ঙগ | ব্রন্ধ:হ্র'বেরীব'ইশ্বাস্থ্:ব্র্ব'ঘর্র'মর্র্নির্ন্ধার্শ্বা Majjhima Nikāya 118

Ānāpānasati Sutta Mindfulness of Breathing

Aliapaliasati Sutta Milituriless of Breatining

入出息念經《中部》第118 經

# 到下口養了

७७। । त्रुग्रस्त्रसुरमी अर्दे दे र्झे र त्रुत्य प्राम्ते ग्रीय दश "बद्बाकुबार्वारुवारुप्तावायाञ्चर्ति। त्रावायाचेर्यायं उपाराया यस्त्रेग्व वक्षक्षेत्रदेरद्युग्वरस्य यस्त्राय अर्द्धाः वेक्षद्राः यदः वर्षायाम्भेयम् "न्मेर्स्यम्यन्त्रम्यः द्वास्त्रम्यः वर्षास्यम् ह्यायान्द्रधूरायान्नायवेषान्यायान्यान्द्रायान्त्रायान्यान्त्राया र्सेग्रास्ट्रा देविवेदर्श्यरश्चाराण्यात्रात्वर्गरार्वेदर्ग ग्रीसयः यःश्र्वाश्वायाययदर्द्वन्याक्षेत्रायव्यायवेदेःश्च्रीं वश्वाद्यम् श्रम्यास्य मी क्षें अ क्षुत क्षें मार्थ मार्थ द्रे ते अर अ कुरा अवत स्प्रित् <u> २७२ म्बर्भः त्रु मास्रुयः यु यः द्र्यः द्र्यः द्र्यः द्र्यः यः यहेवः दर्शः २७२ः </u> यावकाः श्वीरावराञ्चा श्वीराधार्दरादे । प्रत्याकाः स्वायार्वे हिंदा विकार हु। "यनमासक्रमार्धेनार्दिक्तेनातुः श्चेतातुमाञ्चायदे स्टेशायर्दे स्टिया र्मव्यायम्वर्माः वेयाम्बर्यायः द्वाराष्ट्रमञ्जूम्यायावयः वयान्त्रोः ब्रूॅंटप्य स.स्या ब्र्या ब्रॅंटप्ल्रॅंच रावेग रदनु रादेंस सामुद्रा ने ने ने राये दारा माना साम् ક્ર્રીત<u>ુવા સુવતુ સુત્રા વસુરા વસુરા તે તે</u> त्रमा गुरम्प्रान्यविन्यदेःञ्च प्रावेश गुन्मु ने गुर्ने से गुरम् यहवः अविशादयदः विषा वहः दृवः चीः श्रृंवः यदेः ह्व अवसः वदः दिवंदः देव। "दर्नेने'वर्डेम'यून'दर्भ'ग्रीभ'रे'र्झेन'गश्रुरभ'यदे'र्युगभ'र्वर्य'

#### **Foreword**

Regarding the Sutra of Mindfulness of Breathing, it is said in the first volume of the Basis of Vowed Morality (Vinayavastu), "After having practiced austerity for six years, the Buddha realized that asceticism will not bring any result. Therefore, he practiced breathing meditation at ease." Also, in the second volume of Vinaya, the Buddha said, "Bhikkhus, due to my abiding in the mindfulness of breathing during these three months, I have remained in perfect samadhi within." Similarly, based on the four objects of mindfulness, the Buddha extensively taught Ananda, Kimpa and others the breathing meditation practice and so on.

After the Buddha completed the three-month summer retreat in Shravasti, he extended the retreat for another half a month as requested by Shariputra. This was recorded in the *Sutra of Mindfulness of Breathing*, "I stay in Shravasti until the 15th of the tenth month." As such, three thousand monks and nuns from far away gathered in Shravasti. It was well-known that the white night lilies blossomed on the 15th of the tenth month in this area. Therefore, this day was also known as "the month of the night lilies."

The Vietnamese elder and great scholar, Thich Nhat Hanh, wrote in the biography of the Buddha, "This is a compilation of all the teachings on the mindfulness of breathing as spoken by the Buddha previously. It is also the first condensed essence." So I think this probably refers to the *Sutra of the Mindfulness of Breathing*. The reason is that this sutra is consistent with the above-mentioned history. The *Sutra of the Mindfulness of Breathing (Anapanasati Sutta)* can be regarded as a complete sutra that explains the breathing meditation practice.

The Sutra of the Mindfulness of Breathing was translated into Tibetan by Chinese bhikkhu, Jigmed Yeshe, according to the translation style of Kangyur. It was ascertained by comparing with the Pali version by Wangchuk Nege, the great teacher of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies in Varanasi, and the English translation edited by Bhikkhu Bodhi, an American elder. I edited this text in a concise manner based on the Tibetan grammar and poetry. Blessed by the great name of the Drikungpa, I, Konchok Tenzin Kunzang Thrinley Lhundrub, wrote on 26 January 2018 at Garchen Dharma Institute in Wanli, Taipei. May it be virtuous!

## 序文

關於入出息的經典,在《津本事》的第一部 裡提到:「佛陀苦汀六丰沒,了悟到苦汀並 無法帶來任何成果,於是從容安適地修持入 出息。」《津經》的第二部也提到:「衆比丘, 我於此三個月中,因修入出息念住,內在清 淨地安住於定中」等等。同樣的,佛陀以四 念住為阿難及金巴等講授了許多入出息的禪 修等。

佛陀於舍衛城完成三個月的夏令安居,依舍 利弗所請,將夏令安居延長半個月。這被記 載於入出息的經典裡:「我於舍衛城安住 至昴宿月十五。」如是,來自各地的三千名 比丘與比丘尼聚集於此。衆所周知,昴宿月 十五之時,此處因白色睡蓮綻放,也被稱為 「睡蓮綻放之月」。

越南的長老大智者,一行禪師,在他所著的佛陀傳記裡如此寫著:「此為世尊之前所宣說關於息念住的所有法類之總集,也可說是首次結合的精要。」我認為這就是佛陀所宣說的〈入出息念經〉,原因是此經典與上述歷史相符合。這部〈入出息念經〉(Anapanasati Sutta)堪稱為一部完整講解入出息念住的經典。

〈入出息念經〉由漢籍比丘晉美益西根據大 藏經的翻譯方式譯為藏文。再透過與瓦拉納 西佛教大學的資深老師汪秋內給之巴利文版 本,以及美籍長老菩提比丘所校閱的英譯版 相對照而確定。我根據藏文文法及聲津學, 以詞句簡潔的方式修飾。勝者直貢巴名號所 加持,恭卻滇津昆桑欽列倫珠,寫於土狗丰 2018 丰 1 月 26 日,台北萬里噶千佛學會。善 哉!善哉!

