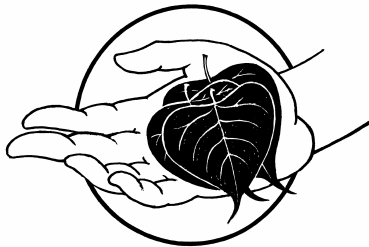


# Chanting Book

Morning and Evening Chanting (Pūjā), Reflections,  
and Suttas, as Used by Buddhist Monasteries and Groups  
Associated with the Western Forest Sangha  
in the Lineage of Venerable Ajahn Chah



Abhayagiri Monastic Foundation

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If you would like to retain a copy of this book for your personal use, you can find a complete downloadable version at [www.abhayagiri.org](http://www.abhayagiri.org).

Abhayagiri Buddhist Monastery  
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## **PART ONE: DAILY CHANTING**

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## DEDICATION OF OFFERINGS

(Yo so) bhāgavā ārahaṃ sammāsambuddho  
Svākkhāto yena bhāgavatā dhammo  
Supatīpanno yassa bhāgavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
Tammāyaṃ bhāgavantam sādhammam saśaṅgham  
Imehi sakkārehi yathārahaṃ āropitehi abhīpūjayāma  
Sādhū no bhante bhāgavā sūcira-parinibbutopi  
Pacchīmā-jaṇātānūkaṃpa-mānasā  
Ime sakkāre duggaṭa-paṇṇākāra-bhūte paṭiggaṇhātu  
Amhākaṃ dīgharattam hitāya sukhāya  
Arahaṃ sammāsambuddho bhāgavā  
Buddham bhāgavantam ābhīvādemi

*(Bow.)*

(Svākkhāto) bhāgavatā dhammo  
Dhammam namassāmi

*(Bow.)*

(Supatīpanno) bhāgavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
Śaṅgham namāmi

*(Bow.)*

## PRELIMINARY HOMAGE

(Hānda mayam buddhasā bhāgavato pubbabhāga-namakāram karomase)  
[Namo tassa] bhāgavato arahato sammāsambuddhasa *(Three times.)*

## RECOLLECTION OF THE BUDDHA

(Hānda mayam buddhānuṣṣaṭṭinayaṃ karomase)  
[Tam khō] pana bhāgavantam evam kalyāṇo kittisaddo abbhuggato  
Itipi so bhāgavā ārahaṃ sammāsambuddho  
Vijjācāraṇa-sampanno sugato lokavidū  
Anūttaro purisaḍamma-sārathi sathā deva-mānussānaṃ buddho bhāgavā ti



## DEDICATION OF OFFERINGS

(To the Blessed One,) the Lord, who fully attained perfect enlightenment,  
To the Teaching, which he expounded so well,  
And to the Blessed One's disciples who have practiced well,  
To these—the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Sangha—  
We render with offerings our rightful homage.  
It is well for us that the Blessed One, having attained liberation,  
Still had compassion for later generations.  
May these simple offerings be accepted  
For our long-lasting benefit and for the happiness it gives us.  
The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One—  
I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.

*(Bow.)*

(The Teaching,) so completely explained by him—  
I bow to the Dhamma.

*(Bow.)*

(The Blessed One's disciples,) who have practiced well—  
I bow to the Sangha.

*(Bow.)*

## PRELIMINARY HOMAGE

(Now let us pay preliminary homage to the Buddha.)  
[Homage to the Blessed], Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One. *(Three times.)*

## RECOLLECTION OF THE BUDDHA

(Now let us chant the recollection of the Buddha.)  
[A good word] of the Blessed One's reputation has spread as follows:  
He, the Blessed One, is indeed the Pure One, the Perfectly Enlightened One;  
He is impeccable in conduct and understanding, the Accomplished One,  
the Knower of the Worlds;  
He trains perfectly those who wish to be trained; he is Teacher of gods and  
humans; he is Awake and Holy.

## SUPREME PRAISE OF THE BUDDHA

(Hānda mayam buddhābhigītiṃ karomase)  
[Buddhavārahānta] varatādiguṇābhiyutto  
Suddhābhiñña-karūṇāhi sāmāgatatto  
Bodhesi yo sūjanātaṃ kamālaṃ va sūro  
Vandāmaham tamarāṇaṃ sirasā jinendaṃ  
Buddho yo sabbapāṇiṇaṃ saraṇaṃ khemaṃuttamaṃ  
Paṭhamānussatiṭṭhānaṃ vandāmi taṃ sīreṇaṃ  
Buddhassāhasmi dāso<sup>1</sup> va buddho me sāmikissaro  
Buddho dukkhassa ghātā ca vidhātā ca hitassa me  
Buddhassāhāṃ niyyādemī sarīrañjivitañcīdaṃ  
Vandantoham<sup>2</sup> caṛissāmi buddhasseva sūbodhiṭaṃ  
Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ buddho me saraṇaṃ varaṃ  
Etena saccavajjena vadḍheyyaṃ satthu-sāsane  
Buddhaṃ me vandamānena<sup>3</sup> yaṃ puññaṃ paṣūtaṃ idha  
Sabbepi antarāyā me māhesuṃ tassa tejasā

(Bowling:)

Kāyena vācāya va cetasā vā  
Buddhe kukammaṃ pakataṃ mayā yaṃ  
Buddho paṭiggaṇhātu accāyantaṃ  
Kālantare saṃvaritum va buddhe

## RECOLLECTION OF THE DHAMMA

(Hānda mayam dhammānussatiṇayaṃ karomase)  
[Svākkhāto] bhāgavatā dhammo  
Sāndiṭṭhiko akāliko ehipassiko  
Opanayiko paṇḍitaṃ vedītabbo viññūhi ti

## SUPREME PRAISE OF THE DHAMMA

(Hānda mayam dhammābhigītiṃ karomase)  
[Svākkhātātā] diguṇa-yoga-vāseṇa seyyo  
Yo maggaṇḍāka-pariyatti-vimokkha-bhedo  
Dhammo kuloka-pātānā tadā-dhāri-dhāri  
Vandāmaham tamahāraṃ varadhāmmametaṃ  
Dhammo yo sabbapāṇiṇaṃ saraṇaṃ khemaṃuttamaṃ  
Dutiyānussatiṭṭhānaṃ vandāmi taṃ sīreṇaṃ

<sup>1</sup> Women chant dāsi.

<sup>2</sup> Women chant vandantihāṃ.

<sup>3</sup> Women chant vandamānāya.

## **SUPREME PRAISE OF THE BUDDHA**

(Now let us chant the supreme praise of the Buddha.)  
[The Buddha,] the truly worthy one, endowed with such excellent qualities,  
Whose being is composed of purity, transcendental wisdom, and compassion,  
Who has enlightened the wise like the sun awakening the lotus—  
I bow my head to that peaceful chief of conquerors.  
The Buddha, who is the safe, secure refuge of all beings—  
As the First Object of Recollection, I venerate him with bowed head.  
I am indeed the Buddha's servant, the Buddha is my Lord and Guide.  
The Buddha is sorrow's destroyer, who bestows blessings on me.  
To the Buddha I dedicate this body and life,  
And in devotion I will walk the Buddha's path of awakening.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Buddha is my excellent refuge.  
By the utterance of this truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
By my devotion to the Buddha, and the blessing of this practice—  
By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.

*(Bowing:)*

By body, speech, or mind,  
For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Buddha,  
May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
That in the future there may be restraint regarding the Buddha.

## **RECOLLECTION OF THE DHAMMA**

(Now let us chant the recollection of the Dhamma.)  
[The Dhamma] is well expounded by the Blessed One,  
Apparent here and now, timeless, encouraging investigation,  
Leading inwards, to be experienced individually by the wise.

## **SUPREME PRAISE OF THE DHAMMA**

(Now let us chant the supreme praise of the Dhamma.)  
[It is excellent] because it is "well expounded,"  
And it can be divided into Path and Fruit, Practice and Liberation.  
The Dhamma holds those who uphold it from falling into delusion.  
I revere the excellent teaching, that which removes darkness—  
The Dhamma, which is the supreme, secure refuge of all beings—  
As the Second Object of Recollection, I venerate it with bowed head.

Dhammassāḥasmi dāso<sup>1</sup> va dhammo me sāmikissaro  
Dhammo dukkhassa ghātā ca vidhātā ca hitassa me  
Dhammassāhāṃ niyyādemī sarīrañjivitañcidāṃ  
Vandantohāṃ<sup>2</sup> carissāmi dhammasseva sūdammatāṃ  
Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ dhammo me saraṇaṃ vaṛaṃ  
Etena saccavaḥḥena vaḍḍheyyaṃ satthu-sāsane  
Dhammaṃ me vandamānena<sup>3</sup> yaṃ puññaṃ paṣūtaṃ idha  
Sabbepi antarāyā me māhesuṃ tassa tejasā

(*Bowing:*)

Kāyena vācāya va cetasā vā  
Dhāme kukammaṃ pakataṃ mayā yaṃ  
Dhāmo paṭiggaṇhātu accayantaṃ  
Kālantare saṃvaritaṃ va dhāme

## RECOLLECTION OF THE SANGHA

(Hānda mayā saṅghānussatiṇayaṃ karomase)  
[Supaṭipanno] bhāgavato sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Ujupaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Ñāyapaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Sāmicipaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Yadidaṃ cattāri purisaḥyugāni atthā purisaḥpuggalā  
Esa bhāgavato sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Āhuṇeyyo pāhuṇeyyo dakkhiṇeyyo añjali-karaṇiyo  
Anuttaraṃ puññakkhettaṃ lokassā ti

## SUPREME PRAISE OF THE SANGHA

(Hānda mayā saṅghābhigītiṃ karomase)  
[Ṣaddhammajol] supaṭipattiḥḥābhīyutto  
Yoṭṭhabbidho ariyapuggalā-saṅghaṣeṭṭho  
Sīlādiḍhamma-pavarāṣaya-kāya-citto  
Vandāmahāṃ tamariyānaṃ gaṇaṃ susuddhaṃ  
Sāṅgho yo sabbapāṇiṇaṃ saraṇaṃ khemaṃuttamaṃ  
Tatiyānussatiṭṭhānaṃ vandāmi taṃ sīrenaḥhaṃ  
Saṅghassāḥasmi dāso<sup>4</sup> va saṅgho me sāmikissaro  
Sāṅgho dukkhassa ghātā ca vidhātā ca hitassa me

<sup>1</sup> *Women chant* dāsī.

<sup>2</sup> *Women chant* vandantihāṃ.

<sup>3</sup> *Women chant* vandamānāya.

<sup>4</sup> *Women chant* dāsī.

I am indeed the Dhamma's servant, the Dhamma is my Lord and Guide.  
The Dhamma is sorrow's destroyer, and it bestows blessings on me.  
To the Dhamma I dedicate this body and life,  
And in devotion I will walk this excellent way of Truth.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Dhamma is my excellent refuge.  
By the utterance of this truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
By my devotion to the Dhamma, and the blessing of this practice—  
By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.

*(Bowing:)*

By body, speech, or mind,  
For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Dhamma,  
May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
That in the future there may be restraint regarding the Dhamma.

### **RECOLLECTION OF THE SANGHA**

(Now let us chant the recollection of the Sangha.)  
[They are the Blessed One's disciples,] who have practiced well,  
Who have practiced directly,  
Who have practiced insightfully,  
Those who practice with integrity—  
That is the four pairs, the eight kinds of noble beings—  
These are the Blessed One's disciples.  
Such ones are worthy of gifts, worthy of hospitality, worthy of offerings,  
worthy of respect;  
They give occasion for incomparable goodness to arise in the world.

### **SUPREME PRAISE OF THE SANGHA**

(Now let us chant the supreme praise of the Sangha.)  
[Born of the Dhamma,] that Sangha which has practiced well,  
The field of the Sangha formed of eight kinds of noble beings,  
Guided in body and mind by excellent morality and virtue.  
I revere that assembly of noble beings perfected in purity.  
The Sangha, which is the supreme, secure refuge of all beings—  
As the Third Object of Recollection, I venerate it with bowed head.  
I am indeed the Sangha's servant, the Sangha is my Lord and Guide.  
The Sangha is sorrow's destroyer and it bestows blessings on me.

Saṅghassāhāṃ niyyādemī sarīrañjivitañcidāṃ  
Vandantohāṃ<sup>1</sup> caṛissāmi saṅghasso-paṭipannaṃ  
Natthi me sarāṇaṃ aññaṃ saṅgho me sarāṇaṃ varaṃ  
Etena saccavajjena vaḍḍheyyaṃ satthu-sāsane  
Sāṅghaṃ me vandaṃānena<sup>2</sup> yaṃ puññaṃ paṣūtaṃ idha  
Sabbepi antarāyā me māhēsūṃ taṣṣā tejasā

*(Bowin:)*

Kāyena vācāya va cetāsā vā  
Sāṅhe kuḁammaṃ paḁataṃ maṃyā yaṃ  
Sāṅgho paṭiggaṇhātu accayaṃtaṃ  
Kālantare saṃvaritūṃ va sāṅhe

*(At this time meditation is practiced in silence, sometimes followed by a Dhamma talk, and ending with the following:)*

### **CLOSING HOMAGE**

(Arahaṃ) sammāsambuddho bhāgavā  
Buddhaṃ bhāgavantaṃ abhīvādemī  
*(Bow.)*

(Svākkhāto) bhāgavatā dhammo  
Dhammaṃ namassāmi  
*(Bow.)*

(Supaṭipanno) bhāgavaṇto sāvakaṣaṅgho  
Sāṅghaṃ namāmi  
*(Bow.)*

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<sup>1</sup> *Women chant vandantihāṃ.*

<sup>2</sup> *Women chant vandaṃānāya.*

To the Sangha I dedicate this body and life,  
And in devotion I will walk the well-practiced way of the Sangha.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Sangha is my excellent refuge.  
By the utterance of this truth, may I grow in the Master's Way.  
By my devotion to the Sangha, and the blessing of this practice—  
By its power, may all obstacles be overcome.

