo

*Wor<sub>u</sub>thy of hō<sub>u</sub>s<sub>u</sub>pitality,*



## MORNING CHANTING

8

Dakkhiṇeyyo

*Worthy of offerings,*

Añjali-karaṇīyo

*Worthy of respect;*

Anuttaraṃ puñṇakkhettaṃ lokassa

*They give occasion for incomparable goodness to arise  
in the world.*

Tam-ahaṃ saṅghaṃ abhipūjayāmi tam-ahaṃ saṅghaṃ  
siraṣā namāmi

*I chant my praise to this Saṅgha, I bow my head to  
this Saṅgha.*

[BOW]





## Salutation to the Triple Gem

[ Hāṇḍa mayam ratanattaya-panāma-gāthāyo c'eva  
sāṁvega-parikittana-pāṭhañca bhaṇāmase ]

[Now let us chant our salutation to the Triple Gem and a passage  
to arouse urgency.]

Buddho susuddho karuṇā-mahaṇṇavo

*The Buddha, absolutely pure, with ocean-like compassion,*

Yo'ccanta-suddhabbara-ñāṇa-locano

*Possessing the clear sight of wisdom,*

Lokassa pāpūpakilesa-ghāṭako

*Destroyer of worldly self-corruption —*

Vandāmi buddham aham-ādarena taṁ

*Devotedly indeed, that Buddha I revere.*

Dhammo padīpo viya tassa satthuno

*The Teaching of the Lord, like a lamp,*

Yo maggā-pākāma-bheda-bhinnako

*Illuminating the Path and its Fruit: the Deathless,*

Lokuttaro yo ca tad-attha-dīpano

*That which is beyond the conditioned world —*

Vandāmi dhammam aham-ādarena taṁ

*Devotedly indeed, that Dhamma I revere.*



## MORNING CHANTING

10

Saṅgho sukhetṭābhyati-khetṭa-saññito

*The Saṅgha, the most fertile ground for cultivation,*

Yo diṭṭhā-santo sugatānubodhako

*Those who have realized peace, awakened after the  
Accomplished One,*

Lolappahīno ariyo sumedhaso

*Noble and wise, all longing abandoned —*

Vandāmi saṅghaṃ ahaṃ-ādarena taṃ

*Devotedly indeed, that Saṅgha I revere.*

Icevam-ekantabhīpūja-neyyakam vatthuttayam

vandayatābhisankhatam

*This salutation should be made to that which is worthy.*

Puññaṃ mayā yaṃ mama sabbupaddavā mā hontu ve tassa  
pabhāva-siddhiyā

*Through the power of such good action, may all obstacles disappear.*

Idha tathāgato loke uppanno araham sammāsambuddho

*One who knows things as they are has come into this world; and he is an  
Arahant, a perfectly Awakened being,*

Dhammo ca desito niyyāniko upasamiko parinibbāniko sambodhagāmi  
sugatappavedito

*Purifying the way leading out of delusion, calming and directing to perfect  
peace, and leading to enlightenment — this Way he has made known.*



Māyan-taṃ dhammaṃ sutvā evaṃ jānāma

*Having heard the Teaching, we know this:*

Jātipi dukkhā

*Birth is dukkha,*

Jarāpi dukkhā

*Ageing is dukkha,*

Maraṇampi dukkhaṃ

*And death is dukkha;*

Sōka-parideva-dukkha-domanass'upāyāsāpi dukkhā

*Sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair are dukkha;*

Appiyehi sampayogo dukkho

*Association with the disliked is dukkha;*

Piyehi vip̐payogo dukkho

*Separation from the liked is dukkha;*

Yamp'icchāṃ na labhati tampi dukkhaṃ

*Not attaining one's wishes is dukkha.*

Sāṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhāṇḍhā dukkhā

*In brief, the five focuses of identity are dukkha.*

Seyyathidaṃ

*These are as follows:*

Rūpūpādānakkhāṇḍho



## MORNING CHANTING

12

*Attachment to form,*

Vedanūpādānakkhandho

*Attachment to feeling,*

Saññūpādānakkhandho

*Attachment to perception,*

Sāṅkhārūpādānakkhandho

*Attachment to mental formations,*

Viññāṇūpādānakkhandho

*Attachment to sense-consciousness.*

Yesaṃ parīññāya

*For the complete understanding of this,*

Dharamāno sō bhagavā evaṃ bahulaṃ sāvake vineti

*The Blessed One in his lifetime frequently instructed his disciples  
in just this way.*

Evaṃ bhāgā ca panassa bhagavato sāvakesu anusāsani bahulā pavattati

*In addition, he further instructed:*

Rūpaṃ aniccaṃ

*Form is impermanent,*

Vedanā aniccā

*Feeling is impermanent,*

Saññā aniccā



*Perception is impermanent,*

Saṅkhārā aniccā

*Mental formations are impermanent,*

Viññāṇaṃ aniccaṃ

*Sense-consciousness is impermanent;*

Rūpaṃ anattā

*Form is not-self,*

Vedanā anattā

*Feeling is not-self,*

Saññā anattā

*Perception is not-self,*

Saṅkhārā anattā

*Mental formations are not-self,*

Viññāṇaṃ anattā

*Sense-consciousness is not-self;*

Sabbe saṅkhārā aniccā

*All conditions are transient,*

Sabbe dhammā anattā'ti

*There is no self in the created or the uncreated.*

Te māyaṃ otiṇṇāma jātiyā jarā-maraṇena

*All of us are bound by birth, ageing, and death,*



## MORNING CHANTING

14

Sôkehi paridevehi dukkhêhi domanassehi upâyāsehi

*By sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair,*

Dukkhôtiṇṇā dukkha-paretā

*Bound by dukkha and obstructed by dukkha.*

Appeva nāmimassa kevalassa dukkha-kkhāndhassa antakiriya  
paññāyethā'ti

*Let us all aspire to complete freedom from suffering.*

[ THE FOLLOWING IS CHANTED ONLY BY THE MONKS AND NUNS. ]

Cîra-parinibbutampi taṃ bhagavāntaṃ uddissa arahāntaṃ  
sammāsambuddhaṃ

*Remembering the Blessed One, the Noble Lord, and Perfectly Enlightened  
One, who long ago attained Parinibbāna,*

Saddhā agārasmā anagāriyaṃ pabbajitā

*We have gone forth with faith from home to homelessness,*

Tasmim bhagavati brahma-cariyaṃ carāma

*And like the Blessed One, we practise the Holy Life,*

Bhikkhūnaṃ/Sīladharānaṃ sikkhāsājīva-samāpannā

*Being fully equipped with the bhikkhus'/nuns' system of training.*

Taṃ no brahma-cariyaṃ imassa kevalassa dukkha-kkhāndhassa  
antakiriyaṃ sāvattatu

*May this Holy Life lead us to the end of this whole mass  
of suffering.*



## MORNING CHANTING

15

[ AN ALTERNATIVE VERSION OF THE PRECEDING SECTION, WHICH CAN BE  
CHANTED BY LAYPEOPLE AS WELL. ]

Ārā-parinibbutampi taṃ bhagavāntaṃ saraṇaṃ gatā

*The Blessed One, who long ago attained Parinibbāna, is our refuge.*

Dhāmmaṇca sāṅghaṇca

*So too are the Dhāmma and the Saṅgha.*

Tassa bhagavato sāsanaṃ yathā-sati yathā-balaṃ manasikaṛoma  
anupaṭipājjāma

*Attentively we follow the pathway of that Blessed One, with all of  
our mindfulness and strength.*

Sā sā no paṭipatti

*May then the cultivation of this practice*

Imassa kevalassa dukkha-kkhādhassa antakiriyāya saṃvattatu

*Lead us to the end of every kind of suffering.*

## MORNING CHANTING

16

## Closing Homage

[Arahāṃ] sammāsambuddho bhagavā

*The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One —*

Buddhaṃ bhagavantaṃ abhivādemī

*I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.*

[BOW]

[Svākkhāto] bhagavatā dhammo

*The Teaching, so completely explained by him —*

Dhammaṃ namassāmi

*I bow to the Dhamma.*

[BOW]

[Supaṭipanno] bhagavato sāvakasaṅgho

*The Blessed One's disciples, who have practised well —*

Saṅghaṃ namāmi

*I bow to the Saṅgha.*

[BOW]





**PART 2**

Evening Chanting





## EVENING CHANTING

18

## Dedication of Offerings

[ Yo so ] bhagavā arahaṃ sammāsambuddho  
 Svākkhāto yena bhagavatā dhammo  
 Supaṭipanno yassa bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Tam-māyaṃ bhagavantam sadhammaṃ sasaṅgham  
 Imehi sakkārehi yathārahaṃ āropitehi abhīpūjayāma  
 Sādhū no bhante bhagavā sucira-parinibbutopi  
 Pacchīmā-janātānūkampa-mānasā  
 Ime sakkāre duggata-pañṇākārā-bhūte paṭiggaṇhātu  
 Amhākaṃ dīgharattam hitāya sukhāya  
 Arahaṃ sammāsambuddho bhagavā  
 Buddham bhagavantam abhivādemi  
 [ Svākkhāto ] bhagavatā dhammo  
 Dhammaṃ namassāmi  
 [ Supaṭipanno ] bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Śaṅgham namāmi

[ BOW ]

[ BOW ]

[ BOW ]

## Dedication of Offerings

[ To the Blessed One, ] the Lord, who fully attained  
 perfect enlightenment,  
 To the Teaching, which he expounded so well,  
 And to the Blessed One's disciples who have practised well,  
 To these — the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Saṅgha —  
 We render with offerings our rightful homage.  
 It is well for us that the Blessed One, having attained liberation,  
 Still had compassion for later generations.  
 May these simple offerings be accepted  
 For our long-lasting benefit and for the happiness it gives us.  
 The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One —  
 I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One. [ BOW ]  
 [ The Teaching, ] so completely explained by him —  
 I bow to the Dhamma. [ BOW ]  
 [ The Blessed One's disciples, ] who have practised well —  
 I bow to the Saṅgha. [ BOW ]



## EVENING CHANTING

20

## Preliminary Homage

[ Hānda mayam buddhassa bhagavato  
pubbabhāga-namakāraṃ karomase ]

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

[ THREE TIMES ]

## Recollection of the Buddha

[ Hānda mayam buddhānussatinayaṃ karomase ]

Taṃ khō pana bhagavantam evam kalyāṇo kittisaddo abbhuggato

Itipi so bhagavā araham sammāsambuddho

Vijjācaraṇa-sampanno sugato lokavidū

Anūttaro purisadamma-sārathi

satthā deva-manussānaṃ buddho bhagavā'ti



## Preliminary Homage

[ Nôw let us pay preliminary homage to the Buddha. ]

Hômage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.

[ THREE TIMES ]

## Recollection of the Buddha

[ Nôw let us chant the recollection of the Buddha. ]

A good word of the Blessed One's reputation has spread as follows:

He, the Blessed One, is indeed the Pure One,

the Perfectly Enlightened One;

He is impeccable in conduct and understanding,

the Accomplished One, the Knower of the Worlds;

He trains perfectly those who wish to be trained;

he is Teacher of gods and humans; he is Awake and Holy.

## EVENING CHANTING

22

## Supreme Praise of the Buddha

[ Hānda mayam buddhābhigītiṃ karomase ]

Buddh'vārahanta-varatādiguṇābhiyutto  
 Suddhābhiñña-karuṇāhi samāgatatto  
 Bodhesi yo sujanātaṃ kamalaṃ va sūro  
 Vandāma'haṃ tam-araṇaṃ sirasā jinendaṃ  
 Buddho yo sabba-pāṇīnaṃ saraṇaṃ khemaṃ-uttamaṃ  
 Paṭhamānussatiṭṭhānaṃ vandāmi taṃ sīren'ahaṃ  
 Buddhassāha'smi dāso/dāsī va buddho me sāmi-kissaro  
 Buddho dukkhassa ghātā ca vidhātā ca hitassa me  
 Buddhass'ahaṃ niyyādemī sarīraṇ-jīvitaṇ-cidaṃ  
 Vandanto'hama/Vandanti'hama carissāmi buddhass'eva sūbodhiṃ  
 Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ buddho me saraṇaṃ varam  
 Etena sacca-vajjena vaḍḍheyyaṃ satthu-sāsane  
 Buddhaṃ me vandamānena/vandamānāya  
 yaṃ puññaṃ paṣutaṃ idha  
 Sabbepi antarāyā me māhesuṃ tassā tejasā

[ BOWING ]

Kāyena vācāya va cetasā vā  
 Buddhē kukammaṃ pakataṃ mayā yaṃ  
 Buddhō paṭiggaṇhātu accayaṇaṃ  
 Kālantare saṃvaritaṃ va buddhē

## Supreme Praise of the Buddha

[ Now let us chant the supreme praise of the Buddha. ]

The Buddha, the truly worthy one, endowed with  
such excellent qualities,  
Whose being is composed of purity, transcendental wisdom,  
and compassion,  
Who has enlightened the wise like the sun awakening the lotus —  
I bow my head to that peaceful chief of conquerors.  
The Buddha, who is the safe, secure refuge of all beings —  
As the First Object of Recollection, I venerate him with bowed head.  
I am indeed the Buddha's servant, the Buddha is my Lord and Guide.  
The Buddha is sorrow's destroyer, who bestows blessings on me.  
To the Buddha I dedicate this body and life,  
And in devotion I will walk the Buddha's Path of Awakening.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Buddha is my excellent refuge.  
By the utterance of this Truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
By my devotion to the Buddha, and the blessing of this practice —  
By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.

### [ BOWING ]

By body, speech, or mind,  
For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Buddha,  
May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
That in future there may be restraint regarding the Buddha.



