

0.0.1 Delectable Discourse (excerpt)

pāsādikasuttam

20. O Cunda, of all the Teachers who have arisen in the world at present, I do not even see one other Teacher, O Cunda, who has attained to such peak of gain and peak of fame as I have. O Cunda, of all the orders or groups that have arisen in the world at present, I do not even see one other order, O Cunda, that has attained to the peak of gain and to the peak of fame as my bhikkhu Sangha. O Cunda, that which [one] correctly saying would say: “A life of purity that is complete in all aspects, with nothing lacking and nothing superfluous, well-proclaimed in its completeness and purity,” [it would be of] just this life of purity [that one] correctly saying would say: “A life of purity that is successful in all aspects, with nothing lacking and nothing superfluous, well-proclaimed in its completeness and purity.”

yāvatā kho cunda etarahi satthāro loke uppannā, nāhaṃ cunda aññaṃ ekasatthārampi samanupassāmi evaṃ lābhaggayasaggappattam yatharivāham. yāvatā kho pana cunda etarahi saṅgho vā gaṇo vā loke uppanno, nāhaṃ cunda aññaṃ ekasaṅghampī samanupassāmi evaṃ lābhaggayasaggappattam yatharivāyaṃ cunda bhijhusaṅgho. yaṃ kho taṃ cunda sammā vadamāno vadeyya sabbākāraparipūraṃ anūnaṃ anadhikaṃ svākkhātaṃ kevalaparipūraṃ brahmacariyaṃ suppakāsanti,

idameva taṃ sammā vadamāno vadeyya sabbākārasampannaṃ anūnaṃ anadhikaṃ svākkhātaṃ kevalaparipūraṃ brahmacariyaṃ suppakāsitaṃ.

21. O Cunda, even Uddaka Ramaputta, [used to] utter such saying: “Seeing, he does not see.” “But what is it that seeing, one does not see? You can see the blade of a well-sharpened razor, but not its edge. That is what was meant by Uddaka Ramaputta, O Cunda, when saying: “Seeing, he does not see.” He spoke in reference to a low, vulgar, for puthujjanas, ignoble, unbeneficial thing, a mere razor.” O Cunda, that which [one] correctly saying would say: “Seeing, he does not see,” [it would be of] just this [that one] correctly saying would say: “Seeing, he does not see.”

uddako sudaṃ¹ cunda rāmaputto evaṃ vācaṃ bhāsatī: passaṃ na passatīti. kiñca passaṃ na passatī?ti. khurassa sādhu nisitassa talamassa passatī, dhārañca khvassa na passatī. idaṃ vuccati cunda passaṃ na passatī. yaṃ kho panetaṃ cunda uddakena rāmaputtena bhāsitaṃ hīnaṃ gammaṃ pothujjanikaṃ anariyaṃ anattasaṃhitāṃ khūrameva sandhāya, yañcetaṃ cunda sammāvadamāno vadeyya passaṃ na passatī'ti, idamevetāṃ sammā vadamāno vadeyya 'passaṃ na passatī'ti.

¹udako sudaṃ - machasaṃ. ■

22. “And what is it that seeing, one does not see?” Indeed, this is truly what he sees: “A life of purity that is successful in all aspects, complete in all aspects, with nothing lacking and nothing superfluous, well-proclaimed in its completeness and purity.” If he were to deduct anything from it, thinking: “In this way it will be purer”, then he does not see it. And if he were to add anything to it, thinking: “In this way it will be more complete”, then he does not see it. This is [the proper meaning of] “seeing, he does not see.”

kiñca passam na passatī?ti: evaṃ sabbākārasam-
pannaṃ sabbākāraparipūraṃ anūnaṃ anadhikaṃ
svākkhātaṃ kevalaparipūraṃ brahmacariyaṃ sup-
pakāsitaṃ, iti hetam passati. idamettha apakaḍ-
ḍheyya, evaṃ taṃ parisuddhataraṃ assāti, iti he-
taṃ na passati. idamettha upakaḍḍheyya, evaṃ
taṃ paripūraṃ assāti iti hetam na passati. idaṃ
vuccati passam na passatī'ti.

