

# CHANTING THE NAMES OF NOBLE MANJUSHRI

(Tib. 'Jam-dpal mtshan-brjod, Sansc. Manjushri-namasamgiti)

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Event on the Hill of Lhungtok Choekhorling Monastery  
April 18, 2023



Sangha Onlus Association  
[www.monasterobuddhista.it](http://www.monasterobuddhista.it)



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The logo of Lhungtok Choekhorling Monastery, created by a Nepalese artist at the suggestion and supervision of Lama Zopa Rinpoche

༄༅། ། ཨଶଗନ୍ଧାରାଦେଵାଦସପବ୍ଲୀମର୍କର୍ୟଦନ୍ତଶାସନପର୍ବତୀଶାନ୍ତି ।

## Chanting the Names of Noble Mañjuśrī

*from the Words of the Buddha*

ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟମନ୍ଜୁଶ୍ରୀ ଖୁଣ୍ଡଶଙ୍କୁଷ୍ଠିକୁମାରଶନ୍ତି

In Indian language: Ārya-mañjuśrī-nāma-saṅgīti<sup>1</sup>

ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ଅଶଗନ୍ଧାରାଦେଵାଦସପବ୍ଲୀମର୍କର୍ୟଦନ୍ତଶାସନପର୍ବତୀଶାନ୍ତି

In Tibetan: pakpa jampal gyi tsen yangdakpar jöpa

In English: Chanting the Names of the Noble Mañjuśrī

ଦେଵାଦସପବ୍ଲୀମର୍କର୍ୟଦନ୍ତଶାନ୍ତି ।

Homage to ever-youthful Mañjuśrī!

### 1. The Request<sup>2</sup>

ଦେଵାଦସପବ୍ଲୀମର୍କର୍ୟଦନ୍ତଶାନ୍ତି ।

dené palden dorjé chang

Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ।

dul ka dulwa nam kyi chok

Supreme subduer of the hard to tame,

ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ।

pawo jikten sum lé gyal

The hero conquering the triple world,

ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତଶନ୍ତି ।

dorjé wangchuk sangwé gyal

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

ସକ୍ଷମାନ ଯେ କୁଶ ଦୂର ହୁଏ ।

pema karpo gyé dré chen

With eyes wide open like white lotuses,

## ପ୍ରକୃତାପଦିକାନ୍ତମାତ୍ର

## pema gyepé zhal ngawa

His face just like a lily in full bloom,<sup>3</sup>

ମୁଣ୍ଡରୀ-ପାତା-ଶିଶୁ-ହୃଦୟ-କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

## rang gi lak gi dorjé chok

While shaking in his hand repeatedly

ཡན་དུ་ཡན་ດྔ་གཞི་ དྲୁ

yang dang yang du sor jepa

## A vajra of the highest excellence—(2)

ଶ୍ରୀମତେବେଷ୍ଟନ୍ଦ୍ରପଦ୍ମକୁଳପାଣ୍ଡିତ୍ୟ ।

tronyer rimpar den lasok

Accompanied by countless Vajrapānis,

ପଶ'ନ'ହୁ'ମସଦ'ଯନ'ା ।

## **lak na dorjé tayepa**

With features such as fierce, turbulent brows,

ମୁଦ୍ରାଶ୍ଵରାଜୁପାତ୍ରକୁପାତ୍ରା ।

pawo dul ka dulwa po

Subduers of the hard to tame, heroes,

ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ।

## jik su rung dang pa jechen

Appearing with heroic, hideous forms, (3)

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣପଦପ୍ରସାଦ ।

## dorjé tsemo rab trowa

Brandishing in their hands their mighty vajras,

୮୯. ଶି. ପଣ. ଶିଶ. ଶାନ୍ତି. ପ୍ରେଦ. ପା ।

rang gi lak gi sor jepa

The tips of which emit intensive light,

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ପରିଚୟ ।  
tab kyi dro dönjé pé chok  
Through skill, through insight, and through great compassion, (4)

ତ୍ରଣାଶକୁରନ୍ଦରାପରିଷମବିଭକ୍ତକୁ ।  
gagu rangpé sampachen  
With pleased and happy attitudes, with joy,

ତ୍ରେଷ୍ଣଦେହୁଶୁଣୀଶକ୍ତିଶବ୍ଦା ।  
trowö lü kyi zuk denpa  
Their bodies those of wrathful deities,

សង្គម·ក្រុស·ឆ្និរ·ឈស·ត្រួត·សនិ·រោមៗនា ।  
sangye trinlé jepé gön  
Protectors who assist the buddhas' deeds,

ଶୁଣ୍ଟିବାକରଣାତ୍ମକ ପାଇଁ ।  
lü tü nam dang lhenchik tu  
Their bodies bowing reverentially—(5)

ଦେଖିବାରେ ଶକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ ପଦମାନାବଦି ।  
dezhin shekpa chomdendé  
Paid homage to the true awakened one,

ද୍ୱାରା ଶଦ୍ଧା କୁରା ସା ମୁଣ୍ଡା ରହେ ରଣ  
dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né  
Protector, Blessed One, Tathāgata.

ସବ୍ରମ୍ଭୁତ୍ସମ୍ପଦାନ୍ତରୀ ।  
talmo jarwa jé né ni  
And joining his two palms respectfully,

ଶୁଣ୍ଟିତୁଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତରୁଷାନ୍ତେନ୍ଦ୍ରିଜୀବନ୍ଦ୍ରମାର୍ଗସମ୍ପଦ୍ୟା ।  
chen ngar duk té diké sol  
He said before the lord the following: (6)

ওঁ পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

khyabdak dak la menpa dang

‘O omnipresent lord, for my well-being,

পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

dak dön dak la tuk tsé chir

With due concern for me and for my sake,

জু পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

gyutrul drawé ngöndzok pé

That I may reach complete awakening

চুন্দু পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

changchub chiné dak tob dzö

Upon the basis of Illusion’s Net;<sup>4</sup> (7)

ত্রুক পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

nyönmongpé ni sem truk shing

And for the sake of every living being—

মি পেন পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

mi shé dam du jingwa yi

Sunk deep into the mud of ignorance,

সেমচেন পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

semchen kün la menpa dang

Their thoughts disturbed by various afflictions—

লামে পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

lamé drebü tob je chir

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

বৃষ্ণি পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

dzokpé sangye chomdendé

May you—the most supreme awakened one,

ওর্জা পদ্মা পদ্মা পদ্মা ।

drowé lama tönpa po

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

དམྱ ཀྚେ བ ཁ ད ག ང ཉ ཉ ཉ |

damtsik chenpo denyi khyen

Who knows the great samaya's reality,

ད ས ད ག ཉ མ ཉ མ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

wangpo sampa khyen chok gi

Aware of wishes and abilities—(9)

ཤ ཅ ད ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

chomdendé kyi yeshe ku

Reveal to us the great name chanting of

ལ ཅ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

tsuktor chenpö tsik gi dak

The wisdom body of the Blessed One,

ཡ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

yeshe ku té rangjungwa

The great *uṣṇīṣa*, master of all speech,

ཇ ཟ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

jampal yeshe sempa yi

The self-arising wisdom emanation, (10)

ཿ ད ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

ming ni yangdak jöpé chok

The wisdom deity called Mañjuśrī;

ດ ན ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

dön zab dön ni gyaché zhing

These names with meaning both profound and vast;

ດ ན ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

dön chen tsungmé rabzhi ba

Of great significance; unmatched; serene;

ທ ན ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ ཉ |

tokma bar dang tar gewa

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

ওଦ୍ଧା'ପରେ'ଶନ୍ଦା'କୁଣ୍ଠ'କୁଣ୍ଠା'ଗୁଣ୍ଠ'ଶନ୍ଦା ।

depé sangye nam kyi sung

Proclaimed by buddhas of the aeons past,

ମା'ଓଂ'ନା'କ୍ୟାଙ୍'ଗୁନ୍'ଶନ୍ଦା'ରଶୁନ୍'ପା ।

ma ong nam kyang sung gyur la

And to be taught by buddhas yet to come;

ଦନ୍ତାର'ଜୁଙ୍ବା'ଦ୍ଜୋକସା'ଗ୍ୟେ'ନା'କୁଣ୍ଠା ।

dantar jungwa dzoksang gyé

And taught not once but time and time again

ଯାନ୍'ଦା'ଯାନ୍'ଦୁ'ଶନ୍ଦା'ଶ'ଶା' ।

yang dang yang du sungpa gang

By all the buddhas of the present age; (12)

କୁଣ୍ଠ'କେଣ୍ଚ'ଶ୍ଵର'ରଶୁନ୍'ପା'ନ'ପା' ।

gyü chen gyutrul drawa lé

Which were respectfully recited in

ଦୋର୍ଜେ'ଚାଙ୍ଗ'କେଣ୍ଚ'ଶଶଦ'ଶଶା'ରଶୁନ୍'ପା ।

dorjé chang chen sang ngakchang

Illusion's Net, the tantra most supreme,

ପାକମେ'ନା'କୁଣ୍ଠ'ଗୁଣ୍ଠ'ନା'ର'ପିନ୍ଦ'ନ୍ତା ।

pakmé nam kyi ga zhindu

By multitudes of mighty Vajrapāṇis,

ଶୁନ୍'ପାଶନ୍ଦା'ଶର'ପଶା'ଶପନ୍ଦ'ନ୍ତା'ଶଶ୍ଵର'ପା ।

lur lang gang lak shé du sol

The joyous guardians of secret mantras. (13)

ଗୋନ୍ପୋ'ଦ୍ଜୋକସା'ଗ୍ୟେ'କୁଣ୍ଠ'ଗୁଣ୍ଠ'ଶୀ' ।

gönpo dzoksang gyé kün gyi

Just this I shall uphold with firm resolve,

ଶଶଦ'ରହିନ୍'ତି'ରଶ'ଶନ୍ଦା'ରଶୁନ୍'ପିନ୍ଦା ।

sang dzin chiné dak gyur chir

Until I reach my final liberation,

ਦੇਖ ਪਦ ਮਹਾਂਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਸਤਿ ਸਤਿ ।

ngepar jungwé bardu di

So that I may become, O great protector,

ਧਨ ਸ਼ੀ ਧਨ ਧਨ ਧਨ ਧਨ ਧਨ ।

dak gi sampa tenpö zung

The bearer of the buddhas' every secret; (14)

ਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਮੰਦਸ ਬਾਲੁ ਸਾਲਵ ਸਾਲਵ ।

nyönmong malü salwa dang

And this I shall reveal to living beings

ਮੀ ਮੇਸ ਬਾਲੁ ਸ਼ੁਭ ਸ਼ੁਭ ।

mi shé malü pangpé chir

According to each one's capacity,

ਸਾਲਵ ਮੰਦ ਭੁਦ ਸਤ ਹੰਦ ਸਤ ਹੰਦ ।

sampé khyepar jizhin du

In order that afflictions may be quelled,

ਸੋ ਸਾਲ ਤਕ ਤਕ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ।

semchen nam la shepar tsal

So ignorance may fully be dispelled.' (15)

ਸਾਂਗ ਵਾਂਗ ਧਾਰ ਦੱਖੇਡਿਆ ।

sangwang lak na dorjé yi

With this request to the Tathāgata,

ਦੇਖ ਕੰਦ ਸੈ ਸਾਲ ਦੇਖ ਕੰਦ ਜਾਨ ।

dezhin shek la deké du

The master of all secrets, Vajrapāṇi—

ਸਾਲ ਵਾਂਗ ਬਲ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਚੁਨ ਟੇ ।

sol né talmo jar té

His body bowed, his palms politely joined—

ਲੁ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ।

lü tü né ni chen ngar duk

Then stood before the lord devotedly. (16)

## 2. The Reply

ଦେନେ ଚୋମ୍ଦେନ ଶକ୍ୟା ତୁବ ।

dené chomden shakya tub

And so the Blessed One, lord Śākyamuni,

ଦ୍ରୋକ୍ପେ ସଂଗ୍ୟେ କଙ୍ଗ ନ୍ୟି ଚୋକ ।

dzokpé sangye kang nyi chok

The best of men, the fully awakened one,

ନ୍ୟି କ୍ୟି ଜାଳ ନେ ଜାକ ଝାଂଗ୍‌ବା ।

nyi kyi zhal né jak zangwa

Extending from his mouth his handsome tongue,

ରିଙ୍ ଝିଙ୍ ଯାଂପା କ୍ୟାଙ୍ ଦ୍ଜେ ଦେ ।

ring zhing yangpa kyang dzé dé

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

ଜିକ୍ଟେନ ସମ୍ପୋ ନାଂ ଦ୍ଜେ ଚିଙ୍ ।

jikten sumpo nang dzé ching

Displaying a gentle smile to living beings—

ଦୁ ଝି ତ୍ରୀ ଦ୍ରା ନାମ ଦୁଲ ଦ୍ଜେପା ।

dü zhi dra nam dul dzepa

A smile that fills the threefold world with light;

ଶେମ୍ଚେନ ନାମ କ୍ୟାନ୍ ନାମ ନାମ ନାମ ।

semchen nam kyi ngensong sum

That tames the enemy, the four Māras;

ଜଙ୍ଗ୍‌ଵାର ଜେପେ ଦ୍ଜୁମ ତେନ ନେ ।

jongwar jepé dzum ten né

That ends unwanted birth in all three forms<sup>5</sup>—(18)

ତ୍ସାଂପେ ସୁନ୍ଗ ନି ନ୍ୟେନପା ଯି ।

tsangpé sung ni nyenpa yi

His voice melodious, like that of Brahmā,

ଜିକ୍ଟେନ ସମ୍ପୋ କୁନ କଂ ନେ ।

jikten sumpo kün kang né

Completely filling all the triple world,

एषा रुद्रं हे शृणु सर्वांको ।

lak na dorjé tobpo ché

Replied as follows to the lord of secrets,

शशदं ददं पर्वि शुदं शुदं सामा ।

sangwang la ni lar sungpa

To Vajrapāni, strongest of the strong: (19)

श्लीदं हे के ददं भूतं शुदं सामा ।

nyingjé ché dangden gyurpé

‘That you, abounding in supreme compassion

दर्शनं पर्वि ददं भूतं शुदं सामा ।

dro la penpé döndu khyö

And aiming to assist all living beings,

ये षेषा लुचे तदं ददमा ददमा शुदं सामा ।

yeshe lüchen jampal gyi

Are willing and prepared to hear from me

मिंग जोपा नि दैन चेवा शुदं सामा ।

ming jöpa ni dön chewa

This evil-quelling, purifying chanting—(20)

दग्पार जे चिंग दिक शिवा शुदं सामा ।

dakpar je ching dik selwa

The chanting of the names, so filled with meaning,

नगा ले न्येनपार त्सोन्पा नि शुदं सामा ।

nga lé nyenpar tsönpa ni

Of Mañjuśrī’s embodiment of wisdom—

ऐषासा रुदं ददमा भूतं हे दक्षा ।

lek so palden dorjé chang

How truly excellent, O Vajradhara;

एषा रुदं हे शृणु ऐषासा शुदं सामा ।

lak na dorjé khyö lek so

How excellent of you, O Vajrapāni! (21)

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ-ସତି-ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ-ଶର୍ମ-କ୍ଷେତ୍ର-ହଶ୍ଚ ।

## sangwé dakpo dechir ngé

And so I shall, O master of all secrets,

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

## khyö la lekpar tenpar ja

Reveal just that to you most splendidly.

