

0.0.1 At Parileyyaka

pāruleyyakasuttaṃ

1. At one time the Auspicious One dwelled in Kosambi at Ghosita's Park. Then in the morning time, the Auspicious One, having dressed, having taken bowl and robes, entered Kosambi for alms food. Having wandered in Kosambi for alms food, after his meal, having gone back after alms gathering, he set his dwelling place in order by himself. Having taken bowl and robes, without having informed his personal attendants, without taking leave of the bhikkhu Sangha, he set out wondering alone without a companion.

ekaṃ samayaṃ bhagavā kosambiyaṃ viharati ghoṣitārāme.
 atha kho bhagavā pubbaṇhasamayaṃ nivāsetvā,
 pattacīvaramādāya kosambiyaṃ piṇḍāya pāvisi.
 kosambiyaṃ piṇḍāya caritvā pacchābhattaṃ piṇḍapātaṭṭaṃ
 sāmāṃ senāsāṃ saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādāya
 anāmantetvā upaṭṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅghaṃ
 eko adutiyo cārikaṃ pakkāmi.

2. Then not long after the Auspicious One had left, by which way [led to] the venerable Ananda, by that way a certain bhikkhu approached. Having approached, he said this to the venerable Ananda: “Alas! O friend Ananda, the Auspicious One has set his dwelling place in order

by himself. Having taken his bowl and robes, without having informed his personal attendants, without taking leave of the bhikkhu Sangha, he has set out wondering alone without a companion”.

atha kho aññataro bhikkhu acirapakkantassa bhagavato yenāyasmā ānando tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtivā āyasantam ānandam etadavoca: "ehā'vuso ānanda, bhagavā sāmam senāsanam saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādā anāmantetvā upatṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅgham eko adutiyo cārikam pakkanto'ti.

3. “Friend, on whatever occasion the Auspicious One sets his dwelling place in order by himself, having taken his bowl and robes, without having informed his personal attendants, without taking leave of the bhikkhu Sangha, sets out wondering alone without a companion, on that occasion the Auspicious One wishes to dwell all alone. On that occasion the Auspicious One is not to be pursued by anyone”.

yasmiṃ āvuso samaye bhagavā sāmam senāsanam saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādāya anāmantetvā upatṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅgham eko adutiyo cārikam pakkamati ekova bhagavā tasmīṃ samaye viharitukāmo hoti. na bhagavā tasmīṃ samaye kenaci anubandhitabbo hotīti.

4. So then, the Auspicious One, wandering on tour by stages, by which way [led to] Parileyyaka, by that way he arrived. There at Parileyyaka, the Auspicious One just dwelled at the root of an auspicious Sal tree. Later on, by which way [led to] the venerable Ananda, by that way many bhikkhus approached. Having approached the venerable Ananda, they exchanged friendly greetings. Having exchanged friendly greetings and amiable talk, they sat down to one side. Having sat to one side, those bhikkhus said this to the venerable Ananda. “O friend Ananda, a Dhamma talk face to face from the Auspicious One has not been heard by us for a very long time. O friend Ananda, we wish to hear a Dhamma talk face to face from the Auspicious One”

atha kho bhagavā anupubbena cārikaṃ caramāno
yena pārileyyakaṃ¹ tadavasari. tatra sudam bhagavā
pārileyyake viharati bhaddasālamūle atha kho sambahulā
bhikkhu yena āyasmā ānando tenupasaṅkamimso.
upasaṅkamitvā āyasmatā ānandena saddhiṃ sammodimso.
sammodanīyaṃ kathaṃ sārāṇiyaṃ vītisāretvā ekamantaṃ
nisīdimso. ekamantaṃ nisinnā kho te bhikkhū
āyasmantaṃ ānandaṃ etadavocuṃ: "cirassutā kho
no āvuso ānanda bhagavato sammukhā dhammīkathā
icchāma mayaṃ āvuso ānanda, bhagavato sammukhā
dhammiṃ kathaṃ sotu'nti"

5. So then, by which way [led to] the root of the auspi-

¹pālileyyakaṃ (machasaṃ, syā) ■

cious Sal tree in Parileyyaka, by that way the venerable Ananda approached the Auspicious One, along with those bhikkhus. Having approached the Auspicious One, having bowed down, they sat down to one side. Having sat to one side, the Auspicious One instructed, exhorted, inspired, and gladdened those bhikkhus with a Dhamma talk. At that time, a reflection arose in the mind of a certain bhikkhu thus: “Precisely, how knowing, how seeing, does the immediate destruction of asavas come to be?”

