THE SAMYUTTA-NIKAYA OF THE SUTTA-PITAKA; PART I.SAGATHA-VAGGA

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The Samyutta-nikaya of the Sutta-pitaka; Part I.Sagatha-Vagga by M. Léon Feer

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M. LÉON FEER

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Pali Text Society.

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EDITED BY

M. LÉON FEER,

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INTRODUCTION.

The Samyutta- (or Saññutta-) 1 Nikâya is the third section of the Sutta-piṭaka, forming a sequel to the Dîgha-nikâya (compilation of the long suttas), and to the Majjhima-nikâya (compilation of the middle suttas). It is the "compilation of the joined or connected suttas," because the Pâli word Samyutta, which is no other than the Sanskrit Sam-yukta, means "collected, united, put together," and corresponds literally to the Latin word conjunctus. The Samyutta-nikâya consists of fifty-five groups of suttas, which are precisely the Samyuttas.

These Samyuttas vary much in length, some being only of ten suttas, others being composed of several chapters (vaggos), more or less, which are sometimes very numerous. The suttas, which are the shortest division of the compilation, differ also in length, as several of them are very short, and several very much longer. But, upon the whole, there are no very long suttas in this compilation.

¹ The spelling Saññatta accords better with the pronunciation, Samyutta with the etymology of the word.

The whole of the collection, that is to say, all the fifty-five Samyuttas, are distributed into five great sections, which are also called vaggos, respectively styled: Sagâtha-vaggo, Nidâna°, Khandha°, Salâyatana°, Mahâ-vaggo. The vaggo denomination added to each of these titles is of very common and various use. It applies to sections of very differing length, to the longest and to the shortest. This is the case in our compilation, as the great divisions of the whole collection are entitled vaggo, and the divisions of the Samyuttas are also styled vaggo. Thus, the suttas form the (little) vaggos, these vaggos the Samyuttas, and the Samyuttas the (great) Vaggos. This variety of use is an inconvenience which, nevertheless, is not practically seriously troublesome.

Each of the five great vaggos contains from nine to thirteen, on an average eleven Samyuttas; their respective length somewhat differs. We can trace the following list, which gives the number of the Samyuttas, and that of the leaves occupied by each great vaggo, in a Burmese and a Singhalese MS.:—

Names of the	Number of the	Number of the leaves in a		
Vaggos.	Samyuttas.	Burmese MS.	Singhalese MS.	
I. Sagátha	11	82	63	
II. Nidâna	9	96	71	
III. Khandha	13	116	79	
IV. Saļāyatana	10	132	97	
V. Mahâ	12	160	103	
	(4.	9 50 8	_	
Total	55	586	413	

The reader can, from these indications, imagine the length of the whole work, and the respective extent of the different sections.

The present publication contains only the first of the five great divisions, viz. the Sagatha; so called because all the suttas of this section have one stanza (gatha) at least; Sagatha means "with gathas." In this section all the suttas consist of a narrative in prose, intermixed with verses. Sometimes the prose is missing, and the sutta seems to consist only of verses; but it is only by abbreviation, the same frame being used for several suttas, even for all the suttas of one chapter.

The total number of the Samyuttas in the Sagâtha is, as said before, eleven. Four of them form each one full chapter (vaggo); the suttas of the others are distributed in several chapters, two or three, in one case eight. These chapters consist generally of ten suttas, sometimes eleven or twelve suttas, in one case fourteen. When the exceeding suttas amount to five, these five form a new chapter—generally styled Pañcaka or Upari-pañca ("the five super-added")—which can be considered either as an independent chapter or as the sequel of the preceding. It seems fit to give here a list of the Samyuttas of the Sagâtha, with an indication of the number of the vaggos and of the suttas:—

I. Devatâ-Samy	rutta	8 vaggos	81 suttas
II. Devaputta-Samyutta		3 vagges	30 ,,
III. Kosala-	**	3 (or 21) vagg	os 25 ,,
IV. Måra-	11	3 (or 2½) ,,	25 ,,
V. Bhikkhuni-		1 ,,	10 ,,