ਤੁਦਾਕੀ ਤੇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਿਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਅਤੇ

khyö ni tsechik yi kyi nyön

With single-minded focus, listen well!

ସତ୍ୟାକୁରଦ୍ଵିତୀୟେଶବନ୍ଧେଶ୍ୱର ।

## chomden dé ni lek zhé sol

‘How excellent!’ responded Vajrapāṇi,

‘So truly excellent, O Blessed One.’ (22)

### **3. The Survey of the Six Families**

ଦ୍ଵାରା ପରେମାତ୍ର ସୁନ୍ଦର ।

## dené chomden shakya tub

And then the Blessed One, lord Śākyamuni,

## sang ngak rik chen tamché dang

Surveyed in full the family great with mantras,

ଶଶଦ୍ରୁଷାଶର୍ମୀଶଶଦ୍ରୁଷାଶର୍ମୀଦକନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମିଶଶା ।

## sang ngak rik ngakchang bé rik

## The family of the *vidyās* and the *mantras*,

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ.ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ.ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପିତା.କୃତ୍ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧା.ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ।

rik sum la ni nampar zik

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

ଦୟିଶ·ହେବ·ଦୟିଶ·ହେବ·ଦନ୍ତଶ·ପଦି·ରୀଶନ୍ତା ।

jikten jikten depé rik

The family of and yet beyond the world,

ରୁଦ୍ରିଷ୍ଟଃ କେତ୍ତଶ୍ଵରଃ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀରୁଦ୍ରିଷ୍ଟଃ କେତ୍ତଦା ।

## jikten nangjé rik chen dang

The family great in brightening the world,

କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀରେ ପାଦମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ନିରାକାରୀ ହେଲା ।

## chakgya chenpö rik chok dang

## The foremost family of *mahāmudrā*,

ଶେଷାକ୍ରେଣାତୁଷାନ୍ତଃକ୍ରେଣାପିଶାନ୍ତା ।

## 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

ହେବା'ଶି'ଷଦଶ'ପେତି'ହେବାଶ'ଶୁ'ଷକତ୍ତା ।

tsik gi dakpö tsik su ché

And then, about the lord of speech,<sup>6</sup> he spoke

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୁପିତୁଣ୍ଡାଳିକିଂ ।

## sang ngak gyalpo drukden zhing

These verses, which include six kingly mantras,<sup>7</sup>

## nyisumepar jungwa dang

Which manifest from non-duality,

ମୀ'ଶ୍ରୀ'ହେ'ତବ'ଦ୍ଵୀ'ଷାନୁଦୟ'ପା ।

## mi kyé chöchen di sungpa

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

ଆ'ହୁ'ହି'ହ୍ନୀ'ହୁ'ହ୍ନୁ'ହେ'ହ୍ନୀ।

a a i i u u é ai

a ā i ī u ū e ai

ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.ጀ.

o au am ah, stito hridi

o au am ah sthito hrди |

ଓ. ৭

jnana murtir aham buddho

jñāna-mūrtir aham buddho

ପ୍ରକାଶକୁ

buddhanam tryadhvavartinam

buddhānām̄ trya-dhva-vartinām<sup>8</sup> || (26)

ॐ बैंज़ा तिक्ष्ना दुःखा त्सेदा

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

प्रज्ञाज्ञनमूर्तये

prajna jnana murtayé  
prajñā-jñāna-mūrtaye

ज्ञानाकायवगिष्वरा

jnanakaya vagishvara  
jñāna-kāya vāgī-śvara

अरापत्सनायतेनामः

arapatsanaya té nama  
arapacanāye te namah<sup>9</sup> || (27)

## 5. The Great Vajradhātu Maṇḍala

दीर्घसंदर्शकुर्मचक्रमूर्त्यां ।

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

द्गोक्पे संदर्शकुर्मायं ।

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

अनिक्द्रुकुर्मचक्रमूर्त्यां ।

ani yikdru kün gyi chok  
He is the letter ‘a’, the foremost phoneme,<sup>10</sup>

दोन्चेन यिगेदम्पायिन ।

dön chen yigé dampa yin  
Supreme-most syllable, with meaning great, (28)

खोन्ग्नेजुंग्वायिवामें ।

khong né jungwa kyewamé  
Arising from great vital force,<sup>11</sup> unborn,

ჰე'ფ'ა'ნ' ს'ჰე'დ' ს'შ'უ'დ'ს' ს'შ'ე' ।

tsik tu jöpa pangpa té

Beyond expression based on words or speech,

ს'ჰე'დ' ს'გ'უ'რ' შ'ე' ჟ'უ' ტ'ი' ს'ჰე' ।

jöpa kün gyi gyu yi chok

The foremost cause of every form of speech,

ჰე' გ'უ'რ' რ' ს'ჰე' გ'ა'ს' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ।

tsik kün rabtu salwar je

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

ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ჩ'ე' ზ'ე' დ'ო'ჩ'ა' ჩ'ე' ।

chöpa chenpo döchak ché

Great feast<sup>12</sup> who takes the form of great passion,

ს'ჰე' თ'ა' ბ'ა' ს'ჰე' თ'ა' დ'ა' გ'ა' რ' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ।

semchen tamché gawar je

Producing bliss in every sentient being,

ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ზ'ე' ჟ'ე' ჟ'ე' დ'ა' ჩ'ე' ।

chöpa chenpo zhedang ché

Great feast who takes the form of great anger,

ზ'ე' დ'ა' გ'ა' რ' შ'ე' დ'ა' ჩ'ე' ।

nyönmong kün gyi dra chewa

Great enemy of every mental poison, (30)

ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ჩ'ე' ზ'ე' შ'ე' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ।

chöpa chenpo timuk ché

Great feast who is by nature great delusion,

შ'ე' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' შ'ე' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ।

timuk lo té timuk sel

Delusion's vanquisher for deluded minds,

ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ზ'ე' ტ'ე' ს'ჰე' ტ'ე' ।

chöpa chenpo trowa ché

Great feast who is in essence great fury,

ਤ੍ਰਵਾ ਚੇਪੋ ਦ੍ਰਾ ਚੇਵਾ ।

trowa chenpo dra chewa

Great adversary to all furiousness, (31)

ਚੋਪਾ ਚੇਪੋ ਚਕਪਾ ਚੇ ।

chöpa chenpo chakpa ché

Great feast who takes the form of great desire,

ਚਕਪਾ ਤਮਚੇ ਸੇਲਵਾ ਜੇ ।

chakpa tamché selwar je

Who vanquishes desire in all forms;

ਦੋਪਾ ਚੇਪੋ ਦੇਵਾ ਚੇ ।

döpa chenpo dewa ché

He is great carnal lust; he is great bliss;

ਗਵਾ ਚੇਪੋ ਗੁਵਾ ਚੇ ।

gawa chenpo guwa ché

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

ਜੁਗਾ ਕੇ ਲੁਗਾ ਰੂਦਾ ਕੇ ਸਾ ਨੈ ।

zuk ché lü kyang chewa té

With great appearance, bearing forms supreme,

ਖਾਦੋਕ ਕੇ ਜਿੰਗ ਲੁ ਬੋਂਗ ਚੇ ।

khadok ché zhing lü bong ché

With great complexion, marked by great physique,

ਮਿੰਗ ਯਾਂਗ ਕੇ ਜਿੰਗ ਗਯਾਚੇਵਾ ।

ming yang ché zhing gyachewa

With great renown, the great munificent one,

ਕੀਲਖੋਰ ਚੇਪੋ ਯਾਂਗਪਾ ਯਿਨ ।

kyilkhor chenpo yangpa yin

His maṇḍala voluminous and great, (33)

ਸੇਰਾਬ ਤਸੋਂ ਚੇਨ ਚਾਂਗਵਾ ਨੈ ।

sherab tsön chen changwa té

The bearer of the mighty sword of wisdom,

ਨੋਂਮੋਂਗ ਚਕਿਊ ਚੇਵੇ ਚੋਕ |  
nyönmong chakkyu chewé chok  
The foremost goad for taming great afflictions,

ਨੇਂਦਰਾਕ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਤੇ |  
drak chen nyendrak chenpo té  
Possessing great renown, his glory great,

ਨਾਂਗਵਾ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਸਲਵਾ ਚੇ |  
nangwa chenpo salwa ché  
His brightness great, his lustre most supreme, (34)

ਖੇਪਾ ਗਯੁਟ੍ਰਲ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਚਾਂਗ |  
khepa gyutrul chenpo chang  
Most wise upholder of the great illusion,

ਗਯੁਟ੍ਰਲ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਦੋਨਦਰੂਬ ਪਾ |  
gyutrul chenpo döndrub pa  
Fulfiller of the great illusion's aims,

ਗਯੁਟ੍ਰਲ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਗਾਵੇ ਗਾ |  
gyutrul chenpo gawé ga  
Enraptured by the great illusion's rapture,

ਗਯੁਟ੍ਰਲ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਮਿਕਟ੍ਰਲ ਚੇਨ |  
gyutrul chenpo miktrul chen  
The great illusion's great illusionist, (35)

ਜਿੰਡਾਕ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਤਸਾਓ ਤੇ |  
jindak chenpo tsowo té  
The foremost lord of great munificence,<sup>13</sup>

ਤਸੁਲਤ੍ਰਿਮ ਚੇਨਪੋ ਚਾਂਗਵੇ ਚੋਕ |  
tsultrim chenpo changwé chok  
Supreme upholder of great discipline,

ਜੋਚੇਨ ਚੱਗਵਾ ਤੈਂਪਾ ਪੋ |  
zö chen changwa tenpa po  
Intent supporter of great tolerance,

tsöndrü chenpo tulwa yin  
With valour rooted in great diligence, (36)

Samādhi-resting through great meditation,

Endowed with bodies flowing from great wisdom,

Both great in strength and great in skilful means,

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

jamchen rangzhin pak tumé  
By nature great in kindness, limitless,

The foremost mind, enriched by great compassion,

Of great insight, of great intelligence,

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

Commanding powers and great miracles,

ସୁଷାକେତ୍ରଶୂଣ୍ସାପକେତ୍ରଶ୍ଚା ।

shuk chen gyokpa chenpo té

With driving force supreme, with speed unmatched,

ଦ୍ୱାସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟକେତ୍ରଶ୍ଚକେତ୍ରଶ୍ରଷ୍ଟା ।

dzutrul chenpo cher drakpa

Renowned great lord, of foremost majesty,

ଶ୍ଵରଶକେତ୍ରଶ୍ଵରଶର୍ଵରଶ୍ଚା ।

tobchen parol nönpa po

Most valorous owing to his great might, (39)

ଶ୍ରୀପତିରିଶକେତ୍ରଶନ୍ତଃପା ।

sipé riwo chenpo jom

Destroying the massive mountain of becoming,

ଶନ୍ତିଶାଶ୍ଵରହେତ୍ରଶନ୍ତଃରକନା ।

trek shing dorjé chenpo chang

Unyielding, holding strong a massive vajra,

ଦ୍ରାକ୍ଷପକେତ୍ରଶ୍ଵରଶ୍ଵରକୋ ।

drakpo chenpo drakshul ché

Great terrifying lord, the great cruel one,

ଦ୍ଵାରିଶାକେତ୍ରଦ୍ଵାରିଶାପନ୍ତର୍ମଦାଶ୍ଚା ।

jik chen jikpar jepapo

Provoking fear in great and daunting creatures,<sup>14</sup> (40)

ଗୋନ୍ପୋରିଶାପକ୍ଷକେତ୍ରଶ୍ଚା ।

gönpo rik chok chenpo té

Protector as the greatest of all *vidyās*,<sup>15</sup>

ଲାମା ଶଙ୍ଗ ନ୍ଗାକ ଚେଖେ ଚୋକ ।

lama sang ngak chewé chok

A guru as the greatest of all mantras,

ତେକ୍ପା ଚେନ୍ପୋ ତୁଲା ନେ ।

tekpa chenpö tsul la né

Traversing well the Mahāyāna's path,

ਬੇਣਾ ਪਾਕੇਵ ਪੰਤੀ ਤ੍ਰੂਪਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਏਕੰਸਾ ।

tekpa chenpö tsul gyi chok

Himself the Mahāyāna's foremost way; (41)

## 6. The Wisdom of the Immaculate Dharmadhātu

ਸਾਂਗੇ ਨਾਮਪਾ ਨਾਂਗ ਦ੍ਰਾਵਨ ਦੇਂਦੇ ਕੇ ।

sangye nampar nang dzé ché

He is Mahā-vairocana; the Buddha;

