

0.0.1 Penetrative (excerpt)

0.0.1 nibbedhikasuttaṃ: excerpt

1. “Kamma, O bhikkhus, should be known. The source and origin of kamma should be known. The diversity of kamma should be known. The results of kamma should be known. The cessation of kamma should be known. The path leading to the cessation of kamma should be known.” Yet, this was said thus. On account of what was this said?

kammaṃ bhikkhave veditabbaṃ kammānaṃ nidāna-sambhavo veditabbo, kammānaṃ vemattatā vedibbā, kammānaṃ vipāko veditabbo, kammanirodho veditabbo, kammanirodhagāminī paṭipadā veditabbā"ti iti kho pa-nettaṃ vuttaṃ, kiñcetaṃ paṭicca vuttaṃ:

2. It is volition, O bhikkhus, that I call kamma. For having intended, one acts by body, speech, or mind.

cetanāhaṃ bhikkhave kammaṃ vadāmi, cetayitvā kammaṃ karoti kāyena vācāya manasā,

3. And what, O bhikkhus, is the source and origin of kamma? Contact, O bhikkhus, is the source and origin of kamma.

katamo ca bhikkhave kammānaṃ nidānasambhavo: phasso bhikkhave kammānaṃ nidānambhavo.

4. And what, O bhikkhus, is the diversity of kamma? There is, O bhikkhus, kamma to be experienced in hell; there is kamma to be experienced in the animal womb; there is kamma to be experienced in the realm of ghosts; there is kamma to be experienced in the world of human beings; there is kamma to be experienced in the deva world. This, O bhikkhus, is called the diversity of kamma.

katamā ca bhikkhave kammānaṃ vemattatā: atthi bhikkhave kammaṃ nirayavedanīyaṃ, atthi kammaṃ tiracchānayanivedanīyā, atthi kammaṃ pettivisayavedanīyaṃ, atthi kammaṃ manussalokavedanīyaṃ, atthi kammaṃ devalokavedanīyaṃ. ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave kammānaṃ vemattatā.

5. And what, O bhikkhus, is the results of kamma? There are three destinies, O bhikkhus, for the results of kamma, I say: In this very life, in the next life, or another future life. This, O bhikkhus, is called the results of kamma.

katamo ca bhikkhave kammānaṃ vipāko: tividhāhaṃ bhikkhave kammānaṃ vipākaṃ vadāmi: diṭṭhevā dhamme, upajje vā, apare vā pariyāye. ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave kammānaṃ vipāko.

6. And what, O bhikkhus, is the cessation of kamma: From the cessation of contact, O bhikkhus, comes the

cessation of kamma.

katamo ca bhikkhave kammanirodho: phassanirodho
bhikkhave kammanirodho.

7. It is just this very noble eightfold path that leads to the cessation of kamma. That is: right view, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right samadhi.

ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo kammanirodhagāmini paṭipadā. seyyathī*daṃ: sammādiṭṭhi sammādiṭṭhi sammāsaṅkappo sammāvācā sammākammanto sammā ājī sammāvāyāmo sammāsati sammāsamādhi.

8. When, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple wisely understands kamma thus, wisely understands the source and origin of kamma thus, wisely understands the diversity of kamma thus, wisely understands the results of kamma thus, wisely understands the cessation of kamma thus, wisely understands the path leading to the cessation of kamma thus, he wisely understands this penetrative life of purity to be the cessation of kamma.

yato ca kho bhikkhave ariyasāvako evaṃ kammaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ kammāna nidānasambhavaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ kammānaṃ vemattataṃ pajānāti, evaṃ kammānaṃ vipākaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ kammanirodhaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ kammanirodhagāmini paṭipadaṃ pajānāti. so imaṃ

nibbodhikaṃ brahmacariyaṃ pajānāti kammanirodhaṃ.

9. “Kamma, O bhikkhus, should be known. The source and origin of kamma should be known. The diversity of kamma should be known. The results of kamma should be known. The cessation of kamma should be known. The path leading to the cessation of kamma should be known.” That which was said thus, it is on account of this here that it was said.

"kammaṃ bhikkhave veditabbaṃ kammānaṃ nidāna-sambhavo veditabbo, kammānaṃ vemattatā veditabbā, kammānaṃ vipāko veditabbo, kammanirodho veditabbo, kammanirodhaḡāminī paṭipadā veditabbā"ti iti yantaṃ vuttaṃ, idametaṃ paṭicca vuttaṃ.

