७७। |तयग्रथायत्वस्यान्ययाम्भीःसर्वत्यस्य प्यान्यस्य हिन्यायतुग्रयःसी |

Chanting the Names of Noble Mañjuśrī

from the Words of the Buddha

मि.वर.सेर.री ले.र.कहै.चु.वे.व.कर.मु.धी

In Indian language: Ārya-mañjuśrī-nāma-saṅgīti¹

र्चेन्-भून्-तु। तयग्रायातह्रयान्ययाचीः सर्वत्यायान्ययान् हेन्-या

In Tibetan: pakpa jampal gyi tsen yangdakpar jöpa

In English: Chanting the Names of the Noble Mañjuśrī

तहस्र न्यया गर्वे द सुर ग्रुर या या सुगा पर्कया थे।

Homage to ever-youthful Mañjuśrī!

1. The Request $\frac{2}{3}$

ने वसान्यया खूत में हे पकरा ।

dené palden dorjé chang Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

ग्रुत्थः नृग्यतः यतुत्यः चः द्वस्रशः ग्रीः सर्वेग

dul ka dulwa nam kyi chok Supreme subduer of the hard to tame,

र्मदःर्ने तहेषाः हेषः गशुक्षः यशः कुण ।

pawo jikten sum lé gyal

The hero conquering the triple world,

र्दे:हे:५न८:धुग:गगर:नदे:कुःण

dorjé wangchuk sangwé gyal

The vajra lord and master of all secrets, (1)

यञ्च द्राप्तर सं क्षुषायद्वे सुद्रा ।

pema karpo gyé dré chen With eyes wide open like white lotuses,

पर्च:मुग्रामदे:वय:बराया ।

pema gyepé zhal ngawa His face just like a lily in full bloom,³

रटानी'व्यमा'मीखाई'हे'अर्केम ।

rang gi lak gi dorjé chok While shaking in his hand repeatedly

षर-१८-षर-१७-वर्षर-छेर-म

yang dang yang du sor jepa A vajra of the highest excellence—(2)

र्षे माद्रेर रेअ धर ख़ुत ता सँग्रा

tronyer rimpar den lasok Accompanied by countless Vajrapāṇis,

यम्'न्द्रेह् सम्रद्धाः प्रमा

lak na dorjé tayepa
With features such as fierce, turbulent brows,

pawo dul ka dulwa poSubduers of the hard to tame, heroes,

वहेग्रम्भःसुःसुर-५८-५५वः छुर् छ्रा

jik su rung dang pa jechen Appearing with heroic, hideous forms, (3)

र्दे. हे. झे. ब्रॅं. रच तर्खे. च।

dorjé tsemo rab trowa Brandishing in their hands their mighty vajras,

रट.मी.लमा.मीस.मार्श्रर.मुट्र.मा

rang gi lak gi sor jepa
The tips of which emit intensive light,

क्षेराहे के दर्भेषास्य दरा ।

nyingjé ché dang sherab dang Great benefactors to all living beings

वनशःग्रीशःवर्शे 'र्ने दाने न्यते सर्वेण

tab kyi dro dönjé pé chok

Through skill, through insight, and through great compassion, (4)

न्यादःसगुःस्टबःसदोःनबसःसःउद्या

gagu rangpé sampachen

With pleased and happy attitudes, with joy,

ब्रॅं चेंदे तुस्य ग्री मा ह्या सम्बद्धा ।

trowö lü kyi zuk denpa

Their bodies those of wrathful deities,

अरअःक्रुअःस्रेत्रःयशःग्रेतःयतेःसर्गेत्।

sangye trinlé jepé gön

Protectors who assist the buddhas' deeds,

सुरायहुर् क्यमार्ट भ्रुव केयाहू।

lü tü nam dang lhenchik tu

Their bodies bowing reverentially—(5)

ने'नविव'ग्विग्रथ'मर्जेअ'ख्व'त्रन्था ।

dezhin shekpa chomdendé

Paid homage to the true awakened one,

र्ह्र्यान्नःन्नरमःमुन्नःतःस्वाःतक्तःत्रम्।

dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né

Protector, Blessed One, Tathāgata.

वण:ब्राञ्चीर.च.चेश.पेश.ध्री

talmo jarwa jé né ni

And joining his two palms respectfully,

शुक्रस्य तर्ज्ञा क्षे तर्दे स्नर्गर्वेण

chen ngar duk té diké sol

He said before the lord the following: (6)

ख्यायर्गायर्गाथाञ्चरायार्टा ।

khyabdak dak la menpa dang
'O omnipresent lord, for my well-being,

यन्यार्नेब्यप्यायास्याम्यायस्थित्र

dak dön dak la tuk tsé chir With due concern for me and for my sake,

श्चै.यर्त्रेज.रं.यपु.शर्र्थ.ह्यामानपु।

gyutrul drawé ngöndzok pé That I may reach complete awakening

इरक्ष्यक्ष्यस्य वर्षाः

changchub chiné dak tob dzö Upon the basis of Illusion's Net;⁴ (7)

क्रेंब र्सेट्स प्रस्य दे सेस्स ५ गुग्न स्विट १

nyönmongpé ni sem truk shing
And for the sake of every living being—

भ्रे.पेश.यर्भ.यं.वीट.च.ली

mi shé dam du jingwa yi Sunk deep into the mud of ignorance,

श्रेश्रश्ना व्यापात्राचा विश्वासान्त्रा

semchen kün la menpa dang Their thoughts disturbed by various afflictions—

मु:बेद'तब्बय'चु'र्वेच'चुत्रे'सुर।

lamé drebu tob jé chir

So that they may obtain the highest fruit, (8)

ह्मिन्यायदे सम्बाक्तिया चर्चे या स्वताय देवा ।

dzokpé sangye chomdendé

May you—the most supreme awakened one,

वर्चे नदे नु अ क्र्रें व य में

drowé lama tönpa po

The Blessed One, the world's guru, and teacher,

५८४ केंग केंद्र में ने केंद्र अखेदा

damtsik chenpo denyi khyen

Who knows the great samaya's reality,

รุนราษ์"นผลงนาผติสาผส์ๆ"ที่ผา

wangpo sampa khyen chok gi

Aware of wishes and abilities-(9)

चर्डेबास्वरादन्बासीयो यो स्वेबास्त्रा

chomdendé kyi yeshe ku

Reveal to us the great name chanting of

गर्डुगः हें र केंद्रः भेंदे केंग में प्यन्ग

tsuktor chenpö tsik gi dak

The wisdom body of the Blessed One,

ल.पेश.भी.के.स्ट.वीट.च।

yeshe ku té rangjungwa

The great *uṣṇīṣa*, master of all speech,

तह्रमान्यायोः मेनान्ये सम्बन्धाः प्रमानः प्रमानः

jampal yeshe sempa yi

The self-arising wisdom emanation, (10)

भैर-दे" यद-द्रग्न-चर्हेर्-यदे अर्केग

ming ni yangdak jöpé chok

The wisdom deity called Mañjuśrī;

dön zab dön ni gyaché zhing

These names with meaning both profound and vast;

र्नेब केब अर्द्ध रख खेन रम्प ले मा

dön chen tsungmé rabzhi ba

Of great significance; unmatched; serene;

र्वेग्'अ'नर'र्र्अवर'र्गे'न्।

tokma bar dang tar gewa

With goodness at their start, middle, and end; (11)

तर्यान्तर्भन्याः क्रियाः द्वायाः ग्रीयाग्युरया ।

depé sangye nam kyi sung Proclaimed by buddhas of the aeons past,

अ.पूर्य. प्रथम.ग्रीट. योशेट. पर्गीट. जी

ma ong nam kyang sung gyur la And to be taught by buddhas yet to come;

२.५४.वैर.य.ह्याश्वरश्चश

dantar jungwa dzoksang gyé And taught not once but time and time again

यट द्रायट द्राम्युट्याय ग्राटा

yang dang yang du sungpa gang By all the buddhas of the present age; (12)

मुर्ठित् भुरद्भुष द्राप्य drawa lé

gyü chen gyutrul drawa lé Which were respectfully recited in

र्ड्. इ. ५ कर. कृथ. यो शर. कृया श. ५ कर. ।

dorjé chang chen sang ngakchang Illusion's Net, the tantra most supreme,

pakmé nam kyi ga zhindu By multitudes of mighty Vajrapāṇis,

मुर-पशुरअःगरायम्यायम् प्रमुर्गः गर्भेषा

lur lang gang lak shé du sol The joyous guardians of secret mantras. (13)

अर्गेव्रंचें मूर्यं स्वर्थः क्रुर्यः गुवः क्री

gönpo dzoksang gyé kün gyi Just this I shall uphold with firm resolve,

गुषर तहिं व के व व पान गात गुर धिर

sang dzin chiné dak gyur chir Until I reach my final liberation,

देश'यर'वड्डूर'ववे'वर'तु'दी ।

ngepar jungwé bardu di So that I may become, O great protector,

यर्गामी यस्राय यह्र स्राम्बर्ग ।

dak gi sampa tenpö zung The bearer of the buddhas' every secret; (14)

क्रेंब सेंट्य या सुया नयस या न न न

nyönmong malü salwa dang And this I shall reveal to living beings

भु.पृषायायुष्यास्त्रम्यायदेषुम्।

mi shé malü pangpé chir According to each one's capacity,

नश्रमाये खुर् यस है नही ।

sampé khyepar jizhin du In order that afflictions may be quelled,

म्रेथम.वर्ष.म्रम्थाताचन्तरंत्रम्या

semchen nam la shepar tsal So ignorance may fully be dispelled.' (15)

ग्रबट्द्रपट्टायम् व र्हे हे थ्रिया

sangwang lak na dorjé yi With this request to the Tathāgata,

ने'चलेब'मिनेम्ब'ख'ने'स्नून'तु। ।

dezhin shek la deké du The master of all secrets, Vajrapāṇi—

ग्रस्ताय्याञ्चराञ्चीराज्याने ।

sol né talmo jar jé té His body bowed, his palms politely joined—

जियानिरे वया वु श्विव र्ह्म तर्वे व

lü tü né ni chen ngar duk Then stood before the lord devotedly. (16)

2. The Reply

दे त्रश्यचं अय्युवः भूगुः ध्वा

dené chomden shakya tub

And so the Blessed One, lord Śākyamuni,

र्ह्म्याश्रास्त्रः स्वरः सम्बाधः सम्दाम्य विश्वास्त्र स्व

dzokpé sangye kang nyi chok

The best of men, the fully awakened one,

क्षेर्'ग्री'लय'क्ष'स्याब्य प्रचाराचा

nyi kyi zhal né jak zangwa

Extending from his mouth his handsome tongue,

रेट लेट पटकायान मुट अर्द् दे।

ring zhing yangpa kyang dzé dé

A tongue unmatched in both its breadth and length, (17)

वहिमा हेत्र मासुसार्य सूर सहत् छैर।

jikten sumpo nang dzé ching

Displaying a gentle smile to living beings—

चरुन् चलेते न्या मुस्या पर्वा सामा

dü zhi dra nam dul dzepa

A smile that fills the threefold world with light;

सेसस उत्र इसस ग्री पत्र सेंद ग्रासुस।

semchen nam kyi ngensong sum

That tames the enemy, the four Māras;

मुँर-पर-मुर-परि-पर्ह्अ-पश्वत्वा ।

jongwar jepé dzum ten né

That ends unwanted birth in all three forms $\frac{5}{}$ —(18)

क्षरमायदःगसुरःदेःसुदःयःधेम।

tsangpé sung ni nyenpa yi

His voice melodious, like that of Brahmā,

वहिमा हेव माशुकार्ये गाव प्रमाद विषा

jikten sumpo kün kang né

Completely filling all the triple world,

यग'व'र्दे'हे'र्श्वेयश'र्ये'के।

lak na dorjé tobpo ché

Replied as follows to the lord of secrets,

गुर्बर-द्वर-त्य-वे-श्रुर-गुरुद्ध-या

sangwang la ni lar sungpa

To Vajrapāṇi, strongest of the strong: (19)

क्रुटाहें के 'द्रायुव 'युव 'युव 'युव ।

nyingjé ché dangden gyurpé

'That you, abounding in supreme compassion

वर्चे लास्व संदे देव दु र् हिंदा

dro la penpé döndu khyö

And aiming to assist all living beings,

थे:वेश'खुश'ठद'तहस्र'न्यय'ग्री

yeshe lüchen jampal gyi

Are willing and prepared to hear from me

श्रीरायहेंद्रायादी देंद्राके या

ming jöpa ni dön chewa

This evil-quelling, purifying chanting—(20)

न्यास्य स्त्रेन् स्रेन् स्यासियाचा

dakpar jé ching dik selwa

The chanting of the names, so filled with meaning,

८.जम.४४४.४४.चर्ड्स्थ.म.सी

nga lé nyenpar tsönpa ni

Of Mañjuśrī's embodiment of wisdom—

येग्रस्रं द्ययः खूदः हें हे तकरा

lek so palden dorjé chang

How truly excellent, O Vajradhara;

यमान में हे हें हिंद येग्य शर्भी

lak na dorjé khyö lek so

How excellent of you, O Vajrapāṇi! (21)

ग्रम्यत्राचर्मार्यान्यः मुक्तान्या

sangwé dakpo dechir ngé And so I shall, O master of all secrets,

khyö la lekpar tenpar ja Reveal just that to you most splendidly.

र्छेन् ने हे माडेगा भेन् ग्रीका हेना

khyö ni tsechik yi kyi nyön With single-minded focus, listen well!'

चर्डेब्राष्ट्रदारे दे ते येग्न व्या वे व्या मर्वे व्या

chomden dé ni lek zhé sol

'How excellent!' responded Vajrapāṇi, 'So truly excellent, O Blessed One.' (22)

3. The Survey of the Six Families

ने त्रापर्वे अप्युव तृणु मुना

dené chomden shakya tub And then the Blessed One, lord Śākyamuni,

ग्रबरःस्यायःरेग्रयःकेदःवस्रवःउरःदरः। ।

sang ngak rik chen tamché dang Surveyed in full the family great with mantras,

योशर-क्रियोश-सूयो.क्रियोश-एकर-चर्ध-सूयोशी

sang ngak rik ngakchang bé rik The family of the *vidyās* and the *mantras*,

रेग्रथ'ग्रुअ'य'दे'द्वअ'यर'ग्रेग्रथ|

rik sum la ni nampar zik

The family that is threefold by its nature, (23)

वहैगा हे ब खहै गा हे ब ख द ब ख द से च व व

jikten jikten depé rik

The family of and yet beyond the world,

वहैगाहेब सूर छेर रेगश केब रहा।

jikten nangjé rik chen dang

The family great in brightening the world,

ध्याः कुः केवः चेंद्रेः रेयाशः शर्केयाः ५८। ।

chakgya chenpö rik chok dang

The foremost family of mahāmudrā,

र्भगमाळेत्राम्र्युमार्हेर्स्टेरमाञ्चेमायात्रया ।

rik chen tsuktor cher zik né

And so the family great with great *uṣṇīṣas*. (24)

4. The Stages of Awakening According to Illusion's Net

क्षेत्राची पर्वा चेति क्षेत्राच अस्य प्राप्त अस्य ।

tsik gi dakpö tsik su ché

And then, about the lord of speech, 6 he spoke

ग्रसरःश्रम्भारमुवार्भः द्वाःश्रद्भाति

sang ngak gyalpo drukden zhing

These verses, which include six kingly mantras, ⁷

गिर्देशःशुः सेर् 'यर 'द्युट 'च 'र्र ।

nyisumepar jungwa dang

Which manifest from non-duality,

mi kyé chöchen di sungpa

Which bear the quality of non-arising: (25)