ਸੁਵਾ ਪਾਕੇਵ ਚੰਸੁਵਾ ਕੇਵ ਭ੍ਰਾਨ ।

tubpa chenpo tub chenden

Great sage; observing great, intensive silence,<sup>16</sup>

ਸਾਂਗ ਨਾਕ ਤ੍ਰੂਪ ਕੇਵ ਪਾਨ ਸੁਨ ਵਾ ।

sang ngak tsul chen lé jungwa

Arising from the Great Mantra Way;

ਸਾਂਗ ਨਾਕ ਤ੍ਰੂਪ ਕੇਵ ਪਾਨ ਤ੍ਰੀਨ ਵਾ ।

sang ngak tsul chen daknyi chen

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

ਅੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੈਕ ਪਾਨ ਬੱਧ ਪਾਨ ਲੋ ।

parol chin chu tobpa té

Accomplished in the ten pāramitās,

ਅੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੈਕ ਪਾਨ ਬੱਧ ਪਾਨ ਲੋ ।

parol chinpa chu la né

Having the ten pāramitās as home,

ਅੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੈਕ ਪਾਨ ਬੱਧ ਪਾਨ ਲੋ ।

parol chin chu dakpa té

In whom the ten pāramitās are pure,

ਅੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੈਕ ਪਾਨ ਬੱਧ ਪਿਤ੍ਰੂਪਾ ।

parol chinpa chu yi tsul

For whom the ten pāramitās are means, (43)

གོང་པོ་དේ་ස་ གකୁ ས୍ତ්ରී ད ད ད ད ད ད ད ད ད ད ད ད

gönpo sa chü wangchuk té

Protector, reigning over all ten grounds,<sup>17</sup>

ස ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ ཁ

sa chu la ni nepa po

Residing steadily on all ten grounds,

ශ උ ສ ອ ດ ຕ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

shé chu namdak daknyi chen

Made pure in nature by the tenfold knowledge,<sup>18</sup>

ශ උ ສ ອ ດ ຕ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

shé chu namdak changwa po

Maintaining purity through tenfold knowledge, (44)

ක ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

nampa chupo dön chü dön

With tenfold forms, intent on tenfold content,<sup>19</sup>

ෂ ແ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

tubwang tob chu khyabpé dak

With tenfold strength,<sup>20</sup> pervasive, lord of sages,

ළ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

kün gyi dön ni malü je

Achieving every aim for every being,

ක ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

nam chu wangden chewa po

Endowed with tenfold mastery,<sup>21</sup> supreme, (45)

ෂ ස ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

tokma mepa trömé dak

Beginningless, complexity devoid,

ද ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

dezhin nyi dak dakpé dak

By nature pure, reality in essence,

དେନ୍ପାର ମା ଝିଙ୍ଗ ତ୍ସିକ ମିଂଗ୍ୟୁର ।

denpar ma zhing tsik mingyur

Unwavering, a speaker of the truth,

ଜିକେ ମେଵା ଦେଝିନ ଜେ ।

jiké mewa dezhin jé

With speech and actions perfectly aligned, (46)

ନ୍ୟିମେ ନ୍ୟିସୁମେପାର ଟୋନ ।

nyimé nyisumepar tön

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

ଯାଂଦକ ତା ଲା ନମପାର ନେ ।

yangdak ta la nampar né

Atop reality's most lofty peak,

ଦାକମେ ସେଂଗେ ଦ୍ରା ଡାଂଦେନ ।

dakmé sengé dra dangden

With selflessness his wild lion's roar,

ମୁଟେକ ରିଡାକ ନଗେ ଜିକ୍ଜେ ।

mutek ridak ngen jikjé

Instilling fear in deer-like misled seekers,<sup>22</sup> (47)

କୁନ୍ତୁ ଦ୍ରୋସ ଦେଝିନ ଦୋନ ଯୋ ତୋବ ।

küntu drowé dön yö tob

With journeys fruitful, travelling everywhere,<sup>23</sup>

ଦେଝିନ ଶେକପେ ଯି ତାର ଗ୍ୟୋକ ।

dezhin shekpé yi tar gyok

As swift as thought in all tathāgatas,

ଗ୍ୟାଲ୍ଵା ଡରାଗ୍ୟା ନମପାର ଗ୍ୟାଲ୍ଵା ।

gyalwa dragyal nampar gyal

A victor, slayer of foes, triumphant lord,

ଖୋରଳୋ ଗ୍ୟୁର୍ଵା ତୋବ୍ପୋ ଚେ ।

khörlo gyurwa tobpo ché

A universal king, with forces great,<sup>24</sup> (48)

ਕੱਸ਼ਾਣੀਲੰਬਦੁਰਕਕਣਸਾਣੀਕਕਣ |

tsok kyi lobpön tsok kyi chok

Assembly head, instructor for assemblies,

ਕੱਸ਼ਾਣੈਕੱਸ਼ਾਨਦਸਾਨਦਨਦਨਭਕਾ |

tsokjé tsokdak wang dangden

Assembly lord, assembly chief, the ruler,

ਮਾਸੁਕੇਰਾਣਤੇਸਾਪਦਾਨਵੰਨਾਨੈ |

tuchen chepar dzinpa té

Most influential, bearing precious burdens,

ਤੁਲਚੇਰਾਣਕਰਾਣੀਨੰਸਿਨੰਨੈ |

tsul chen zhen gyi dring mi jok

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

ਛੋਣਾਣੈਛੋਣਾਨਦਸਾਨੈਮਾਸਾਨ |

tsik jé tsik dakma khepa

The lord of speech, the master of expression,

ਛੋਣਾਧਨਦਸਾਹੋਣਾਕਸਤਾਧਨ |

tsik la wangwa tsikta yé

Most skilled in words, adept with language, truthful,

ਛੋਣਾਧਨਦਰਾਧਨਾਨੈ |

tsik den denpar mawa té

With boundless words, the teacher of the truth,

ਧਨੈਰਾਧਨਾਧਨੈਧਨੈ |

denpa zhi ni tönpa po

Providing teachings on the fourfold truth, (50)

ਚ੍ਰਿਮਦੀਲੰਗਾਧਚ੍ਰਿਮਦੀਲੰਦਾ |

chirmidokpa chir mi ong

Not coming back, not turning ‘round, rhino,

ਦ੍ਰੇਨਪਾਧਨਕੁਲਾਧਨੈ |

drenpa ranggyal serü tsul

The leader of the pratyekabuddhas,<sup>25</sup>

ਦੇਖਾਵ ਕੁਦਾਲੁਕ ਕੋਸਾ ਪਿਨਾਵ ਕੁਦਾਲੁਕ ।  
ngejung natsok lé jungwa  
Gone forth by going forth in different ways,

ਜੁਨਵ ਕੇਵ ਚੁਣੁ ਸਤੀਵ ਚੁਣੁ ।  
jungwa chenpo gyu chikpo  
The single cause of all great elements, (51)

ਗੇਲੋਂਡ ਰਾਖ ਬਤੱਤ ਬਹਾਵ ਬਹਾਵ ।  
gelong drachom zakpa zé  
Arhat, bhikṣu, defilements exhausted,

ਦੋਚਕ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ।  
döchak dralwa wangpo tul  
Devoid of passion, master of the senses,

ਦੇਵਾ ਨੀਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ।  
dewa nyepa jikme tob  
Arrived at comfort, met with security,

ਸਿਵ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ਵਾਂਪ ।  
silwar gyurpa nyokpamé  
For he, having cooled down, is free from stains; (52)

ਰਿਗਪਾ ਦੱਦ ਕੰਗਪਾਰ ਦੱਦ ਕੰਗਪਾਰ ।  
rigpa dang ni kangpar den  
Equipped in full with knowledge and its base.<sup>26</sup>

ਦੇਸ਼ੇਕ ਜਿਕਟੇਨ ਰਿਗਪੇ ਚੋਕ ਰਿਗਪੇ ਚੋਕ ।  
deshek jikten rigpé chok  
A sugata, best knower of the world,

ਦਾਕਗਿਰ ਮਿਦੰਗ ਨਗਰ ਮਿਦੰਗ ।  
dakgir mi dzin ngar mi dzin  
Not thinking ‘me’, not clinging onto ‘mine’,

ਦੇਨਪਾ ਨੀਧੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾ ਗ੍ਰੁਕੁਲ ਪਾਸਾ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾ ।  
denpa nyi kyi tsul la né  
Established in the system of two truths, (53)

ຂ່ອງສະຕີໝາດວັດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

khorwé parol tarsönpa

Upon the edge of cyclic life's far shore;

ຈະວັດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

jawa jepa kam sar né

With deeds accomplished; resting on the bank;

ເພື່ອສະວັດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

yeshe bazhik lé jungwa

Emerging from untainted, lone awareness;

ເສົາສະຫຼຸດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

sherab tsön chen namjom pa

With sword-like insight ever penetrating; (54)

ດຳກົດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

damchö chögyal salwar den

The sun, the Dharma king, the noble Dharma,

ຈິກຕິນ ນັງວັດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

jikten nangwar jepé chok

Supreme illuminator of the world,

ໂຄສະກຸດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

chö kyi wangchuk chö kyi gyal

The Dharma lord, the sovereign of the Dharma,

ລົກປະວັດທະນາ ໃນ ອາໄສ

lekpé lam ni tönpa po

The teacher of the path to excellence, (55)

ດູນດຽບ ສັນນາ ດູນດຽບ ໃນ ອາໄສ

döndrub sampa drubpa té

Accomplishing all goals,<sup>27</sup> fulfilling aims,

ກຸນຕູ ຕົກປາ ດັບກຸນຕູ ໃນ ອາໄສ

küntu tokpa tamché pang

Completely free from wants of any kind,

ਕੁਲਾਚਿ ਮੀਤ੍ਰਾਦੁਇਸਾਂ ਪੀਓਨਾ ।

nampar mi tok ying mizé

Bereft of thought, a non-depleting source,

ਹੋਈ ਦਮਪਾ ਜੇ ਮਿ ਸ਼ੇਸਾ ।

chöying dampa zé mi shé

The Dharma source,<sup>28</sup> supreme, beyond decay, (56)

ਸੋਨਾਮਦੇਨਪਾ ਸੋਨਾਮਟਸੋਕ ।

sönam denpa sönam tsok

Enriched by merit; merit's gathering;

ਧੇਯੇਸਾਧੇਯੇਸਾਤੁਦਾਚ ।

yeshe yeshe khyepar ché

Unique great wisdom; wisdom; wisdom-rich;

ਧੇਯੇਸਾਭੁਨਾਧੇਯੇਦੇਵਦੇਸਾ ।

yeshe denpa yömé shé

Aware of what exists and what does not,

ਤੋਕਨਿਤੋਕਨਿਤਾਕੰਨਗਨਾਥੁੱਤੁ ।

tsok nyi tsok ni sakpa o

While gathering the twofold gathering; (57)

ਤਕਪਾਕੁਨਗਯਾਲਨਾਲਜੋਰਚੇਨ ।

takpa kün gyal naljor chen

Eternal, yogin, king of everywhere,

ਸਮਤਾਨਾਲਦੇਨਜਾਲਾਨਾਲਦੇਨਾਨਾ ।

samten samja loden dak

The object and the mind of concentration,

The master of intelligent reflection—

ਸੋਸੋਰਾਂਗਰੀਂਗਾਫਿਲਾਂਗ ।

soso rangrig miyowa

For by oneself alone is he experienced—

ਚੋਕਗਿਦਾਂਗਪੁਕੁਸੁਮਾਨਕਦਾ ।

chok gi dangpo ku sum chang

Immovable, the ultimate beginning,

The holder of the three enlightened bodies, (58)

សង্যে ສුද්ධ ආර්ථික සංස්කීර්ණ තත්ත්ව |  
sangye ku ngé daknyi chen  
The Buddha, formed of five embodiments,<sup>29</sup>

කියාබදක යේෂ පූජි සංස්කීර්ණ |  
khyabdk yeshe nga yi dak  
The omnipresent, made of five wisdoms,

සංස්කීර්ණ පූජි සංස්කීර්ණ |  
sangye nga dak chöpen chen  
His diadem with five awakened ones,

ශ්‍රී පූජි ක්‍රියා පෙන් පැත්කන් |  
chen nga chakpa mepa chang  
With all five eyes,<sup>30</sup> maintaining non-attachment, (59)

සංස්කීර්ණ මත්තා තමච් සුද්ධ පෑ |  
sangye tamché kyepa po  
The great progenitor of all the buddhas,

සංස්කීර්ණ සුද්ධ පරි මක්කා |  
sangye sepo dampé chok  
The buddhas' eminent and foremost son,

පීජ පෑ ස්විද පුද් සුද්ධ පැවා |  
shepa si jung kyené mé  
Arising from the world of true insight,

මක්කා පාද පුද් පෑ ස්විද පැවා |  
chö lé jungwa sipa sel  
The sourceless, Dharma source, existence ending, (60)

චිකපු පාද පුද් පෑ ස්විද පැවා |  
chikpu sa trek dorjé dak  
Comprised of vajras, wholly dense and firm,

ක්‍රියා පාද පුද් පෑ ස්විද පැවා |  
kyé ma tak tu drowé dak  
The newborn sovereign ruler of the world,

ନମ୍କା ଲେ ଜୁଙ୍ ରଙ୍ଗଜୁଙ୍ଗା ।

namkha lé jung rangjungwa

Emerging from the sky, the self-arisen,

ଶେରାବ ଯେଶେ ମେ ବୋ ଚେ ।

sherab yeshe mé bo ché

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

ଓ ଚେନ୍ ନମପାର ନାଂଗଵାର ଜେ ।

ö chen nampar nangwar je

Illuminating,<sup>31</sup> beacon of great light,

ଯେ ସନ୍ଧେ ନାଂଗା ଲମ୍ମେବା ।

yeshe nangwa lammewa

A lamp of wisdom, shining brilliantly,

ଦ୍ରୋ ମର୍ମେ ଯେଶେ ଦ୍ରୋନ୍ ।

drowé marmé yeshe drön

A light for beings, a lantern unto wisdom,

ଶିଜି ଚେନ୍ପୋ ଓସଲାବା ।

ziji chenpo ösalwa

With energy supreme, most radiant, (62)

