

### 0.0.1 To Kaccanagotta

0. At Savatthi:

1. Then, the venerable Kaccanagotta visited with the Auspicious One. Upon arrival, he bowed down to the Auspicious One and sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the venerable Kaccanagotta ever said this to the Auspicious One: “Right view, right view,” it is said, O Bhante. “To what extent, O Bhante, is there really right view?”

2. Indeed, O Kaccana, the majority [view] the world in dependence on the duality of definite existence and non-existence. But for one who is seeing the very arising of the world with right wisdom as it has come to be, O Kaccana, that which is the non-existence in the world, does not come to be. For one who is seeing the very cessation of the world with right wisdom as it has come to be, O Kaccana, that which is the existence in the world, does not come to be. Certainly this world, O Kaccana, is mostly in the bondage of engagement, holding and adherence. But such one’s mind does not engage, does not hold, does not resolve on engagements and holdings, resolutions, underlying tendency to adherence [about], “my self.” He has no perplexity, no doubt that what arises is only suffering arising, “what ceases is suffering ceasing.” Indeed his knowledge of this is independent of others. It is really to that extent, O Kaccana, that there is right

### 0.0.1 kaccānagottasuttaṃ

#### 0. sāvatthiyaṃ-

1. atha kho āyasmā kaccānagotto yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamtvā bhagavantaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. ekamantaṃ nisinno kho āyasmā kaccānagotto bhagavantaṃ etadavoca: "sammādiṭṭhi sammādiṭṭhi"ti bhante vuccati, kittāvatā nu kho bhante sammādiṭṭhi hotīti?

2. dvayaṃ<sup>1</sup> nissito kho'yaṃ kaccāna loko yebhuyyena atthitañceva natthitañca. lokasamudayañca kho kaccāna yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya passato yā loke natthitā, sā na hoti. lokanirodhaṃ kho kaccāna yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya passato yā loke atthitā, sā na hoti. upāyupādānābhinivesavinibaddho<sup>2</sup> khvāyaṃ kaccāna loko yebhuyyena tañca upāyupādānaṃ cetaso adhiṭṭhānaṃ abhinivesānusayaṃ na upeti, na upādiyati, nādiṭṭhāti 'attā me'ti. dukkhameva uppajjamānaṃ uppajjati, dukkhaṃ nirujjhamānaṃ nirujjhati'ti na kaṅkhati. na vicikicchati. aparappaccayā ñāṇamevassa ettha hoti. ettāvatā<sup>3</sup> kho kaccāna, sammādiṭṭhi hoti.

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<sup>1</sup>dvaya - machasaṃ, syā.■

<sup>2</sup>vinibandho - machasaṃ, syā, simu.■

<sup>3</sup>ettāvatā nu kho - sī, 1, 2.■

view.

3. “All exists.” Indeed, O Kaccana, this is one extreme. “All do not exist.” This is the second extreme. Not having approached both these extremes, for you O Kaccana, the Tathagata teaches the Dhamma by the middle. “In dependence on ignorance, there are sankharas. In dependence on sankharas, there is consciousness. In dependence on consciousness, there is name and form. In dependence on name and form, there is the six sense domains. In dependence on the six sense domains, there is contact. In dependence on contact, there is feeling. In dependence on feeling, there is thirst. In dependence on thirst, there is holding. In dependence on holding, there is being. In dependence on being, there is birth. In dependence on birth, there are old age and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical suffering, mental suffering and despair arise. Just so, is the arising of this entire amassment of suffering. From the complete fading away and cessation of this very ignorance, there is the cessation of sankharas. From the cessation of sankharas, there is the cessation of consciousness. From the cessation of consciousness, there is the cessation of name and form. From the cessation of name and form, there is the cessation of six sense domains. From the cessation of six sense domains, there is the cessation of contact. From the cessation of contact, there is the cessation of feeling. From the cessation of feeling, there is the cessation of thirst. From the cessation of thirst, there is the cessation of holding.

3. sabbamatthī'ti kho kaccāna, ayameko anto. sabbaṃ natthī'ti ayaṃ dutiyo anto. ete te kaccāna ubho ante anupagamma majjhena tathāgato dhammaṃ de-seti. avijjāpaccayā saṅkhārā. saṅkhārapaccayā viññānaṃ. viññānapaccayā nāmarūpaṃ. nāmarūpapaccayā saḷāyatanam saḷāyatanapaccayā phasso. phasapaccayā vedanā. vedanāpaccayā taṇhā. taṇhāpaccayā upādānaṃ. upādānapaccayā bhavo. bhavapaccayā jāti. jātipaccayā jarāmaraṇaṃ, sokaparidevadukkhadomanassūpāyāsā sambhavanti. evametassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa samudayo hoti. avijjāyateveva asesavirāganirodhā saṅkhāranirodho. saṅkhāranirodhā viññānanirodho. viññānanirodhā nāmarūpanirodho. nāmarūpanirodhā saḷāyatananirodho. saḷāyatananirodhā phassanirodho. phassanirodhā vedanānirodho. vedanānirodhā taṇhānirodho. taṇhānirodhā upādānanirodho. upādānanirodhā bhavanirodho. bhavanirodhā jātinirodho. jātinirodhā jarāmaraṇaṃ, sokaparidevadukkhadomanassūpāyāsā nirujjhanti. evametassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa nirodho hotī'ti.

From the cessation of holding, there is the cessation of being. From the cessation of being, there is the cessation of birth. From the cessation of birth, there is the cessation of old age and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical suffering, mental suffering and despair. Just so, is the cessation of this entire stock of suffering.”