23. O Cunda, that which [one] correctly saying would say: “A life of purity that is successful in all aspects, with nothing lacking and nothing superfluous, well-proclaimed in its completeness and purity,” [it would be of] just this life of purity [that one] correctly saying would say: “A life of purity that is successful in all aspects, with nothing lacking and nothing superfluous, well-proclaimed in its completeness and purity.”

yaṃ kho taṃ cunda sammā vadamāno vadeyya
 "sabbākārasampannaṃ anūnaṃ anadhikaṃ svāk-
 khātaṃ kevalaparipūraṃ brahmacariyaṃ suppa-
 kāsitanti, idameva taṃ sammā vadamāno vadeyya
 sabbākārasampannaṃ anūnaṃ anadhikaṃ svāk-
 khātaṃ kevalaparipūraṃ brahmacariya suppakā-
 sitanti.

24. Therefore, O Cunda, all of you to whom the Dhamma has been taught by me from higher knowledge, entirely all of you having assembled, having met together at a place, should recite them meaning by meaning, phrasing by phrasing, without any disagreement [in meaning and phrasing], in order that this life of purity may last for a long time, persist for a long time, for the welfare of many, for the happiness of many, out of compassion for the world, for the good, welfare and happiness of devas and humans. And what, O Cunda, are those Dhammas taught by me from higher knowledge which entirely all of you having assembled, having met together at a place, should recite them meaning by meaning, phrasing by phrasing, without any disagreement [in meaning and phrasing], in order that this life of purity may last for a long time, persist for a long time, for the welfare of many, for the happiness of many, out of compassion for the world, for the good, welfare and happiness of devas and humans? They are: The four establishments of mindfulness, the four right strivings, the four bases for superhuman power, the five faculties, the five powers,

the seven awakening factors, the noble eightfold path. These, O Cunda, are the Dhammas taught by me from higher knowledge which entirely all of you having assembled, having met together at a place, should recite them meaning by meaning, phrasing by phrasing, without any disagreement [in meaning and phrasing], in order that this life of purity may last for a long time, persist for a long time, for the welfare of many, for the happiness of many, out of compassion for the world, for the good, welfare and happiness of devas and humans.

tasmātiha cunda ye vo mayā dhammā abhiññā desitā, tattha sabbeheva saṅgama samāgama atthena atthaṃ byañjanaena byañjanaṃ saṅgāyitabbaṃ na vivaditabbaṃ. yathayidaṃ brahmacariyaṃ addhaniyaṃ assa ciraṭṭhitikaṃ. tadassa bahujaṇahitāya bahujaṇasukhāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya devamanussānaṃ. katame ca vo cunda dhammā mayā abhiññā desitā yattha sabbeheva saṅgama samāgama atthena atthaṃ byañjanaena byañjanaṃ saṅgāyitabbaṃ na vivaditabbaṃ, yathayidaṃ brahmacariyaṃ addhaniyaṃ assa ciraṭṭhitikaṃ, tadassa bahujaṇahitāya bahujaṇasukhāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya devamanussānaṃ seyyathidaṃ: cattāro satipaṭṭhānā, cattāro sammappadhānā, cattāro iddhipādā, pañcinduyāni, pañca balāni, satta bojjhaṅgā, ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo. ime kho te cunda dhammā mayā abhiññā desitā, yattha sabbeheva saṅgama samāgama atthena atthaṃ byañja-

na byañjanam saṅgāyitabbam, na vivaditabbam,
yathayidaṃ brahmacariyam addhaniyam assa ci-
raṭṭhitikaṃ, tadassa bahujanahitāya bahūjanasu-
khāya lokānukampāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya de-
vamanussānam.

