

The Nibbāna Sermons 12 to 22 by Bhikkhu K Ñāṇananda

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Sermon 21

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa
Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa
Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa

Etaṃ santaṃ, etaṃ paṇītaṃ, yadidaṃ sabbasaṅkhārasamatho
sabbūpadhipaṭinissaggo taṇhakkhayo virāgo nirodho nibbānaṃ.

"This is peaceful, this is excellent, namely the stilling of all preparations, the relinquishment of all assets, the destruction of craving, detachment, cessation, extinction". With the permission of the Most Venerable Great Preceptor and the assembly of the venerable meditative monks. This is the twenty-first sermon in the series of sermons on *Nibbāna*.

The other day we discussed, to some extent, the ten questions known as the "ten indeterminate points", *dasa avyākatavatthūni*, which the Buddha laid aside, refusing to give a categorical answer as "yes" or "no". We pointed out, that the reason why he refused to answer them was the fact that they were founded on some wrong views, some wrong assumptions. To give categorical answers to such questions would amount to an assertion of those views. So he refrained from giving clear-cut answers to any of those questions.

Already from our last sermon, it should be clear, to some extent, how the eternalist and annihilationist views peep through them. The tetralemma on the after-death state of the *Tathāgata*, which is directly relevant to our theme, also presupposes the validity of those two extreme views. Had the Buddha given a categorical answer, he too would be committing himself to the presumptions underlying them.

The middle path he promulgated to the world is one that transcended both those extremes. It is not a piecemeal compromise between them. He could have presented a half-way solution by taking up one or the other of the last two standpoints, namely "the *Tathāgata* both exists and does not exist after death", or "the *Tathāgata* neither exists nor does not exist after death". But instead of stooping to that position, he rejected the questionnaire in toto.

On the other hand, he brought in a completely new mode of analysis, illustrative of the law of dependent arising underlying the doctrine of the four noble truths, in order to expose the fallacy of those questions.

The other day we happened to mention the conclusive answer given by the Buddha to the question raised by the wandering ascetic *Vacchagotta* in the *Aggivacchagottasutta* of the *Majjhima Nikāya*, concerning the after death state of the *Tathāgata*. But we had no time to discuss it at length. Therefore let us take it up again.

When the wandering ascetic *Vacchagotta* had granted the incongruity of any statement to the effect that the extinguished fire has gone in such and such a direction, and the fact that the term *Nibbāna* is only a reckoning or a turn of speech, the Buddha follows it up with the conclusion:

Evameva kho, Vaccha, yena rūpena tathāgataṃ paññāpayamāno paññāpeyya, taṃ rūpaṃ tathāgatassa pahīnaṃ ucchinnamūlaṃ tālāvattukataṃ anabhāvakataṃ āyatiṃ anuppādadhammaṃ. Rūpasaṅkhāvimutto kho, Vaccha, tathāgato, gambhīro appameyyo duppariyogāho, seyyathāpi mahāsamuddo. Uppajjatī'ti na upeti, na uppajjatī'ti na upeti, uppajjati ca na ca uppajjatī'ti na upeti, neva uppajjati na na uppajjatī'ti na upeti.

"Even so, *Vaccha*, that form by which one designating the *Tathāgata* might designate him, that has been abandoned by him, cut off at the root, made like an uprooted palm tree, made non-existent and incapable of arising again. The *Tathāgata* is free from reckoning in terms of form, *Vaccha*, he is deep, immeasurable and hard to fathom, like the great ocean. To say that he is reborn falls short of a reply, to say that he is not reborn falls short of a reply, to say that he is both reborn and is not reborn falls short of a reply, to say that he is neither reborn nor is not reborn falls short of a reply."

Translation Ñāṇamoli (1995: 593):

"So too, *Vaccha*, the *Tathāgata* has abandoned that material form by which one describing the *Tathāgata* might describe him; he has cut it off at the root, made it like a palm stump, done away with it so that it is no longer subject to future arising. The *Tathāgata* is liberated from reckoning in terms of material form, *Vaccha*, he is profound, immeasurable, hard to fathom like the ocean. 'He reappears' does not apply; 'he does not reappear' does not apply; 'he both reappears and does not reappear' does not apply; 'he neither reappears nor does not reappear' does not apply."

SĀ 962

「我亦如是說，色已斷已知，受、想、行、識已斷已知，斷其根本，如截多羅樹頭，無復生分，於未來世永不復起。若至東方，南、西、北方，是則不然，甚深廣大，無量無數永滅。」

(CBETA, T02, no. 99, p. 246, a7-10)

As in the case of the aggregate of form, so also with regard to the aggregates of feeling, perception, preparations and consciousness, that is to say, in regard to all the five aggregates of grasping, the Buddha made this particular declaration. From this it is clear, that in this dispensation the *Tathāgata* cannot be reckoned in terms of any one of the five aggregates.

The similes reveal to us the state of the *Tathāgata* - the simile of the uprooted tree, for instance. On seeing a palm tree uprooted, but somehow left standing, one would mistake it for a growing palm tree. The worldling has a similar notion of the *Tathāgata*. This simile of the tree reminds us of the *Isidattatheragāthā*, which has an allusion to it.

*Pañcakkhandhā pariññātā,
tiṭṭhanti chinnamūlakā,
dukkhakkhayo anuppatto,
patto me āsavakkhayo.*

"Five aggregates, now fully understood,
Just stand, cut off at their root,
Reached is suffering's end,
Extinct for me are influxes."

Translation Norman (1969: 16):

"The five elements of existence, being known, stand with root cut off. I have obtained the annihilation of pain; I have attained the annihilation of the *āsavas*."