ନ୍ଗାକ ଚୋକ ନ୍ଗାଦାକ ରିକ ନ୍ଗାକ ଗ୍ୟାଲ ।

ngak chok ngadak rik ngak gyal

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

ଶାଂକା ନାତ୍ସୋକ ଚେନ୍ ତୋନ୍ ।

sang ngak gyalpo dön chen je

The mantra king, achieving noble aims,

ତୁକ୍ତୋର ଚେନ୍ ତୁକ୍ତୋର ତୁକ୍ତୋର ତୁକ୍ତୋର ।

tsuktor chenpo mejung tsuk

The great *uṣṇīṣa*, marvellous *uṣṇīṣa*,

ନମ୍କା ଦାକ୍ପୋ ନାତ୍ସୋକ ତୋନ୍ ।

namkhé dakpo natsok töñ

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

សង্যে ຖු ສාගු මුද්‍රා යි සක්ස |

sangye kün kyi ku yi chok

The best embodiment of every buddha,

ඩ්‍රොවේ ගැවේ මික දංගදෙ |

drowa gawé mik dangden

With eyes the joy of every living being,

නට්සොකු ජුක්චේන කියේපා පෝ |

natsok zukchen kyepa po

Creator, manifesting varied forms,

චො තිං නෑං පාත්‍ර ණං ස්ංඛ්ද |

chö ching jepa drangsong ché

Great sage, deserving praise, deserving worship, (64)

රික සුම ඡංචා පාංගචා නාංගචා |

rik sum changwa sang ngakchang

A mantrin, born unto the triple family,<sup>32</sup>

දම් ත්සික ගෙන් ගාසං නුගාස නැංගා |

damtsik chenpo sang ngak dzin

Upholding mantras of the foremost pledge,<sup>33</sup>

තුවො කොන් තොක්ස පාසුම නැංගා |

tsowo könchok sum dzinpa

The greatest bearer of the triple gem,

තෙක්පා ගෙක්ස පාසුම නැංගා |

tekpa chok sum tönpa po

Who teaches all three peerless vehicles, (65)

දොන යො ජහකා නම්පර ගාල |

dön yö zhakpa nampar gyal

With snare unfailing, most victorious,

උඳීංග ගෙන් ඒංජ නැංගා |

dzinpa chenpo dorjé zhak

The snatcher ever great, the vajra snare,

දෝරජේ ඡක්කු යාක්පා සෑක් |

dorjé chakkyu zhakpa ché

The vajra hook, the snare of excellence.<sup>34</sup>

## 7. The Mirror-Like Wisdom<sup>35</sup>

දෝරජේ පික්ජේ පික්පර ජේ |

dorjé jikjé jikpar jé

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

ත්‍රෙවො කුස් ම්‍යාර්ඩ් දුක් පික්සා |

trowö gyalpo dong druk jik

Six-faced, the king of anger,<sup>36</sup> hideous,

මික් දුක් පාෂ දුක් ප්‍රේෂ් පාෂ දුක් පාෂ |

mik druk lak druk tob dangden

Six-eyed, six-armed, the ever powerful,

කේං රූ පාෂ ත්‍රික්පා පාෂ |

keng rü chewa tsikpa po

Baring his terrible fangs, a skeleton,

හළා ඩාලා දැන් පාෂ පාෂ |

hala hala dong gyapa

Halāhala,<sup>37</sup> a hundred faces proud, (67)

ශිජේ ඩෝ මේං ම්‍යාර්ඩ් පිශී කුසා |

shinjé shepo gek kyi gyal

The Yama killer,<sup>38</sup> ruling obstacles,<sup>39</sup>

දෝරජේ ප්‍රාෂ් ප්‍රාෂ් ප්‍රාෂ් ප්‍රාෂ් |

dorjé shukchen jikjé pa

Instilling fear, with vajra impetus,

දෝරජේ ද්‍රාක්පා දෝරජේ නිං |

dorjé drakpa dorjé nyding

The vajra-hearted, famous for his vajra,

ශ්‍රී. ඩුංචුලු. දැර්ජේ. සුපො. ඡේ. |

gyutrul dorjé süpo ché

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

දැර්ජේ. එසා. කුළු. දැර්ජේ. පදා |

dorjé lé kyé dorjé dak

The vajra-born; the sovereign of the vajra;

දැර්ජේ. නිංපො. කහ. දාවා |

dorjé nyungpo kha drawa

Akin to space; his core comprised of vajras;

මි. මියෝ. රල්පා. ඔගි. ගිඹිං. පා |

mi yo ralpa chik gi gying

Unmoving,<sup>40</sup> haughty with his single dreadlock;

ෂාන්. කෙඛ. ගො. දුක්. රෝ. සු. ගෝ. |

langchen ko lön gö su gyön

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

ඉං. කේඛ. නු. නු. බිජා. ස්ංජා. පා |

drak chen ha ha zhé drokpa

The great terrific one, who cries *hā hā*,

හි. ඩි. බිජා. ස්ංජා. දුංජා. පා |

hihi zhé drok jikpar je

Who screams *hī hī*, instilling fervent fear,

ගො. ඡේ. කේඛ. ස්ංජා. කුංජා. තා |

gemo chenpo gegyang chen

His laugh a screeching laugh, a booming laugh,

දැර්ජේ. පා. ඡේ. කේඛ. ස්ංජා. පා |

dorjé gemo cher drokpa

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

දැර්ජේ. සේමා. දාජා. සේමා. දාජා. ඡේ. |

dorjé sempa sempa ché

He is the noble sattva, Vajrasattva,

දේ කුපාර් පද් පෑක් |

dorjé gyalpo dewa ché

The vajra's sovereign lord, the highest bliss,

දේ දුර් පද් පෑක් |

dorjé drakpo gawa ché

The vajra's wrathfulness, the highest joy,

දේ හුං තේ හුං තේ සැම්සා |

dorjé hung té hung zhé drok

Intoning *hūṃs* of Vajra-hūṃkāra, (71)

තොන් දේ දේ පද් පෑත්පා |

tsön du dorjé da tokpa

With vajra arrows serving as his weapon,

දේ පාර් සීන් මාලු පා |

dorjé raltri malü chö

His sword comprised of vajras, slashing all,

දේ මුන් තකන් දේ තන් |

dorjé kün chang dorjé chen

Upholding every vajra, vajra bearing,

දේ ග් තීප් ප් ප් ප් ප් |

dorjé chikpu yul selwa

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

දේ උපන් ප් මින් මි මෙදා |

dorjé barwa mik mi zé

With eyes, like vajra fire, truly dreadful;

ත්‍රායන් දේ උපන් ප් ත්ව් |

tra yang dorjé barwa té

With hair that's like a vajra set ablaze;

දේ උපෙන්සා ප් උපෙන්සා ප් |

dorjé bebpa bebpa ché

Immersion of the vajra;<sup>41</sup> great immersion;

ਮਿਗ' ਪਕੁ' ਪਾਸ੍ਤੇਦੱਹੈਰੀ' ਮਿਗ |

mik gyapa té dorjé mik

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

ਲੁਸਾ' ਵੈਂਦੱਹੈਰੀ' ਸਾਸ੍ਤੁਤਨਾ |

lü ni dorjé bapu chen

With vajra hairs that sprout upon his body;

ਦੰਹੈਰੀ' ਸ਼ੁਵੈ' ਸ਼ਾਤੈਗ' ਸੁ' ਯੁਸਾ |

dorjé pu ni chikpu lü

His unique figure marked by vajra hairs;

ਸੇਨੋ' ਮੰਨ੍ਗੈਸਾ' ਪਾਦੱਹੈਰੀ' ਤੇ |

senmo kyepa dorjé tsé

With nails advancing, vajras at their tips;

ਦੰਹੈਰੀ' ਸ਼ੀਨ੍ਡੰਬ' ਪਗਸਾ' ਪਾਨਿਸਾ |

dorjé nydingpo pakpa trek

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

ਦੰਹੈਰੀ' ਪ੍ਰੇਨ' ਬੱਗਸਾ' ਦਖਚ' ਦੰਦ' ਭੁਨਾ |

dorjé trengtok pal dangden

The splendid master, donning vajra garlands,

ਦੰਹੈਰੀ' ਕੁਰ' ਥੈਸਾ' ਪਕੁਰ' ਪਾਸਾ |

dorjé gyen gyi gyenpa té

Adorned with vajra-fashioned ornaments,

ਧਾਨ' ਕੁਚਸਾ' ਹਾ' ਦੰਨ' ਪਦ' ਸ਼ੰਗਸਾ |

gegyang ha ha ngepar drok

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

ਧਿ' ਸੋ' ਹੁਣਾ' ਪਾਦੱਹੈਰੀ' ਜਾ |

yigé drukpa dorjé dra

Six-syllabled, producing vajra rumbles, (75)

ਧੱਬਾ' ਦੁਨਸਾ' ਕੇਰ' ਸ਼ੁ' ਕੇ' ਸਾ |

jamyang chenpo dra chewa

Great Mañjughoṣa, sound supremely loud,

ଘେଶାହେନ୍ ଶାନୁଶାରାଶ୍ଵାଣତିଶାୟା ।

jikten sum na dra chikpa

A roar unique unto the threefold world,

କ୍ଷାମାପଦେଶପଦ୍ମାଶ୍ଵାଶନାୟା ।

namkhé ta la dra drokpa

The voice that reaches every bound of space,

ଶ୍ଵାଦଙ୍ଗପଦକ୍ଷଣାସ୍ତ୍ରୀପକ୍ଷା ।

dra dang denpa nam kyi chok

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

## 8. The Wisdom of Discernment

ୟାଂଦାଶାପଦାଶାପେଦାଶାପିନ୍ଦାଶା ।

yangdak dakmé dezhin nyi

He is a being who's fully realised truth,

ୟାଂଦାଶାପଦାଶ୍ଵୀପିନ୍ଦାଶା ।

yangdak ta té yigé mé

Reality, its peak, and selflessness;<sup>42</sup>

ଶ୍ଵାଦିନଶ୍ଵାପଦେତ୍ତୁପକ୍ଷାଶ୍ଵା ।

tongnyi mawé khyuchok té

Supreme in propagating emptiness;

ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକ୍ଷାଶ୍ଵାଶନାୟା ।

zab ching gyaché dra drokpa

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

ଚୋକ୍ଯିନ୍ଦାଶ୍ଵାକେନାଥା ।

chö kyi dung té dra chenden

The Dharma conch, emitting piercing sound,

ଚୋକ୍ଯିଗନ୍ଧିଶ୍ଵାର୍ତ୍ତକେ ।

chö kyi gandhi drawo ché

The Dharma gong, with lasting resonance,

ମିନ୍ଦାନ୍ତାଶ୍ଵାପଦାଶାଶ୍ଵା ।

mi né nya ngen depa po

Arriving at unbounded liberation,<sup>43</sup>

ਚੁਕੁਨੀਕੱਸਾਣ੍ਹੀਦੰਚੇ ।  
chok chü chö kyi ngawo ché  
He is the Dharma drum in all directions; (78)

ਜੁਗਸਾਂਬੇਦਾਂਜੁਗਸਾਂਬੇਦਾਂਦਰਾਂਦਰਾਂ ।  
zukmé zuk zang dampa té  
Without a form, with handsome form, supreme,

ਝੁਕੱਸਾਂਜੁਗਸਾਂਤਰਾਂਧੀਦਾਂਦਰਾਂ ।  
natsok zukchen yi lé kyé  
Replete with forms diverse, comprised of mind,

ਜੁਗਸਾਂਕੁਵਸਾਂਬਕਸਾਂਤਕਾਂਝੁਦਾਂਦਰਾਂ ।  
zuk nam tamché nangwé pal  
With splendour shining through his every form,

ਜੁਗਸਾਂਮਨ੍ਯੁਨਾਂਭੁਸਾਂਭਕਨਾਂਦਰਾਂ ।  
zuknyen malü changwa po  
With all reflections under his control, (79)

ਤੁਖਸਾਂਪਾਂਬੇਦਾਂਤੈਦਾਂਕੇਦਾਂਦਰਾਂਸ਼ਸਾਂ ।  
tsukpamé ching chewar drak  
Invincible, renowned as lord supreme,

ਖਮਸਾਂਸ਼ੁਵਾਂਦਰਾਂਖੁਸਾਂਕੇਵਾਂਦਰਾਂ ।  
kham sum wangchuk chenpo té  
The lord supreme who rules the threefold world,

ਪਕਲਾਮਾਂਵਾਂਸਿਨਾਂਚੁਕੁਵਾਂਕਿਲਾਂਨੇ ।  
paklam shintu to la né  
Abiding on the nobles' lofty path,

ਦਰਵਾਂਕੇਵਾਂਚੁਕੱਸਾਣ੍ਹੀਟੰਗ ।  
darwa chenpo chö kyi tok  
Great source of flourishing, the Dharma's crown, (80)

ਜਿਕਟੇਨਾਂਹੋਨਾਂਸ਼ੁਵਾਂਕਾਂਲੁਚਿਕਾਂਦੰਗ ।  
jikten sum nazhön lü chik  
With youthful form unique unto all worlds,

गवसन्हन्नकर्पंश्चैद्युतिवद्गा ।

neten genpo kyegü dak

The elder, senior, father of all beings,

सुमचुत्तसात्तिसात्तकद्गा ।

sumchu tsa nyi tsen changwa

Adorned with thirty-two auspicious marks,

दुक्गुज्जित्तेन्द्रियसुभवात्तद्गा ।

duk gu jikten sum na dzé

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

जिक्तेन्द्रियसेषालेषाश्वेषद्गेत्तो ।

jikten shé lek lobpön té

The teacher teaching mundane good and knowledge,

जिक्तेन्द्रियस्त्वेषद्गेत्तो ।

jikten lobpön jikpamé

The teacher to all beings, most confident,

गोन्क्योब्ज्ञेषद्गेत्तो ।

gön kyob jikten yi chukpa

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

क्याब्दांक्योब्पालानामेत्तो ।

kyab dang kyobpa lanamé

The refuge unsurpassed, the guardian, (82)

