1 The silent sage (muni)

1.1 THE MUNI AS IDEAL

1.1.1 The Muni Sutta (Sn 1.12) describes the characteristics of the silent sage (muni), the earliest ideal of renunciation in historical Buddhism. The same ideal is also the theme of the Uraga Sutta (Sn 1.1), the Khagga,visāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3) and the Nālaka Gāthā (or Moneyya Sutta) (Sn 3.11). On account of their muni theme, these texts can be considered as the “muni suttas.”

1.1.2 It should also be noted that the qualities of the muni are often mentioned in a number of suttas of the Aṭṭhaka Vagga (Sn ch 4), such as the Jarā Sutta (Sn 4.6), the Tissa Metteyya Sutta (Sn 4.7) and the (Aṭṭhaka Vagga) Māgandiya Sutta (Sn 4.9). Insofar as they highlight the muni, they can be generically known as a “muni sutta.” [2.1.3]

1.1.3 Natural adaptation

1.1.3.1 In the Sabhiya Sutta (Sn 3.6), the Buddha explains to the wanderer Sabhiya that an awakened being—the ideal of the Buddha Dharma—can be known by any name that reflects the highest state of spiritual liberation, the first of those mentioned is the bhikkhu or “monk” (Sn 513 f) and the muni or “sage” (Sn 527, 541, 545). Besides, the Buddha mentions a wide range of other terms used in other systems and well known to others that he freely applies—by way of “natural adaptation”—to a fully awakened being or arhat (arahata) (Sn p102,15).


1 Urage S (Sn 1.1/1-17*/p1-3).
2 Khagga,visāṇa S (Sn 1.3/35-75*/p6-12), SD 109.3.
3 Nālaka Gāthā (Moneyya S) (699-723*/136-139), SD 49.18—ie, Nālaka S (Sn 3.11/679-723*) without its vattu, gāthā.
4 Jarā S (Sn 4.6/804-813/p158-160), SD 109.5; Tissa Metteyya S (Sn 4.7/814-823*/p160 f), SD 109.6; (Aṭṭhaka Vagga) Māgandiya S (Sn 4.9/835-847*/p163-166), SD 84.1.
5 On the Buddha’s use of natural adaptation, see SD 39.3 (3.3.4).
6 A similar construction is found in magga,jina [1.3.1.2]. On the development of -jīna to -jīna, see Sn:N 238 n372 & 270 n523.
7 As khettajina, the Buddha or arhat is one who the “fields,” a syn for the world (loka) “with its gods,” and also his ability to gauge the readiness of beings to benefit from Dharma teaching: see the parable of the 3 fields (Khetta)
8 Sabhiya S (Sn 3.6/91-102), SD 77.8.
1.1.3.3 Conspicuous by its absence is the term arahata, “worthy,” an arhat, but this is mentioned in the stock passage of Sabhiya’s awakening at the end of the Sutta (Sn 102,15). We, then, effectively see all such terms as being used by the Buddha to refer to the arhat. Words do not really matter when the highest liberation has been attained. What’s in a name—liberation by any name, tastes just as free.

1.2 MUNI AND BHikkhu

1.2.1 The Muni Sutta parallels the Uraga Sutta (Sn 1.1) in many ways. While the Muni Sutta extols the silent sage or muni, the Uraga Sutta defines the ideal monk or bhikkhu. In the early Buddhist texts, there is no difference between the two: both describe the solitary itinerant mendicant of the first period.9

1.2.2 Earliest monasticism

1.2.2.1 However, although technically, the Buddha is the first bhikkhu—and, as such, is the “first amongst equals” in terms of those who are fully awakened, the arhats—there are occasions when muni is applied to the Buddha (eg Sn 545), when he is famously referred to sakya,muni, the sage of the Sakyas.10 The most famous image of the muni is that of the Buddha sitting alone in meditation under the Bodhi tree, especially during the first 7 weeks after the great awakening.

1.2.2.2 The first 5 monks who became arhats with the teaching of the Anatta Lakkhaṇa Sutta (S 22.59) must have been silent sages (muni), too. Hence, we can understand Assaji’s reluctance to say anything even in terms of teaching the wanderer Sāriputta.11 A probable reason for Assaji’s initial silence is motivated by the muni spirit that pervades these early monks at that time.

It is only when Sāriputta insists that Assaji teaches him some Dharma, that Assaji utters the famous “conditionality pericope” beginning, “Whatever states that arise from causes, | their causes the Tathagata has told” (ye dhammā hetu-ppabhavā | tesaṁ hetuṁ tathāgato ahu). Hearing this, Sāriputta becomes a streamwinner, as does Moggallāna later when he, too, hears the same two lines.

1.2.3 Evolving monasticism

1.2.3.1 Based on internal evidence (the sutta accounts), we may surmise that even up to the time of the great commission—the sending of the first 60 monks into the world (V 1:23)—the early monks all live as “silent sages.” Again, for this very reason, it can be surmised that we do not have any records of teachings given by the more senior monks of this first period [1.2.1]—certainly no teachings by any member of the group of the 5 monks, or any of the matted-hair Kassapa brothers or their disciples, or even Yasa and his 54 friends.

1.2.3.2 We may even say that almost no teachings were given, or none were recorded. All these monks were admitted after they have attained arhathood or at least streamwinning. The Buddha himself simply utters the words ehi,bhikkhu (Come, bhikshu!) or their variation depending on the number of can-

---

9 The “first period” of the Buddha’s ministry refers particularly to the first 10 years, but may extend to the first 20 years. The “second period” refers to the remaining years, ie, the last 20-25 years of the Buddha’s ministry. See SD 1.1 (2.2) & 40a.1 (1.3).

10 Sakka Pañha S (D 2:274*), where he is also called “Buddha.” Elsewhere, however, he is referred to as such mostly in the later works and the Comys, eg, V 1:310; Khp 6.4b = Sn 225b (Ratana S); Vv 881b (Chatta Māñavaka Vv) = VvA 230; Pv 698*/82 (= PvA 249); Bv 26.9*/97; Ap 1.155*(qu at ThaA 2:101); Nc:Be 207; DA 1:60* = MA 1:46* = AA 1:104* = UA 154* = ItA 1:118* = 138* = BA 15 = NmA 1:178 = PmA 1:207; KhpA 180 ; SnA 2:408. For defs of Sakya,muni, see SnA 1:278, VvA 231; UA 154* = ItA 1:138.

11 Mv 1.13.5+10 @ V 1:40,28*+41,35* (VA 5:975) = Ap 1.146/1:25 (APa 231) = Peṭk 10 = ThaA 3:95. See SD 42.8 (1.2).

12 Mv 1.11.1 (V 1:20 f) = (Māra) Pāsa S 2, S 4.5/1:105 f; Mvst 3:415 f; see SD 11.2 (6).
didates to be admitted.\(^{13}\) They are the de facto monk-renunciants: the fact that they have attained the path naturally makes them “noble,” that is, saints who have a natural community with one another. Here, “community” (sainvīśa) a natural spiritual bond amongst these saints, who have naturally internalized moral virtue, and liberated by wisdom. They form the noble community (ariya,saṅgha).

1.2.3.3 Early Buddhist monastic tradition records that 7-year-old Rāhula is admitted by Sāriputta by “the ordination by refuge-going.”\(^{14}\) We have no canonical record of the Buddha’s visit to Kapilavatthu. We are told by the Jātaka Nidāna,kathā that the Buddha’s first visit there was during the first year of the ministry (J 87-93). However, there seems to be no record of Rāhula having attained any level of sainthood at the time of his admission into the order.

This visit by the Buddha to Kapilavatthu so early in his ministry is problematic. It is possible that the suttas are so focused on seeing the Buddha and his community leading the lives of solitary silent sages, and omit all records of his visit to Kapilavatthu at this stage. Perhaps his visit to Kapilavatthu was made much later during the first period. [1.2.1]

1.2.3.4 Two other unique methods of ordination are mentioned, that is, by the acceptance of admonition (for Mahā Kassapa, who attained arhathood later)\(^{15}\) and by question-answering (for the 7-year-old arhat, Sopāka).\(^{16}\) It is likely that while Mahā Kassapa attained at least streamwinning, which qualifies him for the special mode of admission, Sopāka, as an arhat, is a de facto monk, a member of the noble sangha, even as a young novice.

1.2.3.5 The point here is that although the spirit of silent sagehood continued with the more senior monks (those who joined the noble sangha before the great commission), the later monks who are unawakened still needed to undergo the 3 trainings.\(^{17}\) Such monks, in fact, began to dominate the later sangha once the monks are allowed to perform their own formal ordination, that is, ordaining unawakened candidates by the “act of a motion with 3 proclamations” (ṇatti,catuttha,kamma).\(^{18}\)

Since these monks still need their training, they will generally have to live with the community of their teachers and other training monks. With this, Buddhist monasticism became more organized for the “monks” (bhikkhu), those who generally do not follow the “silent” sage tradition.

This is not to say that the muni tradition has ended, but rather, it is continued by the more mature monastics who are trained and ready for the solitary forest life, living as the traditional silent sages. We know, for example, that Mahā Kassapa lived mostly in this manner until after the Buddha’s passing away.

1.2.3.6 Another important factor in the institutionalization of monastic Buddhism—become more settled communities not too far from cities, towns or villages on which they vitally depend—is the existence of the order of nuns (bhikkhunī,saṅgha).\(^{19}\) As women were very vulnerable in the patriarchal society in which the Buddha lived (as it often still is in India even today), they have to be given special provisions for their safety.\(^{20}\) Hence, they are not allowed to live alone in the forest, or anywhere else, for that matter. Thus, they set up their own communities which are not too far away from a monastic community.