On reaching *arahant*-hood, one finds oneself in this strange situation. The occurrence of the word *saṅkhā* in this connection is particularly significant. This word came up in our discussion of the term *papañca* in the contexts *papañcasaṅkhā* and *papañcasaññāsaṅkhā*. There we had much to say about the word. It is synonymous with *samaññā*, "appellation", and *paññatti*, "designation". Reckoning, appellation and designation are synonymous to a great extent. So the concluding statement of the Buddha, already quoted, makes it clear that the *Tathāgata* cannot be reckoned or designated in terms of form, though he has form, he cannot be reckoned by feeling, though he experiences feeling, nor can he be reckoned by, or identified with, the aggregates of perceptions, preparations or consciousness.

Now in order to make a reckoning, or a designation, there has to be a duality, a dichotomy. We had occasion to touch upon this normative tendency to dichotomize. By way of illustration we may refer to the fact that even the price of an article can be reckoned, so long as there is a vortex between supply and demand. There has to be some kind of vortex between two things, for there to be a designation. A vortex, or *vatta*, is an alternation between two things, a cyclic interrelation. A designation can come in only so long as there is such a cyclic process. Now the *Tathāgata* is free from this duality.

We have pointed out that the dichotomy between consciousness and name-and-form is the *saṃsāric* vortex. Let us refresh our memory of this vortex by alluding to a quotation from the *Udāna* which we brought up on an earlier occasion.

Chinnaṃ vaṭṭaṃ na vattati,

es' ev' anto dukkhassa.

The whirlpool cut off whirls no more.

This, even this, is suffering's end."

Translation Ireland (1991: 101):

“The severed round does not revolve-
This is the end of suffering.”

This, in fact, is a reference to the *arahant*. The vortex is between consciousness and name-and-form. By letting go of name-and-form, and realizing the state of a non-manifestative consciousness, the *arahant* has, in this very life, realized the cessation of existence, which amounts to a cessation of suffering as well. Though he continues to live on, he does not grasp any of those aggregates tenaciously. His consciousness does not get attached to name-and-form. That is why it is said that the vortex turns no more.

To highlight this figure of the vortex, we can bring up another significant quotation from the *Upādānaparivaṭṭasutta* and the *Sattaṭṭhānasutta* of the *Samyutta Nikāya*.

Ye suvimuttā te kevalino, ye kevalino vaṭṭaṃ tesam n'atthi paññāpanāya.

"Those who are fully released, are truly alone, and for them who are truly alone, there is no whirling round for purposes of designation".

This statement might sound rather queer. The term *kevalī* occurs not only in the *Samyutta Nikāya*, but in the *Sutta Nipāta* as well, with reference to the *arahant*. The commentary to the *Sutta Nipāta*, *Paramatthajotikā*, gives the following definition to the term when it comes up in the *Kasibhāradvāja Sutta*: *sabbaguṇaparipuṇṇaṃ sabbayogavisamyyuttaṃ vā*. According to the commentator, this term is used for the *arahant* in the sense that he is perfect in all virtues, or else that he is released from all bonds.

But going by the implications of the word *vaṭṭa*, associated with it, we may say that the term has a deeper meaning. From the point of view of etymology, the word *kevalī* is suggestive of singularity, full integration, aloofness and solitude. We spoke of a letting go of name-and-form. The non-manifestative consciousness, released from name-and-form, is indeed symbolic of the *arahant's* singularity, wholeness, aloofness and solitude.

In the following verse from the *Dhammapada*, which we had quoted earlier too, this release from name-and-form is well depicted.

Kodhaṃ jahe vippajaheyya mānaṃ,

saṃyojanaṃ sabbam atikkameyya,

*taṃ nāmarūpasmiṃ asajjamānaṃ,
akiñcanaṃ nānupatanti dukkhā.*

"Let one put wrath away and conceit abandon,
And get well beyond all fetters as well,
That one, untrammelled by name-and-form,
With naught as his own, no pains befall."

Translation Norman (2004: 34):

"One should abandon anger; one should give up pride; one should pass beyond every attachment. Sufferings do not befall one who is not attached to name-and-form, possessing nothing."

We came across another significant reference to the same effect in the *Māghasutta* of the *Sutta Nipāta*.

*Ye ve asattā vicaranti loke,
akiñcanā kevalino yatattā,
kālena tesu havyaṃ pavecche,
yo brāhmaṇo puññapekho yajetha.*

"They who wander unattached in the world,
Owning naught, aloof, restrained,
To them in time, let the brahmin offer,
That oblation, if merit be his aim."

Translation Bodhi (2017: 237):

"Those who wander unattached in the world,
owning nothing, consummate, self-controlled:
a brahmin who would sacrifice intent on merit
should make a timely oblation to them."

This verse also makes it clear, that a freedom from ownings and attachments is implicit in the term *kevalī*. It has connotations of full integration and aloofness. The term *kevala*, therefore, is suggestive of the state of release from that vortex.

If, for instance, a vortex in the ocean comes to cease, can one ask where the vortex has gone? It will be like asking where the extinguished fire has gone. One might say that the vortex has 'joined' the ocean. But that, too, would not be a proper statement to make. From the very outset what in fact was there was the great ocean, so one cannot say that the vortex has gone somewhere, nor can one say that it is not gone. It is also incorrect to say that it has joined the ocean. A cessation of a vortex gives rise to such a problematic situation. So is this state called *kevalī*. What, in short, does it amount to? The vortex has now become the

great ocean itself. That is the significance of the comparison of the emancipated one to the great ocean.

The commentators do not seem to have paid sufficient attention to the implications of this simile. But when one thinks of the relation between the vortex and the ocean, it is as if the *arahant* has become one with the ocean. But this is only a turn of speech.

In reality, the vortex is merely a certain pervert state of the ocean itself. That perversion is now no more. It has ceased. It is because of that perversion that there was a manifestation of suffering. The cessation of suffering could therefore be compared to the cessation of the vortex, leaving only the great ocean as it is.

Only so long as there is a whirling vortex can we point out a 'here' and a 'there'. In the vast ocean, boundless as it is, where there is a vortex, or an eddy, we can point it out with a 'here' or a 'there'. Even so, in the case of the *saṃsāric* individual, as long as the whirling round is going on in the form of the vortex, there is a possibility of designation or appellation as 'so-and-so'. But once the vortex has ceased, there is actually nothing to identify with, for purposes of designation. The most one can say about it, is to refer to it as the place where a vortex has ceased.