*(Bowinɡ:)*

By body, speech, or mind,  
For whatever wrong action I have committed towards the Sangha,  
May my acknowledgement of fault be accepted,  
That in the future there may be restraint regarding the Sangha.

*(At this time meditation is practiced in silence, sometimes followed by a Dhamma talk, and ending with the following:)*

### **CLOSING HOMAGE**

(The Lord,) the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One—  
I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.

*(Bow.)*

(The Teaching,) so completely explained by him—  
I bow to the Dhamma.

*(Bow.)*

(The Blessed One's disciples,) who have practiced well—  
I bow to the Sangha.

*(Bow.)*





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## DEDICATION OF OFFERINGS

(Yo so) bhāgavā ārahaṃ sammāsambuddho  
*To the Blessed One, the Lord, who fully attained perfect enlightenment,*  
Svākkhāto yena bhāgavatā dhammo  
*To the Teaching, which he expounded so well,*  
Supatīpanno yassa bhāgavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
*And to the Blessed One's disciples who have practiced well,*  
Tammāyaṃ bhāgavantam sādhammam sasaṅgham  
*To these—the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Saṅgha—*  
Imehi sakkārehi yathārahaṃ āropitehi abhīpūjayāma  
*We render with offerings our rightful homage.*  
Sādhū no bhante bhāgavā sūcira-parinibbutopi  
*It is well for us that the Blessed One, having attained liberation,*  
Pacchīmā-jaṇātānūkaṃpa-mānasā  
*Still had compassion for later generations.*  
Ime sakkāre duggatā-paññākāra-bhūte paṭiggaṇhātu  
*May these simple offerings be accepted*  
Amhākaṃ dīgharattam hitāya sukhāya  
*For our long-lasting benefit and for the happiness it gives us.*  
Arahaṃ sammāsambuddho bhāgavā  
*The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One—*  
Buddham bhāgavantam abhivādemi  
*I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.*  
(Bow.)

(Svākkhāto) bhāgavatā dhammo  
*The Teaching, so completely explained by him—*  
Dhammam namassāmi  
*I bow to the Dhamma.*  
(Bow.)

(Supatīpanno) bhāgavato sāvakaśaṅgho  
*The Blessed One's disciples, who have practiced well—*  
Saṅgham namāmi  
*I bow to the Saṅgha.*  
(Bow.)

## PRELIMINARY HOMAGE

(Hānda mayam buddhassa bhāgavato pubbabhāga-namakāraṃ  
karomase)  
*[Now let us pay preliminary homage to the Buddha.]*  
(Namo tassa) bhāgavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa (Three times.)  
*Homage to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One. (Three times.)*

## HOMAGE TO THE BUDDHA

(Hānda mayam buddhābhītthutim karomase)

*[Now let us chant in praise of the Buddha.]*

(Yo so) tathāgato araham sammāsambuddho

*The Tathāgata is the Pure One, the Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Vijjācāraṇā-sampanno

*He is impeccable in conduct and understanding,*

Sugato

*The Accomplished One,*

Lokavidū

*The Knower of the Worlds.*

Anuttaro purisaḍamma-sārathi

*He trains perfectly those who wish to be trained.*

Sathā deva-mānussānam

*He is Teacher of gods and humans.*

Buddho bhāgavā

*He is Awake and Holy.*

Yo imam lokam sadevakam samarakam sabrahmakam

*In this world with its gods, demons, and kind spirits,*

Sassamaṇa-brāhmaṇim pajam sadeva-mānussam sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā pāvedesi

*Its seekers and sages, celestial and human beings, he has by deep insight revealed the Truth.*

Yo dhammam desesi ādī-kalyāṇam majjhē-kalyāṇam pariyosāna-kalyāṇam

*He has pointed out the Dhamma: beautiful in the beginning, beautiful in the middle, beautiful in the end.*

Sātham sabyañjaṇam kevala-paripuṇṇam parisuddham brahma-carīyam pakāsesi

*He has explained the Spiritual Life of complete purity in its essence and conventions.*

Tamaham bhāgavantam abhipūjayāmi tamaham bhāgavantam sirasā namāmi

*I chant my praise to the Blessed One, I bow my head to the Blessed One.*

*(Bow.)*

## HOMAGE TO THE DHAMMA

(Hānda mayam dhammābhītthutim karomase)

*[Now let us chant in praise of the Dhamma.]*

(Yo so) svākkhāto bhāgavatā dhammo

*The Dhamma is well expounded by the Blessed One,*

Sāditthiko

*Apparent here and now,*

Ākāliko

*Timeless,*

Ehipassiko

*Encouraging investigation,*

Opanayiko

*Leading inwards,*

Paṇḍitaṃ veditaṃ viññūhi

*To be experienced individually by the wise.*

Tamahāṃ dhammaṃ abhipūjāyāmi tamahāṃ dhammaṃ sirasā namāmi

*I chant my praise to this Teaching, I bow my head to this Truth.*

*(Bow.)*

## HOMAGE TO THE SANGHA

(Hānda mayam saṅghābhithuṭṭim karomase)

*[Now let us chant in praise of the Sangha.]*

(Yo so) supaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṃ saṅgho

*They are the Blessed One's disciples, who have practiced well,*

Ujupaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṃ saṅgho

*Who have practiced directly,*

Ñāyapaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṃ saṅgho

*Who have practiced insightfully,*

Sāmicipaṭipanno bhāgavato sāvakaṃ saṅgho

*Those who practice with integrity—*

Yadidaṃ cattāri purisaṃyugāni aṭṭha purisaṃpuggalā

*That is the four pairs, the eight kinds of noble beings—*

Esa bhāgavato sāvakaṃ saṅgho

*These are the Blessed One's disciples.*

Āhūneyyo

*Such ones are worthy of gifts,*

Pāhūneyyo

*Worthy of hospitality,*

Dakkhīneyyo

*Worthy of offerings,*

Añjali-karaṇīyo

*Worthy of respect,*

Anuttaraṃ puññakkhettaṃ lokassa

*They give occasion for incomparable goodness to arise in the world.*

Tamahāṃ saṅghaṃ abhipūjāyāmi tamahāṃ saṅghaṃ sirasā namāmi

*I chant my praise to this Sangha, I bow my head to this Sangha.*

*(Bow.)*

## SALUTATION TO THE TRIPLE GEM

(Hānda mayam ratanattaya-panāma-gāthāyo ceva sāmvega-parikittana-pāṭhañca bhaṇāmasa)

*[Now let us chant our salutation to the Triple Gem and a passage of encouragement.]*

(Buddho sūuddho) kaṛuṇāmahāṇṇavo

*The Buddha, absolutely pure, with ocean-like compassion,*

Yocanta-suddhabbāra-nāṇa-locaṇo

*Possessing the clear sight of wisdom,*

Lokassa pāpūpakīlesa-ghāṭako

*Destroyer of worldly self-corruption—*

Vandāmi buddham aḥamādarena taṃ

*Devotedly indeed, that Buddha I revere.*

Dhammo paḍīpo viya tassa sathuṇo

*The Teaching of the Lord, like a lamp,*

Yo maggāpākāmaṭa-bheda-bhinnaḥko

*Illuminating the Path and its Fruit: the Deathless,*

Lokuttaro yo ca tadattha-dīpaṇo

*That which is beyond the conditioned world—*

Vandāmi dhammam aḥamādarena taṃ

*Devotedly indeed, that Dhamma I revere.*

Sāṅgho sukhettābhyaṭi-khetta-sāṇṇito

*The Sangha, the most fertile ground for cultivation,*

Yo diṭṭhāsanto sugatānubodhaḥko

*Those who have realized Peace, awakened after the Accomplished One,*

Lolappahino ariyo sumedhaso

*Noble and wise, all longing abandoned—*

Vandāmi saṅgham aḥamādarena taṃ

*Devotedly indeed, that Sangha I revere.*

Icevam-ekantaḥhipūja-neyyakam

*This salutation should be made*

Vatthuttayam vandaṭatābhisaṅkhaṭam

*To that which is worthy.*

Puñṇam mayā yaṃ maṃ sabbupaddavā

*Through the power of such good action,*

Mā hontu ve tassa pabhāvasiddhiyā

*May all obstacles disappear.*

Idha tathāgato loka uppanno araham sammāsambuddho

*One who knows things as they are has come into this world; and he is an Arahant, a perfectly awakened being.*

Dhammo ca desito niyyāniko upasamiko parinibbāniko sambodhagāmi sugatappavedito  
*Purifying the way leading out of delusion, calming and directing to perfect peace,  
and leading to enlightenment—this Way he has made known.*

Māyantaṃ dhammaṃ sūtvā evaṃ jānāma  
*Having heard the Teaching, we know this:*

Jātipi dukkhā

*Birth is dukkha,*

Jarāpi dukkhā

*Ageing is dukkha,*

Maraṇampi dukkhaṃ

*And death is dukkha;*

Sōka-parideva-dukkha-domanassupāyāsāpi dukkhā

*Sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair are dukkha;*

Appiyehi sampayogo dukkho

*Association with the disliked is dukkha;*

Piyehi vippayogo dukkho

*Separation from the liked is dukkha;*

Yampicchāṃ na labhati tampi dukkhāṃ

*Not attaining one's wishes is dukkha.*

Sāṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhāṇḍhā dukkhā

*In brief, the five focuses of the grasping mind are dukkha.*

Seyyathidaṃ

*These are as follows:*

Rūpūpādānakkhāṇḍho

*Identification with the body,*

Vedanūpādānakkhāṇḍho

*Identification with feeling,*

Sāññūpādānakkhāṇḍho

*Identification with perception,*

Sāṅkhārūpādānakkhāṇḍho

*Identification with mental formations,*

Viññāṇūpādānakkhāṇḍho

*Identification with consciousness.*

Yesaṃ pariññāya

*For the complete understanding of this,*

Dharamāno so bhagavā

*The Blessed One in his lifetime*

Evaṃ bahulaṃ sāvake vīneti

*Frequently instructed his disciples in just this way.*

Evaṃ bhāgā ca panassa bhagavato sāvakesu anusāsani bahulā pavattati

*In addition, he further instructed:*

Rūpaṃ aṇiccaṃ  
*The body is impermanent,*  
 Vedanā aṇiccā  
*Feeling is impermanent,*  
 Saññā aṇiccā  
*Perception is impermanent,*  
 Saṅkhārā aṇiccā  
*Mental formations are impermanent,*  
 Viññāṇaṃ aṇiccaṃ  
*Consciousness is impermanent;*  
 Rūpaṃ aṇattā  
*The body is not-self,*  
 Vedanā aṇattā  
*Feeling is not-self,*  
 Saññā aṇattā  
*Perception is not-self,*  
 Saṅkhārā aṇattā  
*Mental formations are not-self,*  
 Viññāṇaṃ aṇattā  
*Consciousness is not-self;*  
 Saṃbe saṅkhārā aṇiccā  
*All conditions are impermanent,*  
 Saṃbe dhammā aṇattā ti  
*There is no self in the created or the uncreated.*  
 Te māyaṃ  
*All of us*  
 Otiṇṇāma-jātiyā jaṇāmaṇeṇa  
*Are bound by birth, ageing, and death,*  
 Sōkehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi upāyāsehi  
*By sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair,*  
 Dukkhotiṇṇā dukkhaṇetā  
*Bound by dukkha and obstructed by dukkha.*  
 Appevanāmiṃsaṃ kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa antakiriya paññāyethā ti  
*Let us all aspire to complete freedom from suffering.*  
 Cīraparinibbutaṃ bhāgavantaṃ saraṇaṃ gatā  
*The Blessed One, who long ago attained Parinibbāna, is our refuge.*  
 Dhāmmaṅca Saṅghaṅca  
*So too are the Dhāmma and the Saṅgha.*  
 Tassa bhāgavato sāsanaṃ yathāsati yathābalaṃ manasikāroma anupaṭipājjāma  
*Attentively we follow the pathway of that Blessed One, with all of our  
 mindfulness and strength.*

Sā sā no paṭipatti

*May then the cultivation of this practice*

Imassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa antakiriya samvattatu

*Lead us to the end of every kind of suffering.*

*(An alternative version of the preceding section, chanted only by monks and nuns:)*

Ciraparibbutampi tam bhagavantaṃ uddissa arahantaṃ sammāsambuddhaṃ

*Remembering the Blessed One, the Noble Lord, and Perfectly Enlightened One,  
who long ago attained Parinibbāna,*

