

0.1 Kosambi

0.1.0 kosambiyasuttaṃ

1. Thus was heard by me. At one time the Auspicious One was living in Kosambi at Ghosita's park. By then the bhikkhus at Kosambi were dwelling very quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth. They just [could] not convince one another and [could] not arrive at appeasement. And they [could] not win over one another and [could] not arrive at understanding.

evaṃ me sutam: ekaṃ samayaṃ bhagavā kosambiyam viharati ghositārāme. tena kho samayena kosambiyam bhikkhū bhaṇḍanajātā kalahajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitudentā viharanti. te na ceva aññamaññaṃ saññapenti, na ca saññattim upenti, na ca aññamaññaṃ nijjhāpenti, na ca nijjhattim upenti.

2. Then, by which [way led to] the Auspicious One, by that way a certain bhikkhu approached. Having approached the Auspicious One, having bowed down, he sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, that bhikkhu ever said this to the Auspicious One: "Here, O Bhante, the bhikkhus at Kosambi are dwelling quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth. They just [can] not convince one another and [can] not arrive at appeasement. And they [can] not win over one another and [can] not

arrive at understanding.”

atha kho aññataro bhikkhu yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamitvā bhagavantam abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. ekamantaṃ nisinno kho so bhikkhu bhagavantam etadavoca: idha bhante kosambiyam bhikkhū bhaṇḍanaajātā kalahajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitudantā viharanti. te na ceva aññamaññaṃ saññāpenti, na ca saññattim upenti, na ca aññamaññaṃ nijjhāpenti, na ca nijjhattim upentīti.

3. So then, the Auspicious One addressed a certain bhikkhu: Come you bhikkhu. Tell those bhikkhus in my name: “the Teacher summons the venerables.” “Yes, Bhante” that bhikkhu having replied to the Auspicious One, by which [way led to] those bhikkhus, by that way he approached. Having approached those bhikkhus, he said this: “The Teacher summons the venerables.” Yes, friend. Those bhikkhus having replied to that bhikkhu, by which [way led to] the Auspicious One, by that way they approached. Having approached the Auspicious One, having paid respects, they sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the Auspicious One said this to those bhikkhus: “Is it true as reported, that you, O bhikkhus, are dwelling quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth. That you just [can] not convince one another and [can] not arrive at appeasement. And that you [can]

not win over one another and [can] not arrive at understanding?" "Yes, Bhante."

atha kho bhagavā aññataraṃ bhikkhuṃ āmantesi: ehi tvam bhikkhu mama vacanena te bhikkhū āmantehi 'satthāyasmante āmantetī'ti. evambhanteti kho so bhikkhu bhagavato paṭissutvā yena te bhikkhū tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtivā te bhikkhū etadavoca: satthā āyasmante āmantetīti. evamāvusoti kho te bhikkhū tassa bhikkhuno paṭissutvā yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkamīsu. upasaṅkamtivā bhagavantaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdīsu. ekamantaṃ nisinne kho te bhikkhū bhagavā etadavoca: saccaṃ kira tumhe bhikkhave bhaṇḍanajātā kalahajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitudantā viharatha, te na ceva aññamaññaṃ saññāpetha, na ca saññattim upetha, te na'ceva aññamaññaṃ nijjhāpetha, na ca nijjhattim upethāti. "evambhante".

4. "So what do you think, O bhikkhus. On the occasion when you abide quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth, do you, on that occasion, extend bodily acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret; and extend verbal acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret; and extend mental acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret?" Certainly not, Bhante.

taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave yasmim̐ tumhe samaye bhaṇḍanajātā kalahajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitudentā viharatha, api nu tumhākaṃ tasmim̐ samaye mettaṃ kāyakammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca, mettaṃ vacī-kammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca, mettaṃ manokammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho cāti ' no hetambhante'.

5. “Thus really, O bhikkhus, on the occasion when you abide quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth, on that occasion, you neither extend bodily acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret; nor extend verbal acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret; nor extend mental acts [of] metta to your companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret. Then what now, you worthless men, knowing what, seeing what, do you dwell quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, stabbing one another with the daggers of the mouth. That you just [can] not convince one another and [can] not arrive at appeasement. And that you [can] not win over one another and [can] not arrive at understanding? That indeed will be for you worthless men’s harm and suffering for a long time.”