Such is the case with the *Tathāgata* too. Freedom from the duality is for him release from the vortex itself. We have explained on a previous occasion how a vortex comes to be. A current of water, trying to go against the mainstream, when its attempt is foiled, in clashing with the mainstream, gets thrown off and pushed back, but turns round to go whirling and whirling as a whirlpool. This is not the norm. This is something abnormal. Here is a perversion resulting from an attempt to do the impossible. This is how a thing called 'a vortex' comes to be.

The condition of the *saṃsāric* being is somewhat similar. What we are taught as the four 'perversions' in the *Dhamma*, describe these four pervert attitudes of a *saṃsāric* being.

1. Perceiving permanence in the impermanent
2. Perceiving pleasure in the painful
3. Perceiving beauty in the foul
4. Perceiving a self in the not-self.

The *saṃsāric* individual tries to forge ahead in existence, misled by these four pervert views. The result of that attempt is the vortex between consciousness and name-and-form, a recurrent process of whirling round and round.

Because of this process of whirling round, as in a vortex, there is an unreality about this world. What for us appears as the true and real state of the world, the Buddha declares to be false and unreal. We have already quoted on an earlier occasion the verse from the *Dvayatānupassanāsutta* of the *Sutta Nipāta*, which clearly illustrates this point.

*Anattani attamāniṃ,
passa lokam sadevakam,
niviṭṭham nāmarūpasmim,*

idaṃ saccaṃ'ti maññati.

"Just see the world, with all its gods,
Fancying a self where none exists,
Entrenched in name-and-form it holds
The conceit that this is real."

Translation Bodhi (2017: 288):

“Behold the world together with its *devas*
conceiving a self in what is non-self.
Settled upon name-and-form,
they conceive: ‘This is true.’”

What the world entrenched in name-and-form takes to be real, it seems is unreal, according to this verse. This idea is reinforced by the following refrain-like phrase in the *Uragasutta* of the *Sutta Nipāta*: *Sabbaṃ vitatham idan'ti ñatvā loke*, "knowing that everything in this world is not 'such'".

We have referred to the special significance of the *Uragasutta* on several occasions. That discourse enjoins a giving up of everything, like the sloughing off of a worn-out skin by a serpent. Now a serpent sheds its worn-out skin by understanding that it is no longer the real skin. Similarly, one has to understand that everything in the world is not 'such'. *Tathā* is "such". Whatever is 'as-it-is', is *yathābhūta*. To be 'as-it-is', is to be 'such'. What is not 'as-it-is', is *ayathā* or *vitatha*, "unsuch" or "not such", that is to say, unreal.

It seems, therefore, that the vortex whirling between consciousness and name-and-form, in the case of *samsāric* beings, is something not 'such'. It is not the true state of affairs in the world. To be free from this aberration, this unreal state of duality, is to be an *arahant*.

The three unskilful mental states of greed, hate and delusion are the outcome of this duality itself. So long as the whirling goes on, there is friction manifesting itself, sometimes as greed and sometimes as hate. Delusion impels and propels both. It is just one current of water that goes whirling round and round, bringing about friction and conflict. This interplay between consciousness and name-and-form is actually a pervert state, abnormal and unreal. To be a *Tathāgata* is a return to reality and suchness, from this unreal, unsuch, pervert state.

We happened to mention earlier that the term *Tathāgata* was already current among ascetics of other sects. But it is not in the same sense that the Buddha used this term. For those of other sects, the term *Tathāgata* carried with it the prejudice of a soul or a self, even if it purported to represent the ideal of emancipation.

But in this dispensation, the *Tathāgata* is defined differently. *Tathā*, "even so", "thus", is the correlative of *yathā*, "just as", "in whatever way". At whatever

moment it becomes possible to say that 'as is the ocean, so is the vortex now', then, it is the state of *tathāgata*.

The vortex originated by deviating from the course of the main stream of the ocean. But if an individual, literally so-called, gave up such pervert attitudes, as seeing permanence in what is impermanent, if he got rid of the four perversions by the knowledge and insight into things as-they-are, then he comes to be known as a *Tathāgata*.

He is a "thus gone", in the sense that, as is the norm of the world, 'thus' he is now. There is also an alternative explanation possible, etymologically. *Tathatā* is a term for the law of dependent arising. It means "thusness" or "suchness". This particular term, so integral to the understanding of the significance of *paṭicca samuppāda*, or "dependent arising", is almost relegated to the limbo in our tradition.

Tathāgata could therefore be alternatively explained as a return to that 'thusness' or 'suchness', by comprehending it fully. In this sense, the derivation of the term could be explained analytically as *tatha* + *āgata*. Commentators, too, sometimes go for this etymology, though not exactly in this sense.

According to this idea of a return to the true state of suchness, we may say that there is neither an increase nor a decrease in the ocean, when a vortex ceases. Why? Because what was found both inside the vortex and outside of it was simply water. So is the case with the *saṃsāric* individual.

What we have to say from here onwards, regarding this *saṃsāric* individual, is directly relevant to meditation. As we mentioned on an earlier occasion, the four elements, earth, water, fire and air, are to be found both internally and externally. In the *MahāHatthipadopama Sutta* of the *Majjhima Nikāya* we come across a way of reflection that leads to insight in the following instruction.

Yā c' eva kho pana ajjhattikā paṭhavidhātu, yā ca bāhirā paṭhavidhātu, paṭhavidhātur ev' esā. Taṃ n' etaṃ mama, n' eso 'haṃ asmi, na meso attā 'ti evam etaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

"Now whatever earth element that is internal, and whatever earth element that is external, both are simply earth element. That should be seen as it is with right wisdom thus: 'this is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self.'"