---

\(^{13}\) See SD 45.16 (1).
\(^{14}\) See SD 45.16 (2.2).
\(^{15}\) See SD 45.16 (2.3).
\(^{16}\) See SD 45.16 (2.4).
\(^{17}\) On the 3 trainings (sikkhā-t, taya), see (Ti) Sikkhā S (A 3.88), SD 24.10c; Sīla samādhi paññā, SD 21.6; SD 1.11 (5).
\(^{18}\) See SD 45.16 (3).
\(^{19}\) On the foundation of the bhikkhunī sangha and related issues, see SD 1.9.
\(^{20}\) On the rape of the Buddha’s right-hand nun, Uppala,vāṇṇā, see Uppala,vaṇṇa-t,therī Vatthu (DhA 5.10/2:48-52). On how the nun Subhā has to fend off the advances of her past admirer, see Subhā Thī (Thī 366-399), SD 20.7.

http://dharmafarer.org
1.2.4 Differences

1.2.4.1 The muni and the bhikkhu are synonymous in the early Buddhist texts insofar as they reflect and practise the way of the solitary itinerant mendicant: the lone wandering monk whose special quality is spiritual silence (moneyya). It helps, right from the start, to remember that bhikkhu is the broader term, referring to any adult Buddhist renunciant, while muni is the narrower, referring to a renunciant who is accomplished in the specific practice of spiritual aloneness and silence—as famously described in the Khagga,visāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3/35-75) [1.1.1].

In other words, we may go forth or ordain as a bhikkhu, but not as a muni—only our spiritual practice and its accomplishment bring sagehood. However, a bhikkhu and all renunciants are encouraged and expected to emulate the muni, even if he is unable to attain the goal in this life itself.

1.2.4.2 On account of the special spiritual state of the muni or silent sage, he is attributed a wide range of spiritual attributes that reflect his special qualities. He is, for example called the mahēsi (mahā isi), “great seer.” Isi is a popular Indian term for a lone forest ascetic renowned for his wisdom. The Buddha, as a muni, is referred to at least 11 times as mahesi in the Sutta Nipāta. Mahesi, the great seer, in other words, is a synonym for muni, the silent sage.

Such fluidity of terms reminds us that sagehood (indeed all Dharma-centred states)—at least as envisioned by the historical Buddha—is a spiritual state, not a religious status or title. It is the result and fruit of spiritual effort and experience that transforms us from being worldly to become spiritual beings. We dispel our defilements and celebrate noble virtues that are good for us and benefit others, even the world.

1.2.4.3 In later times, however, such special terms are watered down, exploited and plagiarized by worldly gurus and charlatans to legitimize their doctrines and practices, and to attract charisma to entrench their social positions and attract wealth, pleasure and comfort. They are like schoolboys who, not having done their homework, copy others’ works and put their names to it, or like bullies who prey on the gullible and vulnerable who are keen to learn and love but are blinded by their light and lost in their shadows.

1.2.5 Practice and developments

1.2.5.1 The muni is historically a unique early Buddhist ideal, reflecting the Buddha’s own lifestyle, especially during the first period of his ministry. Even after Buddhism—a term that freely refers to the Buddha’s life, teachings and related developments—became popular and monasticism more institutionalized, the Buddha and the arhats, even as they engaged with the world, constantly and consistently maintain an interiority of the muni.

1.2.5.2 In the Mahā Suññata Sutta (M 122), the Buddha’s inclination towards the practice of “silent sagehood” (moneyya) is described as “abiding in emptiness” (suññatā, vihāra), thus:

However, Ānanda, there is this abode awakened to by the Tathagata [Thus Come],22 namely, that having attained and abiding in emptiness internally [in the inner emptiness]23 by not attending to any meditation sign.24

---

21 Sn 82a, 176d, 177d, 208c, 481a, 1054a, 1057a, 1061b, 1067a, 1083a.

22 Comy: The Buddha begins with this passage to prevent any criticism that while he enjoins his disciples to live in solitude, he himself is often surrounded by a large retinue. “Emptiness” here refers to the fruition attainment of emptiness. Cūla Suññata S (M 121) opens with a mention of the Buddha’s own “abiding in emptiness” (suññatā, vihāra) (M 121,3/3:104), and where this section is elaborated.

http://dharmafarer.org
6.2 Now, Ānanda, if while the Tathagata is abiding in this manner, he is visited by monks, nuns, laymen, laywomen, kings, the kings’ chief ministers, other religious teachers, the disciples of other religious teachers,
then, Ānanda, with a mind bent on solitude, leaning towards solitude, inclining towards solitude, mentally aloof (from distractions), delighting in letting-go of sense delights, and totally done with things that are the bases for mental influxes, he is one who only speaks in connection with rousing them in the wholesome (and then dismissing them).

7 Therefore, Ānanda, if a monk were to wish: ‘May I attain and abide in emptiness within [the inner emptiness],” then, Ānanda, he should steady his mind internally, quiet it down, make it one-pointed, concentrate it.

The Buddha then goes on to describe all the 4 dhyanas in full. This is followed by a series of definitions on each of the 4 stages of sainthood in the ascending sequence, ending with arhathood. The Sutta closes with the Buddha advising on the difficulties of spiritual training and our finding the right teacher.

1.2.5.3 A beautiful example of how a disciple practises “silent sagehood” can be seen in the case of the monk Anuruddha, as recorded in the (Anuruddha) Mahāvītakka Sutta (A 8.30). During his solitary retreat, these 7 thoughts arise to Anuruddha:

“(1) This Dharma is for one of few wishes, not for one with many wishes.
(2) This Dharma is for the contented, not for the discontented.
(3) This Dharma is for one in solitude [for the reclusive], not for one who delights in socializing.
(4) This Dharma is for one who puts forth effort [the energetic], not for the indolent [the lazy].
(5) This Dharma is for one who establishes mindfulness, not for one of confused mind.
(6) This Dharma is for one in samadhi [mental concentration], not for one without samadhi.
(7) This Dharma is for the wise, not for the foolish.”

(A 8.30,1.3), SD 19.5

The Buddha then appears to Anuruddha and teaches him the 8th thought, that is,

(8) This Dharma is for one who rejoices in the non-proliferation of the mind, who delights in the non-proliferation of the mind, not for one who rejoices in mental proliferation, who delights in mental proliferation.

(A 8.30,3), SD 19.5

This set of “thoughts” became famously known as the “8 thoughts of the great man” (aṭṭha mahā-purisa vitakka). This set of teachings define the nature of “silent sagehood” (moneyya). The 8th and last thought is the benefit of sagehood, that is, a mind that is fully free of thoughts and full of spacious joy.

---

23 “Abiding in emtpiness internally” (ajjhattaṁ suññataṁ...viharituṁ), ie, he is as if alone, though sitting in the midst of company (MA 4:159). Cf M 122.9.1 + SD 11.4 (2).
24 The Buddha alludes to this in Mahā Saccaka S (M 36,45.3, SD 49.4.
25 The Abhidhamma lists 4 āsava: the influxes of (1) sense-desire (kām’āsava), (2) (desire for eternal) existence (bhav’āsava), (3) wrong views (diṭṭh’āsava), (4) ignorance (avijjāsava) (D 16.2.4, Pm 1.442, 561, Dhs §§1096-1100, Vbh §937). These 4 are also known as “floods” (ogha) and “yokes” (yoga). The list of 3 influxes (omitting the influx of views) is prob older and is found more frequently in the suttas (D 3:216, 33.1.10(20); M 1:55, 3:41; A 3.59, 67, 6.63). The destruction of these āsavas is equivalent to arhathood. See M 122.6.2 n (SD 11.4) & BDict: āsava.
26 This latter sentence is very similar to the one in Dvedhāvītakka S (M 19,10/1:116) & A 2.94.
27 Nippapañca’ārāmassāyaṁ dhammo nippapañca, ratino, nāyaṁ dhammo papañca’ārāmassa papañca, ratino ti.
1.2.5.4 Even in suttas that recount the Buddha giving teachings or transmitting the Dharma to others, we are often told that he spends at least twice a day—the pre-dawn hours and the twilight hours—in solitary retreat (paṭisallāna). Often, during such a solitude, some Dharma musing may occur to him, or some new helpful practice for the benefit of the monastic community and lay assembly. The same practice is also recorded of other disciples, including the laity.\(^{28}\)

The Buddha’s call for monastics to live the muni spirit can be found in such discourses as the (Duka) Paṭisallāna Sutta (It 45).\(^{29}\) In the (Khandha) Paṭisallāna Sutta (S 22.6), the Buddha advises us to “make an effort to devote ourselves to solitude” (paṭisallāne bhikkhave yogaṁ āpajjatha), the benefit of which is that we would understand true reality.\(^{30}\)

1.2.5.5 On various occasions, the Buddha’s disciples would take leave of the Buddha, asking him for a “teaching in brief” (sankhītta, dhamma), including meditation instructions. Then, they go into solitary retreat to attain arhathood, after which they return to report to the Buddha.\(^{31}\) Even after becoming arhats, they would continue to practise solitude twice daily [1.2.5.4].

An example of a disciple’s solitary retreat reflecting the spirit of the “silent sage” or muni is that of Sāriputta, as recorded in the Viveka,ja Sutta (S 28.1).\(^{32}\) Here, the arhat Sāriputta admonishes the streamwinner Ānanda on the nature and benefits of spiritual solitude—this is, of course, what is known as “sagehood” (moneyya) in the early years of the ministry. These important suttas should be examined in some detail for our own practice and benefit according to our capability, whether we are monastic or lay, for a vision of inner stillness, even awakening itself.

1.2.5.6 The Cātumā Sutta (M 67) records an interesting occasion when the Buddha actually sternly dismisses a group of new monks who are uncharacteristically noisy. Only after the intercession of the Sakayas of Cātumā and of Mahā Brahmā himself, does the Buddha recall the monks, and he then admonishes them with the famous parables of the 4 dangers. Here again, we see the Buddha acting to impress on these new monks the significance of practising some level of “silent sagehood” (moneyya).\(^{33}\)

1.2.5.7 In a historical sense, the Buddha’s practice of silent sagehood (moneyya) is an emulation, or even a continuation, of the ancient “seer” (isi; Skt rśī), that is, a forest anchorite who is a sage who has attained special powers, especially of insight.\(^{34}\) The key difference is that the Buddha teaches non-self (anattā) and is fully awakened, unlike the seers before him. The Buddha also introduces the training for sagehood amongst his disciples, so that it can be taken up either as a solitary practice or in a communal monastic setting.