10. “Suffering, O bhikkhus, should be known. The source and origin of suffering should be known. The diversity of suffering should be known. The results of suffering should be known. The cessation of suffering should be known. The path leading to the cessation of suffering should be known.” Yet, this was said thus. On account of what was this said?

dukkhaṃ bhikkhave veditabbaṃ, dukkhassa nidāna-sambhavo veditabbo, dukkhassa vemattatā veditabbā, dukkhassa vipāko veditabbo, dukkhassa nirodho¹ ve-

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¹dukkhanirodho - machasaṃ. ■

ditabbo, dukkhassa nirodhagāmini² paṭipadā veditabbā"ti
iti kho panetaṃ vuttaṃ, kiñcetaṃ paṭicca vuttaṃ

11. Birth is suffering; also old age is suffering; also sickness is suffering; also death is suffering; also sorrow; lamentation; physical suffering; mental suffering and despair are suffering; also not to gain what one wishes is suffering. In brief, the five khandhas of appropriation are suffering.

jātipi dukkhā jarāpi dukkhā vyādhipi dukkho mara-
ṇampi dukkhaṃ soka paridevadukkhadomanassupa-
yāsāpi dukkhā yampicchaṃ na labhati tampi dukkhaṃ,
saṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhandhā dukkhā.

12. And what, O bhikkhus, is the source and origin of suffering? Thirst, O bhikkhus, is the source and origin of suffering.

katamo ca bhikkhave dukkhassa nidānasambhavo: taṇhā
bhikkhave dukkhassa nidānasambhavo:

13. And what, O bhikkhus, is the diversity of suffering? There is, O bhikkhus, suffering that is extreme; there is suffering that is slight; there is suffering that fades away slowly, there is suffering that fades away quickly. This, O bhikkhus, is called the diversity of suffering.

²dukkhanirodhagāmini - machasaṃ. ■

katamā ca bhikkhave dukkhassa vemattatā: atthi bhikkhave dukkhaṃ adhimattaṃ, atthi parittaṃ, atthi dandhvirāgi³ atthi khippavirāgī. ayaṃ vuccati bhikkhave dukkhassa vemattatā.

14. And what, O bhikkhus, are the results of suffering? Here, O bhikkhus, a certain person overpowered by suffering, with his mind overwhelmed by it, grieves, becomes distressed, laments, wails beating his breast, falls into confusion. Yet another person overpowered by suffering, with his mind overwhelmed by it, embarks on a search outside [thinking:] “Who wisely understands a thing or two for the cessation of suffering without a trace?” Suffering, O bhikkhus, ripens in bewilderment or ripens in a search, I say.

katamo ca bhikkhave dukkhassa vipāko: idha bhikkhave ekacco yena dukkhena ahibhūto pariyādinna-citto socati, kilamati, paridecati, urattāliṃ kandati, sammohaṃ āpajjati. yena vā pana dukkhena abhibhūto pariyādinna citto bahiddhā pariyetṭhiṃ ājjati "ko ekapa-daṃ dipadaṃ pajānāti imassa dukkhassa nirodhāyā"ti. sammohavepakkhaṃ vāhaṃ bhikve dukkhaṃ vadāmi pariyetṭhivepakkhaṃ vā.

15. And what, O bhikkhus, is the cessation of suffering: From the cessation of thirst, O bhikkhus, comes the

³dandhvirāgaṃ - katthaci. ■
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cessation of suffering.

katamo ca bhikkhave dukkhanirodho: taṇhānirodho
bhikkhave dukkhanirodho.

16. It is just this very noble eightfold path that leads to the cessation of suffering. That is: right view, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right samadhi.

ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo dukkhanirodhagāmini paṭipadā. seyyathīdaṃ: sammādiṭṭhi sammāsaṅkappo sammāvācā sammākammanto sammā ājīvo sammāvāyāmo sammāsaṭi sammāsamādhi.

17. When, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple wisely understands suffering thus, wisely understands the source and origin of suffering thus, wisely understands the diversity of suffering thus, wisely understands the results of suffering thus, wisely understands the cessation of suffering thus, wisely understands the path leading to the cessation of suffering thus, he wisely understands this penetrative life of purity to be the cessation of suffering.

yato ca kho bhikkhave ariyasāvako evaṃ dukkhaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ dukkhassa nidāna sambhavaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ dukkhassa vematataṃ pajānāti, evaṃ dukkhassa vipākaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ dukkhanirodhaṃ pajānāti, evaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminiṃ paṭipadaṃ pajānāti, so imaṃ

nibbedhikaṃ brahmacariyaṃ pajānāti dukkhanirodhaṃ.

18. “suffering, O bhikkhus, should be known. The source and origin of suffering should be known. The diversity of suffering should be known. The results of suffering should be known. The cessation of suffering should be known. The path leading to the cessation of suffering should be known.” That which was said thus, it is on account of this here that it was said.

"dukkhaṃ bhikkhave veditabbaṃ, dukkhassa nidāna-sambhavo veditabbo, dukkhassa vemattatā veditabbā, dukkhassa vipāko veditabbo, dukkhanirodho veditabbo, dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā veditabbāti" iti yantaṃ vuttaṃ, idametaṃ paṭicca vuttaṃ. ayaṃ so kho bhikkhave nibbedhikapariyāyo dhammapariyāyoti.