ૹ**૾ૹૢૻ૽ૹ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૺ**ૹૢૹૢૢ૽ૹ૽ૺૹ૽ૺ

a a i i u u é ai

aāiīuūeai

ૹ૽ૼૹૻ૽ૺૹ૾ૹ૾ૹ૱૱૽ૢૺૼ૽૽ૢૼ૽૽ૼ૽૽ૢૼૺ૽૽ૺ

o au am ah, stito hridi

o au am aḥ sthito hṛdi |

jnana murtir aham buddho jñāna-mūrtir aham buddho

नुङ्कार्वु हु कु नहें हैं।

buddhanam tryadhvavartinam

buddhānām trya-dhva-vartinām⁸ || (26)

क्षॅंप्चई'हैक्ट्रादुःवार्ट्केर्

om benza tikshna duhkha tseda om vajra-tīkṣṇa duḥkha-ccheda

महीं हीं व सिंहे जो

prajna jnana murtayé prajna-jnana-murtaye

र्ह्नु व गू प्य सू भू भू भ

jnanakaya vagishvara jñāna-kāya vāgī-śvara

জামামার্ক্তারু, আদ্দীর আঃ

arapatsanaya té nama arapacanāye te nama
h $\frac{9}{2} \parallel (27)$

5. The Great Vajradhātu Maṇḍala

पर्ने ख्रेर सरका क्रुका पर्रे अ ख्रे के तर्का

ditar sangye chomdendé And so, he is the Blessed One, the Buddha,

र्ह्रणयायदेश्यरयास्यास्यास्यास्यास्यास्यास्य

dzokpé sangye a lé jung Awakened fully, born of the letter 'a';

षाः ते : ध्येया : तत्त्रु : गुत्र : मु : अर्केया

ani yikdru kün gyi chok

He is the letter 'a', the foremost phoneme, $\frac{10}{10}$

र्ने ब के ब न्या में नियम में

dön chen yigé dampa yin

Supreme-most syllable, with meaning great, (28)

र्विट दुष र सुर न सुर न से

khong né jungwa kyewamé

Arising from great vital force, ¹¹ unborn,

क्रिगान्तु पर्हेत् याश्वरकायाञ्चे ।

tsik tu jöpa pangpa té

Beyond expression based on words or speech,

नर्हेर्'म'गुर्र'गुर्रे'गुः खे'सर्हेग

jöpa kün gyi gyu yi chok

The foremost cause of every form of speech,

क्र्या गाव स्वास्त्र म्याच्या वर्षेत्र ।

tsik kün rabtu salwar jé

The shining forth of every kind of language, (29)

बर्केन्यकेन्यं पर्देन्य विषय

chöpa chenpo döchak ché

Great feast $\frac{12}{12}$ who takes the form of great passion,

श्रेश्वराज्यसम्बद्धाः विद्वा

semchen tamché gawar jé

Producing bliss in every sentient being,

यर्केन् याकेत् यं ले सूर के।

chöpa chenpo zhedang ché

Great feast who takes the form of great anger,

र्देव:बॅरबःगुव:ग्री:दश:के:वा

nyönmong kün gyi dra chewa

Great enemy of every mental poison, (30)

मर्केन्यकेन्यं मृत्ते सुमाके।

chöpa chenpo timuk ché

Great feast who is by nature great delusion,

गृहे'सुग'र्से'से'गृहे'सुग'सेवा

timuk lo té timuk sel

Delusion's vanquisher for deluded minds,

यर्केन्यकेत्रयं र्षे प्रकेष

chöpa chenpo trowa ché

Great feast who is in essence great fury,

व्यानिक्षान्त्राके वा

trowa chenpo dra chewa

Great adversary to all furiousness, (31)

अर्के5'य'केव'र्ये'कण्य'य'के।

chöpa chenpo chakpa ché

Great feast who takes the form of great desire,

क्रम्बायायस्य वर्षः स्वायायम् स्वेत्।

chakpa tamché selwar jé

Who vanquishes desire in all forms;

वर्ने ५ माळेब में मने माळे।

döpa chenpo dewa ché

He is great carnal lust; he is great bliss;

५ गायः चः केतः चें स्थागुः चः के।

gawa chenpo guwa ché

He is great happiness; he is great joy; (32)

याञ्चयात्राक्ते त्युत्राग्युद्राके पाञ्चे

zuk ché lü kyang chewa té

With great appearance, bearing forms supreme,

ाय देंगा के विराधुका चेंदा के।

khadok ché zhing lü bong ché

With great complexion, marked by great physique,

श्रीराष्पराकेःबिराक्चुःकेःच। ।

ming yang ché zhing gyachewa

With great renown, the great munificent one,

<u>५ ग्र</u>ीवायमिन: केवार्यायम्बा

kyilkhor chenpo yangpa yin

His maṇḍala voluminous and great, (33)

विश्वास्यायार्केत्राकेत्रावकरायाः ह्रो

sherab tsön chen changwa té

The bearer of the mighty sword of wisdom,

र्देष्रःस्राञ्जयाषाःग्युःकेःचदिःसर्केण

nyönmong chakkyu chewé chok

The foremost goad for taming great afflictions,

ॻ॒ॻऻॴॱक़ॖऺॺॱॳॣॺॱॻ॒ॻऻॴॱक़ॖॺॱॻ॔ॱऄॢऻ

drak chen nyendrak chenpo té

Possessing great renown, his glory great,

बूट पाकेंद में मायया पाके।

nangwa chenpo salwa ché

His brightness great, his lustre most supreme, (34)

भाषभाराःश्चीतस्याः क्रेवः स्वायक्षाः ।

khepa gyutrul chenpo chang

Most wise upholder of the great illusion,

श्चि तस्ता के तर्भे देव श्वापाया

gyutrul chenpo döndrub pa

Fulfiller of the great illusion's aims,

श्चि.पर्सेज.कृथ.त्.र्गरेगेष.चन्न.रंगेषा ।

gyutrul chenpo gawé ga

Enraptured by the great illusion's rapture,

श्चि.पर्त्यंत.कृष.त्र्या.पर्त्यंत.क्षा

gyutrul chenpo miktrul chen

The great illusion's great illusionist, (35)

श्चेत्र यद्या केत्र ये या ई ये स्री

jindak chenpo tsowo té

The foremost lord of great munificence, $\frac{13}{12}$

र्कु वा विस्रकार के दार्च तक दान विस्रकेंग

tsultrim chenpo changwé chok

Supreme upholder of great discipline,

नर्जेन् केत्र तकर न न न न न न न

zö chen changwa tenpa po

Intent supporter of great tolerance,

नर्डें ब त्याुषा के ब में नहुत्यान धीवा

tsöndrü chenpo tulwa yin

With valour rooted in great diligence, (36)

नश्रमान्त्र केत्र भेरि हिन प्रहेत मात्रा

samten chenpö tingdzin né

Samādhi-resting through great meditation,

विश्वास्याकेषार्यात्युश्वातकराया

sherab chenpo lü changwa

Endowed with bodies flowing from great wisdom,

क्रॅ्रनशर्चे के त्यावनशके न

tobpo ché la tab chewa

Both great in strength and great in skilful means,

श्चित्रायायायायेन्त्रामुख्याम् अर्वे श्वेष

mönlam yeshe gyatso té

A brimming ocean filled with vows and knowledge, (37)

चुस्रमाळेदायरायतेदार्ममाः हुःसेर्।

jamchen rangzhin pak tumé

By nature great in kindness, limitless,

क्षेट्रहें केंद्र में ह्यें धे अर्केण

nyingjé chenpo lo yi chok

The foremost mind, enriched by great compassion,

विषारमाकेदार्यार्त्ते केदायुद्या

sherab chenpo lo chenden

Of great insight, of great intelligence,

अप्तर्भ'य'केंद्र'र्ये'व्रवर्भ'के'व।

khepa chenpo tab chewa

Great dexterous one, with methods ever great, (38)

ह्र'त्रसुवाक्तेत्र'र्थे प्रश्ना

dzutrul chenpo tob dangden

Commanding powers and great miracles,

भ्रामा केत सर्गे माना माने केत से हो ।

shuk chen gyokpa chenpo té

With driving force supreme, with speed unmatched,

इ.पर्सेज.क्ष्य.स्.क्रूर.बाबाबाता ।

dzutrul chenpo cher drakpa

Renowned great lord, of foremost majesty,

क्रूंचर्याकेत्रायार्रेवायार्वेत्रायार्थे ।

tobchen parol nönpa po

Most valorous owing to his great might, (39)

श्चेन प्रति में में कें कें में प्रहें अशा

sipé riwo chenpo jom

Destroying the massive mountain of becoming,

अख़ेग्रश्निरार्दे हे के दार्य प्रकर।

trek shing dorjé chenpo chang

Unyielding, holding strong a massive vajra,

इगार्चि केत्राचे दिया सुत्य के।

drakpo chenpo drakshul ché

Great terrifying lord, the great cruel one,

वहिग्राकेत्र वहिग्रायर चुर यार्थे।

jik chen jikpar jepapo

Provoking fear in great and daunting creatures, 14 (40)

अर्मेविःस्मा अर्केमा केविःस्मा

gönpo rik chok chenpo té

Protector as the greatest of all $vidy\bar{a}s$, $\frac{15}{}$

মু'ঝ'শৃষদ'শূশৃষ'ক্ত'নदे'ঝর্কুশ

lama sang ngak chewé chok

A guru as the greatest of all mantras,

विगाय के दार्य दे स्वाप्त मान्य मान्य विश्वापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत विष्यापत व

tekpa chenpö tsul la né

Traversing well the Mahāyāna's path,

वेग्'य'केंद्र'येंदि'र्ख्य'ग्री'अर्केग्

tekpa chenpö tsul gyi chok

Himself the Mahāyāna's foremost way; (41)

6. The Wisdom of the Immaculate Dharmadhātu

য়ৼয়য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়ৼয়ৼয়ৢৼয়ৼ৾ঀঢ়৾

sangye nampar nang dzé ché

He is Mahā-vairocana; the Buddha;

व्यनःयःकेषःस्वियःकेषःश्वा

tubpa chenpo tub chenden

Great sage; observing great, intensive silence; 16

ग्रबरःक्र्याशःक्ष्यःक्ष्यःत्रशःचुदःच। ।

sang ngak tsul chen lé jungwa

Arising from the Great Mantra Way;

यासर र्म्यास र्ख्या केत्र चन्या केन रवता ।

sang ngak tsul chen daknyi chen

He is at heart the Great Mantra Way; (42)

सःर्रणः ध्रेतः पठुः र्विपः यः स्रे।

parol chin chu tobpa té

Accomplished in the ten pāramitās,

सर्रेणः ध्रेतः या चुः या ग्रावशा

parol chinpa chu la né

Having the ten pāramitās as home,

सर्रेलास्त्रेत्र नजुर्गायास्त्रे।

parol chin chu dakpa té

In whom the ten pāramitās are pure,

सर्रेलाष्ट्रीत्रायाच्छु प्षेत्र्व्या ।

parol chinpa chu yi tsul

For whom the ten pāramitās are means, (43)

सर्गेद'र्य'रायदुति'द्वर'धुग'र्से ।

gönpo sa chü wangchuk té

Protector, reigning over all ten grounds, 17

यान्तुः वाद्यान्याम् ।

sa chu la ni nepa po

Residing steadily on all ten grounds,

.वेश.चडु:इस:५ग:च५ग:छे५:उदा

shé chu namdak daknyi chen

Made pure in nature by the tenfold knowledge, $\frac{18}{}$

विश्वाचरु द्वारा वा तकराचा थी।

shé chu namdak changwa po

Maintaining purity through tenfold knowledge, (44)

इस्यायाच्युः यें 'र्ने ताच्युतिः र्ने त्।

nampa chupo dön chü dön

With tenfold forms, intent on tenfold content, 19

ध्रुव-५वट-क्र्रेवश-वर्डु-ख्रुव-भर्दे-वर्ग ।

tubwang tob chu khyabpé dak

With tenfold strength, 20 pervasive, lord of sages,

गुबः ग्रुं र्वे वं वे वा शुषा ग्रुं वा व

kün gyi dön ni malü jé

Achieving every aim for every being,

क्रान्डुर्नर्थ्यक्रेन्स्

nam chu wangden chewa po

Endowed with tenfold mastery, 21 supreme, (45)

र्वेग्'य'सेर्'य'र्स्थ्र्य्य'सेर्'यर्ग्

tokma mepa trömé dak

Beginningless, complexity devoid,

ने चलेन के न न मान्य मान

dezhin nyi dak dakpé dak

By nature pure, reality in essence,

ननेब सर श्चा लेट केंग से त्युरा

denpar ma zhing tsik mingyur Unwavering, a speaker of the truth,

हि:सूर्ख्याय:दे:यविव:वेरा

jiké mewa dezhin jé

With speech and actions perfectly aligned, (46)

गुरुषाये न गुरुषा सुरवे न पर से वा

nyimé nyisumepar tön

A teacher of the non-dual truth, non-dual,

८ १ मा अध्ययः व्याप्तः म्याप्तः म्याप्तः ।

yangdak ta la nampar né Atop reality's most lofty peak,

नन्गः भेनः सेनः गेदः श्चः ननः स्वा ।

dakmé sengé dra dangden

With selflessness his wild lion's roar,

सुःस्रेग्यः रे. द्रग्यः त्रायद्यायः चेद्रा

mutek ridak ngen jikjé

Instilling fear in deer-like misled seekers, $\frac{22}{}$ (47)

गुद्र-पु:पर्वे निर्देश्वर्थ ।

küntu drowé dön yö tob

With journeys fruitful, travelling everywhere, 23

ने'नबिव'ग्निग्रम्भायते'धिन'सून'अर्ग्धिग्रम्।

dezhin shekpé yi tar gyok

As swift as thought in all tathāgatas,

मुल'न'न्यामुल'ह्रस'यर'मुल| |

gyalwa dragyal nampar gyal

A victor, slayer of foes, triumphant lord,

पर्षर लूश श्रुर न रहें नम रें की

khorlö gyurwa tobpo ché

A universal king, with forces great, 24 (48)

र्केंग्याणी सुंचान्यंत्र केंग्याणी अर्केग

tsok kyi lobpön tsok kyi chok

Assembly head, instructor for assemblies,

र्केषायाहे सेंग्यान्यन्य ।

tsokjé tsokdak wang dangden

Assembly lord, assembly chief, the ruler,

सम्रु:केव्र:ग्राडेश:यर:प्रहेव:य:ह्रे।

tuchen chepar dzinpa té

Most influential, bearing precious burdens,

र्द्ध्याकेव गालव ग्री देर से पर्हिण

tsul chen zhen gyi dring mi jok

Not other-bound, his way the greatest way, (49)

क्रिमा हे क्रिमा यद्गा श्रु आवश्याय ।

tsik jé tsik dakma khepa

The lord of speech, the master of expression,

क्रिंगाःषाद्वरायः क्रिंगाः अञ्चतः प्यशा

tsik la wangwa tsikta yé

Most skilled in words, adept with language, truthful,

क्षेया परेव परेव पर श्रुपा श्री

tsik den denpar mawa té

With boundless words, the teacher of the truth,

यदेवायायते वे कें कें वायां

denpa zhi ni tönpa po

Providing teachings on the fourfold truth, (50)

धुर से र्थेग्य याधुर से र्वेटा

chirmidokpa chir mi ong

Not coming back, not turning 'round, rhino,

तद्देव'य'र्र्र् कुण'वशे'र्त्ते'र्स्वा

drenpa ranggyal serü tsul

The leader of the pratyekabuddhas, $\frac{25}{}$

र्मातवृदःश्वःक्ष्यामायमायवृदःच।

ngejung natsok lé jungwa

Gone forth by going forth in different ways,

तवुर-च-ळेब-चॅ-क्रु-मङेग-चॅ|

jungwa chenpo gyu chikpo

The single cause of all great elements, (51)