नम्खेतालांलोंग्चोपात्तो ।

namkhé ta la longchö pa

With rich enjoyments filling all of space,

तामचेत्तो ।

tamché khyenpé yeshe tso

The knowledge-ocean of omniscient beings,

मारिक्गोंगेत्तो ।

marik gongé bub jepa

While smashing through the shell of ignorance,

শীড় পতি দ্রাব দ্রাউ জোম্পা পো ।

sipé drawa jompa po

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

ন্যোন মঙ্গ মালু জিজে পা ।

nyönmong malü zhijé pa

The thorough queller of intense affliction,

খোরও গ্যাত্সো পাৰোল চিন ।

khorwé gyatsö parol chin

Arriving at samsāra's opposite shore,

যেশে ওংকুৰ চোপেন চেন ।

yeshe wangkur chöpen chen

His crown the crown of wisdom consecration,

দ্জোক্পে সঙ্গে গ্যেন দু টক ।

dzokpé sangye gyen du tok

His ornaments comprising perfect buddhas, (84)

দুংগাল সুম গ্যি দুংগাল ঝি ।

dukngal sum gyi dukngal zhi

The soother of the pain of threefold pain,

সুম সেল তায়ে দ্ৰোল সুম ঝেন ।

sum sel tayé drol sum tob

The ender of the trio,<sup>44</sup> ending free,

Arriving at the threefold liberation,

দ্ৰিব্পা তাম্চে ন্যেপাৰ দ্ৰোল ।

dribpa tamché ngepar drol

Completely free of every obscuration,

কাতাৰ ন্যাম্পা ন্যি লা নে ।

kha tar nyampa nyi la né

Having achieved equality sky-like, (85)

ਨ੍ਯੋਨਮੋਂਦਰਿਮਕੁਨਲੇਡੇ ।

nyönmong drima kün lé dé

Beyond the stains of every last affliction,

ਦੂਸੁਮਦੂਮੇਟਕਪਾਪੋ ।

dü sum dümé tokpa po

Aware of timelessness in all three times,

ਸੇਮਚੇਨਕੁਨਗ੍ਰੰਥਚੋਹੈ ।

semchen kün gyi tsowo ché

Most eminent amongst all sentient beings,

ਯੋਨਤੋਚੇਨਕੁਨਕੁਨਲੋਤੋ ।

yönten töchen nam kyi tö

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

ਲੁਕੁਨਲੇਨਿਨਾਂਦ੍ਰੋਲਬਾ ।

lü kün lé ni namdrol ba

Completely free from every kind of substrate,<sup>45</sup>

ਨਾਮਖੇਲਾਰਬਨੇਪਾ ।

namkhé lam la rabné pa

Established firmly on the path of space,

ਧਿੜਨਾਰਕੁਨਚੁਕੇਨਚੱਕਨਾ ।

yizhin norbu chenpo chang

A splendid wish-fulfilling jewel in hand,

ਖਾਬਦਕਰਿੰਚੁਕੁਨਗ੍ਰੰਥਚੁਨਗ ।

khyabdk rinchen kün gyi dak

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

ਪਾਂਕਜ਼ਿੰਚੁਕੁਨਗ੍ਰੰਥਚੁਨਗ ।

paksam shing chen gyepa té

Great wish-fulfilling tree, most plentiful,

ਬੁੰਪਾਂਚੁਨਾਂਚੁਕੇਨਚੁਨਗ ।

bumpa zangpo chewé chok

The greatest of all great auspicious vases,

జେପା ଶେମଚେନ ତକ୍ର ଗୁଣ ଦୋନ୍ଜେ ।

jepa semchen kün dönjé

Fulfilling the aims of living beings, a doer,

ଘନ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶେମଚେନ ତକ୍ର କାନ୍ତିଶା ଶମିତା ।

pendok semchen nyé shinpa

An ally, most beloved to all creatures, (88)

ଶେଂ ନଙ୍କ ଖେଶ ମିନ୍ କୁଶ ଖେଶ ଏଥା ।

zang ngen shé shing dü shepa

Aware of good and bad, aware of times,

ଖ୍ୟାବଦକ ଦାମ ଶେ ଦାମ୍ତ୍ସିକ ଦେନ ।

khyabdk dam shé damtsik den

The omnipresent knower of the pledges,

କୁଶ ଖେଶ ଶେମଚେନ ତକ୍ର ଦାମ ଦ୍ଵାରା ।

dü shé semchen wangdön shé

Upholding pledges, conscious of occasions,

Awake to varied aptitudes in beings,

ନମ୍ଦ୍ରୋଲ ସୁମ ଲା କହେପା ପୋ ।

namdrol sum la khepa po

With expertise in threefold liberation,<sup>46</sup> (89)

ଯୋନ୍ତେନ ଦେନ ଝିଙ୍ ଯୋନ୍ତେନ ଶେ ।

yönten den zhing yönten shé

With virtues, knowing virtues, knowing Dharma,

ଚୋଶେ ତଶି ତଶି ଜଙ୍ଗ ।

chöshé tashi tashi jung

Auspicious, source of all auspiciousness,

ତଶି ମିନ୍ ଗୁଣ ଶ୍ରୀ ତଶି ମିନ୍ ଏଥା ।

tashi kün gyi trashipa

Of all auspicious things the most auspicious,

ଶର୍ଷା ପାତଶି ମିନ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶର୍ଷା ମିନ୍ ଗେ ।

drakpa tashi nyendrak gé

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

ਤੁਸਾਂ ਰਹੈ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

ukjin chenpo gatön ché

Great reassurance, foremost celebration,

ਦਾਨ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਮੈਂ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

ga chen rolmo chenpo té

Great joyousness, the highest form of pleasure,

ਗੁਣ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ ਸੁਵਾਨ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

kurti rimdro pün sum tsok

Abundance, reverence, action venerable,

ਚੁਕ ਤੁ ਗਵਾ ਦਰਕ ਦਾਕ ਪਾਲ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

chok tu gawa drak dak pal

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

ਚੁਕਦੇਨ ਚੁਕ ਚੁਕਦੇਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

chokden chok jin tsowo té

The greatest granter of all wishes, wished for,

ਕ੍ਯਾਬ ਕ੍ਯਿ ਦਮਪਾ ਕ੍ਯਾਬ ਸੁ ਓ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

kyab kyi dampa kyab su ö

The highest source of refuge, refuge granting,

ਜਿਕ ਚੇਨ ਦਰਾ ਟੇ ਰਾਬ ਕ੍ਯਿ ਚੁਕ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

jik chen dra té rab kyi chok

The fearsome enemy of potent danger,

ਜਿਕਪਾ ਮਾਲੂ ਸੇਲਵਾ ਪੋ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ । ।

jikpa malü selwa po

Alleviating danger in all forms, (92)

ਤੁਕਪੁ ਪੁ ਬੁ ਚਾਂਗਲੋ ਚੇਨ ।

tsukpü pü bu changlo chen

With tufts of hair, with plumes of luscious hair,

ਰਾਲਪਾ ਮੁਨਧਾ ਚੋਪੈਨ ਤੋਕ ਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੋਨਕੋ ।

ralpa munydza chöpen tok

With matted hair, with matted locks, cord-tied,<sup>47</sup>

དྲଙ୍ଗ རྩླ ལྡୁ བྱତ୍ତ རྩླ རྩླ རྩླ |

dong nga tsukpü nga dangden

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

ଶୁର ପୁର ପୁର ପୁର ପୁର ପୁର |

zurpü ngapa metok tö

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

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

go dum tulzhuk chenpo chang

Upholding great observances, head shaven,

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

tsangpar chöpa tulzhuk chok

The foremost of observances, chaste student,

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

katub tarchin katub ché

With great austerities perfected fully,<sup>48</sup>

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

tsang né dampa gau ta ma

He is the greatest bather, Gautama; (94)

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

dramzé tsangpa tsangpa shé

A brahmin, Brahmā, knower of *brahman*,<sup>49</sup>

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

nya ngen depa tsangpa tob

Arrived in full at *brahman nirvāṇa*,

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

drolwa tarpa namdrol lü

Awakening, its branches,<sup>50</sup> liberation,

ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର ଶୁର |

namdrol zhiwa zhiwa nyi

Release, complete tranquillity, quiescence,<sup>51</sup> (95)

ਨ੍ਯਾਨ੍ਗੇਨਦੇਝਿੰਗਨ੍ਯਾਨ੍ਗੇਨਦੇ |

nya ngen dé zhing nya ngen dé

Nirvāṇa, peacefulness, tranquillity,

ਲੇਕਪਾਰਨਾਨ੍ਗੇਨਦੇਧਾਂਗਨ੍ਯੇ |

lekpar nya ngen dé dang nyé

Approaching graceful entry to nirvāṇa,

ਡੇਡੁਕਸੈਲਵਾਤਰਗਯੁਰਪਾ |

deduk selwa tar gyurpa

The culmination, ending pain and pleasure,

ਚਕਦ੍ਰਲੁਲੇਡੋਪਾਪਾਰ੍ਥੀ |

chakdral lü lé depa po

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

ਤੁਬਪਾਮੇਦਪਾਨ੍ਧੇਮੇਦਪਾ |

tubpa mepa pemepa

Beyond defeat, unmanifest, unmatched,

ਮੀਨਗੋਨਮੀਨਾਂਗਨਾਂਗਤੇਦੰਮੰਗਾ |

mi ngön mi nangsal je min

Not making manifest, appearance-free,

ਮਿੰਗ੍ਯੁਰਮਿੰਕੁੰਦ੍ਰਕਹਾਬਪਾਰ੍ਥੀ |

mingyur kündro khyabpa po

Pervasive, timeless, fully omnipresent,

ਤ੍ਰਾਝਿੰਗਜਕਮੇਦਸਾਬੋਨਦ੍ਰਾਲ |

tra zhing zakmé sabön dral

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

ਦੁਲਮੇਦੁਲਦ੍ਰਾਲਦ੍ਰਿਮਾਮੇਦਾ |

dulmé duldral drima mé

Unstained, devoid of passion, passionless,<sup>52</sup>

ਨੀਧਪਾਂਗਪਾਂਗਕ੍ਯੋਨਮੇਪਾ |

nyepa pangpa kyön mepa

Controlling humours, free from every illness,

শৈন্তু সেপা সেপে দাক |

shintu sepa sepé dak

By nature most awakened, fully awake,

কুন শেস কুন রিক দাম্পা |

kün shé kün rik dampa po

Omniscient, knowing everything, supreme, (98)

নাম্পা শেপে চোন্যি দে |

nampar shepé chönyi dé

Beyond reality as consciousness,

যেশে ন্যিমে ত্সুল চাঙ্গও |

yeshe nyimé tsul changwa

Pristine awareness, bearing non-dual form,

নাম্পা টকমে লহুন গী দ্রুব |

nampar tokmé lhün gyi drub

Beyond conceptualisation, effort-free,

দু সুম সঙ্গে লেজেপা |

dü sum sangye lejepa

Acting as buddhas do in every age, (99)

সংগ্যে টকমা তামা মে |

sangye tokma tama mé

The Buddha, endless and beginningless,

দাঙ্পো সাংগ্যে গ্যু মেপা |

dangpö sangye gyü mepa

The Buddha at the start, devoid of sequence,

যেশে মিক চিক দ্রিমা মে |

yeshe mik chik drima mé

With wisdom as his only eye, unstained,

যেশে লুচেন দেছিন শেকা |

yeshe lüchen dezhin shek

Tathāgata, with wisdom as his body, (100)

ਕੈਣਾਗੀਨਵਦਭੂਸਾਨਾਵਕੋ ।

tsik gi wangchuk mawa ché

The sovereign of all language, great debater,

ਮਾਵੇਕੈਚੋਕਮਾਵੇਗਲ ।

mawé kyechok mawé gyal

The king of discourse, best of orators,

ਮਾਵੇਡਮਾਵੇਚੋਕਨੇ ।

mawé dampa chok gi né

The best and greatest of communicators,

ਮਾਵੇਂਤੇਂਤਸਾਹੁਸਾਹੁਮੇਦ ।

mawé sengé tsukpamé

The unassailable, the lion of speech, (101)

ਕੁਨ੍ਟਾਤਾਚੋਕਗੁਨਾ ।

kuntu tawa chok tu ga

With universal vision, true delight,

ਜਿਜਿਤੈਂਤੈਂਤਸਾਹੁਸਾਹੁਦੁ ।

ziji tengwa ta na duk

With fire garlands, handsome to behold,

ੋਂਗਬਰਵਪਲਕੀਬੇ'ਊ ।

ö zang barwa pal kyi bé'u

The endless knot,<sup>53</sup> most radiant, great lustre,

ਲਾਕਨਾਓਬਾਰਨਾਂਗਵਾਪੋ ।

lak na öbar nangwa po

With shining rays in hand providing light, (102)

ਮੈਨਪਾਚੇਮਚੋਕਗਤੱਤਸ਼ੋਏ ।

menpa chemchok tsowo té

The best and foremost of all great physicians,

ਜੁਂਗਜੁਂਗਜੀਪਾਨਾਲਾਨਾਮੇ ।

zukngu jinpa lanamé

Unequalled in removing thorns of pain,

শ্বেত'কুশ'শ'ম'য'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

men nam malü jönpé shing

A tree providing medicine for all,

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'শ'ক'শ' ।

né do chok gi dra chewa

A foe opposing every malady, (103)

ফ'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব'ব' ।

duk gu jikten sum gyi chok

The lovely crowning jewel of all three worlds,

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

palden gyukar kyilkhor chen

A cluster of the stars, most glorious,

ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব'ব' ।

chok chu namkhé tartukpa

The end of space in all its ten directions,

ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব'ব' ।

chö kyi gyaltsen lekpar dzuk

The hoisting high of Dharma's victory flag, (104)

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

drowé duk chik yangpa té

Sharing one large umbrella with the world,

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

jam dang nydingjé kyilkhor chen

With love and kindness as his maṇḍala,

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

palden pema gar gyi dak

The celebrated lotus lord of dance,<sup>54</sup>

ব'দ'দ'ক'শ'গ'ন'জ'প'শ'ব'ব'ব' ।

khyabdak chenpo rinchen duk

Pervasive with his precious parasol, (105)