## EVENING CHANTING

24

## Recollection of the Dhamma

[ Hānda mayam dhammānussatinayaṃ karomase ]

Svākkhāto bhagavatā dhammo  
 Sāṇḍiṭṭhiko akāliko ehipassiko  
 Opanayiko paccattaṃ vedītabbo viññūhī'ti

## Supreme Praise of the Dhamma

[ Hānda mayam dhammābhigītiṃ karomase ]

Svākkhātāt'ādiḡuṇa-yoga-vāseṇa seyyo  
 Yo magga-pāka-pariyatti-vīṃokkha-bhedo  
 Dhammo kuloka-patāṇā tadā-dhāri-dhārī  
 Vandām'aham tama-haram vara-dhammam-etam  
 Dhammo yo sabba-pāṇīṇam saraṇam khemam-uttamam  
 Dutiyānussatiṭṭhānam vandāmi tam sīren'aham  
 Dhammassāh'asmi dāso/dāsī va dhammo me sāmi-kissaro  
 Dhammo dukkhassa ghātā ca vidhātā ca hitassa me  
 Dhammass'āham niyyādemī sarīraṇ-jīvitaṇ-cidaṃ  
 Vandantoḥam/Vandantiḥam carissāmi dhammass'eva sūḍhammaṃ  
 Natthi me saraṇam aññaṃ dhammo me saraṇam varam  
 Etena sacca-vajjena vaḍḍheyyam satthu-sāsane  
 Dhammam me vandamānena/vandamānāya  
 yaṃ puññaṃ pasutaṃ idha  
 Sabbepi antarāyā me māhesuṃ tassā tejasā



## Recollection of the Dhamma

[ Nôw let us chant the recollection of the Dhamma. ]

The Dhamma is well expounded by the Blessed One,  
Apparent here and now, timeless, encouraging investigation,  
Leading inwards, to be experienced individually by the wise.

## Supreme Praise of the Dhamma

[ Nôw let us chant the supreme praise of the Dhamma. ]

It is excellent because it is 'well expounded,'  
And it can be divided into Path and Fruit, Learning and Liberation.  
The Dhamma holds those who uphold it from falling into delusion.  
I revere the excellent Teaching, that which removes darkness —  
The Dhamma, which is the supreme, secure refuge of all beings —  
As the Second Object of Recollection, I venerate it with bowed head.  
I am indeed the Dhamma's servant, the Dhamma is my Lord and Guide.  
The Dhamma is sorrow's destroyer, and it bestows blessings on me.  
To the Dhamma I dedicate this body and life,  
And in devotion I will walk this excellent way of Truth.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Dhamma is my excellent refuge.  
By the utterance of this Truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
By my devotion to the Dhamma, and the blessing of this practice —  
By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.



## EVENING CHANTING

26

[ BOWING ]

Kāyena vācāya va cetasā vā  
 Dhāme kukammaṃ pakatam mayā yaṃ  
 Dhāmo paṭiggaṇhātu accayantaṃ  
 Kālantare saṃvaritum va dhāme

## Recollection of the Saṅgha

[ Hānda mayam saṅghānussatinayaṃ karomase ]

Supaṭipanno bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Ujupaṭipanno bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Nāyapaṭipanno bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Sāmicipaṭipanno bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Yadidaṃ cattāri purisayugāni aṭṭha purisapuggalā  
 Esa bhagavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
 Āhuneyyo pāhuneyyo dakkhiṇeyyo añjali-karaṇīyo  
 Anuttaraṃ puññakkhettaṃ lokassā'ti

## Supreme Praise of the Saṅgha

[ Hānda mayam saṅghābhigītiṃ karomase ]

Saddhammajo supaṭipatti-guṇādiyutto  
 Yo'tṭhabbidho ariyapuggalā-saṅgha-seṭṭho  
 Sīlādiddhamma-pavarāsayā-kāya-citto  
 Vandāmi'aham tam-ariyāna-gaṇaṃ susuddhaṃ  
 Saṅgho yo sabba-pāṇīnaṃ saraṇaṃ khemaṃ-uttamaṃ  
 Tatiyānussatiṭṭhānaṃ vandāmi tam sīren'aham



## [ BOWING ]

By body, speech, or mind,  
 For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Dhamma,  
 May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
 That in future there may be restraint regarding the Dhamma.

## Recollection of the Saṅgha

[ Now let us chant the recollection of the Saṅgha. ]

They are the Blessed One's disciples, who have practised well,  
 Who have practised directly,  
 Who have practised insightfully,  
 Those who practise with integrity —  
 That is the four pairs, the eight kinds of noble beings —  
 These are the Blessed One's disciples.  
 Such ones are worthy of gifts, worthy of hospitality,  
     worthy of offerings, worthy of respect;  
 They give occasion for incomparable goodness to arise in the world.

## Supreme Praise of the Saṅgha

[ Now let us chant the supreme praise of the Saṅgha. ]

Born of the Dhamma, that Saṅgha which has practised well,  
 The field of the Saṅgha formed of eight kinds of noble beings,  
 Guided in body and mind by excellent morality and virtue.  
 I revere that assembly of noble beings perfected in purity.  
 The Saṅgha, which is the supreme, secure refuge of all beings —  
 As the Third Object of Recollection, I venerate it with bowed head.

## EVENING CHANTING

28

Saṅghass'āha<sup>smi</sup> dāso/dāsī va saṅho me sā<sup>mi</sup>-kissaro  
 Sāṅho dukkhassa<sup>ghātā</sup> ca vīdhātā ca hī<sup>tassa</sup> me  
 Saṅghass'āha<sup>m</sup> niyyā<sup>de</sup>mi sarī<sup>rañ</sup>-jī<sup>vitañ</sup>-ci<sup>da</sup>m  
 Vandanto'hā<sup>m</sup>/Vandanti'hā<sup>m</sup> ca<sup>ri</sup>ssā<sup>mi</sup> saṅghassopa<sup>ṭi</sup>panna<sup>ta</sup>m  
 Natthi me sa<sup>ra</sup>ṇa<sup>m</sup> añña<sup>m</sup> saṅho me sa<sup>ra</sup>ṇa<sup>m</sup> va<sup>ra</sup>m  
 Etena sacca<sup>-</sup>vajjena va<sup>ḍ</sup>dheyya<sup>m</sup> satthu<sup>-</sup>sā<sup>sane</sup>  
 Sāṅha<sup>m</sup> me vanda<sup>mā</sup>nenā/vanda<sup>mā</sup>nāya  
 ya<sup>m</sup> puñña<sup>m</sup> pa<sup>sū</sup>ta<sup>m</sup> idha  
 Sabbepi anta<sup>rā</sup>yā me mā<sup>hē</sup>sū<sup>m</sup> ta<sup>ssā</sup> teja<sup>sā</sup>

[ BOWING ]

Kāyena vācāya va ceta<sup>sā</sup> vā  
 Sāṅhe ku<sup>kamma</sup>m pa<sup>ka</sup>ta<sup>m</sup> ma<sup>yā</sup> ya<sup>m</sup>  
 Sāṅho pa<sup>ṭi</sup>gga<sup>ṇ</sup>hā<sup>tu</sup> accaya<sup>nta</sup>m  
 Kā<sup>la</sup>ntare sa<sup>m</sup>va<sup>ri</sup>tu<sup>m</sup> va sāṅhe

[ AT THIS TIME MEDITATION IS PRACTISED IN SILENCE, SOMETIMES  
 FOLLOWED BY A DHAMMA TALK, AND ENDING WITH THE FOLLOWING: ]

## Closing Homage

[ Araha<sup>m</sup> ] sam<sup>mā</sup>sambuddho bha<sup>ga</sup>vā  
 Buddha<sup>m</sup> bha<sup>ga</sup>vanta<sup>m</sup> abhi<sup>vā</sup>de<sup>mi</sup> [ BOW ]  
 [ Svā<sup>kkhā</sup>to ] bha<sup>ga</sup>vātā dham<sup>mo</sup>  
 Dhamma<sup>m</sup> nama<sup>ssā</sup>mi [ BOW ]  
 [ Supa<sup>ṭi</sup>panno ] bha<sup>ga</sup>vato sā<sup>va</sup>ka<sup>sā</sup>ṅho  
 Sāṅha<sup>m</sup> na<sup>mā</sup>mi [ BOW ]

I am indeed the Saṅgha's servant, the Saṅgha is my Lord and Guide.  
 The Saṅgha is sorrow's destroyer and it bestows blessings on me.  
 To the Saṅgha I dedicate this body and life,  
 And in devotion I will walk the well-practised way of the Saṅgha.  
 For me there is no other refuge, the Saṅgha is my excellent refuge.  
 By the utterance of this Truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
 By my devotion to the Saṅgha, and the blessing of this practice —  
 By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.

[ BOWING ]

By body, speech, or mind,  
 For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Saṅgha,  
 May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
 That in future there may be restraint regarding the Saṅgha.

[ AT THIS TIME MEDITATION IS PRACTISED IN SILENCE, SOMETIMES  
 FOLLOWED BY A DHAMMA TALK, AND ENDING WITH THE FOLLOWING: ]

## Closing Homage

[ The Lord, ] the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One —  
 I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One. [ BOW ]

[ The Teaching, ] so completely explained by him —  
 I bow to the Dhamma. [ BOW ]

[ The Blessed One's disciples, ] who have practised well —  
 I bow to the Saṅgha. [ BOW ]





**PART 3**

# Reflections & Recollections





## Verses of Sharing and Aspiration

[ Hānda mayam uddissanādhiṭṭhāna-gāthāyo bhaṇāmase ]

[ Iminā puññakammena ] upajjhāyā guṇuttarā  
 Ācariyūpakārā ca mātāpitā ca ñātakā  
 Suriyo candimā rājā guṇavantā narāpi ca  
 Brahma-mārā ca indā ca lokapālā ca devatā  
 Yamo mittā manussā ca majjhata verikāpi ca  
 Sābbe sattā sukhī hontu puññāni pakatāni me  
 Sukhañca tividham dentu khippam pāpetha vomatam  
 Iminā puññakammena iminā uddissena ca  
 Khipp'āham sulabhe ceva taṇhūpādāna-chedanam  
 Ye santāne hīnā dhammā yāva nibbāṇato māmam  
 Nassantu sabbadā yeva yattha jāto bhava bhava  
 Ujucittam satipaṇṇā sallekho viriyamhinā  
 Mārā labhantu nokāsam kātuñca viriyesu me  
 Buddhādhipavaro nātho dhammo nātho varuttamo  
 Nātho paccekabuddho ca saṅgho nāthottaro māmam  
 Tesottamānubhāvena mārokāsam labhantu mā.





## Verses of Sharing and Aspiration

33

[ Now let us chant the verses of sharing and aspiration. ]

Through the goodness that arises from my practice,  
 May my spiritual teachers and guides of great virtue,  
 My mother, my father, and my relatives,  
 The Sun and the Moon, and all virtuous leaders of the world,  
 May the highest gods and evil forces,  
 Celestial beings, guardian spirits of the Earth, and the Lord of Death,  
 May those who are friendly, indifferent, or hostile,  
 May all beings receive the blessings of my life,  
 May they soon attain the threefold bliss and realise the Deathless.  
 Through the goodness that arises from my practice,  
 And through this act of sharing,  
 May all desires and attachments quickly cease  
 And all harmful states of mind.  
 Until I realize Nibbāna,  
 In every kind of birth, may I have an upright mind,  
 With mindfulness and wisdom, austerity and vigour.  
 May the forces of delusion not take hold nor weaken my resolve.  
 The Buddha is my excellent refuge,  
 Unsurpassed is the protection of the Dhamma,  
 The Solitary Buddha is my noble guide,  
 The Saṅgha is my supreme support.  
 Through the supreme power of all these,  
 May darkness and delusion be dispelled.



## Verses on the Sharing of Merit

[ Hāṇḍa mayam sabba-patti-dāna-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Puññass'idāni katassa yān'aññāni katāni me  
Tesañca bhāgino hontu sattānantāppamāṇakā

*May whatever living beings,  
Without measure, without end,  
Partake of all the merit,  
From the good deeds I have done:*

Ye piyā gūṇavantā ca mayham mātā-pitādayo  
Diṭṭhā me cāpyadiṭṭhā vā aññe majjhatta-verīno

*Those loved and full of goodness,  
My mother and my father dear,  
Beings seen by me and those unseen,  
Those neutral and averse,*

Sattā tiṭṭhanti lokasmiṃ te-bhumā catu-yonikā  
Pañc'eka-catu-vokārā samsarantā bhavābhavā

*Beings established in the world,  
From the three planes and four grounds of birth,  
With five aggregates or one or four,  
Wand'ring on from realm to realm,*

Ñātaṃ ye patti-dānam-me anūmodantu te sayam  
Ye c'imam nappajānanti devā tesam nivedayum





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## SHARING OF MERIT

35

Those who know my act of dedication,  
 May they all rejoice in it,  
 And as for those yet unaware,  
 May the devas let them know.

Māyā dinnāna-puññānaṃ anūmodana-hetunā  
 Sabbe sattā sadā hontu averā sukha-jīvino  
 Khemappadañca pappontu tesāsā sijjhatam subhā

By rejoicing in my sharing,  
 May all beings live at ease,  
 In freedom from hostility,  
 May their good wishes be fulfilled,  
 And may they all reach safety.





## The Buddha's Words on Loving-Kindness

[ Nôw let us chant the Buddha's words on loving-kindness. ]

[ Karaṇīyam-attha-kusalena ]

Yan-taṃ santaṃ padaṃ abhisamecca

Sakko ujū ca suhujū ca

Suvaco c'assa mudu anatimānī

Santussako ca subharo ca

Appakicco ca sallahuka-vutti

Sant'indriyo ca nipako ca

Appagabbho kulesu ananugiddho

Na ca khuddaṃ samācare kiñci

Yena viññū pare upavadeyyuṃ

Sukhino vā khemino hontu

Sabbe sattā bhavantu sukhit'attā

Ye keci pāṇa-bhūt'atthi

Tasā vā thāvarā vā anavasesā

Dīghā vā ye mahantā vā

Majjhimā rassakā aṇuka-thulā

Diṭṭhā vā ye ca adiṭṭhā

Ye ca dūre vasanti avidūre

Bhūtā vā sambhavesī vā

Sabbe sattā bhavantu sukhit'attā

## The Buddha's Words on Loving-Kindness

37

[ Now let us chant the Buddha's words on loving-kindness. ]

[ This is what should be done ]

By one who is skilled in goodness

And who knows the path of peace:

Let them be able and upright,

Straightforward and gentle in speech,

Humble and not conceited,

Contented and easily satisfied,

Unburdened with duties and frugal in their ways.

Peaceful and calm, and wise and skilful,

Not proud and demanding in nature.

Let them not do the slightest thing

That the wise would later reprove,

Wishing: In gladness and in safety,

May all beings be at ease.

Whatever living beings there may be,

Whether they are weak or strong, omitting none,

The great or the mighty, medium, short, or small,

The seen and the unseen,

Those living near and far away,

Those born and to be born,

May all beings be at ease.



