

12

Nimitta Sutta

The Discourse on the Meditation Signs | A 3.100b (A:Be 3:102)

Theme: Samadhi, effort and equanimity

Translated & annotated by Piya Tan ©2007

1 Introduction

1.1 The “higher mind” (*adhicitta*) or mental cultivation¹—such as the removal of the hindrances—is a gradual but sustained process. It is compared to the refinement of gold in **the Nimitta Sutta** (A 3.100), stresses the importance of paying proper attention to these 3 meditation signs (*nimittā*),² that is, the concentration sign (*samādhi, nimitta*), the effort sign (*paggāha, nimitta*) and the equanimity sign (*upekkhā, nimitta*) [§§13-15]. The idea is to balance your practice.³

1.2 The gold-refining parable of the Nimitta Sutta [§13] illustrates the refining of meditative mental states leading to the 6 superknowledges, including liberation.⁴ A closely related parable—that of the gold panner—found in **the Paṃsu, dhovaka Sutta** (A 3.100a), illustrates an earlier stage in gold-processing, that of mining the gold ore.⁵ As such, the two parables actually form a coherent whole.

1.3 The PTS text edition treats this text as the concluding half of **the Paṃsudhovaka Sutta** (A 3.100a).⁶ In fact, both Suttas have identical concluding sections on the 6 direct knowledges.⁷ Both the Suttas deal with the theme of mental cultivation and their gold parables are closely related. This may have (mis)led the PTS editor to conflate the two texts. Despite all this, it is clear that they are separate suttas: the Sinhalese, the Burmese, and the Siamese manuscripts and the Aṅguttara Commentary, all treat the two as separate suttas. The Sutta is also quoted in the Vibhaṅga Commentary (VbhA 229 f).

2 The 3 bases and the 5 faculties

2.1 The Majjhima Commentary says that the four focusses of mindfulness are the basis of samadhi (*samādhi, nimitta*) in the sense of being its condition (MA 2:363).⁸ **Bodhi** says that here it “would seem incorrect to translate *nimitta* as ‘sign,’ in the sense of either distinctive mark or object.⁹ According to **Analyo**, “an object, image or concept which, on being meditated upon, induces *samādhi* (*jhāna*) is a *nimitta*” (2003:237 n21). As such, the term here can also be translated, somewhat freely though, as “condition.”

2.2 The Nimitta Sutta points to the 3 bases (*tīṇi nimittāni*) for mental-training. More often, however, meditation practice is taught and learned in terms of the 5 spiritual faculties or “controlling faculties” (*indriya*), that is,

¹ See §11n below ad loc for meaning of *adhicitta*.

² On *nimitta*, see esp **Satipaṭṭhānas Ss**, SD 13.1(3.1d(3)) & also **Nimitta**, SD 19.7.

³ Dhammapāla, in his **Param’attha, mañjusā**, cites **Nimitta S** which he calls Adhicitta S) as the 1st of 3 suttas to follow in the effective practice of the 4 elements [SD 60.1b (11.6.2(8))].

⁴ The parable is qu at Vism 8.74-76/247 f & VbhA §1084/230.

⁵ A 3.100a.2/1:253 @ SD 19.11.

⁶ A 3.100a/1:253-256 + SD 19.11 (3).

⁷ (A 3.14b-10/1:257 f) = (A 3.11a.4b-9/1:255 f @ SD 19.11).

⁸ See **Satipaṭṭhānas Ss**, SD 13.1(3.1.4(1)).

⁹ M:ÑB 1242 n464 ad **Cūḷa Vedalla Sutta**, M 44.12/1:301.

(1) faith,	<i>saddhā</i>
(2) effort,	<i>virīya</i>
(3) mindfulness,	<i>sati</i>
(4) concentration and	<i>samādhi</i>
(5) wisdom.	<i>paññā</i> ¹⁰

2.3 The 3 “bases” of the Nimitta Sutta are, in fact, conflated forms of the 5 spiritual faculties. The Sutta’s commentary (AA 2:364) glosses *nimitta* with ***kāraṇa***, whose meanings include the following: (1) cause, reason, ground, motive, means; (2) valid reason or argument; (3) event, matter; (4) proper action, task (DP, abridged). Here *nimitta* is best taken in the sense of “means,” since it refers to conditions for mental focus.