The Buddha’s tradition of sagehood, in due course, influenced even the Brahmanical tradition, and was closely associated with its yoga (“spiritual discipline”) ideal. As in the Buddhist tradition, the Brahma-

---
\(^{28}\) The solitary musings of king Pasenadi of Kosala, eg, are recorded in (Pasenadi) Piya S (S 3.4), SD 38.8 (on wholesome love); Atta Rakkhita S (S 3.5), SD 38.9 (on protecting the 3 doors). Other such musings recorded in Kosala Sānyutta (S 3.6, 3.18). On Seniya Bimbisāra’s solitude, see Mahā, vaggio (V 1:101.8).

\(^{29}\) (Duka) Paṭisallāna S (It 45) + SD 41.4 (1).

\(^{30}\) Paṭisallīna bhikkhave bhikkhu yathā bhūtām pajānāti, S 22.6/3:15 (SD 48.12).

\(^{31}\) Case of monks going into solitude and returning as arhats: Māluṅkyavagga, Cūla Māluṅkya,putta S (M 63.3) SD 5.8; Dabba Mallaputta, Culla,vagga (V 2:74.30), Sāṅghādisesa 8 (V 3:158.7); Udāyī, Lāṭuṭikopama S (M 66,6) SD 28.11; Sāriputta, Sakkaceca S (A 7.66,2), Pār 1 (V 3:7,21); Vaṅgīsa, Nīgrodha,kappa S (Sn 2.12); a certain monk, Rahagata S (S 36.11) SD 33.5.

\(^{32}\) Viveka,ja S (S 28.1), SD 33.3a.

\(^{33}\) Cātumā S (M 67), SD 34.7.

\(^{34}\) D 1:96; S 1:33, 35, 65, 128, 191, 192, 226 f, 236, 2:280; A 2:24, 51; V 4:15 = 22; It 123; Sn 284, 458, 979, 689, 691, 1008, 1025, 1043, 1044, 1116, 1126, Nc 149 (where isi is broadly used to encompass any kind of renunciants who are ascetics (tāpasa): isi, pabbajiani pabbajitā ājīvikā nigaṇṭha jatilā tāpasa, ie, the Ājīvikas, the Jains, and the matted-hair ascetics); Dh 281; J 1:17 (of the Buddha: isayo n’atthi me samā, “of seers, there is none like me”); J 5:140, 266, 267 (isi gotamo, “the seer Gotama”); Pv 2.6.14.

http://dharmafarer.org
manical yoga, too, saw the muni ideal as a “middle way,” that is, the abstaining of extremes, between self-mortification and worldly pleasures. This ideal was current even in pre-Asokan times, and is echoed in the anti-Buddhist Bhagavad-gītā, where the very same term muni is used.  

1.2.5.8 The subtlety of such inspirational theistic works was amongst the reasons for the success of the brahmins, and later the Hindus, in reclaiming their social dominance over the Buddhist tradition in India, just as the Lotus Sutra, in neo-theistic polemics, works to subtly undermine the authority of early Buddhism in our own times.

The best way that we can counter such dark inroads is to live the muni tradition as taught by the Buddha, and to keep it well alive to inspire others to see its value. The basic idea here is to understand and experience the truth and beauty of self-effort through moral virtue, mental cultivation, wisdom, and self-liberation as the bases for a Dharma-spirited community.

1.3 TERMS RELATED TO THE MUNI

1.3.1 Tādī

1.3.1.1 One of the hallmarks of the early Buddhist texts is their non-technical usages of terms and simple words for profound qualities and states. One such term is tādī (mfn and m), which has two key senses:

(1) such a person, a person like that referring to someone previously described (similar to Latin, ecce homo, “behold the man”);  
(2) (cf BHS tādr(n), tāyin; Amg tāi) (one) who is like that, just so; the same; (one) who is unaffected, immoveable (usually defined so in the Commentaries, eg SnA 2:163,13, where he is said to be unshaken by any of the 8 worldly conditions; DhA 2:182,3-4, where he is free from woeful states and samsara, and is happy).  

While (1) refers to the “deictic person,” the one pointed out (a demonstrative adjective), (2) refers to the state of such a person.

1.3.1.2 In the Nālaka Sutta (Sn 3.11), the Bodhisattva is described to equanimously accept his alms-food, whether it is good or bad: “In either case, he is simply just so” (ubhayen’eva so tādī, Sn 712c). The Commentary glosses “just so” (tādī) as “remaining unchanged” (nibbikāro hutvā, SnA 2:16 f), Its abstract noun is tādi, bhava [1.3.1.3]. Tādī is used here simply to reflect the Bodhisattva’s equanimity. Since he is still unawakened, we can only say that he is emulating (perhaps unwittingly but naturally) the way of the muni.  

Clearly here, in both cases—as a noun and an adjective—tādī also has the sense of “impartiality,” that is, the action of wisdom and compassion working together for the benefit of others. In an important way, its sense overlaps with that of tathāgata.

---

35 See, eg, Bhagavad-gītā 2-6, esp 2.56, 2.69, 5.6, 28, 6.3.  
36 V 4:54,17*; M 2:144,22*; Dh 95b; Sn 86; Vv 21.2; Thā 282, 1173. It is interesting to note what in Latin take two words (ecce homo), in Pali it takes only one, tādī, to refer to the Buddha or an arhat.  
38 The 8 worldly conditions (loka, dhamma) are: gain and loss, fame and obscurity, blame and praise, joy and pain: see Loka, dhama S 1+2 (A 8.5+6), SD 42.2+3.  
39 V 1:185,7*; D 2:266,13*; A 2:25,21 f; Sn 712; Thā 974; Thī 249.  
41 Sn 3.11 (712c), SD 49.18.  
42 See M 47,10.2 n (SD 35.6); SD 15.7 (2.2.2).  
43 See SD 15.7 (2). On tādino (gen sg), see Sabba Kamma Jaha S (U 3.1.12/21) + SD 39.3 (1.4.2).
1.3.1.3 Let us look at some usages of tādi in its spiritual sense.

The Cunda Sutta (Sn 1.5) declares that “the buddhas call such a one a path-knower”⁴⁴ (tādiṃ magga,-jinaṃ vadanti buddhā), that is, one “Who has crossed over doubt, barbless, | who delights in nirvana, free of greed, | a leader of the world with its devas” (Sn 86).⁴⁵

The Paramaṭṭhaka Sutta (Sn 4.5) speaks of the bhikkhu as “Such a one has gone beyond, he returns not” or “He has gone beyond such that he returns not” or “Such a one is he: gone beyond, he returns not” (pārāṅgato na pacceci tādi, Sn 803d).

In the Sāriputta Sutta (Sn 4.16), the Buddha is called “unattached” (asita) and “just so” (tādiin) (Sn 957a), while in the Muni Sutta (Sn 1.12), he is said “such” (tādiin, Sn 219b) in the sense of being “unattached, influx-free” (asitam anāsavaṃ, Sn 219c).⁴⁶

As we have noted in the Sabhiya Sutta (Sn 3.6), those who are “such” (tādi), fully awakened, can be referred to in many ways. He is “perfected” (brahmā, Sn 519), a “field-knower” (khetta,jina, Sn 524), a “knowledge master” (veda,gū, Sn 529) and a “tradition master” (sottiya, Sn 534) [1.1.32].

1.3.1.4 Buddhaghosa explains that the 5 element meditations [§§13-17]—the meditation on the 4 elements and on space—are given to Rāhula in the Mahā Rāhul’ovāda Sutta (M 62), so that he would train himself in impartiality (tādiḥbhāva) or “suchness.”⁴⁷

In the Vuttha Vassavāsa Sutta (A 9.11)—where the 4-element impartiality practices recur—Sāriputta gives a lion-roar by way of telling the Buddha that he dwells with his mind like these 4 primary elements in this manner, but adding his own similes to each of them.⁴⁸ Although the term, tādi, is not used here, we see its sense being applied here in Sāriputta’s case.

1.3.2 Terms with -atta

1.3.2.0 Here, we will briefly look at only three compounds: yat’atta (Sn 216b), saññat’atta (Sn 216a) and thit’atta (Sn 215a) in connection with the muni or sage in the Muni Sutta. However, elsewhere, on account of their limited range (only restraining the senses and perhaps the mind, too), these terms can also apply to any well disciplined monastic, whether they are saints or not. Such a scenario suggests the potential that awaits them—that of attaining sagehood.

1.3.2.1 In Pali, the word atta can mean either (1) “self” (in linguistic or grammatical senses) or (2) “soul” (in metaphysical or religious senses). While the former sense is common in the suttas, the latter is unequivocally rejected by the Buddha, and is only mentioned in terms of rejecting the notion, such as in the well known term anatta, “non-self.” The former sense—atta as “self”—is often used as a reflexive pronoun in the suttas, either by itself or as part of a compound.⁴⁹

The difference between the two senses of the same word, atta, is highlighted in the Sundarika Bha-ra,dvāja Sutta (Sn 3.4), where the Buddha declares of the true practitioner: “He contemplates not the self as Self.”⁵⁰ The “self” (with the initial lower-case) is our mind, or the conventional or reflexive self; the “Self” (with the initial capital) refers to the imagined abiding entity, eternal essence or universal Soul—

---

⁴⁴ “The path-knower,” magga,jina, lit, “path conqueror.” In Nm 446,21 (ad Sn 995) the Buddha is referred to as netā (“leader,” lit, one who leads out), and in 446,25 he is called magga-ñhu, “who knows the way.” Hence, it is likely that -jina here was originally -ñha. A similar construction is found in khettajina [1.1.13.2]. See Sn:N 182 n84.
⁴⁵ Yo tiṣṇa,kathākatho visallo | nibbāñābhiritto anānuguddho | lokassa sa,devakassa netā | tadiṁ magga,jinaṁ vadanti buddhā (Sn 86). The last has been mentioned first.
⁴⁶ Sn 4.16 (955-975*); Sn 1.12 (SD 49.20).
⁴⁷ M 62.13-17 (SD 3.11); see also Vism 1.10/5, 7.71/214. On tādi, see SD 49.20 (1.3.1).
⁴⁸ A 9.11/4:374 f (SD 28.2a); see also Dh 81.
⁴⁹ For a list of such usages, see SD 26.9 (2.1.1).
⁵⁰ Yo attanā attañāṁ nāmupassati (Sn 477a), SD 22.2. The former “self” is a conventional mode of address (a linguistic or grammatical sense), while the latter is a metaphysical notion (that of an unchanging entity). Comy: He does not regard the 5 aggregates as the “self” (ie as an abiding entity) (SnA 410). See SD 49.20 (1.3.2.1).

http://dharmafarer.org
which does not exist. The reason for this is very simple: whatever exists must exist in change—existence is itself change. That which does not change, does not exist, or is simply a manner of speech, a word-play.51

1.3.2.2 In the Muni Sutta (Sn 1.12), the muni is said to be “self-restrained” (yat'atta) toward others whether they are young or middle-aged [216b]. In other words, the muni is never to commit any bad with anyone who is likely to do so. It is assumed here that the old and mature are wise enough not to even consider not to commit bad deeds, or that the muni would not even consider taking advantage of the elderly in doing bad—hence, they are not even mentioned.