## রু হ'শ্বি| Introductory Section — . 序分

७७। वित्रभ्रत्यत्याः योशः र्वेशः यात्रः यात्र

1 Thus have I heard. On one occasion the Blessed One was living at Sāvatthī in the Eastern Park, in the Palace of Migāra's Mother, together with many very well known elder disciples—

●如是我聞:一時,世尊於舍衛城東園鹿母 講堂,與甚多衆所認識之長老弟子共住,即:

क्षें प्रायुक्त पासू प्रेते मुक्कें प्रायुक्त प्रायुक्

க்'द्रद्युव् प्रार्थे क्या ची' यु केव प्या the venerable Mahā Moggallāna, 尊者大目犍連、

க்'द्रद्भुद्र'यं र्वेद्र्भुद्र'केंद्र'यं। the venerable Mahā Kassapa, 尊者大迦葉、 ສັ່ງ నాల్ష్ ఇాష్ షామ్ల్ the venerable Mahā Kappina, 尊者大劫賓那、

க்'てて望る'で関いするである'ざ」 the venerable Mahā Cunda, [79] 尊者大純陀、

र्कें प्रत्युव या या या वा वा वा या केवा यें। the venerable Anuruddha, 尊者阿那津、

あずてではずではあれず。 the venerable Revata, 尊者離婆多、

नेत्रित्र्त्वत्र्वर्ष्ण्यम् । श्रीत्र्यत्रेष्ठ्याः स्त्रात्र्यः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स् न्यत्रेषाः स्त्रात्र्व्यक्षः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त्रात्रः स्त

and other very well known elder disciples.

乃至其他衆所認識之長老弟子。

चैदेः तुंश शुंगविश्व पहित नि श्चें दाह्य श्रा श्चें दा श्वें द्वा श्वा श्वें दा श्वें श्वें दा श्वें दा श्वें दा श्वें दा श्वें श्वें दा श्वें श्वें श्वें दा श्वें श्वें श्वें श्वें दा श्वें शें श्वें शें श्वें श्वे

2 Now on that occasion, elder bhikkhus had been teaching and instructing new bhikkhus; some elder bhikkhus had been teaching and instructing ten bhikkhus, some elder bhikkhus had been teaching and instructing twenty...thirty...forty bhikkhus. And the new bhikkhus, taught and instructed by the elder bhikkhus, had achieved successive stages of high distinction.

② 爾時,諸長老比丘,正教導、教誡諸新學比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡二十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡三十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡四十比丘。 波等新學比丘,受諸長老比丘之教導、教誡, 漸次獲得更殊勝之智。

देवे केंश्राचर्डे श्राचित्र वर्षे हें द्वी केंद्र है। त्वा चित्र वर्षे देवे केंद्र वर्षे केंद्र है। त्वा चित्र वर्षे देवे केंद्र वर्षे केंद्र है। त्वा चित्र है। त्वा

- 3 On that occasion—the Uposatha day of the fifteenth, on the full-moon night of the Pavāraṇā ceremony1115—the Blessed One was seated in the open surrounded by the Sangha of bhikkhus. Then, surveying the silent Sangha of bhikkhus, he addressed them thus:
- ③此時,是十五布薩日,當自恣,滿月夜中, 世尊為比丘衆所圍繞,露地而坐。 其時,世尊環視一座默然之比丘衆, 告諸比丘言:

द्वाःश्चित्त्वत्त्वाः व्यवाः खुलाः त्वेत्वाः श्चे अश्चायः श्चुरा द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः द्वाः श्चे द्वाः श

4 "Bhikkhus, I am content with this progress. My mind is content with this progress. So arouse still more energy to attain the unattained, to achieve the unachieved, to realise the unrealised. I shall wait here at Sāvatthī for the Komudī full moon of the fourth month."1116

4 諸比丘!我贊許於此正行,我心贊許於此正行。是故諸比丘!汝等更為浔未浔,為到未到, 為證未證而以精勤精進。

我於第四月迦剌底迦月之滿月,仍留於此舍滸城。

म्बर्धित्र्वाःश्चित्र्व्यस्यस्याः श्विष्ठ्यः वर्ष्ट्यः वर्षः वर्ष्ट्यः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्यः वर

**5** The bhikkhus of the countryside heard: "The Blessed One will wait there at Sāvatthī for the Komudī full moon of the fourth month." And the bhikkhus of the countryside left in due course for Sāvatthī to see the

Blessed One.

5郊區之諸比丘等,聞「世尊於第四月之滿月,仍留於此舍衛城。」郊區之諸比丘,即赴舍衛城來見世尊。

देवश्यवश्यक्षत्रव्यक्षत्रव्यक्षत्र्यः अर्थक्ष्यः विद्यक्षत्रः विद्यक्यत्यक्षत्रः विद्यक्षत्रः विद्यक्षत्रः विद्यक्षत्रः विद्यक्षत्रः व

And elder bhikkhus still more intensively taught and instructed new bhikkhus; some elder bhikkhus taught and instructed ten bhikkhus, some elder bhikkhus taught and instructed twenty...thirty...forty bhikkhus. And the new bhikkhus, taught and instructed by the elder bhikkhus, [80] achieved successive stages of high distinction.