## LOVING-KINDNESS

## REFLECTIONS & RECOLLECTIONS

38

Na paro paraṃ nikubbetha  
Nātimaññetha katthaci naṃ kiñci  
Byārosanā paṭighasaññā  
Nāññam-aññassa dukkham-iccheyya

Mātā yathā niyaṃ puttāṃ  
Āyusā eka-puttam-anurakkhe  
Evam'pi sabba-bhūtesu  
Mānasam-bhāvaye aparimāṇaṃ

Mettañca sabba-lokasmiṃ  
Mānasam-bhāvaye aparimāṇaṃ  
Uddhaṃ adho ca tiriyañca  
Asambādhaṃ averaṃ asapattaṃ

Tiṭṭhañ-caraṃ nisinno vā  
Sayāno vā yāvat'assa vigata-middho  
Etaṃ satiṃ adhiṭṭheyya  
Brahmam-etaṃ vihāraṃ idham-āhu

Diṭṭhiñca anupagamma  
Sīlavā dassanena sampanno  
Kāmesu vineyya gedhaṃ  
Na hi jātu gabbha-seyyaṃ punareti'ti





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## LOVING-KINDNESS

39

Let none deceive another  
 Or despise any being in any state.  
 Let none through anger or ill-will  
 Wish harm upon another.

Even as a mother protects with her life  
 Her child, her only child,  
 So with a boundless heart  
 Should one cherish all living beings,  
 Radiating kindness over the entire world:

Spreading upwards to the skies  
 And downwards to the depths,  
 Outwards and unbounded,  
 Freed from hatred and ill-will.

Whether standing or walking, seated,  
 Or lying down — free from drowsiness —  
 One should sustain this recollection.  
 This is said to be the sublime abiding.

By not holding to fixed views,  
 The pure-hearted one, having clarity of vision,  
 Being freed from all sense-desires,  
 Is not born again into this world.



## Reflection on Universal Well-Being

[ Hānda mayam mettāpharaṇaṃ karomase ]

[ Ahāṃ sukhito hōmi ]

Niddukkho hōmi

Avero hōmi

Abyāpajjho hōmi

Anīgho hōmi

Sukhī attānaṃ parihārāmi

Sabbe sattā sukhitā hōntu

Sabbe sattā averā hōntu

Sabbe sattā abyāpajjhā hōntu

Sabbe sattā anīghā hōntu

Sabbe sattā sukhī attānaṃ parihāraṇtu

Sabbe sattā sabbadukkhā pamuccāntu

Sabbe sattā laddha-sāmpattito mā vigacchāntu

Sabbe sattā kammaṣakā kammādayādā kammāyonī

kammābandhū kammaṇṇisāraṇā

Yaṃ kammaṃ karissānti

Kalyāṇaṃ vā pāpakaṃ vā

Tassa dāyādā bhavissānti



## Reflection on Universal Well-Being

41

[ Now let us chant the reflections on universal well-being. ]

[ May I abide in well-being,  
In freedom from affliction,  
In freedom from hostility,  
In freedom from ill-will,  
In freedom from anxiety,  
And may I maintain well-being in myself.

May everyone abide in well-being,  
In freedom from hostility,  
In freedom from ill-will,  
In freedom from anxiety, and may they  
Maintain well-being in themselves.

May all beings be released from all suffering.

And may they not be parted from the good fortune they have attained.

When they act upon intention,  
All beings are the owners of their action and inherit its results.  
Their future is born from such action, companion to such action,  
And its results will be their home.

All actions with intention,  
Be they skilful or harmful —  
Of such acts they will be the heirs.



## Suffusion With the Divine Abidings

[ Hānda mayam caturappamaññā-obhāsanam karomase ]

[ Mettā-sahagatena ] cetasā ekam disam pharitvā viharati  
 Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā catuttham  
 Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbadhi sabbattatāya  
 Sabbāvantam lokam mettā-sahagatena cetasā  
 Vipulena mahaggatena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
 pharitvā viharati

Karuṇā-sahagatena cetasā ekam disam pharitvā viharati  
 Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā catuttham  
 Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbadhi sabbattatāya  
 Sabbāvantam lokam karuṇā-sahagatena cetasā  
 Vipulena mahaggatena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
 pharitvā viharati

Muditā-sahagatena cetasā ekam disam pharitvā viharati  
 Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā catuttham  
 Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbadhi sabbattatāya  
 Sabbāvantam lokam muditā-sahagatena cetasā  
 Vipulena mahaggatena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
 pharitvā viharati



## Suffusion With the Divine Abidings

43

[ Now let us make the Four Boundless Qualities shine forth. ]

[ I will abide ] pervading one quarter with a heart imbued  
with loving-kindness;

Likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;

So above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.

I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a heart  
imbued with loving-kindness; abundant, exalted,  
immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

I will abide pervading one quarter with a heart imbued  
with compassion;

Likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;

So above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.

I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a heart  
imbued with compassion; abundant, exalted,  
immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

I will abide pervading one quarter with a heart imbued  
with gladness;

Likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;

So above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.

I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a heart  
imbued with gladness; abundant, exalted,  
immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.



## DIVINE ABIDINGS

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

44

Upekkhā-sahagatena cetasā ekaṃ disaṃ pharivā viharati  
Tathā dutiyaṃ tathā tatiyaṃ tathā catutthaṃ  
Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbadhi sabbattatāya  
Sabbāvantam lokam upekkhā-sahagatena cetasā  
Vipulena mahaggatena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
pharivā viharatī'ti





REFLECTIONS & RECOLLECTIONS

DIVINE ABIDINGS

45

I will abide pervading one quarter with a heart imbued  
with equanimity;

Likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;  
So above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.

I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a heart  
imbued with equanimity; abundant, exalted,  
immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.





## The Highest Blessings

[ Now let us chant the verses on the Highest Blessings ]

[ Thus have I heard that the Blessed One ]

Was staying at Sāvatt<sup>h</sup>ī,  
Residing at the Jeta's Grove  
 In Anāthapīṇḍika's Park.

Then in the dark of the night, a rādi<sup>a</sup>nt deva  
 Illuminated all Jē<sup>a</sup>'s Grove.  
 She bowed down low before the Blessed One  
 Then standing to one sī<sup>d</sup>e she said:

'Devas are concerned for hā<sup>p</sup>piness  
 And ever lō<sup>n</sup>g for peace.  
 The same is true for hū<sup>m</sup>ankind.  
 What then are the hī<sup>g</sup>hest bles<sup>s</sup>ings?'

'Avoiding those of fool<sup>i</sup>sh ways,  
Associating with the wī<sup>s</sup>e,  
 And hō<sup>n</sup>ouring those wō<sup>r</sup>thy of hō<sup>n</sup>our.  
These are the hī<sup>g</sup>hest bles<sup>s</sup>ings.

'Living in places of suitable kinds,  
 With the fru<sup>i</sup>ts of past good deeds  
And guided by the rī<sup>g</sup>htful way.  
These are the hī<sup>g</sup>hest bles<sup>s</sup>ings.



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE HIGHEST BLESSINGS

47

‘Accomplished in learning and craftsman’s skills,  
With discipline, highly trained,  
And speech that is true and pleasant to hear.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Providing for mother and father’s support  
And cherishing family,  
And ways of work that harm no being,  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Generosity and a righteous life,  
Offering help to relatives and kin,  
And acting in ways that leave no blame.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Steadfast in restraint, and shunning evil ways,  
Avoiding intoxicants that dull the mind,  
And heedfulness in all things that arise.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Respectfulness and being of humble ways,  
Contentment and gratitude,  
And hearing the Dhamma frequently taught.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Patience and willingness to accept one’s faults,  
Seeing venerated seekers of the truth,  
And sharing often the words of Dhamma.  
These are the highest blessings.



## THE HIGHEST BLESSINGS

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

48

‘Ardent, committed to the Holy Life,  
Seeing for oneself the Noble Truths  
And the realization of Nibbāna.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘Although in contact with the world,  
Unshaken the mind remains  
Beyond all sorrow, spotless, secure.  
These are the highest blessings.

‘They who live by following this path  
Know victory wherever they go,  
And every place for them is safe.  
These are the highest blessings.’







## Reflection on the Unconditioned

49

[ Hāṇḍa mayam nibbāna-sutta-pāṭham bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Atthi bhikkhave ajātaṃ abhūtaṃ akataṃ asaṅkhaṭaṃ

*There is an Unborn, Unoriginated, Uncreated and Unformed.*

No cetam bhikkhave abhaviṣṣa ajātaṃ abhūtaṃ akataṃ asaṅkhaṭaṃ

*If there was not this Unborn, this Unoriginated, this Uncreated,  
this Unformed,*

Na yidaṃ jātaṣṣa bhūtaṣṣa kaṭaṣṣa saṅkhaṭaṣṣa nissaraṇaṃ paññāyētha

*Freedom from the world of the born, the originated, the created, the  
formed would not be possible.*

Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave atthi ajātaṃ abhūtaṃ akataṃ asaṅkhaṭaṃ

*But since there is an Unborn, Unoriginated, Uncreated and Unformed,*

Tasmā jātaṣṣa bhūtaṣṣa kaṭaṣṣa saṅkhaṭaṣṣa nissaraṇaṃ paññāyati

*Therefore is freedom possible from the world of the born, the originated,  
the created and the formed.*



## Just as Rivers

Yathā vāri-vahā pūrā paripūrenti sāgaram

*Just as rivers full of water entirely fill up the sea*

Evam-eva ito dinnam petānam upakappati

*So will what's here been given bring blessings to departed spirits.*

Icchitam patthitam tūmham

*May all your hopes and all your longings*

Khippam-eva samijjhatu

*Come true in no long time.*

Sabbe pūrentu saṅkappā

*May all your wishes be fulfilled*

Cando paṇṇarasō yathā

*Like on the fifteenth day the moon*

Maṇi jotirasō yathā

*Or like a bright and shining gem.*

Sabb'ītiyo vivajjāntu

*May all misfortunes be avoided,*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## JUST AS RIVERS

51

Sabba-rogo vinassatu

*May all illness be dispelled,*

Mā te bhavatv-antarāyo

*May you never meet with dangers,*

Sukhī dīgh'āyuko bhava

*May you be happy and live long.*

Abhivādana-sīlissa niccam vuddhāpacāyino

*For those who are respectful, who always honour the elders,*

Cattāro dhammā vadḍhanti

Āyū vaṇṇo sukham balaṃ

*Four are the qualities which will increase:*

*Life, beauty, happiness and strength.*

Bhavatu sabba-maṅgalam

*May every blessing come to be*

Rakkhantu sabba-devatā

*And all good spirits guard you well.*

Sabba-buddhānubhāvena

*Through the power of all Buddhas*



## JUST AS RIVERS

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

52

Sadā sotthī bhavantu te

*May you always be at ease.*

Bhavatu sabba-maṅgalaṃ

*May every blessing come to be*

Rakkhantu sabba-devatā

*And all good spirits guard you well.*

Sabba-dhammānubhāvena

*Through the power of all Dhammas*

Sadā sotthī bhavantu te

*May you always be at ease.*

Bhavatu sabba-maṅgalaṃ

*May every blessing come to be*

Rakkhantu sabba-devatā

*And all good spirits guard you well.*

Sabba-saṅghānubhāvena

*Through the power of all Saṅghas*

Sadā sotthī bhavantu te

*May you always be at ease.*





## Reflection on the Four Requisites

53

[ Hāṇḍa mayamaṁ taṅkhaṇika-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭham  
bhaṇāmase ]

[ Paṭisaṅkhā ] yoniso cīvaram paṭisēvāmi, yāvadeva sītassa  
paṭighātāya, uṇhassa paṭighātāya, ḍaṃsa-makasa-vātātapa-siriṃsapa-  
-samphassānaṁ paṭighātāya, yāvadeva hirīkopina-paṭicchādanattham

*Wisely reflecting, I use the robe: only to ward off cold, to ward off heat, to  
ward off the touch of flies, mosquitoes, wind, burning and creeping things,  
only for the sake of modesty.*

[ Paṭisaṅkhā ] yoniso piṇḍapātaṁ paṭisēvāmi, neva daṇvāya, na maḍāya,  
na maṇḍanāya, na vibhūsanāya, yāvadeva imassa kāyassa ṭhītiyā,  
yāpanāya, vihiṃsūparāṭiyā, brahmacariyānuggahāya, iti purāṇaṇca  
vedānaṁ paṭihaṅkhāmi, navaṇca vedānaṁ na uppādessāmi, yātrā ca  
me bhavissati anavajjatā ca phāsuvihāro cā'ti

*Wisely reflecting, I use almsfood: not for fun, not for pleasure, not for  
fattening, not for beautification, only for the maintenance and  
nourishment of this body, for keeping it healthy, for helping with the Holy  
Life; thinking thus, 'I will allay hunger without overeating, so that I may  
continue to live blamelessly and at ease.'*

[ Paṭisaṅkhā ] yoniso senāsaṇaṁ paṭisēvāmi, yāvadeva sītassa  
paṭighātāya, uṇhassa paṭighātāya, ḍaṃsa-makasa-vātātapa-siriṃsapa-  
-samphassānaṁ paṭighātāya, yāvadeva utuparissaya vinodanaṁ  
paṭisallānārāmattham





## FOUR REQUISITES

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

54

*Wisely reflecting, I use the lodging: only to ward off cold, to ward off heat, to ward off the touch of flies, mosquitoes, wind, burning and creeping things, only to remove the danger from weather, and for living in seclusion.*

[ Paṭisaṅkhā ] yoniso gilāna-paccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāraṃ paṭisevāmi,  
yāvadeva uppānnānaṃ veyyābādhikānaṃ vedanānaṃ paṭighātāya,  
abyāpajjha-paramatāyā'ti

*Wisely reflecting, I use supports for the sick and medicinal requisites: only to ward off painful feelings that have arisen, for the maximum freedom from disease.*





## Five Subjects for Frequent Recollection

55

[ Hāṇḍa mayam abhiṇḥa-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭham bhaṇāmaṣe ]

[ Jarā-dhammomhi ] jaram anatīto

Men Chant

[ Jarā-dhammāmhi ] jaram anatītā

Women Chant

*I am of the nature to age, I have not gone beyond ageing.*

Byādhī-dhammomhi byādhim anatīto

m.