សង্ঘ-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-শান্তি-শঙ্কু-কো ।

sangye kün gyi ziji ché

The blazing energy of all the buddhas,

সঙ্গে-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-শু-রকন-সা ।

sangye kün gyi ku changwa

With bodies fully shared by all the buddhas,

সঙ্গে-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-ক্ষণ-দর্শন-কো ।

sangye kün gyi naljor ché

The highest union formed with all the buddhas,

সঙ্গে-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-সম্ভূত-ব-শান্তি-শ ।

sangye kün gyi tenpa chik

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

দোর্জে-রিন-কে-দ-ব-ন-ব-ন-ব-শু-দ-ব-ন-ব-য-।

dorjé rinchen wangkur pal

Most glorious with Vajra-ratna's blessing,

রিন-কে-ক-গুৰু-ব-ন-ব-ন-ব-শু-শ-।

rinchen kün dak wangchuk té

The highest sovereign lord of Sarva-ratna,

জিক-টেন-হে-ব-ন-ব-ন-ব-শু-শ-।

jikten wangchuk kün gyi dak

The king supreme of Sarva-lokeśvara,

দোর্জে-দ-জিন-প-গুৰু-শৈ-হ-।

dorjé dzinpa kün gyi je

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

সঙ্গে-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-ব-ন-ব-ন-ক-ে-স-।

sangye kün gyi tuk chewa

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

সঙ্গে-কুণ-গুৰু-শৈ-ব-ন-ব-ন-ব-ন-ব-ন-।

sangye kün gyi tuk la né

Residing in the mind of every buddha,

សង્યે કુન ગ્યુન શ્રી શ્રુકે એ |

sangye kün gyi ku chewa

The greatest body borne by every buddha,

સંગ્યે કુન ગ્યુન શ્રી સંગ યંગ યિન |

sangye kün gyi sung yang yin

The lovely speech enriching every buddha, (108)

ડોરજે નીમા નંગવા ચે |

dorjé nyima nangwa ché

The scorching brightness from the vajra sun,

ડોરજે દાવા ડ્રિમે ઔ |

dorjé dawa drimé ö

With stainless lustre from the vajra moon,

કાકદ્રાલ લાસોક ચકપા ચે |

chakdral lasok chakpa ché

Great passion of the passionless and others,

ખાડોક નાત્સોક બાર્વે ઔ |

khadok natsok barwé ö

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

ડોરજે કીલત્રું દ્રોક્સાંગ ગ્યે |

dorjé kyiltrung dzoksang gyé

The perfect buddhas' perfect vajra posture,

સંગ્યે દ્રોવે ચો દ્રિંપા |

sangye drowé chö dzinpa

Retaining for all beings the buddhas' Dharma,

પલ્દેન પેમા સંગ્યે ક્યે |

palden pema sangye kyé

The lotus buddhas'<sup>56</sup> celebrated son,

ગુરુ કુન્ક્ષેયે દ્રોવે દ્રિંપા |

kunkhyen yeshe dzö dzinpa

The knowledge treasurer for the omniscient, (110)

گیالپو چوئو ناتسوك چانگ

gyalpo gyutrul natsok chang

The sovereign king, controlling all illusions,

چوئے سانگے ریک نگاک چال

chewa sangye rik ngak gyal

The foremost master of the buddhas' spells,

دوژے نونپو رالدري چے

dorjé nønpo raldri ché

Called Vajra-tiksṇa, sword supremely mighty,

یی چوک تے نامپار داک

yigé chok té nampar dak

Completely pure, the highest syllable, (111)

تکپا چنپو دوکنگال چو

tekpa chenpo dukngal chö

Atop pain's remedy—the Mahāyāna—

تسونچا چنپو دورجے چو

tsöncha chenpo dorjé chö

With vajra-Dharma as his mighty weapon,

دوژے زابمو جینا جیک

dorjé zabmo jina jik

With vajra depth, renowned as Jina-jik,

دوژے لودرو دون ژین ریک

dorjé lodrö dön zhin rik

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

پارول چینپا کون ڈزکپا

parol chinpa kün dzokpa

Perfecting all perfections perfectly,

سا نام کون گی گین دانگدن

sa nam kün gyi gyen dangden

Adorned by all the grounds of bodhisattvas,

ਕੁਲਾਚਿਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਖੀ ।

nampar dakpa dakmé chö

The selflessness of pure phenomena,

ਧੰਨਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ੇ ਜੈਂਦੀ ਸ਼ੋਵਦਾ ।

yangdak yeshe da ö zang

With lustre that is moonlight unto knowledge, (133)

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੁਲਾਚਿਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਖੀ ।

tsön chen gyutrud drawa té

With great endeavours as illusory nets,

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੁਲਾਚਿਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਖੀ ।

gyü kün gyi ni dakpo chok

The foremost master ruling every tantra,

ਦੋਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇਨ ਨਿ ਮਾਲੂ ਦੇਨ ।

dorjé den ni malü den

Endowed in full with every vajra posture,

ਧੰਨਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ੇ ਜੈਂਦੀ ਸ਼ੋਵਦਾ ।

yeshe ku nam malü chang

Completely furnished with all wisdom bodies, (114)

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੁਲਾਚਿਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਖੀ ।

kuntuzangpo lodrö zang

Completely good, with intellect supreme,

ਸਾਧੀ ਸ਼ੋਵਦਾ ।

sa yi nydingpo drowa dzin

The embryo of earth,<sup>57</sup> sustaining beings,

ਸਾਧੀ ਸ਼ੋਵਦਾ ।

sangye kün gyi nydingpo ché

Great embryo from which all buddhas form,

ਖੁਲ੍ਪੇ ਖੁਲ੍ਪੇ ਸ਼ੋਵਦਾ ।

trulpé khorlo natsok chang

With emanation circles most diverse, (115)

དྲ୍ଦସାର୍ଵାଗୁର୍ବ୍ରୀଷନ୍ଦାଶକ୍ରିତ୍ରାପକ୍ଷା ।

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin chok

The highest nature of all entities,

ଦ୍ର୍ଦସାର୍ଵାଗୁର୍ବ୍ରୀଷନ୍ଦାଶକ୍ରିତ୍ରାପକ୍ଷା ।

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin dzin

Supportive of the nature of all things,

କ୍ଷେଷେଦ୍ଧକ୍ଷାନ୍ତେଶ୍ଵର୍କ୍ଷାନ୍ତର୍ମା ।

kyemé chö té natsok dön

With goals for all, with dharmas unarisen,

କ୍ଷାଗୁର୍ବ୍ରୀଷନ୍ଦାଶକ୍ରିତ୍ରାପକ୍ଷା ।

chö kün ngowo nyi changwa

Supportive of the nature of all dharmas, (116)

ଶେରାବଚେନ୍ପୋକେଚିକାତ୍ମିତ୍ୟା ।

sherab chenpo kechik la

With full awareness of phenomena

କ୍ଷାଗୁର୍ବ୍ରୀଷନ୍ଦନ୍ତକ୍ଷାନ୍ତର୍ମା ।

chö kün khong du chüpa chang

In but an instant as the wisest sage,

କ୍ଷାଗୁର୍ବ୍ରୀଷନ୍ଦନ୍ତକ୍ଷାନ୍ତର୍ମା ।

chö kün ngönpar tokpa té

With vivid realisation of all dharmas,

ତୁବ୍ପାଲୋଚୋକ୍ଜଙ୍ଗ୍ପୋସେଲ୍ ।

tubpa lo chok jungpo sel

He is a sage, the greatest intellect,

The vanquisher of hosts of evil spirits; (117)

ମିଆୟିବନ୍ଦୁଦନ୍ତର୍ମା ।

mi yo rabtu dangwé dak

Unwavering, completely pure in nature,

ଦ୍ରୂଣାପନ୍ଦିତନାନ୍ଦାକୁଣ୍ଡକୁନ୍ଦର୍ମା ।

dzokpé sangye changchub chang

Grasping the wakefulness of perfect buddhas,

សំសាត់ក្នុងក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

sangye kün gyi ngönsum pa

The direct realization of all buddhas,

យេស៊ិស៊ិមេច្ចោទធមាសា ।

yeshe meché ö rabsal

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

## 9. The Wisdom of Equality

ដែលជាបានបានដៃនូវសារិត្យ ।

döpé dön drub dampa té

The great fulfiller of desired aims,

សំសាត់សមសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

ngensong tamché nam jongwa

The purifier of all evil states,

សំសាត់សំសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

gönpo semchen kün gyi chok

The greatest of all living beings, protector,

សំសាត់សំសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

semchen tamché rab drol je

The earnest liberator of all creatures, (119)

ទីរីម៉ែសាត់សាមួលក្នុងសុខា ।

nyönmong yul du chik pawa

Unrivalled knight in battle with afflictions,

មិស៊ិស៊ិជាបិទិសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

mi shé dra yi drekpa jom

Humiliating ignorance—his foe,

សំសាត់សំសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

loden gek chang pal dangden

The celebrated mind<sup>58</sup> of amorousness,

សំសាត់សំសាត់ការក្បួនក្នុងសុខា ।

tenpo mi duk zuk changwa

Endowed with forms heroic and repulsive, (120)

एष एष कुर्मा गुरु एकून त्रिदा ।

lakpa gyapo kün kyö ching

The dancer moving to and fro his hundreds

गोपेत लक्षण शुभ गरुदा ।

gompé tab kyi gar jepa

Of lengthy arms while setting down his stride,

पाल्देन लक्पा ग्ये गंगला शुदा ।

palden lakpa gyé gangla

The dancer spreading through the whole of space

नम्क्हा ख्याब्पार गरुदा ।

namkha khyabpar gar jepa

And filling it with Śrimat's hundred arms,<sup>59</sup> (121)

सा यि द्युर्विष दर्शन शब्दि चित्तवा ।

sa yi kyilkhor zhi yi khyön

Stood tall atop the surface of the earth,

कंगपा या चिक तिल ग्यि नॉन शर्ववा ।

kangpa ya chik til gyi nön

The sole of just one foot pervading all;

कंग टेब सेन्मो ख्योन ग्यि क्यांग शुदा ।

kang teb senmö khyön gyi kyang

Stood tall atop the summit of the world,<sup>60</sup>

त्सांगपे युल सा त्से ने नॉन शर्ववा ।

tsangpé yul sa tsé né nön

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

दोन चिक न्यिमे छो क्यि दोन शुदा ।

dön chik nyimé chö kyi dön

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

दम्पे दोन डे जिकपामे शेदा ।

dampé dön dé jikpamé

Whose aim is ultimate; beyond destruction;

ਕੁਲ ਰੰਗ ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤ ਕੋਸਾ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਤਨ ।

namrik natsok zuk dönchen

Whose mind consists in groups of consciousness

ਕੁਲ ਰੰਗ ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤ ਕੋਸਾ ਪ੍ਰਕੂਦ ਹੁਦਾਰ ਤਨ ।

namshé tsokpa gyü dangden

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

ਨਗੋ ਦੋਨ ਮਾਲੁ ਨਾਮ ਲਾ ਗਾ ।

ngö dön malü nam la ga

Amused with every object of existence,

ਤੋਂਗਪਾਨੀ ਦੋਚਕ ਲੋ ।

tongpanyi ga dochak lo

A mind of passion, loving emptiness,

ਸਿਪੇ ਦੋਚਕ ਸੋਕ ਪਾਂਗਪਾ ।

sipé dochak sok pangpa

Transcending worldly passion and the like,

ਸਿ ਸੁਮ ਗਾਵ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਤ੍ਰ ਪਾਂਗਪਾ ।

si sum gawa chenpo pa

With great enjoyment for the threefold world, (124)

ਝੈਨ ਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਾਧ ਬਿਨੁ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਤ੍ਰ ।

trin kar dakpa zhindu kar

With fair complexion white like pristine clouds,

ਓ ਜਾਂਗ ਤੌਂਕੇ ਦਾ ਵੇ ।

ö zang tönké dawé ö

With radiance like beams from autumn moons,

ਨੀਯਾ ਤਕਦ ਗਾਰੀ ਦ੍ਰਿੰਘ ਲ੍ਲਿਲ ਸਾਡੇ ।

nyima charké kyil tar dzé

With lustre rivalling the morning sun's,

ਸੇਨਮੋ ਓ ਨਿ ਸ਼ੇਚੇਰ ਮਾਰ ।

senmö ö ni shecher mar

With nails emitting light of crimson red,<sup>61</sup> (125)

ਤੰਦ'ਪਨ'ਸਵਦ'ਬੰਸੰਕ'ਗਰੰਤੋ ।

chöpen zangpo tön ké tsé

Whose handsome crown has sterling sapphires,

ਐ'ਬਕੱਗ'ਬੰਕੁ'ਗ'ਕੇਰ'ਬੰਕਦਾ ।

tra chok tön ka chenpo chang

Whose hair has tips of sapphire deep blue,

ਨੰਬੁ'ਚੁ'ਕੇਰ'ਬੰਦ'ਕਣਸਾ'ਦਿਲਾ ।

norbu chenpo ö chak pal

With glory from the light of his great jewel,

ਸਾਂਗ'ਚੁ'ਸਾ'ਸ਼੍ਵਾ'ਪਨੀ'ਚੁ'ਨੰਦ'ਭਨਾ ।

sangye trulpé gyen dangden

Adorned with emanations of the buddhas, (126)

ਜਿਕਟੇਨ'ਖਮਨ'ਸਕੁ'ਗੁਨ'ਬੰਨੁਹ'ਧਾ ।

jikten kham gya kün kyöpa

The shaker of a hundred worldly realms,

ਦੁ'ਤੁਰੁਲ'ਕਾ'ਪਨੀ'ਚੁ'ਵਸਾ'ਕੇਰ'ਭਨਾ ।

dzutrul kangpé tobchen den

His strength the four miraculous powers,<sup>62</sup>

ਦੈ'ਨੰਦ'ਨਰ'ਪਾ'ਕੇਰ'ਬੰਕਦਾ ।

denyi drenpa chenpo chang

Reality, with mindfulness supreme,

ਦ੍ਰੇਨਪਾ'ਚੁ'ਤੰਦ'ਨੰਦ'ਨੰਦਾ ।

drenpa zhipo tingdzin gyal

Samādhi king of fourfold mindfulness,<sup>63</sup> (127)