る 波等諸長老比丘,即更盛行教導、教誡新學比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡二十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡二十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡三十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡四十比丘。 有長老比丘等,教導、教誡四十比丘。 而波等新學比丘,受諸長老比丘之教導、 教誡,漸次獲得更殊勝之智。 देवश्राक्षंश्राचर्र्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्त्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्त्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्त्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्त्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्ते स्वर्त्वः स्वर्ते स्वर्वे स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर

- On that occasion—the Uposatha day of the fifteenth, the full-moon night of the Komudī full moon of the fourth month—the Blessed One was seated in the open surrounded by the Sangha of bhikkhus. Then, surveying the silent Sangha of bhikkhus, he addressed them thus:
- 7時,又是十五日當布薩,於第四月迦剌月 之滿月夜,世尊為比丘衆所圍繞,露地而坐。 其時,世尊環視一座默然之比丘衆,告諸比 丘言:

प्रवास्त्रीय प्रवास्त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत

- (Bhikkhus, this assembly is free from prattle, this assembly is free from chatter. It consists purely of heartwood. Such is this Sangha of bhikkhus, such is this assembly. Such an assembly as is worthy of gifts, worthy of hospitality, worthy of offerings, worthy of reverential salutation, an incomparable field of merit for the world—such is this Sangha of bhikkhus, such is this assembly.
- 8 諸比丘!此衆不閒談。
- (1) 諸比丘!此衆不閒談,安立於清淨之眞諦, 如是比丘衆!如是大衆!

Such an assembly that a small gift given to it becomes great and a great gift greater—such is this Sangha of bhikkhus, such is this assembly.

(2) 此衆,對之少施亦成多果,多施更多, 如是比丘衆!如是大衆! देश्वी स्त्रित्वे द्वा स्त्रित्व स्

Such an assembly as is rare for the world to see—such is this Sangha of bhikkhus, such is this assembly. Such an assembly as would be worth journeying many leagues with a travel-bag to see—such is this Sangha of bhikkhus, such is this assembly.

- (3) 此衆,於世間不易見,如是比丘衆!如是大衆!
- (4) 此衆,誠値頁笈行數由旬以見,如是比丘衆!如是大衆!

"In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who are arahants with taints destroyed, who have

lived the holy life, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, reached their own goal, destroyed the fetters of being, and are completely liberated through final knowledge—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.

**?**諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有阿羅漢,漏盡, 得究竟,應作所作,捨棄重擔,獲得填利,遍 盡有結,以正慧而解脫之比丘。諸比丘! 如是 類之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

- "In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who, with the destruction of the five lower fetters, are due to reappear spontaneously [in the Pure Abodes] and there attain final Nibbāna, without ever returning from that world—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.
- 10 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有遍盡五下分結<sup>①</sup>, 將化生(波世界) 而善般涅槃,由波世界不還 之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有在此比 丘衆中。

द्यातः अक्षेत्रः भी। त्यातः अक्षेत्रः विष्ट्रात्याः विष्ट्रः विष्यः विष्ट्रः विष्ट्

"In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who, with the destruction of three fetters<sup>2</sup> and with the attenuation of lust, hate, and delusion, are oncereturners, returning once to this world [81] to make an end of suffering—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.

① 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有遍盡三結②, 溦薄貪、瞋、癡,為一來,唯一次還來此世 間,以盡苦際之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比 丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

न्गे र्श्वेद्द्यो न्यो त्रित्व त्रित्य यो वद्द्द्द्द्द्य व्यव्य विष्ट्र विष्ट

12 "In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus

who, with the destruction of the three fetters, are stream-enterers, no longer subject to perdition, bound [for liberation], headed for enlightenment—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.

12 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有遍盡三結,為 預流不墮惡趣者,決定者,可趣正覺之比丘。 諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

"In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who abide devoted to the development of the four foundations of mindfulness<sup>3</sup>—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.

**13**(1)諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習四念住<sup>3</sup>,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

त्वाःश्चिंद्रवाः द्वाः विद्वः दिन्द्रवाः विद्वः द्वाः विद्वः वि

In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who abide devoted to the development of the four right kinds of striving<sup>®</sup>...of the four bases for spiritual power <sup>®</sup>...of the five faculties <sup>®</sup>...of the five powers<sup>®</sup>...of the seven enlightenment factors<sup>®</sup>...of the Noble Eightfold Path<sup>®</sup>—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus.

- (2) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中, 有精進修習四正 勤<sup>④</sup>, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘, 亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (3) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中, 有精進修習四神 足⑤, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘, 亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (4) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習五根<sup>⑥</sup>, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有 在此比丘衆中。
- (5) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習五力<sup>⑦</sup>, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有 在此比丘衆中。
- (6) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習七覺支®,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (7) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習八支聖道<sup>®</sup>,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

र्वा श्रॅम्यो प्रवे तर्तु तर्ने प्रवा विकास विकास विकास विकास श्रेम प्रवे त्र विकास श्रेम प्रवे त्र विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास श्रेम प्रवे त्र विकास वितास विकास वितास विकास वित

"In this Sangha of bhikkhus, there are bhikkhus who abide devoted to the development of loving-kindness [82]...of compassion...of altruistic joy...of equanimity...of the meditation on foulness...of the perception of impermanence—such bhikkhus are there in this Sangha of bhikkhus. In this Sangha of bhikkhus there are bhikkhus who abide devoted to the development of mindfulness of breathing.

- (1) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習 競,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比 丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (2) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習悲, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之諸比 丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (3) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習喜, 精進而住之比丘。比丘! 如是類之諸比丘, 亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (4) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習捨, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之比丘, 亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (5) 諸比丘! 於此諸比丘衆中,有精進修習 不淨觀,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類 之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。
- (6) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中, 有精進修習無 常想, 精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類之 比丘, 亦在此比丘衆中。
- (7) 諸比丘! 於此比丘衆中,有精進修習入 出息念,精進而住之比丘。諸比丘! 如是類 之比丘,亦有在此比丘衆中。