Saddhā aḡārasmā anagāriyaṃ pabbajitā

*We have gone forth with faith from home to homelessness,*

Tasmim bhagavati brahma-cariyaṃ caṛāma

*And like the Blessed One, we practice the Holy Life,*

Bhikkhūnaṃ<sup>1</sup> sikkhāsājīva-samāpannā

*Being fully equipped with the bhikkhus'<sup>2</sup> system of training.*

Tam no brahma-cariyaṃ imassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa antakiriya samvattatu

*May this Holy Life lead us to the end of this whole mass of suffering.*

*(After a period of silent meditation, additional reflections may be chanted [see pages 25–41]. Then end with the chant below.)*

## CLOSING HOMAGE

(Arahaṃ) sammāsambuddho bhagavā

*The Lord, the Perfectly Enlightened and Blessed One—*

Buddhaṃ bhagavantaṃ abhivādemī

*I render homage to the Buddha, the Blessed One.*

*(Bow.)*

(Svākkhāto) bhagavatā dhammo

*The Teaching, so completely explained by him—*

Dhammaṃ namassāmi

*I bow to the Dhamma.*

*(Bow.)*

(Supaṭipanno) bhagavato sāvaḡasaṅgho

*The Blessed One's disciples, who have practiced well—*

Saṅghaṃ namāmi

*I bow to the Saṅgha.*

*(Bow.)*

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<sup>1</sup> Nuns chant: Siladhāriṇaṃ

<sup>2</sup> nuns'



## **PART TWO: REFLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS**

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## REFLECTIONS ON SHARING BLESSINGS

(Hānda mayam uddissanādhiṭṭhāna-gāthāyo bhaṇāmase)

[Iminā puñṇakammena] upajjhāyā guṇuttarā  
Ācariyūpakārā ca mātāpitā ca nātākā  
Suriyo candīmā rājā guṇavantā narāpi ca  
Brahma-mārā ca indā ca lokapālā ca devatā  
Yamo mittā maṇussā ca majjhata verikāpi ca  
Sabbhe sattā sukhī hontu puñṇāni paṇatāni me  
Sukhañca tividham dentu khippam pāpetha vomātam  
Iminā puñṇakammena iminā uddissenā ca  
Khippāham suḷabhe ceva taṇhūpādāna-chedānam  
Ye santāne hinā dhammā yāva nibbānato mamaṃ  
Nassantu sabbaḍā yeva yattha jāto bhava bhava  
Ujucittam satipaṇṇā sallekho viriyamhinā  
Mārā labhantu nokāsam kātuñca viriyesu me  
Buddhādhipavaṇo nātho dhammo nātho varuttāmo  
Nātho paccekaḍuddho ca saṅgho nāthottaro mamaṃ  
Tesottamānubhāvena mārokāsam labhantu mā

(Now let us chant the verses of sharing and aspiration.)

Through the goodness that arises from my practice,  
May my spiritual teachers and guides of great virtue,  
My mother, my father, and my relatives,  
The Sun and the Moon, and all virtuous leaders of the world,  
May the highest gods and evil forces,  
Celestial beings, guardian spirits of the Earth, and the Lord of Death,  
May those who are friendly, indifferent, or hostile,  
May all beings receive the blessings of my life.  
May they soon attain the threefold bliss and realize the Deathless.  
Through the goodness that arises from my practice,  
And through this act of sharing,  
May all desires and attachments quickly cease  
And all harmful states of mind.  
Until I realize Nibbāna,  
In every kind of birth, may I have an upright mind,  
With mindfulness and wisdom, austerity and vigor.  
May the forces of delusion not take hold nor weaken my resolve.  
The Buddha is my excellent refuge,  
Unsurpassed is the protection of the Dhamma,  
The Solitary Buddha is my noble Lord,  
The Sangha is my supreme support.  
Through the supreme power of all these,  
May darkness and delusion be dispelled.

## THE BUDDHA'S WORDS ON LOVING-KINDNESS

(Karaṇīya Mettā Sutta)

(Now let us chant the Buddha's words on loving-kindness.)

[This is what should be done]  
By one who is skilled in goodness  
And who knows the path of peace:  
Let them be able and upright,  
Straightforward and gentle in speech,  
Humble and not conceited,  
Contented and easily satisfied,  
Unburdened with duties and frugal in their ways.  
Peaceful and calm, and wise and skillful,  
Not proud and demanding in nature.  
Let them not do the slightest thing  
That the wise would later reprove,  
Wishing: In gladness and in safety,  
May all beings be at ease.  
Whatever living beings there may be,  
Whether they are weak or strong, omitting none,  
The great or the mighty, medium, short, or small,  
The seen and the unseen,  
Those living near and far away,  
Those born and to be born,  
May all beings be at ease.  
Let none deceive another  
Or despise any being in any state.  
Let none through anger or ill-will  
Wish harm upon another.  
Even as a mother protects with her life  
Her child, her only child,  
So with a boundless heart  
Should one cherish all living beings,  
Radiating kindness over the entire world:  
Spreading upwards to the skies  
And downwards to the depths,  
Outwards and unbounded,  
Freed from hatred and ill-will.

Whether standing or walking, seated or lying down,  
Free from drowsiness,  
One should sustain this recollection.  
This is said to be the sublime abiding.  
By not holding to fixed views,  
The pure-hearted one, having clarity of vision,  
Being freed from all sense-desires,  
Is not born again into this world.

## SUFFUSION WITH THE DIVINE ABIDINGS

(Hānda mayam caturappamaññā obhāsanam karomase)

[Mettā-sahagātena] cetasā ekaṃ disaṃ pharītyā viharāti  
Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā cātuttham  
Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbādhi sabbattatāya  
Sabbāvantam lokam mettā-sahagātena cetasā  
Vipulena mahaggātena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
pharītyā viharāti

Karuṇā-sahagātena cetasā ekaṃ disaṃ pharītyā viharāti  
Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā cātuttham  
Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbādhi sabbattatāya  
Sabbāvantam lokam karuṇā-sahagātena cetasā  
Vipulena mahaggātena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
pharītyā viharāti

Muditā-sahagātena cetasā ekaṃ disaṃ pharītyā viharāti  
Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā cātuttham  
Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbādhi sabbattatāya  
Sabbāvantam lokam muditā-sahagātena cetasā  
Vipulena mahaggātena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
pharītyā viharāti

Upekkhā-sahagātena cetasā ekaṃ disaṃ pharītyā viharāti  
Tathā dutiyam tathā tatiyam tathā cātuttham  
Iti uddhamadho tiriyaṃ sabbādhi sabbattatāya  
Sabbāvantam lokam upekkhā-sahagātena cetasā  
Vipulena mahaggātena appamāṇena averena abyāpajjhena  
pharītyā viharāti ti

(Now let us make the Four Boundless Qualities shine forth.)

I will abide pervading one quarter with a mind imbued with loving-kindness;  
likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;  
so above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.  
I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a mind imbued  
with loving-kindness;  
abundant, exalted, immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

I will abide pervading one quarter with a mind imbued with compassion;  
likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;  
so above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.  
I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a mind imbued  
with compassion;  
abundant, exalted, immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

I will abide pervading one quarter with a mind imbued with gladness;  
likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;  
so above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.  
I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a mind imbued  
with gladness;  
abundant, exalted, immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

I will abide pervading one quarter with a mind imbued with equanimity;  
likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth;  
so above and below, around and everywhere; and to all as to myself.  
I will abide pervading the all-encompassing world with a mind imbued  
with equanimity;  
abundant, exalted, immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill-will.

## THE HIGHEST BLESSINGS

(Maṅgala Sutta)

(Thus have I heard that the Blessed One)  
Was staying at Sāvathī,  
Residing at the Jeta's Grove  
In Anāthapiṇḍika's park.  
Then in the dark of the night, a radiant deva  
Illuminated all Jeta's Grove.  
She bowed down low before the Blessed One  
Then standing to one side she said:

“Devas are concerned for happiness  
And ever long for peace.  
The same is true for humankind.  
What then are the highest blessings?”

“Avoiding those of foolish ways,  
Associating with the wise,  
And honoring those worthy of honor.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Living in places of suitable kinds,  
With the fruits of past good deeds  
And guided by the rightful way.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Accomplished in learning and craftsman's skills,  
With discipline, highly trained,  
And speech that is true and pleasant to hear.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Providing for mother and father's support  
And cherishing family,  
And ways of work that harm no being,  
These are the highest blessings.

“Generosity and a righteous life,  
Offering help to relatives and kin,  
And acting in ways that leave no blame.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Steadfast in restraint, and shunning evil ways,  
Avoiding intoxicants that dull the mind,  
And heedfulness in all things that arise.  
These are the highest blessings.



“Respectfulness and of humble ways,  
Contentment and gratitude,  
And hearing the Dhamma frequently taught.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Patience and willingness to accept one’s faults,  
Seeing venerated seekers of the truth,  
And sharing often the words of Dhamma.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Ardent, committed to the Holy Life,  
Seeing for oneself the Noble Truths  
And the realization of Nibbana.  
These are the highest blessings.

“Although involved in worldly tasks,  
Unshaken the mind remains  
And beyond all sorrow, spotless, secure.  
These are the highest blessings.

“They who live by following this path  
Know victory wherever they go,  
And every place for them is safe.  
These are the highest blessings.”



(Now let us chant the reflections on universal well-being.)

[May I abide in well-being], in freedom from affliction, in freedom from hostility, in freedom from ill-will, in freedom from anxiety, and may I maintain well-being in myself.

May everyone abide in well-being, in freedom from hostility, in freedom from ill-will, in freedom from anxiety, and may they maintain well-being in themselves.

May all beings be released from all suffering.

And may they not be parted from the good fortune they have attained.

When they act upon intention, all beings are the owners of their action and inherit its results. Their future is born from such action, companion to such action, and its results will be their home. All actions with intention, be they skillful or harmful, of such acts they will be the heirs.

## REFLECTION ON THE FOUR REQUISITES

(Hānda mayam taṅkhaṇika-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭham bhaṇāmasa)

[Paṭisaṅkhā] yoniso civaṛaṃ paṭisevāmi, yāvadeva sītassa paṭighātāya, uṇhassa paṭighātāya, ḍaṃsa-makaṣa-vātāṭapa-siriṃsapa-samphassānaṃ paṭighātāya, yāvadeva hirīkopina-paṭicchādanattham.

*Wisely reflecting, I use the robe: only to ward off cold, to ward off heat, to ward off the touch of flies, mosquitoes, wind, burning and creeping things, only for the sake of modesty.*

Paṭisaṅkhā yoniso piṇḍapātaṃ paṭisevāmi, neva ḍavāya, na maḍāya, na maṇḍanāya, na vibhūsaṇāya, yāvadeva imassa kāyassa ṭhītiyā, yāpaṇāya, vihiṃsūparātiyā, brahmachāriyānuggahāya, iti purāṇaṇca vedānaṃ paṭihaṅkhāmi, navaṇca vedānaṃ na uppādessāmi, yātrā ca me bhavissati ānavajjatā ca phāsuvihāro cā ti.

*Wisely reflecting, I use almsfood: not for fun, not for pleasure, not for fattening, not for beautification, only for the maintenance and nourishment of this body, for keeping it healthy, for helping with the Holy Life; thinking thus, “I will allay hunger without overeating, so that I may continue to live blamelessly and at ease.”*

Paṭisaṅkhā yoniso senāsaṇaṃ paṭisevāmi, yāvadeva sītassa paṭighātāya, uṇhassa paṭighātāya, ḍaṃsa-makaṣa-vātāṭapa-siriṃsapa-samphassānaṃ paṭighātāya, yāvadeva utupaṛissaya vīnodanaṃ paṭisallānārāmattham.

*Wisely reflecting, I use the lodging: only to ward off cold, to ward off heat, to ward off the touch of flies, mosquitoes, wind, burning and creeping things, only to remove the danger from weather, and for living in seclusion.*

Paṭisaṅkhā yoniso gilāna-paccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāraṃ paṭisevāmi, yāvadeva uppānānaṃ veyyābādhikānaṃ vedānānaṃ paṭighātāya, abyāpajha-pāramatāyā ti.