The term “self-restrained” (yat'atta) (Sn 490b) is found in the Māgha Sutta (Sn 3.5), where it applies to monastics in general, who may be neither arhats nor non-returners. Those who are not yet non-returners have yet to master their senses fully, even the once-returners and the streamwinners. It can be even more difficult for an unawakened monastic to be full self-restrained. Since they are not naturally self-restrained, they are said to be only “self-restrained” (yat'atta) but their minds are not naturally fully restrained through the destruction of some or all of their defilements.

The closing verse of the Nālaka Sutta (Sn 3.11) begins with the line, “For, he, knowing, is self-restrained” (yo ca jānaṁ saṁyat'atto, Sn 723a). The Pali Text Society edition of Sutta Nīpāta has the reading yat'atto (“self-restrained”) instead of saṁyat'atto (“mentally well-restrained”). “Ele” (yo) here is the muni, the silent sage. The muni has full custody of his senses. This is especially natural for the muni because he is a good meditator, a dhyana-attainer, one who is able to free himself from all his physical senses and the mind, and to enjoy full mental and spiritual bliss.

1.3.2.3 The compound saññat'atta, “well self-restrained” or “mentally well-restrained,” is actually the same as saṁyat'atta, differing only in spelling. The Muni Sutta describes the muni as one “who, well-restrained, does no bad” [Sn 216a]. Understandably, “bad” (pāpa) refers to all the karmic deeds of body, speech and mind. The muni is in full control of himself.

The Brāhmaṇa,dhammika Sutta (Sn 2.7), the term saññat'atta is applied to the ancient brahmin seers (isi)—they are said to be “well-restrained ascetics” (saññat'attā tapassino) (Sn 284b). The application of the term here is interesting. Clearly, even when these ancient pre-Buddhist seers can be “well-restrained. However, they are still capable of practising moral virtue, so that being well-restrained ascetics, they are the closest we can envision of such moral virtue outside of Buddhism.

Furthermore, the Buddha wants to impress on society, especially the brahmans, that he is not teaching anything new, but merely reminding them that their brahminical ancestors were very serious spiritual practitioners—unlike the materialistic, superstitious and sycophantic priests that they have become. The Buddha, of course, has more to offer than merely moral virtue—he offers self-liberating wisdom.

1.3.2.4 The phrase thit'atta, “whose mind is steadfast,” is found in Sn 215a: “Whose mind is steadfast, indeed, straight as a shuttle” (yo ve thit'atto tasaraṁ va ujju). This is said of a muni because he has a naturally steady mind through his awakening, and, because it is free from all defilements, he is able to easily keep mindfulness and to direct his mind into dhyana.

The simile of the shuttle is also found in the Sundarika Bhāra,dvāja (Sn 3.4), along with the term susaññat'atta.52 In the Sutta, the Buddha states that amongst the qualities of one who is worthy of alms offerings is one “with the self well-restrained, straight as a shuttle” (susaññat'attā tasaraṁ va ujju) (Sn 464b). These are, of course, the qualities of a muni. “With self well-restrained” refers to his moral virtue of body and speech—the “self” (attā) is his mind, the naturally wholesome motivation for such restraint. It is not merely an effort of external self-control, as in the case of the unawakened.53

51 The Bhagavad-gītā (“the Lord’s Songs”) is a 700-verse Skt work composed around 200 BCE that characteristically anti-Buddhist. It makes just the opposite stand regarding the self, ie, seeing the Self by the Self (2.20).
52 Resolved as su, “well” (intensifier) + saṁ (infix suggesting “focus”) + yata, “restrained” + atta, “self, mind.”
53 Sn 3.4 = 464d (SD 22.2).
The phrase, “straight as a shuttle” (tasaraṁ va uju) [Sn 215a; 3.2 ad loc.], not only further endorses the muni’s moral virtue, but alludes to his “straight mind” (uju, citta), that is, he rejoices in having been able to abandon all crookedness (vaṅka) (that is, distraction or pollution) of body, speech and mind (SnA 1:265). Another well known simile for the well-directed and focused mind is that of a fletcher straightening an arrow (Dh 33).

1.3.2.5 Other occurrences of the phrase “whose mind is steadfast” (thit’atta) can be found in the following places:

- **Kiṁsila Sutta** (Sn 2.9) Sn 328d
- **Sammā,paribbājaniya Sutta** (Sn 2.13) Sn 359b, 370c
- **Sundarika Bhāra, dvāja Sutta** (Sn 3.4) Sn 477c [1.3.2.1]
- **Sabhiya Sutta** (Sn 3.6) Sn 519b

1.3.3 Asita

1.3.3.1 The muni is often said to be asita. The term asita (mfn) is resolved as a or na (negative prefix) + sita (Skt sīrta, “clinging to” & Skt sita, “bound, fettered”). Hence, it means “unattached” (synonymous with anissita, “independent”) or “unfettered” (synonymous abaddha, “untied”). This is a common epithet of buddhas and arhats, as we can see from the different contexts given below.

1.3.3.2 Here are the key occurrences of the term asita, all of which apply to the muni, whether he is the Buddha or an awakened monastic:

- **asito tādī pavuccate sa brahmā**, “such a one, unattached: he is called ‘perfected’” (Sn 519d).
- **abbāla, sallo asito**, “the barb drawn out, unattached” (Sn 593a), SD 97.10.
- **idh’ eva santo asito careyyam**, “right here I would wander, at peace, unattached” (Sn 1065d).
- **nirāmaggandho asito**, “free from the raw and rank [amagandha], unattached” (Sn 251d ≈ 717c), SD 4.24.
- **so gavam, pati asito anejo**, “That (monk) Gavampati is unattached, unshakable” (Tha 38b).
- **caranti loke asitā | n athi tesaṁ pita-p, piyaṁ**, “(Those who) … live unfettered in the world; | nothing is pleasant or unpleasant for them” (Tha 671c).
- **samma-p-p-adhānā māra,dheyyābhibhuno ... te asitā, ... te tusitā, ... te anejā, ... te sukhitā**, “Those who have strived rightly overpower Māra’s realm … they are unattached … they are contented … they are unshakable … they are happy …” (A 4.13), SD 51.15.
- **asitaṁ sabba, lokassa ... sabba-p, pahāyinaṁ**, “the one unfettered to all the world … the one abandoning the all” (It 3.5.8), which the Commentary explains as “unfettered everywhere … in all the world of beings” (kathāceti anissitam ... sabbasmiṁ satta,loke, IA 2:131), SD 89.17.
- **tādiṁ, taṁ china, ganthaṁ asitaṁ**, “such a one, whose knots are cut, unattached” (Sn 219c), SD 49.20.
- **taṁ passatha bandha, pamuṇica(na), karaṁ | asitaṁ**, “See him, who brings release from bondage, | unfettered …” (S 8.861 = Tha 1242), SD 68.12.
- **taṁ buddhāṁ asitaṁ tādiṁ**, “that Buddha is such a one, unattached” (Sn 957a).

---

55 See CPD: 3.asita.
56 Dhotaka Māṇava Pucchā (Sn 5.6/1065d).
57 Gavampati Tha (Tha 38b).
58 Go,datta Tha (Tha 671c).
59 (Catukka) Padhāna S (A 4.13/2:15,28*-30*).
60 Kalyāṇa, sīla S (It 3.5.8/97,21*).
61 S 8.8/1:193,15*.
Prosody, the teaching, or to 30, MA the Pārāyana pada 2.1.2 rationale for renunciation and sagehood, that is, word induction to Group 2, the longest of the three. We shall now examine each Group in turn.

2 The Muni Sutta’s 3 “groups”

2.0 Jayawickrama, in his “Analysis of the Sutta-nipāta” (1948), divided the verses of the Muni Sutta into 3 groups in terms of their poetic qualities and didactic function, thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Verses</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sn 207-210</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sn 211-219</td>
<td>The Buddha as muni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sn 220-221</td>
<td>The bhikkhu as muni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall now examine each Group in turn.

2.1 GROUP 1 [Sn 207-210]

2.1.1 The four opening verses [Sn 207-210] form a poem of their own, forming a preamble or introduction to Group 2, the longest of the three. These verses have no refrain like the Group 2 verses, but the word muni is highlighted in every verse.

The very first verse [Sn 207] introduces both the Group as well as the whole poem. It presents the key rationale for renunciation and sagehood, that is, the crowdedness of worldly life and the spaciousness of the spiritual renunciation.

2.1.2 It is noteworthy that all the Group 1 verses are in anuṣṭubh śloka—like the verses of the Dhammapada—while the rest of the poem is in triṣṭubh. Unlike the vatthu, gāthā of the Nālaka Sutta (Sn 3.11), the Pārāyana and the Sela Sutta (M 92)—which are clearly later than the texts they introduce, the

---

64 M 56,29(8)/1:386,25*.
65 A 5.34/3:40,25*.
66 In a teaching context, the term bhikkhu has an even broader reference, encompassing anyone who is listening to the teaching, or to those of us who aspire to practise the teaching or is actually practising it. See SD 4.9 (5.3).
67 The śloka (P siloka) is a quarain with each line of 8 syllables: see SD 49.13 (2.2). The anuṣṭubh (P anuṭṭhubha) is a class of poetic metre: see SD 49.13 (2.2) & SD 49.19 (1.1.2). On the triṣṭubh (P tutṭhubha), see Warder, Pali Prosody, 1967 ch 8.
68 See SD 49.18 (1.2).
Group 1 verses are, like the rest of the Muni Sutta, very old and have certainly been in existence by the time of the Milinda,pañha (0–5th century CE), which quotes the Sutta Nipāta and Sn 207, the very first verse in the Muni Sutta.69

2.1.3 From the commentarial explanation of these four opening verses (SnA 258), we can see them as reflecting on the 4 noble truths. The first verse [Sn 207] reflects our understanding and experience of the 1st truth, that of suffering and its pervasive nature. The second verse [Sn 208] shows how we go on to understand the 2nd truth—the arising of suffering—through craving, which needs to be uprooted.