iti kira bhikkhave yasmim̐ tumhe bhaṇḍanajātā kala-

hajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitu-
dantā viharatha, neva tumhākaṃ tasmim samaye met-
taṃ kāyakammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitam hoti sabrahmacā-
rīsu āvī ceva raho ca. na mettaṃ vacīkammaṃ paccu-
paṭṭhitam hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca. na
mettaṃ manokammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitam hoti sabrahma-
cārīsu āvī ceva raho ca. atha kiṃ carahi tumhe mo-
ghapurisā kiṃ jānantā kiṃ passantā bhaṇḍanajātā ka-
lahajātā vivādāpannā aññamaññaṃ mukhasattīhi vitu-
dantā viharatha, te na ceva aññamaññaṃ saññāpetha,
na ca saññattiṃ upetha, na ca aññamaññaṃ nijjhāpe-
tha, na ca nijjhattiṃ upetha. taṃ hi tumhākaṃ mogha-
purisā bhavissati dīgharattaṃ ahitāya dukkhāyāti.

6. Then the Auspicious One addressed the bhikkhus:
These six dhammas, O bhikkhus, causing delight, making
for affection, making for respect, lead to friendliness, to
non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity. Which six?

atha kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi: chayime bhik-
khave dhammā sārāṇīyā piyakaraṇā garukaraṇā saṅ-
gahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya saṃvattanti.
katame cha?

7. Here, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu extends bodily acts of
metta to his companions in the life of purity openly and
also in secret. This dhamma causing delight, making for
affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to

non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

idha bhikkhave bhikkhuno mettaṃ kāyakammaṃ pac-cupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garukaraṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya saṃvattati.

8. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu extends verbal acts of metta to his companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret. This dhamma causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

puna ca paraṃ bhikkhave bhikkhuno mettaṃ vacīkam-maṃ paccupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garu-karaṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya saṃvattati.

9. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu extends mental acts of metta to his companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret. This dhamma causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

puna ca paraṃ bhikkhave bhikkhuno mettaṃ mano-kammaṃ paccupaṭṭhitaṃ hoti sabrahmacārīsu āvī ceva raho ca. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garu-karaṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya

saṃvattati.

10. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, that which is a righteous gain, righteously acquired, also including even so much as the mere contents of alms bowl, that form of gain, a bhikkhu enjoys it in common with his virtuous companions in the life of purity, not making use of it without sharing with others. This dhamma too causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

puna ca paraṃ bhikkhave bhikkhu ye te lābhā dhammikā dhammaladdhā antamaso pattapariyāpannamatampi, tathārūpehi lābhehi appaṭivibhattabhogī hoti sīlavantehi sabrahmacārīhi sādharmaṇa bhogī. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garukaraṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggiyā ekibhāvāya saṃvattati.

11. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, that virtue which is unbroken, untorn, unmottled, unspeckled, freeing, praised by the wise, untarnished, leading to samadhi, having arrived at a virtue that is in conformity with such a form of virtue, a bhikkhu dwells with his companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret. This dhamma too causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu yāni tāni sīlāni akhaṇḍāni acchiddāni asabalāni akammāsāni bhujissāni viññappasatthāni aparāmaṭṭhāni samādhisaṃvattanikāni, tathārūpesu sīlesu sīlasāmaññagato viharati sabrahmacārīhi āvī ceva raho ca. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garukaraṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya saṃvattati.

12. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, this view which is noble, emancipating, delivering the doer thereof to the thorough destruction of suffering, having arrived at a view that is in conformity with such a form of view, a bhikkhu dwells with his companions in the life of purity openly and also in secret. This dhamma too causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, leads to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

puna ca param bhikkhave bhikkhu yāyaṃ diṭṭhi ariyā niyyānikā niyyāti takkarassa sammā dukkhakkhayāya, tathārūpāya diṭṭhiyā diṭṭhisāmaññagato viharati sabrahmacārīhi āvī ceva raho ca. ayampi dhammo sārāṇīyo piyakaraṇo garukaraṇo saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggīyā ekībhāvāya saṃvattati.

13. O bhikkhus, these six dhammas causing delight, making for affection, making for respect, lead to friendliness, to non-contentiousness, to concord, to unity.

ime kho bhikkhave cha sārāṇīyā dhammā piyakaraṇā

garukaraṇā saṅgahāya avivādāya sāmaggiyā ekībhā-vāya saṃvattanti.