# सक्रव सु।

- (१) व.भदुक्षभविव.क्रे.वृ।
- -१ वर्देर्वायम् भ्री वर्देर्वम् अप्तर्म । -१ वर्देर्वायम् भ्री वे स्ट्रिंग । -१ वर्देर्वायम् भ्री वे स्ट्रिंग । -१ वर्देवायम् भ्री वे स्ट्रिंग । -१ वर्देवायम् । -१ वर्देवायम्यम्यम् । -१ वर्देवायम्यम् । -१ वर्देवायम् । -१
- (१) वकेट्याम्बुसःश्चरमा
- -१ स्ट्रिंग प्रदेश स्त्रिंग प्रते स्त्रिंग स्तिंग स्त्रिंग स्तिंग स्त्रिंग स्त्रिंग
- (१) इत्रयानेयम्यवग्ययवेते।
- -१ सुश्चाद्वन्याक्षेत्रस्यव्याचा -५ क्रियाद्वाचाक्षेत्रस्यव्याचा -३
- (८) यम्प्रमार्श्वेम्यायविदी
- -१ भ्रीत्रे त्रिक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीत्र त्रा -१ भ्रीत्रे त्रिक्षात्र श्रीत्र श्रीत्र श्रीत्र त्रिक्षात्र श्रीत्र त्रिक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र त्रिक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र त्रिक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र त्रिक्षात्र त्रिक्षात्र श्रीक्षात्र त्रिक्षात्र त्रिक्षा
- (५) इ.रस्याग्रीम्यायविदी
- -१ तत्त्व पति हिन्देव हें त्युक्त श्री त्यति तत् श्री त्यति तत् । व क्षेत्रका श्री त्यति त्यति तत् । व क्षेत्रका श्री हिन्देव हें त्यति । व क्षेत्रका हिन्देव हें त्यति । व क

स्यायते स्याय स्याप्त । - ५ वर्षे प्रायते के प्रायते स्वायते स्वायते स्वायते स्वायते स्वायते स्वायते स्वायते स्व

- (७) नवदस्यास्त्रहो
- -१ न्त्यक्षेत्रवस्य न्त्र। -१ वर्डे बाक्ष्य श्री न्यस्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्रवस्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्रवस्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्रवस्य । -१ त्वायक्षेत्य
- (न) ब्रूंचशक्रिश्री
- -१ न्यतेर्क्ष्यमान्य। -१ वर्क्ष्यसान्त्रीःक्ष्यमा -१ न्वायतेर्क्ष्यमा -१ न्वायतेर्क्ष्यमा
- (५) गुप्तस्त्राः धवाः ययाः यत्वः वी
- (१) तसम्बाधायमायम्पन्ते।
- -१ सद्भायते स्थाप्त प्राप्त प्रमायते हिंगाय। -१ सद्भायते द्वाप -५ सद्भायते स्थाप -१ स्थाप -१

#### **Annotations**

- ① The five lower fetters: sensual desire; ill will; belief in a self; attachment to rites and rituals; doubt.
- ② The three fetters: the perishable view which holds the selflessness of the transitory collection of aggregates as having a self; attachment to rites and rituals; having doubt in the authentic path.
- ③ The four foundations of mindfulness: the mindfulness of body; the mindfulness of feeling; the mindfulness of mind; the mindfulness of the Dharma.
- ① The four right kinds of striving: abandon non-virtuous actions that have arisen; avoid giving rise to non-virtuous actions; develop virtuous actions that have not arisen; increase virtuous actions that have arisen.
- ⑤ The four bases for spiritual power: the concentration of intention; the concentration of the mind; the concentration of exertion; the concentration of discernment.
- The five faculties: the faculty of faith; the faculty of diligence; the faculty of mindfulness; the faculty of concentration; the faculty of wisdom.
- The five powers: the power of faith; the power of diligence; the power of mindfulness; the power of concentration; the power of wisdom.

- ® The seven enlightenment factors: mindfulness, investigation of phenomena, exertion, rapture, tranquility, equanimity, concentration.
- The Noble Eightfold Path: right view, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration.

#### 註解

- ① 五下分結: 貪欲、瞋恚、薩迦耶見(身見)、 戒禁取、疑。
- ② 三結: 五蘊原為壞聚,將無我執為有的薩迦耶 見(身見); 戒禁取;疑正道。
- ③四念住:身念住、受念住、心念住、法念住。
- ④四正勤:已生惡令斷滅、未生惡令不生、未生善令生起、已生善令增長。
- ⑤ 四神足: 欲神足、心神足、勤神足、觀神足。
- ⑥ 五根:信根、精進根、念根、定根、慧根。
- ⑦ 五力:信力、精進力、念力、定力、慧力。
- ⑧ 七覺支:念覺支、擇法覺支、精進覺支、喜覺支、 安覺支、捨覺支、定覺支。
- ⑦八支聖道:正見、正思惟、正語、正業、正命、 正精進、正念、正定。

# ५वः वेशः ५८ः खूवः प्रते ५ त्यु म् शः द्यु दः स्या Mindfulness of Breathing

### 二.入出息念

द्वाः अः क्ष्यः व्याः व

"Bhikkhus, when mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated, it is of great fruit and great benefit. When mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated, it fulfils the four foundations of mindfulness. When the four foundations of mindfulness are developed and cultivated, they fulfil the seven enlightenment factors. When the seven enlightenment factors are developed and cultivated, they fulfil true knowledge and liberation.

**15** 諸比丘!修習、廣修習入出息念者,有大果、有大功德。

諸比丘!修習、廣修習入出息念者,令圓滿 四念住。 修習、廣修習四念住者,令圓滿七覺支。 修習、廣修習七覺支者,令圓滿明與解脫。

र्देन'न्नो'र्स्नेद्रानेन न्त्रम्भारत्वुद्रम्द्र्य'न्नन्य'हे स्थ्रम्य्य्यस्य विषयः प्रम्यानेन्ने। हे स्थ्रम्यस्थात् केयम्य्युम्यम्य। हे स्थ्रम्यस्थात् केयम्य्युम्यम्य। स्थ्रम्यस्थात् केयम्य्युम्यम्य। स्थ्रम्यस्थात् केयम्य्युम्यम्य।

- "And how, bhikkhus, is mindfulness of breathing developed and cultivated, so that it is of great fruit and great benefit?
- 16 然諸比丘!如何修習、廣修習入出息念耶?如何有大果、有大功德耶?