The 3rd verse [Sn 209] records how we walk the path: first, by “considering the field” (moral virtue by way of keeping the precepts, and bodily and verbal restraint), “crushed the seed” (mental cultivation to expose the seeds or roots of suffering, and so remove them), and “nor sprinkle moisture upon it” (wisdom, which permanently ends all our unwholesome habits so that we do not fall back into the rut of suffering).

Finally, the 4th verse celebrates our attaining of nirvana, when we are “rid of greed, greed-free … gone to the far shore” [Sn 210].

2.2 GROUP 2 [Sn 211-219]

2.2.1 The nine verses of Sn 211-219 form the body of the Muni Sutta, the Sutta proper, that is, Group 2. All the verses of Group 2 have the same refrain: “him, indeed, the wise know as a sage” (taṁ vâpi dhīrā muni vedayanti). All the verses are quatrains, except for Sn 213, which has seven lines (pāda). As we have noted, three lines [Sn 213cde] have probably been interpolated, as the quatrain Sn 213abfg sounds naturally cohesive [3.2 ad loc].

2.2.2 The qualities of the silent sage (muni) and sagehood (moneyya) are well brought out by the teaching and refrain of all the nine verses. These qualities are further highlighted by similes at Sn 213cde, 214a and 215a—all of which refer to his “steadfast” and “straight” mind.

2.2.3 According to Buddhaghosa, the compiler of the Sutta Nipāta Commentary, the 11 verses beginning with Sn 211 up to the end of the Sutta (that is, including the verse of Group 3) are uttered by the Buddha on various occasions. They have been compiled here into a composite yet cohesive sutta. The origins of these verses are as follows:

Sn 211: spoken by the Buddha to the naked wanderer Upaka, on the road between Bodh, gayā and Benares. Upaka, however, is unconvinced, and wanders into a forest and marries a hunter’s daughter. Later, he returns to the Buddha, joins the sangha and becomes a non-returner. (SnA 258-261)70

Sn 212: spoken in connection with Revata Khadira,vaniya, whom the Buddha declares to be an arhat-sage. (SnA 261 f)71

Sn 213: spoken to Suddhodana at Kapila,vatthu. The Buddha is himself the buddha-sage. (SnA 262 f)

Sn 214: spoken by the Buddha after Čīṇcā Māṇavikā’s attempt to malign him. (SnA 263-265)

Sn 215: taught in Sāvatthī to a seth’s daughter inspired by the straightness of the movement of a weaver’s shuttle. (SnA 265 f)

69 Milinda,pañha quotes Sn 207 as the topic of a dilemma (pañha)—how is it that the Buddha speaks of solitude (Sn 207) and also speaks of building dwelling-places for the wise (V 2:147; J1:93; cf S 1:100)—and then quoted three more times (Mīn 211-213).

70 The story is also found in Upakājīvaka Vatthu (DhA 24.9/4:72 ad Dh 353), tr DhA:B 3:235.

Sn 216: taught to a weaver’s wise 7-year-old daughter of Āḷavī who correctly answers the Buddha’s questions; at the end of the teaching she attains streamwinning (SnA 266-270).

Sn 217: spoken at Sāvatthī to Pañc’agga,dayaka Brāhmaṇa, the brahmin who makes the 5 kinds of first-fruit gifts; the brahminicattains streamwinning, then the brahmin, too. (SnA 270-272)

Sn 218: spoken to the monks at Sāvatthī, announcing the arhathood of a monk who had vacillated 4 times between home and homelessness. (SnA 273-275)

Sn 219: spoken at Kapila,vatthu to the monks on the occasion of Nanda’s attaining of arhathood. (SnA 276 f)

Sn 220: spoken to the monks on the occasion of the arhathood of a monk who is befriended by a hunter in a frontier village in Kosala. When monks reported this to the Buddha, he reminds them how the two live very dissimilar life-styles. (SnA 275 f)

Sn 221: spoken at Kapila,vatthu on the occasion when the Sakyas argue that a streamwinner, even if he is a layman, should be honoured by another, even if he is a monk, who attains it after him [3.3 ad loc]. (SnA 276 f)

Although we may accept Buddhaghosa’s statement that these verses have been spoken on different occasions, their natural flow of ideas suggests otherwise. On the other hand, these verses are well known and popular. It is possible that the Buddha first utters in the sequence that forms the Muni Sutta, and then repeats them on various occasions as he sees fitting.

2.3 GROUP 3 [Sn 220-221]

2.3.1 The last two verses of the Sutta form their own Group. They do not have any refrain. Their theme is the difference between the muni and the householder. The very idea of such a comparison betrays the lateness of the two concluding verses.

2.3.2 Perhaps they were added by the sutta recensionist not only to conclude the Muni Sutta, but also as the conclusion to the whole chapter (vagga), since this is the last sutta of the Uraga Vagga. It is also possible that these closing verses were added before the Sutta or the Vagga was added to the Sutta Nipāta itself.

3 Sutta commentary

3.1 GROUP 1: INTRODUCTION

[Read the overview of Group 1 verses, see (2.1) before going into this section.]

Sn 207. Its theme—the crowdedness of the world and the spaciousness of renunciation—is common to all the “muni suttas” [1.1.1]. A discourse related to crowded and space in the spiritual life is the Sambodh’okāsa Sutta (A 6.26).75

207a. There are 3 kinds of intimacy (santhava): those of craving, of views and of friendship. Here, the craving that are craving and views in intended (SnA 1:255). On account of craving, we seek to “have” things; on account of views, we seek to “be” something.76

72 See Pesakāra,dhitā Vatthu (DhA 13.7/3:170-176 ad Dh 174), which, however, differs. Tr DhA:B 3:14-18. Referred to at Miln 350,13.

73 Cf Pañc’agga,dayaka,brāhmaṇa Vatthu (DhA 25.6/4:98-101 ad Dh 367), which says that at the end of the teaching, both the brahmin and his wife attained non-returning. Tr DhA:B 3:252 f.


75 A 6.26/3:314-317 (SD 15.6).
The third verse of the Khaggavisāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3) echoes the same theme of intimacy as craving and views, warning us in “seeing this danger in intimacy” (etam bhayaṁ santhave pekkhamāno, Sn 37-cd). Similarly, in the Māgandiya Sutta (Sn 4.9), a line in its tenth verse says, “He fosters no intimacies in the village” (game akubbaṁ muni santhavāni, Sn 844b).

We see the same theme in a set of similar Dhammapada verses (Dh 212-216) from the chapter on the pleasant (piya, vagga), where Dh 212 says, “From the pleasant comes sorrow, | from the pleasant comes fear” (piyato jāyati soko | piyato jāyati bhayaṁ, Dh 212). The same framework is used in the other four verses, except for the key-words, which changes accordingly thus:

“from love …” (pemato, Dh 213),
“from lust …” (ratiyā, Dh 214),
“from sensual pleasures …” (kāmato, Dh 215), and
“from craving …” (taṇhāya, Dh 216).

The theme is found even in the Jātakas, meant for the edification of the non-renunciants. For example, in the Uddālaka Jātaka (J 487), the Bodhisattva says, “Suffering and fear are born in sensual pleasures” (kāmesu dukkhaṁ ca bhayaṁ ca jātāṁ, J 4:312).

All these sentiments intimately reflect the drift of Sn 207.

207b plays on the word niketa, which literally means “house” (eg Dh 91; glossed as “abode,” DhA 2:170); figuratively, it means “company, association, socializing”; its opposite is aniketa [207c below]. Niketa is polysemic, and both its senses apply here.78

207c. The word aniketa mean “to be free from any company, association, socializing,” especially in the phrase, aniketa, sārī, famously found in the (Aṭṭhaka Vagga) Māgandiya Sutta (Sn 844), quoted in the Haliddakāni Sutta 1 (S 22.3), and explained in the Mahā Niddesa.79 The Haliddakāni Sutta 1 (S 22.3) states: “Through the mental proliferating and bondage of wandering about in the dwelling of the sign of forms, one is called ‘one who wanders about frequenting a home’.”80

By “house” (niketa) [Sn 207b] is meant the different kinds of sense-objects. Therein “arises dust” (jāyate rajo) refers to the dust of greed, hate and delusion (the 3 unwholesome roots).81

The meaning is not only that dangers arise from intimacy, but that the desirable object (the “house”) is itself the “home of defilements” (that is, the desire for it generates defilements). Since we have been unrestrained and overstepped the boundary (of moral restraint), “from a house arises dust” [Sn 207b]. As a result, we are mentally defiled, and will face ruin and loss.

Alternatively, 207ab may be understood thus: “See, bhikshus, how from intimacy danger has arisen for that hollow man,82 and from a house arises dust” for all worldlings.83 (SnA 1:255)

Sn 208. This verse introduces the well-known Buddhist imagery of uprooting some undesirable plant (such as some weed). Having done so, we would not replant it nor allow it to grow again. This parable is

---

76 On these two, see respectively Mine: The nature of craving, SD 19.3 & I: The nature of identity, SD 19.1.
77 Sn 37cd/p6 (SD 109.3).
78 On polysemy, see Nālaka S (Sn 3.11), SD 49.18 (comy 722 n).
79 Aniketa, sārī, “wandering homeless; not living in company; not socializing” for the sake of a spiritual quest: see Māgandiya S (Sn 844, qu at S 22.3/3:9*+13* = Nm 200*), SD 84.1; Haliddakāni S 1 (S 22.3/3:10 = SnA 255), SD 10.12; Sn 970 :: Nm 494.
80 Ripa, nimitta, niketa, visāra, vinibandhā kho ghahapati niketa, sārīti vuccati. For comy, see Haliddakāni S 1 (S 22.3/15/3:10,21), SD 10.12.
81 On the 3 unwholesome roots (akusala, mūla), see Mūla S (A 3.69) SD 18.2; SD 4.14 (1.5); SD 50.20 (3.1.3).
82 A “hollow man” (mogha, purisa) is someone who clings to a wrong view, or holds a right view without understanding it, and so misusing it bring suffering and sorrow to himself and to others. See Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S (D 25,24.2), SD 1.4; Alagaddūpama S (M 22.6), SD 3.13.
83 “Worldlings” (puthujjana) are those who have not taken even the first step on the noble eightfold path, incl those who are “good worldlings” (kalyāṇa puthujjana) who keep to the 5 precepts and are morally upright. Others who do not keep to even the 5 precepts are “blind worldlings” (andha puthujjana). See I: The nature of identity, SD 19.1 (7.1) Who is a “Buddhist”?; SD 5.4 (3).
that of not backsliding into any old bad habits. Technically, it refers to the first two right efforts; that of not doing any bad not done before (not growing any weeds) and guarding against the recurrence of any such bad habit (ensuring that the weeds do not grow again).