Byādhī-dhammāmhi byādhim anatītā

w.

*I am of the nature to sicken, I have not gone beyond sickness.*

Marāṇa-dhammomhi maraṇam anatīto

m.

Marāṇa-dhammāmhi maraṇam anatītā

w.

*I am of the nature to die, I have not gone beyond dying.*

Sabbehi me piyehi manāpehi nānābhāvo vinābhāvo

*All that is mine, beloved and pleasing,  
will become otherwise, will become separated from me.*

Kammasakomhi kammādayādo kammayoni kammaṇḍu  
kammaṇḍu

m.

Yaṃ kammaṇ karissāmi, kalyāṇam vā pāpakam vā, tassa dayādo  
bhavissāmi



## FIVE SUBJECTS

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

56

- w. Kammassakā<sup>u</sup>mhi kammā<sup>u</sup>dāyādā kammayoni kammabandhu  
 kamma<sup>u</sup>paṭisa<sup>u</sup>raṇā  
 Yaṃ kammaṃ ka<sup>u</sup>rissāmi, kalyāṇaṃ vā pāpakaṃ vā, tassa dāyādā  
 bhavissāmi

*I am the owner of my kamma, heir to my kamma, born of my kamma,  
 related to my kamma, abide supported by my kamma.  
 Whatever kamma I shall do, for good or for ill, of that I will be the heir.*

Evaṃ amhehi abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ

*Thus we should frequently re<sup>u</sup>collect.*







## Ten Subjects for Frequent Recollection by One Who Has Gone Forth

57

[ Hāṇḍa mayāṃ pabbajita-abhiṇha-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭhaṃ  
bhaṇāmaṣe ]

[ Dasa ime bhikkhave ] dhammā pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbā, kaṭame dasa

*Bhikkhus, there are ten dhammas which should be reflected upon again  
and again by one who has gone forth. What are these ten?*

Vevaṇṇiyamhi ajjhūpagato'ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbam

*'I am no longer living according to worldly aims and values.'  
This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Parapaṭibaddhā me jīvīkā'ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbam

*'My very life is sustained through the gifts of others.'  
This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Añño me ākappo karaṇīyo'ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbam

*'I should strive to abandon my former habits.'  
This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*





## TEN SUBJECTS

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

58

Kacci nu kho me attā sīlato na upavadatī'ti pabbajitena abhiñham  
paccavekkhitabbam

*“Does regret over my conduct arise in my mind?”  
This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Kacci nu kho maṃ anuvicca viññū sabrahmacārī silāto na  
upavadanti'ti pabbajitena abhiñhaṃ paccavekkhitaḃbaṃ

*‘Could my spiritual companions find fault with my conduct?’  
This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Sabb<sub>1</sub>behi me pi<sub>2</sub>yehi ma<sub>3</sub>nāpehi nānābhāvo vi<sub>4</sub>nābhāvo'ti pabbajitena  
abhiñhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ

*‘All that is mine, beloved and pleasing, will become otherwise, will become separated from me.’*

*This should be reflected upon again and again*  
*by one who has gone forth.*

Kammasaṣakomhi kammādayādo kammayoni kammaḅandhu  
kammaṇṇisaṇaṇo, yaṃ kammaṃ karissāmi, kalyāṇaṃ vā pāpakaṃ vā,  
tassa dayādo bhavissāmī'ti pabbajitena abhinhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ

*'I am the owner of my kamma, heir to my kamma, born of my kamma, related to my kamma, abide supported by my kamma; whatever kamma I shall do, for good or for ill, of that I will be the heir.'*

*This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## TEN SUBJECTS

59

‘Kathambhūtassa me rattindivā vītipātanti’ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbam

*‘The days and nights are relentlessly passing; how well am I spending  
my time?’*

*This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Kacci nu kho’haṃ suññāgāre abhiramāmi’ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbam

*‘Do I delight in solitude or not?’*

*This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Atthi nu kho me uttari-manussa-dhammā  
alamariya-ñāṇa-dassana-viseso adhigato, so’haṃ pacchīme kāle  
sābrahmacārihi puṭṭho na maṅku bhavissāmi’ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbam

*‘Has my practice borne fruit with freedom or insight so that at the end of  
my life I need not feel ashamed when questioned by my spiritual  
companions?’*

*This should be reflected upon again and again  
by one who has gone forth.*

Ime kho bhikkhāve daṣa dhammā pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ  
paccavekkhitabbā’ti

*Bhikkhus, these are the ten dhammas to be reflected upon again and  
again by one who has gone forth.*





## Reflection on the Thirty-Two Parts

[ Hāṇḍa mayama dvattiṃsākāra-pāṭhaṃ bhaṇāmaṣe ]

[ Ayaṃ kho ] me kāyo uddhaṃ pādatalā adho kesamatthakā  
 ta<sup>u</sup>ca<sup>u</sup>pa<sup>u</sup>ri<sup>u</sup>ya<sup>u</sup>nto pūro nānappa<sup>u</sup>kā<sup>u</sup>ra<sup>u</sup>ssa a<sup>u</sup>su<sup>u</sup>ci<sup>u</sup>no

*This, which is my body, from the soles of the feet up, and down from the  
 crown of the head, is a sealed bag of skin filled with unattractive things.*

Atthi imasmiṃ kāye

*In this body there are:*

kesā	hair of the head
lomā	hair of the body
nakhā	nails
dantā	teeth
taco	skin
maṃsaṃ	flesh
nahārū	sinews
aṭṭhī	bones
aṭṭhimiñjaṃ	bone marrow
vakkaṃ	kidneys
hadayaṃ	heart
yakanaṃ	liver
kilomakaṃ	membranes
pihakaṃ	spleen
papphāsaṃ	lungs



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THIRTY-TWO PARTS

61

antaṃ	bowels
antaguṇaṃ	entrails
udariyaṃ	undigested food
karīsaṃ	excrement
pittaṃ	bile
semhaṃ	phlegm
pubbo	pus
lohitaṃ	blood
sedo	sweat
medo	fat
assu	tears
vasā	grease
kheḷo	spittle
siṅghāṇikā	mucus
lasikā	oil of the joints
muttaṃ	urine
matthaluṅgaṇ'ti	brain

Evam-ayaṃ me kāyo uddhaṃ pādatalā adho kesamatthakā  
 tacapariyanto pūro nānappaṇṇassa asucino

*This, then, which is my body, from the soles of the feet up, and down from  
 the crown of the head, is a sealed bag of skin filled with unattractive  
 things.*





## Reflection on the Off-Putting Qualities of the Requisites

[ Hāṇḍa mayam dhātu-paṭikūla-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭham  
bhaṇāmase ]

[ Yathā paccayam ] pavattamānam dhātu-mattam-ev'etaṃ

*Composed of only elements according to causes and conditions*

Yad idaṃ cīvaram tad upabhuñjako ca puggalo

*Are these robes and so is the person wearing them;*

Dhātu-mattako

*Merely elements,*

Nissatto

*Not a being,*

Nijjīvo

*Without a soul*

Suñño

*And empty of self.*

Ṣabbāni pana imāni cīvarāni ajigucchaniyāni

*None of these robes are innately repulsive*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## OFF-PUTTING QUALITIES OF THE REQUISITES

63

Imaṃ pūti-kāyaṃ patvā

*But touching this unclean body*

Ativiya jigūcchanīyāni jāyanti

*They become disgusting indeed.*

Yathā paccayaṃ pavattamānaṃ dhātu-māttam-ev'etaṃ

*Composed of only elements according to causes and conditions*

Yad idaṃ piṇḍapāto tad upabhuñjako ca puggalo

*Is this almsfood and so is the person eating it;*

Dhātu-māttako

*Merely elements,*

Nissatto

*Not a being,*

Nijjīvo

*Without a soul*

Suñño

*And empty of self.*

Ṣabbo panāyaṃ piṇḍapāto ajigūcchanīyo

*None of this almsfood is innately repulsive*





## OFF-PUTTING QUALITIES OF THE REQUISITES

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

64

Imaṃ pūti-kāyaṃ patvā

*But touching this unclean body*

Ativiya jigūcchanīyo jāyati

*It becomes disgusting indeed.*

Yathā paccayaṃ pavattamānaṃ dhātu-māttam-ev'etaṃ

*Composed of only elements according to causes and conditions*

Yad idaṃ senāsanaṃ tad upabhuñjako ca puggalo

*Is this dwelling and so is the person using it;*

Dhātu-māttako

*Merely elements,*

Nissatto

*Not a being,*

Nijjīvo

*Without a soul*

Suñño

*And empty of self.*

Ṣabbāni pana imāni senāsanāni ajigūcchanīyāni

*None of these dwellings are innately repulsive*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## OFF-PUTTING QUALITIES OF THE REQUISITES

65

Imaṃ pūti-kāyaṃ patvā

*But touching this unclean body*

Ativiya jigūcchanīyāni jāyanti

*They become disgusting indeed.*

Yathā paṇḍarāyaṃ pavattamānaṃ dhātu-māttam-ev'etaṃ

*Composed of only elements according to causes and conditions*

Yad idaṃ gilāna-paccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāro tad upabhuñjako ca puggalo

*Is this medicinal requisite and so is the person that takes it;*

Dhātu-māttako

*Merely elements,*

Nissatto

*Not a being,*

Nijjīvo

*Without a soul*

Suñño

*And empty of self.*

Sabbo paṇāyaṃ gilāna-paccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāro ajigūcchanīyo





## REFLECTION ON IMPERMANENCE

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

66

*None of this medicinal requisite is innately repulsive*

Imaṃ pūti-kāyaṃ patvā

*But touching this unclean body*

Ativiya jigūcchanīyo jāyati

*It becomes disgusting indeed.*

## Reflection on Impermanence

[ Handa mayaṃ aniccānussati-pāṭhaṃ bhaṇāmaṣe ]

[ Sabbe saṅkhārā aniccā ]

*All conditioned things are impermanent;*

Sabbe saṅkhārā dukkhā

*All conditioned things are dukkha;*

Sabbe dhammā anattā

*Everything is void of self.*

Addhavaṃ jīvitaṃ

*Life is not for sure;*

Dhavaṃ mārāṇaṃ

*Death is for sure;*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## REFLECTION ON IMPERMANENCE

67

Avassam mayā maritabbam

*It is inevitable that I'll die;*

Maraṇa-pariyosānam me jīvitam

*Death is the culmination of my life;*

Jīvitam me anīyatham

*My life is uncertain;*

Maraṇam me niyatham

*My death is certain.*

Vata

*Indeed,*

Ayam kāyo

*This body*

Aciram

*Will soon*

Apeta-viññāṇo

*Be void of consciousness*

Chuddho

*And cast away.*





## REFLECTION ON IMPERMANENCE

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

68

Adhisessati

*It will lie*

Paṭhavim

*On the ground*

Kaliṅgaram iva

*Just like a rotten log,*

Nirattham

*Completely void of use.*

Aniccā vata saṅkhārā

*Truly conditioned things cannot last,*

Uppāda-vaya-dhāmmīno

*Their nature is to rise and fall,*

Uppajjitvā nirujjhanti

*Having arisen things must cease,*

Tesāṃ vūpasāmo sukho

*Their stilling is true happiness.*

## True and False Refuges

69

[ Hāṇḍa mayam̐ khemākhema-saraṇa-gamana-  
-paridīpikā-gāthāyo bhaṇāmase ]

Bahum̐ ve saraṇam̐ yanti pabbatāni vanāni ca  
Ārāma-rukkha-cetyāni manussā bhaya-tajjitā

*To many refuges they go —  
To mountain slopes and forest glades,  
To parkland shrines and sacred sites —  
People overcome by fear.*

N'etaṃ kho saraṇam̐ khemaṃ n'etaṃ saraṇam-uttamaṃ  
N'etaṃ saraṇam-āgamaṃ sabba-dukkhā pamuccati

*Such a refuge is not secure,  
Such a refuge is not supreme,  
Such a refuge does not bring  
Complete release from suffering.*

Yo ca Buddhaṇca Dhammaṇca saṅghaṇca saraṇam̐ gato  
Cattāri ariya-saccāni sammappaññāya passati

*Whoever goes to refuge  
In the Triple Gem  
Sees with right discernment  
The Four Noble Truths:*



## TRUE AND FALSE REFUGES

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

70

Dukkhaṃ dukkha-samuppādaṃ      dukkhassa ca atikkamaṃ  
 Ariyañ-c'aṭṭh'āṅgikaṃ maggaṃ      dukkhūpasama-gāmināṃ

*Suffering and its origin  
 And that which lies beyond —  
 The Noble Eightfold Path  
 That leads the way to suffering's end.*

Etaṃ kho saraṇaṃ khemaṃ      etaṃ saraṇaṃ-uttamaṃ  
 Etaṃ saraṇaṃ-āgamma      sabba-dukkhā pamuccati

*Such a refuge is secure,  
 Such a refuge is supreme,  
 Such a refuge truly brings  
 Complete release from all suffering.*





## Verses on the Riches of a Noble One

71

[ Hāṇḍa mayam ariya-dhana-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Yassa saddhā tathāgate      acalā supatitṭhītā  
Sīlañca yassa kalyāṇam      ariya-kantaṃ paṣāṃsitaṃ

*One whose faith in the Tathāgata  
Is unshaken and established well,  
Whose virtue is beautiful,  
The Noble Ones enjoy and praise;*

Saṅghe paṣādo yass'atthi      uju-bhūtañca dāssanaṃ  
Adaliddo'ti taṃ āhu      amoghaṃ tassa jīvitaṃ

*Whose trust is in the Saṅgha,  
Who sees things rightly as they are,  
It is said that not in vain  
And undeluded is their life.*

Tasmā saddhañca sīlañca      paṣādaṃ dhamma-dāssanaṃ  
Anuyuñjetha medhāvī      saraṃ buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*To virtue and to faith,  
To trust to seeing truth,  
To these the wise devote themselves,  
The Buddha's teaching in their mind.*





## Verses on the Three Characteristics

[ Hāṇḍa mayam ti-lakkhaṇ'ādi-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Sabbe saṅkhārā aniccā'ti      yadā paññāyā passati  
Atha nibbindati dukkhe      esa maggo vīśuddhīyā

*'Impermanent are all conditioned things' —  
When with wisdom this is seen  
One feels weary of all dukkha;  
This is the path to purity.*