14. O bhikkhus, of these six dhammas ever causing delight, this is the foremost, this holds it together, this binds it together, namely, the view which is noble, emancipating, delivering the doer thereof to the thorough destruction of suffering. Just as, O bhikkhus, for a building with a peaked roof this is the foremost, this holds it together, this binds it together, namely, the roofridge, just so, O bhikkhus, of these six dhammas ever causing delight, this is the foremost, this holds it together, this binds it together, namely, the view which is noble, emancipating, delivering the doer thereof to the thorough destruction of suffering.

imesaṃ kho bhikkhave channaṃ sārāṇīyānaṃ dhammānaṃ etaṃ aggaṃ etaṃ saṅgāhikaṃ etaṃ saṃghātanikaṃ yadidaṃ yāyaṃ diṭṭhi ariyā niyyātikā niyyāti takkarassa sammā dukkhakkhayāya. seyyathāpi bhikkhave kūṭāgārassa etaṃ aggaṃ etaṃ saṅgāhakaṃ etaṃ saṃghātanikaṃ yadidaṃ kūṭaṃ, evameva kho bhikkhave imesaṃ channaṃ sārāṇīyānaṃ dhammānaṃ etaṃ aggaṃ etaṃ saṅgāhikaṃ etaṃ saṃghātanikaṃ yadidaṃ yāyaṃ diṭṭhi ariyā niyyānikā niyyāti takkarassa sammā dukkhakkhayāya.

15. And how, O bhikkhus, does this view which is noble,

emancipating, deliver the doer thereof to the thorough destruction of suffering?

kathañca bhikkhave yāyaṃ diṭṭhi ariyā niyyānikā niyyāti takkarassa sammā dukkhakkhayāya?

16. Here, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu, gone to the forest or gone to the root of the tree or gone to an empty hut considers thus: is there really that internal preoccupation unabandoned by me by which [being] so preoccupied may obsess my mind that I may neither know nor see things as they have come to be?

idha bhikkhave bhikkhu araṇṇagato vā rukkhamūlagato vā suñṇāgāragato vā iti paṭisañcikkhati: atthi nu kho me taṃ pariyuṭṭhānaṃ ajjhataṃ appahīnaṃ yenāhaṃ pariyuṭṭhānena pariyuṭṭhitacitto yathābhūtaṃ na jāneyyaṃ na passeyyanti.

17. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by sensual desire, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by ill-will, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by mindlessness and lack of mental agility, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by restlessness and remorse, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by doubt, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If,

O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by mentation about this world, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is overcome by mentation about the other world, then certainly, his mind is obsessed. If, O bhikkhus, a bhikkhu is quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, abides stabbing others mutually with the daggers of the mouth, then certainly, his mind is obsessed.

"sace bhikkhave bhikkhu kāmārāga pariyuṭṭhito hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu byāpādapariyuṭṭhito hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu thīnamiddhapariyuṭṭhito hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu uddhaccakukkuccapariyuṭṭhito hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu vicikicchāpariyuṭṭhito hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu idhalokacintāya pasuto hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu paralokacintāya pasuto hoti, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti. sace bhikkhave bhikkhu bhaṇḍanajāto kalahajāto vivādāpanno aññamaññaṃ¹ mukhasattīhi vitudanto viharati, pariyuṭṭhitacitto'va hoti."

18. He understands thus: "There is in fact not that internal preoccupation unabandoned by me by which [being] so preoccupied may obsess my mind that I may neither know nor see things as they have come to be. My mind is well inclined for the truths, for awakening").

¹'aññamaññaṃ' iti (sīmu) potthake ūnaṃ ■

This is the first knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

so evaṃ pajānāti: natthi kho me taṃ pariyutṭhānaṃ ajjhataṃ appahīnaṃ yenāhaṃ pariyutṭhānena pariyutṭhitacitto yathābhūtaṃ na jāneyyaṃ na passeyyaṃ. suppaṇihitaṃ me mānaṣaṃ saccānaṃ bodhāyāti. ida-massa paṭhamaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokut-taraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

19. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple considers thus: “While pursuing, developing, making abundant this view, do I really gain internal tranquility, do I gain internal extinguishing?” He understands thus: “In fact, while pursuing, developing, making abundant this view, I do gain internal tranquility, I do gain internal extinguishing.” This is the second knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

puna ca paraṃ bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: imaṃ nu kho ahaṃ diṭṭhiṃ āsevanto bhāvento bahulikaronto labhāmi paccattaṃ samathaṃ, labhāmi paccattaṃ nibbuti'nti. so evaṃ pajānāti: imaṃ kho ahaṃ diṭṭhiṃ āsevanto bhāvento bahulikaronto labhāmi paccattaṃ samathaṃ, labhāmi paccattaṃ nibbuti'nti. idamassa dutiyaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

20. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple considers thus: “Given such a form of view that I am endowed with, is there really other ascetics or brahmins from outside this [Buddha’s dispensation] that are endowed with such a form of view?” He understands thus: “Given such a form of view that I am endowed with, there is no other ascetics or brahmins from outside this [Buddha’s dispensation] that are endowed with such a form of view?” This is the third knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

puna ca param bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: yathārūpāyaṃ diṭṭhiyā samannāgato, atthi nu kho ito bahiddhā añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā tathārūpāya diṭṭhiyā samannāgato'ti. so evaṃ pajānāti: yathārūpāyaṃ diṭṭhiyā samannāgato, natthi ito bahiddhā añño samaṇo vā brāhmaṇo vā tathārūpāya diṭṭhiyā samannāgato'ti. idamassa tatiyaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhiyataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanahehi.

21. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple considers thus: “That form of character which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, am I too endowed with such a form of character?”

puna ca param bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: yathārūpāya dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno pug-

galo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya dhammatāya samannāgato'ti.

22. And what form of character, O bhikkhus, is an individual excelling in view endowed with? This, O bhikkhus, is the character of an individual accomplished in view. By which form of offense there is a rehabilitation, however much that form of offense he gets into, he just quickly makes it evident to the Teacher or wise man or companions in the life of purity, makes it known, makes it clear, makes a confession. Having made it known, having made it clear, having made a confession, he undertakes future restraint. Just as, O bhikkhus, a little young boy, an infant, having treaded on a charcoal, just quickly withdraws his hand or foot, similarly, O bhikkhus, this is the character of an individual accomplished in view: By which form of offense there is a rehabilitation, however much that form of offense he gets into, he just quickly makes it evident to the Teacher or wise man or companions in the life of purity, makes it known, makes it clear, makes a confession. Having made it known, having made it clear, having made a confession, he undertakes future restraint.

"kathaṃrūpāya ca bhikkhave dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato? dhammatā esā bhikkhave diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: kiñcāpi tathārūpiṃ āpattiṃ² āpajjati yathārūpāya āpattiyā utṭhā-

²tathārūpiāpattiṃ (si, kanthaci) ■

naṃ³ paññāyati, atha kho khippameva satthari vā viññūsu vā sabrahmacārīsu deseti vivarati uttānī⁴ karoti. desetvā vivaritvā uttānī karitvā⁵ āyatim saṃvaram āpajjati. seyyathāpi bhikkhave daharo kumāro mando uttānaseyyako hatthena vā pādena vā aṅgāram akka-mitvā khippameva paṭisaṃharati, evameva kho bhikkhave dhammatā esā diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: kiñcāpi tathārūpim āpattim āpajjati yathārūpāya āpattiyā uttānaṃ paññāyati, atha kho naṃ khippameva satthari vā viññūsu vā sabrahmacārīsu deseti vivarati uttānī karoti. desetvā vivaritvā uttānī karitvā āyatim saṃvaram āpajjati."

23. He understands thus: "That form of character which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, I too am endowed with such a form of character?" This is the fourth knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

so evaṃ pajānāti: yathārūpāya dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya dhammatāya samannāgato'ti. idamassa catutthaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

24. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple consid-

³vuṭṭhānaṃ (sī) ■

⁴uttānīm (machasaṃ) ■

⁵uttānīm katvā (machasaṃ); uttānī katvā (syā, pts); uttānī katvā (sī) ■

ers thus: “That form of character which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, am I too endowed with such a form of character?”

puna ca param bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: yathārūpāya dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathā rūpāya dhammatāya samannāgato'ti.

25. And what form of character, O bhikkhus, is an individual excelling in view endowed with? This, O bhikkhus, is the character of an individual accomplished in view: however much various obligations he has entered upon with zeal for his companions in the life of purity there, he still has keen desire for training in the higher virtue, for training in the higher states of mind, for training in the higher wisdom. Just as, O bhikkhus, a cow with a young calf grazes while watching over a small calf, just so, O bhikkhus, is the character of an individual accomplished in view: however much various obligations he has entered upon with zeal for his companions in the life of purity there, he still has keen desire for training in the higher virtue, for training in the higher states of mind, for training in the higher wisdom.