ਚੰਗ'ਚੁ'ਲਾ'ਚੁ'ਲਾ'ਚੁ'ਲਾ'ਚੁ'ਲਾ ।

changchub yenlak metok pö

Infused with scents from bloom on bodhi's branches,

ਦੇ'ਚੁ'ਕੁ'ਲ'ਸਾ'ਚੁ'ਲ'ਸਾ'ਚੁ'ਲ'ਸਾ'ਚੁ'ਲ'ਸਾ ।

dezhin shekpé yönten tso

An ocean of tathāgata virtues,

ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିଯକ୍ଷୟାପଣାସତ୍ତ୍ଵପ୍ରେସା ।

lam gyi yenlak gyé tsul rik

With knowledge of the eightfold path's true way,

ୟଦ୍ଦଶାସନାସ୍ତ୍ରସମ୍ବ୍ରେସାପା ।

yangdak sangye lam rigpa

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

ଶେଶଶାତକ୍ରାନ୍ତ୍ୟାପଣାକେରାକଣଶା ।

semchen kün la shecher chak

The great attachment of all living beings,

ତ୍ରୁପାନାଥାଭ୍ୟାସକଣଶାପାମେନା ।

namkha tabur chakpamé

Attachment-free, comparable to space,

ଶେଶଶାତକ୍ରାନ୍ତ୍ୟିଧିପାଦାରହଣଶା ।

semchen kün gyi yi la juk

When springing up in every creature's mind,

ଶେଶଶାତକ୍ରାନ୍ତ୍ୟିଧିତ୍ୱାପାରହଣଶା ।

semchen kün gyi yi tar gyok

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

ଶେଶଶାତକ୍ରାନ୍ତ୍ୟିଦବନ୍ଦରହଣଶା ।

semchen kün gyi wangdon shé

Aware of all the aptitudes of beings,

ଶେଶଶାତକ୍ରାନ୍ତ୍ୟିଧିଦର୍ଶଣଶା ।

semchen kün gyi yitrok pa

While captivating every creature's mind,

ଫୁଂପୋନ୍ଗାଦୋନଦେନ୍ୟିଶେ ।

pungpo nga dön denyi shé

With insight into aggregated natures,<sup>64</sup>

ନମ୍ଦକପୁଂପୋନ୍ଗାଚଙ୍ଗା ।

namdak pungpo nga changwa

Himself with fully pure five aggregates, (130)

ਦੇਖਾਵ ਕੁਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪਬਦ ਪਾਸਤਸਾ ।

ngejung kün gyi ta la né

Atop the peak of every going forth,

ਦੇਖਾਵ ਕੁਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪਬਦ ਪਾਸਤਸਾ ।

ngepar jungwa kün la khé

Most skilled in going forth in every way,

ਦੇਖਾਵ ਕੁਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪਬਦ ਪਾਸਤਸਾ ।

ngejung kün gyi lam la né

Established on all paths of going forth,

ਦੇਖਾਵ ਕੁਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪਬਦ ਪਾਸਤਸਾ ।

ngepar jungwa kün tönpa

The teacher of all forms of going forth, (131)

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਿੰਦੁਰ ਕਾਰਣ ।

yenlak chunyi sitsa tön

Uprooting all becoming with twelve links,

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ।

dakpa nampa chunyi chang

Endowed with purity in all twelve forms,<sup>65</sup>

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ।

den zhi tsul gyi nampachen

His form the way of fourfold noble truth,

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ।

shepa gyepo tokpa chang

With realization of the eightfold knowledge,<sup>66</sup> (132)

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ।

dendön nampa chunyi den

With meaning of the truths in twelvefold form,<sup>67</sup>

ਧਰਾਵਾ ਏਕ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ਸਤ੍ਤਾ ।

denyi nampa chudruk rik

Aware of suchness in its sixteen forms,<sup>68</sup>

ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਸੁਸਾਹਦ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ।  
nampa nyishü changchub pa  
With true awakening in twenty forms,<sup>69</sup>

ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਸੁਨਾਹਾ ਕੁਨਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਿਣਾ ਅਕੱਗ ।  
nampar sangye kün rik chok  
Awakened fully, knowing all, supreme, (133)

ਸੁਨਾਹਾ ਕੁਨਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਪਦੀ ਜ੍ਞਾਨ ।  
sangye kün gyi trulpé ku  
Dispatching countless sets of some ten million

ਜੇਵਾ ਪਕਮੇ ਗੈਪਾ ਪੋ ।  
jewa pakmé gyepa po  
Embodiments of emanating buddhas,

ਕੇਚਿਕ ਤਮਚੇ ਨਗੋਨਪਾਰ ਤੋਕ ।  
kechik tamché ngönpar tok  
The final realisation of all moments,

ਸੇਮਨਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਕੇਚਿਕ ਦੋਨ ਕੁਨ ਰਿਣ ।  
sem kyi kechik dön kün rik  
Who knows each moment's object for all minds, (134)

ਟੇਕਪਾ ਨਾਤਸੋਕ ਤਾਬ ਤਸੁਲ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ।  
tekpa natsok tab tsul gyi  
And manifesting for the sake of beings

ਡਰੋਵੇ ਦੋਨ ਲਾ ਟੋਕਪਾ ਪੋ ।  
drowé dön la tokpa po  
With means derived from varied vehicles,

ਟੇਕਪਾ ਸੁਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ਨੇਗਯੁੰਗ ਲਾ ।  
tekpa sum gyi ngejung la  
Gone forth by way of all three vehicles,

ਟੇਕਪਾ ਚਿਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ਦ੍ਰੇਬੁਰ ਨੇ ।  
tekpa chik gi drebur né  
Remaining in the single vehicle's fruit, (135)

ਤ੍ਰੈਕ' ਮੰਦਸਾ' ਅਮਸਾ' ਕੁਸਾ' ਦਾ' ਪਤੀ' ਸਦਸਾ ।

nyönmong kham nam dakpé dak

With purified afflictive spheres<sup>70</sup> at heart,

ਇਸਾ' ਗ੍ਰੀ' ਅਮਸਾ' ਕੁਸਾ' ਯਦ' ਪ੍ਰੇਦ' ਸਾ ।

lé kyi kham nam zé jepa

Annihilating every karmic sphere,

ਤੁ' ਵਿ' ਕੁ' ਏਕ' ਗੁਰ' ਇਸ' ਪਕਾ' ਸਾ ।

chuwo gyatso kün lé gal

Arrived atop dry land from flooding oceans,<sup>71</sup>

ਝੂਰ' ਪਤੀ' ਦੰਸਾ' ਰਾ' ਧਾ' ਇਸ' ਪ੍ਰੁਦ' ਸਾ ।

jorwé gönpa lé jungwa

Emerged from yoga's perilous dark grove,<sup>72</sup> (136)

ਤ੍ਰੈਕ' ਮੰਦਸਾ' ਨੇ' ਸ' ਗੁਰ' ਤ੍ਰੈਕ' ਮੰਦਸਾ ।

nyönmong nyewa künnyön mong

Released from general, minor, and complete

ਬਾਕਚਾਕ' ਚੇਪਾ' ਟੇਨ' ਪਾਂਗਪਾ' ਸ਼ਵਾਲਾ' ਸਾ ।

bakchak chepa ten pangpa

Afflictions and their latent tendencies;

ਨੰਗ' ਹੈ' ਕੇਰ' ਵਿ' ਐਸ' ਰਾ' ਬਿਸਾ' ਸਾ ।

nyingjé chenpo sherab tab

With insight, means, and foremost empathy;

ਦੋਨ' ਯੋ' ਦਰੋਵ' ਏਨੀ' ਦੱਕ' ਪ੍ਰੇਦ' ਸਾ ।

dön yö drowé dönjé pa

Achieving fruitful aims for living beings; (137)

ਦੁਖ' ਵੇਸ' ਗੁਰ' ਸ਼੍ਰੀ' ਦੱਕ' ਪ੍ਰੇਦ' ਸਾ ।

dushé kün gyi dön pang shing

Abiding object-free through all perceptions,<sup>73</sup>

ਕੁਸ' ਵੇਸ' ਦੱਕ' ਕੰ' ਇਸਾ' ਪਦ' ਪ੍ਰੇਦਾ ।

namshé dön ni gakpar je

With consciousness as object, with cessation,

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

សង្កែសាំកុនកុនិធមិនរីក្សា ।  
sangye kün gyi tuk rigpa  
With knowledge that's the mind of all the buddhas, (138)

សេមសាំទក្រោរិធមិនយិលានៅ ।  
semchen kün gyi yi la né  
Residing in the mind of every being;

គិត្យាសេមសាំបន្ទូរិសាធារ្យ ।  
dedak sem dang tünpar juk  
Having become their minds' equality;

សេមសាំទក្រោរិធមិនឱះមែន ।  
semchen kün yitsim par je  
And satisfying the mind of every being;

សេមសាំទក្រោរិធមិនយឬហា ।  
semchen kün gyi yiga ba  
He is, for every being, great inner joy; (139)

ស្មោះសេសទិន្នន័យព្យាយាមណែន ।  
drubpa tarchin trulpamé  
Confusion-free regarding points of doctrine,<sup>74</sup>

គុណសេសសាំទក្រោរិសាធារ្យ ।  
norwa tamché nampar pang  
Completely free from error in all its forms,

គុណសេសទេត់សេមេដិច្ចិន ।  
dön sum tetsom mepé lo  
His thinking free from doubt, his object threefold,

កុនគុណយ៉ែនិនសាធារ្យស្មោះសេស ।  
kün dön yönten sum gyi dak  
His object all, three properties by nature,<sup>75</sup> (140)

పుంపో దొండు సుమ్మదు |

pungpo nga döndü sum du

Throughout three times, the content of five skandhas,

జెచిక్ తమ్చే బషషా తద్ ప్రే షషా ప్రేదా |

kechik tamché jedrak je

Discerning clearly each and every moment,

జెచిక్ తమ్చే శతి శిశా హ్యషషా సున్సా క్రుశా |

kechik chik gi dzoksang gyé

Awakening in but a single moment,

సున్సా క్రుశా గుర్ శ్రీ సున్ శక్ర్ దా |

sangye kün gyi rangzhin chang

His basic nature equal to all buddhas, (141)

లుమే లు తె లు క్యి చోక్ |

lumé lü té lü kyi cho

With body bodiless, the best of bodies,

లుసా శ్రీ వషట్ ర్వీ హ్యషషా పోర్ |

lü kyi ta ni tokpa po

With realization of the peak of bodies,

శుక్ను శక్సా శ్లో హ్యషషా గుర్ చ్చు శ్ర్వా |

zuk nam natsok küntu tön

Displaying his form in every possible way,

నోర్బు చెంపో రించెన్ తోక్ ర్హ్యా |

norbu chenpo rinchen tok

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

## 10. The Wisdom of Performing Actions

సున్సా క్రుశా గుర్ శ్రీశా హ్యషషా ప్ర్యా |

sangye kün gyi tok jawa

What all the perfect buddhas are to know,

సున్సా క్రుశా ప్ర్యా క్రుశా శ్లో ర్హ్యా |

sangye changchub lanamé

The buddhas' unsurpassed awakening,

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

ସଂଗ୍ନାକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦୀପ ମୁଦ୍ରା ।  
sang ngak chenpo rik sumpa  
Arising from Great Mantra's threefold family,<sup>76</sup> (143)

សង្គមសាធារណ៍ កុរាណ្វិត ពិធី |  
sang ngak dön kün kyepa po  
The father to the meaning of all mantras,

ਬਿਗ-ਚੇ-ਕੋ-ਕ-ਦਿ-ਗ-ਮੇ-ਦ।  
tiklé chenpo yigé mé  
The greatest bindu, void of syllables,

ਤੋਂਪਾ ਚੇਨਪਾ ਯਿਗੇ ਨਗ |  
tongpa chenpo yigé nga  
With five great syllables,<sup>77</sup> great empty one,

ସିଗ-ପେ-ଶ୍ରେ-ଷା-ଫି-ମେ-ଷକୁ ।  
 tiklé tongpa yigé gya  
 A hundred syllabled,<sup>78</sup> devoid of bindu, (144)

କୁମାର ପାତାଳ କୁମାର ପାତାଳ ।  
nampa künden nampamé  
Endowed with every form, yet free from form,

ସତ୍ୟାକୁଣ୍ଡାଳେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାଚେତନା ।  
chudruk ché ché tiklé chen  
Supporting half of half of sixteen bindus,<sup>79</sup>

ཡෙන්වනා මේද පරි ක්ෂීෂ පනා දන්වා |  
yenlak mepé tsi lé dé  
Transcending every grouping, void of members,

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧାତ୍ମକ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣା ।  
samten zhipé tsemochen  
Sustaining dhyāna's fourth and final peak, (145)

བସନ୍ ଗତିଯକ୍ ପଥା ଗୁରୁ ଶେଷ ପିଦା ।

samten yenlak kün shé shing

Aware of dhyāna's each and every aspect,

ତିଙ୍ଗ ରହିଣ୍ଟ ରୈଶାନ୍ ଦନ୍ତ କୁନ୍ ରିଗପା ।

tingdzin rik dang gyü rigpa

With knowledge of samādhis' types and families,

ତିଙ୍ଗ ରହିଣ୍ଟ ଲୁଚେନ ଲୁ କ୍ୟି ଚୋକ ।

tingdzin lüchen lü kyi chok

The best of bodies—body of samādhi,

ଲୋଂଚୋ ଦ୍ଜୋକ କୁ କୁନ ଗ୍ୟି ଗ୍ୟାଲ ।

longchö dzok ku kün gyi gyal

The sovereign king of all enjoyment bodies, (146)