2.4 Based on the Suttas and the Sutta commentary, we can have the following concordance of factors:

<u>The 3 bases (<i>nimittā</i>)</u>			<u>The 5 spiritual faculties (<i>indriya</i>)</u>	
basis of samadhi	(<i>samādhi, nimitta</i>)	=	faith	(<i>saddh’indriya</i>)
the effort sign	(<i>paggāha, nimitta</i>)	=	samadhi	(<i>samādh’indriya</i>)
the equanimity sign	(<i>upekkhā, nimitta</i>) ¹¹	=	effort	(<i>viriy’indriya</i>)
			mindfulness	(<i>sat’indriya</i>)
			wisdom	(<i>paññ’indriya</i>)

Nimitta here has a broader sense that “sign,” and refers to the harmonizing of the 5 spiritual faculties [2.5].

2.5 MEANING OF NIMITTA

2.5.1 *Nimitta* as *kāraṇa*

The Sutta’s Commentary explains the 3 “signs” (*nimitta*) as ***kāraṇa***, “causes, reasons, grounds” for which “proper action” should be taken for effective meditation, the “higher mind” (*adhicitta*), that is, full concentration, even dhyana (AA 2:364,6). Thus, **the 3 signs** are the “3 grounds” (*tīṇi kāraṇāni*) are those of concentration (*samādhi nimitta*), of effort (*paggaha nimitta*), and of equanimity (*upekkhā nimitta*). [§11]

2.5.2 The 5 faculties

Evidently, the ***nimitta*** model here is one purely of technique in meditation practice: *samadhi*, *effort* and *mindfulness* should be harmonized in our meditation for the full and proper benefits: it should be a balanced practice, where all the 5 faculties of the meditator are harmonized in producing the higher mind” (*adhi, citta*).

In [2.4]. we can see how the 3 sign fit in, respectively and neatly, as the spiritual faculties of samadhi, effort and mindfulness. The precondition of faith and the result of wisdom are clearly implicit. Any serious meditator would be motivated by some level of *faith* in his practice, and his goal would be the attainment of liberating *wisdom*.

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¹⁰ S 5:191-204, 235-237; Pm 2:1-29. On the 5 spiritual faculties, see **Āpaṇa S** (S 48.50/5:225 f), SD 10.4.

¹¹ Comy glosses as *majjhata, bhāvassa*, “the state of moderation” (AA 2:364), as such would refer to the function of mindfulness (*sati*) in the 5-faculty scheme.

Nimitta Sutta

The Discourse on the Meditation Signs

A 3.100b

The 3 meditation signs

11 Bhikshus, when a monk is devoted in [engaged in] **the higher mind**,¹² from time to time, 3 signs¹³ should be attended to, that is to say:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| (1) the concentration sign | <i>(samādhi, nimitta)</i> | should from time to time be attended to. |
| (2) the effort sign | <i>(paggaha, nimitta)</i> | <i>should from time to time be attended to.</i> |
| (3) the equanimity sign | <i>(upekkhā, nimitta)</i> | <i>should from time to time be attended to.</i> |

12 Bhikshus, if a monk devoted to the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the concentration sign**, it is possible that it would bring about laziness (*kosajja*).

Bhikshus, if a monk engaged in the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the effort sign**, it is possible that it would bring about restlessness (*uddhacca*).

12.2 , if a monk [257] engaged in the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the equanimity sign**,¹⁴ it is possible that it would not bring the mind to the full concentration [right samadhi] for the sake of destroying the mental influxes.

- 12.3 Bhikshus, insofar as a monk, devoted to the higher mind,
only from time to time attends to the concentration sign,
only from time to time attends to the effort sign,
only from time to time attends to the equanimity sign,

to that extent, the mind, pliant, malleable and bright, uncorrupted,¹⁵ it would fully concentrate for the ending of the influxes.