Translation Ñāṇamoli (1995: 279):

“Now both the internal earth element and the external earth element are simply earth element. And that should be seen as it actually is with proper wisdom thus: ‘This is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self.’”

(Not in MĀ 30; cf. Anālayo 2011:194)

The implication is that this so-called individual, or person, is in fact a vortex, formed out of the same kind of primary elements that obtain outside of it. So then, the whole idea of an individual or a person is a mere perversion. The

notion of individuality in *samsāric* beings is comparable to the apparent individuality of a vortex. It is only a pretence. That is why it is called *asmimāna*, the "conceit 'am'". In truth and fact, it is only a conceit.

This should be clear when one reflects on how the pure air gets caught up into this vortex as an in-breath, only to be ejected after a while as a foul out-breath. Portions of primary elements, predominating in earth and water, get involved with this vortex as food and drink, to make a few rounds within, only to be exuded as dirty excreta and urine. This way, one can understand the fact that what is actually there is only a certain delimitation or measuring as 'internal' and 'external'.

What sustains this process of measuring or reckoning is the duality - the notion that there are two things. So then, the supreme deliverance in this dispensation is release from this duality. Release from this duality is at the same time release from greed and hate.

Ignorance is a sort of going round, in a winding pattern, as in the case of a coil. Each round seems so different from the previous one, a peculiar novelty arising out of the forgetting or ignoring trait, characteristic of ignorance.

However much one suffers in one life cycle, when one starts another life cycle with a new birth, one is in a new world, in a new form of existence. The sufferings in the previous life cycle are almost forgotten. The vast cycle of *samsāra*, this endless faring round in time and space, is like a vortex.

The vortical interplay between consciousness and name-and-form has the same background of ignorance. In fact, it is like the seed of the entire process. A disease is diagnosed by the characteristics of the germ. Even so, the Buddha pointed out, that the basic principle underlying the *samsāric* vortex is traceable to the vortical interplay between consciousness and name-and-form, going on within our minds.

This germinal vortex, between consciousness and name-and-form, is an extremely subtle one that eludes the limitations of both time and space. This, indeed, is the timeless principle inherent in the law of *paṭicca samuppāda*, or "dependent arising". Therefore, the solution to the whole problem lies in the understanding of this law of dependent arising.

We have mentioned on a previous occasion that the *saṅkhata*, or the "prepared", becomes *asaṅkhata*, or the "unprepared", by the very understanding of the 'prepared' nature of the *saṅkhata*. The reason is that the prepared appears to be 'so', due to the lack of understanding of its composite and prepared nature. This might well appear a riddle.

The faring round in *samsāra* is the result of ignorance. That is why final deliverance is said to be brought about by wisdom in this dispensation. All in all, one extremely important fact emerges from this discussion, namely the fact that the etymology attributed to the term *Tathāgata* by the Buddha is highly significant.

It effectively explains why he refused to answer the tetralemma concerning the after death state of the *Tathāgata*. When a vortex has ceased, it is

problematic whether it has gone somewhere or joined the great ocean. Similarly, there is a problem of identity in the case of a *Tathāgata*, even when he is living. This simile of the ocean gives us a clue to a certain much-vexed riddle-like discourse on *Nibbāna*.

Many of those scholars, who put forward views on *Nibbāna* with an eternalist bias, count on the *Pahārādasutta* found among the Eights of the *Aṅguttara Nikāya*. In fact, that discourse occurs in the *Vinaya Cūlavagga* and in the *Udāna* as well. In the *Pahārādasutta*, the Buddha gives a sustained simile, explaining eight marvellous qualities of this dispensation to the *asura* king *Pahārāda*, by comparing them to eight marvels of the great ocean. The fifth marvellous quality is stated as follows:

Seyyathāpi, Pahārāda, yā kāci loke savantiyo mahāsamuddam appenti, yā kāci antalikkhā dhārā papatanti, na tena mahāsamuddassa ūnattaṃ vā pūrattaṃ vā paññāyati, evam eva kho, Pahārāda, bahū ce pi bhikkhū anupādisesāya nibbānadhātuyā parinibbāyanti, na tena nibbānadhātuyā ūnattaṃ vā pūrattaṃ va paññāyati.

"Just as, *Pahārāda*, however many rivers of the world may flow into the great ocean and however much torrential downpours may fall on it from the sky, no decrease or increase is apparent in the great ocean, even so, *Pahārāda*, although many monks may attain *parinibbāna* in the *Nibbāna* element without residual clinging, thereby no decrease or increase is apparent in the *Nibbāna* element."

Translation Bodhi (2012: 1142):

"Just as, whatever streams in the world flow into the great ocean and however much rain falls into it from the sky, neither a decrease nor a filling up can be seen in the great ocean, so too, even if many bhikkhus attain final *nibbāna* by way of the *nibbāna* element without residue remaining, neither a decrease nor a filling up can be seen in the *nibbāna* element."

Not in MĀ 35.

Quite a number of scholars draw upon this passage when they put forward the view that *arahants*, after their death, find some place of refuge which never gets overcrowded. It is a ridiculous idea, utterly misconceived. It is incompatible with this *Dhamma*, which rejects both eternalist and annihilationist views. Such ideas seem to have been put forward due to a lack of appreciation of the metaphorical significance of this particular discourse and a disregard for the implications of this comparison of the *arahant* to the great ocean, in point of his suchness or *tathatā*.

In the light of these facts, we have to conclude that *Nibbāna* is actually the truth, and that *saṃsāra* is a mere perversion. That is why the *Dvayatānupassanāsutta*, from which we have quoted earlier too, is

fundamentally important. It says that what the world takes as the truth, that the ariyans have seen with wisdom as untruth.

*Yaṃ pare sukhato āhu,
tad ariyā āhu dukkhato,
yaṃ pare dukkhato āhu,
tad ariyā sukhato vidū.*

"What others may call bliss,
That the ariyans make known as pain.
What others may call pain,
That the ariyans have known to be bliss."

