

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 ghositārāme. atha kho bhagavā pubbaṇhasamayaṃ nivāsetvā, pattacīvaramādāya kosambiyaṃ piṇḍāya pāvisi. kosambiyaṃ piṇḍāya caritvā pacchābhattaṃ piṇḍapātapaṭikkanto sāmaṃ senāsaṃ saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādāya anāmantetvā upaṭṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅghaṃ eko adutiyo cārikaṃ pakkāmi.

2. Then not long after the Auspicious One had left, a certain bhikkhu visited with the venerable Ananda. Upon arrival, 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. upasaṅkamitvā āyasmantaṃ ānandaṃ etadavoca: "ehā'vuso ānanda, bhagavā sāmaṃ senāsaṇaṃ saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādāya anāmantetvā upaṭṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅghaṃ eko adutiyo cārikaṃ 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 sāmaṃ senāsaṇaṃ saṃsāmetvā pattacīvaramādāya anāmantetvā upaṭṭhāke anapaloketvā bhikkhusaṅghaṃ eko adutiyo cārikaṃ pakkamati ekova bhagavā tasmiṃ samaye viharitukāmo hoti. na bhagavā tasmiṃ 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, many bhikkhus went to the venerable Ananda. Upon arrival, they exchanged friendly greetings with the venerable Ananda. 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 tenupasaṅkamimṣu. upasaṅkamtivā āyasmatā ānandena saddhiṃ sammodimṣu. sammodanīyaṃ kathaṃ sārāṇiyaṃ vītisāretvā ekamantaṃ nisīdimṣu. ekamantaṃ nisinnā kho te bhikkhū āyasmantaṃ ānandaṃ etadavocuṃ: "cirassutā kho no āvuso ānanda bhagavato sammukhā dhammīkathā icchāma mayaṃ āvuso ānanda, bhagavato sammukhā dhammīkathaṃ sotu'nti"

5. So then, the venerable Ananda stopped by the root

¹pālileyyakaṃ (machasaṃ, syā) ■

of the auspicious Sal tree in Parileyyaka along with those bhikkhus. Upon arrival, they bowed down to the Auspicious One and 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 obliteration of asavas come to be?”

atha kho āyasmā ānando tehi bhikkhūhi saddhiṃ yena pārileyyakaṃ bhaddasālamūlaṃ yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamitvā bhagavantaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi, ekamantaṃ nisinne kho te bhikkhū bhagavā dhammiyā ka-thāya sandassesi samādapesi samuttejesi sampahaṃsesi. tena kho pana samayena aññatarassa bhikkhuno evaṃ cetaso parivitakko udapādi: “ka-thaṃ nu kho jānato kathaṃ passato anantarā āsa-vānaṃ khayoti”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 obliteration of asavas come to be?"

atha kho bhagavā tassa bhikkhuno cetasā cetoparivitakkamaññāya bhikkhū āmantesi: "vicayaso desito bhikkhave, mayā dhammo: vicayaso desitā cattāro satipaṭṭhānā. vicayaso desitā cattāro sammappadhānā. vicayaso desitā cattāro iddhipādā vicayaso desitāni pañcindriyāni. 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 obliteration 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.

katham ca bhikkhave, jānato katham passato anantārā āsavānaṃ khayō hoti: idha bhikkhave, assutavā puthujjano ariyānaṃ adassāvī ariyadhammassa akovido ariyadhamme avinīto sappurisaṇaṃ adassāvī sappurisadhammassa akovido sappurisadhamme avinīto, rūpaṃ attato samanupassati yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, samanupassanā, saṃkhāro so. so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo'ti: avijjāsamphassaena bhikkhave, vedayitena phutṭṭhassa 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 obliteration 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 rūpavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, samanupassanā saṅkhāro so,

so pana saṅkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjā-
tiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave,
vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa
uppannā taṇhā. tato so saṅkhāro.

10. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is imperma-
nent, 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 obliteration
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, jā-
nato 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 phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa 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 obliteration 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

saṃkhatā 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 saṃkhara. But that saṃkhara, 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 saṃkhara 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 phutṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṃkhāro.

14. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very saṃkhara 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 obliteration 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 khayoti.

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 rūpasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho vedanaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho vedanāvantam attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani vedanaṃ samanupassati api ca kho vedanāya attānaṃ samanupassati. api ca kho saññaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho saññāvantam 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 viññānaṃ attato samanupassati api ca kho viññānavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati api ca kho attani viññānaṃ samanupassati.

passati. api ca kho viññāṇasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave samanupassanā, saṅkhāro so. so pana saṅkhāro kinnidāno kimsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpabhavo: avijjāsamphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa asutavato puthujjanassa 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 obliteration of the asavas come to be.

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

17. 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, 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 vedanāvantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani vedanaṃ samanupassati na vedanāya attānaṃ sa-

manupassati. na saññāṃ attato samanupassati na saññāvantāṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attāni saññāṃ samanupassati na saññāya attānaṃ samanupassati. na saṅkhāre attato samanupassati na saṅkhāravantāṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attāni saṅkhāre samanupassati na saṅkhāresu attānaṃ samanupassati. na viññāṇaṃ attato samanupassati na viññāṇavantāṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attāni viññāṇaṃ samanupassati na viññāṇasmim 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 kiṃjatiko kimpabhavo: avijjā samphassajena bhikkhave, vedayitena phuṭṭhassa assutavato puthujanassa 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 obliteration 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 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," 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 rūpasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati na vedanaṃ attato samanupassati 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 saṃkhāre attato samanupassati na saṃkhāravantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani saṃkhāre samanupassati. na saṃkhāresu attānaṃ samanupassati. na viññānaṃ attato samanupassati na viññānavantaṃ attānaṃ samanupassati na attani viññānaṃ samanupassati na viññānasmim attānaṃ samanupassati. nā'pi evaṃ diṭṭhi hoti. so attā so loko so pecca bhavissāmi nicco dhuvo sassato avipariṇāmadhammo'ti, api ca kho evaṃ diṭṭhi hoti. " no cassaṃ no ca me siyā na bhavissāmi na me bhavissati"ti. yā kho pana sā bhikkhave, ucchedadiṭṭhi saṃkhāro so. so pana saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kimpa-

bhavo: avijjāsamphassajena, bhikkhave, vedayitena phutṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa uppannā taṇhā tatojo so saṃkhāro.

20. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very saṅkhara 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 obliteration of the asavas come to be.

iti kho bhikkhave, so'pi saṃkhāro anicco saṃkhato paṭiccasampanno. sāpi taṇhā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. sāpi vedanā aniccā saṅkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā sopi phasso anicco saṅkhato paṭiccasamuppanno. sāpi avijjā aniccā saṃkhatā paṭiccasamuppannā. evampi kho bhikkhave, jānato evaṃ passato anantarā āsavānaṃ khayoti.

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 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 attānam samanupassati na at-
tani saññam samanupassati. na saññāya attānam
samanupassati. na saṃkhāre samanupassati na
saṃkhāravantam attānam samanupassati na at-
tani saṃkhāre samanupassati na saṃkhāresu at-
tānam samanupassati. na viññāṇam attato sa-
manupassati na viññāṇavantam attānam saman-
upassati na attani viññāṇam samanupassati. na
viññāṇasmim attānam 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 "kaṅ-
khī hoti vecikicchī anīṭṭhaṅgato saddhamme" yā
kho pana sā bhikkhave, kaṃkhitā vecikicchitā anīṭ-
ṭhaṅgatatā saddhamme, saṃkhāro so. so pana
saṃkhāro kinnidāno kiṃsamudayo kiñjātiko kim-
pabhavo: avijjā samphassajena bhikkhave, veda-
yitena phutṭhassa assutavato puthujjanassa up-
pannā taṇhā. tatojo so saṃkhāro.

22. Thus, O bhikkhus, that very sankhara is imperma-
nent, 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 obliteration of the asavas come to be.

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