५मे र्सूर ५ म पर्टें अ ज्ञम पा ज्ञान

gelong drachom zakpa zé

Arhat, bhikşu, defilements exhausted,

वर्रे र कण्याञ्चयाचार् न न र र्थे खुवा

döchak dralwa wangpo tul

Devoid of passion, master of the senses,

यरे या हे राय प्रदेश मारा मेरा हिया

dewa nyepa jikme tob

Arrived at comfort, met with security,

नश्रेवाचर शुराय हूँ वाय शेरा

silwar gyurpa nyokpamé

For he, having cooled down, is free from stains; (52)

रेगायाद्दावी म्हास्यराञ्चेता ।

rigpa dang ni kangpar den

Equipped in full with knowledge and its base, 26

यदे मानेगमा प्रहिमा हेत दिमा प्रति सर्वेग

deshek jikten rigpé chok

A sugata, best knower of the world,

न्द्रमामीर सी पहिंद रूर सी पहिंद्र

dakgir mi dzin ngar mi dzin

Not thinking 'me', not clinging onto 'mine',

यदेवःयःगाठेशःग्रीःर्स्यायःगावशा ।

denpa nyi kyi tsul la né

Established in the system of two truths, (53)

वर्षिर पदि सःर्रेण समर र्शेष पा

khorwé parol tarsönpa

Upon the edge of cyclic life's far shore;

चि.य.चेश.त.श्रेश.शर.योषेशा

jawa jepa kam sar né

With deeds accomplished; resting on the bank;

लु.चेश्वरप्रचयःध्रेयाःलश्वरच्चिरःच। ।

yeshe bazhik lé jungwa

Emerging from untainted, lone awareness;

मेश्यान्यामर्केष्ठ केष्ठ मुकायर्केष्ठ स्थाप

sherab tsön chen namjom pa

With sword-like insight ever penetrating; (54)

र्वा.क्र्य.क्र्य.क्र्य.क्र्या.व्याच्या.व्या.व्या

damchö chögyal salwar den

The sun, the Dharma king, the noble Dharma,

वह्ना हेत सूर पर छेर सवे अर्केन ।

jikten nangwar jepé chok

Supreme illuminator of the world,

र्केशःग्रीःन्यरःध्याःर्केशःग्रीःक्वाया

chö kyi wangchuk chö kyi gyal

The Dharma lord, the sovereign of the Dharma,

येग्रयायदे यय वे हें दाय ये।

lekpé lam ni tönpa po

The teacher of the path to excellence, (55)

döndrub sampa drubpa té

Accomplishing all goals, ²⁷ fulfilling aims,

गुन.रि.मूंग.रा.घष४.३२.मिर्या

küntu tokpa tamché pang

Completely free from wants of any kind,

इस्यायम् से हिंगान् द्वीत्रासी वा ।

nampar mi tok ying mizé
Bereft of thought, a non-depleting source,

र्केशन्बिरशन्यायात्रन्थीःमेशा

chöying dampa zé mi shé

The Dharma source, 28 supreme, beyond decay, (56)

चर्सेन् वस्याय्वर्यायर्सेन् वस्यार्सेम्या

sönam denpa sönam tsok

Enriched by merit; merit's gathering;

धे:वेश्व:धे:वेश:खुर:धर:के।

yeshe yeshe khyepar ché

Unique great wisdom; wisdom; wisdom-rich;

थे:वेशव्यवःमः र्थेन् :बेन् :वेश ।

yeshe denpa yömé shé

Aware of what exists and what does not,

र्केंग्रथःग्रेष्ठ्यः केंग्र्यः देः नर्यग्रयः यः वि

tsok nyi tsok ni sakpa o

While gathering the twofold gathering; (57)

ह्यान्त्रःगुवःकुषःद्वयःदर्धेनःउवा

takpa kün gyal naljor chen

Eternal, yogin, king of everywhere,

नश्रमान्त्र नश्रम चुःर्त्ते स्त्र नन्म

samten samja loden dak

The object and the mind of concentration, The master of intelligent reflection—

र्श्वे स्टर्भग श्रेगिर्धे य

soso rangrig miyowa

For by oneself alone is he experienced—

अर्केग्'गे'८८'र्भ'ग्र्सु'ग्रस्था'तकटा ।

chok gi dangpo ku sum chang

Immovable, the ultimate beginning,

The holder of the three enlightened bodies, (58)

बर्बा क्रिक्षः श्ले ख्रितः चन् मा छेन् । उद्यो

sangye ku ngé daknyi chen

The Buddha, formed of five embodiments, 29

ख्यःयन्गायेःमेश्रःश्रःयेःयन्ग ।

khyabdak yeshe nga yi dak

The omnipresent, made of five wisdoms,

बरबाक्तुबाञ्च प्यन्याः वेदायद्वा ।

sangye nga dak chöpen chen

His diadem with five awakened ones,

श्चित्र ख्राक्यायाया सेन्य प्रायक हा।

chen nga chakpa mepa chang

With all five eyes, $\frac{30}{2}$ maintaining non-attachment, (59)

য়ৼয়৾য়ৢয়৾য়য়য়য়য়ৼৢৼয়ৣ৾ৼ৾ৼঢ়৾ঀ

sangye tamché kyepa po

The great progenitor of all the buddhas,

ฆฺรฺฆฺฐฺฆฺฐฺฆฺรัฺรุฆฺฺนฺฉฺฺฆธัฺฑ

sangye sepo dampé chok

The buddhas' eminent and foremost son,

मेश्यास्त्रीत् त्वयुरः स्त्री मात्रसः स्रोता

shepa si jung kyené mé

Arising from the world of true insight,

क्रिंबायबादमुदायाञ्चीदायाबेया ।

chö lé jungwa sipa sel

The sourceless, Dharma source, existence ending, (60)

गडिगासुःश्रास्राह्मवासाई हेते पन्न ।

chikpu sa trek dorjé dak

Comprised of vajras, wholly dense and firm,

क्कुेश्वास्त्राम् । त्र्ये विश्वास्त्राम्

kyé ma tak tu drowé dak

The newborn sovereign ruler of the world,

व्यायायरायशासुरायरासुराय

namkha lé jung rangjungwa Emerging from the sky, the self-arisen,

मेश्य प्राया थे से स्था से प्राया के स

sherab yeshe mé bo ché

A massive blaze of knowledge and of insight, (61)

वॅर्-केब-इयम्यर-ब्रून-पर-चेर्।।

ö chen nampar nangwar jé Illuminating, 31 beacon of great light,

ऒॱऄॖॺॱॷॗॸॱॻॱॺॵऒ

yeshe nangwa lammewa

A lamp of wisdom, shining brilliantly,

तर्चे नदी सर से प्रेम में वा

drowé marmé yeshe drön

A light for beings, a lantern unto wisdom,

ग्रञ्जीयहेर् केंद्र में र्देर् ग्राया

ziji chenpo ösalwa

With energy supreme, most radiant, (62)

ngak chok ngadak rik ngak gyal

The *vidyā*-king, the greatest mantra's lord,

याबर-कृषाबाकुल-मुंग्दें त्रकेत छेता ।

sang ngak gyalpo dön chen jé

The mantra king, achieving noble aims,

गर्ड्ग हें र के द र्ये अ र चुर गर्ड्ग

tsuktor chenpo mejung tsuk

The great *uṣṇīṣa*, marvellous *uṣṇīṣa*,

वयायावदे चन्याचे कुर्तेवा शक्री

namkhé dakpo natsok tön

The lord of space, revealer of all things, (63)

য়ৼয়ःয়ৢয়ःगुदःगुःश्नःधःबर्ळेग

sangye kün kyi ku yi chok The best embodiment of every buddha,

drowa gawé mik dangden With eyes the joy of every living being,

ब्रुॱक्रॅंग्रथःग्र्ञुग्रथःठतःश्चेृदःयःये

natsok zukchen kyepa po Creator, manifesting varied forms,

अर्केन् 'केन् हेन् 'य'इन्'र्श्वन'के|

chö ching jepa drangsong ché Great sage, deserving praise, deserving worship, (64)

द्रयोद्याचार्थेषा.पक्ट.च.योद्यट.क्रियोद्यायक्टा ।

rik sum changwa sang ngakchang A mantrin, born unto the triple family, 32

न्यः क्षेत्राः केतः संग्यायनः स्यायः तस्त्रा ।

damtsik chenpo sang ngak dzin Upholding mantras of the foremost pledge, 33

गर्डैं में न्गें द सर्वेग म्युअपदिंद मा

tsowo könchok sum dzinpa
The greatest bearer of the triple gem,

वेगायासर्केगागसुसार्स्रदायायी ।

tekpa chok sum tönpa po Who teaches all three peerless vehicles, (65)

र्देवः व्यद्यायाः इस्रायमः कुणा

dön yö zhakpa nampar gyal With snare unfailing, most victorious,

यह्र्य.म.क्ष्य.म्.ह्रं.हं.ख्याया ।

dzinpa chenpo dorjé zhak The snatcher ever great, the vajra snare,

र्हे.ड्रे.अैयाय.क्री.खयाय.त.क्री

dorjé chakkyu zhakpa ché

The vajra hook, the snare of excellence. 34

7. The Mirror-Like Wisdom $\frac{35}{1}$

र्दे:हे:प्रहेषायाचेदाप्रहेषायायमःचेदा ।

dorjé jikjé jikpar jé

Called Vajra-bhairava, he is terrific, (66)

र्षे र्चेते कुल में मार्चे र दुवा तहेवा या

trowö gyalpo dong druk jik

Six-faced, the king of anger, ³⁶ hideous,

श्रमार्च्यात्वमार्च्यमार्च्यमार्थेयमार्थरा

mik druk lak druk tob dangden Six-eyed, six-armed, the ever powerful,

गोट:रुष:बळे:य:गर्डग्रथ:य:याँ

keng rü chewa tsikpa po

Baring his terrible fangs, a skeleton,

५.ज.२.ज.चेर्ट्राच्मु.ता

hala hala dong gyapa

Halāhala, 37 a hundred faces proud, (67)

ग्निव:हे'ग्निन्'र्यं'न्ग्नेग्र्यःग्चै'क्नुवा

shinjé shepo gek kyi gyal

The Yama killer, 38 ruling obstacles, 39

र्दे:हे:भुगवारा उदायहेगाया हो दाया

dorjé shukchen jikjé pa

Instilling fear, with vajra impetus,

र्हें हें ज्ञान्य य हें हें हैं री

dorjé drakpa dorjé nying

The vajra-hearted, famous for his vajra,

য়ৣ৻৻ৼৢ৻৸ৼৢ৾৾ৼৢ৾৽য়৻য়ৢয়ৼ৾৻৽৳

gyutrul dorjé süpo ché

With belly large, with vajras of illusion, (68)

र्दे हे लग भुग र्दे हे ते न्व व

dorjé lé kyé dorjé dak

The vajra-born; the sovereign of the vajra;

र्रे. हे. श्रुट में अषय प्रदान।

dorjé nyingpo kha drawa

Akin to space; his core comprised of vajras;

mi yo ralpa chik gi gying

Unmoving; 40 haughty with his single dreadlock;

मूरकेवार्गार्द्वेवार्गेश्यःशुःर्मुवा

langchen ko lön gö su gyön

His clothes an elephant's raw hide, still moist; (69)

इगाकेत्रः दूर् द्वेशः श्चेंगश्या ।

drak chen ha ha zhé drokpa

The great terrific one, who cries $h\bar{a}$ $h\bar{a}$,

र्ने 'र्ने 'र्ले अ'र्से मृत्राय प्रदेश वार्य प्रदेश ।

hihi zhé drok jikpar jé

Who screams $h\bar{i}$ $h\bar{i}$, instilling fervent fear,

ग्रन्थं केत्रं म्यन् कुरुष उत्रा

gemo chenpo gegyang chen

His laugh a screeching laugh, a booming laugh,

र्हे'हे'ग्रद'र्से'केर'र्सेग्रथ'या

dorjé gemo cher drokpa

He is the vajra laugh, the mighty howl; (70)

र्दे. इ. श्रेथस. रेतर स्वयंत्र श्रेथस. रेतर क्री

dorjé sempa sempa ché

He is the noble sattva, Vajrasattva,

र्दे:हे:कुथ:यं:चरे:च:के।

dorjé gyalpo dewa ché

The vajra's sovereign lord, the highest bliss,

र्दे हे द्वार्य द्वाय प्राक्षे ।

dorjé drakpo gawa ché

The vajra's wrathfulness, the highest joy,

र्रे:हे:क्रुँ:क्रें:क्रुँ:वेश:क्रुँगया

dorjé hung té hung zhé drok

Intoning hūms of Vajra-hūmkāra, (71)

यर्कें त्र दुः हें हे यद्द हें ग्रयमा

tsön du dorjé da tokpa

With vajra arrows serving as his weapon,

र्दे:हे:रथ:श्रेष:स्यायुष:गर्वेत्।

dorjé raldri malü chö

His sword comprised of vajras, slashing all,

र्रे हे गुन पकर र्रे हे उना

dorjé kün chang dorjé chen

Upholding every vajra, vajra bearing,

र्दे हे गडिम द्यामधुष सेवान ।

dorjé chikpu yul selwa

With just a single vajra, ending strife, (72)

र्दे:हे:यनर:न:श्रेग्:श्रेःनबद्।।

dorjé barwa mik mi zé

With eyes, like vajra fire, truly dreadful;

मु.लट.र्रे.हे.यचर.च.हे।

tra yang dorjé barwa té

With hair that's like a vajra set ablaze;

र्हे हे त्वेचमायात्वेचमायाके ।

dorjé bebpa bebpa ché

Immersion of the vajra; 41 great immersion;

श्रेण'चक्चु'य'श्रे'ई'हेते'श्रेण

mik gyapa té dorjé mik

With eyes like vajras; eyes a hundredfold; (73)

लुका बे 'हें 'हे वे 'च सु 'ठवा |

lü ni dorjé bapu chen

With vajra hairs that sprout upon his body;

र्दे:हेवे:सुःवे:गरुग:सुःसुना ।

dorjé pu ni chikpu lü

His unique figure marked by vajra hairs;

श्रेव सं भेष्ट्रियाय में हे हो ।

senmo kyepa dorjé tsé

With nails advancing, vajras at their tips;

र्दे हे क्षेट र्ये प्यम्बर्य या अविम्बर्

dorjé nyingpo pakpa trek

With skin that's solid like a vajra's core; (74)

र्हे हे खेर विषया द्रम्य द्रम्य ।

dorjé trengtok pal dangden

The splendid master, donning vajra garlands,

र्दे. इ. के थे जी श्राचिष त्राची श्री

dorjé gyen gyi gyenpa té

Adorned with vajra-fashioned ornaments,

ग्र-कुर्यः ५:५:देशः धरः क्वेंग्या ।

gegyang ha ha ngepar drok

With booming voice, his laughter crying 'ha ha',

धिःमोः तुमायः ईः हेतेः ह्या

yigé drukpa dorjé dra

Six-syllabled, producing vajra rumbles, (75)

तहसान्वरमाकेतार्याः क्षाके ना

jamyang chenpo dra chewa

Great Mañjughosa, sound supremely loud,

यह्माःहेवःमशुक्षःवःक्षुःमञ्जारमा ।

jikten sum na dra chikpa

A roar unique unto the threefold world,

वयायायदे यघदाया मुं मुंग्याया

namkhé ta la dra drokpa

The voice that reaches every bound of space,

শ্বু'৲৴'শ্বুৰ'ম'৻য়ৢয়য়'ৠৢ৾৾য়ঌ৾ঢ়ঀ

dra dang denpa nam kyi chok

Pre-eminent amongst all voice-endowed. (76)

8. The Wisdom of Discernment

८५५ मा पर्याचेत्र के प्राम्य विद्यान्त्र के प्राम्य विद्यान्त्र के प्राम्य के प्राम के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम्य के प्राम के प्राम

yangdak dakmé dezhin nyi

He is a being who's fully realised truth,

८५५ मा अन्नदाक्षे भी में में में में

yangdak ta té yigé mé

Reality, its peak, and selflessness; 42

र्बेट हेर ब्रु नितः खुः अर्के गाः हे।

tongnyi mawé khyuchok té

Supreme in propagating emptiness;