Sabbe saṅkhārā dukkhā'ti      yadā paññāyā passati  
Atha nibbindati dukkhe      esa maggo vīśuddhīyā

*'Dukkha are all conditioned things' —  
When with wisdom this is seen  
One feels weary of all dukkha;  
This is the path to purity.*

Sabbe dhammā anattā'ti      yadā paññāyā passati  
Atha nibbindati dukkhe      esa maggo vīśuddhīyā

*'There is no self in anything' —  
When with wisdom this is seen  
One feels weary of all dukkha;  
This is the path to purity.*







## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## VERSES ON THE THREE CHARACTERISTICS

73

Appakā te manussesu      ye janā pāra-gāmino  
 Athāyaṃ itarā pajā      tīram-evānudhāvati

*Few amongst humankind  
 Are those who go beyond,  
 Yet there are the many folks  
 Ever wand'ring on this shore.*

Ye ca kho sammad-akkhāte      dhamme dhammānuvattino  
 Te janā pāram-essanti      maccu-dheyyaṃ suduttaraṃ

*Wherever Dhamma is well-taught,  
 Those who train in line with it  
 Are the ones who will cross over  
 The realm of death so hard to flee.*

Kaṇhaṃ dhammaṃ vipphāya      sukkaṃ bhāvētha paṇḍito  
 Okā anokaṃ-āgamma      viveke yattha dūramaṃ  
 Tatrābhiratiṃ-iccheyya      hitvā kāme akiñcano

*Abandoning the darker states,  
 The wise pursue the bright;  
 From the floods dry land they reach  
 Living withdrawn so hard to do.  
 Such rare delight one should desire,  
 Sense pleasures cast away,  
 Not having anything.*





## Verses on the Burden

[ Hānda mayam bhāra-sutta-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Bhārā have pañcakkhāndhā      bhāra-hāro ca puggalo  
 Bhār'ādānaṃ dukkhaṃ lokē      bhāra-nikkhepanaṃ sukhaṃ

*The five aggregates indeed are burdens,  
 The beast of burden though is man.  
 In this world to take up burdens is dukkha.  
 Putting them down brings happiness.*

Nikkhipitvā garuṃ bhāraṃ      aññaṃ bhāraṃ anādiya  
 Samūlaṃ taṇhaṃ abbuyha      nicchāto parinibbuto

*A heavy burden cast away,  
 Not taking on another load,  
 With craving pulled out from the root,  
 Desires stilled, one is released.*





## Verses on a Shining Night of Prosperity

75

[ Hāṇḍa mayam bhadd'eka-ratta-gāthāyo bhaṇāṃase ]

Atītaṃ nānvāgameyya nappaṭikaṅkhe anāgataṃ

Yad'atītaṃ pahīnaṃ-taṃ appattañca anāgataṃ

*One should not revive the past  
Nor speculate on what's to come;  
The past is left behind,  
The future is un-realized.*

Paccuppannañca yo dhammaṃ tattha tattha vipassati

Asaṃhiraṃ asaṅkappaṃ taṃ viddhāṃ-anubrūhaye

*In every presently arisen state  
There, just there, one clearly sees;  
Unmoved, unagitated,  
Such insight is one's strength.*

Ajj'eva kiccaṃ-ātappaṃ ko jaññā maraṇaṃ suve

Na hi no saṅgaran-tena mahā-senena māccunā

*Ardently doing one's task today,  
Tomorrow, who knows, death may come;  
Facing the mighty hordes of death,  
Indeed one cannot strike a deal.*



## VERSES ON A SHINING NIGHT OF PROSPERITY

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

76

Evaṃ vi<sup>h</sup>āri<sup>m</sup>-ā<sup>t</sup>āpi<sup>m</sup>      a<sup>h</sup>o-ra<sup>t</sup>tam-a<sup>t</sup>andī<sup>t</sup>am  
 Taṃ ve b<sup>h</sup>add'e<sup>k</sup>a-ra<sup>t</sup>to'ti      san<sup>t</sup>o ā<sup>c</sup>i<sup>k</sup>k<sup>h</sup>ate muni

*To dwell with energy aroused  
 Thus for a night of non-decline,  
 That is a 'night of shining prosperity.'  
 So it was taught by the Peaceful Sage.*





## Verses on Respect for the Dhamma

77

[ Hāṇḍa mayam dhamma-gārav'ādi-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Ye ca atītā sambuddhā      ye ca buddhā anāgātā  
Yo c'etarahi sambuddho      bahunnam soka-nāsano

*All the Buddhas of the past,  
All the Buddhas yet to come,  
The Buddha of this current age —  
Dispellers of much sorrow.*

Sabbe saddhamma-garūno      viharimṣu viharanti ca  
Atha pi viharissanti      eṣā buddhāna dhammatā

*Those having lived or living now,  
Those living in the future,  
All do revere the True Dhamma —  
That is the nature of all Buddhas.*

Tasmā hi attakāmena      mahattam-abhikaṅkhatā  
Saddhammo garū-kātabbo      saram buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*Therefore desiring one's own welfare,  
Pursuing greatest aspirations,  
One should revere the True Dhamma —  
Recollecting the Buddha's teaching.*



## VERSES ON RESPECT FOR THE DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

78

Na hi dhammo adhammo ca ubho sama-vipākino  
 Adhammo nirayaṃ neti dhammo pāpeti suggaṭiṃ

*What is true Dhamma and what not  
 Will never have the same results,  
 While lack of Dhamma leads to hell-realms —  
 True Dhammā takes one on a good course.*

Dhammo have rakkhati dhammā-cāriṃ  
 Dhammo suciṇṇo sukham-āvahāti  
 Esāṇisaṃso dhamme suciṇṇe

*The Dhamma guards who lives in line with it  
 And leads to happiness when practised well —  
 This is the blessing of well-practised Dhamma.*





## Verses on the Training Code

79

[ Hānda mayam ovāda-pāṭimokkha-gāthāyo bhaṇāmasa ]

[ VERSION ONE ]

Sabba-pāpassa akaraṇam

*Avoidance of all evil ways;*

Kusalassūpasāmpadā

*Commitment to what's wholly good;*

Sacitta-pariyodāpanam

*Purification of one's mind:*

Etaṃ buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*Just this is what the Buddhas teach.*

Khantī paramaṃ tapo tītikkhā

*Patience is the cleansing flame;*

Nibbānaṃ paramaṃ vadanti buddhā

*Nibbāna's supreme, the Buddhas say.*

Na hi pabbajito parūpaghātī

*Harming others, you're no recluse;*



## VERSES ON THE TRAINING CODE

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

80

Samaṇo hōti paraṃ viheṭṭhayanto

*A trouble-maker's no samana.*

Anūpavādo anūpaghāto

*To neither insult nor cause wounds;*

Pāṭimokkhē ca sāmvaro

*To live restrained by training rules;*

Mattaññutā ca bhattasmim

*To know what's enough when taking food;*

Pantañca sayan'āsanam

*To dwell alone in a quiet place;*

Adhicitte ca āyogo

*And devotion to the higher mind:*

Etaṃ buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*Every Buddha teaches this.*







## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## VERSES ON THE TRAINING CODE

[ VERSION TWO ]

81

Sabba-pāpassa akaraṇaṃ

*Not doing any evil;*

Kusalassūpasāmpadā

*To be committed to the good;*

Sacitta-pariyodāpanaṃ

*To purify one's mind:*

Etaṃ buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*These are the teachings of all Buddhas.*

Khantī paramaṃ tapo tītikkhā

*Patient endurance is the highest practice, burning out defilements;*

Nibbānaṃ paramaṃ vadanti buddhā

*The Buddhas say Nibbāna is supreme.*

Na hi pabbajito parūpaghātī

*Not a renunciant is one who injures others;*

Samaṇo hōti paraṃ viheṭṭhayanto

*Whoever troubles others can't be called a monk.*



## VERSES ON THE TRAINING CODE

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

82

Anūpavādo anūpaghāto

*Not to insult and not to injure;*

Pāṭimokkhē ca saṃvaro

*To live restrained by training rules;*

Mattaññūtā ca bhattasmim

*Knowing one's measure at the meal;*

Pantañca sayān'āsanam

*Retreating to a lonely place;*

Adhicitte ca āyogo

*Devotion to the higher mind:*

Etaṃ buddhāna sāsanaṃ

*These are the teachings of all Buddhas.*



## Verses on the Buddha's First Exclamation

83

[ Hānda mayam paṭhama-buddha-bhāsita-gāthāyo  
bhaṇāmase ]

Aneka-jāti-saṃsāraṃ      sandhāviṣṣaṃ anibbisaṃ  
Gaha-kāraṃ gavesānto      dukkhā jāti punappunaṃ

*For many lifetimes in the round of birth,  
Wandering on endlessly,  
For the builder of this house I searched —  
How painful is repeated birth.*

Gaha-kāraka diṭṭhō'si      puna gehaṃ na kāhasi  
Sabbā te phāsukā bhaggā      gaha-kūṭaṃ visaṅkhaṭaṃ  
Visaṅkhāra-gataṃ cittaṃ      taṇhānaṃ khayam-ajjhagā

*House-builder you've been seen,  
Another home you will not build,  
All your rafters have been snapped,  
Dismantled is your ridge-pole;  
The non-constructing mind  
Has come to craving's end.*





## Verses on the Last Instructions

[ Hāṇḍa mayam pacchima-ovāda-gāthāyo bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Handa dāni bhikkhave āmantayāmi vo

*Now bhikkhus I declare to you,*

Vaya-dhammā saṅkhārā

*Change is the nature of conditioned things;*

Appamādena sampādetthā'ti

*Perfect yourselves, not being negligent:*

Ayam tathāgatassa pacchimā vācā

*These are the Tathāgata's final words.*





## The Teaching on Mindfulness of Breathing

85

[ Hāṇḍa mayam ānāpānassati-sutta-pāṭhaṃ bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Ānāpānassati bhikkhave bhāvitā bahulikāṭā

*Bhikkhus, when mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated*

Mahapphalā hoti mahānisamsā

*It is of great fruit and great benefit;*

Ānāpānassati bhikkhave bhāvitā bahulikāṭā

*When mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated*

Cattāro satipaṭṭhāne paripūrenti

*It fulfills the Four Foundations of Mindfulness;*

Cattāro satipaṭṭhānā bhāvitā bahulikāṭā

*When the Four Foundations of Mindfulness are developed and cultivated*

Satta-bojjhaṅge paripūrenti

*They fulfill the Seven Factors of Awakening;*

Satta-bojjhaṅgā bhāvitā bahulikāṭā

*When the Seven Factors of Awakening are developed and cultivated*

Vijjā-vimuttiṃ paripūrenti





## THE TEACHING ON MINDFULNESS OF BREATHING

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

86

*They fulfill true knowledge and deliverance.*

Katham bhāvītā ca bhikkhave ānāpānāssati katham bahulikātā

*And how, bhikkhus, is mindfulness of breathing developed and cultivated*

Mahapphalā hoti mahānisamsā

*So that it is of great fruit and great benefit?*

Idha bhikkhave bhikkhu

*Here, bhikkhus, a bhikkhu,*

Arañña-gato vā

*Gone to the forest,*

Rukkha-mūla-gato vā

*To the foot of a tree*

Suññāgāra-gato vā

*Or to an empty hut.*

Nisīdati pallaṅkam ābhujītvā

*Sits down having crossed his legs,*

Ujūṃ kāyaṃ paṇidhāya parimukhaṃ satim upaṭṭhapetvā

*Sets his body erect, having established mindfulness in front of him.*

So sato'va assasati sato'va passasati



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE TEACHING ON MINDFULNESS OF BREATHING

87

*Ever mindful he breathes in; mindful he breathes out.*

Dīghaṃ vā assasanto dīghaṃ assasāmi'ti pajānāti

*Breathing in long, he knows 'I breathe in long';*

Dīghaṃ vā passasanto dīghaṃ passasāmi'ti pajānāti

*Breathing out long, he knows 'I breathe out long';*

Rassaṃ vā assasanto rassaṃ assasāmi'ti pajānāti

*Breathing in short, he knows 'I breathe in short';*

Rassaṃ vā passasanto rassaṃ passasāmi'ti pajānāti

*Breathing out short, he knows 'I breathe out short'.*

Sabba-kāya-paṭisaṃvedī assasissāmi'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the whole body'.*

Sabba-kāya-paṭisaṃvedī passasissāmi'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the whole body'.*

Passambhayaṃ kāya-sāṅkhāraṃ assasissāmi'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillizing the bodily formations'.*

Passambhayaṃ kāya-sāṅkhāraṃ passasissāmi'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillizing the bodily formations'.*

Pīti-paṭisaṃvedī assasissāmi'ti sikkhati



## THE TEACHING ON MINDFULNESS OF BREATHING

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

88

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing rapture'.*

Pīti-paṭisaṃvedī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing rapture'.*

Sukha-paṭisaṃvedī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing pleasure'.*

Sukha-paṭisaṃvedī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing pleasure'.*

Citta-sāṅkhāra-paṭisaṃvedī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mental formations'.*

Citta-sāṅkhāra-paṭisaṃvedī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mental formations'.*

Passambhayaṃ citta-sāṅkhāraṃ assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillizing the mental formations'.*

Passambhayaṃ citta-sāṅkhāraṃ passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillizing the mental formations'.*

Citta-paṭisaṃvedī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mind'.*

Citta-paṭisaṃvedī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati







## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE TEACHING ON MINDFULNESS OF BREATHING

89

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mind'.*

Abhippamodāyaṃ cittaṃ assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in gladdening the mind'.*

Abhippamodāyaṃ cittaṃ passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out gladdening the mind'.*

Samādāhaṃ cittaṃ assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in concentrating the mind'*

Samādāhaṃ cittaṃ passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out concentrating the mind'.*

Vimocāyaṃ cittaṃ assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in liberating the mind'.*

Vimocāyaṃ cittaṃ passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out liberating the mind'.*

Aniccānupassī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating impermanence'.*

Aniccānupassī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating impermanence'.*

Virāgānupassī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati



## THE TEACHING ON MINDFULNESS OF BREATHING

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

90

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating the fading away of passions'.*

Virāgānupassī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating the fading away of passions'.*

Nirodhānupassī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating cessation'.*

Nirodhānupassī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating cessation'.*