25. And for all of you, O Cunda, having assembled in harmony, without dissension, it should be trained [thus:] A certain [person] in the life of purity might speak the Dhamma in the Sangha. Therein, if it occurs to you all thus: “This venerable simply takes the meaning wrongly, [and] lays the phrasing wrongly,” you should not just applaud it, should not reject it. Not having applauded it, not having rejected it, he should be told thus: “O friend, of these phrasings or these phrasings, which is the more suitable for this meaning? Of this meaning or this meaning, which is the more suitable for these phrasings?” If he would say thus: “For this meaning, O friend, only these phrasings are more suitable; for these phrasings, only this meaning is more suitable;” he should simply not be dismissed, he should not be disparaged. Not having simply dismissed, not having disparaged, just the correct meaning and phrasing should be carefully and thoroughly explained by you for him.

tesaṃ ca vo cunda samaggāna sammodamānā-
nam avivadamānānam sikkhitabbam aññataro sa-
brahmacārī saṅgho dhammam bhāseyya, tatra ce

tumhākaṃ evamaṣṣa "ayaṃ kho āyasmā atthañceva micchā gaṇhāti, byañjanāni ca micchā ropetī"ti, tassa neva abhinanditabbam, nappaṭikkositabbam. anabhinanditvā appaṭikkositvā so evamaṣṣa vacanīyo "imassa nu kho āvuso atthassa imāni vā byañjanāni etāni vā byañjanāni katamāni opāyikatarāni imesaṃ vā byañjanānaṃ ayaṃ vā attho eso vā attho, katamo opāyikataro?ti." so ce evaṃ vadeyya "imassa kho āvuso atthassa imāneva byañjanāni opāyikatarāni yāneva etāni' imesaṃ byañjanānaṃ, ayameva attho opāyikataro yāneva eso'ti, so neva ussādetabbo na apasādetabbo. anussādetvā anapasādetvā sveva sādhuṃ saññāpetabbo, tassa ca atthassa tesam ca byañjanānaṃ nisantiyā.

26. Also, O Cunda, if another in the life of purity should speak the Dhamma in the Sangha, [and] therein, if it occurs to you all thus: "This venerable simply takes the meaning wrongly, [but] lays the phrasing correctly," you should not just applaud it, should not reject it. Not having applauded it, not having rejected it, he should be told thus: "O friend, of this meaning or this meaning, which is the more suitable for these phrasings?" If he would say thus: "For these phrasings, only this meaning is more appropriate," he should not simply be dismissed, he should not be disparaged. Not having simply dismissed, not having disparaged, just the correct meaning should

be carefully and thoroughly explained by you for him.

aparo pi ce cunda sabrahmacārī saṅghe dhammaṃ bhāseyya, tatra ce tumhākaṃ evamassa "ayaṃ kho āyasmā atthaṃ hi kho micchā gaṇhāti, byañjanāni sammā ropetī"ti, tassa neva abhinanditabbaṃ nappaṭikkositabbaṃ. anabhinanditvā appaṭikkositvā so evamassa vacanīyo "imesaṃ nu kho āvuso byañjanānaṃ ayaṃ vā attho eso vā attho, katamo opāyikataro?"ti, so ce evaṃ vadeyya "imesaṃ kho āvuso byañjanānaṃ ayameva attho opāyikataro, yo ceva eso"ti, so neva ussādetabbo na apasādetabbo. anussādetvā anapasādetvā sveva sādhuṃ saññāpetabbo tasseeva atthassa nisan-tiyā.

27. Yet, O Cunda, another in the life of purity might speak the Dhamma in the Sangha. Therein, if it occurs to you all thus: "Indeed, this venerable takes the meaning correctly, [but] lays the phrasing wrongly," you should not just applaud it, should not reject it. Not having applauded it, not having rejected it, he should be told thus: "O friend, of these phrasings or these phrasings, which is the more suitable for this meaning?" If he would say thus: "For this meaning, O friend, only these phrasings are more suitable," he should not simply be dismissed, he should not be disparaged. Not having simply dismissed, not having disparaged, just the correct phrasing should

be carefully and thoroughly explained by you for him.

aparo pana cunda sabrahmacārī saṅghe dhammaṃ bhāseyya, tatra ce tumhākaṃ evamassa "ayaṃ kho āyasmā atthaṃ hi kho sammā gaṇhāti, byañjanāni micchā ropetī"ti, tassa neva abhinanditabbam nappaṭikkositabbam. anabhinanditvā appaṭikkositvā so evamassa vacanīyo "imesaṃ nu kho āvuso atthassa imāneva byañjanāni etāni vā byañjanāni, katamāni opāyikatarānī?"ti, so ce evaṃ vadeyya "imassa nu kho āvuso atthassa imāneva opāyikatarāva, yāni ceva etānī"ti², so neva ussādetabbo na apasādetabbo. anussādetvā anapasādetvā sveva sādhuḥkaṃ saññāpetabbo tesaññeva byañjanānaṃ nisantiyā.