রন[্]উন'্কু'ক্ট'ষ্ণু'র্ন্ধুল্ম'ম্|

zab ching gyaché dra drokpa

Unspoken; teaching both the deep and vast; (77)

र्केषाग्ची'तुराक्षे'क्षु'केव'ख्वा

chö kyi dung té dra chenden

The Dharma conch, emitting piercing sound,

क्रिंगग्री महिन्सु में के ।

chö kyi gandhi drawo ché

The Dharma gong, with lasting resonance,

श्रे.योषकाःश्रे.टषं.यरकाःमःम्।

mi né nya ngen depa po

Arriving at unbounded liberation, 43

র্ন্থিদাপানপুরি:ক্রমান্তী:হার্ন্ডা

chok chü chö kyi ngawo ché

He is the Dharma drum in all directions; (78)

गञ्जग्रासेन्याञ्जग्रास्त्रम्यः प्रञ्जन्यः स्त्री

zukmé zuk zang dampa té

Without a form, with handsome form, supreme,

য়ৢ৾৾ॱয়৾য়য়য়ঀয়ৢয়য়ৼঽয়ড়ঢ়৽য়য়৽য়ৣয়ঢ়

natsok zukchen yi lé kyé

Replete with forms diverse, comprised of mind,

ग्राञ्चग्रथः इस्रथः वस्रथः उदः स्रूटः चदः द्रध्या

zuk nam tamché nangwé pal

With splendour shining through his every form,

ग्राञ्चग्रथः प्रह्नुत्रः सः त्युत्रः प्रकटः पः से

zuknyen malü changwa po

With all reflections under his control, (79)

र्द्ध्वायायायो ।

tsukpamé ching chewar drak

Invincible, renowned as lord supreme,

प्रथमः मुख्यः द्यरः द्वृषाः क्रेतः र्यः स्ट्री

kham sum wangchuk chenpo té

The lord supreme who rules the threefold world,

तसम्बन्धः वसम्बन्धः विदः तुः वर्षे विद्याः महिष्यः ।

paklam shintu to la né

Abiding on the nobles' lofty path,

५२'च'ळेब'र्ये'ळॅब'ग्री'र्नेग

darwa chenpo chö kyi tok

Great source of flourishing, the Dharma's crown, (80)

वहिमा हेव मासुस्र व मार्विव त्युर्भ मार्चेम ।

jikten sum nazhön lü chik

With youthful form unique unto all worlds,

ग्रवश्यह्रव क्वर में भ्री प्रमुदे प्रमुदे प्रमुद

neten genpo kyegü dak

The elder, senior, father of all beings,

स्याञ्ज सःगठेशयर्व तकरान।

sumchu tsa nyi tsen changwa

Adorned with thirty-two auspicious marks,

रुपा गु तहेग हेत ग्रुअ त अहें या । duk gu jikten sum na dzé

Most beautiful, most handsome in all worlds, (81)

jikten shé lek lobpön té

The teacher teaching mundane good and knowledge,

वहिगा हे ब र क्षें च द चें ब वहिग्र ब च वें व

jikten lobpön jikpamé

The teacher to all beings, most confident,

अर्गेत् र्भेन तहेग हेत थे ५ म दुग्य पा

gön kyob jikten yi chukpa

The world's most trusted guide, protector, saviour,

श्चित्रश्रद्धः श्चेत्रायः त्रुः त्रः सेद्रा

kyab dang kyobpa lanamé

The refuge unsurpassed, the guardian, (82)

व्यायापदी सम्प्राप्त व्याप्त स्था में द्राप्त ।

namkhé ta la longchö pa

With rich enjoyments filling all of space,

ਫ਼ਸ਼**ਸ਼**੶ਫ਼**ੑ੶**ਸ਼ਜ਼ੑੑਫ਼੶ਸ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ੑੑੑੑਗ਼

tamché khyenpé yeshe tso

The knowledge-ocean of omniscient beings,

बारीमार्से रिते सुनबात हो राया

marik gongé bub jepa

While smashing through the shell of ignorance,

श्चिन्यते'इ'च'वर्हेसस्य यंपी ।

sipé drawa jompa po

And breaking through the cage of cyclic life, (83)

क्रेंबर्सेन्स्यायास्य विष्ट्रेन्या

nyönmong malü zhijé pa

The thorough queller of intense affliction,

त्रवें र पदे मु अर्दे दे पर रें वा की व

khorwé gyatsö parol chin

Arriving at saṃsāra's opposite shore,

यो'मेश'न्यर'यश्चर'र्डेन्'यद'रुद्या

yeshe wangkur chöpen chen

His crown the crown of wisdom consecration,

र्ह्रग्रयायः अरका क्रुका क्रुव पुर्वे वाका

dzokpé sangye gyen du tok

His ornaments comprising perfect buddhas, (84)

भूग'नभूथ'ग्रुअ'ग्रु'भूग'नभूथ'त्री dukngal sum gyi dukngal zhi

The soother of the pain of threefold pain,

শৃধ্যমান্ত্রমান্

sum sel tayé drol sum tob

The ender of the trio, 44 ending free, Arriving at the threefold liberation,

ฐิตานายผลาชราริสานราทิ์ณ

dribpa tamché ngepar drol

Completely free of every obscuration,

यायदासूर यहवारा हेर् या ग्रवश

kha tar nyampa nyi la né

Having achieved equality sky-like, (85)

क्रॅब सें रका द्वी सागा व त्या प्राप्त का

nyönmong drima kün lé dé

Beyond the stains of every last affliction,

तुषःगासुष्रःतुषःक्षेतः हेंगवायःयः यी

dü sum dümé tokpa po

Aware of timelessness in all three times,

श्रेश्रश्न उत्र गुत्र श्री गार्डे में हो।

semchen kün gyi tsowo ché

Most eminent amongst all sentient beings,

थॅब न्द्र में ५ रुद द्वर द्वर स्थर भी में १ ।

yönten töchen nam kyi tö

The crown amongst those crowned with noble virtues, (86)

सुबागुदायबादी इस में या न

lü kün lé ni namdrol ba

Completely free from every kind of substrate, $\frac{45}{}$

वयायायदे तयाया स्वामावया ।

namkhé lam la rabné pa

Established firmly on the path of space,

थिन पतिवार्वे मासु केवार्थे प्रकरा।

yizhin norbu chenpo chang

A splendid wish-fulfilling jewel in hand,

ख्य प्रत्या देव के व गाव खे प्रत्या ।

khyabdak rinchen kün gyi dak

The best of all that's precious, omnipresent, (87)

न्यग्'चश्रथःविरःक्वेदःक्वुश्'यःश्ले ।

paksam shing chen gyepa té

Great wish-fulfilling tree, most plentiful,

นูผานานสราน์าธิานนิาผธิ์ท

bumpa zangpo chewé chok

The greatest of all great auspicious vases,

चेर्'य'सेसस'उद'गुद'र्रेद'चेर्।।

jepa semchen kün dönjé Fulfilling the aims of living beings, a doer,

यतः तर्रे ग्रामा सेम्रमा उत्राम हैमा ग्रामितामा

pendok semchen nyé shinpa An ally, most beloved to all creatures, (88)

चबर दब मेश मेर दुश मेश या

zang ngen shé shing dü shepa Aware of good and bad, aware of times,

ख्य प्रमान्य मेश न्य के माथ्या

khyabdak dam shé damtsik den The omnipresent knower of the pledges,

तुषाः विषाः बोस्रवा उदाः द्वारः देवः विषा

dü shé semchen wangdön shé Upholding pledges, conscious of occasions, Awake to varied aptitudes in beings,

इसर्जेल गस्साय सामा ।

namdrol sum la khepa po

With expertise in threefold liberation, $\frac{46}{}$ (89)

र्षेव : इव : खेद : वेद : वेद ।

yönten den zhing yönten shé With virtues, knowing virtues, knowing Dharma,

क्र्याचेत्राच्याचेत्राच्याःचेत्रावद्युदा ।

chöshé tashi tashi jung Auspicious, source of all auspiciousness,

चग्राःभिषःगुदःग्रीःचग्राःभिषःय। ।

tashi kün gyi trashipa

Of all auspicious things the most auspicious,

म्याम्बर्धः प्राच्याः विश्वः सूत्रुतः म्याम्बरः द्रमे ।

drakpa tashi nyendrak gé

Great splendour, glory, good, most prosperous, (90)

न्नुगश्यः दच्चैत्र केत्र में न्यायः श्र्रेत्र के।

ukjin chenpo gatön ché

Great reassurance, foremost celebration,

५ गव के ब र्से थ र बें के ब र से हो ।

ga chen rolmo chenpo té

Great joyousness, the highest form of pleasure,

चगुरःक्षेःरेअःर्ग्रेःसुत्रःसुत्रःर्क्षेग्रा ।

kurti rimdro pün sum tsok

Abundance, reverence, action venerable,

अर्क्चेन्। पुः द्वादः चः या वाषः चद्वाः द्वया ।

chok tu gawa drak dak pal

Great happiness, the noble lord of splendour, (91)

अर्केग'ख़्द'अर्केग'क्वेद'गर्डें'र्च'ख़े।

chokden chok jin tsowo té

The greatest granter of all wishes, wished for,

श्चित्रयःग्री:५अ:यःश्चित्रयःशुःर्देश ।

kyab kyi dampa kyab su ö

The highest source of refuge, refuge granting,

तह्मिन्राकेत्र'न्या श्ले'रूप'ग्री'सर्केम

jik chen dra té rab kyi chok

The fearsome enemy of potent danger,

तहेग्रथायायायुकाकेयानार्ये ।

jikpa malü selwa po

Alleviating danger in all forms, (92)

गर्डुग'सुन्'सुन्'तु'सुन्'र्वे'रुत्।

tsukpü pü bu changlo chen

With tufts of hair, with plumes of luscious hair,

रणयास्कृष्ट्रार्डेन्यम् र्वेगमा

ralpa munydza chöpen tok

With matted hair, with matted locks, cord-tied, $\frac{47}{1}$

गर्नेरःभ्रःगर्डुगःसुरःभ्रःनरःभ्रुवा

dong nga tsukpü nga dangden

Five faced, with five hair tufts, his head well-crowned,

बुर-सुर-ष्ट्र-य-ब्रे-र्नेग-र्वेर्।

zurpü ngapa metok tö

His head adorned with garlands of five strands, (93)

अर्गे त्रुअ पहुषालुग्राक्षेत्र में त्रकरा ।

go dum tulzhuk chenpo chang

Upholding great observances, head shaven,

क्रमानरः हुँ नि.म.महैलः खेबाना अकूवा

tsangpar chöpa tulzhuk chok

The foremost of observances, chaste student,

५गादःसुयःसघरःध्वेदः५गादःसुयःके। ।

katub tarchin katub ché

With great austerities perfected fully, 48

শ্ৰ্ব্হ:শ্ৰুৰ্ম:ব্ম:ম:শ্ৰ্ৰী:দৃ:মা

tsang né dampa gau ta ma

He is the greatest bather, Gautama; (94)

ฮล.ฮฺ.कุะผ.ส.कุะผ.ส.ษ์ฟ

dramzé tsangpa tsangpa shé

A brahmin, Brahmā, knower of brahman, 49

शुःद्रवायद्रश्रायार्क्षद्रश्रायार्क्षेत्र।

nya ngen depa tsangpa tob

Arrived in full at *brahman nirvāṇa*,

म्र्यान्यस्य म्राम्यान्यस्य म्राम्यस्य स्यापस्य स्यापस

drolwa tarpa namdrol lü

Awakening, its branches, 50 liberation,

इअःग्रेंवाःवेःचःवेःचःहेन्।

namdrol zhiwa zhiwa nyi

Release, complete tranquillity, quiescence, $\frac{51}{2}$ (95)

श्चःत्रवःत्रव्यःवेतःश्चःत्रवःत्रवा ।

nya ngen dé zhing nya ngen dé Nirvāṇa, peacefulness, tranquillity,

येग्रबायमाञ्चाम्बायम् ।

lekpar nya ngen dé dang nyé Approaching graceful entry to nirvāna,

यरे.स्या.स्यायः सम्बर्धः त्युरः य।

deduk selwa tar gyurpa

The culmination, ending pain and pleasure,

क्रग्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य ।

chakdral lü lé depa po

The state devoid of passion, free from substrates, (96)

ह्यतःयः बेदःयः द्येः बेदःय।

tubpa mepa pemepa

Beyond defeat, unmanifest, unmatched,

श्री:बार्ट्रब्र-श्री मुन्याम्यया चुन् स्रीवा

mi ngön mi nangsal jé min

Not making manifest, appearance-free,

भ्र.पर्वीर.पीष.पर्वा.विय.त.त्री

mingyur kündro khyabpa po

Pervasive, timeless, fully omnipresent,

स्रविरः चगा सेर् स्यः चेंद्रः च्या

tra zhing zakmé sabön dral

Minute, beyond defilements, seed-free, (97)

ह्यासे १ ह्या च्या दे सासे १

dulmé duldral drima mé

Unstained, devoid of passion, passionless, 52

केश्यमञ्चरम्यमञ्जीत्रम्य ।

nyepa pangpa kyön mepa

Controlling humours, free from every illness,

विवाहार्या या या प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त ।

shintu sepa sepé dak

By nature most awakened, fully awake,

गुत्रःमेशःगुत्रःस्मान्यःसर्भे।

kün shé kün rik dampa po

Omniscient, knowing everything, supreme, (98)

इसम्मरःमेशमदिःर्केशकुनःवन्शा

nampar shepé chönyi dé

Beyond reality as consciousness,

थे:वेशमाद्वेशसेन्:र्सुवायकरामा

yeshe nyimé tsul changwa

Pristine awareness, bearing non-dual form,

इस्रायर हैंगा से दासूत मुक्त मुना

nampar tokmé lhün gyi drub

Beyond conceptualisation, effort-free,

रुषःगसुस्रःसदसःमुसःयसःमुदःय।

dü sum sangye lejepa

Acting as buddhas do in every age, (99)

ঝ্রমার্ক্র্রমার্রিলাঝারাঝারীবা

sangye tokma tama mé

The Buddha, endless and beginningless,

५८:मेंदे:अ८अ:कुअ:कु५:बे५:या

dangpö sangye gyü mepa

The Buddha at the start, devoid of sequence,

थे विश्व सेवा विश्व केता की का सेवा

yeshe mik chik drima mé

With wisdom as his only eye, unstained,

थे:वेशःधुश्रः उत्रः देः चलितः ग्रवेगशा

yeshe lüchen dezhin shek

Tathāgata, with wisdom as his body, (100)

क्रियामी'न्यर'ध्या'श्चु'य'के।

tsik gi wangchuk mawa ché The sovereign of all language, great debater,

श्च.चयु.भुैश.षष्ट्र्या.श्चे.चयु.भीजा ।

mawé kyechok mawé gyal The king of discourse, best of orators,

श्चाप्तते प्रायाया कर्मा मित्रा ।

mawé dampa chok gi né
The best and greatest of communicators,

श्चानदेश्येरामे र्कुण्यायायेत्।

mawé sengé tsukpamé The unassailable, the lion of speech, (101)

गुबःहुःक्षःचःबर्ळेगःहुः५गव।।

küntu tawa chok tu ga With universal vision, true delight,

ग्रेन स्रित्यः स्रित्रं

ziji trengwa ta na duk
With fire garlands, handsome to behold,

र्देर्'च बरमाय पर पर प्राप्त में प्राप्त ।

ö zang barwa pal kyi bé'u

The endless knot, 53 most radiant, great lustre,

यगातार्वे त्रायमाञ्चराचार्ये ।

lak na öbar nangwa po

With shining rays in hand providing light, (102)

