## Pathamachiggalayugasutta - Yoke with a Hole (SN 56.47)

## 1117. sattame aññamaññakhādikāti aññamaññam khādanam.

 $kh\bar{a}dik\bar{a} = kh\bar{a}danam$ , eating;  $bh\bar{a}va$  voice, pacayattha  $samvann\bar{a}na$ , ika suffix =yu suffix hence  $bh\bar{a}va$  voice.

 $a\tilde{n}\tilde{n}ama\tilde{n}\tilde{n}akh\bar{a}dik\bar{a}$  (NG-3, 1 Sg.) The next sentence shows that they are not mutual eaters, animals who eat each other but here it means eating one another.  $a\tilde{n}\tilde{n}ama\tilde{n}\tilde{n}am$  (same NG as sabba), is  $2^{nd}$  form connected to  $kh\bar{a}danam$  as kamma.

**Dubbalakhādikā**ti balavantehi macchādīhi dubbalānam macchādīnam khādanam. The eating of weak fishes (small fishes, turtles etc...) and so on by strong fishes and so on (sharks, whales etc...).

 $kh\bar{a}dik\bar{a} = kh\bar{a}danam$ , eating;  $bh\bar{a}va$  voice, pacayattha  $samvann\bar{a}na$ , ika suffix =yu suffix hence  $bh\bar{a}va$  voice.

dubbala= dubbalānaṃ macchādīnaṃ, in 6<sup>th</sup> form kamma because *khādanaṃ* is bhāva voice. *khādikā* = *balavantehi macchādīhi khādanaṃ*. *Ābhoga:* who eats? *kattā* = *balavantehi macchādīhi*.

dubbalānam = macchādīnam, fish, turtle etc... abhidheyyattha samvannanā.