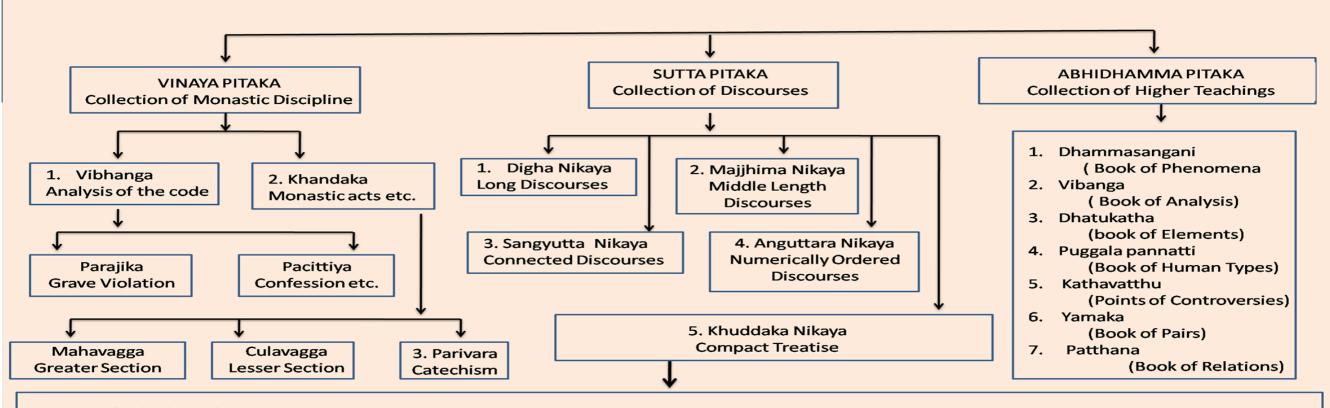
## Suttaõpe / Sutta study (1)

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Eesti Theravaada Sangha Mõtlus- ja koolituskeskuses

#### **SECRED PALI CANON – THE TIPITAKA (Three Baskets = Collections)**



- 1. Khuddaka Patha
  - ( Compact Handbook)
- 2. Dhammapada
  - ( Patj pf Wosdom)
- 3. Udana
  - (Solemn Utterences)
- 4. Itivuttaka
  - (Inspired Sayings, Lit. 'Thus was said' by the Buddha)
- 5. Sutta Nipata
  - (Treatise of important discourses)
- 6. Vimanavatthu
  - (Lit. Divine Mansions, Account of Divinities)

- 7. Petavatthu
  - (Stories of departed ones or spieits)
- 8. Theragatha
  - (Inspired verses of the Elder monks)
- 9. Therigatha
  - (Inspired verses of the Elder nuns)
- 10. Jataka
  - (Stories of Buddha's Past lives)
- 11. Niddesa
  - (Exposition)
- 12. Patisambhida Magga
  - (Analytical way)

- 13. Apadana
  - (Elders Biographical Treatises)
- 14. Buddhavangsa
  - (Cronicles of Buddhas)
- 15. Cariya Pitaka
  - (Buddha Gotama's past lives)
- 16. Netti Pakarana
  - (Exegetical treatises)
- 17. Petakopadesa
  - (Treatises on Methodology)
- 18. Milinda Panha
  - (Questions of Milinda, the Greek king)

# THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS (cattāro ariya saccani)

- 1. The Noble Truth of Suffering (dukkha ariya sacca)
- 2. The Noble Truth of the Origin of Suffering (dukkha samudaya ariya sacca) = desire (taṇhā)
- 3. The Noble Truth of the Cessation of Suffering (dukkha nirodha ariya sacca) = nibbāna
- 4. The Noble Truth of the Way to the Cessation (dukkha nirodhagāminī paṭipadā ariyasacca) = Noble Eightfold Path (pathariyo aṭṭhangiko maggo)

### Madhupindika Sutta (ThagA.i.183.)

- Dandapāni meets the Buddha at the Mahāvana near Kapilavatthu and questions him as to his tenets. The Buddha explains that his tenets are such that they avoid all strife and make a man dwell above all pleasures of sense, etc. Dandapāni shakes his head and walks on, without comment.
- Later in the evening the Buddha visits the Nigrodhārāma and tells the monks there briefly how to get rid of all obsessions, so that all evil and wrong states of mind are quelled and pass away entirely. After the Buddha's departure the monks seek Mahā Kaccāna and ask him to expound in detail what the Buddha has told them in brief. Kaccāna explains that where there is eye and visible form, → visual consciousness arises → this begets contact, → contact conditions feeling, → what a man feels he perceives, → what he perceives he reasons about, → and this leads to obsession.
- It is the same with the other senses. The monks report this explanation to the Buddha, who approves of it and praises Kaccāna's earning and insight. Ānanda praises the discourse, comparing it to a honeyed pill of delicious savour, and the Buddha suggests that the sutta should be remembered by that name (Madhupindika) (M.i.108-14).
- Nāgita was among those present when the sutta was preached. He was thereby persuaded to enter the Order, and soon after became an arahant.

### Vocabulary

- assāda taste, sweetness, enjoyment, satisfaction
- ādīnava disadvantage, danger
- ādīnavadassī one, who see the danger
- anicca dukkaha anattā impermanence, suffering, soullessness/ non-self
- etam me this is mine
- eso hamasmi this is I
- eso me attā this is myself
- dāsa slave