**Sn 208c**: “He is said to be one living alone as a sage” or “He is said to be living as one of the sages” (tam ādu ekāṁ muninīnaṁ carautthi) echoes powerfully of the spirit of the Khagga,visāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3), which is also one of the “muni suttas.” Glossing on “one” (ekāṁ), the Commentary says: “He is ‘one’ on account of being free of defilements all at once, or ‘one’ in the sense of being perfected.”

This means that muninīnaṁ can be understood as either the accusative singular (as munīṁ, “the sage”), or the genitive plural (munisū) with ekāṁ, “a wandering one of the sages.”

**208d. “The state of peace”** (santi,pada) is nirvana, the absolute peace. There are 3 kinds of peace: conventional peace (saṁmuti,santi), peace by displacement (tad-āṅga,santi) and absolute peace (accanta,-santi) (SnA 1:257). (1) Conventional peace is that of the 62 wrong views, that is, the satisfaction of being convinced with an opinion. (2) Peace by displacement is that arising from insight (vipassanā) that temporarily removes defilements. (3) Absolute peace is that of nirvana, since it is ultimate peace, in the sense of freedom from birth, death and suffering.

**Sn 209ab. The weed parable** is developed further here. We should know our field (vatthu). The Commentary says here that when we are attached to the world, we invite all kinds of defilements to arise from “the aggregates, the bases and the elements” (khandhā āyatana, dhātu) (SnA 257). Technically, these are, respectively, the 5 aggregates (form, feeling, perception, formations and consciousness), the 6 sense-bases (the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and mind), and the 4 elements (earth, water, fire and wind).

However, for a more unified parable, we can take the commentarial phrase to refer to the 6 sense-faculties (saḷ-āyatana or ajjhattāyatana), their respective external sense-objects (bāhiddhā āyatana) and their sense-consciousnesses (viññāna)—which are collectively called the 18 elements (dhātu). This is our “field” (vatthu) or “world” (loka)—the “all” (sabba)—that we tend to create and bear the burden of that creation.

The Commentary takes the “seed” in the phrase “crushed the seed” as referring to “formation-consciousness” (abhisaṅkhāra, viññāna), which needs to be “destroyed, killed” (hiṁsitvā vadhitvā). The Dīgha Commentary explains abhisaṅkhāra, viññāna as “the final consciousness” (viññānaṁ tī carimaka,- viññānam pi abhisaṅkhāram pi, DA 393,31). This is our final thought-process that decides the kind of rebirth that we would take.

Formation-consciousness is like a seed because it gives rise to new set of aggregates, our renewed being, a new cycle of life. Hence, this refers to rebirth-consciousness or rebirth itself, which should not be fed with “moisture” (sineha), a wordplay as it also means “affection,” an allusion to lust. In others, when lust or craving is overcome, that is, we self-awaken, there is the end of rebirth and suffering.

**209c.** The sage “sees the end of birth and death” means that he has attained nirvana, which is beyond time and space.

**209d.** The Commentary explains this line technically that the sage, by cultivating the 4 truths, abandoning the 9 classes of unwholesome thoughts, attains the nirvana-element with remains (that is, the nirvana of the defilements, kilesa, nibbāna, but with the 5 aggregates remaining). Then, he works for the

---

84 Ekaṁ,nikkilesatāya ekaṁ seṭṭa-ṭṭhena vā ekaṁ; muninīn 'tī muninī munisu vā ekaṁ (SnA 2:256,29).
85 See Sn:N 207 n208.
86 See Brahma,jāla S (D 1), SD 25.2; see SD 25.1 (5).
87 On the 5 aggregates (pāṇicā-k, khandha), see SD 17. On the 6 sense-bases (saḷ-āyatana), see Saḷ-āyatana Vibhāṅga S (M 137), SD 29.5. On the 4 primary elements (mahā,bhāta), see SD 17.
88 On the internal and external sense-bases (āyatana), see SD 13.1 (3.7.7). On the 18 elements (dhātu), see Bahu,-dhātuka S (M 115,4) SD 29.1a.
89 On “the all” (sabba). See Sabha S (S 35.23), SD 7.1.
90 See Vism 17.200 t/561.
91 Sa,upādi,sesa nibbāna,dhātu. On the 2 kinds of nirvana, see Nibbāna,dhātuka S (It 2.2.7), SD 50.13; SD 45.18 (2.5).
good of the world, until the ending of his final consciousness, when he attains the nirvana without remains (that is, the nirvana of the aggregates, khandha,nibbāna), when he cannot be regarded as either a deva or a human.\(^{92}\) (SnA 1:257)

Such technicality reflects the scholasticism of the times rather than the sutta teachings. If we keep to the sutta spirit, it would be more correct to say that the sage (that is, the arhat) has gone beyond the limits or range of the thought-process \((\text{atakkāvacara})\).\(^{93}\) On passing away, even the sage’s consciousness cannot be found any more.\(^{94}\) Such a sage, who has passed away into nirvana, is said to be “beyond the range of thought” \((\text{atakkāvacara})\).

**Sn 210.** This verse speaks of the nature of liberating wisdom. Firstly, we understand “all the roosting places” of consciousness, that is, the 3 worlds, the sense world, the form world and the formless world. We “delight not in any of them,” wishing and working for no rebirth in any of them. To be free of rebirth, we need to be “free of greed,” that is, of the desire-to-be, the craving existence, which is simply craving \((\text{taṇhā})\) itself.

This is a troubling sense of lack cast upon us by our ignorance \((\text{avijjā})\) of true reality, so that we keep measuring and comparing ourselves with what we see, hear, smell, taste, touch and think, with those of others, or we create our own phantoms dragged from our past, or dreams of the future that never come.

To let go of craving means neither to run back to the dead past nor to claw our way into the unborn future. We can only watch the present moment as it arises and passes away. We are free of ignorance when we begin to understand that even the present moment is changing, and we can never grasp it: we can only enjoy the moment by letting it go.

### 3.2 GROUP 2: THE BUDDHA AS MUNI

[Read the overview of Group 2 verses, see (2.2) before going into this section.]

**Sn 211.** This verse plays on the word “all” \((\text{sabba})\), a simple word with a profound sense in early Buddhism. In the suttas—such as the **Sabba Sutta** \((\text{S 35.23})\)—the word refers to the “18 elements,” that is, our 6 sense-faculties, their respective sense-objects, and their sense-consciousnesses. These comprise our world—the constructed world \((\text{saṅkhāra,loka})\)—the only world that we know and in which we are encapsulated. There is no meaningful world or existence beyond this.\(^{95}\)

The Muni Sutta commentary goes to great length to recount the story of the Buddha’s meeting with the naked ascetic Upaka, as the Buddha, just after his awakening, journeys on the road to the deer park at Isipatana to meet the group of 5 monks, as recorded in the **Ariya Pariyesanā Sutta** \((\text{M 26})\). When questioned by the Upaka regarding the Buddha’s spiritual state, the Buddha gives the famous answer:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sabbābhībhū sabba,vidīham asmi} & \quad \text{All have I overcome, all do I know,} \\
\text{sabbesu dhammesu anāpalito} & \quad \text{from all am I detached, all have I renounced,} \\
\text{sabbañ, jaho taṇha-k, khaye vimutto} & \quad \text{through the stopping of craving, I am freed,} \\
\text{sayaṁ ahbiññāya kam uḍideyyam} & \quad \text{having understood all by myself, whom shall I call teacher?} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[(\text{M 26,25.4}), \text{SD 1.11}\]

The first three lines above are almost identical with Sn 211abc, with only one word different in line 1. Essentially what the Buddha is saying is that he has fully understood and mastered all his senses. Hence,

---

\(^{92}\) This

\(^{93}\) Or that awakening is “unattainable through discursive thought”: see (Musila Narada) Kosambi S \((\text{S 12.68})\), SD 70.11; **Mahā’padāna S** \((\text{D 14.3.1.2})\), SD 49.8; SD 35.4a \((\text{comy §3.1 (5) 5})\); SD 33.1b \((\text{6.2.2})\).

\(^{94}\) See the famous case of the monk Godhika: **Godhika S** \((\text{S 4.23})\) SD 80.1. On the “unestablished consciousness” \((\text{appatīṭṭha viññāṇa})\), see SD 17.8a \((\text{11.3})\).

\(^{95}\) **Sabba S** \((\text{S 35.23})\), SD 7.1.

http://dharmafarer.org
he is no more a prisoner of his own creation; he has broken through the virtual reality of the senses to be awakened to true reality, and so is fully liberated.

What the Buddha says to Upaka is echoed in the Muni Sutta. Here again, we see the spirit of sagehood pervading the Buddha’s words—he is simply and joyfully declaring that the awakening is a most personal experience. Just as we are born alone into this world to become a member of a crowded tribe, so, too, we must awaken alone as a true individual enjoying the spacious bliss of nirvana. [2.2.3 ad loc]

While Upaka is the first human to whom the Buddha declares his awakening, he is unable to see its significance. He does not even believe that the Buddha is the sage, the Buddha-sage (buddha,muni). However, whether he believes or not, the wise know him as a sage (saddhatu vā mā vā, dhīrā pana tain munin āvedyanīti). (SnA 1:260)

**Sn 212.** In this verse, the muni is presented as a traditional arhat. According to the Commentary, the Buddha utters this verse in connection with the arhat Khadira,vaniya Revata, the foremost amongst monks who are forest-dwellers (A 2:24). [2.2.3 ad loc]

The arhat is “endowed with moral virtue and habits” (sīla,vatûpapaṇṇaṁ). In the case of an unawakened worldling, sīla,vata becomes sīla-b,bata,parāmāsa, “attachment to rituals and vows,” one of the 3 fetters (the first being sakkāya,diṭṭhi, “self-identity view” and the third, vicikicchā, “doubt”).