यद्भार्याक्ष्मान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्याक्ष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याकष्मान्त्र्याविष्याव्याविष्याव

- "Here a bhikkhu, gone to the forest or to the root of a tree or to an empty hut, sits down; having folded his legs crosswise, set his body erect, and established mindfulness in front of him, ever mindful he breathes in, mindful he breathes out.
- 17 諸比丘! 於此有比丘, 注赴森林, 或住樹下, 或住空屋, 盤腿而坐, 端正身體, 繁念在前。 波正念而入息、正念而出息。

- १ देशन्त्वाश्चः देन्द्वाश्चः द्वाशः देन्द्वः स्वाशः देन्द्वः स्वाशः देन्द्वः स्वाशः देन्द्वः स्वाशः देन्द्वः स स्वार्थः स्वाशः स्वाशः देन्द्वः स्वाशः स्वशः स्वाशः स्वशः स्वाशः स्वश
- "Breathing in long, he understands:1117 'I breathe in long'; or breathing out long, he understands: 'I breathe out long.'
- 18 (1) 波長入息,了知『我長入息。』或長 出息,了知『我長出息。』

४) देशन्त्वाश्वाद्यायम् विषय्त्रात्याः विषय्याः विषयः व

Breathing in short, he understands: 'I breathe in short'; or breathing out short, he understands: 'I breathe out short.'

- (2)或短入息,了知『我短入息。』或短出息, 了知『我短出息。』
- ये देश.संश्वाच्यश्वाच्यः व्याच्यः व्याचः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याचः व्याचः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याच्यः व्याचः व्

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the whole body'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out

experiencing the whole body.'

- (3)『我學覺了全身正在入息。』 『我學覺了全身正在出息。』
- न्त्रम्थः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्व

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillising the bodily formation'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillising the bodily formation.'

- (4)『我學寂止身亓正在入息。』 『我學寂止身亓正在出息。』
- प्रे देश्चत्वात्यः प्रत्वायः प्रत्वायः विद्वायः विद्वायः विद्वायः प्रत्वायः प्रत्वायः प्रत्वायः प्रत्वायः प्रत् यः प्रत्यक्षेत्रः प्रत्यः प्रत
- "He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing rapture'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing rapture.' 1118
- (5)『我學覺了喜正在入息。』 『我學覺了喜正在出息。』

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing pleasure'; [83] he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing pleasure.'

(6)『我學覺了樂正在入息。』 『我學覺了樂正在出息。』

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mental formation'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mental formation.'

(7)『我學覺了心行正在入息。』 『我學覺了心行正在出息。』

र्वायम्प्रत्युव्ययम् वित्ति । वित्युः त्रुः वित्ति । वित्युः वित्

He train thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillising the mental formation'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillising the mental formation.'1119

- (8)『我學寂止心行正在入息。』 『我學寂止心行正在出息。』
- त्रे देशस्त्रेत्यस्त्रवायः श्रीत्रवश्चरत्वायः श्रीत्रवश्चरत्वायः वर्त्वयः यस्त्रश्चरत्वायः स्त्रवश्चरत्वायः स्त्रवश्चरत्वयः स्त्रवश्चरत्वयः स्त्रवश्चयः स्त्रव्ययः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्त्रवयः स्य
- "He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mind'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mind.'
- **②**(9)『我學覺了心正在入息。』 『我學覺了心正在出息。』

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in gladdening the mind'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out gladdening the mind.'

(10)『我學令心喜悅正在入息。』 『我學令心喜悅正在出息。』

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in concentrating the mind'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out concentrating the mind.'

- (11)『我學令心平定正在入息。』 『我學令心平定正在出息。』
- ११) देशःश्रेशशः इत्रायः व्याप्तः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः व

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in liberating the mind'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out liberating the mind.'1120

- (12)『我學令心解脫正在入息。』 『我學令心解脫正在出息。』
- ११) देशसी:स्वायम् सेशस्य स्वायम् स्वयम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम् स्वयम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम् स्वयम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्य
- 21 "He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating

impermanence'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating impermanence.'

- ② (13)『我學隨觀無常正在入息。』 『我學隨觀無常正在出息。』
- १७२ देशः वर्त्त्रक्षाश्चान्य स्वयः यम् वर्त्त्र स्वयः यम् वर्ष्त्र स्वयः स्वयः यम् वर्ष्त्र स्वयः यम् वर्ष्त्र स्वयः यम् वर्ष्त्र स्वयः स्य

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating fading away'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating fading away.'

- (14)『我學隨觀離貪正在入息。』 『我學隨觀離貪正在出息。』
- १५) देशतर्वेषायास्त्रहेशस्य विष्यायास्त्रहेशस्य विषयः विषयः

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating cessation'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating cessation.'

(15)『我學隨觀滅正在入息。』 『我學隨觀滅正在出息。』 १८) देशःश्रःश्र्रःश्र्रःश्रद्धाः । श्रेशःश्रद्धाः । व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्या

He trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating relinquishment'; he trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating relinquishment.'1121

(16)『我學隨觀出離正在入息。』 『我學隨觀出離正在出息。』

22 "Bhikkhus, that is how mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated, so that it is of great fruit and great benefit.

❷諸比丘!如是修習、廣修習入出息念者, 有大果、有大功德。

## 

"And how, bhikkhus, does mindfulness of breathing, developed and cultivated, fulfil the four foundations of mindfulness?

☎ 然諸比丘!如何修習、廣修習入出息念而 令圓滿四念住耶?

द्यांश्चित्त्व द्यांश्चित्त्वाव्यः द्यायात्त्व्याः द्याःश्चित्तः व्यायः व्यः व्यायः व

- "Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu, breathing in long, understands: 'I breathe in long,' or breathing out long, understands: 'I breathe out long';
- 24 諸比丘!何時,
- (1) 比丘長入息,了知『我長入息。』 或長出息,了知『我長出息。』

breathing in short, understands: 'I breathe in short,' or breathing out short, understands: 'I breathe out short';

(2) 或短入息,了知『我短入息。』 或短出息,了知『我短出息。』

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the whole body [of breath]'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the whole body [of breath]';

(3)『我學覺了全身正在入息。』 『我學覺了全身正在出息。』 trains thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillising the bodily formation'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillising the bodily formation'—

(4)『我學寂止身亓正在入息。』 『我學寂止身亓正在出息。』

यात्रश्चात्रश्चात्रस्थात्र्वेषाः त्रित्रस्थाः विश्वात्रस्थाः त्रित्रस्थाः विश्वात्रस्थाः विश्वात्रस्य विश्वात्रस्थाः विश्वात्रस्यस्य विश्वात्रस्य विश्वात्रस्यस्य विश्वात्यस्यस्य विश्वात्रस्य विश्वात्यस्यस्य विश्वात्

on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating the body as a body, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