The parable of gold refining

13 Suppose, bhikshus, a goldsmith or a goldsmith's apprentice prepares a furnace.¹⁶ Having prepared it, he starts a blaze in the furnace mouth. Having started the blaze, he places the gold [in a crucible]¹⁷ in the furnace mouth.¹⁸

¹² *Adhicitta*, here meaning the practice of meditation. The term is often found in the triad of *adhisīla adhicitta adhipaññā*—the higher moral virtue, the higher mind, the higher concentration—called the threefold training (*ti-sikkhā*) (D 1:207, 3:220; A 1:229). The 3 factors are also simply listed as *sīla samādhi paññā* (moral virtue, concentration, wisdom). The prefix “higher” (*abhi-*) clearly refers to these factors being applied to mental cultivation for the sake of spiritual freedom. The simpler version evidently applies to a more mundane practice for the sake of “merits” (*puñña*), ie, better present welfare and a better rebirth, rather than spiritual freedom itself.

¹³ “Signs” (*nimitta*): on its meaning as *kāraṇa*, see [2.5].

¹⁴ *Upekkhā, nimitta*, which refers to the “bare” observation or examination of meditative states. Comy: “Here this is the meaning: he should (simply) look on at the rapid pace of knowledge” (*ettha ca ñāṇa, javaṃ upekkheyyāti ayam attho*, AA 2:364), that is, he should merely observe “the penetrative intensity of insight” (Bodhi, A:ÑB 289 n73)..

¹⁵ “Become pliant ... uncorrupted,” *muduñ ca kammaññañ ca pabhassarañ ca na ca pabhaṅgu*. See **Paṃsu, dhovaka S** (A 3.100a, 2/1:153 @ SD 19.11) n ad loc, but where the syntax is expressed in a negative sense.

¹⁶ It is interesting to notes that while this parable found elsewhere (eg **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S**, M 140.20/3:243 @ SD 4.17) uses the conditional mood—eg *ukkarāṃ bandheyya* (“were to prepare a furnace”—here the simple present is

From time to time, he blows on it.¹⁹

From time to time, he sprinkles water on it.

From time to time, he simply looks on at it.²⁰

13.2 Bhikshus, if the goldsmith or the goldsmith's apprentice were *only* to blow on that gold, it is possible that it would burn.

Bhikshus, if the goldsmith or the goldsmith's apprentice were *only* to sprinkle water on that gold, it is possible that it would cool down.

Bhikshus, if the goldsmith or the goldsmith's apprentice *only* to look on that gold, it is possible that it would not come to full refinement.

13.3 But if he were

only from time to time to blow on it,

only from time to time to sprinkle water on it,

only from time to time to simply look on,

the gold would then become pliant, malleable and bright, uncorrupted, and it could be properly worked on. Whatever ornament that he wishes to make, be it a diadem, a gold plate, earrings, a necklace, or a gold chain, that gold can now be used for that purpose.

14 Even so, bhikshus, a monk devoted to [engaged in] the higher mind should *only from time to time*, attend to the 3 signs:

He should *only from time to time* attend to the concentration sign.

He should *only from time to time* attend to the effort sign.

He should *only from time to time* attend to the equanimity sign.

14.2 Bhikshus, if a monk devoted to the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the concentration sign**, it is **[258]** possible that it would bring about laziness.

Bhikshus, if a monk engaged in the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the effort sign**, it is possible that it would bring about restlessness.

Bhikshus, if a monk engaged in the higher mind were *only* to attend to **the equanimity sign**, it is possible that it would not bring the mind to the full concentration [right samadhi] for the sake of destroying the mental influxes.

14.3 Bhikshus, whenever a monk is devoted to the higher mind,

only from time to time, attends to the concentration sign,

only from time to time, attends to the effort sign,

only from time to time, attends to the equanimity sign,

then the mind, pliant, malleable and bright, uncorrupted, would to that extent come to full samadhi for the sake of destroying the mental influxes.