The arhat as a muni is also good in meditation and has wisdom. Finally, having destroyed all craving, he is free from all mental defilements and duly liberated. The arhat, then, has completed the 3 trainings, and is a non-learner or adept (asekha). Such is an “arhat-sage” (khīṇ’ asava,muni) whose influxes are destroyed.96 (SnA 1:262)

**Sn 213.** This is the odd verse out: while all the other verses have 4 lines each, only this verse has 7 lines. Sn 213a powerfully echoes the spirit of the Khagga,visāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3), which also describes the lone sage. This verse is spoken by the Buddha to his own father, Suddhodana, reminding him of the life of a renunciant, a lone silent sage, that the Buddha now leads. [2.2.3 ad loc]

Sn 213cde do not seem to be a natural part of the verse. They seem to have been interpolated right after line b to explain “unshaking” (āvedhamānaṁ). Furthermore, without lines cde, the resulting quatrain stands perfectly natural as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ekaṁ carantāṁ munim appamattāṁ} & \quad \text{The sage wandering alone, heedful;} \\
\text{nindā, pasansāsū āvedhamānaṁ} & \quad \text{unshaking before blame and praise,} \\
\text{netāram aṁśam anaṁśa neyyaṁ} & \quad \text{a leader of others, not to be led by others—} \\
\text{taṁ vāpi dhīrā muni vedayanti} & \quad \text{him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.}
\end{align*}
\]

The three interpolated lines (Sn 213cde) closely parallel Sn 71abc of the Khagga,visāṇa Sutta (Sn 1.3), of which the whole verse runs thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Siho va saddesu asantasanto} & \quad \text{like a lion untrembling before sounds,} \\
\text{vāto va jālamhi asajjamāno} & \quad \text{like the wind not caught in a net,} \\
\text{padumāni va toyena alippamāno} & \quad \text{like a lotus unsoiled by the waters—} \\
\text{eko care khagga,visāṇa,kappo} & \quad \text{one should wander alone like a rhinoceros.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

We can see that the three lines are identical in sense (line c is the same line as Sn 213e)—they translate here in the same way as Sn 213cde in the Muni Sutta—differing only grammatically. It is clear, then, that at some point the sutta redactors added Sn 71abc here to after Sn 213b to clarify it. Sn 213 as a quatrain is probably not an interpolation, but an original verse of the Muni Sutta from the start.

---

96 “Whose influxes are destroyed,” khīṇ’ āsava, as a synonym for the arhat. There are the 4 influxes (āsava), those of (1)

http://dharmafarer.org
**Sn 214.** The Commentary on Sn 214a notes a figurative usage of *ogahana*, referring to “a bathing-place for humans” (*ogahana manussānaṁ nahāna, titthe*, SnA 265,1). *Ogahana* usually means “oppression”; hence, we see a wordplay here: although the sage is oppressed (*ogahana*) by others, he should be unmoved just like a bathing-post (*ogahana*).

214b: The Commentary explains this line, thus: “‘Speak in extreme terms’ means, at the topmost, on account of whatever matter that sectarians or others earlier have praised or, at the lowest, have dispraised.”

This verse is spoken by the Buddha after Ciñcā Māṇavikā’s attempt to publicly malign him [2.2.3 ad loc].

**Sn 215.** This verse highlights the *muni*’s moral and mental qualities. The simile in Sn 215a—“Whose mind is steadfast, indeed, straight as a shuttle” (*yo ve ṭhit’atto tasaraṁ va ujju*)—as already noted [1.3.2.4], is a well known one. Mentally wholesome, the *muni* at once knows the difference between bad and good, and rises above them, so that he is free from karma. His mind is not only focused, but also wholesome, and is able to straightaway focus on the meditation object to attain dhyāna.

This verse is spoken by the Buddha to a seth’s daughter who is inspired by the straightness of the movement of a weaver’s shuttle. [2.2.3 ad loc]

**Sn 216.** Socially, the *muni* is restrained towards everyone, showing kindness to all. The emphasis here is that the *muni* is above anger and violence.

This verse is spoken by the Buddha to the wise 7-year-old daughter of a weaver of Āḷavī who correctly answers the Buddha’s questions (SnA 266-270) [2.2.3 ad loc].

**Sn 217.** The *muni* lives a simple life, dependent on the alms-meals from others. Hence, he does not selectively eat the food that he gets, and equanimously eats it.

This verse, highlighting a sage’s contentment, is spoken by the Buddha to the brahmin who makes the 5 kinds of first-fruit gifts (SnA 270-272) [2.2.3 ad loc].

**Sn 218.** This verse highlights the *muni*’s life of total celibacy, even when he is a young renunciant (like the Buddha in his early years). He also abstains from whatever that makes intoxicates him or makes him heedless. He is able to free himself from sensual pleasures because of his ability to attain deep meditation and dhyāna.

This verse is spoken to the monks, announcing the arhathood of a monk who vacillates four times between home-life and renunciation (SnA 272 f) [2.2.3 ad loc].

**Sn 219.** According to the *Saṅgīti Sutta* (D 33), the 4 knots (*gantha*) [Sn 219c] are the “body-knot” (*kaya, gantha*) of covetousness (*abhijjhā*), ill will (*vyāpāda*), attachment to rituals and vows (*sīla-b, bata, parāmāsa*), and adherence to the view, “This (alone) is the truth” or, simply, dogmatic adherence (*idaṁ, saccābhinivesa*). They are so called because they knot up the body and mind together (Vism 22.54). *Kāya* here refers to the “mental group” (*nāma, kāya*).

This verse is spoken by the Buddha to the monks on the occasion of Nanda’s attaining of arhathood (SnA 273-275) [2.2.3 ad loc].

---

97 *Yasmiṁ vat thusmiṁ pare titthiyā vā aññe vā vaṇṇa, vasena uparimaṁ vā avoṇṇa, vasena hetṭhimaṁ va vācaṁ pariyantaṁ vadanti* (SnA 2:265,6 f). PED, BHSD & SED all def *pariyanta* as “limit, end, restriction.” SED also notes its sense as “extending in all directions.” SED, however, def *pariyantikā* as “loss of all good qualities, depravity.” On *pariyanta*, cf Sn 576, p106,17, 577; see also Sn:N 389 n964.

98 D 33.1.11(34)/3:230,18.
3.3 GROUP 3: THE BHIKHU AS MUNI

[Read the overview of Group 3 verses, see (2.3) before going into this section.]

Sn 220. This verse simply states the distinction between the busy and unrestrained layman and the good and compassionate muni. While the layman is essentially acquisitive, the muni is selfless (amama).

The word amama [Sn 220b], is defined by the Critical Pali Dictionary (CPD) as “without property of egotism, hence, unselfish, free from passion” (its opposite is sa-mama). The Commentary adds: “without craving, views or possessiveness regarding wife and children” (putta,daresu tanha,diṭṭhi,mamatta,-virahito, SnA 2:276,21).⁹⁹

Sn 221. The Commentary on the Sutta’s last verse is spoken by the Buddha in answer to a discussion among the Sakyas of Kapilavatthu whether a streamwinner (and by inference all saints) should show respect to one another by way of seniority. The Commentary reports the Buddha as explaining a point of protocol: “This situation is different here: it is the sign [form] that is the basis for veneration” (aññā eva hi ayaṁ jāti, pūjeyya,vatthu liṅgaṁ, SnA 1:277,3).

The “sign” (liṅga) here is the monastic robe. The Commentary quotes the Buddha as saying that even if a layman is a non-returner, he should show respect to even a novice who has gone forth that very day. Further, to highlight the urgency of the holy life—the purpose of renunciation—the Buddha declares the great distinction of a monk who becomes a streamwinner even after a layman, that is, one who attains the path before the monk.

The graceful but slow blue-necked peacock—the crested one (sikhī)—represents the busy and worldly layman. He is burdened by crowded worldliness, and is thus slowed down spiritually. It looks beautiful in flight, but can hardly go far, definitely not a yojana.¹⁰⁰ The goose—especially the golden goose (suvanṇa haṁsa)—on the other hand, looks plain but is able to fly fast and far greater distances than the peacock.

These parables show that while the layman, even as a learner (sekha), such as a streamwinner, is not match for a diligent renunciant who is a streamwinner, even if he attains the state after the layman. The layman’s insight is sluggish when he is entangled with family, sense-pleasures and worldliness. A renunciant’s insight, one the other hand, is sharp when he is free from such entanglements.

The Buddha is reminding us of the spiritual beauty and power of “a sage in seclusion meditating in the forest” (Sn 221d). A monastic who is a learner-sage (sekha,muni) is secluded in body and mind. The renunciant sage in the forest in constantly engaged in “meditating centred on the characteristics and on the object” (lakkhaṇa ārammanāpanijjhāna).

This commentarial term can be resolved thus. “Characteristic-centred meditation” (lakkhanāpanijjhāna) is a term for insight practice (vipassana bhāvanā), which focuses on the 3 characteristics of impermanence, suffering and non-self. “Object-centred meditation” (ārammanāpanijjhāna) is calmness meditation (samatha bhāvanā) in which one keeps the attention on a single object. On account of quick progress in such as meditation, the renunciant is not only able to become a learner-sage, but can also quickly attain awakening as an arhat-sage.

— — —

⁹⁹ Also at Sn 469, 777; Tha 1092; U 29,4*, 32,16*; Pv 541.
¹⁰⁰ A yojana (yojana), as distance, is about 11.25 km (7 mi): see SD 4.17 (1.2.2).
The Discourse on the Silent Sage
Sn 1.12

[For notes on these verses, see Sutta Commentary [3] under the Sn verse numbers, eg Sn 207 or simply 207.]