And it effectively concludes:

*Passa dhammaṃ durājānaṃ,
sampamūḷh' ettha aviddasū.*

"Behold a norm, so had to grasp,
Baffled herein are ignorant ones."

Translation Bodhi (2017: 290):

"What others speak of as happiness,
That the noble ones speak of as suffering.
What others speak of as suffering,
That the noble ones have known as happiness.
Behold this Dhamma hard to comprehend:
Here the foolish are bewildered."

The truth of this profound declaration by the Buddha could be seen in these deeper dimensions of the meaning of *tathatā*. By way of further clarification of what we have already stated about the *Tathāgata* and the mode of answering those questions about his after death state, we may now take up the *Anurādhassutta* of the *Samyutta Nikāya*, which is of paramount importance in this issue.

According to this discourse, when the Buddha was once dwelling in the gabled hall in *Vesalī*, a monk named *Anurādha* was living in a hut in a jungle close by. One day he was confronted with a situation, which shows that even a forest dwelling monk cannot afford to ignore questions like this. A group of wandering ascetics of other sects approached him and, seated in front of him, made this pronouncement, as if to see his response.

*Yo so, āvuso Anurādha, tathāgato uttamapuriso paramapuriso
paramapattipatto, taṃ tathāgataṃ imesu catūsu thānesu paññāpayamāno
paññāpeti: 'Hoti tathāgato paraṃ marañā 'ti vā 'na hoti tathāgato paraṃ
maraṇā 'ti vā 'hoti ca na ca hoti tathāgato paraṃ marañā 'ti vā 'neva hoti na na
hoti tathāgato paraṃ marañā 'ti vā.*

"Friend *Anurādha*, as to that *Tathāgata*, the highest person, the supreme person, the one who has attained the supreme state, in designating him one does so in terms of these four propositions: 'the *Tathāgata* exists after death', 'the *Tathāgata* does not exist after death', 'the *Tathāgata* both exists and does not exist after death', 'the *Tathāgata* neither exists nor does not exist after death'."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 936):

"When a *Tathāgata* is describing a *Tathāgata* —the highest type of person, the supreme person, the attainer of the supreme attainment—he describes him in terms of these four cases: 'The *Tathāgata* exists after death,' or 'The *Tathāgata* does not exist after death,' or 'The *Tathāgata* both exists and does not exist after death,' or 'The *Tathāgata* neither exists nor does not exist after death.'"

What those ascetics of other sects wanted to convey, was that the state of the *Tathāgata* after death could be predicated only by one of these four propositions, constituting the tetralemma. But then Venerable *Anurādha* made the following declaration, as if to repudiate that view:

Yo so, āvuso, tathāgato uttamapuriso paramapuriso paramapattipatto, taṃ tathāgataṃ aññatr'imehi catūhi thānehi paññāpayamāno paññāpeti.

"Friends, as to that *Tathāgata*, the highest person, the supreme person, the one who has attained the supreme state, in designating him one does so apart from these four propositions."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 936):

"Friends, when a *Tathāgata* is describing a *Tathāgata* —the highest type of person, the supreme person, the attainer of the supreme attainment—he describes him apart from these four cases."

SĀ 106

They again asked *Anurādha*: "How is this, venerable one? [Being asked]: 'Does the *Tathāgata* exist after death?', you reply that this is [left] undeclared. [Being asked]: 'Does he not exist after death?', you reply that this is [left] undeclared. [Being asked]: 'Does he exist and not exist after death? Does he neither exist nor not exist?', you reply that this is [left] undeclared. How is this, venerable one, is the recluse Gotama without knowledge and without vision?"

Anurādha said: "The Blessed One is not without knowledge, he is not without vision."

Kha ii 3 R2, de La Vallée Poussin (1913: 579):

ramapurusaḥ paramaprāptiprāptaḥ taṃ vayam anyatraiva.

As soon as he made this statement, those ascetics of other sects made the derogatory remark: "This must be either a new-comer to the Order, just gone forth, or a foolish incompetent elder." With this insult, they got up and left, and Venerable *Anurādha* fell to thinking: "If those wandering ascetics of other sects should question me further, how should I answer them creditably, so as to state what has been said by the Exalted One, and not to misrepresent him. How should I explain in keeping with the norm of *Dhamma*, so that there will be no justifiable occasion for impeachment."

With this doubt in mind, he approached the Buddha and related the whole episode. The Buddha, however, instead of giving a short answer, led Venerable *Anurādha* step by step to an understanding of the *Dhamma*, catechetically, by a wonderfully graded path. First of all, he convinced Venerable *Anurādha* of the three characteristics of existence.

'Taṃ kiṃ maññasi, Anurādha, rūpaṃ niccaṃ vā aniccaṃ vā 'ti.

'Aniccaṃ bhante'.

'Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ vā taṃ sukhaṃ vā 'ti.

'Dukkhaṃ bhante.'

'Yaṃ paṇāniccaṃ dukkhaṃ vipariṇāmadhammaṃ kallaṃ nu taṃ samanupassitum: 'etaṃ mama, eso 'ham asmi, eso me attā 'ti.

'No h'etaṃ bhante'.

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, is form permanent or impermanent?"

"Impermanent, venerable sir."

"Is what is impermanent suffering or happiness?"

"Suffering, venerable sir."

"Is what is impermanent, suffering, and subject to change, fit to be regarded thus: 'This is mine, this am I, this is my self?'"

"No indeed, venerable sir."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 937):

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, is form permanent or impermanent?" –
"Impermanent, venerable sir." ... – "Therefore ... Seeing thus ... He understands: '... there is no more for this state of being.'"

SĀ 106

The Buddha said to *Anurādha*: "I will now ask you, answer according to my questions. *Anurādha*, is bodily form permanent or is it impermanent?"

[*Anurādha*] replied: "It is impermanent."

[The Buddha asked again]: "Is feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness permanent or is it impermanent?"