*Wisely reflecting, I use supports for the sick and medicinal requisites: only to ward off painful feelings that have arisen, for the maximum freedom from disease.*

## REFLECTION ON THE THIRTY-TWO PARTS

(Hānda mayam dvattiṃsākāra-pāṭham bhaṇāmase)

[Ayaṃ kho] me kāyo uddham pādatalā adho kesamatthakā taṇṇapariyanto pūro  
nānappaṅkārassa aṣuṇṇino

*This, which is my body, from the soles of the feet up, and down from the crown of the head, is a sealed bag of skin filled with unattractive things.*

Atthi imasmim kāye	<i>In this body there are:</i>
kesā	<i>hair of the head</i>
lomā	<i>hair of the body</i>
nakhā	<i>nails</i>
dantā	<i>teeth</i>
taco	<i>skin</i>
maṃsaṃ	<i>flesh</i>
nahārū	<i>sinews</i>
aṭṭhī	<i>bones</i>
aṭṭhimiñjaṃ	<i>bone marrow</i>
vakkaṃ	<i>kidneys</i>
hadayaṃ	<i>heart</i>
yakanaṃ	<i>liver</i>
kilomakaṃ	<i>membranes</i>
pihakaṃ	<i>spleen</i>
papphāsaṃ	<i>lungs</i>
antaṃ	<i>bowels</i>
antagūṇaṃ	<i>entrails</i>
udariyaṃ	<i>undigested food</i>
karisaṃ	<i>excrement</i>
pittaṃ	<i>bile</i>
semhaṃ	<i>phlegm</i>
pubbo	<i>pus</i>
lohitaṃ	<i>blood</i>
sedo	<i>sweat</i>
medo	<i>fat</i>
assu	<i>tears</i>
vasā	<i>grease</i>
kheḷo	<i>spittle</i>
siṅghāṇikā	<i>mucus</i>
lasikā	<i>oil of the joints</i>
muttaṃ	<i>urine</i>
maṭṭhaḷuṅgaṃ ti	<i>brain.</i>

Evam ayaṃ me kāyo uddhaṃ pādāṭalā adho kesamatthakā taṇṇapariyanto pūro  
nānappaṅkārassa asuṇṇino

*This, then, which is my body, from the soles of the feet up, and down from the crown of  
the head, is a sealed bag of skin filled with unattractive things.*

## FIVE SUBJECTS FOR FREQUENT RECOLLECTION

(Hānda mayam abhinha-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭham bhaṇāmase)

[Jarā-dhammomhi] jaram aṇatīto<sup>1</sup>

*I am of the nature to age, I have not gone beyond ageing.*

Byādhi-dhammomhi byādhiṃ aṇatīto<sup>2</sup>

*I am of the nature to sicken, I have not gone beyond sickness.*

Maṇaṇa-dhammomhi maṇaṇam aṇatīto<sup>3</sup>

*I am of the nature to die, I have not gone beyond dying.*

Sabbhehi me piyehi maṇāpehi nānābhāvo viṇābhāvo

*All that is mine, beloved and pleasing, will become otherwise, will become separated from me.*

Kammassakomhi<sup>4</sup> kammādāyādo<sup>5</sup> kammaṇi kammaṇandhu kamma-ṭṭisāraṇo.<sup>6</sup>

Yaṃ kammaṃ kaṛissāmi kalyāṇam vā pāpakaṃ vā tassa dāyādo<sup>7</sup> bhavissāmi  
*I am the owner of my kamma, heir to my kamma, born of my kamma, related to my kamma, abide supported by my kamma. Whatever kamma I shall do, for good or for ill, of that I will be the heir.*

Evaṃ amhehi abhinham paccavekkhitabham

*Thus we should frequently recollect.*

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<sup>1</sup> Women chant aṇatīta.

<sup>2</sup> Women chant aṇatīta.

<sup>3</sup> Women chant aṇatīta.

<sup>4</sup> Women chant Kammassakāmi.

<sup>5</sup> Women chant kammādāyāda.

<sup>6</sup> Women chant ṭṭisāraṇa.

<sup>7</sup> Women chant dāyāda.

## TEN SUBJECTS FOR FREQUENT RECOLLECTION BY ONE WHO HAS GONE FORTH

(Hānda mayamaṃ pabbajita-ābhinḥa-paccavekkhaṇa-pāṭhaṃ bhaṇāmasa)

[Dasa ime bhikkhave] dhammā pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbā. Kaṭame dasa?  
*Bhikkhus, there are ten dhammas which should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth. What are these ten?*

‘Vevaṇṇiyamhi ajjhūpaḡato’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“I am no longer living according to worldly aims and values.” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Parapaṭibaddhā me jīvīkā’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“My very life is sustained through the gifts of others.” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Añño me ākappo karaṇīyo’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“I should strive to abandon my former habits.” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Kacci nu kho me attā silāto na upavadatī’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“Does regret over my conduct arise in my mind?” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Kacci nu kho maṃ ānuvicca viññū sabrahmacāri silāto na upavadanti’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“Could my spiritual companions find fault with my conduct?” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Sabbhehi me piyehi maṇāpehi nānābhāvo viṇābhāvo’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“All that is mine, beloved and pleasing, will become otherwise, will become separated from me.” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*

‘Kammasakomhi kammādāyādo kammaṇi kammaḡandhu kammaḡaṭisāraṇo, yaṃ kammaṃ karissāmi kalyāṇaṃ vā pāpaḡaṃ vā, tassa dāyādo bhavissāmi’ ti pabbajitena ābhinḥamaṃ paccavekkhitabbamaṃ.  
*“I am the owner of my kamma, heir to my kamma, born of my kamma, related to my kamma, abide supported by my kamma; whatever kamma I shall do, for good or for ill, of that I will be the heir.” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.*



‘Kathambhūtassa me rattindiyā vitipātanti’ ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ.  
“The days and nights are relentlessly passing; how well am I spending my time?” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.

‘Kacci nu kho haṃ suññāgāre abhiramāmi’ ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ.  
“Do I delight in solitude or not?” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.

‘Atthi nu kho me uttari-maṇussa-dhammā alamariya-nāṇa-dassana-viseso adhigato, sohaṃ pacchīme kāle saḥbrahmacārihi puṭṭho na maṅku bhāvissāmi’ ti pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbaṃ.

“Has my practice borne fruit with freedom or insight so that at the end of my life I need not feel ashamed when questioned by my spiritual companions?” This should be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.

Ime kho bhikkhāve daṣa dhammā pabbajitena abhiṇhaṃ paccavekkhitabbā ti.  
Bhikkhus, these are the ten dhammas to be reflected upon again and again by one who has gone forth.



### **PART THREE: SUTTAS**

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## **THE DISCOURSE ON SETTING IN MOTION THE WHEEL OF DHAMMA**

*(Solo Introduction:)*

This is the first teaching of the Tathāgata on attaining to unexcelled, perfect enlightenment.

Here is the perfect turning of the incomparable wheel of Truth, inestimable wherever it is expounded in the world.

Disclosed here are two extremes, and the Middle Way, with the Four Noble Truths and the purified knowledge and vision pointed out by the Lord of Dhamma.

Let us chant together this Sutta proclaiming the supreme, independent enlightenment that is widely renowned as “The Turning of the Wheel of the Dhamma.”

Thus have I heard: Once when the Blessed One was staying in the deer sanctuary at Isipatana, near Benares, he spoke to the group of five bhikkhus:

“These two extremes, bhikkhus, should not be followed by one who has gone forth: sensual indulgence, which is low, coarse, vulgar, ignoble, and unprofitable; and self-torture, which is painful, ignoble, and unprofitable.

“Bhikkhus, by avoiding these two extremes, the Tathāgata has realized the Middle Way, which gives vision and understanding, which leads to calm, penetration, enlightenment, to Nibbāna.

“And what, bhikkhus, is the Middle Way realized by the Tathāgata, which gives vision and understanding, which leads to calm, penetration, enlightenment, to Nibbāna?

“It is just this Noble Eightfold Path, namely:

“Right View, Right Intention, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.

“Truly, bhikkhus, this Middle Way understood by the Tathāgata produces vision, produces knowledge, and leads to calm, penetration, enlightenment, to Nibbāna.

“This, bhikkhus, is the Noble Truth of dukkha:

“Birth is dukkha, ageing is dukkha, death is dukkha, grief, lamentation, pain, sorrow and despair are dukkha, association with the disliked is dukkha, separation from the liked is dukkha, not to get what one wants is dukkha. In brief, clinging to the five khandhas is dukkha.

## DHAMMACAKKAPPAVATTANA SUTTA

(Solo Introduction:)

Anuttaraṃ abhisambodhiṃ sambujjhivā Tathāgato  
Pathamaṃ yaṃ adesesi Dhammacakkaṃ anuttaraṃ

Sammadeva pavattento loke appativattiyaṃ  
Yatthākkhātā ubho antā paṭipatti ca majjhimā

Catūsvāriyasaccesu visuddhaṃ ñāṇadassanaṃ  
Desitaṃ dhammarājena sammāsambodhikittanaṃ

Nāmena vissutaṃ suttaṃ Dhammacakkappavattanaṃ  
Veyyākaraṇapāthena saṅgītantam bhaṇāma se.

(Evaṃ me suttaṃ:)

Ekam samayaṃ Bhagavā Bārāṇasiyaṃ viharati Isipatane Migadāye. Tatra kho Bhagavā  
pañcavaggiye bhikkhū āmantesi:

Dve me, bhikkhave, antā pabbajitena na sevitabbā: yo cāyaṃ kāmesu  
kāmasukhallikānuyogo; hīno, gammo, pothujjaniko, anariyo, anatthasañhito; yo cāyaṃ  
attakilam-athānuyogo; dukkho, anariyo, anatthasañhito.

Ete te, bhikkhave, ubho ante anupagamma majjhimā paṭipadā Tathāgatena  
abhisambuddhā cakkhukaraṇī, ñāṇakaraṇī, upasamāya, abhiññāya, sambodhāya,  
nibbānāya saṃvattati.

Katamā ca sā, bhikkhave, majjhimā paṭipadā Tathāgatena abhisambuddhā  
cakkhukaraṇī ñāṇakaraṇī, upasamāya, abhiññāya, sambodhāya, nibbānāya saṃvattati?

Ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo seyyathidaṃ:

Sammā-diṭṭhi, sammā-saṅkappo, sammā-vācā, sammā-kammanto, sammā-ājīvo,  
sammā-vāyāmo, sammā-sati, sammā-samādhī.

Ayaṃ kho sā, bhikkhave, majjhimā paṭipadā Tathāgatena abhisambuddhā  
cakkhukaraṇī ñāṇakaraṇī, upasamāya, abhiññāya, sambodhāya, nibbānāya saṃvattati.

Idaṃ kho pana, bhikkhave, dukkhaṃ ariyasaccaṃ:

Jātipi dukkhā, jarāpi dukkhā, maraṇampi dukkhaṃ, soka-parideva-dukkha-  
domanassupāyāsāpi dukkhā, appiyehi sampayogo dukkho, piyehi vippayogo dukkho,  
yampicchaṃ na labhati tampi dukkhaṃ, saṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhandā dukkhā.

“This, bhikkhus, is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha:

“The craving which causes rebirth and is bound up with pleasure and lust, ever seeking fresh delight, now here, now there; namely, craving for sense pleasure, craving for existence, and craving for annihilation.

“This, bhikkhus, is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha:

“The complete cessation, giving up, abandonment of that craving, complete release from that craving, and complete detachment from it.

“This, bhikkhus, is the Noble Truth of the way leading to the cessation of dukkha:

“Only this Noble Eightfold Path; namely, Right View, Right Intention, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of dukkha,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of dukkha, and this dukkha has to be understood,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of dukkha, and this dukkha has been understood,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha, and this cause of dukkha has to be abandoned,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cause of dukkha, and this cause of dukkha has been abandoned,’ there arose in me, bhikkhus, vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha, and this cessation of dukkha has to be realized,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the cessation of dukkha, and this cessation of dukkha has been realized,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

Idaṃ kho pana, bhikkhave, dukkhasamudayo ariyasaccaṃ:

Yāyaṃ taṇhā ponobbhavikā nandirāgasahagatā tatra tatrābhinandinī seyyathidaṃ: kāmataṇhā, bhavataṇhā, vibhavataṇhā.

Idaṃ kho pana, bhikkhave, dukkhanirodho ariyasaccaṃ:

Yo tassā yeva taṇhāya asesavirāganirodho, cāgo, paṭinissaggo, mutti, anālayo.

Idaṃ kho pana, bhikkhave, dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā ariyasaccaṃ:

Ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo seyyathidaṃ: Sammā-diṭṭhi, sammā-saṅkappo, sammā-vācā, sammā-kammanto, sammā-ājīvo, sammā-vāyāmo, sammā-sati, sammā-samādhī.

(Idaṃ dukkhaṃ) ariyasaccanti me bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhaṃ ariyasaccaṃ pariññeyyanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhaṃ ariyasaccaṃ pariññātanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Idaṃ dukkhasamudayo ariyasaccanti me bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhasamudayo, ariyasaccaṃ pahātabbanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhasamudayo, ariyasaccaṃ pahīnanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Idaṃ dukkhanirodho ariyasaccanti me bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhanirodho ariyasaccaṃ sacchikātabbanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhanirodho ariyasaccaṃ sacchikatanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

“With the thought, ‘This is the Noble Truth of the way leading to the cessation of dukkha,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This Noble Truth of the way leading to the cessation of dukkha has to be developed,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“With the thought, ‘This Noble Truth of the way leading to the cessation of dukkha has been developed,’ there arose in me vision, knowledge, insight, wisdom, light, concerning things unknown before.

“So long, bhikkhus, as my knowledge and vision of reality regarding these Four Noble Truths, in their three phases and twelve aspects, was not fully clear to me, I did not declare to the world of spirits, demons, and gods, with its seekers and sages, celestial and human beings, the realization of incomparable, perfect enlightenment.

“But when, bhikkhus, my knowledge and vision of reality regarding these Four Noble Truths, in their three phases and twelve aspects, was fully clear to me, I declared to the world of spirits, demons, and gods, with its seekers and sages, celestial and human beings, that I understood incomparable, perfect enlightenment.

“Knowledge and vision arose: ‘Unshakeable is my deliverance; this is the last birth, there will be no more renewal of being.’”

Thus spoke the Blessed One. Glad at heart, the group of five bhikkhus approved of the words of the Blessed One.