श्चव य के अर्के ग गर्डें में हो ।

menpa chemchok tsowo té

The best and foremost of all great physicians,

बुगारु तब्वैकायाञ्चाका सेना ।

zukngu jinpa lanamé

Unequalled in removing thorns of pain,

श्चव द्वर्याया शुका हूँ व प्यते विदा

men nam malü jönpé shing A tree providing medicine for all,

ब्दःर्दे र्ङ्गामी द्या के या

né do chok gi dra chewa A foe opposing every malady, (103)

duk gu jikten sum gyi chok

duk gu jikten sum gyi chok
The lovely crowning jewel of all three worlds,

न्ययः ख्रु कुः श्रू रः नृष्णेयः वर्षे रः उत्।

palden gyukar kyilkhor chen A cluster of the stars, most glorious,

र्बुग्रथः पञ्चः द्वायायायः स्वरः स्वरापा

chok chu namkhé tartukpaThe end of space in all its ten directions,

क्रूबाग्री:मुलाबर्बरायेग्रायरायईग्राया

chö kyi gyaltsen lekpar dzuk The hoisting high of Dharma's victory flag, (104)

तर्चे नते महुम्य महिम् परस्य स्थ्री

drowé duk chik yangpa té Sharing one large umbrella with the world,

चुस्रश्रद्धितः दृष्णेयः दिवेदः उत्र

jam dang nyingjé kyilkhor chen With love and kindness as his maṇḍala,

र्ययः वृत्रमञ्ज्ञः म्यः मुः निर्मा

palden pema gar gyi dak The celebrated lotus lord of dance, 54

खुन:नन्ग:केंद्र:यें:देद:केंद्र:गृतुग्या

khyabdak chenpo rinchen duk Pervasive with his precious parasol, (105)

बर्षाक्तुषाग्रादानीयानीयानीयानीयानी

sangye kün gyi ziji ché

The blazing energy of all the buddhas,

श्रदश्रमुश्रग्रीद्गमुःश्रुरितकरःच।

sangye kün gyi ku changwa

With bodies fully shared by all the buddhas,

बर्बाक्यायावान्त्रीय स्थापर्वेरके।

sangye kün gyi naljor ché

The highest union formed with all the buddhas,

बर्यः क्रुबः ग्रुवः क्रुवः यः ग्रुवेग्र

sangye kün gyi tenpa chik

The single teaching taught by all the buddhas, (106)

र्हे 'हे 'देव 'केव 'द्यद'प्यभूद'द्यवा | dorjé rinchen wangkur pal

Most glorious with Vajra-ratna's blessing,

रेब केब गुब न्य गार्न र सुगा है।

rinchen kün dak wangchuk té

The highest sovereign lord of Sarva-ratna,

वहेगा हे ब ' ५ च ८ ' धुगा गुब खें ' च ५ ग

jikten wangchuk kün gyi dak

The king supreme of Sarva-lokeśvara,

र्रे हे प्रदेव याग्व मी है।

dorjé dzinpa kün gyi jé

The lord on high of Sarva-vajradhara, (107)

अरशःमुशःगुत्रःमुःधुगशःकेःन। ।

sangye kün gyi tuk chewa

The quintessential mind of Sarva-buddha, <u>55</u>

सरसःमुसःगुदःमुःद्युगसःयःगदस

sangye kün gyi tuk la né

Residing in the mind of every buddha,

श्रदशःमुशःगुत्रःमुःकेःन। ।

sangye kün gyi ku chewa

The greatest body borne by every buddha,

য়ৼয়য়ৢয়য়ৢঀৼয়ৢ৾৽য়য়ৢৼ৻৸ৼ৻৸য়

sangye kün gyi sung yang yin

The lovely speech enriching every buddha, (108)

र्दे हे है अ अ रूप न के।

dorjé nyima nangwa ché

The scorching brightness from the vajra sun,

र्दे हे तु न दे अे द रेदा

dorjé dawa drimé ö

With stainless lustre from the vajra moon,

ক্রমান্ত্রনার ক্রমান্তর ক্

chakdral lasok chakpa ché

Great passion of the passionless and others,

षःर्नेगःश्रःर्केगशःतनरःनदेःर्देन्।।

khadok natsok barwé ö

With multi-coloured rays that brightly blaze, (109)

र्हे. हे. श्रुवायाप्तर हें वायायायायायाया

dorjé kyiltrung dzoksang gyé

The perfect buddhas' perfect vajra posture,

ब्यट्याक्त्रियात्र्य्यां प्रतिक्रिया ।

sangye drowé chö dzinpa

Retaining for all beings the buddhas' Dharma,

न्यायाञ्च प्रमुख्याञ्च प्रमुख्या म्यायाञ्च प्रमुख्या म्याया

The lotus buddhas'56 celebrated son,

गुरु अख़िर पो मेश अहँ ५ वहें द मा

künkhyen yeshe dzö dzinpa

The knowledge treasurer for the omniscient, (110)

मिण.म्.मैं.पर्तेज.मै.मूर्यमायकरा ।

gyalpo gyutrul natsok chang

The sovereign king, controlling all illusions,

के.च.बरबाक्येब.ऱ्याब.र्घ्याब.क्येता ।

chewa sangye rik ngak gyal

The foremost master of the buddhas' spells,

र्दे:हेर्द्वेदर्थंर्रथःग्याशिके।

dorjé nönpo raldri ché

Called Vajra-tikṣṇa, sword supremely mighty,

धीःमोः अर्केमाः श्लेष्ठः इस्रायमः न्मा

yigé chok té nampar dak

Completely pure, the highest syllable, (111)

वेग्यक्तर्भंस्याप्यस्याग्र्रित्।

tekpa chenpo dukngal chö

Atop pain's remedy—the Mahāyāna—

यर्केंब्र क केंब्र में में हे केंब्य

tsöncha chenpo dorjé chö

With vajra-Dharma as his mighty weapon,

र्दे:हे:बन:बें:हें:ब्र:हेगा

dorjé zabmo jina jik

With vajra depth, renowned as Jina-jik,

र्रे हे र्हे र्जे र्शेश र्रे व पतिव रेग

dorjé lodrö dön zhin rik

With vajra thought, aware of how things are, (112)

यःर्रेणःभ्रेत्रःयःगुतःर्हेग्रयःय। ।

parol chinpa kün dzokpa

Perfecting all perfections perfectly,

स.र्थस्य.गीय.की.मीय.र्टर.र्जयो

sa nam kün gyi gyen dangden

Adorned by all the grounds of bodhisattvas,

क्रवायर द्वायायद्वा वेद केंगा

nampar dakpa dakmé chö

The selflessness of pure phenomena,

yangdak yeshe da ö zang

With lustre that is moonlight unto knowledge, (133)

नर्डें त'के त' श्रु'त्र सुर्या 'ठ' न रहे। । tsön chen gyutrul drawa té

With great endeavours as illusory nets,

क्रु ५ 'गुव 'ग्री'वे 'व५ ग 'ये 'अर्के ग

gyü kün gyi ni dakpo chok

The foremost master ruling every tantra,

र्हे. इ.चेरव. थु. य. जैय. जैया ।

dorjé den ni malü den

Endowed in full with every vajra posture,

णे.पेश.भी. प्रेशशास्त्रशास्त्रशास्त्रशास्त्र

yeshe ku nam malü chang

Completely furnished with all wisdom bodies, (114)

गुद्दानु प्रवादार्थे मुं भूष्य प्रवादा ।

kuntuzangpo lodrö zang

Completely good, with intellect supreme,

राधीः स्रेट में तर्शे नात हैता।

sa yi nyingpo drowa dzin

The embryo of earth, $\frac{57}{}$ sustaining beings,

बरबाक्यागुवाकीःक्षेराधांके।

sangye kün gyi nyingpo ché

Great embryo from which all buddhas form,

শ্রুঅ'মন্ট'রের্বিম'র্নি' শ্বু'র্ক্তীনাশ'রেক্তম'। । trulpé khorlo natsok chang

With emanation circles most diverse, (115)

५र्देश'र्ये'ग्रुव'ग्री'रूट'पविव'सर्केग ।

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin chok The highest nature of all entities,

५र्देशर्थे'गुब्रम्भुः स्टःचलेब्रप्देहिब्

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin dzin Supportive of the nature of all things,

क्रुं से द रहें या हे र सूर हैं न या देवा

kyemé chö té natsok dön With goals for all, with dharmas unarisen,

र्केशःगुदार्दे र्वे छेट्र प्रकटःचा

chö kün ngowo nyi changwaSupportive of the nature of all dharmas, (116)

मेश्रास्याकेषार्थाः भूताः डेगाःगा ।

sherab chenpo kechik la With full awareness of phenomena

र्केशगावार्वेटातुः सुद्रायातकटा

chö kün khong du chüpa changIn but an instant as the wisest sage,

क्रियागुवासदेवायराहेग्रयायाहे।

chö k**ü**n **ngönpar tokpa té**With vivid realisation of all dharmas,

व्यनःमःर्त्तुः सर्केगायवुदः में सेवा

tubpa lo chok jungpo sel

He is a sage, the greatest intellect, The vanquisher of hosts of evil spirits; (117)

श्रे'गर्थे'स्व'हु'द्रर'चदे'चर्ग

mi yo rabtu dangwé dak Unwavering, completely pure in nature,

र्ह्र्यायातपुःसरसामुकानुराकु्वातकरा ।

dzokpé sangye changchub changGrasping the wakefulness of perfect buddhas,

अ८अ:क्वुअ:ग्राव:क्वी:अर्देव:शुअ:या

sangye kün gyi ngönsum pa The direct realization of all buddhas,

थे:वेश्वःशे:श्रुःर्दे<u>५</u>:र्रम्यःग्रुश्या

yeshe meché ö rabsal

He is the flame of wisdom, luminous; (118)

9. The Wisdom of Equality

वर्रेन् यदे र्ने ब्युन न्यय है।

döpé dön drub dampa té

The great fulfiller of desired aims,

८४.शूर.घश्रश.२२.४४.शूर.य

ngensong tamché nam jongwa The purifier of all evil states,

अर्गेव र्धे शेश्रश्रास्त्र स्त्र गुव मी अर्केण

gönpo semchen kün gyi chok

The greatest of all living beings, protector,

स्रेससाउदावसमाउदारमार्ग्रेयाचेदा

semchen tamché rab drol jé

The earnest liberator of all creatures, (119)

क्रॅब संरमः मधुवः तुः मुडेमः द्रयतः च

nyönmong yul du chik pawa

Unrivalled knight in battle with afflictions,

श्रीः विश्वप्तायाः प्रेम्यायाः वर्षे स्था ।

mi shé dra yi drekpa jom

Humiliating ignorance—his foe,

र्त्ते ख्वा क्षेण प्रकर द्रम्य दर ख्वा ।

loden gek chang pal dangden

The celebrated mind $\frac{58}{}$ of amorousness,

नहत्रं से शुर्भुग गाञ्जूग्यायकर ना

tenpo mi duk zuk changwa

Endowed with forms heroic and repulsive, (120)

यम्'य'नकु'र्य'ग्र्व'नर्श्चेर्'रेर'।

lakpa gyapo kün kyö ching

The dancer moving to and fro his hundreds

म्बिश्यानयुः श्रूचयाः ग्रीयाः ग्रामः ग्रीतः या

gompé tab kyi gar jepa

Of lengthy arms while setting down his stride,

र्मणः वृत्रः यगः यन्तु सः गरः या

palden lakpa gyé gangla

The dancer spreading through the whole of space

व्यायायराष्ट्रयायराण्यराष्ट्रेराय।

namkha khyabpar gar jepa

And filling it with Śrīmat's hundred arms, $\frac{59}{}$ (121)

याधार्मियायार्वेराम्बिया

sa yi kyilkhor zhi yi khyön

Stood tall atop the surface of the earth,

म्रदःयःषायाञ्चयाः अञ्चलः ग्रीकाः यार्वेत्।

kangpa ya chik til gyi nön

The sole of just one foot pervading all;

म्रदःश्रवेतःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःश्रवःग्रवः।

kang teb senmö khyön gyi kyang

Stood tall atop the summit of the world, $\frac{60}{}$

क्रन्यायते पुताया से त्रामविता

tsangpé yul sa tsé né nön

The nail of his big toe suppressing all; (122)

र्ने ब मार्डिया या के बर के बर

dön chik nyimé chö kyi dön

Whose aim is one; whose aim is non-dual Dharma;

न्यायदे र्ने ब रे प्रहेषाय सेन्।

dampé dön dé jikpamé

Whose aim is ultimate; beyond destruction;

इसन्देगान्त्रुःर्केषायाम्बुणयार्देवारुवा ।

namrik natsok zuk dönchen

Whose mind consists in groups of consciousness

इस्रामेशक्षाम्याम् निराद्या

namshé tsokpa gyü dangden

With varied objects, forms, and cognisance; (123)

र्नेसर्ने व सासुका कुर्या ।

ngö dön malü nam la ga

Amused with every object of existence,

ब्रेंट्य केन नगर पर्ने न कग का त्री

tongpanyi ga döchak lo

A mind of passion, loving emptiness,

श्चेर् यदे तर्रेर् क्रम्य संमय सुरस्य ।

sipé döchak sok pangpa

Transcending worldly passion and the like,

श्चेर् माशुक्ष र्माय प्राच केत्र में मा

si sum gawa chenpo pa

With great enjoyment for the threefold world, (124)

श्चेत्र'न्यार'न्याय'यत्वेत्र'न्यारा ।

trin kar dakpa zhindu kar

With fair complexion white like pristine clouds,

र्देन्'चबरशः र्ह्हेब्'गिवे'त्तुं'चवे'र्वेन्।

ö zang tönké dawé ö

With radiance like beams from autumn moons,

कुं'स'तकर'गादी'न्गीय'सूर'सहेंसा

nyima charké kyil tar dzé

With lustre rivalling the morning sun's,

श्रेव : वेंदि : दें - दे

senmö ö ni shecher mar

With nails emitting light of crimson red, $\frac{61}{}$ (125)

र्डेन्'यत्'यबर'र्ये'अर्वेत्'ग्रिः है। ।

chöpen zangpo tön ké tsé

Whose handsome crown has sterling sapphires,

भुःबर्केगःबर्धेदःगःकेदःर्यःदकरः।

tra chok tön ka chenpo chang

Whose hair has tips of sapphire deep blue,

र्वेर-तुःकेदःर्थःर्देर-कण्यः र्यया ।

norbu chenpo ö chak pal

With glory from the light of his great jewel,

श्रद्धः क्रुशः श्रुषः पदेः क्रुवः द्वा ।

sangye trulpé gyen dangden

Adorned with emanations of the buddhas, (126)

वहिगा हेव विश्वाप्य वर्मु गुव पर्से देया

jikten kham gya kün kyöpa

The shaker of a hundred worldly realms,

इ.पर्सेज.मट.नपु.धूंचश.कृथ.र्जया

dzutrul kangpé tobchen den

His strength the four miraculous powers, 62

ने केन द्वराय के वार्य प्रकरा

denyi drenpa chenpo chang

Reality, with mindfulness supreme,

इब्रायाचि में हिरावहेंब्रामुण

drenpa zhipo tingdzin gyal

Samādhi king of fourfold mindfulness, 63 (127)

च्र-रकु्च प्यतः व्यवाः से रहे वाः र्से श

changchub yenlak metok pö

Infused with scents from bloom on bodhi's branches,

ने पतिवागिनेग्रास्तरे प्रितः हवः अर्के ।

dezhin shekpé yönten tso

An ocean of tathāgata virtues,

lam gyi yenlak gyé tsul rik

With knowledge of the eightfold path's true way,

พर:द्या:सरस:क्रुस:यस:देया:य।

yangdak sangye lam rigpa

With knowledge of the path of perfect buddhas, (128)