"kathaṃ rūpāya ca bhikkhave dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato? dhammatā esā bhikkhave diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: kiñcāpi yāni tāni sabrahmacārīnaṃ uccāvacāni kiṅkaraṇīyāni, tattha us-

sukkaṃ āpanno⁶ hoti. atha khvāssa⁷ tībāpekkhā⁸ hoti adhisīlasikkhāya adhicittasikkhāya adhipaññāsikkhāya. seyyathāpi bhikkhave gāvī taruṇavacchā thambāṇca⁹ ālumpati¹⁰ vacchakaṇca apaviṇati¹¹, evameva kho bhikkhave dhammatā esā diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: kiñcāpi yāni tāni sabrahmacārīnaṃ uccāvacāni kiñkaraṇīyāni tattha ussukkaṃ āpanno hoti. atha khvāssa tībāpekkhā hoti adhisīlasikkhāya adhicittasikkhāya adhipaññāsikkhāya."

26. He understands thus: "That form of character which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, I too am endowed with such a form of character?" This is the fifth knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

so evaṃ pajānāti: yathārūpāya dhammatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya dhammatāya samannāgato'ti. idamassa pañcamaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

⁶usasukkamāpanno (machasaṃ) ■

⁷athakhvassa (syā) ■

⁸tībāpekkhā (sī, katthaci) ■

⁹dabbaṇca (machasaṃ) ■

¹⁰ālumpati (syā) ■

¹¹apacinati (machasaṃ, syā) apaciṇāti (sī, katthaci). ■

pts page 325 ■

bjt page 762 ■

27. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple considers thus: "That form of strength which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, am I too endowed with such a form of strength?"

puna ca param bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: yathārūpāya balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya balatāya samannāgato'ti.

28. And what form of strength, O bhikkhus, is an individual excelling in view endowed with? This, O bhikkhus, is the strength of an individual accomplished in view: When the Dhamma and Vinaya declared by the Tathāgata is being taught, he listens to the dhamma, having made it his aim, having attended to it with all his mind, having collected it together with eager ears.

"katham rūpāya ca bhikkhave balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato? balatā esā bhikkhave diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: yaṃ tathāgatappavedite dhammavinaye desiyamāne aṭṭhikatvā¹² manasi katvā sabbacetaso samannāharitvā ohitasoto dhammaṃ suṇāti."

29. He understands thus: "That form of strength which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, I too am endowed with such a form of strength?" This is the sixth knowledge attained by him that is noble, supramundane,

¹²aṭṭhīkatvā (machasam) ■

not in common with puthujjanas.

so evaṃ pajānāti: yathārūpāya balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya balatāya samannāgato'ti. idamassa chaṭṭhaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

30. Furthermore, O bhikkhus, a noble disciple considers thus: “That form of strength which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, am I too endowed with such a form of strength?”

puna ca paraṃ bhikkhave ariyasāvako iti paṭisañcikkhati: yathārūpāya balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya balatāya samannāgato'ti.

31. And what form of strength, O bhikkhus, is an individual excelling in view endowed with? This, O bhikkhus, is the strength of an individual accomplished in view: When the Dhamma and Vinaya declared by the Tathāgata is being taught, he gains intuitive feeling of the meaning, gains intuitive feeling of the Dhamma, gains joy connected with the Dhamma.

"kathaṃ rūpāya ca bhikkhave balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato? balatā esā bhikkhave diṭṭhisampannassa puggalassa: yaṃ tathāgatappavedite dhammavinaye desiyamāne labhati atthavedaṃ, labhati dham-

mavedaṃ, labhati dhammūpasamhitam pāmuḍḍam."

32. He understands thus: "That form of strength which an individual excelling in view is endowed with, I too am endowed with such a form of strength?" This is the seventh knowledge attained by him that is noble, supra-mundane, not in common with puthujjanas.

so evaṃ pajānāti: yathārūpāya balatāya diṭṭhisampanno puggalo samannāgato, ahampi tathārūpāya balatāya samannāgato'ti. idamassa sattamaṃ ñāṇaṃ adhigataṃ hoti ariyaṃ lokuttaraṃ asādhāraṇaṃ puthujjanehi.

33. "A noble disciple, O bhikkhus, thus endowed with seven factors, has really well matched to perfection the character for realization of the fruit of sotapanna. In fact a noble disciple, O bhikkhus, thus endowed with seven factors, possesses the fruit of sotapanna."

evaṃ sattaṅgasamannāgatassa kho bhikkhave ariya-sāvakassa dhammatā susamannitṭhā hoti sotāpattiphalasacchikiriyāya. evaṃ sattaṅgasamannāgato kho bhikkhave ariyasāvako sotāpattiphalasamannāgato hotīti.

34. This is what the Auspicious One said. Delighted, those bhikkhus rejoiced in the Auspicious One's words.

idamavoca bhagavā. attamanā te bhikkhū bhagavato

bhāsitam abhinanduntī.