As this exposition was proceeding, the spotless, immaculate vision of the Dhamma appeared to the Venerable Koṇḍañña and he knew: “Everything that has the nature to arise has the nature to cease.”

When the Blessed One had set in motion the Wheel of Dhamma, the Earthbound devas proclaimed with one voice, “The incomparable Wheel of Dhamma has been set in motion by the Blessed One in the deer sanctuary at Isipatana, near Benares, and no seeker, brahmin, celestial being, demon, god, or any other being in the world can stop it.”

Having heard what the Earthbound devas said, the devas of the Four Great Kings proclaimed with one voice. . . .

Having heard what the devas of the Four Great Kings said, the devas of the Thirty-three proclaimed with one voice. . . .

Having heard what the devas of the Thirty-three said, the Yāma devas proclaimed with one voice. . . .

Having heard what the Yāma devas said, the Devas of Delight proclaimed with one voice. . . .

Having heard what the Devas of Delight said, the Devas Who Delight in Creating, proclaimed with one voice. . . .



Idaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminī patipadā ariyasaccanti me bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminī patipadā ariyasaccaṃ bhāvetabbanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

Taṃ kho panidaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminī patipadā ariyasaccaṃ bhāvitanti me, bhikkhave, pubbe ananussutesu dhammesu cakkhuṃ udapādi, ñāṇaṃ udapādi, paññā udapādi, vijjā udapādi, āloko udapādi.

(Yāva kīvañca me), bhikkhave, imesu catūsu ariyasaccesu evantiparivaṭṭaṃ dvādasākāraṃ yathābhūtaṃ ñāṇadassanaṃ na suvisuddhaṃ ahosi, neva tāvāhaṃ, bhikkhave, sadevake loke samārake sabrahmake sassamaṇabrāhmaṇiyā pajāya sadevamanussāya anuttaraṃ sammāsambodhiṃ abhisambuddho paccaññāsiṃ.

Yato ca kho me, bhikkhave, imesu catūsu ariyasaccesu evantiparivaṭṭaṃ dvādasākāraṃ yathābhūtaṃ ñāṇadassanaṃ suvisuddhaṃ ahosi, athāhaṃ, bhikkhave, sadevake loke samārake sabrahmake sassamaṇabrāhmaṇiyā pajāya sadevamanussāya anuttaraṃ sammāsambodhiṃ abhisambuddho paccaññāsiṃ.

Ñāṇaṃ pana me dassanaṃ udapādi, “Akuppā me vimutti ayamantimā jāti, natthidāni punabbhavo” ti.

Idam avoca Bhagavā. Attamanā pañcavaggiyā bhikkhū Bhāgavato bhāsitaṃ abhinandaṃ.

Imasmiñca pana veyyākaraṇasmiṃ bhaññamāne āyasmato Koṇḍañña virajaṃ vītamalaṃ Dhammacakkhuṃ udapādi: “Yaṅkinci samudayadhammaṃ sabbantaṃ nirodhadhammaṃ” ti.

(Pavattite ca Bhagavatā) Dhammacakke bhummā devā saddamanussāvesuṃ: “Etaṃ Bhagavatā Bārāṇasiyaṃ Isipatane Migadāye anuttaraṃ Dhammacakkaṃ pavattitaṃ appaṭivattiyaṃ samaṇena vā brāhmaṇena vā devena vā mārena vā brahmunā vā kenaci vā lokasmin” ti.

Bhummānaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Cātummahārājikā devā saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Cātummahārājikānaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Tāvatiṃsā devā saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Tāvatiṃsānaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Yāmā devā saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Yāmānaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Tusitā devā saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Tusitānaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Nimmānaratī devā saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Having heard what the Devas Who Delight in Creating said, the Devas Who Delight in the Creations of Others proclaimed with one voice. . . .

Having heard what the Devas Who Delight in the Creations of Others said, the Brahma gods proclaimed in one voice, “The incomparable Wheel of Dhamma has been set in motion by the Blessed One in the deer sanctuary at Isipatana, near Benares, and no seeker, brahmin, celestial being, demon, god, or any other being in the world can stop it.”

Thus in a moment, an instant, a flash, word of the Setting in Motion of the Wheel of Dhamma went forth up to the Brahma world, and the ten-thousandfold universal system trembled and quaked and shook, and a boundless, sublime radiance surpassing the power of devas appeared on earth.

Then the Blessed One made the utterance, “Truly, Koṇḍañña has understood, Koṇḍañña has understood!”

Thus it was that the Venerable Koṇḍañña got the name Aññākoṇḍañña: “Koṇḍañña Who Understands.”

**Thus Ends the Discourse on Setting in Motion the Wheel of Dhamma.**

Nimmānaratīnaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Paranimmitavasavattī devā  
saddamanussāvesuṃ. . . .

Paranimmitavasavattīnaṃ devānaṃ saddaṃ sutvā, Brahmakāyikā devā  
saddamanussāvesuṃ: “Etaṃ Bhagavatā Bārāṇasiyaṃ Isipatane Migadāye anuttaraṃ  
Dhammacakkaṃ pavattitaṃ appaṭivattiyaṃ samaṇena vā brāhmaṇena vā devena vā  
mārena vā brahmunā vā kenaci vā lokasmin” ti.

Itiha tena khaṇena, tena muhuttana, yāva brahmalokā saddo abbhuggacchi. Ayañca  
dasasahassī lokadhātu saṅkampi sampakampi sampavedhi, appamāṇo ca oḷāro obhāso  
loke pāturahosi atikkammeva devānaṃ devānubhāvaṃ.

Atha kho Bhagavā udānaṃ udānesi: “Aññāsi vata bho Koṇḍañño, aññāsi vata bho  
Koṇḍañño” ti.

Itihidaṃ āyasmato Koṇḍaññassa Aññākoṇḍañño tveva nāmaṃ ahoṣi ti.

### **Dhammacakkappavattana Suttaṃ niṭṭhitaṃ**

## THE DISCOURSE ON THE CHARACTERISTIC OF NOT-SELF

*(Solo Introduction:)*

All beings should take pains to understand the characteristic of anattā, not-self, which provides matchless deliverance from self-belief and self-perception,

As taught by the supreme Buddha. *This teaching is given so that those who meditate on* experienceable realities may arrive at perfect comprehension;

It is for the development of perfect understanding of these phenomena, And for the investigation of all defiled mind-moments.

The consequence of this practice is total deliverance, so, desirous of bringing this teaching forth with its great benefit, let us now recite this Sutta.

Thus have I heard: At one time the Blessed One was dwelling at Benares in the deer park. There he addressed the group of five bhikkhus:

“Form, bhikkhus, is not-self. If, bhikkhus, form were self, then form would not lead to affliction, and one might be able to say in regard to form, ‘Let my form be thus, let my form not be thus.’ But since, bhikkhus, form is not-self, form therefore leads to affliction, and one is not able to say in regard to form, ‘Let my form be thus, let my form not be thus.’

“Feeling is not-self. If, bhikkhus, feeling were self, feeling would not lead to affliction, and one might be able to say in regard to feeling, ‘Let my feeling be thus, let my feeling not be thus.’ But since, bhikkhus, feeling is not-self, feeling therefore leads to affliction, and one is not able to say in regard to feeling, ‘Let my feeling be thus, let my feeling not be thus.’

“Perception is not-self. If, bhikkhus, perception were self, perception would not lead to affliction, and one might be able to say in regard to perception, ‘Let my perception be thus, let my perception not be thus.’ But since, bhikkhus, perception is not-self, perception therefore leads to affliction, and one is not able to say in regard to perception, ‘Let my perception be thus, let my perception not be thus.’

“Mental formations are not-self. If, bhikkhus, mental formations were self, mental formations would not lead to affliction, and one might be able to say in regard to mental formations, ‘Let my mental formations be thus, let my mental formations not be thus.’ But since, bhikkhus, mental formations are not-self, mental formations therefore lead to affliction, and one is not able to say in regard to mental formations, ‘Let my mental formations be thus, let my mental formations not be thus.’

## ANATTALAKKHAṆA SUTTA

(Solo Introduction:)

Yantaṃ sattehi dukkhena ñeyyaṃ anattalakkhaṇaṃ  
Attavādattasaññānaṃ sammadeva vimocanaṃ

Sambuddho taṃ pakāsesi diṭṭhasaccāna yoginaṃ  
Uttariṃ paṭivedhāya bhāvetuṃ ñāṇamuttamaṃ

Yantesaṃ diṭṭhadhammānaṃ ñāṇenupaparikkhataṃ  
Sabbāsavehi cittāni vimuccimsu asesato

Tathā ñāṇānussārena sāsanaṃ kātumicchataṃ  
Sādhūnaṃ atthasiddhatthaṃ taṃ suttantaṃ bhaṇāma se

(Evaṃ me suttaṃ:)

Ekam samayaṃ Bhagavā Bārāṇasiyaṃ viharati Isipatane Migadāye. Tatra kho Bhagavā pañcavaggiye bhikkhū āmantesi:

Rūpaṃ bhikkhave anattā, rūpañca hidaṃ bhikkhave attā abhavissa, nayidaṃ rūpaṃ ābādhāya saṃvatteyya, labbheṭṭha ca rūpe, “Evaṃ me rūpaṃ hotu, evaṃ me rūpaṃ mā ahoṣī” ti. Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave rūpaṃ anattā, tasmā rūpaṃ ābādhāya saṃvattati, na ca labbhati rūpe, “Evaṃ me rūpaṃ hotu, evaṃ me rūpaṃ mā ahoṣī” ti.

Vedanā anattā, vedanā ca hidaṃ bhikkhave attā abhavissa, nayidaṃ vedanā ābādhāya saṃvatteyya, labbheṭṭha ca vedanāya, “Evaṃ me vedanā hotu, evaṃ me vedanā mā ahoṣī” ti. Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave vedanā anattā, tasmā vedanā ābādhāya saṃvattati, na ca labbhati vedanāya, “Evaṃ me vedanā hotu, evaṃ me vedanā mā ahoṣī” ti.

Saññā anattā, saññā ca hidaṃ bhikkhave attā abhavissa, nayidaṃ saññā ābādhāya saṃvatteyya, labbheṭṭha ca saññāya, “Evaṃ me saññā hotu, evaṃ me saññā mā ahoṣī” ti. Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave saññā anattā, tasmā saññā ābādhāya saṃvattati, na ca labbhati saññāya, “Evaṃ me saññā hotu, evaṃ me saññā mā ahoṣī” ti.

Sañkhārā anattā, sañkhārā ca hidaṃ bhikkhave attā abhavissamsu, nayidaṃ sañkhārā ābādhāya saṃvatteyyuṃ, labbheṭṭha ca sañkhāresu, “Evaṃ me sañkhārā hontu, evaṃ me sañkhārā mā ahesun” ti. Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave sañkhārā anattā, tasmā sañkhārā ābādhāya saṃvattanti, na ca labbhati sañkhāresu “Evaṃ me sañkhārā hontu, evaṃ me sañkhārā mā ahesun” ti.

“Consciousness is not-self. If, bhikkhus, consciousness were self, consciousness would not lead to affliction, and one might be able to say in regard to consciousness, ‘Let my consciousness be thus, let my consciousness not be thus.’ But since, bhikkhus, consciousness is not-self, consciousness therefore leads to affliction, and one is not able to say in regard to consciousness, ‘Let my consciousness be thus, let my consciousness not be thus.’

“What do you think about this, bhikkhus? Is form permanent or impermanent?”

“Impermanent, Lord.”

“But is that which is impermanent painful or pleasurable?”

“Painful, Lord.”

“But is it fit to consider that which is impermanent, painful, of a nature to change, as ‘This is mine, I am this, this is my self?’”

“It is not, Lord.”

“What do you think about this, bhikkhus? Is feeling permanent or impermanent?”

“Impermanent, Lord.”

“But is that which is impermanent painful or pleasurable?”

“Painful, Lord.”

“But is it fit to consider that which is impermanent, painful, of a nature to change, as ‘This is mine, I am this, this is my self?’”

“It is not, Lord.”

“What do you think about this, bhikkhus? Is perception permanent or impermanent?”

“Impermanent, Lord.”

“But is that which is impermanent painful or pleasurable?”

“Painful, Lord.”

“But is it fit to consider that which is impermanent, painful, of a nature to change, as ‘This is mine, I am this, this is my self?’”

“It is not, Lord.”

“What do you think about this, bhikkhus? Are mental formations permanent or impermanent?”

“Impermanent, Lord.”

“But is that which is impermanent painful or pleasurable?”

“Painful, Lord.”

“But is it fit to consider that which is impermanent, painful, of a nature to change, as ‘This is mine, I am this, this is my self?’”

“It is not, Lord.”

“What do you think about this, bhikkhus? Is consciousness permanent or impermanent?”

“Impermanent, Lord.”

“But is that which is impermanent painful or pleasurable?”

“Painful, Lord.”

Viññāṇaṃ anattā, viññāṇaṃca hidaṃ bhikkhave attā abhavissa, nayidaṃ viññāṇaṃ ābādhāya saṃvatteyya, labbheṭṭha ca viññāṇe “Evaṃ me viññāṇaṃ hotu, evaṃ me viññāṇaṃ mā ahoṣī” ti. Yasmā ca kho bhikkhave viññāṇaṃ anattā, tasmā viññāṇaṃ ābādhāya saṃvattati, na ca labbhati viññāṇe, “Evaṃ me viññāṇaṃ hotu, evaṃ me viññāṇaṃ mā ahoṣī” ti.

(Taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave), rūpaṃ niccaṃ vā aniccaṃ vāti?

Aniccaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ, dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vāti?

Dukkhaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ viparināma-dhammaṃ, kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassituṃ “Etaṃ mama, esohamasmi, eso me attā” ti?

No hetuṃ bhante.

Taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave, vedanā niccā vā aniccā vāti?

Aniccā bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ, dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vāti?

Dukkhaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ viparināma-dhammaṃ, kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassituṃ “Etaṃ mama, esohamasmi, eso me attā” ti?

No hetuṃ bhante.

Taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave, saññā niccā vā aniccā vāti?

Aniccā bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ, dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vāti?

Dukkhaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ viparināma-dhammaṃ, kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassituṃ “Etaṃ mama, esohamasmi, eso me attā” ti?

No hetuṃ bhante.

Taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave, saṅkhārā niccā vā aniccā vāti?

Aniccā bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ, dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vāti?

Dukkhaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ viparināma-dhammaṃ, kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassituṃ “Etaṃ mama, esohamasmi, eso me attā” ti?

No hetuṃ bhante.

Taṃ kiṃ maññatha bhikkhave, viññāṇaṃ niccaṃ vā aniccaṃ vāti?

Aniccaṃ bhante.

Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ, dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vāti?

Dukkhaṃ bhante.

“But is it fit to consider that which is impermanent, painful, of a nature to change, as ‘This is mine, I am this, this is my self?’”

“It is not, Lord.”

“Wherefore, bhikkhus, whatever form there is, past, future, present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, whether it is far or near, all form should, by means of right wisdom, be seen as it really is, thus: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’”

“Whatever feeling there is, past, future, present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, whether it is far or near, all feeling should, by means of right wisdom, be seen as it really is, thus: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’”

“Whatever perception there is, past, future, present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, whether it is far or near, all perception should, by means of right wisdom, be seen as it really is, thus: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’”

“Whatever mental formations there are, past, future, present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, whether they are far or near, all mental formations should, by means of right wisdom, be seen as they really are, thus: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’”

“Whatever consciousness there is, past, future, present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, whether far or near, all consciousness should, by means of right wisdom, be seen as it really is, thus: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’”

“Seeing in this way, bhikkhus, the wise noble disciple becomes disenchanted with form, becomes disenchanted with feeling, becomes disenchanted with perception, becomes disenchanted with mental formations, becomes disenchanted with consciousness. Becoming disenchanted, their passions fade away; with the fading of passion the heart is liberated; with liberation there comes the knowledge: ‘It is liberated,’ and they know: ‘Destroyed is birth, the Holy Life has been lived out, done is what had to be done, there is no more coming into any state of being.’”

Thus spoke the Blessed One. Delighted, the group of five bhikkhus rejoiced in what the Lord had said. Moreover, while this discourse was being delivered, the minds of the five bhikkhus were freed from the defilements, through clinging no more.

**Thus Ends the Discourse on the Characteristic of Not-Self.**



Yam panāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ viparināma-dhammaṃ, kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassituṃ  
“Etaṃ mama, esohamasmi, eso me attā” ti?

No hettaṃ bhante.

(Tasmā tiha bhikkhave) yaṅkiñci rūpaṃ atītānāgata-paccuppannaṃ ajjhattaṃ vā  
bahiddhā vā oḷārikaṃ vā sukhumaṃ vā hīnaṃ vā paṇitaṃ vā yandūre santike vā,  
sabbaṃ rūpaṃ “Nettaṃ mama, nesohamasmi, na me so attā” ti evametaṃ yathābhūtaṃ  
sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

Yā kāci vedanā atītānāgata-paccuppannā ajjhattā vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikā vā sukhumā  
vā hīnā vā paṇitā vā yā dūre santike vā, sabbā vedanā “Nettaṃ mama, nesohamasmi, na  
me so attā” ti evametaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

Yā kāci saññā atītānāgata-paccuppannā ajjhattā vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikā vā sukhumā vā  
hīnā vā paṇitā vā yā dūre santike vā, sabbā saññā “Nettaṃ mama, nesohamasmi, na me  
so attā” ti evametaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

Ye keci saṅkhārā atītānāgata-paccuppannā ajjhattā vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikā vā  
sukhumā vā hīnā vā paṇitā vā ye dūre santike vā, sabbe saṅkhārā “Nettaṃ mama,  
nesohamasmi, na me so attā” ti evametaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

Yaṅkiñci viññāṇaṃ atītānāgata-paccuppannaṃ ajjhattaṃ vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikaṃ vā  
sukhumaṃ vā hīnaṃ vā paṇitaṃ vā yandūre santike vā, sabbaṃ viññāṇaṃ “Nettaṃ  
mama, nesohamasmi, na me so attā” ti evametaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya  
daṭṭhabbaṃ.

(Evaṃ passaṃ) bhikkhave sutvā ariyasāvako rūpasmim pi nibbindati, vedanāya pi  
nibbindati, saññāya pi nibbindati, saṅkhāresu pi nibbindati, viññāṇasmim pi nibbindati,  
nibbindaṃ virajjati, virāgā vimuccati, vimuttasmiṃ “Vimuttam” iti ñāṇaṃ hoti, “Khīṇā  
jāti, vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇiyaṃ, nāparaṃ itthattāyā” ti pajānāti ti.

Idamavoca Bhagavā. Attamanā pañcavaggiyā bhikkhū Bhagavato bhāsitaṃ  
abhinanduṃ. Imasmiṅca pana veyyākaraṇasmiṃ bhaññamāne pañcavaggiyānaṃ  
bhikkhūnaṃ anupādāya āsavehi cittāni vimuccisūti.

### **Anattalakkhaṇa Suttaṃ niṭṭhitam**

## THE FIRE SERMON

*(Solo Introduction:)*

With his skill in training the trainable,  
The All-transcendent Buddha, lucid speaker, teacher of the highest knowledge,

He who expounds to the people the Dhamma and Vinaya that is fitting and  
worthy,  
Teaching with this wonderful parable about fire, meditators of the highest skill,

He has liberated those who listen with the liberation that is utterly complete,  
Through true investigation, with wisdom and attention.

Let us now recite this Sutta which describes the characteristics of dukkha.

Thus have I heard: At one time the Blessed One was staying near Gayā at Gayā Head together with a thousand bhikkhus. There the Blessed One addressed the bhikkhus thus:

“Bhikkhus, everything is burning. And what, bhikkhus, is everything that is burning?”

“The eye, bhikkhus, is burning, forms are burning, eye consciousness is burning, eye contact is burning, the feeling that arises from eye contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

“The ear is burning, sounds are burning, ear consciousness is burning, ear contact is burning, the feeling that arises from ear contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

“The nose is burning, odors are burning, nose consciousness is burning, nose contact is burning, the feeling that arises from nose contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

“The tongue is burning, tastes are burning, tongue consciousness is burning, tongue contact is burning, the feeling that arises from tongue contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

“The body is burning, tangible objects are burning, body consciousness is burning, body contact is burning, the feeling that arises from body contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

## ĀDITTAPARIYĀYA SUTTA

(Solo Introduction:)

Veneyyadamanopāye sabbaso pāramiṃ gato  
Amoghavacano Buddho abhiññāyānusāsako

Ciṇṇānurūpato cāpi dhammena vinayaṃ pajāṃ  
Ciṇṇāggipāricariyānaṃ sambojjhārahayoginaṃ

Yamādittapariyāyaṃ desayanto manoharaṃ  
Te sotāro vimocesi asekkhāya vimuttiyā

Tathevopaparikkhāya viññūṇaṃ sotumicchataṃ  
Dukkhatālakkhaṇopāyaṃ taṃ suttantaṃ bhaṇāma se.

(Evaṃ me sutāṃ:)

Ekāṃ samayaṃ Bhagavā Gayāyaṃ viharati Gayāsīse saddhiṃ bhikkhusahassena.  
Tatra kho Bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi:

Sabbaṃ bhikkhave ādittaṃ. Kiñca bhikkhave sabbaṃ ādittaṃ?

Cakkhuṃ bhikkhave ādittaṃ, rūpā ādittā, cakkhuvīññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ,  
cakkhusamphasso āditto, yampidaṃ cakkhusamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ  
sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ  
rāgagginā dosagginā mohagginā, ādittaṃ jātiyā jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi  
dukkhehi domanassehi upāyāsehi ādittanti vadāmi.

Sotaṃ ādittaṃ, saddā ādittā, sotaviññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ, sotasamphasso āditto, yampidaṃ  
sotasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ  
vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ rāgagginā dosagginā mohagginā, ādittaṃ jātiyā  
jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi upāyāsehi ādittanti vadāmi.

Ghānaṃ ādittaṃ, gandhā ādittā, ghānaviññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ, ghānasamphasso āditto,  
yampidaṃ ghānasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā  
adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ rāgagginā dosagginā  
mohagginā, ādittaṃ jātiyā jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi  
upāyāsehi ādittanti vadāmi.

Jivhā ādittā, rasā ādittā, jivhāviññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ, jivhāsamphasso āditto, yampidaṃ  
jivhāsamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ  
vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ rāgagginā dosagginā mohagginā,  
ādittaṃ jātiyā jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi upāyāsehi  
ādittanti vadāmi.

Kāyo āditto, phoṭṭhabbā ādittā, kāyaviññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ, kāyasamphasso āditto,  
yampidaṃ kāyasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā  
adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ rāgagginā dosagginā  
mohagginā, ādittaṃ jātiyā jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi  
upāyāsehi ādittanti vadāmi.

“The mind is burning, mental states are burning, mind consciousness is burning, mind contact is burning, the feeling that arises through mind contact, whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral, that too is burning. With what is it burning? I declare that it is burning with the fires of passion, hatred, and delusion; it is burning with birth, ageing, and death, with sorrow, lamentation, pain, grief, and despair.

“Seeing thus, bhikkhus, the wise noble disciple becomes disenchanted with the eye and disenchanted with forms, disenchanted with eye consciousness, disenchanted with eye contact, and the feeling that arises from eye contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“They become disenchanted with the ear, disenchanted with sounds, disenchanted with ear consciousness, disenchanted with ear contact, and the feeling that arises from ear contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“They become disenchanted with the nose, disenchanted with odors, disenchanted with nose consciousness, disenchanted with nose contact, and the feeling that arises from nose contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“They become disenchanted with the tongue, disenchanted with tastes, disenchanted with tongue consciousness, disenchanted with tongue contact, and the feeling that arises from tongue contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“They become disenchanted with the body, disenchanted with tangible objects, disenchanted with body consciousness, disenchanted with body contact, and the feeling that arises from body contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“They become disenchanted with the mind, disenchanted with mental states, disenchanted with mind consciousness, disenchanted with mind contact, and the feeling that arises from mind contact—whether it is pleasant, painful, or neutral—that too they become disenchanted with.

“Becoming disenchanted, their passions fade away; with the fading of passion the heart is liberated; with liberation there comes the knowledge: ‘It is liberated,’ and they know: ‘Destroyed is birth, the Holy Life has been lived out, done is what had to be done, there is no more coming into any state of being.’”

Thus spoke the Blessed One; delighted, the bhikkhus rejoiced in what the Lord had said. Moreover, while this discourse was being uttered, the minds of those thousand bhikkhus were freed from the defilements, without any further attachment.

**Thus Ends the Fire Sermon.**

Mano āditto, dhammā ādittā, manoviññāṇaṃ ādittaṃ, manosamphasso āditto, yampidaṃ manosamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tam pi ādittaṃ. Kena ādittaṃ? Ādittaṃ rāgagginā dosagginā mohagginā, ādittaṃ jātiyā jarāmaraṇena sokehi paridevehi dukkhehi domanassehi upāyāsehi ādittanti vadāmi.

(Evaṃ passaṃ) bhikkhave sutvā ariyasāvako cakkhusmiṃ pi nibbindati, rūpesu pi nibbindati, cakkhuviññāṇe pi nibbindati, cakkhusamphassepi nibbindati, yampidaṃ cakkhusamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Sotasmिṃ pi nibbindati, saddesu pi nibbindati, sotaviññāṇe pi nibbindati, sotasamphassepi nibbindati, yampidaṃ sotasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Ghānasmiṃ pi nibbindati, gandhesu pi nibbindati, ghānaviññāṇe pi nibbindati, ghānasamphassepi nibbindati, yampidaṃ ghānasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Jivhāya pi nibbindati, rasesu pi nibbindati, jivhāviññāṇe pi nibbindati, jivhāsamphassepi nibbindati, yampidaṃ jivhāsamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Kāyasmिṃ pi nibbindati, phoṭṭhabbesu pi nibbindati, kāyaviññāṇe pi nibbindati, kāyasamphassepi nibbindati, yampidaṃ kāyasamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Manasmिṃ pi nibbindati, dhammesu pi nibbindati, manoviññāṇe pi nibbindati, manosamphasse pi nibbindati, yampidaṃ manosamphassapaccayā uppajjati vedayitaṃ sukhaṃ vā dukkhaṃ vā adukkhamasukhaṃ vā tasmिṃ pi nibbindati.