14.4 To whatever mental state realizable by direct knowledge he directs his mind, he is capable of personally realizing it, whenever the conditions are right.²¹

used, eg *ukkaṃ bandhati* ("he prepares a furnace"). This latter style is very refreshing in its "presence." You feel as if you are actually watching the process itself!

¹⁷ *Mūsāya*: see **Paṃsu,dhovaka S** (A 3.100a.2/1:253 @ SD 19.11).

¹⁸ *Seyyathā'pi bhikkhave suvaṇṇa,kāro vā suvaṇṇa,kār'antevāsi vā ukkaṃ bandhati, ukkaṃ bandhitvā ukkā,- mukhaṃ ālimpeti, ukkā,mukhaṃ ālimpetvā saṅḍāsena jāta,rūpaṃ gahetvā ukkā,mukhe pakkhipitvā.*

¹⁹ *Kālaṃ kālena adhidhamati.* Comy: "Blowing through a cylinder (*nāḷikā*), he would build up (lit "collect") the fire" (*nāḷikāya dhamanto aggim gāhāpeyya*, AA 2:364).

²⁰ *Kālena kālaṃ abhidhamati, kālena kālaṃ udakena parippoheti, kālena kālaṃ ajjupekkhati.* Here *ajjupekkhati* refers to the 3rd factor, "equanimity" (*upekkhā*, lit "on-looking"), ie observing without commenting.

The 6 superknowledges

14.5 ²²Then when he directs his mind towards the attaining of any mental state attainable through direct knowledge, he gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.²³

(1) PSYCHIC POWERS

15 If he wishes, ‘May I wield **the manifold supernormal powers**.²⁴

Having been one, may I become many; having been many, may I become one.

May I appear, may I vanish.

May I unimpeded through walls, ramparts, and mountains as if through space.

May I dive in and out of the earth as if it were water.

May I walk on water without sinking as if it were dry land. Sitting cross-legged, may I fly through the air like a winged bird.

With my hand may I touch and stroke even the sun and the moon, so mighty and powerful.

May I have power over my body up to as far as the Brahmā worlds.’

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.

(2) CLAIRAUDIENCE

16 If he wishes, ‘May I hear, by means of the **divine-ear element**,²⁵ purified and surpassing the human, both kinds of sounds, divine and human, whether near or far.’

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.

(3) TELEPATHY

17 If he wishes, ‘May I **know the minds of other beings**, other individuals, having encompassed them with my own mind.²⁶

May I know a mind with lust as a mind with lust,
and a mind without lust as a mind without lust.

May I know a mind with aversion as a mind with aversion,
and a mind without aversion as a mind without aversion.

May I know a mind with delusion as a mind with delusion,
and a mind without delusion as a mind without delusion.

²¹ *Yassa yassa ca abhiññā, sacchikaraṇiyassa dhammassa cittaṃ abhininnāmeti abhiññā, sacchikiriyāya, tatra tatr’eva sakkhi, bhabbatam pāpuṇāti sati sati āyatane.*

²² From hereon throughout, it is the same as **Paṃsu, dhovaka S** (A 3.11a, 4b-9/1:255 f), SD 19.11.

²³ *Yassa yassa ca abhiññā, sacchi, karaṇiyassa dhammassa cittaṃ abhininnāmeti abhiññā, sacchikiriyāya, tatra tatr’eva sakkhi, bhabbatam pāpuṇāti sati sati āyatane.* The latter phrase—*tatra tatra...sati sati āyatane*—is a common stock phrase that introduces the attainment of the direct knowledges (*abhiññā*): **Mahā Vaccha, gotta S** (M 73, 19/1:494 @ SD 27.4); **Kāya, gata, sati S** (M 119, 29 f/3:96 f @ SD 12.21); **Paṃsu, dhovaka S** (A 3.100a, 4/1:255 @ SD 19.11); **Upakkilesa S** (A 5.23/3:16-19); **Dutiya Iddhi, pāda S** (A 5.68/3:82 f); **Sakkhi, bhabba S** (A 6.71/3:426 f); **Gāvi Upamā S** (A 9.35/4:421 f). It refers to the preliminary conditions (*āyatana*) for the 6 direct knowledges (*abhiññā*) which follow later. The preliminary condition for the first 5 knowledges (the mundane ones) is the 4th dhyana; for the 5th (the only supramundane one), it is insight. See SD 12.21 (6).