[*Anurādha*] replied: "It is impermanent, Blessed One." ...

So also with regard to the other aggregates, the Buddha guided Venerable *Anurādha* to the correct standpoint of the *Dhamma*, in this case by three steps, and this is the first step. He put aside the problem of the *Tathāgata* for a moment and highlighted the characteristic of not-self out of the three signata, thereby convincing *Anurādha* that what is impermanent, suffering and subject to change, is not fit to be regarded as self. Now comes the second step, which is, more or less, a reflection leading to insight.

Tasmā ti ha, Anurādha, yaṃ kiñci rūpam atītānāgatapaccuppannam ajjhataṃ vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikaṃ vā sukhumam vā hīnaṃ vā pañītaṃ vā, yaṃ dūre santike vā, sabbaṃ rūpaṃ 'n' etaṃ mama, n' eso 'ham asmi, na meso attā 'ti evam etaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ. Yā kāci vedanā atītānāgatapaccuppannā ... yā kāci saññā ... ye keci saṅkhāra... yaṃ kiñci viññānaṃ atītānāgatapaccuppannam ajjhataṃ vā bahiddhā vā oḷārikaṃ vā sukhumam vā hīnaṃ vā pañītaṃ vā, yaṃ dūre santike vā, sabbaṃ viññānaṃ 'n' etaṃ mama, n' eso 'ham asmi, na meso attā 'ti evam etaṃ yathābhūtaṃ sammappaññāya daṭṭhabbaṃ.

Evaṃ passaṃ, Anurādha, sutavā ariyasāvako rūpasmim pi nibbindati, vedanāya pi nibbindati, saññāya pi nibbindati, saṅkhāresu pi nibbindati, viññānaasmim pi nibbindati. Nibbindaṃ virajjati, virāgā vimuccati, vimuttasmim vimuttam iti ñānaṃ hoti: 'khīṇā jāti vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇīyaṃ, nāparam itthattāyā'ti pajānāti.

"Therefore, *Anurādha*, any kind of form whatsoever, whether past, future or present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, far or near, all form should be seen as it really is, with right wisdom thus: 'This is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self'. Any kind of feelings whatsoever, whether past, future or present ... any kind of perception ... any kind of preparations ... any kind of consciousness whatsoever, whether past, future or present, internal or external, gross or subtle, inferior or superior, far or near, all consciousness should be seen as it really is, with right wisdom thus: 'This is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self'.

Seeing thus, *Anurādha*, the instructed noble disciple gets disgusted of form, gets disgusted of feeling, gets disgusted of perception, gets disgusted of preparations, gets disgusted of consciousness. With disgust, he becomes dispassionate, through dispassion his mind is liberated, when it is liberated, there comes the knowledge 'it is liberated' and he understands: 'Extinct is birth, lived is the holy life, done is what is to be done, there is no more of this state of being'."

Here the Buddha is presenting a mode of reflection that culminates in *arahant*-hood. If one is prepared to accept the not-self standpoint, then what one has to do, is to see with right wisdom all the five aggregates as not-self in a most comprehensive manner. This is the second step.

Now, as the third step, the Buddha sharply addresses a series of questions to Venerable *Anurādha*, to judge how he would determine the relation of the *Tathāgata*, or the emancipated one, to the five aggregates.

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard form as the *Tathāgata*?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard feeling ... perception ... preparations ... consciousness as the *Tathāgata*?" "No, venerable sir."

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in form?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from form?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in feeling?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from feeling?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in perception?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from perception?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in preparations?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from preparations?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in consciousness?" "No, venerable sir." "Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from consciousness?" "No, venerable sir."

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard the *Tathāgata* as one who is without form, without feeling, without perception, without preparations, without consciousness?" "No, venerable sir."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 937):

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard form as the *Tathāgata*?" – "No, venerable sir." – "Do you regard feeling ... perception ... volitional formations ... consciousness as the *Tathāgata*?" – "No, venerable sir."

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in form?" – "No, venerable sir." –

"Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as apart from form?" – "No, venerable sir." –

"Do you regard the *Tathāgata* as in feeling? As apart from feeling? As in perception? As apart from perception? As in volitional formations? As apart from volitional formations? As in consciousness? As apart from consciousness?" – "No, venerable sir."

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard form, feeling, perception, volitional formations, and consciousness [taken together] as the *Tathāgata*?" – "No, venerable sir."

"What do you think, *Anurādha*, do you regard the *Tathāgata* as one who is without form, without feeling, without perception, without volitional formations, without consciousness?" – "No, venerable sir."

SĀ 106 (supplemented from SĀ 101)

"How is it, is bodily form the *Tathāgata*?"

"No, venerable sir."

"Is feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness the *Tathāgata*?"

"No, venerable sir."

“How is it, is the Tathāgata distinct from bodily form? Is the Tathāgata distinct from feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness?”

“No, venerable sir.”

“Is the Tathāgata in bodily form? Is the Tathāgata in feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness?”

“No, venerable sir.”

“Is bodily form in the Tathāgata? Is feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness in the Tathāgata?”

“No, venerable sir.”

“Is the Tathāgata without bodily form ... feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness?”

“No, venerable sir.”

When Venerable *Anurādha* gives negative answers to all these four modes of questions, the Buddha draws the inevitable conclusion that accords with the *Dhamma*.

'Ettha ca te, Anurādha, diṭṭheva dhamme saccato thetato tathāgate anupalabbhiyamāne, kallaṃ nu te taṃ veyyākaraṇaṃ: 'Yo so, āvuso, tathāgato uttamapuriso paramapuriso paramapattipatto, taṃ tathāgataṃ aññatr'imehi catūhi ṭhānehi paññāpayamāno paññāpeti?' 'No hetam bhante.'