Nibbindaṃ virajjati, virāgā vimuccati, vimuttasmिṃ ‘Vimuttam’ iti ñāṇaṃ hoti, ‘Khīṇā jāti, vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇiyaṃ, nāparaṃ itthattāyā’ ti pajānātīti.

Idamavoca Bhagavā. Attamanā te bhikkhū Bhagavato bhāsitaṃ abhinandaṃ. Imasmiṃca pana veyyākaraṇasmिṃ bhaññamāne tassa bhikkhusahassassa anupādāya āsavehi cittāni vimuccisūti.

### **Ādittapariyāya Suttaṃ niṭṭhitaṃ**

## THE TWENTY-EIGHT BUDDHAS' PROTECTION

*(Solo Introduction:)*

We will now recite the discourse given by the Great Hero (the Buddha)  
As a protection for virtue-loving human beings

Against harm from all evil-doing, malevolent nonhumans  
Who are displeased with the Buddha's Teachings.

Homage to all Buddhas, the mighty who have arisen:  
Taṇhaṅkara, the great hero, Medhaṅkara, the renowned,  
Saraṇaṅkara, who guarded the world, Dīpaṅkara, the light-bearer,  
Koṇḍañña, liberator of people, Maṅgala, great leader of people,  
Sumana, kindly and wise, Revata, increaser of joy,  
Sobhita, perfected in virtues, Anomadassī, greatest of beings,  
Paduma, illuminer of the world, Narāda, true charioteer,  
Padumuttara, most excellent of beings, Sumedha, the unequalled one,  
Sujāta, summit of the world, Piyadassī, great leader of men,  
Atthadassī, the compassionate, Dhammadassī, destroyer of darkness,  
Siddhattha, unequalled in the world, and Tissa, speaker of Truth,  
Phussa, bestower of blessings, Vipassī, the incomparable,  
Sikhī, the bliss-bestowing teacher, Vessabhū, giver of happiness,  
Kakusandha, the caravan leader, Koṇāgamana, abandoner of ills,  
Kassapa, perfect in glory, Gotama, chief of the Sakyans.

These and all self-enlightened Buddhas are also peerless ones,  
All the Buddhas together, all of mighty power,  
All endowed with the Ten Powers, attained to highest knowledge,  
All of these are accorded the supreme place of leadership.  
They roar the lion's roar with confidence among their followers,  
They observe with the divine eye, unhindered, all the world.  
The leaders endowed with the eighteen kinds of Buddha-Dhamma,  
The thirty-two major and eighty minor marks of a great being,  
Shining with fathom-wide haloes, all these elephant-like sages,  
All these omniscient Buddhas, conquerors free of corruption,  
Of mighty brilliance, mighty power, of mighty wisdom, mighty strength,  
Of mighty compassion and wisdom, bearing bliss to all,  
Islands, guardians and supports, shelters and caves for all beings,  
Resorts, kinsmen and comforters, benevolent givers of refuge,  
These are all the final resting place for the world with its deities.

## ĀṬĀNĀṬIYA PARITTA

(Solo Introduction:)

Appasannehi nāthassa sāsane sādhusammate  
Amanussehi caṇḍehi sadā kibbisakāribhi

Parisānañca-tassannam-ahiṃsāya ca guttiyā,  
Yandesesi mahāvīro parittantam bhaṇāma se.

(Namo me sabbabuddhānaṃ), uppannānaṃ Mahesinaṃ,  
Taṇhaṅkaro mahāvīro, Medhaṅkaro mahāyaso,  
Saraṇaṅkaro lokahito, Dīpaṅkaro jutindharo,  
Koṇḍañño janapāmokkho, Maṅgalo purisāsabho,  
Sumano sumano dhīro, Revato rativaḍḍhano,  
Sobhito guṇasampanno, Anomadassi januttamo,  
Padumo lokapajjoto, Nārado varasārathī,  
Padumuttaro sattasāro, Sumedho appaṭipuggalo,  
Sujāto sabbalokaggo, Piyadassi narāsabho,  
Atthadassi kāruṇiko, Dhammadassi tamonudo,  
Siddhattho asamo loke, Tisso ca vadataṃ varo,  
Phusso ca varado Buddho, Vipassī ca anūpamo,  
Sikhī sabbahito satthā, Vessabhū sukhadāyako,  
Kakusandho satthavāho, Koṇāgamano raṇaṅjaho,  
Kassapo sirisampanno, Gotamo sakyapuṅgavo.

Ete caññe ca sambuddhā anekasatakoṭayo  
Sabbe Buddhā asamasamā, sabbe Buddhā mahiddhikā  
Sabbe dasabalūpetā vesārajjuhupāgatā  
Sabbe te paṭijānanti āsabhaṅṭhānamuttamaṃ  
Sihanādaṃ nadantete parisāsu visāradā  
Brahmacakkaṃ pavattenti loke appaṭivattiyam  
Upetā Buddhadhammehi aṭṭhārasahi nāyakā  
Dvattiṃsa-lakkhaṇūpetā-sītyānubyañjanādhārā  
Byāmapabhāya suppabhā sabbe te muṇikuṅjarā  
Buddhā sabbañño ete sabbe khīṇāsavā jinā  
Mahappabhā mahātejā mahāpaññā mahabbalā  
Mahākāruṇikā dhīrā sabbesānaṃ sukhāvahā  
Dīpā nāthā paṭiṭṭhā ca tāṇā leṇā ca pāṇinaṃ  
Gatī bandhū mahassāsā saraṇā ca hitesino  
Sadevakassa lokassa sabbe ete parāyanā

With my head at their feet I salute these greatest of humans.  
With both speech and thought I venerate those Tathāgatas,  
Whether lying down, seated or standing, or walking anywhere.  
May they ever guard your happiness, the Buddhas, bringers of peace,  
And may you, guarded by them, at peace, freed from all fear,  
Released from all illness, safe from all torments,  
Having transcended hatred, may you gain cessation.

By the power of their truth, their virtue and love,  
May they protect and guard you in health and happiness.  
In the Eastern quarter are beings of great power,  
May they protect and guard you in health and happiness.  
In the Southern quarter are deities of great power,  
May they protect and guard you in health and happiness.  
In the Western quarter are dragons of great power,  
May they protect and guard you in health and happiness.  
In the Northern quarter are spirits of great power,  
May they protect and guard you in health and happiness.  
In the East is Dhataratṭha, in the South is Viruḥhaka,  
In the West is Virūpakkha, Kuvera rules the North.  
These Four Mighty Kings, far-famed guardians of the world,  
May they all be your protectors in health and happiness.  
Sky-dwelling and earth-dwelling gods and dragons of great power,  
May they all be your protectors in health and happiness.

For me there is no other refuge, the Buddha is my excellent refuge:  
By this declaration of truth may the blessings of victory be yours.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Dhamma is my excellent refuge:  
By this declaration of truth may the blessings of victory be yours.  
For me there is no other refuge, the Sangha is my excellent refuge:  
By this declaration of truth may the blessings of victory be yours.

Whatever jewel may be found in the world, however splendid,  
There is no jewel equal to the Buddha, therefore may you be blessed.  
Whatever jewel may be found in the world, however splendid,  
There is no jewel equal to the Dhamma, therefore may you be blessed.  
Whatever jewel may be found in the world, however splendid,  
There is no jewel equal to the Sangha, therefore may you be blessed.



Tesāhaṃ sirasā pāde vandāmi purisuttame  
Vacasā manasā ceva vandāmete Tathāgate  
Sayane āsane ṭhāne gamane cāpi sabbadā  
Sadā sukkena rakkhantu Buddhā santikarā tuvaṃ  
Tehi tvaṃ rakkhito santo mutto sabbabhayena ca  
Sabba-rogaṇimutto sabba-santāpavajjito  
Sabba-veramatikkanto nibbuto ca tvaṃ bhava

Tesaṃ saccena sīlena khantimettābalena ca  
Tepi tumhe<sup>1</sup> anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Purattimasmiṃ disābhāge santi bhūtā mahiddhikā  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Dakkhiṇasmiṃ disābhāge santi devā mahiddhikā  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Pacchimasmiṃ disābhāge santi nāgā mahiddhikā  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Uttarasmiṃ disābhāge santi yakkhā mahiddhikā  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Purimadisam Dhatarattho, dakkhiṇena Viruḷhako  
Pacchimena Virūpakkho, Kuvero uttaram disam  
Cattāro te mahārājā lokapālā yasassino  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca  
Ākāsaṭṭhā ca bhummaṭṭhā devā nāgā mahiddhikā  
Tepi tumhe anurakkhantu ārogyena sukkena ca

Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ Buddho me saraṇaṃ varam  
Etena saccavajjena hotu te jayamaṅgalaṃ  
Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ Dhammo me saraṇaṃ varam  
Etena saccavajjena hotu te jayamaṅgalaṃ  
Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ Saṅgho me saraṇaṃ varam  
Etena saccavajjena hotu te jayamaṅgalaṃ

Yaṅkiñci ratanaṃ loke vijjati vividhaṃ puthu  
Ratanaṃ Buddhasamaṃ natthi tasmā sothī bhavantu te  
Yaṅkiñci ratanaṃ loke vijjati vividhaṃ puthu  
Ratanaṃ Dhammasamaṃ natthi tasmā sothī bhavantu te  
Yaṅkiñci ratanaṃ loke vijjati vividhaṃ puthu  
Ratanaṃ Saṅghasamaṃ natthi tasmā sothī bhavantu te

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<sup>1</sup> *If chanting for oneself, change tumhe to amhe here and in the lines below.*

If you venerate the Buddha jewel, the supreme, excellent protection,  
Which benefits gods and humans, then in safety, by the Buddha's power,  
All dangers will be prevented, your sorrows will pass away.

If you venerate the Dhamma jewel, the supreme, excellent protection,  
Which calms all fevered states, then in safety, by the Dhamma's power,  
All dangers will be prevented, your fears will pass away.

If you venerate the Sangha jewel, the supreme, excellent protection,  
Worthy of gifts and hospitality, then in safety, by the Sangha's power,  
All dangers will be prevented, your sicknesses will pass away.

May all calamities be avoided, may all illness pass away,  
May no dangers threaten you, may you be happy and long-lived,  
Greeted kindly and welcome everywhere.  
May four things accrue to you: long life, beauty, bliss, and strength.

**Thus Ends the Twenty-Eight Buddhas' Protection.**

Sakkatvā Buddharatanaṃ osathaṃ uttamaṃ varaṃ  
Hitāṃ devamanussānaṃ Buddhatejēna sotthinā  
Nassantupaddavā sabbe dukkhā vūpasamentu te  
Sakkatvā Dhammaratanaṃ osathaṃ uttamaṃ varaṃ  
Pariḷāhūpasamanaṃ Dhammatejēna sotthinā  
Nassantupaddavā sabbe bhayā vūpasamentu te  
Sakkatvā Saṅgharatanaṃ osathaṃ uttamaṃ varaṃ  
Āhuneyyaṃ pāhuneyyaṃ Saṅghatejēna sotthinā  
Nassantupaddavā sabbe rogā vūpasamentu te

Sabbītiyo vivajjantu sabbarogo vinassatu  
Mā te bhavat-vantarāyo sukhī dīghāyuko bhava  
Abhivādanasīlissa niccaṃ vuḍḍhāpacāyino  
Cattāro dhammā vaḍḍhanti āyu vaṇṇo sukhaṃ balaṃ

**Āṭānāṭiya Parittaṃ niṭṭhitam**



## **PART FOUR: FORMAL REQUESTS**

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## REQUESTING A DHAMMA TALK

*(After bowing three times, with hands joined in añjali, recite the following:)*

Brahmā ca lokādhīpati saḥampati  
Kaṭañjali anādhivaraṃ ayācatha  
Santīdha sattappaṛajakkha-jātikā  
Desetu dhammaṃ aṇukampimaṃ pajam

*(Bow three times again.)*

*The Brahma god Sahampati, Lord of the world,  
With palms joined in reverence, requested a favor:  
“Beings are here with but little dust in their eyes,  
Pray, teach the Dhamma out of compassion for them.”*

## ACKNOWLEDGING THE TEACHING

*One person:* Hānda mayam dhammakathāya sādhu-kāraṃ dadāmaṃ.  
*Now let us express our approval of this Dhamma Teaching.*

*Response:* Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu, anūmodāmi.  
*It is well, I appreciate it.*

## REQUESTING PARITTA CHANTING

*(After bowing three times, with hands joined in añjali, recite the following:)*

Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbadukkha-vināsāya  
Parittaṃ brūtha maṅgalaṃ  
Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbabhaya-vināsāya  
Parittaṃ brūtha maṅgalaṃ  
Vipatti-paṭibāhāya sabba-sampatti-siddhiyā  
Sabbaroga-vināsāya  
Parittaṃ brūtha maṅgalaṃ

*For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortunes,  
For the dispelling of all dukkha,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.  
For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortunes,  
For the dispelling of all fear,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.  
For warding off misfortune, for the arising of good fortunes,  
For the dispelling of all sickness,  
May you chant a blessing and protection.*

*(Bow three times.)*

## REQUESTING THE THREE REFUGES AND THE FIVE PRECEPTS

*(After bowing three times, with hands joined in añjali, recite as a group:)*

Mayaṃ<sup>1</sup> bhante<sup>2</sup> tisaraṇena saha pañca silāni yācāma<sup>3</sup>

Dutiyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha pañca silāni yācāma

Tatīyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha pañca silāni yācāma

*We, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.*

*For the second time, we, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.*

*For the third time, we, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Five Precepts.*

## TAKING THE THREE REFUGES

*(Repeat, after the leader has chanted three times:)*

Namo tassa bhāgavato arāhato sāmāsāmbuddhassa

Namo tassa bhāgavato arāhato sāmāsāmbuddhassa

Namo tassa bhāgavato arāhato sāmāsāmbuddhassa

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Sāṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*To the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*To the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*To the Sangha I go for refuge.*

Dutiyampi Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi Dhāmmaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi Sāṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*For the second time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Sangha I go for refuge.*

---

<sup>1</sup> When one person is chanting as an individual, Mayaṃ becomes Ahaṃ; if one person is requesting on behalf of a group, Mayaṃ is used.