如是於身隨觀身。諸比丘!其時,比丘精勤、 正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。 विः विकास्त्रस्य स्थान्ते । विद्याने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्याने स्थाने स्थाने

I say that this is a certain body among the bodies, namely, in-breathing and out-breathing.1122 That is why, on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating the body as a body, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

諸比丘!我稱入出息為身中之身也。是故, 諸比丘!於身隨觀身,其時,比丘精勤、 正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

"Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion [84] a bhikkhu trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing rapture'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing rapture';

- 25 諸比丘!何時,
- (1) 比丘『我學覺了喜正在入息。』 『我學覺了喜正在出息。』

द्रीःक्षेत्रःचरेःचः षदःद्रमः चर्नःचः चर्नःचः स्वमः श्रुदः विदःद्रम् सः विदः द्रम् सः श्रुदः विदः द्रम् सः श्रु द्रम् सः स्रुद्धः चर्नः चर्नः चर्नः चर्नः चरः श्रुदः विदः द्रम् सः श्रुदः विदः द्रम् सः स्रुदः विदः द्रम् सः स

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing pleasure'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing pleasure';

(2)『我學覺了樂正在入息。』 『我學覺了樂正在出息。』

ब्रीत्व्रम्भित्रः भित्रः भित्

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mental formation'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mental formation';

(3)『我學覺了心行正在入息。』 『我學覺了心行正在出息。』 दर्नः स्रम् स्यात्रः स्वीतः स्वात्रः स्वीतः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्व स्यात्रः स्वात्रः स्व

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in tranquillising the mental formation'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out tranquillising the mental formation'—

(4)『我學寂止心行正在入息。』 『我學寂止心行正在出息。』

यात्रश्रादेशप्रेश्वर्तान्त्रीं द्रायाः वियाः वि

on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating feelings as feelings, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

如是於受隨觀受。諸比丘!其時,比丘精勤、正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

यार्केराया तेन्द्राहेशासुरक्षात्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रायह्या सेश्रायहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रायह्या सेश्रायहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा सेश्रायहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा सेश्रायहेन्द्रमा वहेगाहेन्द्रमा वहेगायहेन्द्रमा वहेगाय

I say that this is a certain feeling among the feelings, namely, giving close attention to in-breathing and out-breathing.1123 That is why, on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating feelings as feelings, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

諸比丘!我稱於入出息善作意為受中之受也。 是故,諸比丘!於受隨觀受,其時,比丘精 勤、正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

द्रमे ख्रेंदर्म महस्र स्वर्म स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वरम स्वरम्भ स्वरम स्वर

- "Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu trains thus: 'I shall breathe in experiencing the mind'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out experiencing the mind';
- 26 諸比丘!何時,
- (1) 比丘『我學覺了心正在入息。』 『我學覺了心正在出息。』

विः विश्वायद्वीत् स्वायस्य स्वयस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वयस्य स

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in gladdening the mind'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out gladdening the mind';

(2)『我學令心喜悅正在入息。』 『我學令心喜悅正在出息。』

विः त्रिः त्रिः स्रेयः स्रेयः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः व्याप्तः स्रियः स्रेयः प्रत्यः प्रत्य

train thus: 'I shall breathe in concentrating the mind'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out concentrating the mind';

(3)『我學令心平定正在入息。』 『我學令心平定正在出息。』 विः त्र्याः यदीः स्वर्याः स्वर स्वर्याः यदः स्वर्याः स्वर्यः स्वर्याः स्वर्यः स्

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in liberating the mind'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out liberating the mind'—

(4)『我學令心解脫正在入息。』 『我學令心解脫正在出息。』

देवें कें दिनों क्षें द्रमाद्रदेन मानिक क्षेत्रका क्षेत

on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind as mind, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

如是於心隨觀心。諸比丘!其時,比丘精勤、 正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。 विः विकायित्र स्वान्त्र स

I do not say that there is the development of mindfulness of breathing for one who is forgetful, who is not fully aware. That is why, on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind as mind, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.1124

諸比丘!我稱不正念、不正知者非修習入出息 念也。是故,諸比丘! 於心隨觀心,其時,比 丘精勤、正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

"Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating impermanence'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating impermanence';

- 27 諸比丘!何時,
- (1) 比丘『我學隨觀無常正在入息。』 『我學隨觀無常正在出息。』

विं विं अपर्दे दिस्म अपद्म द्वायाय सहित्र अपद्म अपद्म

(2)『我學隨觀離貪正在入息。』 『我學隨觀離貪正在出息。』

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating cessation'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating cessation';

(3)『我學隨觀滅正在入息。』 『我學隨觀滅正在出息。』 विः त्या अः श्वास्त्र विद्या विद्या

trains thus: 'I shall breathe in contemplating relinquishment'; trains thus: 'I shall breathe out contemplating relinquishment'—

(4)『我學隨觀出離正在入息。』 『我學隨觀出離正在出息。』

on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind-objects as mind-objects, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

如是於諸法隨觀諸法。諸比丘!其時,比丘精勤、正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

दर्भः प्रमाण्यस्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य

Having seen with wisdom the abandoning of covetousness and grief, [85] he closely looks on with

equanimity. 1125

波斷其貪、憂,以慧見此,以捨善觀察也。

नितः स्वान्त्र त्याः प्रतः स्वान्त्र त्याः स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र

That is why, on that occasion, a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind-objects as mind-objects, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world.

是故,諸比丘!於諸法隨觀諸法,其時,比丘精勤、正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住。

न्योः र्श्वेरः न्या यदीः स्वरः न्या श्राद्यः विश्वाः न्याः विश्वेरः विश्वाः विश्वः विश्वः

- <sup>28</sup> "Bhikkhus, that is how mindfulness of breathing, developed and cultivated, fulfils the four foundations of mindfulness.
- 28 諸比丘!如是修習、廣修習入出息念而令 圓滿四念住。

द्योः र्श्वेरः द्या द्वः यः देरः यावयाः यविः यक्षेत्रः यः द्या विषयः यः वः युरः विषयः यः वः युरः विषयः यः वः य

- "And how, bhikkhus, do the four foundations of mindfulness, developed and cultivated, fulfil the seven enlightenment factors?
- 忽然諸比丘!如何修習、廣修習四念住而令<br/>
  圓満七覺支耶?