"So then, *Anurādha*, when for you a *Tathāgata* is not to be found in truth and fact here in this very life, is it fitting for you to declare, as you did: 'Friends, as to the *Tathāgata*, the highest person, the supreme person, the one who has attained the supreme state, in designating him one does so apart from these four propositions'?" "No, venerable sir."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 937):

“But, *Anurādha*, when the *Tathāgata* is not apprehended by you as real and actual here in this very life, is it fitting for you to declare: ‘Friends, when a *Tathāgata* is describing a *Tathāgata*— the highest type of person, the supreme person, the attainer of the supreme attainment—he describes him apart from these four cases: ‘The *Tathāgata* exists after death,’ or ... ‘The *Tathāgata* neither exists nor does not exist after death’?”

“No, venerable sir.”

SĀ 106

“In this way, the *Tathāgata* as existing truly here and now cannot be gotten at anywhere, cannot be designated anywhere.” ...

“Anurādha, if one leaves behind what the Tathāgata has done and claims he is without knowledge and without vision, then this is not correctly spoken.”

This conclusion, namely that the *Tathāgata* is not to be found in truth and fact even in this very life, is one that drives terror into many who are steeped in the craving for existence. But this, it seems, is the upshot of the catechism. The rebuke of the wandering ascetics is justifiable, because the tetralemma exhausts the universe of discourse and there is no way out. The Buddha's reproof of *Anurādha* amounts to an admission that even here and now the *Tathāgata* does not exist in truth and fact, not to speak of his condition hereafter. When *Anurādha* accepts this position, the Buddha expresses his approbation with the words:

Sādhu, sādhu, Anurādha, pubbe cāham Anurādha etarahi ca dukkhañceva paññāpemi dukkhassa ca nirodham. "Good, good, *Anurādha*, formerly as well as now I make known just suffering and the cessation of suffering."

This declaration makes it clear that the four noble truths are the teaching proper and that terms like *Tathāgata*, *satta* and *puggala* are mere concepts. No doubt, this is a disconcerting revelation. So let us see, whether there is any possibility of salvaging the *Tathāgata*.

Now there is the word *upalabbhati* occurring in this context, which is supposed to be rather ambiguous. In fact, some prefer to render it in such a way as to mean the *Tathāgata* does exist, only that he cannot be traced.

Tathāgata, it seems, exists in truth and fact, though one cannot find him. This is the way they get round the difficulty. But then, let us examine some of the contexts in which the word occurs, to see whether there is a case for such an interpretation.

A clear-cut instance of the usage of this expression comes in the *Vajirā Sutta* of the *Samyutta Nikāya*. The *arahant* nun *Vajirā* addresses the following challenge to *Māra*:

*Kinnu 'satto 'ti paccesi,
Māra diṭṭhigatannu te,
suddhasaṅkhārapuñjo, yaṃ,
nayidha sattūpalabbhati.*

"What do you mean by a 'being', O *Māra*,
Isn't it a bigoted view, on your part,
This is purely a heap of preparations, mind you,
No being is to be found here at all."

Translation Bodhi (2000: 230):

“Why now do you assume ‘a being’? *Māra*, is that your speculative view? This is a heap of sheer formations: Here no being is found.”

SĀ 1202 (Selā instead of *Vajirā*):

“Your speaking of the existence of a being, this, then, is [just] evil Māra’s view. There is only a collection of empty aggregates, there is no being [as such].”

Anālayo 2014: “Defying Māra – Bhikkhunīs in the Saṃyukta-āgama”, in *Women in Early Indian Buddhism: Comparative Textual Studies*, A. Collett (ed.), 116–139, New York: Oxford University Press.

The context as well as the tone makes it clear that the word *upalabbhati* definitely means "not to be found", not that there is a being but one cannot find it.

We may take up another instance from the *Purābhedasutta* of the *Sutta Nipāta*, where the theme is the *arahant*.

*Na tassa puttā pasavo vā,
khettaṃ vatthum na vijjati,
attaṃ vāpi nirattaṃ vā,
na tasmim upalabbhati.*

"Not for him are sons and cattle,
He has no field or site to build,
In him there is not to be found,
Anything that is grasped or given up."

Translation Bodhi (2017: 304):

“He has no sons or cattle, nor does he possess fields or land. In him there is nothing to be found as either taken up or rejected.”

The words *attaṃ* and *nirattaṃ* are suggestive of the dichotomy from which the *arahant* is free. The context unmistakably proves that the expression *na upalabbhati* means "not to be found".

All this goes to show that the Buddha set aside the four questions forming the tetralemma not because they are irrelevant from the point of view of *Nibbāna*, despite the fact that he could have answered them. That is to say, not that he could not, but that he would not. How can one say that the question of an *arahant's* after death state is totally irrelevant? So that is not the reason.

The reason is that the questions are misleading. Those who posed these questions had the presumption that the word *Tathāgata* implied a truly existing being or a person. But the Buddha pointed out that the concept of a being or a person is fallacious.

Though it is fallacious, for the worldling living in an illusory unreal world, it has its place as a relative reality. Due to the very fact that it is grasped, it is binding on him. Therefore, when a worldling uses such terms as 'I' and 'mine', or a 'being' and a 'person', it is not a mere way of expression. It is a level of reality proper to the worldling's scale of values.

But for the *arahants*, who have reached the state of suchness, it is a mere concept. In fact, it becomes a mere concept in the context of the simile of the vortex and the ocean. That is to say, in the case of the *arahants*, their five aggregates resemble the flotsam and jetsam on the surface waters of a vortex already ceased at its depth.

On seeing the Buddha and the *arahants*, one might still say, as a way of saying, 'here is the Buddha', 'here are the *arahants*'. For the Buddha, the concept of a 'being' is something incompatible with his teaching from beginning to end. But for the nonce he had to use it, as is evident from many a discourse.

The expression *aṭṭha ariyapuggalā*, "the eight noble persons", includes the *arahant* as well. Similarly in such contexts as the *Aggappasādasutta*, the term *satta* is used indiscriminately, giving way to conventional usage.