1 Santhavāto bhayam jātam
  niketā jāyate rajo
  aniketam asanthavām
  etam ve muni,dassanām

From intimacy comes fear,101 from a house arises dust.102
The house-free, intimacy-free103—
this is indeed the sage’s vision.104

2 Yo jātam ucchijja na ropayeyya
  jāyantam aśa105 nānuppavecche106
  tam āhu ekā107 muninām carantām
  addakkhi so santi, padāṁ mahesi

Whoever has uprooted the arisen would neither plant what can grow nor water it.
He is said to be one living alone as a sage:108
the great seer who has seen the state of peace.110

[36]

3 Sanākhāyā vatthūni pamāya111 bījaṁ
  sīneham assa nānuppavecche
  sa ve muni112 jāti,khay’anta,dassī
takkāṁ pahāya na upetī saṅkham114

Having considered the field, crushed the seed, he would not sprinkle moisture upon it.
He is indeed a sage, who sees the end of birth and death,113
who has given up thought: he cannot be reckoned.

4. Aṇṇāya sabbāni nivesanāni
  anikāmaya aññataram pi tesaṁ
  sa ve muni viṅga, gedho agiddho
  nāyūhatī pāragato hi hoti

Knowing all the roosting places, he delights not in any of them:
he is indeed a sage who is rid of greed, greed-free:115
he strives not; for, he has gone to the far shore.116

5. Sabbābhibhuṁ sabba, viduṁ sumedhaṁ
  sabbesu dhammesu anūpalittām

117He has overcome the all, knows the all, truly wise, unattached to all the states,

---

101 On this line, cf Dh 212-2156; Sn 935; J 4:312.
102 The “dust” (rajo) is that of greed, hate and delusion (SnA 1:255).
103 Alt tr: “To be house-free [renounce] is to be intimacy-free” []. On this line, cf J 6:61.
104 On this verse, cf Miln 211, 212, 385.
105 On jāyantam aśa, see Ee 35 n12 (Sn 208a), where it says that this seems to be an old error (-nt- may represent -tr- or -nn-), but suggests no correct reading.
106 Ee Se Comy so; Be anuppa vaccha; Ce anuppavecche. For anuppavecchi < anu-pra-yacchati with palatalization of -a- > -e- after -y- (which is then replaced with the glide -v-) see Sn:N 148 n3.
107 On “one” (ekāṁ), see (3.1) ad loc.
108 Alt tr: “He is said to be living as one of the sages.” See prec n. See (3.1) ad Sn 208c.
110 On the 3 kinds of peace, see (3.1) ad loc.
111 Be Ee Se so: paṁāya (pa + mī + tvā); Be: Ka Ce pahāya; Be vl samāya (sa + mī + tvā = samāya).
112 Munī is metri causa (lengthened on account of the verse’s metre).
113 On this line, cf S 5:168, 186; It 41; J 3:434.
114 The phrase upetī saṅkham, cf Sn 749d, 911a, 1074b.
115 Cf It 92.
116 Cf S 1:48.
117 On Sn 211a, cf Sn 177. On Sn 211abc, cf V 1:8; M 1:171; S 2:284; Dh 353.
sabb’añjahaṁ taṁha-k, khaye vimuttaṁ
taṁ vāpi dhīrā muniṁ vedayanti

6 Paññā, balain sīla, vatūpapannaṁ
samāhitam ḍhāna, rataṁ saśiṁaṁ
sāṅgā pamuttaṁ akhilam anāsavaṁ

taṁ vāpi dhīrā muniṁ vedayanti

7 Ekaṁ carantaṁ munim appamattaṁ
nindā, pasanisāsu avadhamañañāṁ
sihaṁ va saddesu asanta, santaṁ
vātaṁ va jālamhi asajjamānaṁ
padumaṁ va124 toyena alippamānaṁ125
netāram uñhesan anañña, neyamaṁ

taṁ vāpi dhīrā muniṁ vedayanti

8 Yo ogahaṁ thambho-r-ivābhijāyati129
yasmin pare vācā, pariyantaṁ vadanti
taṁ viṁaṁ ragaṁ susamāhit’ indriyaṁ

9 Yo ve ṭhit’atto tasaraṁ va uju133

jigucchati kammehi pāpakehi
vimūsamāna viṁsaṁ samaiṁ ca
taṁ vāpi dhīrā muniṁ vedayanti

Sn 1.12 (Khuddaka Nikāya 5) Suttanipāta 1, Uraga Vagga 12

giving up the all, liberated through destroying craving:118
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

Whose power is wisdom, endowed with moral
virtue and habits,119
focused, delighting in meditation, mindful,120
freed from attachment, free of mental barren-
ness, influx-free:
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

The sage wandering alone, heedful;
unshaking before blame and praise,122
like a lion untrembling before sounds,123
like the wind not caught in a net,126
a leader of others, not to be led by others—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

Who is like a bathing-post in a bathing-place
when others speak to him in extreme terms,131
him, the lust-freed, whose faculties are well
focused132—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

Whose mind is steadfast, indeed, straight as a
shuttle,134
who is disgusted with bad deeds,
discerning the uneven and the even—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

118 Cf A 1:236, 2:42; It 32.
119 Cf It 80; Tha 12.
120 Cf S 1:53; It 40; Tha 12; J 5:150.
121 On akhilam, cf Sn 477, 540, 1059, 1147; for details, see Ceto, Khila S (M 16), SD 32.14.
122 Dh 81.
123 On Sn 212b, cf S 1:53; It 40; Tha 12; J 5:150. On Sn 212cde, see Sn 71 [3.2 ad loc].
124 Be paddhaṁ va; Ce Ee Se so.
125 Be Ce Ee so; Be: Ka Se alimpamānaṁ.
126 Ap 547.12.
127 Sn 213 has 7 lines (pāda). See (3.2) ad loc.
128 Sn 214a. Be so; Ee Se ogahane. See (3.2) ad loc.
129 Here abhijāyati means “to behave, to be”: abhijāyati = bhavati in yo ogahane thambo-r-iva bhavatī (SnA
265,10). On the sandhi marker -r- in thambo-r-iva, see SnN 159 n29.
130 Sn 214b. Be Ee Se so; Be: Ka vācāṁ pariyantaṁ. On the possibility that vācā- can be omitted, see SnA 208
n214. See (3.2) ad loc.
131 Cf Thī 354.
132 Cf Sn 465, 498; Tha 56, 972; ThĪ 56.
133 Be so; Ce ujuṁ; Ee Se ujuṁ; Comy uju. On uju, see Geiger, Pali Grammar, 1994 §12 (3).
134 Cf Sn 464; ThāA 1:7.
10 Yo saññat’atto na karoti pāpaṁ
daharo ca majjhimo ca muni135
yat’atto

aroṣa, neyo na so roseti136
dāṇci
taṁ vāpī dhīrā muni vedayanti

Who, well self-restrained, does no bad,
a sage, self-restrained towards the young
and the middle-aged,
who is neither led by anger nor angers anyone—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

11 Yad aggato majjhato sesato vā

piṇḍaṁ labhetha para, dattuṇaśvī
nālaṁ thattuṁ nōpi nipacca, vādī
taṁ vāpī dhīrā muni vedayanti

Who lives on what is given by others would
receive food-scrapsa from the top, the middle or the remains,
deigns neither to praise nor to speak lowly of it—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.137

12 Muniṁ carantaṁ virataṁ methunaṁ
yo yobbane na roseti
taṁ vāpī dhīrā muni vedayanti

The sage fares along abstaining from coupling,
even in youth is not entangled anywhere,
abstaining from drunkenness and heedlessness,
fully freed—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

13 Aññāya lokaṁ param’attha, dassāṁ
oghaṁ samuddaṁ atitariya tādiṁ
taṁ chinna, gantāṁ asitaṁ anāsavaṁ
taṁ vāpī dhīrā muni vedayanti

Knowing the world, who sees the highest goal,
having crossed over the floods, the ocean, such a
one, one whose knotsb are cut, unattached, influx-
free—
him, indeed, the wise know as a sage.

14 Asamā ubho dūraṁ, vihāraṁ, vuttino
gihī140 dāraṁ, posī amamo141 ca subbato
paraṁ, pāṇaṁ, rodhāya142 gihī asaṁñato
niccaṁ muniṁ rakkhati pāṇine143 yato

The two, with far different dwellings and lives,
are different—the householder supporting wife and the selfless
one with good habits.
The householder is unrestrained in destroying
other lives;
the sage, restrained, always protects living beings.

15 Sikhī yathā nīlaṁ, gīvo144 vihaṁ, gamo
hanśasassā nōpeti javāṁ kudācanaiṁ

Just as a blue-necked peacock flying through
the sky145 at no time gains the pace of a swan—

135 Be daharo majjhimo ca muni; Ee Ce Ke Se so.
136 Se omits so.
137 On Sn 217, cf DhA 4:99.
138 Sn 219c. On idaṁ, saccābhinnasa, see D 3:230:19; S 45.174/5:59, 26; Vbh 374, 22-375, 3; Nm 1:246, 28; Dhs 1135, 1139 (DhsA 377, 7); Abhds 32, 11. See S:B 1898 n47. See (3.2) ad loc.
139 Cf (Devata) Samiddhi S (S 1.20, 21/1:12, 23 esp S 49e*), SD 21.4.
140 Be Se so; Ce Ee gihī.
141 Sn 220b. See (3.2) ad loc.
142 Pāṇa, rodha here *stopping the life of beings,” Sn 220; J 2:450.
143 Sn 220d. Pāṇine is the masc acc pl of a noun in -in stem; cf -mānine (Sn 282 = Miln 414, 2*), -gāmine (Sn 587), -vāsine (Sn 682), -dassāvine (M 1:169, 22), māla, dhārine (J 6:543, 17*). See Geiger, Pali Grammar, 1994:§95.22 & Thī:N 83 n101.
144 Be Ee so; Se nīla, gīvo.
145 Tha 22, 1116.
even so, a householder will never match a monk, a sage in seclusion meditating in the forest.\textsuperscript{146}

\begin{flushright}
— evaṁ —
\end{flushright}

[For Bibliography, see the end of SD 49c]

161201 161208 161228r 170914

\textsuperscript{146} Sn 165.