²⁴ Cf **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11.5) where the Buddha disapproves of the exhibiting of such powers.

²⁵ “Divine-ear element,” *dibba, sota, dhātu*, clairaudience.

²⁶ The rest of this section is a list of mental states also appears in the **Satipaṭṭhāna Ss** (D 22, 12/2:299 = M 10, 34/-1:59).

May I know a contracted mind [due to sloth and torpor] as a contracted mind,
 and a distracted mind [due to restlessness and worry] as a distracted mind.
 May I know an exalted mind [through the lower or higher dhyana] as an exalted mind,
 and an unexalted mind [not developed by dhyana] as an unexalted mind.
 May I know a surpassable mind as a surpassable mind,
 and an unsurpassable mind as an unsurpassable mind.²⁷
 May I know a concentrated mind as a concentrated mind,
 and an unconcentrated mind as an unconcentrated mind.
 May I know a released mind as a released mind,
 and an unreleased mind as an unreleased mind.

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.

(4) RETROCOGNITION²⁸

18 If he wishes, ‘May I **recollect my manifold past lives**, that is, one birth, two births, three births, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand, one hundred thousand, many aeons of cosmic contraction, many aeons of cosmic expansion, many aeons of cosmic contraction and expansion, [recollecting],

“There I had such a name, belonged to such a clan, had such an appearance. Such was my food, such my experience of pleasure and pain, such the end of my life. Passing away from that state, I re-rose there. There too I had such a name, belonged to such a clan, had such an appearance. Such was my food, such.”

Thus may I recollect my manifold past lives in their modes and details.²⁹

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.

(5) CLAIRVOYANCE

19 If he wishes, ‘May I see—by means of **the divine eye** [clairvoyance],³⁰ purified and surpassing the human—beings passing away and re-appearing, and know how they are inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, fortunate and unfortunate, faring in accordance with their karma:

“These beings—who were endowed with evil conduct of body, speech, and mind, who reviled the noble ones, held wrong views and undertook actions under the influence of wrong views—after death, when the body has broken up, have re-appeared in a plane of misery, an evil destination, a lower realm, in hell.

But these beings—who were endowed with good conduct of body, speech, and mind, who did not revile the noble ones, who held right views and undertook actions under the influence of right views—after death, when the body has broken up, have reappeared in a happy destination, in heaven.”

Thus, by means of the divine eye, may I see beings passing away and re-appearing, and understand how they fare according to their karma.’

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.

²⁷ Unsurpassable (*anuttarami*) mind, probably synonymous with “developed” mind. See D:W 592 n667.

²⁸ *Pubbe,nivāsanānussati*, lit “recollection of past abodes.”

²⁹ This knowledge is detailed at Vism 13.13-71/411-423.

³⁰ *dibba,cakkhu*, clairvoyance, not to be confused with the Dharma-eye (*dhamma,cakkhu*) (see n in §102).

(6) GNOSIS

20 If he wishes, ‘May I, by realizing **direct knowledge** for myself, here and now, enter and dwell in the freedom of mind and freedom by wisdom³¹ that are influx-free with the destruction of the influxes.³²

He gains the ability to witness [to personally experience] any aspect therein, whenever the conditions are right.³³

— evaṃ —

Reading

Analayo Bhikkhu

2003 “Nimitta,” in *Encyclopaedia of Buddhism*, Sri Lanka: Dept of Buddhist Affairs, 2003 7: 177-179.

<http://www.buddhismuskunde.uni-hamburg.de/fileadmin/pdf/analayo/Nimitta.pdf>.