श्रेम्रम् उत्रागुत्रायः त्रम् उत्तरः क्रम्या ।

semchen kün la shecher chak

The great attachment of all living beings,

वयःसावतः भ्रुः चुरः कग्रयः यः से द्

namkha tabur chakpamé

Attachment-free, comparable to space,

सेसस उद गाद की पेर पार हुन

semchen kün gyi yi la juk

When springing up in every creature's mind,

श्रेयरा उद गाद मी प्येन स्ट्रम सम्बागिया

semchen kün gyi yi tar gyok

He is, for every being, as swift as mind; (129)

श्रेश्रश्च उत्रःगुत्रः श्चीः द्यदः देत्रः वेशा

semchen kün gyi wangdön shé

Aware of all the aptitudes of beings,

श्रेश्रश्ना क्षेत्रश्चित्राची ।

semchen kün gyi yitrok pa

While captivating every creature's mind,

सुर-यं ख़-र्ने ब-रे-क़ेर-मेश ।

pungpo nga dön denyi shé

With insight into aggregated natures, 64

इयान्यासुरार्थे ख्रातकराचा

namdak pungpo nga changwa

Himself with fully pure five aggregates, (130)

देश.पर्चेंद.भीष.की.शवत.ज.चोषश्री

ngejung kün gyi ta la né Atop the peak of every going forth,

देशस्य त्वीदः चः गुवः तः अवशा

ngepar jungwa kün la khé Most skilled in going forth in every way,

देशत्वनुदःगुवःग्रीः ध्वाः ध्वाः व्यवस्य ।

ngejung kün gyi lam la né Established on all paths of going forth,

देशयर त्वृह न गुत्र हें द या

ngepar jungwa kün tönpa The teacher of all forms of going forth, (131)

षदः यगः पडुः गड़ेशः श्चेनः सः पर्हेदा

yenlak chunyi sitsa tön Uprooting all becoming with twelve links,

<u> २वा:मःक्रमःमञ्जूःगद्गेशःतकरः।</u>

dakpa nampa chunyi chang Endowed with purity in all twelve forms, 65

यदेव'यत्नेते'र्ख्य'श्ची'क्र्य'य'उवा ।

den zhi tsul gyi nampachen His form the way of fourfold noble truth,

विषायानमुद्दार्थार्हेग्रयायातकदा ।

shepa gyepo tokpa chang

With realization of the eightfold knowledge, $\frac{66}{}$ (132)

यदेवःर्देवःक्षयःयःयञ्जाष्ट्रेशःख्वा ।

dendön nampa chunyi den

With meaning of the truths in twelvefold form, 67

ने केन द्वारा प्रवासी ।

denyi nampa chudruk rik

Aware of suchness in its sixteen forms, 68

इस्रायाकुःभूषानुदाकुपाय।

nampa nyishü changchub pa

With true awakening in twenty forms, 69

इस्राध्यः स्वरक्षः क्रुक्षः गुद्रः देवाः सर्वेव

nampar sangye kün rik chok

Awakened fully, knowing all, supreme, (133)

सरसःमीसःगीषःमीः मैंतासपुःभी ।

sangye kün gyi trulpé ku

Dispatching countless sets of some ten million

मुःच न्यमा सेन 'वमुन 'य में।

jewa pakmé gyepa po

Embodiments of emanating buddhas,

अन् उंगायसम् उन् सर्वे स्र में ग्री

kechik tamché ngönpar tok

The final realisation of all moments,

श्रेश्रशाची स्नूद रहेगा देव गाुव देग

sem kyi kechik dön kün rik

Who knows each moment's object for all minds, (134)

व्रगानासूरकेंग्रामानमार्स्यान्यार्

tekpa natsok tab tsul gyi

And manifesting for the sake of beings

तर्ते पति देव ता सूर्वा सामित्र ।

drowé dön la tokpa po

With means derived from varied vehicles,

विगायाग्रुअःग्रीःदेशःत्युदःत। ।

tekpa sum gyi ngejung la

Gone forth by way of all three vehicles,

व्रमान्याम् विष्यामी त्यम्यानु सः महस्या

tekpa chik gi drebur né

Remaining in the single vehicle's fruit, (135)

र्देव सेंद्र पायस्य इसस द्रण पदे पद्र म

nyönmong kham nam dakpé dak
With purified afflictive spheres⁷⁰ at heart,

ณबःग्रीःत्वबबः इस्रवः चर् चेत्रःय।

lé kyi kham nam zé jepa Annihilating every karmic sphere,

कु'र्च'कु'अर्के'गुद'यश्यनम्य।

chuwo gyatso kün lé galArrived atop dry land from flooding oceans, 71

मुँर नदी न्रों द या यथा मुराना ।

jorwé gönpa lé jungwa

Emerged from yoga's perilous dark grove, 72 (136)

क्रॅब सॅट्य के प्रामुद क्रॅब संट्या

nyönmong nyewa künnyön mong Released from general, minor, and complete

चग्राक्यायाच्यायाग्रह्माच्याया

bakchak chepa ten pangpa Afflictions and their latent tendencies;

क्रुंट हे केंद्र में ज़ेश रच घरण ।

nyingjé chenpo sherab tab With insight, means, and foremost empathy;

र्नेबर्णेन पर्यो पर्वे र्नेबर् के स्था

dön yö drowé dönjé pa

Achieving fruitful aims for living beings; (137)

तर् नेयागुर क्षे र्ने र श्वर्य मेरा

dushé kün gyi dön pang shing Abiding object-free through all perceptions, 73

इस्र मेशर्देव दे त्याया स्टर्मे

namshé dön ni gakpar jé

With consciousness as object, with cessation,

सेसस उद गुद भेर भुव र प्रवा

semchen kün yi yul dangden With every being the object of his mind,

बर्बः क्रुबः गुद्ये सुग्रबः देगः य

sangye kün gyi tuk rigpa

With knowledge that's the mind of all the buddhas, (138)

सेसस उत्र गुत की धेर त्य ग्वस्य ।

semchen kün gyi yi la né

Residing in the mind of every being;

ने न्या सेसस न्य सम्बद्धा

dedak sem dang tünpar juk

Having become their minds' equality;

श्रेश्रश्रास्त्र गुत्र भेर केंग्रायर मेरा

semchen kün yitsim par jé

And satisfying the mind of every being;

श्रेश्रश्नः उत्रःगुत्रः श्रुः धेरः द्रगदः य।

semchen kün gyi yiga ba

He is, for every being, great inner joy; (139)

ग्रुवःमःसवरःध्वेदःतत्तुवःमःसेन्। ।

drubpa tarchin trulpamé

Confusion-free regarding points of doctrine, 74

र्देर प्राचयमा उर् क्यापर सुरम्।

norwa tamché nampar pang

Completely free from error in all its forms,

र्ने ब मासुया ही कें या ये द प्यति ह्या

dön sum tetsom mepé lo

His thinking free from doubt, his object threefold,

गुदःर्देदःर्धेदःहदःगशुवःग्रीःचद्ग ।

kün dön yönten sum gyi dak

His object all, three properties by nature, $\frac{75}{140}$

सुर-र्धे'ख़'र्नेब'तुब'गासुब'तु।

pungpo nga döndü sum du

Throughout three times, the content of five skandhas,

अत्र चैगाष्ट्रसम् अत्र चि च्या चित्र

kechik tamché jedrak jé

Discerning clearly each and every moment,

अन्-उेग्।याँ उत्ताः योशः ह्याशः श्रन्थः कुशा

kechik chik gi dzoksang gyé

Awakening in but a single moment,

अर्थःक्विश्रःगुवःक्वैःस्टःचलेवःतकरः। ।

sangye kün gyi rangzhin chang

His basic nature equal to all buddhas, (141)

ત્યુશ્વાએનું ત્યુશ્વાનું ત્યુશ્વાનું અર્જેન

lümé lü té lü kyi chok

With body bodiless, the best of bodies,

सुकाग्री अघतः वे हें ग्रायायां ।

lü kyi ta ni tokpa po

With realization of the peak of bodies,

याञ्चयात्राञ्चर्यात्रुयात्रायात्रात्राहुत्वा ।

zuk nam natsok küntu tön

Displaying his form in every possible way,

र्वेर-पुःकेवःर्यःरेवःकेवःर्हेण

norbu chenpo rinchen tok

He is the greatest stone, the precious gem; (142)

10. The Wisdom of Performing Actions

য়ৼয়৾য়য়৾য়য়৾ঀয়য়৾য়য়ৼৢ৾য়য়য়য়য়য়

sangye kün gyi tok jawa

What all the perfect buddhas are to know,

अ८४'क्कुश'चु८'कुप'त्नु'क'से८|

sangye changchub lanamé

The buddhas' unsurpassed awakening,

ग्रस्थ्यायाययाचुराधीयोस्

sang ngak lé jung yigé mé Devoid of syllables, yet born of mantra,

ग्रबरःस्ग्रबार्यः केंद्रः देग्रवायाम्बुद्धाः या

sang ngak chenpo rik sumpa

Arising from Great Mantra's threefold family, 76 (143)

ग्रबरःस्रग्रबःर्नेबःगुवःस्त्रेदःयःये।

sang ngak dön kün kyepa po

The father to the meaning of all mantras,

विगायों केंद्र में पी मो बेर्

tiklé chenpo yigé mé

The greatest bindu, void of syllables,

र्बेट्र य के द र्ये थी में ख़ा

tongpa chenpo yigé nga

With five great syllables, 77 great empty one,

विग'ये'र्सूर'य'थे'गे'चमु।

tiklé tongpa yigé gya

A hundred syllabled, 78 devoid of bindu, (144)

क्षयागुवाञ्चतक्षययामेत्।।

nampa künden nampamé

Endowed with every form, yet free from form,

नडु:र्नुग:स्टेन:स्टेन:घेग:ये:ठरा

chudruk ché ché tiklé chen

Supporting half of half of sixteen bindus, 79

यदायमा सेन् प्रते द्वेश यश यन् शा

yenlak mepé tsi lé dé

Transcending every grouping, void of members,

नश्रमान्त्र नित्र नित्र

samten zhipé tsemochen

Sustaining dhyāna's fourth and final peak, (145)

नश्रमानुदायदायमागादावेशकिता

samten yenlak kün shé shing

Aware of dhyāna's each and every aspect,

हैट प्रदेश सेग्रम दर कुर सेग्रम ।

tingdzin rik dang gyü rigpa

With knowledge of samādhis' types and families,

हैट दिह्ने तुष्य उत्र तुष्य ग्री अर्के गा

tingdzin lüchen lü kyi chok

The best of bodies—body of samādhi,

ल्ट्यार्श्चेराह्मायाः भी गीया ही ही जी ।

longchö dzok ku kün gyi gyal

The sovereign king of all enjoyment bodies, (146)

भ्रूषायते भ्रुष्ट्रे भ्रुष्णे अर्केण । trulpé ku té ku yi chok

The best of bodies—emanation body,

The heir to emanations of the buddhas,

ब्रुंगयान्ड्र ब्रुयायान्यु विषयात्र

chok chur trulpa natsok gyé

With varied emanations everywhere,

है'चलेब'दर्शे'चदे'र्नेब'ग्रेन्'य।

jizhin drowé dönjé pa

While benefiting all, however needed, (147)

स्राधीप्रमान्य स्थाप्रमान्य स्थाप्य स्थाप

lha yi wangpo lha yi lha

The sovereign of the gods, the god of gods,

ञ्च प्ये प्य निष्यं भ्ये स्थानित्र

lha yi dakpo lhamin dak

Asura lord, the ruler of immortals,

chimé wangpo lha yi la

The king of deities, the gods' guru,

वर्हेशका चुेन वर्हेशका चुेन नगर धुवा में।

jom jé jom jé wangchuk po

The highest lord of pramathas, 80 Pramatha, (148)

श्चेर्यतेर्विदयायश्चनम्याचा ।

sipé gönpa lé galwa

Emerged from cyclic life's imposing forest;

क्र्रेव यः गडिग सु तर्शे नदे ह्य

tönpa chikpu drowé la

The single teacher; guru for all beings;

यह्मा हेत्र र्स्चिम् रायस्य राज्यम् राया

jikten chok chur rabdrak pa

In every well-known world, in all directions,

र्केशःग्रीःश्चेदःचन्याःकेःचःची

chö kyi jindak chewa po

The eminent bestower of the Dharma; (149)

चिश्रश्रान्तरे में कि कश्रान हो ।

jampé gocha chepa té

Concealed by armour made of loving-kindness;

क्रुट्ट ये दे या यन् नर्गेषा

nyingjé yi ni ya lé gö

Well shielded by the shield of empathy;

विषारयार्थाः श्री सद्दाः मृत्रुः र्वेग्रम् ।

sherab raldri dazhu tok

With wisdom sword in hand, with bow and arrow;

क्रेंब संस्था शे भेषा मध्यया देशिया

nyönmong mi shé yulngo sel

Concluding war with ignorance and kleśas; (150)

५४४:व्.५५५५ व्याप्त व्याप्त विश्वापत

pawo dü dra düdul ba

The māras' enemy and tamer, hero,

यर्तु र यद्वेते र दहेग्य य य सेवा य र छेत्।

dü zhi jikpa selwar jé

Eliminating threats from all four māras,

ব5ৢৢৢৢ৴ঀৣৼ৻৻ৢৢৢয়য়৻৸য়৻ঢ়ৢৢ৾ঀৢ৾৻৸

dü kyi pung nam pam jepa

Defeating all the armies of the māras,

र्ह्म्याश्रासदे सम्यामुश्रायहेषा हेव यहेवा ।

dzokpé sangye jikten dren

A guide for living beings, the perfect buddha, (151)

अर्केन् र्देश नर्सेन् र्देश सुगा गी गात्रशा

chö ö tö ö chak gi né

Deserving homage, worthy of respect,

हगारु देश में चु नदे देश।

taktu rimdro jawé ö

Deserving reverence, always honourable,

चग्र्रार र्वेश हेर् चर मु चरि र्वेश ।

kur ö jewar jawé ö

Deserving worship, worthy of regard,

स्वाचित्रःप्रायः स्वायत्रः स्वा

chak jar öpa lamé rab

The highest guru, ever venerable, (152)

तह्या हेत यासुकार्य मिकाम डिमान में ना

jikten sumpo gom chik drö

Traversing all three worlds in just one stride,

अविदःश्वरः अवदः सेन् : क्वाःयरः विदेवा

kha tar tamé nampar nön

His step extending past the bounds of space,

गशुक्षः रेगःगर्डरः कः रगःयः श्ले ।

sum rik tsangma dakpa té

With knowledge of the three, well-versed, and pure, 81

सर्देव विश्व दुया थ्वत हेश द्वत दुया

ngönshé drukden jedren druk

With sixfold higher knowledge and recall, $\frac{82}{}$ (153)

चिरःकुपःसेससः र्ययःसेससः र्ययः के।

changchub sempa sempa ché

The bodhisattva and mahā-sattva,

इ.पर्तिज.कृष.त्र्या.पह्मा.ध्रेष.पर्मा

dzutrul chenpo jikten dé

With power great, transcending worldly life,

विषारवायार्रेणाष्ट्रीतायवेषावता ।

sherab parol chinpé ta

Perfected by his excellence of insight,

मेशरमण्यीकीने केर विवा

sherab kyi ni denyi tob

Now unified with insight's highest nature, (154)

यद्गाःरेगाःगल्काःरेगाःष्ठमः उद्दायाः ।

dak rik zhen rik tamché pa

The whole, aware of self, aware of other,

ग्रवायायवायते माना वर्षे म

kün la penpé gangzak chok

For, fit for all, he is the best of men;

न्येर-मुःगुरु-व्यक्षःवन्कःयःक्षे ।

perja kün lé depa té

Surpassing all to which he is compared,

मेशर्राम्य स्वाति स

shé dang shejé dakpo chok

Supreme most lord of knowing and what's known, (155)