Paṭinissaggānupassī assasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating relinquishment'.*

Paṭinissaggānupassī passasissāmī'ti sikkhati

*He trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating relinquishment'.*

Evam bhāvitā kho bhikkhave ānāpānassati evam bahulikatā

*Bhikkhus, that is how mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated*

Mahapphalā hoti mahānisamsā'ti

*So that it is of great fruit and great benefit.*





## The Teaching on the Noble Eightfold Path

91

[ Handa mayam ariyaṭṭhaṅgika-magga-pāṭham bhaṇāmase ]

Ayam-eva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo

*This is the Noble Eightfold Path,*

Sēyyathīdam

*Which is as follows:*

Sāmmā-diṭṭhi

*Right View,*

Sāmmā-sāṅkappo

*Right Intention,*

Sāmmā-vācā

*Right Speech,*

Sāmmā-kammanto

*Right Action,*

Sāmmā-ājīvo

*Right Livelihood,*

Sāmmā-vāyāmo



## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

92

*Right Effort,*

Sammā-sati

*Right Mindfulness,*

Sammā-samādhi

*Right Concentration.*

Katamā ca bhikkhave sammā-diṭṭhi

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right View?*

Yaṃ kho bhikkhave dukkhe ñāṇaṃ

*Knowledge of suffering;*

Dukkha-samudaye ñāṇaṃ

*Knowledge of the origin of suffering;*

Dukkha-nirodhe ñāṇaṃ

*Knowledge of the cessation of suffering;*

Dukkha-nirodha-gāminīyā paṭipadāya ñāṇaṃ

*Knowledge of the path leading to the cessation of suffering:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sammā-diṭṭhi

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right View.*

Katamo ca bhikkhave sammā-saṅkappo



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

93

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Intention?*

Nekkhamma-sāṅkappo

*The intention of renunciation;*

Abyāpāda-sāṅkappo

*The intention of non-ill-will;*

Avihimsā-sāṅkappo

*The intention of non-cruelty:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sammā-sāṅkappo

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Intention.*

Katamā ca bhikkhave sammā-vācā

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Speech?*

Musā-vādā veramaṇī

*Abstaining from false speech;*

Pisunāya vācāya veramaṇī

*Abstaining from malicious speech;*

Pharusāya vācāya veramaṇī

*Abstaining from harsh speech;*

Sāmphappalāpā veramaṇī.



## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

94

*Abstaining from idle chatter:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sāmā-vācā

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Speech.*

Katamo ca bhikkhave sāmā-kammanto

*And what bhikkhus is Right Action?*

Pāṇātipātā veramaṇī

*Abstaining from killing living beings;*

Adinnādānā veramaṇī

*Abstaining from taking what is not given;*

Kāmesu micchācārā veramaṇī

*Abstaining from sexual misconduct:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sāmā-kammanto

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Action.*

Katamo ca bhikkhave sāmā-ājīvo

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Livelihood?*

Idha bhikkhave ariya-sāvako micchā-ājīvaṃ pahāya sāmā-ājīvena  
jīvitaṃ kappeti

*Here, bhikkhus, a Noble Disciple, having abandoned wrong livelihood,  
earns his living by right livelihood:*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

95

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sāmā-ājīvo

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Livelihood.*

Katamo ca bhikkhave sāmā-vāyāmo

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Effort?*

Idha bhikkhave bhikkhu anuppannānaṃ pāpakānaṃ akusalānaṃ  
dhammānaṃ anuppādāya

*Here, bhikkhus, a bhikkhu awakens zeal for the non-arising of unarisen,  
evil unwholesome states;*

Chandaṃ janeti vāyamāti vīriyaṃ ārabhati cittaṃ paggaṇhāti padahati

*He puts forth effort, arouses energy, exerts his mind and strives.*

Uppannānaṃ pāpakānaṃ akusalānaṃ dhammānaṃ pahānāya

*He awakens zeal for the abandoning of arisen, evil unwholesome states;*

Chandaṃ janeti vāyamāti vīriyaṃ ārabhati cittaṃ paggaṇhāti padahati

*He puts forth effort, arouses energy, exerts his mind and strives.*

Anuppannānaṃ kusalānaṃ dhammānaṃ uppādāya

*He awakens zeal for the arising of unarisen wholesome states;*

Chandaṃ janeti vāyamāti vīriyaṃ ārabhati cittaṃ paggaṇhāti padahati

*He puts forth effort, arouses energy, exerts his mind and strives.*





## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

96

Uppannānaṃ kuṣalānaṃ dhammānaṃ t̃hitiyā aṣammosāya  
bh̃iyyobhāvāya vepullāya bhāvanāya pāripūriyā

*He awakens zeal for the continuance, non-disappearance, strengthening,  
increase and fulfilment by development of arisen wholesome states;*

Chandaṃ janeti vāyamati vīriyaṃ ārabhati cittaṃ paggaṇhāti padaḥati

*He puts forth effort, arouses energy, exerts his mind and strives:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sammā-vāyāmo

*This bhikkhus is called Right Effort.*

Katamā ca bhikkhave sammā-sati

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Mindfulness?*

Idha bhikkhave bhikkhu kāye kāyānupassī viharati

*Here, bhikkhus, a bhikkhu abides contemplating the body as a body,*

Ātāpī sampajāno satimā

*Ardent, fully aware and mindful,*

Vīneyya loke abhijjhā-domanassaṃ

*Having put away covetousness and grief for the world;*

Vedanāsu vedanānupassī viharati

*He abides contemplating feelings as feelings,*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

97

Ātāpī sâmpajāno satimā

*Ardent, fully aware and mindful,*

Vīneyya loke abhijjhā-domanassam

*Having put away covetousness and grief for the world;*

Citte cittānūpassī viharati

*He abides contemplating mind as mind,*

Ātāpī sâmpajāno satimā

*Ardent, fully aware and mindful,*

Vīneyya loke abhijjhā-domanassam

*Having put away covetousness and grief for the world.*

Dhammesu dhammānūpassī viharati

*He abides contemplating mind-objects as mind-objects,*

Ātāpī sâmpajāno satimā

*Ardent, fully aware and mindful,*

Vīneyya loke abhijjhā-domanassam

*Having put away covetousness and grief for the world:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sâmmā-sati

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Mindfulness.*





## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

98

Katamo ca bhikkhave sammā-samādhi

*And what, bhikkhus, is Right Concentration?*

Idha bhikkhave bhikkhu

*Here, bhikkhus, a bhikkhu,*

Vivicc'eva kāmehi

*Quite secluded from sensual pleasures,*

Vivicca akusalehi dhammehi

*Secluded from unwholesome states,*

Savitakkaṃ savicāraṃ viveka-jaṃ pīti-sukhaṃ paṭhamaṃ jhānaṃ  
upasāmpajja viharati

*Enters upon and abides in the first jhāna — accompanied by applied and sustained thought, with rapture and pleasure born of seclusion.*

Vitakka-vicārānaṃ vūpasamā

*With the stilling of applied and sustained thought,*

Ajjhattaṃ sampasādanaṃ cetaso ekodibhāvaṃ avitakkaṃ avicāraṃ  
samādhī-jaṃ pīti-sukhaṃ dutiyaṃ jhānaṃ upasāmpajja viharati

*He enters upon and abides in the second jhāna — accompanied by self-confidence and singleness of mind, without applied and sustained thought, with rapture and pleasure born of concentration.*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

99

Pītiyā ca vīrāgā

*With the fading away as well of rapture*

Upekkhako ca viharati

*He abides in equanimity,*

Sato ca sampajāno

*Mindful and fully aware,*

Sukhañca kāyena paṭisaṃvedeti

*Still feeling pleasure with the body,*

Yaṃ taṃ ariyā ācikkhanti upekkhāko satimā sukha-vīhārī'ti tatiyaṃ  
jhānaṃ upasāmpajja viharati

*He enters upon and abides in the third jhāna — on account of which the  
Noble Ones announce, 'He has a pleasant abiding, with equanimity and  
is mindful.'*

Sukhassa ca pahānā

*With the abandoning of pleasure*

Dukkhassa ca pahānā

*And the abandoning of pain,*

Pubb'eva somanassa-domanassānaṃ atthaṅgamā

*With the previous disappearance of joy and grief,*



## THE NOBLE EIGHTFOLD PATH

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

100

Adukkham-asukham upekkhā-sati-pārisuddhiṃ catuttham jhānaṃ  
 upasāmpajja viharati

*He enters upon and abides in the fourth jhāna — accompanied by neither  
 pain nor-pleasure, and purity of mindfulness due to equanimity:*

Ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave sammā-samādhi

*This, bhikkhus, is called Right Concentration.*

Ayam-eva ariyo aṭṭhāṅgiko maggo

*This is the Noble Eightfold Path.*





## Teachings from the Discourse on Setting in Motion the Wheel of Dhamma

101

[ Hāṇḍa mayāṃ dhammacakkappavattana-sutta-pāṭhaṃ  
bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Dve me bhikkhave antā

*Bhikkhus, there are these two extremes*

Pabbajītena na sevītabbā

*That should not be pursued by one who has gone forth:*

Yo cāyaṃ kāmesu kāma-sukh'allikānūyogo

*That is, whatever is tied up to sense pleasures, within the realm  
of sensuality,*

Hīno

*Which is low,*

Gammo

*Common,*

Pothujjaniko

*The way of the common folks,*

Anāriyo

*Not the way of the Noble Ones*





## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

102

Anattha-saṇhito

*And pointless;*

Yo cāyaṃ attā-kilamāthānūyogo

*Then there is whatever is tied up with self-deprivation,*

Dukkho

*Which is painful,*

Anāriyo

*Not the way of the Noble Ones*

Anattha-saṇhito

*And pointless.*Ete te bhikkhave ubho ante anupagamma majjhimā paṭipadā  
tathāgatenā abhisambuddhā*Bhikkhus, without going to either of these extremes, the Tathāgata has  
ultimately awakened to a middle way of practice,*

Cakkhu-karaṇī

*Giving rise to vision,*

Ñāṇa-karaṇī

*Making for insight,*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

103

Upasamāya

*Leading to calm,*

Abhiññāya

*To heightened knowing,*

Sambodhāya

*Awakening,*

Nibbānāya samvattati

*And to Nibbāna.*

Katamā ca sā bhikkhave majjhimā paṭipadā

*And what, bhikkhus, is that middle way of practice?*

Ayaṃ-eva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo

*It is this Noble Eightfold Path,*

Sēyyathīdaṃ

*Which is as follows:*

Sammā-ditṭhi

*Right View,*

Sammā-saṅkappo

*Right Intention,*



## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

104

Sāmmā-vācā

*Right Speech,*

Sāmmā-kammanto

*Right Action,*

Sāmmā-ājīvo

*Right Livelihood,*

Sāmmā-vāyāmo

*Right Effort,*

Sāmmā-sati

*Right Mindfulness,*

Sāmmā-samādhi

*Right Concentration.*

Ayaṃ kho sā bhikkhave majjhimā paṭipadā tathāgatenā  
abhisambuddhā

*This, bhikkhus, is the middle way of practice that the Tathāgata has  
ultimately awakened to,*

Cakkhu-karaṇī

*Giving rise to vision,*





REFLECTIONS & RECOLLECTIONS

THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

105

Ñāṇa-karaṇī

*Making for insight,*

Upasamāya

*Leading to calm,*

Abhiññāya

*To heightened knowing,*

Samboḍhāya

*Awakening,*

Nibbānāya samvattati

*And to Nibbāna.*

Idaṃ kho pana bhikkhave dukkhaṃ ariyā-saccaṃ

*This bhikkhus is the Noble Truth of dukkha:*

Jātipi dukkhā

*Birth is dukkha,*

Jarāpi dukkhā

*Ageing is dukkha*

Maraṇampi dukkhaṃ

*And death is dukkha;*



## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

106

Sôka-parideva-dukkhā-domanass'upāyāsāpi dukkhā

*Sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief and despair are dukkha,*

Appiyehi sampayogo dukkho

*Association with the disliked is dukkha,*

Piyehi vip̐payogo dukkho

*Separation from the liked is dukkha,*

Yampiccham na labhati tampi dukkham

*Not attaining one's wishes is dukkha;*

Saṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhandhā dukkhā

*In brief, the five focuses of identity are dukkha.*

Idam kho pana bhikkhave dukkha-samudayo ariyā-saccam

*This bhikkhus is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha:*

Yā'yam taṇhā

*It is this craving*

Ponobbhāvikā

*Which leads to rebirth,*

Nandī-rāga-sahagatā

*Accompanied by delight and lust,*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

107

Tatra-tatrābhinandinī

*Delighting now here, now there,*

Seyyathīdaṃ

*Namely:*

Kāma-taṇhā

*Craving for sensuality,*

Bhava-taṇhā

*Craving to become,*

Vibhava-taṇhā

*Craving not to become.*

Idaṃ kho paṇa bhikkhave dukkha-nirodho ariyā-saccaṃ

*This bhikkhus is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha:*

Yo tassā yeva taṇhāya asesā-virāga-nirodho

*It is the remainderless fading away and cessation of that very craving,*

Cāgo

*Its relinquishment,*

Paṭinissaggo

*Letting go,*



## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

108

Mutti

*Release,*

Anālayo

*Without any attachment.*

Idaṃ kho paṇa bhikkhave dukkha-nirodha-gāminī paṭipadā  
ariya-saccaṃ

*This bhikkhus is the Noble Truth of the way of practice leading to the  
cessation of dukkha:*

Ayam-eva ariyo aṭṭh'āṅgiko maggo

*It is just this Noble Eightfold Path,*

Sēyyathīdaṃ

*Which is as follows:*

Sammā-diṭṭhi

*Right View,*

Sammā-saṅkappo

*Right Intention,*

Sammā-vācā

*Right Speech,*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

109

Ŝammā-kammanto

*Right Action,*

Ŝammā-ājīvo

*Right Livelihood,*

Ŝammā-vāyāmo

*Right Effort,*

Ŝammā-sati

*Right Mindfulness,*

Ŝammā-samādhi

*Right Concentration.*

Idaṃ dukkhaṃ ariya-saccaṇ'ti me bhikkhave

Pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu

Cakkhuṃ udāpādi

Ñāṇaṃ udāpādi

Paññā udāpādi

Vijjā udāpādi

Āloko udāpādi

*Bhikkhus, in regard to things unheard-of before,*

*Vision arose,*

*Insight arose,*

*Discernment arose,*





## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

110

Knowlēdge arose,  
 Light arose:  
 This is the Noble Truth of dukkha;

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkhaṃ ariyā-saccam paṇiñṇeyyan'ti

Now this Noble Truth of dukkha should be completely understood;

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkhaṃ ariyā-saccam paṇiñṇātan'ti

Now this Noble Truth of dukkha has been completely understood.