पन्न निर्मे क्ष्रिया विकानिक विकानिक

30 "Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu abides contemplating the body as a body, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away

covetousness and grief for the world—on that occasion, unremitting mindfulness is established in him. On whatever occasion unremitting mindfulness is established in a bhikkhu—on that occasion, the mindfulness enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development, it comes to fulfilment in him.

30 諸比丘!何時,比丘於身隨觀身,精勤、 正知、正念,於世間調伏貪、憂而住,其時, 波令念確立而不失念。

諸比丘!有時,比丘令念確立而不失念時, 比丘精勤於念覺支,其時,比丘修習念覺支, 由此,比丘修習圓滿念覺支。

(31) "Abiding thus mindful, he investigates and examines that state with wisdom and embarks upon a full inquiry into it. On whatever occasion, abiding thus mindful, a bhikkhu investigates and examines that state with wisdom and embarks upon a full inquiry into it—on that occasion, the investigation-of-states enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

③ 波有如是念而住,乃以慧審察、審思其法, 遍入思惟。

諸比丘!何時,比丘有如是念而住,乃以慧 審察、審思其法,遍入思惟時,比丘精勤於 擇法覺支,其時,比丘修習擇法覺支,由此, 比丘修習圓滿擇法覺支。 महासुन्तानिकार्क्षसाने त्याचे विकारी का स्वरायमाय विकारी निकार विकार वि

"In one who investigates and examines that state with wisdom and embarks upon a full inquiry into it, tireless energy is aroused. On whatever occasion tireless energy is aroused in a bhikkhu who investigates and examines that state with wisdom and embarks upon a full inquiry into it—on that occasion, the energy enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

☑ 波以慧審察、審思其法,遍入思惟,精勤
不繋著之精進。

諸比丘!何時,比丘以慧審察、審思其法, 遍入思帷,精勤不繫著之精進時,比丘精勤 於精進覺支,其時,比丘修習精進覺支,由 此,比丘修習圓滿精進覺支。 यदः भित्रत्वाः विश्वः वर्षे वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्

"In one who has aroused energy, unworldly rapture arises. On whatever occasion unworldly rapture arises in a bhikkhu who has aroused energy—[86] on that occasion, the rapture enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

33 波精勤之精進,上揚之喜生。

諸比丘!何時,比丘以精勤之精進,上揚之 喜生時,比丘精勤於喜覺支,其時,比丘修 習喜覺支,由此,比丘修習圓滿喜覺支。 यद्भार्त्रम्भार्थित्वस्यः स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्

"In one who is rapturous, the body and the mind become tranquil. On whatever occasion the body and the mind become tranquil in a bhikkhu who is rapturous—on that occasion, the tranquillity enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

24波喜者,身寂、心亦寂。

諸比丘!何時,比丘喜者,身寂、心亦寂時, 比丘精勤於輕安覺支,其時,比丘修習輕安 覺支,由此,比丘修習圓滿輕安覺支。

"In one whose body is tranquil and who feels pleasure, the mind becomes concentrated. On whatever occasion the mind becomes concentrated in a bhikkhu whose body is tranquil and who feels pleasure—on that occasion, the concentration enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

35 波身輕安、愉快而心定。

諸比丘!何時,比丘身輕安、愉快而心定時, 比丘精勤於定覺支,其時,比丘修習定覺支, 由此,比丘修習圓滿定覺支。 मद्मिश्वाश्वाश्वार्थित्वे प्रत्ये म्याप्त्य स्वार्थित्व स्वार्य स

"He closely looks on with equanimity at the mind thus concentrated. On whatever occasion a bhikkhu closely looks on with equanimity at the mind thus concentrated—on that occasion, the equanimity enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

36 波如是以捨觀察定心。

諸比丘!何時,比丘如是以捨觀察定心時, 比丘精勤於捨覺支,其時,比丘修習捨覺支, 由此,比丘修習圓滿捨覺支。

"Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu abides contemplating feelings as feelings, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world...(repeat as at §§30–36)...the equanimity enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

37 諸比丘!何時,比丘於受隨觀受…

द्यान्त्रीयः त्या यात्र स्वान्त्र स

"Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind as mind, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world…(repeat as at §§30–36)…the equanimity enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

38 諸比丘!何時,比丘於心隨觀心…

प्रस्थान्त्र विश्व क्षित्र क्षेत्र क्

"Bhikkhus, on whatever occasion a bhikkhu abides contemplating mind-object as mind-objects, ardent, fully aware, and mindful, having put away covetousness and grief for the world…(repeat as at §§30–36)…[87]…the equanimity enlightenment factor is aroused in him, and he develops it, and by development it comes to fulfilment in him.

39 諸比丘!何時,比丘於諸法隨觀諸法…

र्मे क्रिंट्रम् दर्भे र द्वारा केर्या क्रिंट्रम् विद्या क्रिंट्रम् द्वारा क्रिंट्रम् विद्या क्रिंट्रम्य विद्या क्रिंट्रम् विद्या विद्या क्रिंट्रम् विद्या विद्

"Bhikkhus, that is how the four foundations of mindfulness, developed and cultivated, fulfil the seven enlightenment factors.1126 [88]

40 諸比丘!如是修習、廣修習四念住而令圓 滿七覺支。

# র্বাম্বাস্থ্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত সিল্লান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স

स्वाद्याः स्वाद

4) "And how, bhikkhus, do the seven enlightenment factors, developed and cultivated, fulfil true knowledge and liberation?

41 然諸比丘!如何修習、廣修習七覺支而令圓滿明與解脫?