गर्डॅं चें केंश ग्री ह्वेत पर्ग हो ।

tsowo chö kyi jindak té

The foremost master of imparting Dharma,

धगाकु पति में में देव केंद्र

chakgya zhipo dön tönpa

Who shows the meaning of the fourfold seal, 83

तर्चे नदे नक्षेत्र नगुर ग्वत्र ग्री अर्केग

drowé nyenkur né kyi chok

The most revered amongst all living beings

देश'त्रचुद'ग्रासुस'र्से'नर्गेद्'त्रस्यश'ग्री ।

ngejung sumpo drö nam kyi

Engaged in going forth on all three paths, (156)

र्ने बच्ची न्याया क्यान्या ।

dön gyi dampa namdak pal

With glory purified by ultimate truth,

वहिया हे ब ग्या खुवा ब स्त्राया च च र के।

jikten sum na kalzang ché

Most fortunate within the threefold world,

न्ययाञ्चरावर्डेरायागुरानेनाया

palden jorpa kün jepa

The celebrated source of all endowments,

jampal pal dang denpé chok

Supreme among the glorious, Mañjuśrī. (157)

11. Praise for the Wisdom of the Five Tathāgatas

अर्केगःश्चेतः ईं हे अर्केगः खें ५ 'यर् ५। ।

chok jin dorjé chok khyö dü

Homage to you, boon granter, best of vajras;

षट:५गा:अध्रय:गु:ूर:ब्रिं५:ल:५५५। ।

yangdak tar gyur khyö la dü

O summit of existence, homage to you;

क्ट्रॅन'क्रेन'क्रम'चुन'र्खेन'क्ष'यतुन्।

tongnyi lé jung khyö la dü

Homage to you, whose source is emptiness;

बर्षःक्रुबःग्रुदःक्रुवःश्रुदःशःवरुद्धा

sangye changchub khyö la dü

O Buddha's awakening, homage to you; (158)

बर्बाक्युबारकविष्यायार्खेत्रायायतुत्।

sangye chakpa khyö la dü

O passion of the buddhas, homage to you;

बर्बाकुबायर्देन् यासुनायर्कवायतुन्।

sangye dö la chaktsal dü

Desire of the buddhas, I pay you homage;

बर्बाक्युबार्वक्रियायार्क्षेत्राव्यात्तुत्।

sangye gyepa khyö la dü

O love of every buddha, homage to you;

बर्बाक्यां के व्याप्य क्ष्याय क्ष्याय हुन्।

sangye rol la chaktsal dü

The joy of all the buddhas, I pay you homage; (159)

बर्बा कुषायहुं अप्यार्क्ट्विं राषायतुर्।

sangye dzumpa khyö la dü

O smile of every buddha, homage to you;

बर्षः मुषः चत्र १ तः स्वा १ तर्वयः तर् १ ।

sangye zhé la chaktsal dü

The laugh of all the buddhas, I pay you homage;

सरसःमुसःगसुरःकृतःसुत्राःयरुत्।

sangye sung nyi khyö la dü

O speech of every buddha, homage to you;

बर्बाः मुबार्वा वा वा वा विवार व

sangye tuk la chaktsal dü

The heart of all the buddhas, I pay you homage; (160)

बेर्यायमानुरार्त्वेरायायतुर्।।

mepa lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from non-being, homage to you;

য়ৼয়য়ৢয়য়ৢৼৼঢ়ড়ৢ৾ৼ৽য়৻য়৻ৢৼৢঀ

sangye jungwa khyö la dü

Homage to you, arisen from the buddhas;

व्यायायरायसाचुरार्खेरायायतुर्।।

namkha lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from the sky, homage to you;

ल.र्जुमायमाचुरार्खेनायाततुन्।

yeshe lé jung khyö la dü

Homage to you, born of pristine wisdom; (161)

श्चि.पर्त्रेज.र.च.बुर.ज.पर्टेरी ।

gyutrul drawa khyö la dü

O net of illusion, homage to you;

बर्बाक्युबार्स्यार्स्ट्रेबार्खेन्यायतुन्।

sangye rol tön khyö la dü

Homage to you, the buddhas' spectacle;

ষমশ ভদ ষমশ ভদ দ্রিদ থে দের্ব।

tamché tamché khyö la dü

Homage to you, the everything of all;

ષે તેષ સું કેર હું રાય વર્ડ ર ર્રી 1

yeshe ku nyi khyö la dü do

O body of wisdom, homage to you! (162)

ऴऀॱॴॸॱड़ऺॳॕॱॾ॓॓ॱॻॱॳ॓ॱॾ॓ॱस.ॻॖॱऄऀॾॕॱॻॾ॔ॱ⋒.ผั.ผู.ผู

om sarva dharma bhava sobhava bishuddha benza a a am ah om sarva-dharmābhāva-svabhāva viśuddha-vajra a ā am ah |

ॾॱॻऀॱॸॖऀॱॺॱॸऀॱॶॾॗॢ॰ॺॸॱॾॖॾॣॱॴॱॸॖॱॸॺॸॱॸॖॱॿॣॱॴॱॸॖॱढ़ॣ॔ॱॺॱॻऻॗॱॴख़ॾॣॗॱॿॣॗ॓ॱय़ॱॸऀॱॶॾॣऀॱॸॗॱॶॖॱय़ॣॱॸॗॱऒॱॸॖऀॱॴ

জুঃ

prakriti parishuddha sarva dharma yad uta sarva tathagata jnanakaya manjushri pari shuddhitam upadayeti a ah

prakṛti-pariśuddhāḥ sarva-dharmā yad uta sarva-tathāgata-jñāna-kāya-mañjuśrī-pariśuddhitām upādāyeti a āḥ \mid

য়ঽ৽ঢ়৽য়ৄ৽য়৽ঢ়৽ৡ৽ৢৢ৽ঽ৽৻৺৽ঢ়৽ঽ৽ঢ়৽ঽ৻

sarva tathagata hridayang hara hara sarva-tathāgata-hṛdayam hara hara |

र्ह्य निम्नु

om hung hrih bhagavan jnanamurti vagishvara mahavatsa sarvadharma gaganamala suparishudha dharmadhatu jnanagarbha ah

om hūm hrīḥ bhagavan jñāna-mūrti vāg-īśvara mahā-vāca sarva-dharma gaganāmala-supariśuddha-dharma-dhātu-jñāna-garbha āḥ $|^{84}$

ने वयान्यया खून में हे प्रकर।

dené palden dorjé chang Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

नगतः बेरः सगुः दशः घर्यः सुन्।

ga zhing gu né talmo jar

Most pleased and satisfied, with folded palms,

अर्मे[द'र्ये पर्वे अ'सूद'रे पतिदामिन माने

gönpo chomden dezhin shek

Prostrated to the Buddha, noble guard,

ह्र्यानान्नरमान्येनायाःस्याप्तयाःत्रमा ।

dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né

The Blesssed One, the lord Tathāgata; (163)

ने वे अर्गेव में गुरुट में विश्व म

dé ni gönpo sangwé dak

And with a host of other Vajrapāṇis—

यगातर्देहें हें खें चेंदे कुया

lak na dorjé trowö gyal

Of varied forms, the lords of guhyakas,

য়ॱळॅंगशःगल**व**ः ५८: ख़्रवः ठेगः हु।

natsok zhen dang lhenchik tu

Sublime protectors, noble wrathful kings—

ग्रबर नर्सेन दबा के के गाय दे गार्थिया

sang tö né ni tsik di sol

He then exclaimed this effervescent praise: (164)

अर्मेविःसंनित्वाः उवाःधः स्टःसं।

gönpo dakchak yi rang ngo

Protector, we rejoice! How excellent!

लेग्रम्भः सं त्येग्रम्भः सं त्येग्रम्भः म्यः त्यासुरस्य ।

lek so lek so lekpar sung

How excellent what you have clearly taught!

इसर्जेल'त्रव्यानु'तर्कल'न'पी

namdrol drebu tsalwa yi

Through you our lofty aim has been achieved,

तर्चे पति सर्वे द से प्रमानित से प्रमानित

drowé gönmé nam dang ni

Which leads to true and full awakening; (165)

न्द्रमारुमायदाद्रमार्हेमायायी ।

dakchak yangdak dzokpa yi

And so the aims of helpless mundane beings,

चुरःक्रुयःर्घेयःयदेःर्देवःकेवःसर्द्रा

changchub tobpé dön chen dzé

Who seek the fruits of perfect liberation.

श्ची.पर्त्येज.र.चयु.र्थ्युज.चक्रेथ.म।

gyutrul drawé tsul tenpa

Just this taught in the Māyājāla is

यर्ने दे इस र्गा येग्र प्रते यस

di ni namdak lekpé lam

The noble path that leads to excellence: (166)

बनःइरःलरश्राताःकुःकेःश्रे।

zab ching yang la gyaché té With largeness, vastness, and profundity,

र्ने ब के ब त्यर्थे प्यति र्ने ब से हिन्या

dön chen drowé dönjé pa

With meaning great, achieving beings' aims,

बर्बा कुषा हुबा वा अर्था गुण्या प्रमानिक विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्य

sangye nam kyi yul di ni

Just this comprises every buddha's sphere,

र्ह्रेग्रथःयदेश्यद्यः क्रुयः गुरुः क्रुयः यत्र ।

dzokpé sangye kün gyi shé

Just this is taught by all awakened ones. (167)

योभीयात्रास्त्रीयाः चेत्रास्यायां स्वित्रास्यायां स्वित्रास्यायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायः स्वत्रायः स्वत्रायाः स्वत्रायः स्वत

This concludes the Supreme Chanting of the Names of the Blessed One Mañjuśrī, the Wisdom Deity. It was extracted from the noble Net of Illusion, a mahāyoga tantra in sixteen thousand parts, from its chapter on the net of samādhi. It was spoken by the Blessed One Śākyamuni, the Tathāgata.

| Translated by Ryan Conlon with the assistance of Stefan Mang. Special thanks to Prof. Harunaga Isaacson, Adam Pearcey, and others for offering valuable suggestions that greatly improved our work. The translation is based on the Nāmasaṅgīti's Sanskrit text, for which we used as our main interpretative guides the ancient Tibetan translation (here printed alongside the English text), 85 as well as commentaries by Vilāsavajra and Vimalamitra. 87

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- 1. ↑ Note that as far as we can presently determine, the title (Ārya)-mañjuśrīnāmasaṅgīti does not appear to be attested in original Sanskrit sources and can only be found in Tibetan renderings of the Sanskrit title or in modern literature. The tantra's most common title in Sanskrit is simply Nāmasaṅgīti ('Chanting the Names'), while the colophons to the tantra itself generally give the full title as Bhagavato Mañjuśrījñānasattvasya Paramārthā Nāmasaṅgītiḥ ('The Supreme Chanting of the Names of the Blessed One Mañjuśrī, the Wisdom Deity').
- 2. ↑ The chapter titles are included in many but not all witnesses of the Nāmasaṅgīti and its translations. Commentators employ them to explain the structure of the text. They are generally not chanted aloud by contemporary practitioners who recite the text.
- 3. ↑ Some witnesses of the ancient translations have an alternative reading (pad+ma rgyas pa'i gdan la bzhungs), which can be translated 'seated atop a seat that is a lily in full bloom'.
- 4. ↑ 'Illusion's Net' can be understood as a proper name referring to the Māyājālatantra and the tantric system presented therein. Various esoteric and non-esoteric glosses of this name are possible: for example, Vimalamitra states that the word hints at the unity of a special form of insight and means.
- 5. ↑ The 'three forms of unwanted birth' are birth in hell, as a hungry ghost, or as an animal.
- 6. \(\gamma\) Vimalamitra, as well as most witnesses we have consulted of the N\(\bar{a}\)masa\(\bar{n}\)g\(\bar{t}\)is Tibetan translations, indicates that 'the lord of speech' is the Buddha: i.e., 'the Buddha, the lord of speech, spoke these

verses'. Vilāsavajra and the Sanskrit witnesses of the Nāmasaṅgīti, however, indicate that 'the lord of speech' refers to Mañjuśrī. The latter reading and interpretation are, in our opinion, preferable on the grounds of grammar and sense, and we therefore reflect it in our English translation.

- 7. ↑ These six mantras are expressed in verse 27.
- 8. ↑ This mantra can be translated as follows: a ā i ī u ū e ai o au aṃ aḥ—I, the Buddha, located in the heart, am the wisdom body of all buddhas residing throughout the past, present, and future.
- 9. ↑ This mantra can be translated as follow: Oṃ, homage to you, Arapacana—Vajratīkṣṇa ('vajra-sharp'), Duḥkhaccheda ('eliminator of suffering'), Prajñājñānamūrti ('embodiment of insight-wisdom'), Jñānakāya ('wisdom body'), Vāgīśvara ('lord of speech')!
- 10. ↑ The Sanskrit word akṣara (letter/phoneme/syllable) can also be understood to refer to an imperishable thing. This understanding is reflected in the Kangyur's translation of the Nāmasaṅgīti: i.e., 'He is the ultimate, imperishable thing'.
- 11. ↑When used in reference to letters, the word mahāprāṇa (translated here as 'arising from great vital force') means 'aspiration', which would normally not apply to a vowel such as 'a'. Vimalamitra explains that the vowel 'a' is unique in not depending on the teeth, nose, tongue, and so forth for its articulation; rather, it arises simply from prāṇa, a person's vital force. Thus the word mahāprāṇa connotes something that is naturally arisen from the vital force alone.
- 12. ↑ We use the word 'feast' in the sense of a festival, particularly one that involves religious worship.
- 13. ↑ Beginning in this verse the tantra lists the ten pāramitās: 1. generosity ('munificence'); 2. discipline; 3. patience ('tolerance'); 4. diligence; 5. meditative concentration; 6. wisdom; 7. skilful means; 8. strength; 9. aspiration ('vows'); and 10. knowledge.
- 14. ↑ Vimalamitra understands what we translate as 'great and daunting creatures' (mahābhaya; 'jigs chen) to refer to non-Buddhist gods such as Viṣṇu and Śiva. Vilāsavajra, similarly, understands the word to refer to Śiva in his Mahābhairava form.
- 15. ↑ Here we believe that the majority of witnesses of the Tibetan translations have suffered from corruption, with the word 'rig' becoming 'rigs'. Following the corrupted text, we may translate the name, 'the best of the great families'. This reading, along with an interpretation of it, appears to be common in Tibetan commentaries, including that of Vimalamitra. Witnesses of the text reading 'rig' (vidyā) can also be found, and these are almost certainly to be regarded as correct.
- 16. ↑ At face value, the Tibetan could be taken to mean 'endowed with great sageness'.
- 17. ↑ The ten grounds (bhūmi; sa) refer to stages of the path to awakening that a bodhisattva traverses after having directly perceived reality.
- 18. ↑ The ten knowledges (daśa jñānāni; shes pa bcu) are mentioned, for example, in Vasubandhu's Abidharmakośa ch. 7. They are knowledge of 1. dharma; 2. concordance; 3. conventions; 4. other minds; 5. suffering; 6. origin; 7. cessation; 8. the path; 9. exhaustion; 10. non-arising.
- 19. ↑ Commentators interpret these enumerations variously: Vilāsavajra understands the "ten forms" to be the ten ways of grasping to the self, which are taught in the third chapter of the Madhyāntavibhāga, and he understands the "tenfold content" to comprise their remedies—i.e., the ten topics of mastery (which are mentioned in the same work, and which also serve as the main topics of Mipham Rinpoche's Gateway to Knowledge). Vilāsavajra further explains that Mañjuśrī receives such names because he can appear both as phenomena that are in discord with awakening and as the remedies to such phenomena. Vimalamitra, by contrast, takes the "ten forms" to be the five aggregates and the five mental afflictions, and the "tenfold content" to be the five wisdoms and five bodies.
- 20. ↑ The 'ten strength' refer ten types of knowledge called the powers (or strengths) of a tathāgata (tathāgatabala; de bzhin gshegs pa'i stobs)—namely, knowledge of 1. what is correct and incorrect; 2. the results of actions; 3. the diverse aspirations of beings; 4. the diverse dispositions of beings; 5. the