28. Also, O Cunda, if another in the life of purity should speak the Dhamma in the Sangha, [and] therein, if it occurs to you all thus: "This venerable simply takes the meaning correctly, [and] lays the phrasing correctly," you should delight in it, you should rejoice in it, saying Good. Having delighted in it, having rejoiced in it saying Good!, he should be told thus: "It is a gain for us, O friend, it is well gained by us, O friend, that we see such a venerable in the life of purity, so endowed with the meaning, endowed with the phrasings.

aparo pi ce cunda sabrahmacārī saṅghe dham-

²yāceva otāni - sīmu. ■

maṃ bhāseyya, tatra ce tumhākaṃ evamassa "ayaṃ kho āyasmā atthañceva sammā gaṇhāti, byañjanāni ca sammā ropetī"ti, tassa 'sādhū'ti bhāsitaṃ abhinanditabbam anumoditabbam. tassa 'sādhū'ti bhāsitaṃ abhinanditvā anumoditvā so evamassa vacanīyo "lābhā no āvuso suladdhaṃ no āvuso, ye mayam āyasmantaṃ tādisaṃ brahmacāriṃ pas-sāma evam atthupetaṃ byañjanūpetanti. "

29. "O Cunda, I do not teach the Dhamma to you all for the restraint of the asavas in the present life only. Yet, O Cunda, I do not teach the Dhamma for the warding off of the asavas in future lives only. But indeed, I, O Cunda, teach the Dhamma for the restraint of the asavas in the present life and for the warding off of the asavas in future lives. Therefore for you all, O Cunda, let the robes that have been made allowable by me be surely enough merely for warding off cold, for warding off heat, for warding off contacts of gadflies, mosquitoes, wind, sun, and creepy crawlers, merely for concealing that which brings shame.

na vo ahaṃ cunda diṭṭhadhammakānaṃ yeva āsavānaṃ saṃvarāya dhammaṃ desemi, na paṇāhaṃ cunda samparāyikānaṃ yeva āsavānaṃ paṭighātāya dhammaṃ desemi. diṭṭhadhammikānaṃ cevāhaṃ cunda asāvānaṃ saṃvarāya dhammaṃ desemi samparāyikānañca āsavānaṃ paṭighātāya.

tasmātiha cunda yaṃ vo mayā cīvaram anuññātaṃ, alaṃ ve taṃ yāvadeva sītassa paṭighātāya, uṇhassa paṭighātāya, ḍaṃsamakasavātātāpasiriṃsapasamphassānaṃ pariḥātāya, yāvadeva hirikopīnapaṭicchādanatthaṃ.

30. For you all, let the alms food that have been made allowable by me be surely enough neither for enjoyment nor for intoxication, nor for decoration, nor for beautification, [but] merely for the sustenance of this body, for nourishment, for abstinence from harm [and] for assisting the life of purity. “Thus my termination of the former feeling will not give rise to a new feeling. And life support for me will be blameless and one of comfortable abiding.”

yo vo mayā piṇḍapāto anuññāto, alaṃ ve so yāvadeva imassa kāyassa ṭhitiyā yāpanāya vihiṃsūparatiyā brahmacariyānuggahāya. iti purāṇaṇca vedanaṃ paṭihaṅkhāmi. navaṇca vedanaṃ na upādessāmi, yātrā ca me bhavissati anavajjatā ca phāsuvihāro cāti.