070506 070705 081121 091220 120228 131204 150923 180816 190115 210811 211109 220309

³¹ “Freedom of mind and freedom through wisdom,” respectively: *ceto, vimutti* (or, freedom by concentration, ie through destruction of the mental hindrances) and *paññā, vimutti* (freedom through insight). One who is *freed by wisdom* “may not have reached the 8 liberations (*vimokkha = jhāna*) in his own body, but through seeing with wisdom, his mental influxes are destroyed” (M 70,16/1:478). All arhats are perfectly freed in the same way from ignorance and suffering, but are distinguished into two types on the basis of their proficiency in concentration. Those who can attain **the 8 liberations** (*aṭṭha, vimokkha*), which include the 4 formless attainments and the attainment of cessation, are called *freed both ways*, that is, freed from the physical body by means of the formless dhyanas, and from all defilements by the path of arhathood. Arhats like Sāriputta and Moggallāna are “freed both ways” (*ubhato, bhāga, vimutta*). The differences between the 2 types of freedom are given in **Mahā, nidāna S** (D 2:70 f) and **Kiṭṭāgiri S** (M 1:477 f).

Aṅguttara mentions the two states that partake of spiritual knowledge (*dve vijjā, bhāgiyā*) as, namely, calm (*samatha*) and insight (*vipassanā*). The cultivation of calm leads to the destruction of passion and the cultivation of insight to the destruction of ignorance (A 2.4.10/1:61). The distinction between the two is expressed by “freedom of mind” (*ceto, vimutti*) and “freedom by wisdom” (*paññā, vimutti*) respectively. “However, these two expressions are not simply equivalent in value relative to realization. While ‘freedom by wisdom’ (*paññā, vimutti*) refers to the realization of *Nibbāna*, ‘freedom of the mind’ (*ceto, vimutti*), unless further specified as ‘unshakeable’ (*akuppa*), does not imply the same. ‘Freedom of the mind’ can also connote temporary experiences of mental freedom, such as the attainment of the four absorptions, or the development of the divine abodes (*brahma, vihāra*) [eg M 1:296]. Thus, this passage is not presenting two different approaches to realization but two aspects of the meditative path, one of which is not sufficient by itself to bring realization” (Analayo, *Satipaṭṭhāna: The direct path to realization*, 2003:89 f). See Lily de Silva, “Cetovimutti, paññāvimutti and ubhatobhāgavimutti,” *Pāli Buddhist Review* 3,3 1978: 118-145.

For full list of the 8 liberations, see **Mahā Nidāna S** (D 15,35/2:70 f), SD 5.17.35 & SD 49.5b (1). See also D 3:262, 228; **Vimokkha S**, A 8.66/4:306; also M 120,37/3:103 (SD 3.4.37).

³² *Āsavānaṃ khayā anāsavaṃ ceto, vimuttiṃ paññā, vimuttiṃ diṭṭhe va dhamme sayam abhiññā sacchikatvā upasampajja viharati*. This is stock, found throughout the 4 Nikāyas. *Āsava* (lit “inflow, outflow”) comes from *ā-savati* “flows towards” (ie either “into” or “out” towards the observer). It has been variously tr as taints (“deadly taints,” RD), corruptions, intoxicants, biases, depravity, misery, evil (influence), or simply left untranslated. The Abhidhamma lists 4 *āsavā*: the influx of (1) sense-desire (*kām’āsava*), (2) (desire for eternal) existence or becoming (*bhav’āsava*), (3) views (*diṭṭh’āsava*), (4) ignorance (*avijjāsava*) (D 16.2.4, Pm 1.442, 561, Dhs §§1096-1100, Vbh §937). These four are also known as “floods” (*oghā*) and “yokes” (*yogā*). The list of three influxes (omitting the influx of views) [43] is probably 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 BDict: *āsava*.

³³ The PTS ed includes the foll Sutta, conflating them as A 3.100. While they share a common theme on mental cultivation and connected parables on gold, it is clear that they are separate suttas, as found in Be, Ce, Se and AA.