र्यात्तर्विद्रस्य यर्त्वे स्वाद्य त्वस्य स्वाद्य त्वस्य स्वाद्य विद्य स्वाद्य त्वस्य स्वाद्य विद्य स्वाद्य त्वस्य स्वाद्य स्वस्य स्वाद्य स्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य

55

- "Here, bhikkhus, a bhikkhu develops the mindfulness enlightenment factor, which is supported by seclusion, dispassion, and cessation, and ripens in relinquishment.1127 He develops the investigation-of-states enlightenment factor...the energy enlightenment factor...the rapture enlightenment factor...the tranquillity enlightenment factor...the concentration enlightenment factor...the equanimity enlightenment factor, which is supported by seclusion, dispassion, and cessation, and ripens in relinquishment.
- ◆ 於此,(1) 諸比丘!比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、向於捨離,以修習念覺支。
- (2) 諸比丘! 比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習擇法覺支。
- (3) 諸比丘! 比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習精進覺支。
- (4) 諸比丘!比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習喜覺支。
- (5)諸比丘!比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習輕安覺支。
- (6) 諸比丘! 比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習定覺支。
- (7)諸比丘!比丘由離、由離貪、由滅、 向於捨離,以修習捨覺支。

द्वे क्ष्याय स्त्रे प्याप्ता विश्वास्य प्याप्त क्ष्याय स्त्रे स्वाध्य स्वाध्य

43 "Bhikkhus, that is how the seven enlightenment factors, developed and cultivated, fulfil true knowledge and liberation."1128

43 諸比丘!如是修習、廣修習七覺支而令圓 滿明與解脫。

पर्डेशः वृत्वः तद्शः ग्रीशः वदिङ्गाद्वः वत्शः ग्रीः गृश्चः वादः व्यक्षः व्यकः विषकः विषकः

श्रम्भू॥ श्रम्भू॥

That is what the Blessed One said.

The bhikkhus were satisfied and delighted in the Blessed One's words.

六.受持分

世尊如是說已,波諸比丘歡喜、隨喜世尊之所說。

## **Sutta 118: English Annotations**

1115 The Pavāraṇā is the ceremony that concludes the rains residence, at which each bhikkhu invites all the others to admonish him for his transgressions.

1116 Komudī is the full-moon day of the month of Kattika, the fourth month of the rainy season; it is called by this name because the white water-lily (kumuda) is said to bloom at that time.

1117 Explanatory notes for the first tetrad will be found at nn.140–142 <which I insert just below>. MN 10.4 differs from this passage only by the addition of the simile. Since Ācariya Buddhaghosa has commented on the four tetrads on mindfulness of breathing in the Visuddhimagga, in MA he merely refers the reader to the latter work for explanation. Notes 1118–21 are drawn from Vsm VIII, 226–37, also included by Ñm in his Mindfulness of Breathing.

<140 The practice of mindfulness of breathing (ānāpānasati) involves no deliberate attempt to regulate the breath, as in hatha yoga, but a sustained effort to fix awareness on the breath as it moves in and out in its natural rhythm. Mindfulness is set up at the nostrils or the upper lip, wherever the impact of the breath is felt most distinctly; the length of the breath is noted but not consciously controlled. The complete development of this meditation method</p>

is expounded in MN 118. For a collection of texts on this subject, see Bhikkhu Ñāṇamoli, Mindfulness of Breathing. See too Vsm VIII, 145–244.

141 MA explains "experiencing the whole body" (sabbakāyapaṭisaṃvedī) to mean that the meditator becomes aware of each in-breath and out-breath through its three phases of beginning, middle, and end. In the first edition I followed this explanation and added in brackets "of breath" after "the whole body." In retrospect, however, this interpretation seems forced, and I now prefer to take the phrase quite literally. It is also difficult to see how paṭisaṃvedī could mean "is aware of," as it is based on a verb meaning "to experience."

142 The "bodily formation" (kāyasaṅkhāra) is defined at MN 44.13 as in-and-out breathing itself. Thus, as MA explains, with the successful development of the practice, the meditator's breathing becomes increasingly quiet, tranquil, and peaceful.>

1118 One experiences rapture in two ways: by attaining one of the lower two jhānas in which rapture is present, one experiences rapture in the mode of serenity; by emerging from that jhāna and contemplating that rapture as subject to destruction, one experiences rapture in the mode of insight.

1119 The same method of explanation as in n.1118 applies to the second and third clauses, except that the second comprises the three lower jhānas and the third all four jhānas. The mental formation is perception and feeling (see MN 44.14), which is tranquillised by the development of successively higher levels of serenity and insight.

1120 "Experiencing the mind" is to be understood by way of the four jhānas. "Gladdening the mind" is explained either as the attainment of the two jhānas containing rapture or as the penetration of those jhānas with insight as subject to destruction, etc. "Concentrating the mind" refers either to the concentration pertaining to the jhāna or to the momentary concentration that arises along with insight. "Liberating the mind" means liberating it from hindrances and grosser jhānic factors by successively higher levels of concentration, and from the cognitive distortions by way of insight knowledge.

1121 This tetrad deals entirely with insight, unlike the previous three, which deal with both serenity and insight. "Contemplating fading away" and "contemplating cessation" can be understood both as the insight into the impermanence of formations and as the supramundane path realising Nibbāna, called the fading away of lust (i.e., dispassion, virāga) and the cessation of suffering. "Contemplating relinquishment" is the giving up of defilements through insight and the entering into Nibbāna by attainment of the path.

1122 MA: In-and-out breathing is to be counted as the air element among the four elements making up the body. It should also be included in the base of tangibles among bodily phenomena (since the object of attention is the touch sensation of the breath entering and leaving the nostrils).

manasikāra) is not itself actually feeling, but is spoken of as such only figuratively. In the second tetrad the actual feeling is the pleasure mentioned in the second clause and also the feeling comprised by the expression "mental formation" in the third and fourth clauses.

1124 MA: Although the meditating bhikkhu takes as his object the sign of in-and-out breathing, he is said to be "contemplating mind as mind" because he maintains his mind on the object by arousing mindfulness and full awareness, two factors of mind.

1125 MA: Covetousness and grief signify the first two hindrances, sensual desire and ill will, and thus

represent the contemplation of mind-objects, which begins with the five hindrances. The bhikkhu sees the abandoning of the hindrances effected by the contemplations of impermanence, fading away, cessation, and relinquishment, and thus comes to look upon the object with equanimity.

1126 MA says that the above passage shows the enlightenment factors existing together in each mind-moment in the practice of insight meditation.

1127 See n.48.

1128 MA: The mindfulness that comprehends breathing is mundane; the mundane mindfulness of breathing perfects the mundane foundations of mindfulness; the mundane foundations of mindfulness perfect the supramundane enlightenment factors; and the supramundane enlightenment factors perfect (or fulfil) true knowledge and liberation, i.e., the fruit and Nibbāna.