31. For you all, let the lodgings that have been made allowable by me be surely enough merely for warding off cold, for warding off heat, for warding off contacts of gadflies, mosquitoes, wind, sun, and creepy crawlers, merely for allaying the perils of the seasons, [and] for the purpose of enjoying seclusion.

yaṃ vo mayā senāsanam anuññātaṃ, alaṃ vo taṃ
yāvadeva sītassa paṭighātāya uṇhassa paṭighātāya
ḍaṃsamakasavātātāpasiriṃsapasamphassānaṃ pa-
ṭighātāya yāvadeva utuparissayavinodanaṃ paṭi-
sallānārāmatthaṃ.

32. For you all, let the medicinal requisites for support when sick that have been made allowable by me be surely enough merely for warding off arisen afflictive feelings, for freedom from oppression at most.”

yo vo mayā gilānappaccayabhesajjaparikkhāro anuñ-
ñāto, alaṃ vo so yāvadeva uppannānaṃ veyyābā-
dhikānaṃ vedanānaṃ paṭighātāya abyāpajjhapa-
ramatāya ti.

33. But it is possible, O Cunda, it is to be found, that wanderers of other standpoints might say thus: “The samanas who are sons of the Sakyan dwell engaged in quests for pleasure.” O Cunda, wanderers of other standpoints who may speak thus should be told thus: “What quests for pleasure, O friend? Indeed there are many different kinds, various types of quests for pleasure.”

ṭhānaṃ kho panetaṃ cunda vijjati, yaṃ aññatit-
thiyā paribbājakā evaṃ vadeyyuṃ "sukhallikānu-
yogamanuyuttā samaṇā sakyaputtiyā viharanti"ti.
evaṃ vādino cunda aññatitthiyā paribbājakā eva-

massu vacanīyā "katamo so avuso sukhallikānu-yogo? sukhallikānuyogā hi bahū anekavihitā nā-nāppakārakā"ti.

34. These four quests for pleasure, O Cunda, are low, vulgar, for puthujjanas, ignoble, unbeneficial, does not lead to disenchantment, to fading away, to cessation, to appeasement, to higher knowledge, to self-awakening, to nibbana. Which four? Here O Cunda, a certain foolish person pleases and amuses himself having killed living beings. This is the first quest for pleasure. Furthermore, O Cunda, here, a certain person pleases and amuses himself having taken what is not given, unseen. This is the second quest for pleasure. Furthermore, O Cunda, here, a certain person pleases and amuses himself having lied. This is the third quest for pleasure. Furthermore, O Cunda, here, a certain person indeed, being furnished and endowed with the five cords of sensual pleasure, causes to amuse himself. This is the fourth quest for pleasure. These, O Cunda, are the four quests for pleasure which are low, vulgar, for puthujjanas, ignoble, unbeneficial, does not lead to disenchantment, to fading away, to cessation, to appeasement, to higher knowledge, to self-awakening, to nibbana.

cattāro'me cunda sukhallikānuyogā hīnā gammā pothujjanikā anariyā anattasamhitā na nibbidāya na virāgāya na nirodhāya na upasamāya na abhiñ-

ñāya na sambodhāya na nibbānāya saṁvattanti. katame cattāro? idha cunda ekacco bālo pāṇe vadhitvā vadhitvā attānaṃ sukheti pīṇeti. ayaṃ paṭṭhāmo sukhallikānuyogo. puna ca paraṃ cunda idhekacco adinnaṃ ādiyitvā ādisitvā attānaṃ sukheti pīṇeti. ayaṃ duttiyo sukhallikānuyogo. puna ca paraṃ cunda idhekacco musā bhaṇitvā bhaṇitvā attānaṃ sukheti pīṇeti. ayaṃ tatiyo sukhallikānuyogo. puna ca paraṃ cunda idhekacco pañcahi kāmagaṇehi samappito samaṅgībhuto paricāreti, ayaṃ catuttho sukhallikānuyogo. ime kho cunda cattāro sukhallikānuyogā hīnā gammā pothuḍḍhanikā anariyā anattasamhitā na nibbidāya na virāgāya na nirodhāya na upasamāya na abhiññāya na sambodhāya na nibbānāya saṁvattanti.