Yāvata, bhikkhave, sattā apadā va dipadā vā catuppadā vā bahuppadā vā rūpino vā arūpino vā saññino vā asaññino vā nevasaññināsaññino vā, tathāgato tesam aggamakkhāyati araham sammāsambuddho.

"Monks, whatever kinds of beings there be, whether footless or two-footed, or four-footed, or many footed, with form or formless, percipient or non-percipient, or neither-percipient-nor-non-percipient, among them the *Tathāgata*, worthy and fully awakened, is called supreme".

Translation Bodhi (2012: 421):

“To whatever extent there are beings, whether footless or with two feet, four feet, or many feet, whether having form or formless, whether percipient or non-percipient, or neither percipient nor non-percipient, the Tathāgata, the Arahant, the Perfectly Enlightened One is declared the foremost among them.”

SĀ 902

若有眾生，無足、二足、四足、多足，色、無色，想、無想，非想、非非想，於一切如來最第一」

(CBETA, T02, no. 99, p. 225, c22-24)

Although the term *satta* occurs there, it is only by way of worldly parlance. In truth and fact, however, there is no 'being' as such. In a previous sermon we happened to mention a new etymology given by the Buddha to the term *loka*, or "world". In the same way, he advanced a new etymology for the term *satta*. As mentioned in the *Rādhasamyutta* of the *Samyutta Nikāya*, Venerable *Rādha* once posed the following question to the Buddha:

'*Satto, satto 'ti, bhante, vuccati ... Kittāvatā nu kho, bhante, 'satto 'ti vuccati?*

"Venerable sir, it is said 'a being', 'a being'. To what extent can one be called 'a being'."

Then the Buddha explains:

Rūpe ... vedanāya ... saññāya ... saṅkhāresu ... viññāṇe kho, Rādha, yo chando yo rāgo yā nandī yā taṇhā, tatra satto, tatra visatto, tasmā 'satto 'ti vuccati.

"*Rādha*, that desire, that lust, that delight, that craving in form ... feeling ... perception ... preparations ... consciousness, with which one is attached and thoroughly attached to it, therefore is one called a 'being'."

Translation Bodhi (2012: 985):

“One is stuck, *Rādha*, tightly stuck, in desire, lust, delight, and craving for form; therefore one is called a being. One is stuck, tightly stuck, in desire, lust, delight, and craving for feeling ... for perception ... for volitional formations ... for consciousness; therefore one is called a being.”

SĀ 122

“Being defiled by attachment to and entangled with bodily form — this is called a living being. Being defiled by attachment to and entangled with feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness — this is called a living being.”

Here the Buddha is punning on the word *satta*, which has two meanings, a 'being' and 'the one attached'. The etymology attributed to that word by the Buddha brings out in sharp relief the attachment as well, whereas in his redefinition of the term *loka*, he followed an etymology that stressed the disintegrating nature of the world.

Satto visatto, tasmā 'satto 'ti vuccati, "attached, thoroughly attached, therefore is one called a 'being'". Having given this new definition, the Buddha follows it up with a scintillating simile.

"Suppose, *Rādha*, some little boys and girls are playing with sand castles. So long as their lust, desire, love, thirst, passion and craving for those things have not gone away, they remain fond of them, they play with them, treat them as their property and call them their own. But when, *Rādha*, those little boys and girls have outgrown that lust, desire, love, thirst, passion and craving for those sand castles, they scatter them with their hands and feet, demolish them, dismantle them and render them unplayable."

Translation Bodhi (2012: 985):

“Suppose, *Rādha*, some little boys or girls are playing with sand castles. So long as they are not devoid of lust, desire, affection, thirst, passion, and craving for those sand castles, they cherish them, play with them, treasure them, and treat them possessively. But when those little boys or girls lose their lust, desire, affection, thirst, passion, and craving for those sand castles, then they scatter them with their hands and feet, demolish them, shatter them, and put them out of play.”

SĀ 122

“It is just as if in a village small boys and small girls play by gathering earth to construct a city with walls and houses. Their minds delight in it with craving and they are attached to it. As long as their craving for it is not eradicated, their desire for it is not eradicated, their thinking [fondly] of it is not eradicated, their thirst for it is not eradicated, their mind continues to crave for it with delight, protecting it by saying: ‘This is my walled city and these are my houses.’

“If their craving for that assemblage of earth is eradicated, their desire for it is eradicated, their thinking [fondly] of it is eradicated, their thirst for it is eradicated, they push it over with their hands or kick it over with their feet so that it becomes scattered.”

Now comes the Buddha's admonition, based on this simile:

*Evam eva kho, Rādha, tumhe rūpaṃ ... vedanaṃ ... saññaṃ ... saṅkhāre
viññāṇaṃ vikiratha vidhamatha viddhamsetha vikīlanikaṃ karotha
taṇhakkhaya paṭipajjatha.*

"Even so, *Rādha*, you all scatter form ... feeling ... perception ... preparations ... consciousness, demolish it, dismantle it and render it unplayable. Practise for the destruction of craving."

And then he winds up with that highly significant conclusive remark:

Taṇhakkhaya hi, Rādha, nibbānaṃ.

"For, the destruction of craving, *Rādha*, is *Nibbāna*."

Translation Bodhi (2012: 985):

“So too, *Rādha*, scatter form, demolish it, shatter it, put it out of play; practise for the destruction of craving. Scatter feeling ... Scatter perception ... Scatter volitional formations ... Scatter consciousness, demolish it, shatter it, put it out of play; practise for the destruction of craving. For the destruction of craving, *Rādha*, is *Nibbāna*.”

SĀ 122

“In the same way, *Rādha*, craving for bodily form is to be broken up, destroyed, made to disappear and extinguished. [Craving for feeling ... perception ... formations ... consciousness is to be broken up, destroyed, made to disappear and extinguished]. Because of the eradication of craving, *dukkha* is eradicated. I say that because of the eradication of *dukkha* one makes an end of *dukkha*.”