Idaṃ dukkha-samudayo ariyā-saccan'ti me bhikkhave  
 Pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu  
 Cakkhum udāpādi  
 Ñāṇaṃ udāpādi  
 Paññā udāpādi  
 Vijjā udāpādi  
 Āloko udāpādi

Bhikkhus, in regard to things unheard-of before,  
 Vision arose,  
 Insight arose,  
 Discernment arose,  
 Knowledge arose,  
 Light arose:  
 This is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha.

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-samudayo ariyā-saccam pahātabban'ti

Now this cause of dukkha should be abandoned;





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

111

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-saṃudayo ariya-saccaṃ paḥīnaṇ'ti

*Now this cause of dukkha has been abandoned.*

Idaṃ dukkha-nirodho ariya-saccaṇ'ti me bhikkhave

Pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu

Cakkhum udāpādi

Ñāṇaṃ udāpādi

Paññā udāpādi

Vijjā udāpādi

Āloko udāpādi

*Bhikkhus, in regard to things unheard-of before,*

*Vision arose,*

*Insight arose,*

*Discernment arose,*

*Knowledge arose,*

*Light arose:*

*This is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha;*

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-nirodho ariya-saccaṃ sacchikātabban'ti

*Now the cessation of dukkha should be experienced directly;*

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-nirodho ariya-saccaṃ sacchikātan'ti

*Now the cessation of dukkha has been experienced directly.*

Idaṃ dukkha-nirodha-gāminī paṭipadā ariya-saccaṇ'ti me bhikkhave

Pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu

Cakkhum udāpādi



## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

112

Ñāṇaṃ udāpādi  
Paññā udāpādi  
Vijjā udāpādi  
Āloko udāpādi

*Bhikkhus, in regard to things unheard-of before,  
Vision arose,  
Insight arose,  
Discernment arose,  
Knowledge arose,  
Light arose:  
This is the Noble Truth of the way of practice  
leading to the cēssation of dukkha;*

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-nirodha-gāminī paṭipadā ariyā-saccaṃ  
bhāvetabban'ti

*Now this way of practice leading to the cēssation of dukkha  
should be developed;*

Taṃ kho paṇ'idaṃ dukkha-nirodha-gāminī paṭipadā ariyā-saccaṃ  
bhāvītan'ti

*Now this way of practice leading to the cēssation of dukkha  
has been developed.*

Yāva kīvañca me bhikkhave imesu catūsu ariyā-saccesu  
Evaṃ-ti-parivaṭṭaṃ dvādas'ākāraṃ yathā-bhūtaṃ ñāṇa-dassanaṃ na  
suvisuddhaṃ ahosi





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

113

As long, bhikkhus, as my knowledge and understanding,  
 As it actually is,  
 Of these Four Noble Truths,  
 With their three phases and twelve aspects,  
 Was not entirely pure,

N'eva tāv'āhaṃ bhikkhave sadevake loke samāraṃke sabrahmaṃke  
 Sassamaṇa-brāhmaṇiyā pajāya sadeva-manussāya  
 Anuttaraṃ sammā-sambodhiṃ abhisambuddho paccaññāsim

Did I not claim, bhikkhus,  
 In this world of devas, Māra and Brahmā,  
 Amongst mankind with its priests and renunciants,  
 Kings and commoners,  
 An ultimate awakening  
 To unsurpassed, perfect enlightenment.

Yato ca kho me bhikkhave imesu catūsu ariyā-saccesu  
 Evan-ti-parivaṭṭaṃ dvādas'ākāraṃ yathā-bhūtaṃ ñāṇa-dassanaṃ  
 suvisuddhaṃ ahosi

But when, bhikkhus, my knowledge and understanding  
 As it actually is,  
 Of these Four Noble Truths,  
 With their three phases and twelve aspects,  
 Was indeed entirely pure,

Ath'āhaṃ bhikkhave sadevake loke samāraṃke sabrahmaṃke  
 Sassamaṇa-brāhmaṇiyā pajāya sadeva-manussāya  
 Anuttaraṃ sammā-sambodhiṃ abhisambuddho paccaññāsim





## THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

114

Then indeed did I claim, bhikkhus,  
 In this world of devas, Māra and Brahmā,  
 Amongst mankind with its priests and renunciants,  
 Kings and commoners,  
 An ultimate awakening  
 To unsurpassed, perfect enlightenment.

Ñāṇaṇca pana me dassanaṃ udāpādi

Now knowledge and understanding arose in me:

Akuppā me vimutti ayam-antimā jāti natthi dāni punabbhavo'ti

My release is unshakeable,  
 This is my last birth,  
 There won't be any further becoming.





## The Teaching on Striving According to Dhamma

115

[ Handa mayaṃ dhamma-pahaṃsāna-pāṭham bhaṇāmaṣe ]

Evaṃ svākkhāto bhikkhave mayā dhammo

*Bhikkhus, the Dhamma has thus been well expounded by me,*

Uttāno

*Elucidated,*

Vivaṭo

*Disclosed,*

Pakāsīto

*Revealed,*

Chinna-pilotiko

*And stripped of patchwork —*

Alam-eva saddhā-pabbajitena kula-puttena vīriyaṃ ārabhituṃ

*This is enough for a clansman, who has gone forth out of faith, to arouse his energy thus:*

Kāmaṃ taṇo ca nahāru ca aṭṭhi ca avasissatu

*‘Willingly let only my skin, sinews and bones remain,*



## STRIVING ACCORDING TO DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

116

Sarīre upasussatu maṃsa-lohitam

*And let the flesh and blood in this body wither away.*

Yaṃ taṃ

*As long as whatever is to be attained*

Purisa-thāmena

*By human strength,*

Purisa-vīriyena

*By human energy,*

Purisa-parakkamena

*By human effort,*

Pattabbam na taṃ apāpuṇitvā

*Has not been attained,*

Vīriyassa saṇṭhānam bhavissatī'ti

*Let not my efforts stand still.'*

Dukkham bhikkhave kusīto viharati

*Bhikkhus, the lazy person dwells in suffering,*

Vokiṇṇo pāpakehi akusalehi dhammehi

*Soiled by evil, unwholesome states*



## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## STRIVING ACCORDING TO DHAMMA

117

Mahāntañca sadattham pariḥāpeti

*And great is the personal good that he neglects.*

Āraddha-vīriyo ca kho bhikkhave sukham viharati

*The energetic person though dwells happily,*

Pavivitto pāpakehi akusalehi dhammehi

*Well withdrawn from unwholesome states*

Mahāntañca sadattham paripūreti

*And great is the personal good that he achieves.*

Na bhikkhave hīnena aggassa patti hoti

*Bhikkhus, it is not by lower means that the supreme is attained*

Aggena ca kho bhikkhave aggassa patti hoti

*But, bhikkhus, it is by the supreme that the supreme is attained.*

Maṇḍapeyyam-idaṃ bhikkhave brahmacariyaṃ

*Bhikkhus, this holy life is like the cream of the milk:*

Satthā sammukhī-bhūto

*The Teacher is present,*

Tasmātiha bhikkhave vīriyaṃ ārabhatha

*Therefore, bhikkhus, start to arouse your energy*





## STRIVING ACCORDING TO DHAMMA

## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

118

Appattassa pattiyā

*For the attainment of the as yet unattained,*

Anadhigatassa adhigamāya

*For the achievement of the as yet unachieved,*

Asacchikatassa sacchikiriyāya

*For the realization of the as yet unrealized.*

Evam no ayaṃ amhākaṃ pabbajjā avaṅkatā avañjhā bhavissati

*Thinking, in such a way: 'Our Going Forth will not be barren*

Saphalā sa-udrayā

*But will become fruitful and fertile,*

Yesam mayam paribhuñjāma cīvāra-piṇḍapāta-senāsana-  
gilānappaccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāraṃ tesam te kārā amhesu

*And all our use of robes, almsfood, lodgings, and medicinal requisites,  
given by others for our support,*

Mahapphalā bhavissanti mahānisamsā'ti

*Will reward them with great fruit and great benefit.'*

Evam hi vo bhikkhave sikkhitabbam

*Bhikkhus, you should train yourselves thus:*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## STRIVING ACCORDING TO DHAMMA

119

Att'atthaṃ vā hi bhikkhave sampaṣṣamānena

*Considering your own good,*

Alam-eva appamādena sampādetuṃ

*It is enough to strive for the goal without negligence;*

Par'atthaṃ vā hi bhikkhave sampaṣṣamānena

*Bhikkhus, considering the good of others,*

Alam-eva appamādena sampādetuṃ

*It is enough to strive for the goal without negligence;*

Ubhay'atthaṃ vā hi bhikkhave sampaṣṣamānena

*Bhikkhus, considering the good of both,*

Alam-eva appamādena sampādetun'ti

*It is enough to strive for the goal without negligence.*



## The Verses of Tāyana

[ Handa mayam tāyana-gāthāyo bhaṇāmase ]

Chinda sotam parakkamma      kāme panūda brāhmaṇa  
Nappahāya muni kāme      n'ekattam-upapajjati

*Exert yourself and cut the stream.  
Discard sense-pleasures, Holy Man;  
Not letting sensual pleasures go,  
A sage will not reach unity.*

Kayirā ce kayirāthenam      dalham-enam parakkame  
Sithilo hi paribbājo      bhiyyo ākirate rajam

*Vigorously, with all one's strength,  
It should be done, what should be done;  
A lax monastic life stirs up  
The dust of passions all the more.*

Akataṃ dukkaṭaṃ seyyo      pacchā tappati dukkaṭaṃ  
Katañca sukātaṃ seyyo      yaṃ katvā nānutappati

*Better is not to do bad deeds  
That afterwards would bring remorse;  
It's rather good deeds one should do  
Which having done one won't regret.*





## REFLECTIONS &amp; RECOLLECTIONS

## THE VERSES OF TĀYANA

121

Kusô yathā duggahito      hattham-evānukantati  
 Sāmaññaṃ dupparāmaṭṭham      nirayāyūpakadḍhati

*As Kusa-grass, when wrongly grasped,  
 Will only cut into one's hand  
 So does the monk's life wrongly led  
 Indeed drag one to hellish states.*

Yaṃ kiñci sithilaṃ kammaṃ      saṅkiliṭṭhañca yaṃ vataṃ  
 Sāṅkassaraṃ brahma-carīyaṃ      na taṃ hōti mahapphalan'ti

*Whatever deed that's slackly done,  
 Whatever vow corruptly kept,  
 The Holy Life led in doubtful ways —  
 All these will never bear great fruit.*





**PART 4**

# Formal Requests



## ACKNOWLEDGING THE TEACHING

## FORMAL REQUESTS

124

## Añjali

Chanting and making formal requests is done with the hands in añjali. This is a gesture of respect, made by placing the palms together directly in front of the chest, with the fingers aligned and pointing upwards.

## Requesting a Dhamma Talk

[ AFTER BOWING THREE TIMES, WITH HANDS JOINED IN AÑJALI,  
RECITE THE FOLLOWING: ]

Brahmā ca lokādhipatī saḥampatī  
Katañjali anadhivaraṃ ayācatha  
Santīdha sattāpparajakkha-jātikā  
Desetu dhammaṃ anukampimaṃ pajam

[ BOW THREE TIMES AGAIN ]

*The Brahmā god Sahampati, Lord of the world,  
With palms joined in reverence, requested a favour:  
‘Beings are here with but little dust in their eyes,  
Pray, teach the Dhamma out of compassion for them.’*

## Acknowledging the Teaching

One person: Hānda mayaṃ dhammakathāya sādhu-kāraṃ dadāmaṃse  
*Now let us express our approval of this Dhamma Teaching.*

Response: Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu, anūmodāmi  
*It is well, I appreciate it.*





## FORMAL REQUESTS

## REQUESTING PARITTA CHANTING

## Requesting Paritta Chanting

125

[ AFTER BOWING THREE TIMES, WITH HANDS JOINED IN AÑJALI,  
RECITE THE FOLLOWING ]

Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbadukkha-vināsāya  
Parittam brūtha maṅgalam  
Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbabhaya-vināsāya  
Parittam brūtha maṅgalam  
Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbaroga-vināsāya  
Parittam brūtha maṅgalam

[ BOW THREE TIMES ]

*For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortune,  
For the dispelling of all dukkha,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.  
For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortune,  
For the dispelling of all fear,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.  
For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortune,  
For the dispelling of all sickness,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.*





## Requesting the Three Refuges & the Five Precepts

[ AFTER BOWING THREE TIMES, WITH HANDS JOINED IN AÑJALI,  
RECITE THE APPROPRIATE REQUEST. ]

### For a group from a monk

Mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Dutiyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Tatīyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma

### For oneself from a monk

Ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Dutiyampi ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Tatīyampi ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi

### For a group from a nun

Mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Dutiyampi mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Tatīyampi mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma



## FORMAL REQUESTS

## THREE REFUGES & THE FIVE PRECEPTS

127

### For oneself from a nun

Ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Dutiyampi ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Tatīyampi ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi

### For a group from a layperson

Mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Dutiyampi mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma
Tatīyampi mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāma

### For oneself from a layperson

Ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Dutiyampi ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi
Tatīyampi ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha	pañca sīlāni yācāmi

## Translation

*We/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.  
For the second time,  
we/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.  
For the third time,  
we/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.*



## Taking the Three Refuges

[ REPEAT, AFTER THE LEADER HAS CHANTED THE FIRST THREE LINES ]

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*To the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*To the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*To the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

Dutiyampi buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*For the second time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

Tatīyampi buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Tatīyampi dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Tatīyampi saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi





## FORMAL REQUESTS

## THE FIVE PRECEPTS

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*For the third time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the third time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the third time, to the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

[ LEADER: ]

[ Tisaraṇa-gamaṇaṃ niṭṭhitam ]

*This completes the going to the Three Refuges.*

[ RESPONSE: ]

Āma bhante / Āma ayye / Āma mitta

*Yes, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend.*

## The Five Precepts

[ REPEAT EACH PRECEPT AFTER THE LEADER ]