35. But it is possible, O Cunda, it is to be found that wanderers of other standpoints might say thus: “Are the samanas who are sons of the Sakyan engaged in these four quests for pleasure?” For you all, “Indeed not so” should be said. [For] they would not be rightly speaking about you, [but] would be accusing you with false and unheard-of statements.

ṭhānaṃ kho panetaṃ cunda vijjati. yaṃ aññatitthiyā paribbājakaṃ evaṃ vadeyyuṃ 'ime cattārā sukhallikānuyoge anuyuttā samaṇā sakyaputtiyā"ti. te vo 'mā hevantissuvacanīyā. na te sammā va-

damānā vadeyyum abbhācikkheyyum asatā abhutenā.

36. These four quests for pleasure, O Cunda, lead unerringly to disenchantment, to fading away, to cessation, to appeasement, to higher knowledge, to self-awakening, to nibbana. Which four? Here O Cunda, quite secluded from sense-desires, secluded from unwholesome dhammas, [a bhikkhu] enters upon and abides in the rapture and pleasure born of seclusion, connected with thinking and pondering, the first jhana. This is the first quest for pleasure. Furthermore, O Cunda, from the subsiding of thinking and pondering, with the internal tranquilization and unification of mind [due to] the absence of thinking and pondering, a bhikkhu enters upon and abides in the rapture and pleasure born of samadhi, the second jhana. This is the second quest for pleasure.

cattāro'me cunda sukhallikānuyogā ekantanibbidāya virāgāya nirodhāya upasamāya abhiññāya sambodhāya nibbānāya saṁvattanti. katame cattāro? idha cunda bhikkhu vivicceva kāmehi vivicca akusalehi dhammehi savitakkaṃ savicāraṃ vivekajaṃ pītisukhaṃ paṭhamañ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. ayaṃ paṭhamo sukhallikānuyogo. puna ca paraṃ cunda bhikkhu vitakkavicārānaṃ vūpasamā ajjhataṃ sampasādanaṃ cetaso ekodibhāvaṃ avitakkaṃ avicāraṃ samādhijaṃ pītisukhaṃ dutiyaṃ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. ayaṃ

dutiyo sukhallikānuyogo.

37. Furthermore, O Cunda, with detachment from rapture, a bhikkhu dwelling mindful and clearly comprehending, looks on with equanimity as he experiences pleasure in the body, of which the Noble Ones say: “He is a mindful one who [looks on with] equanimity, one who dwells in pleasure,” enters upon and abides in the third jhana. This is the third quest for pleasure. Furthermore, O Cunda, from the abandoning of [physical] pleasure and pain, from the disappearance of former mental pleasure and mental pain, a bhikkhu enters upon and abides in the utter purity of mindfulness and equanimity without pain and pleasure, the fourth jhana. This is the fourth quest for pleasure. These, O Cunda, are the four quests for pleasure leading unerringly to disenchantment, to fading away, to cessation, to appeasement, to higher knowledge, to self-awakening, to nibbana.

puna ca param cunda bhikkhu pītiyā ca virāgā upekkhako ca viharati sato ca sampajāno sukhaṃ ca kāyena paṭisaṃvedeti, yaṃ taṃ ariyā ācikkhanti 'upekkhako satimā sukhavihārī'ti taṃ tatiyaṃ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. ayaṃ tatiyo sukhallikānuyogo. puna ca param cunda bhikkhu sukhassa ca pahānā dukkhassa ca pahānā pubbeva somanassadomanassānaṃ atthaṅgamā adukkhaṃ asukhaṃ upekkhāsatipārisuddhiṃ catutthaṃ jhā-

naṃ upasampajja viharati. ayaṃ catuttho sukhallikānuyogo. ime kho cunda cattāro sukhallikānuyogā ekattanibbidāya virāgāya nirodhāya upasamāya abhiññāya sambodhāya nibbānāya saṃvattanti.

38. But it is possible, O Cunda, it is to be found that wanderers of other standpoints might say thus: “Do the samanas who are sons of the Sakyan dwell engaged in these four quests for pleasure?” for you all, “Yes, ” should be said. [For] they would be rightly speaking about you, they would not be accusing you with false and unheard-of statements.