atha kho āyasmā ānando tehi bhikkhūhi saddhiṃ yena pārileyyakaṃ bhaddasālamūlaṃ yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtivā bhagavantam abhivādet ekamantaṃ nisīdi, ekamantaṃ nisinne kho te bhikkhū bhagavā dhammiyā kathāya sandassesī samādapesī samuttejesī sampahaṃsesī. tena kho pana samayena aññatarassa bhikkhuno evaṃ cetaso parivitakko udapādi: "kathaṃ nu kho jānato kathaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hotī"ti.

6. So then the Auspicious One, having known the reflection in the mind of that bhikkhu with his [own] mind, addressed the bhikkhus: “The Dhamma, O bhikkhus, has been thoroughly taught by me. The four establishments of mindfulness have been thoroughly taught. The four right strivings have been thoroughly taught. The four bases of psychic power have been thoroughly taught. The five faculties have been thoroughly taught. The five

powers have been thoroughly taught. The seven factors of awakening have been thoroughly taught. The noble eightfold path has been thoroughly taught. Thus, O bhikkhus, is the Dhamma ever thoroughly taught by me. And in this Dhamma, O bhikkhus, ever thoroughly taught by me thus, now a reflection arose in the mind for an aspiration of a certain bhikkhu thus: “Precisely, how knowing, how seeing, does the immediate destruction of asavas come to be?”

atha kho bhagavā tassa bhikkhuno cetasā cetoparivitakkamaññā bhikkhū āmantesi: "vicayaso desito bhikkhave, mayā dhammo: vicayaso desitā cattāro satipatṭhānā. vicayaso desitā cattāro sammappadhānā. vicayaso desitā cattāro iddhipādā vicayaso desitāni pañcendriyāni. vicayaso desitāni pañcabalāni vicayaso desitā sattabojjhaṅgā. vicayaso desito ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo. evaṃ vicayaso kho desito bhikkhave, mayā dhammo. evaṃ vicayaso desite kho bhikkhave, mayā dhamme atha ca panidhekaccassa bhikkhuno evaṃ cetaso parivitakko udapādi: "kathaṃ nu kho jānato kathaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hotī"ti.

7. And, O bhikkhus, how knowing, how seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be? “Here, O bhikkhus, the Dhamma-deaf puthujjana, who does not possess the vision of the noble ones, not an expert, not trained in the noble ones’ Dhamma, who does

not possess the vision of true men, not an expert, not trained in true men's Dhamma, recognizes form as from self. Yet, that which is the very recognition, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being?" Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

kathaṃ ca bhikkhave, jānato kathaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti: idha bhikkhave, assutavā puthujjano ariyānaṃ adassāvī ariyadhammassa akovido ariyadhamme avinīto sappurisānaṃ adassāvī sappurisadhammassa akovido sappurisadhamme avinīto, rūpaṃ attato samanupassati yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, samanupassanā, saṃkhāro so. so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo'ti: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phutṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā tatojo so saṃkhāro.

8. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent,

conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, sopi kho saṅkhāro anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno, sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā, sāpi vedanā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. sopi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi avijjā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

9. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, but he also recognizes self as endowed with form. Yet, that which is the very recognition, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho rūpavantam attānaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, samanupassanā saṅkhāro so, so pana saṅkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā.

tatojo so saṅkhāro.

10. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, sopi saṅkhāro anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā, sāpi vedanā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā, so'pi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno, sāpi avijjā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

11. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, but he also recognizes form as in self. Yet, that which is the very recognition, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the

puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati, na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho attani rūpaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, samanupassanā saṅkhāro so. so pana saṅkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phutṭhassa assutavato putthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā tatojo so saṅkhāro.

12. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, sopi kho saṅkhāro anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno, sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā, sāpi vedanā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. sopi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi avijjā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

13. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, nor recognize form as in self, but he also recognizes self as in form. Yet, that which is the very recognition, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati, na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. na attani rūpaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho rūpasmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana bhikkhave, samanupassanā saṃkhāro so. so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṃkhāro.

14. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruc-

tion of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṃkhāro anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sā'pi taṇhā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. sāpi vedanā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. so'pi phasso anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sā'pi avijjā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

15. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, nor recognize form as in self, nor recognize self as in form, but he also recognizes feeling as from self, but he also recognizes self as endowed with feeling, but he also recognizes feeling as in self, but he also recognizes self as in feeling, but he also recognizes perception as self, but he also recognizes self as endowed with perception, but he also recognizes perception as in self, but he also recognizes self as in perception, but he also recognizes sankharas as from self, but he also recognizes self as endowed with sankharas, but he also recognizes sankharas as in self, but he also recognizes self as in sankharas, but he also recognizes consciousness as from self, but he also recognizes self as endowed with consciousness, but he also recognizes consciousness as in self, but he also recognizes self as in consciousness. Yet, that which is the very recognition, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is

its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani rūpaṃ samanupassati na rūpasmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho vedanaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho vedanāvantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani vedanaṃ samanupassati api ca kho vedanāya attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho saññaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho saññāvantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani saññaṃ samanupassati api ca kho saññāya attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho saṃkhāre attato samanupassati api ca saṃkhāravantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani saṃkhāre samanupassati na saṃkhāresu attānaṃ samanupassati, api ca kho viññāṇaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho viññāṇavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani viññāṇaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho viññāṇasmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave samanupassanā, saṅkhāro so. so pana saṅkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsaṃ bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanas uppannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṅkhāro.

16. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṅkhāro anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sã'pi taṇhã aniccã saṅkhatã paṭiccasamuppannã. sãpi vedanã aniccã saṅkhatã paṭiccasamuppannã. so'pi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sãpi avijjã aniccã saṅkhatã paṭiccasamuppannã. evampi kho bhikkhave, jãnato passato anantarã āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

17. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, nor recognize form as in self, nor recognize self as in form, nor recognize feeling as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with feeling, nor recognize feeling as in self, nor recognize self as in feeling, nor recognize perception as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with perception, nor recognize perception as in self, nor recognize self as in perception, nor recognize sankharas as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with sankharas nor recognize sankharas as in self, nor recognize self as in

sankharas, nor recognize consciousness as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with consciousness, nor recognize consciousness as in self, nor recognize self as in consciousness, but he holds the view thus: “That which is the self, that is the world. After death, that shall I be, permanent, everlasting, eternal, not of a nature to change.” Yet, that which is the eternalist view, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani rūpaṃ samanupassati na rūpasmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati na vedanāvantam attānaṃ samanupassati na attani vedanaṃ samanupassati na vedanāya attānaṃ samanupassati. na saññaṃ attato samanupassati na saññāvantam attānaṃ samanupassati na attani saññaṃ samanupassati na saññāya attānaṃ samanupassati. na saṅkhāre attato samanupassati na saṅkhāravantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani saṅkhāre samanupassati na saṅkhāresu attānaṃ samanupassati. na viññānaṃ attato samanupassati na viññānavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani viññānaṃ samanupassati na viññānaṃsmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca

kho evaṃ diṭṭhi hoti: " so attā so loko so pecca bhavissāmi nicco dhuvo sassato avipariṇāmadhammo"ti. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, sassatadiṭṭhi saṃkhāro so, so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjatiko kimpabhavo: avijjā samphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṃkhāro.

18. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṃkhāro anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. sā'pi vedanā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. so'pi phasso anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi avijjā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

19. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, nor rec-

ognize form as in self, nor recognize self as in form, nor recognize feeling as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with feeling, nor recognize feeling as in self, nor recognize self as in feeling, nor recognize perception as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with perception, nor recognize perception as in self, nor recognize self as in perception, nor recognize sankharas as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with sankharas nor recognize sankharas as in self, nor recognize self as in sankharas, nor recognize consciousness as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with consciousness, nor recognize consciousness as in self, nor recognize self as in consciousness, nor hold the view thus: “That which is the self, that is the world. After death, that shall I be, permanent, everlasting, eternal, not of a nature to change,” but he holds the view thus: “I might not be, and it might not be for me; I will not be, and it will not be for me.” Yet, that which is the annihilationist view, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani rūpaṃ samanupassati na rūpasmiṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati

vedanāvantam attānam samanupassati na attani
vedanam samanupassati na vedanāya attānam samanupassati
na saññam attato samanupassati na saññāvantam
attānam samanupassati na attani saññam samanupassati
na saññāya attānam samanupassati. na saṃkhāre
attato samanupassati na saṃkhāravantam attānam
samanupassati na attani saṃkhāre samanupassati.
na saṃkhāresu attānam samanupassati. na viññānam
attato samanupassati na viññānavantam attānam
samanupassati na attani viññānam samanupassati
na viññānasmim attānam samanupassati. nā'pi
evam diṭṭhi hoti. so attā so loko so pecca bhavissāmi
nicco dhuvo sassato avipariṇāmadhammo'ti, api
ca kho evam diṭṭhi hoti. " no cassam no ca me
siyā na bhavissāmi na me bhavissati"ti. yā kho
pana sā bhikkhave, ucchedadiṭṭhi saṃkhāro so.
so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko
kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena, bhikkhave, vedayitena
phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā
tatojo so saṃkhāro.

20. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruc-

tion of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṃkhāro anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṅkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. sāpi vedanā aniccā saṅkhata paṭiccasamuppannā sopi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi avijjā aniccā saṃkhata paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti.

21. Indeed not only does he recognize form as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with form, nor recognize form as in self, nor recognize self as in form, nor recognize feeling as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with feeling, nor recognize feeling as in self, nor recognize self as in feeling, nor recognize perception as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with perception, nor recognize perception as in self, nor recognize self as in perception, nor recognize sankharas as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with sankharas nor recognize sankharas as in self, nor recognize self as in sankharas, nor recognize consciousness as from self, nor recognize self as endowed with consciousness, nor recognize consciousness as in self, nor recognize self as in consciousness, nor hold the view thus: "That which is the self, that is the world. After death, that shall I be, permanent, everlasting, eternal, not of a nature to change," nor hold the view thus: "I might not be, and it might not be for me; I will not be, and it will not be

for me,” but he has perplexity, doubt and uncertainty in the true Dhamma. Yet, that which is the perplexity, doubt and uncertainty in the true Dhamma, O bhikkhus, that is a sankhara. But that sankhara, what is its source? What is its origin? From what is it born? From what does it come into being? Touched by a feeling born of ignorance-contact, O bhikkhus, craving has arisen for the one to whom the hearing of the Dhamma does not come to be, for the puthujjana. Thence that sankhara is born.

na heva kho rūpaṃ attato samanupassati na rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani rūpaṃ samanupassati na rūpasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati na vedanāvantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani vedanaṃ samanupassati na vedanāya attānaṃ samanupassati. na saññaṃ attato samanupassati na saññāvantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani saññaṃ samanupassati. na saññāya attānaṃ samanupassati. na saṃkhāre samanupassati na saṃkhāravantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani saṃkhāre samanupassati na saṃkhāresu attānaṃ samanupassati. na viññāṇaṃ attato samanupassati na viññāṇavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani viññāṇaṃ samanupassati. na viññāṇasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. nā'pi evaṃ diṭṭhi hoti. 'so attā so loko so pecca bhavissāmi nicco dhuvo sassato avipariṇāmadhammo'ti. nā'pi evaṃ diṭṭhi hoti: "no cassaṃ no ca me siyā na bhavissāmi na me bhavissatī"ti. api ca kho "kaṅkhī hoti vecikicchī

aniṭṭhaṅgato saddhamme" yā kho pana sā bhikkhave,
 kaṃkhitā vecikicchitā aniṭṭhaṅgatatā saddhamme,
 saṃkhāro so. so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo
 kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjā samphassajena bhikkhave,
 vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa
 uppannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṃkhāro.

22. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That craving too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That feeling too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That contact too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. That ignorance too is impermanent, conditioned, dependently arisen. Just so, O bhikkhus, thus knowing, thus seeing, does the immediate destruction of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṃkhāro anicco saṃkhato
 paṭiccasamuppanno, sā'pi taṇhā aniccā saṃkhatā
 paṭiccasamuppannā. sā'pi vedanā aniccā saṃkhatā
 paṭiccasamuppannā. so'pi phasso anicco saṃkhato
 paṭiccasamuppanno, sā'pi avijjā aniccā saṃkhatā
 paṭiccasamuppannā. evaṃ pi kho bhikkhave, jānato
 evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayō hotīti.