1. Pāṇātipātā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking the life of any living creature.*

2. Adinnādānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking that which is not given.*

3. Kāmesu micchācārā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from sexual misconduct.*





## THE FIVE PRECEPTS

## FORMAL REQUESTS

130

4. Musāvādā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from lying.*

5. Surāmeraya-majja-pamādaṭṭhānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ  
sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from consuming intoxicating drinks  
and drugs which lead to carelessness.*

[ LEADER: ]

[ Imāni pañca sikkhāpadāni  
Sīlena sugatiṃ yanti  
Sīlena bhogaśāmpadā  
Sīlena nibbutiṃ yanti  
Tasmā sīlaṃ visōdhaye ]

*These are the Five Precepts;  
virtue is the source of happiness,  
virtue is the source of true wealth,  
virtue is the source of peacefulness —  
Therefore let virtue be purified.*

[ RESPONSE: ]

Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu

[ BOW THREE TIMES ]





## Requesting the Three Refuges & the Eight Precepts

[ AFTER BOWING THREE TIMES, WITH HANDS JOINED IN AÑJALI,  
RECITE THE APPROPRIATE REQUEST. ]

### For a group from a monk

Mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma
Dutiyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma
Tatīyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

### For oneself from a monk

Ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi
Dutiyampi ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi
Tatīyampi ahaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

### For a group from a nun

Mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma
Dutiyampi mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma
Tatīyampi mayaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha	aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma



## THREE REFUGES &amp; THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

## FORMAL REQUESTS

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**For oneself from a nun**

Ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

Dutiyampi ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

Tatīyampi ahaṃ ayye tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

**For a group from a layperson**

Mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

Dutiyampi mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

Tatīyampi mayaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

**For oneself from a layperson**

Ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

Dutiyampi ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

Tatīyampi ahaṃ mitta tisaraṇena saha

aṭṭha sīlāni yācāmi

**Translation**

*We/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*

*For the second time,*

*We/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*

*For the third time,*

*We/I, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend,  
request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*



## Taking the Three Refuges

133

[ REPEAT, AFTER THE LEADER HAS CHANTED THE FIRST THREE LINES ]

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*To the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*To the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*To the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

Dutiyampi buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*For the second time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

Tatiyampi buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Tatiyampi dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Tatiyampi saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi



## THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

## FORMAL REQUESTS

134

*For the third time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the third time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the third time, to the Saṅgha I go for refuge.*

[ LEADER: ]

[ Tisaraṇa-gamaṇaṃ niṭṭhitam ]

*This completes the going to the Three Refuges.*

[ RESPONSE: ]

Āma bhante / Āma ayye / Āma mitta

*Yes, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend.*

## The Eight Precepts

[ REPEAT EACH PRECEPT AFTER THE LEADER ]

1. Pāṇātipātā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking the life of any living creature.*

2. Adinnādānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking that which is not given.*

3. Abrahmacariyā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from any intentional sexual activity.*



## FORMAL REQUESTS

## THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

135

4. Musāvādā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from lying.*

5. Surāmeraya-majja-pamādaṭṭhānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake the precept to refrain from consuming intoxicating drinks and drugs which lead to carelessness.*

6. Vikālabhojanā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.

*I undertake the precept to refrain from eating at inappropriate times.*

7. Nacca-gīta-vādita-visūkadāssanā  
mālā-gandha-vilepana-dhāraṇa-maṇḍana-vibhūsanatṭhānā  
verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.

*I undertake the precept to refrain from entertainment, beautification, and adornment.*

8. Uccāsayana-mahāsayanā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.

*I undertake the precept to refrain from lying on a high or luxurious sleeping place.*

[ LEADER: ]

[ Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi ]

[ RESPONSE: ]





## THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

## FORMAL REQUESTS

136

Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi  
 Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi  
 Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi

*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*

*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*

*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*

[ LEADER: ]

[ Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni  
 Sīlena sugatim yanti  
 Sīlena bhogaśāmpadā  
 Sīlena nibbutim yanti  
 Tasmā sīlaṃ visōdhaye ]

*These are the Eight Precepts;  
 virtue is the source of happiness,  
 virtue is the source of true wealth,  
 virtue is the source of peacefulness —  
 Therefore let virtue be purified.*

[ RESPONSE: ]

Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu.

[ BOW THREE TIMES ]



**PART 5**

**Appendix**



## Pāli Phonetics and Pronunciation

Pāli is the original scriptural language of Theravāda Buddhism. It was a spoken language, closely related to Sanskrit, with no written script of its own. As written forms have emerged, they have been in the letterings of other languages (e.g. Devanagari, Sinhalese, Burmese, Khmer, Thai, Roman). The Roman lettering used here is pronounced as in English, with the following clarifications:

### Vowels

Short	Long	Exceptions: <b>e</b> and <b>o</b> change to short sounds in syllables ending in consonants. They are then pronounced as in ‘get’ and ‘ox’, respectively.
<b>a</b> as in <u>a</u> bout	<b>ā</b> as in f <u>a</u> ther	
<b>i</b> as in h <u>i</u> t	<b>ī</b> as in mach <u>i</u> ne	
<b>u</b> as in p <u>u</u> t	<b>ū</b> as in r <u>u</u> le	
	<b>e</b> as in gr <u>e</u> y	
	<b>o</b> as in m <u>o</u> re	

### Consonants

**c** as in ancient (like ch but unaspirated)

**ṃ, ṇ** as ng in sang

**ṇ** as ny in canyon

**v** rather softer than the English v; near w

### Aspirated consonants

#### **bh ch dh ḍh gh jh kh ph th ṭh**

These two-lettered notations with h denote an aspirated, airy sound, distinct from the hard, crisp sound of the single consonant. They should be considered as one unit.

However, the other combinations with **h**, i.e., **lh**, **mh**, **ṇh**, and **vh**, do count as two consonants (for example in the Pāli words ‘jivhā’ or ‘mulho’).

## Examples

**th** as t in tongue. (Never pronounced as in ‘the’.)

**ph** as p in palate. (Never pronounced as in ‘photo’.)

These are distinct from the hard, crisp sound of the single consonant, e.g. **th** as in ‘Thomas’ (not as in ‘thin’) or **ph** as in ‘puff’ (not as in ‘phone’).

## Retroflex consonants

**ḍ ḍh ḷ ṇ ṭ ṭh**

These retroflex consonants have no English equivalents. They are sounded by curling the tip of the tongue back against the palate.

## Chanting technique

Once you have grasped the system of Pāli pronunciation and the following chanting technique, it allows you to chant a text in Pāli from sight with the correct rhythm.

**Unstressed syllables** end in a short **a, i** or **u**. All other syllables are stressed. Stressed syllables take twice the time of unstressed syllables — rather like two beats in a bar of music compared to one. This is what gives the chanting its particular rhythm.

BUD · DHO	SU · SUD · DHO	KA · RU · ṆĀ	MA · HAṆ · ṆA · VO
1     1	½     1     1	½     ½     1	½     1     ½     1

Two details that are important when separating the syllables:

1. Syllables with double letters get divided in this way:

A · NIC · CA	PUG · GA · LĀ
½     1     ½	1     ½     1
(not A · NI · CCA)	(not PU · GGA · LĀ)
½     ½     ½	½     ½     1

They are always enunciated separately, e.g. **dd** in ‘uddeso’ as in ‘mad dog’, or **gg** in ‘maggo’ as in ‘big gun’.

**2. Aspirated consonants** like **bh, dh** etc. count as single consonant and don't get divided (Therefore **am·hā·kaṃ**, but **sa·dham·maṃ**, not **sad·ham·maṃ** or, another example: **Bud·dho** and not **Bu·ddho**).

Precise pronunciation and correct separation of the syllables is especially important when someone is interested in learning Pāli and to understand and memorize the meaning of Suttas and other chants, otherwise the meaning of it will get distorted.

#### An example to illustrate this:

The Pāli word '**sukka**' means 'bright'; '**sukkha**' means 'dry'; '**sukha**' — 'happiness'; '**suka**' — 'parrot' and '**sūka**' — 'bristles on an ear of barley'.

So if you chant '**sukha**' with a '**k**' instead of a '**kh**', you would chant 'parrot' instead of 'happiness'.

A general rule of thumb for understanding the practice of chanting is to listen carefully to what the leader and the group are chanting and to follow, keeping the same pitch, tempo and speed. All voices should blend together as one.

### Punctuation, tonal marks and pauses in this edition

[ Square brackets ] indicate parts usually chanted only by the leader, but chanting customs differ in the various monasteries.

The slash / indicates variations of male or female forms according to the person chanting them, or singular and plural forms when chanting alone or in a group.

The cantillation marks indicate changes in pitch, usually a full tone up or down:

High tone:	n <sup>ˆ</sup> oble	Long low tone:	h <sub>˜</sub> omage
Low tone:	b <sub>˜</sub> lessed	Long mid tone:	g <sub>˜</sub> uides

### A note on hyphenation in the text

As an aid to understanding, some of the longer Pāli words in the text have been hyphenated into the words from which they are compounded. This does not affect the pronunciation in any way.

## Glossary of Pāli Terms

**Anattā** Literally, ‘not-self,’ i.e. impersonal, without individual essence; neither a person nor belonging to a person. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

**Anicca** Transient, impermanent, unstable, having the nature to arise and pass away. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

**Añjali** A gesture of respect. The palms of both hands join together directly in front of the chest, with the fingers aligned and pointing upwards.

**Arahant/Arahant** Literally, ‘worthy one’ — a term applied to all enlightened beings. As an epithet of the Buddha alone, ‘Lord’ is used.

**Ariyapuggalā** ‘Noble Beings’ or ‘Noble Disciples’ — there are eight kinds: those who are working on or who have achieved the four different stages of realization.

**Bhagavā** Bountiful, with good fortune — when used as an epithet of the Buddha, ‘the Fortunate One,’ ‘the Blessed One.’

**Bhikkhu** A Buddhist monk who lives as an alms mendicant, abiding by 227 training precepts that define a life of renunciation and simplicity.

**Brahmā** Celestial being; a god in one of the higher spiritual realms.

**Buddha** The Understanding One, the Awakened One, who knows things as they are; a potential in every human being. The historical Buddha, Siddhattha Gotama, lived and taught in India in the 5th century B.C.E.

**Deva** A celestial being. Less refined than a brahmā; as a deva is still in a sensual realm, albeit a very refined one.

**Dhamma** (Sanskrit: Dharma) The Teaching of the Buddha as contained in the scriptures; not dogmatic in character, but more like a raft or vehicle to convey the disciple to deliverance. Also, the Truth towards which that Teaching points; that which is beyond words, concepts or intellectual understanding. When written as ‘*dhamma*’, i.e. with lower case ‘d’, this refers to an ‘item’ or ‘thing’.



## GLOSSARY OF PĀLI TERMS

## APPENDIX

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**Dukkha** Literally, ‘hard to bear’ — dis-ease, restlessness of mind, anguish, conflict, unsatisfactoriness, discontent, stress, suffering. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

**Factors of Awakening (bojjhaṅga)** 1. mindfulness, 2. investigation of truth, 3. effort, 4. rapture, 5. tranquility, 6. concentration, 7. equanimity.

**Foundations of Mindfulness (satipaṭṭhāna)** Mindfulness of 1. *kāya* (body), 2. *vedanā* (feelings), 3. *citta* (mind), 4. *dhamma* (mind-objects).

**Grounds of Birth (yoni)** The four modes of generation by which beings take birth: womb-born, egg-born, moisture-born and spontaneously born.

**Holy Life (brahmacariya)** Literally: the Brahma-conduct; usually referring to the monastic life. Using this term emphasizes the vow of celibacy.

**Jhāna** Mental absorption. A state of strong concentration focused on a single physical or sensation or mental notion.

**Kamma** (Sanskrit: karma) Action, deed; actions created by habitual impulse, intention, volition.

**Khandhā** The five aggregates, physical or mental — that is: *rūpa*, *vedanā*, *saññā*, *saṅkhārā*, *viññāṇa*. Attachment to any of these as, ‘This is mine’, ‘I am this’ or, ‘This is my self’ is *upādāna* — clinging or grasping.

**Māra** Personification of evil forces. During the Buddha’s struggle for enlightenment, Māra manifested frightening and enticing forms to try to turn him back from his goal.

**Nibbāna** (Sanskrit: Nirvāṇa) Literally, ‘coolness’ — the state of liberation from all suffering and defilements, the goal of the Buddhist path.

**Paccekabuddha** Solitary Buddha — someone enlightened by their own efforts without relying on a teacher but who, unlike the Buddha, has no following of disciples.

**Paritta** Verses chanted particularly for blessing and protection.

**Parinibbāna** The Buddha’s final passing away, i.e. final entering Nibbāna.



**Peaceful Sage (muni)** An epithet of the Buddha.

**Planes of Birth (bhūmi)** The three planes where rebirth takes place:  
*kāmāvacara-bhūmi*: the sensuous plane; *rūpāvacara-bhūmi*: form-plane;  
*arūpāvacara-bhūmi*: formless plane.

**Puñña** Merit, the accumulation of good fortune, blessings, or well-being resulting from the practice of Dhamma.

**Rūpa** Form or matter. The physical elements that make up the body, i.e. earth, water, fire and air (solidity, cohesion, temperature and vibration).

**Saṅgha** The community of those who practise the Buddha's Way.  
 More specifically, those who have formally committed themselves to the lifestyle of mendicant monks and nuns. The 'four pairs, the eight kinds of noble beings' are those who are on the path to or who have realized the fruition of the four stages of enlightenment: stream-entry, once-return, non-return and arahantship.

**Saṅkhārā** Formations, constructions, all conditioned things, or volitional impulses, that is all mental states apart from feeling and perception that colour one's thoughts and make them either good, bad or neutral.

**Saññā** Perception, the mental function of recognition.

**Tathāgata** 'Thus gone' or 'Thus come' — one who has gone beyond suffering and mortality; one who experiences things as they are, without delusion. The epithet that the Buddha applied to himself.

**Threefold bliss** Mundane bliss, celestial bliss and Nibbānic bliss.

**Triple Gem** Buddha, Dhamma and Saṅgha.

**Vedanā** Feeling — physical and mental feelings that may be either pleasant, unpleasant or neutral.

**Viññāṇa** Sense consciousness — the process whereby there is seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching and thinking.







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