ṭhānaṃ, kho panetaṃ cunda vijjati, yaṃ aññatitthiyā paribbājakā evaṃ vadeyyuṃ "ime cattāro sukhallikānuyogā anuyuttā samaṇā sakyaputtiyā viharanti"ti. te vo evaṃ ti'ssu vacanīyā sammā te vo vadamānā vadeyyuṃ. na te vo abbhācikkheyyuṃ asatā abhutena.

39. But it is possible, O Cunda, it is to be found that wanderers of other standpoints might say thus: “But for those who dwell engaged in these four quests for pleasure, O friend, how many fruits, how many benefits, are to be expected?” O Cunda, wanderers of other standpoints who speak thus should be told thus: “For those, O friend, who dwell engaged in these four quests for plea-

sure, four fruits, four benefits are to be expected. Which four? Here, O friend, from the complete destruction of the three fetters, a bhikkhu is a sotapanna, not subject to the woeful plane, on a fixed course, destined for supreme awakening. This is the first fruit, the first benefit. Furthermore, O friend, from the complete destruction of the three fetters and reduction of greed, hatred and delusion, a bhikkhu is a sakadagami, who having come back only once to this world, makes the end of suffering. This is the second fruit, the second benefit. Furthermore, O friend, from the complete destruction of the five fetters that binds one to the near shore, a bhikkhu comes to be born spontaneously [in the pure abodes]. He is one bound to attained final nibbana in that place, not subject to return from that world. Furthermore, O friend, with the destruction of the asavas, a bhikkhu, having realized for himself with direct knowledge, in this very life, the asava-free mind liberation, wisdom liberation, and having entered upon it, dwells in it. This is the fourth fruit, the fourth benefit. These four fruits, O friend, four benefits, are to be expected for those who dwell engaged in these four quests for pleasure.”

ṭhānaṃ kho panetaṃ cunda vijjati, yaṃ aññatitthiyā paribbājakā evaṃ vadeyyuṃ 'ime pana āvuso cattāro sukhallikānuyoge anuyuttānaṃ viharataṃ kati phalāni katānisamsā pāṭikaṅkhā?'ti. evaṃ vādino cunda aññatitthiyā paribbājakā evamassu vacanīyā "ime kho āvuso cattāro sukhallikānuyoge anuyuttānaṃ viharataṃ cattāri phalāni cattāro

ānisaṃsā pāṭikaṅkhā, katame cattāro? idhāvuso
 bhikkhu tiṇṇaṃ saññojanānaṃ parikkhayā sotā-
 panno hoti avinipātadhammo niyato sambodhipa-
 rāyano. idaṃ paṭhamaṃ phalaṃ paṭhamo āni-
 saṃso. puna ca paraṃ āvuso bhikkhu tiṇṇaṃ
 saññojanānaṃ parikkhayā rāgadosamohānaṃ ta-
 nuttā sakadāgāmi hoti sakideva imaṃ lokaṃ āgan-
 tvā dukkhassantaṃ karoti. idaṃ dutiyaṃ phalaṃ
 dutiyo ānisaṃso. puna ca paraṃ āvusā bhikkhu
 pañcannaṃ orambhāgiyānaṃ saññojanānaṃ pa-
 rikkhāya opapātiko hoti tattha parinibbāyī anā-
 vattidhammo tasmā lokā'ti. ida tatiyaṃ phalaṃ
 tatiyo ānisaṃso. puna ca paraṃ āvuso bhikkhu
 āsavānaṃ khayā anāsavaṃ cetovimuttiṃ paññā-
 vimuttiṃ diṭṭheva dhamme sayama abhiññā sac-
 chikatvā upasampajja viharati. idaṃ catutthaṃ
 phalaṃ catuttho ānisaṃso. ime kho āvuso cat-
 tāro sukhallikānuyoge anuyuttānaṃ viharataṃ imāni
 cattāri phalāni cattāro ānisaṃsā pāṭikaṅkhā"ti.