<sup>2</sup> When requesting from a nun, bhante becomes ayye. When requesting from a lay person, bhante becomes mitta.

<sup>3</sup> When one person is chanting as an individual, yācāma becomes yācāmi; if one person is requesting on behalf of a group, yācāma is used.



Tatīyampi Būddham saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
Tatīyampi Dhāmmaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
Tatīyampi Sāṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
*For the third time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.  
For the third time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.  
For the third time, to the Sangha I go for refuge.*

*Leader:* Tisaraṇa-gamaṇaṃ niṭṭhitaṃ  
*This completes the going to the Three Refuges.*

*Response:* Āma bhante/ayye/mitta  
*Yes, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend.*

## THE FIVE PRECEPTS

*(To undertake the precepts, repeat each precept after the leader.)*

1. Pāṇātipātā verāmaṇi sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking the life of any living creature.*
2. Adinnādānā verāmaṇi sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking that which is not given.*
3. Kāmesu micchācārā verāmaṇi sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from sexual misconduct.*
4. Musāvādā verāmaṇi sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from false and harmful speech.*
5. Surāmeraya-majja-pamādaṭṭhānā verāmaṇi sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from consuming intoxicating drink and drugs which lead to carelessness.*

*Leader:* Imāni pañca sikkhāpadāni  
Sīlena sugaṭiṃ yanti  
Sīlena bhogaśāmpadā  
Sīlena nibbutiṃ yanti  
Tasmā sīlaṃ visôdhaye  
*These are the Five Precepts;  
virtue is the source of happiness,  
virtue is the source of true wealth,  
virtue is the source of peacefulness.  
Therefore let virtue be purified.*

*Response:* Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu  
*(Bow three times.)*

## REQUESTING THE THREE REFUGES AND THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

*(After bowing three times, with hands joined in añjali, recite as a group:)*

Mayaṃ<sup>1</sup> bhante<sup>2</sup> tisaraṇena saha aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma<sup>3</sup>

Dutiyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

Tatīyampi mayaṃ bhante tisaraṇena saha aṭṭha sīlāni yācāma

*We, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*

*For the second time, we, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*

*For the third time, we, Venerable Sir, request the Three Refuges and the Eight Precepts.*

## TAKING THE THREE REFUGES

*(Repeat, after the leader has chanted three times:)*

Namo tassa bhāgavato araḥato sām̐māsāmbuddhassa

Namo tassa bhāgavato araḥato sām̐māsāmbuddhassa

Namo tassa bhāgavato araḥato sām̐māsāmbuddhassa

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

*Hōmāge to the Blessed, Noble, and Perfectly Enlightened One.*

Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*To the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*To the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*To the Sangha I go for refuge.*

Dutiyampi Buddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi Dhammaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

Dutiyampi Saṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi

*For the second time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.*

*For the second time, to the Sangha I go for refuge.*

---

<sup>1</sup> When one person is chanting as an individual, Mayaṃ becomes Ahaṃ; if one person is requesting on behalf of a group, Mayaṃ is used.

<sup>2</sup> When requesting from a nun, bhante becomes ayye. When requesting from a lay person, bhante becomes mitta.

<sup>3</sup> When one person is chanting as an individual, yācāma becomes yācāmi; if one person is requesting on behalf of a group, yācāma is used.

Tatīyaṃpi Būddhaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
Tatīyaṃpi Dhāmmaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
Tatīyaṃpi Sāṅghaṃ saraṇaṃ gacchāmi  
*For the third time, to the Buddha I go for refuge.  
For the third time, to the Dhamma I go for refuge.  
For the third time, to the Sangha I go for refuge.*

*Leader:* Tisaraṇa-gamaṇaṃ niṭṭhitaṃ  
*This completes the going to the Three Refuges.*

*Response:* Āma bhante/ayye/mitta  
*Yes, Venerable Sir/Sister/Friend.*

## THE EIGHT PRECEPTS

*(To undertake the precepts, repeat each precept after the leader.)*

1. Pāṇātipātā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking the life of any living creature.*
2. Adinnādānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from taking that which is not given.*
3. Abrahmacariyā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from any kind of sexual activity.*
4. Musāvādā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from false and harmful speech.*
5. Surāmeraya-majja-pamādaṭṭhānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from consuming intoxicating drink and drugs which lead to carelessness.*
6. Vikālabhojanā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from eating at inappropriate times.*
7. Nacca-gīta-vādita-visūkadāssanā-mālā-gandha-vilepana-dhāraṇa-mañḍana vibhūsaṇaṭṭhānā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from entertainment, beautification, and adornment.*
8. Uccāsayana-mahāsayanā verāmaṇī sikkhāpadaṃ sāmādiyāmi.  
*I undertake the precept to refrain from lying on a high or luxurious sleeping place.*

*Leader:* Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi

*Response:* Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi  
Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi  
Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni sāmādiyāmi  
*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*  
*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*  
*I undertake these Eight Precepts.*

*Leader:* Imāni aṭṭha sikkhāpadāni  
Sīlena sugaṭiṃ yanti  
Sīlena bhogaśāmpadā  
Sīlena nibbutiṃ yanti  
Tasmā sīlaṃ visōdhaye  
*These are the Eight Precepts;*  
*virtue is the source of happiness,*  
*virtue is the source of true wealth,*  
*virtue is the source of peacefulness.*  
*Therefore let virtue be purified.*

*Response:* Sādhu, sādhu, sādhu  
*(Bow three times.)*

## **APPENDIX**

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## PĀLI PHONETICS AND PRONUNCIATION

Pāli is the original scriptural language of Theravāda Buddhism. It was a spoken language, closely related to Sanskrit, with no written script of its own. As written forms have emerged, they have been in the letterings of other languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Sinhalese, Burmese, Thai, Roman). Thus the Roman lettering used here is pronounced just as one would expect, with the following clarifications.

**Vowels** are of two types:

**Short**

**a** as in *about*

**i** as in *hit*

**u** as in *put*

**Long**

**ā** as in *father*

**ī** as in *machine*

**ū** as in *rule*

**e** as in *grey*

**o** as in *more*

Exception: **e** and **o** change to short sounds in syllables ending in consonants. They are then pronounced as in “get” and “ox.”

**Consonants** are mostly as one would expect, with a few additional rules:

**c** as in *ancient* (like *ch* but unaspirated)

**ṃ, ṅ** as *ng* in *sang*

**ṅ** as *ny* in *canyon*

**v** rather softer than the English *v*; near *w*

**bh, ch, dh, ḍh, gh, jh, kh, ph, th, ṭh**

These two-lettered notations with *b* denote an aspirated, airy sound, distinct from the hard, crisp sound of the single consonant. They should be considered as one unit. However, the other combinations with *b*, i.e., *lb*, *mb*, *ṅb*, and *vb*, do count as two consonants.

Examples:

**th** as *t* in *tongue*. Never pronounced as in *the*.

**ph** as *p* in *palate*. Never pronounced as in *photo*.

**ḍ, ḍh, ḷ, ṇ, ṭ, ṭh**

These retroflex consonants have no English equivalents. They are sounded by curling the tip of the tongue back against the palate.

**Full-length syllables** contain long vowels (**ā, ī, ū, e, o**) or end with **ṃ** or having ended in a consonant, are followed by a syllable beginning with a consonant (e.g., *mag·ga*, *hon·ti*, *Bud·dha*).

Remember that **bh, dh**, etc. count as single consonants. (*Therefore am·hā·kaṃ, but sa·dham·maṃ, not sad·ham·maṃ.*)

**Half-length syllables** end in short vowels.

## CHANTING TECHNIQUE

If you find it difficult to understand the practice of chanting (or even if you find it easy), the general rule of thumb is to listen carefully to what the leader and the group are chanting and to follow, keeping the same pitch, tempo, and speed. All voices should blend together as one.

### **Punctuation and Tonal Marks**

(Round Brackets) indicate words chanted only by the leader; words in [square brackets] are chanted only by the responder.

The triangular tonal marks indicate changes in pitch. Longer marks also indicate a lengthening of the syllable.

high tone	n <sup>^</sup> oble
low tone	b <sub>↓</sub> lessed
long low tone	h <sub>—</sub> omage
long mid tone	th <sub>—</sub> ese

### **Añjali**

Chanting, and making formal requests, is done with the hands in añjali. This is a gesture of respect, made by placing the palms together directly in front of the chest, with the fingers aligned and pointing upwards.

### **A Note on Hyphenation in the Text**

As an aid to understanding, some of the longer Pāli words in the text have been hyphenated into the words from which they are compounded. This does not affect the pronunciation in any way.

## GLOSSARY OF PĀLI TERMS

### **anattā**

Literally, “not-self,” i.e. impersonal, without individual essence; neither a person nor belonging to a person. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

### **anicca**

Transient, impermanent, unstable, having the nature to arise and pass away. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

### **araham/arahant**

Literally, “worthy one.” A term applied to all enlightened beings. As an epithet of the Buddha alone, “Lord” is used.

### **ariyapuggalā**

“Noble beings.” There are eight kinds: those who are working on or have achieved the four different stages of realization.

### **bhagavā**

Bountiful, with good fortune. When used as an epithet of the Buddha, “the Fortunate One,” “the Blessed One.”

### **bhikkhu**

A Buddhist monk who lives as an alms mendicant, abiding by 227 training precepts that define a life of renunciation and simplicity.

### **brahmā**

Celestial being; a god in one of the higher spiritual realms.

### **Buddha**

The Understanding One, the One Who Is Awake, who knows things as they are; a potential in every human being. The historical Buddha, Siddhatta Gotama, lived and taught between 563 and 483 B.C.

### **deva**

A celestial being. Less refined than a brahmā, as a deva is still in a sensual realm, albeit a very refined one.

### **Dhamma** (Sanskrit: Dharma.)

The Teaching of the Buddha as contained in the scriptures; not dogmatic in character, but more like a raft or vehicle to convey the disciple to deliverance. Also, the Truth towards which that Teaching points; that which is beyond words, concepts, or intellectual understanding.



**dukkha**

Literally, “hard to bear.” Dis-ease, restlessness of mind, anguish, conflict, unsatisfactoriness, discontent, suffering. One of the three characteristics of conditioned phenomena.

**kamma** (Sanskrit: karma.)

Cause; actions created or recreated by habitual impulse, intention, volition, natural energies.

**Māra**

Personification of evil forces. During the Buddha’s struggle for enlightenment, Māra manifested frightening and enticing forms to try to turn him back from his goal.

**Nibbāna** (Sanskrit: Nirvāna.)

Literally, “cooled.” The state of liberation from all suffering and defilements, the goal of the Buddhist Path.

**Pacceka Buddha**

Solitary Buddha. Someone enlightened by his or her own efforts, without relying on a teacher, but who does not have a following of disciples, which the Buddha had.

**pañcupādānakkhandhā**

The five aggregates, physical and mental, that is: *rūpa*, *vedanā*, *saññā*, *saṅkhārā*, *viññāṇa*. Attachment to any of these as “This is mine,” “I am this,” or “This is my self” is *upādāna*—clinging or grasping.

**paritta**

Verses chanted particularly for blessing and protection.

**puñña**

The accumulation of good fortune, blessings, or well-being resulting from the practice of Dhamma.

**rūpa**

Form or matter. The physical elements that make up the body, i.e. earth, water, fire, and air (solidity, cohesion, temperature, and vibration).

**Saṅgha**

The community of those who practice the Buddha’s Way. More specifically, those who have formally committed themselves to the lifestyle of mendicant monks and nuns. The “four pairs, the eight kinds of noble beings” are those who are on the path to or who have realized the fruition of the four stages of enlightenment: stream entry, once return, nonreturn, and arahantship.

**saṅkhārā**

Mental formations. All mental states apart from feeling and perception that color one's thoughts and make them either good, bad, or neutral.

**saññā**

Perception, the mental function of recognition.

**Tathāgata**

"Thus gone" or "thus come." One who has gone beyond suffering and mortality; one who experiences things as they are, without delusion. The epithet that the Buddha applied to himself.

**threefold bliss**

Mundane bliss, celestial bliss, and Nibbānic bliss.

**vedanā**

Feeling; physical and mental feelings, either pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral.

**viññāṇa**

Sense consciousness; the mental process that sees, hears, smells, tastes, touches, and thinks.