- quality of beings' acumens; 6. the paths that lead in all directions; 7. all forms of meditative concentration and the like; 8. past lives; 9. death and rebirth; and 10. the destruction of defilements.
- 21. ↑ Vilāsavajra and Vimalamitra both understand this to refer to the ten masteries (vaśitā; dbang)—namely the power over 1. life; 2. mind; 3. material provisions; 4. action; 5. birth; 6. aspirations; 7. resolve; 8. supernatural powers; 9. Dharma; and 10. knowledge.
- 22. ↑ 'Seekers' (tīrthya; mu stegs) refers to those who seek liberation from suffering. They are described as 'misled' or 'bad' insofar as they do not follow the Buddhist path, and they are 'deer-like' because they are terrified by the roar of the lion-like 'no self' doctrine.
- 23. ↑ Based on Vimalamitra's commentary, which contains an alternative reading of the text found only in certain witnesses of the Tibetan translation (kun tu 'gro ba'i don yod stobs), we may translate the first quarter as, 'he who has strength that is fruitful for all beings'.
- 24. \(\gamma\) Here 'force' (bala; stobs) is most naturally understood in the sense of military force.
- 25. \(\gamma\) Vilāsavajra explains that 'rhino' refers to a pratyekabuddha who leads a solitary life, whereas the name 'pratyekabuddha' refers to one who congregates in groups.
- 26. † 'Equipped in full with knowledge and its base' (vidyācaraṇasampanna; rig pa dang zhabs su / rkang par ldan pa) is a stock epithet for the Buddha and refers to knowledge and good conduct, or, more technically, the Eightfold Path of the Nobles (namely, knowledge refers to right view, and its "base", or supporting factors, consists in the remaining seven branches).
- 27. ↑ 'Accomplishing all goals' translates the Sanskrit siddhārtha, also a well-known name of Buddha Śākyamuni.
- 28. ↑ 'The Dharma source' translates the Sanskrit dharmadhātu. An alternative translation could be, for instance, the Dharma sphere.
- 29. ↑ Four of these five bodies are the dharmakāya, svabhāvakāya, sambhogakāya, and nirmāṇakāya. The fifth is given variously as 'the body of ripening' (vipākakāya), 'the body of wisdom-dharma' (*jñānadharmakāya), or the vajra body (vajrakāya). Vilāsavajra refers to the first of these, whereas Vimalamitra refers to the third.
- 30. ↑ The five eyes, which are five organs of superior vision, are the bodily eye, divine eye, insight eye, dharma eye, and buddha eye.
- 31. ↑ This translates the name Vairocana. The name Mahā-vairocana occurs in verse 42.
- 32. ↑ The three families are those of body, speech, and mind.
- 33. ↑ The foremost pledge (or great samaya) may, as Vilāsavajra suggests, refer to a deity, or it may refer more generally to the pledges of the Vajrayāna.
- 34. ↑ A number of names in this verse correspond to well-known deities: Amoghapāśa (translated as 'with snare unfailing') is a form of Lokeśvara, while Vajrapāśa (translated as 'the vajra snare') and Vajrānkuśa (translated as 'the vajra hook') are found as door-keepers in a number of maṇḍalas.
- 35. ↑ The 7th chapter begins with the last line of verse 66.
- 36. ↑ Alternatively, 'the king of wrathful deities'.
- 37. ↑ Halāhala is the poison that, according to Indic mythology, was produced during the churning of the ocean.
- 38. ↑ This translates the name Yamāntaka. Yama can be understood as the personification of death or as death's messenger.
- 39. ↑ This translates the name Vighnarāja, a common epithet for Gaṇeśa.

- 40. ↑ This translates the name Acala.
- 41. † Here 'immersion' (āveśa, 'bebs pa) can be understood in the sense of 'empowerment', 'blessing', 'possession', or simply 'entry'.
- 42. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, the meaning of this epithet is that Mañjuśrī has knowledge of these four: truth, reality, reality's peak, and selflessness (the commentator glosses these four as slightly different aspects of ultimate reality).
- 43. ↑ 'Unbounded liberation' (apratisthitanirvāṇa; mi gnas pa'i mya ngan las 'das pa) refers to the state of nirvāṇa that is bound to neither saṃsāra nor utter quiescence.
- 44. ↑ For Vimalamitra, 'the trio' here refers to the three poisons. Vilāsavajra interprets this name as meaning 'the end of the three', and the three refer to the Truth of Suffering, the Truth of Origin, and the Truth of Cessation; thus, Mañjuśrī is identified as the end of these three, the Truth of the Path.
- 45. ↑ Throughout the Nāmasaṅgīti we translate upadhi as 'substrate', but the word as a technical Buddhist term has a number of possible meanings, depending on context. For example, it can also mean 'remainder', 'body', or 'afflictions'. Tibetan translations of the Nāmasaṅgīti and other texts render this term in various ways.
- 46. ↑ According to both Vimalamitra and Vilāsavajra, the three forms of liberation are those of śrāvakas, pratyekabuddhas, and buddhas.
- 47. ↑ 'Cord-tied' (mauñjin) indicates that Mañjuśrī wears the sacred cord of a brahmin. In some witnesses of the text, this name is exchanged with the name 'mauṇḍin' from the following verse, and this can be interpreted to mean that Mañjuśrī has a shaved head (as a renunciate) or that he carries a skull cup (as a practitioner of extreme asceticism). The Kangyur translation of the Nāmasaṅgīti indicates that 'mauṇḍin' was read both in this verse and in the following. Regardless, commentators tend to agree that this portion of the text shows how Mañjuśrī can appear with the garb and appearance of various Buddhist and non-Buddhist religious practitioners.
- 48. ↑ More precisely, here two names should be understood: 'he whose austerities are great' and 'he in whom austerities have culminated'.
- 49. ↑ A 'brahmin' is a member of the brahmin caste, 'Brahmā' refers to the deity known by that name, and 'brahman' can be understood as ultimate reality. Commentators vary in their accounts of how these conventionally 'Hindu' terms relate to Mañjuśrī.
- 50. ↑ Vilāsavajra comments that 'the branches of awakening' (vimokṣāṅga; rnam grol lus) are the seven branches of awakening and the eight-branched path of noble beings. Vimalamitra, perhaps led by the Tibetan rendering of the term 'branch' as 'lus' ('body'), interprets as meaning 'the body of awakening'—i.e., the body that is achieved on achieving full liberation.
- 51. ↑ The word śiva (translated here as 'quiescence') may also be understood with the meaning 'good' or 'beneficial'; or, although not mentioned by commentators, it may refer to the god who bears the name Śiva.
- 52. ↑ The names translated here as 'devoid of passion' and 'passionless' point toward the 'guṇa' of 'rajas', from the triad of 'sattva' (light/goodness), 'rajas' (passion/energy), and 'tamas' (darkness/inertia). This connection also suits the two names given in 98b, which connote freedom from disease related to the three humours (which are in turn based on the three 'guṇas'). The Tibetan translation of the word 'rajas' (i.e., 'rdul'), while also referring to the 'guṇa' in a technical context, can equally imply either a minute particle or a fault ('nyes skyon').
- 53. ↑ Alternatively, Mañjuśrī is 'Śrī's beloved' (śrīvatsa). According to Vailāsavajra, a mark which has the shape of the so-called endless knot is situated uniquely at the hearts of buddhas. Śrīvatsa is also a common epithet for Visnu and the mark on his chest.
- 54. ↑ The 'lotus lord of dance' translates Padmanarteśvara, a name commonly associated with Lokeśvara.

- 55. ↑ Vilāsavajra appears to treat Vajraratna and so on (i.e. the names in verse 107–108a) as proper names, and he, as Vimalamitra does too, identifies them with, respectively, Akṣobhya, Ratnasambhava, Amitābha, Amoghasiddhi, and Vairocana.
- 56. ↑ Vilāsavajra explains that the name 'lotus buddhas' is to be understood as a metaphorical comparison: the buddhas are like lotus because they are free from stains.
- 57. ↑ The first three names mentioned in this verse are also the names of well-known bodhisattvas: Samantabhadra, Sumati, and Ksitigarbha.
- 58. ↑ Or, alternatively, 'the glorious letter dhīh'.
- 59. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, Śrīmat refers to Padmanarteśvara, who is mentioned in verse 105.
- 60. ↑ The Sanskrit word translated here as 'the world' is brahmāṇḍa, 'Brahmā egg', a term used more commonly in non-Buddhist texts in reference to the universe.
- 61. ↑ Or 'of great passion' (mahārāga).
- 62. ↑ The four bases of miraculous powers (catur-ṛddhipāda, rdzu 'phrul gyi rkang pa bzhi) are: 1. intention (canda, 'dun pa); 2. diligence (vīrya, brtson 'grus); 3. attention (citta, sems pa); and 4. discernment (mīmāṃsā, dpyod pa).
- 63. ↑ The four applications of mindfulness (catuḥ-smṛṭyupasthāna, dran pa nye bar bzhag pa bzhi) are mindfulness of 1. body (kāya, lus), 2. feelings (vedanā, tshor ba), 3. mind (citta, sems), and 4. phenomena (dharma; chos).
- 64. ↑ A more literal translation may be, 'he who knows the reality of the objects [subsumed in] the five aggregates'.
- 65. ↑ According to the commentators, the 'purity in all twelve forms' refers to the twelve sense sources (āyatana, skye mched) in their pure forms.
- 66. ↑ These eight knowledges are understood by Vilāsavajra as follows: knowledge of Dharma, knowledge of non-duality, knowledge of suffering, knowledge of the origin, knowledge of cessation, knowledge of the path, knowledge of destruction, and knowledge of non-arising. Vimalamitra offers another interpretation: Mañjuśrī realises that the eight forms of consciousness (from eye consciousness through to the storehouse consciousness) are unarisen.
- 67. ↑ Vilāsavajra identifies these twelve forms as the forms of the Four Truths as divided across the three turnings of the wheel of Dharma. Vimalamitra, by contrast, enumerates the twelve as the five families (rigs lnga), the five wisdoms (ye shes lnga), and insight (shes rab) and compassion (snying rje).
- 68. ↑ Vilāsavajra explains that the sixteen forms referred to here are sixteen moments of realisation of the Four Truths on the Path of Seeing. Vimalamitra enumerates these as the sixteen varieties of emptiness.
- 69. ↑ Vilāsavajra enumerates these twenty forms as four ways in which each of the five aggregates are not to be conceptualised. For example, by achieving awakening, one does not believe that (1) material form is the self, (2) the self is within material form, (3) material form is within the self, or (4) material form possesses the self. Multiplied by the five aggregates, these add up to twenty forms. Vimalamitra, on the other hand, understands these twenty forms to be the transformation of the five elements, the five aggregates, the five afflictions, and the five faculties.
- 70. \uparrow Vilāsavajra comments that 'afflictive spheres' refer to the eighteen spheres (dhātu, khams) beginning with the eye sphere.
- 71. † Vilāsavajra explains that 'oceanic floods' are the traditionally enumerated four floods—namely, the floods of desire, cyclic existence, views, and ignorance.
- 72. \(\gamma\) Vilāsavajra explains that here the practice of yoga is compared to a dark forest, or 'grove', because it

- is not easily traversed; Mañjuśrī has emerged from the practice of yoga and has arrived the state of nirvāna.
- 73. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, the words 'all perceptions' (sarvasaṃjñā) refer to certain forms of mundane meditative concentration. Through these meditations, Mañjuśrī enters a state of objectless awareness.
- 74. ↑ An alternate reading and interpretation of this verse may be translated, 'one who has reached the end of accomplishment, confusion free'.
- 75. ↑ Vilāsavajra explains the final three cryptic names here as follows: 'three objects' are the past, present, and future; 'all objects' are all objects of the animate and inanimate world; and the 'three properties' are the three 'guṇas' most extensively described in Sāṅkhya philosophy but well-known throughout all manner of Indic texts.
- 76. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, the three families are those of Vairocana, Akṣobhya, and Amitābha.
- 77. \(\gamma\) Vilāsavajra and Vimalamitra both state that these syllables are the seeds of the five tathāgatas, but they diverge regarding precisely how these syllables are to be identified.
- 78. ↑ Some witnesses of the text in Sanskrit and Tibetan indicate that the name is 'one with six syllables'. Vilāsavajra identifies the six syllables as 'oṃ vāgīśvara hūṃ', while Vimalamitra, reading 'one with a hundred syllables', interprets the hundred syllables as a generic large number that points to all the various mantras for which Mañjuśrī is the source.
- 79. ↑ Vilāsavajra refrains from offering a commentary on this line, but Vimalamitra clarifies that the four drops / bindus (i.e. 'half of half of sixteen') are the seed syllables 'a, ā, aṃ, aḥ'. This being a frequently cited verse, a variety of highly esoteric interpretations can be found throughout Indian and Tibetan tantric literature.
- 80. ↑ Pramathas are a class of beings otherwise known as gaṇas. They are said to serve as attendants to Siva.
- 81. ↑ The three names in this verse quarter evoke the Vedic learning of a brahmin. Vilāsavajra understands 'Knowing the three' to refer to the three Vedas: Rgveda, Yajurveda, and Sāmaveda. Vimalamitra comments that the three are the scriptures of the tripiṭaka, or else three bodies of a buddha.
- 82. ↑ The six forms of 'higher knowledge' (ṣaḍ-abhijñā, mngon shes drug) are as follows: 1. the divine eye (divyacakṣu, lha'i mig), 2. the divine ear (divyasrotra, lha'i rna ba), 3. knowledge of other minds (paracittajñāna; gzhan sems shes pa), 4. recollection of previous births (pūrvanivāsānusmṛti, sngon gyi gnas rjes su dran pa), 5. miraculous powers (rddhi, rdzu 'phrul), and 6. knowledge of the destruction of defilements (āśravakṣayajñāna, zag pa zad pa mkhyen pa). The six forms of recollection, or 'recall', (ṣaḍanusmṛti, rjes su dran pa drug) are listed variously in texts. According to the Mahāvyutpatti, they are recollection of 1. the Buddha, 2. the Dharma, 3. the Saṅgha, 4. discipline (śīla, tshul khrims), 5. giving (tyāga, gtong ba), and 6. deities (devatā, lha). In their commentaries on the Nāmasaṅgīti, both Vimalamitra and Vilāsavajra provide their own unique lists, which are more influenced by the doctrines of tantric Buddhism.
- 83. ↑ The four seals (caturmudrā, phyag rgya bzhi) are the action seal (karmamudrā, las kyi phyag rgya), the pledge seal (samayamudrā, dam tshig gi phyag rgya), Dharma seal (dharmamudrā, chos kyi phyag rgya), and great seal (mahāmudrā, phyag rgya chen po).
- 84. ↑ Oṃ—O you whose nature is the non-existence of all phenomena, whose vajra[-essence] is fully pure —a ā aṃ aḥ! All phenomena are by nature completely pure—to explain, [they are completely pure] based on their being the complete purity that is Mañjuśrī, the wisdom body of all tathāgatas—a āḥ! Seize, seize the heart of all tathāgatas! Oṃ hūṃ hrīḥ—O Blessed One, wisdom body, lord of speech, whose speech is great, who is all Dharma, whose essence is the wisdom of the Dharma realm that is completely pure like stainless space—āḥ!
- 85. ↑ For a version of the translation with detailed text-critical notes, a collection of transcriptions of source materials, and a discussion of methodology etc., please visit https://github.com/con-jo-ry/NaSa.

- 86. ↑ An Explanation of the Meaning of the Name-mantras (Toh. 2533 Nāmamantrārthāvalokinī, mtshan gsang sngags kyi don du rnam par lta ba)
- 87. ↑ The Lamp that Illuminates the Names (Toh. 2092, mtshan don gsal bar byed pa'i sgron ma)



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DHARMA. ON THE HOUSE.