ଶୁଭ ପଦି ଶୁଭ ଶୁଭ ପଦି ପଦି ।

trulpé ku té ku yi chok

The best of bodies—emanation body,

ସଂଗ୍ୟେ କୁରା ଶୁଭ ପଦି କୁନ୍ ରକନ୍ ପା ।

sangye trulpé gyü changwa

The heir to emanations of the buddhas,

ଚୋକ ଚୁର ତ୍ରୁଲ୍ପା ଶୁଭ ପଦି ପଦି ।

chok chur trulpa natsok gyé

With varied emanations everywhere,

ଜି ଶବ୍ଦି ରାଶି ପଦି ଦେନ୍ ପା ।

jizhin drowé dönjé pa

While benefiting all, however needed, (147)

ଲା ଯି ଓଙ୍ପୋ ଲା ଯି ଲା ।

lha yi wangpo lha yi lha

The sovereign of the gods, the god of gods,

ଲା ଯି ଦକ୍ପୋ ଲାମିନ ଦକ ।

lha yi dakpo lhamin dak

Asura lord, the ruler of immortals,

西藏語

智者

ပုသံသန္တနားသန္တနားသန္တ |

pawo dü dra düdul ba

The māras' enemy and tamer, hero,

တူးသခိုက်တော်သမားသမားသမား |

dü zhi jikpa selwar je

Eliminating threats from all four māras,

တူးဖျို့တွေ့နှုန်းဆုံးဆုံးတူး |

dü kyi pung nam pam jepa

Defeating all the armies of the māras,

တွေ့နှုန်းတော်ကျော်မြှော်တွေ့နှုန်း |

dzokpé sangye jikten dren

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

ခဲ့က်တွေ့နှုန်းပန္တ်တွေ့နှုန်းမြှော်ရီးမာရ်နာ |

chö ö tö ö chak gi né

Deserving homage, worthy of respect,

တူးတူးတူးတူးတူး |

taktu rimdro jawé ö

Deserving reverence, always honourable,

ဘူးတွေ့နှုန်းတွေ့နှုန်း |

kur ö jewan jawé ö

Deserving worship, worthy of regard,

မြှော်မြှော်တွေ့နှုန်းမြှော်တွေ့နှုန်း |

chak jar öpa lamé rab

The highest guru, ever venerable, (152)

တော်သမားသမားသမားသမား |

jikten sumpo gom chik drö

Traversing all three worlds in just one stride,

မာရ်တူးမာရ်တူးမာရ်တူးမာရ် |

kha tar tamé nampar nön

His step extending past the bounds of space,

ଶୁଣି ମେଣି ପାତନ ପାଦନ ପାହି ।

sum rik tsangma dakpa té

With knowledge of the three, well-versed, and pure,<sup>81</sup>

ସର୍ବକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁଣ୍ଡଳାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁଣ୍ଡଳ

## ngönshé drukden jedren druk

With sixfold higher knowledge and recall,<sup>82</sup> (153)

ଶୁଦ୍ଧକୃଷ୍ଣାଶେଷାଦ୍ବନ୍ଦାଶେଷାଦ୍ବନ୍ଦାକେ ।

## changchub sempa sempa ché

## The bodhisattva and mahā-sattva,

ଶ୍ରୀରାମପୁଣ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତାଦିଷ୍ଟିନ୍ଦ୍ରିଯାହିନ୍ଦ୍ରାଜା ।

## dzutrul chenpo jikten dé

With power great, transcending worldly life,

ଶେଷ-କା-ଶ-ର୍ତ୍ତବ-ପ୍ରିକ-ପଦି-ମନ୍ଦିର ।

sherab parol chinpé ta

Perfected by his excellence of insight,

# ༄༅ ། རྒྱ ། རྒྱ ། རྒྱ ། རྒྱ ། རྒྱ ། རྒྱ །

sherab kyi ni denyi tob

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

ସତ୍ୟାର୍ଥିଶାନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟଶବ୍ଦାତତ୍ତ୍ଵା ।

dak rik zhen rik tamché pa

The whole, aware of self, aware of other,

ଶୁଣ୍ଟିଷବ୍ଦିଶର୍ମପାତ୍ରଙ୍କଷ ।

kün la penpé gangzak chok

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

དཔྱན་Շୁଣୁ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରୁଥିଲେ ।

perja kün lé depa té

Surpassing all to which he is compared,

shé dang shejé dakpo chok

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

শত্রুঃ শক্তিঃ শুভেশ্বরঃ পদমাণ্ডলী ।

tsowo chö kyi jindak té

The foremost master of imparting Dharma,

চুক্যা চিপো দোন টোন্পা ।

chakgya zhipo dön tönpa

Who shows the meaning of the fourfold seal,<sup>83</sup>

দ্রোও নেনকুর নে ক্যি চোক ।

drowé nyenkur né kyi chok

The most revered amongst all living beings

নেজ়েং সুম্পো দ্ৰো নাম ক্যি ।

ngejung sumpo drö nam kyi

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

দোন গী দাম্পা নাম্দাক পাল ।

dön gyi dampa namdak pal

With glory purified by ultimate truth,

জিক্টেন সুম্পো কাল্জাঙ্গ চে ।

jikten sum na kalzang ché

Most fortunate within the threefold world,

পালডেন জোৰ্পা কুন জেপা ।

palden jorpa kün jepa

The celebrated source of all endowments,

জাম্পাল দাঙ্গ দেনপে চোক ।

jampal pal dang denpé chok

Supreme among the glorious, Mañjuśrī. (157)

## 11. Praise for the Wisdom of the Five Tathāgatas

শক্তিঃ শুভেশ্বরঃ ক্ষেত্রে শক্তিঃ প্রতিষ্ঠানী ।

chok jin dorjé chok khyö dü

Homage to you, boon granter, best of vajras;

য়েন্দ্রণা পুরুষ শুভেশ্বরঃ প্রতিষ্ঠানী ।

yangdak tar gyur khyö la dü

O summit of existence, homage to you;

ਤੋਂਨੀਧਿਦਾਵਾਸਾਲੁਦਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

tongnyi lé jung khyö la dü

Homage to you, whose source is emptiness;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਕੁਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye changchub khyö la dü

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

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਕਣਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye chakpa khyö la dü

O passion of the buddhas, homage to you;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਕੁਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye dö la chaktsal dü

Desire of the buddhas, I pay you homage;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਸ਼ੇਨਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye gyepa khyö la dü

O love of every buddha, homage to you;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਰੰਗਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye rol la chaktsal dü

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

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦੁੰਪਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye dzumpa khyö la dü

O smile of every buddha, homage to you;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਖੇਡਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye zhé la chaktsal dü

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

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਾਨੁਨੀਧਿਦਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye sung nyi khyö la dü

O speech of every buddha, homage to you;

ਸਾਂਗੇਚੁਨਾਵਦਾਨੁਗਾਵਾਤ੍ਰਦਾਵਾਦੁਨਾ ।

sangye tuk la chaktsal dü

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

mepa lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from non-being, homage to you;

## ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଓ ଅବସାନିକାରୀ

## sangye jungwa khyö la dü

Homage to you, arisen from the buddhas;

କର୍ମାନ୍ତରାପଶ୍ଚମୁଦ୍ରିତଃ ପଦ୍ମାମୁଦ୍ରା ।

## namkha lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from the sky, homage to you;

ଘ. ପେଣ୍ଟାପାନ୍ତିକ୍ରିତ୍ୟାଦକ୍ଷା ।

## yeshe lé jung khyö la dü

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

॥ རྒྱྲୟ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ གླྷ

## gyutrul drawa khyö la dü

O net of illusion, homage to you;

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୁଶାରୀ ପାଇଲା ଦୁଇଟିମାତ୍ରା ।

## sangye rol tön khyö la dü

Homage to you, the buddhas' spectacle;

ସମୟ ତଥା ସମୟ ତଥା ଶ୍ରୀ ପଦମନାଭ ।

tamch  tamch  khy  la d 

Homage to you, the everything of all;

ཡେ ແ ສ ຂ ຊ ທ ດ ຕ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ ດ

yeshe ku nyi khyö la dü do

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

ଅଁ·ଶତ·କ୍ଷୁ·ଶୁ·ନ୍ତ୍ର·ଭ୍ରୀ·ଶୁତ୍ର·ପକ୍ଷ·ଜୁ·ଫ୍ରୀ·ଅଃ |

om sarva dharma bhava sobhava bishuddha benza a a am ah

om̄ sarva-dharmābhāva-svabhāva viśuddha-vajra a ā am̄ ah̄ |

प्रकृति परिशुद्ध सर्व धर्म य नुह एवं ज्ञान काय मनुज श्री परिशुद्ध हूमुद ये ही अ  
ज्ञान ।

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 ।

सर्व तथा ज्ञान द्वयं दर्शन

sarva tathagata hrdayang hara hara  
sarva-tathāgata-hṛdayaṁ hara hara ।

ॐ हुँ ह्रीः ज्ञान एवं ज्ञानी हूमुद या एवं ज्ञान एवं ज्ञानी हूमुद या एवं ज्ञानी हूमुद या ।

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

ॐ हुँ ह्रीः ज्ञान मूर्ति वाग्-इवरा महावाच सर्व धर्म गगनामला-  
परिशुद्ध धर्म धातु ज्ञान गर्भ आह ।<sup>84</sup>

देव वज्रधर दर्जे रक्षा ।

dené palden dorjé chang  
Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

दग चिंग गु ने तल्मो जार

ga zhing gu né talmo jar  
Most pleased and satisfied, with folded palms,

गोंपो चोम्देन देझिन शेक

gönpo chomden dezhin shek  
Prostrated to the Buddha, noble guard,

द्जोक्सांगे ला चक्त्सल ने

dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né  
The Blessed One, the lord Tathāgata; (163)

दे नि गोंपो संग्वे दाक

And with a host of other Vajrapānis—

एषा रुद्धे द्रेष्ट्रं शरि कुमा ।  
lak na dorjé trowö gyal  
Of varied forms, the lords of guhyakas,

श्वः केषम् शान्तवृद्धं भृत्येषां त्रा ।  
natsok zhen dang lhenchik tu  
Sublime protectors, noble wrathful kings—

गणदं पञ्चन् रुद्धं केषां दद्म् गर्वा ।  
sang tö né ni tsik di sol  
He then exclaimed this effervescent praise: (164)

अर्णवं द्विवद्वा उषा यिद्दद्दा ।  
gönpo dakchak yi rang ngo  
Protector, we rejoice! How excellent!

लेषां स्त्रेषां लेषां स्त्रेषां पद्मां गुद्दां ।  
lek so lek so lekpar sung  
How excellent what you have clearly taught!

कृष्णं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं ।  
namdrol drebu tsalwa yi  
Through you our lofty aim has been achieved,

द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं ।  
drowé gönmé nam dang ni  
Which leads to true and full awakening; (165)

पद्मां उषा यिद्दद्दा द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं ।  
dakchak yangdak dzokpa yi  
And so the aims of helpless mundane beings,

चंघु त्रुष्टा ब्रह्मा पद्मा द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं ।  
changchub tobpé dön chen dzé  
Who seek the fruits of perfect liberation.

श्वः द्रुष्टुपाद्मा द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं द्रेष्ट्रं ।  
gyutrul drawé tsul tenpa  
Just this taught in the Māyājāla is

ਦੀਨੀਕੁਣਾਦਗਾਲੇਸਾਧਾਰੀਵਾ ।

di ni namdak lekpé lam

The noble path that leads to excellence: (166)

ਤਬਚਿੰਦਾਧਸਾਵਕੁਕੋਣੀ ।

zab ching yang la gyaché té

With largeness, vastness, and profundity,

ਦੋਨਚੇਨਦ੍ਰਵੰਦੀਦੋਨਜੇਪਾ ।

dön chen drowé dönjé pa

With meaning great, achieving beings' aims,

ਸਾਂਗ੍ਯੇਨਾਮਕੁਣਾਗੁਣਸ਼ੁਦਾਦੀਨੀ ।

sangye nam kyi yul di ni

Just this comprises every buddha's sphere,

ਦ੍ਰਿੱਗਨਾਮਦੀਨਾਮਕੁਣਾਗੁਣਸ਼ੁਦਾਦੀਨੀ ।

dzokpé sangye kün gyi shé

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

ਅਥਗਨਾਮਕੁਣਾਦਹੈਨਾਕੇਨਾਮਦੀਨਾਕੁਣਾਗੁਣਸ਼ੁਦਾਦੀਨੀ ॥

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),<sup>85</sup> as well as commentaries by Vilāsavajra<sup>86</sup> and Vimalamitra.<sup>87</sup>

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Version: 1.1-20220613

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. ↑ Vimalamitra, as well as most witnesses we have consulted of the Nāmasaṅgīti's 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 aṁ ah—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: Om, homage to you, Arapacana—Vajratīkṣṇa ('vajra-sharp'), Duḥkhaccheda ('eliminator of suffering'), Prajñājñānamūrti ('embodiment of insight-wisdom'), Jñānakāya ('wisdom body'), Vāgiśvara ('lord of speech')!
10. ↑ The Sanskrit word aksara (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' (*tīrhya*; *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. ↑ Here 'force' (*bala*; *stobs*) is most naturally understood in the sense of military force.
25. ↑ 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' (*vidyācaranāsampanna*; *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*, *svabhāvākāya*, *sambhogakāya*, and *nirmāṇakāya*. The fifth is given variously as 'the body of ripening' (*vipākakāya*), 'the body of wisdom-dharma' (\**jñānadharma-kāya*), 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 *Vajrāṅkuśa* (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 Ganeśa.

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’ (*apratiṣṭhitānirvāṇa*; mi gnas pa’i mya ngan las ’das pa) refers to the state of nirvāṇa that is bound to neither samsāra 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 ‘mauñdin’ 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 ‘mauñdin’ 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’ (*vimoksāṅga*; 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 *siva* (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 ‘guna’ 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 ‘gunas’). The Tibetan translation of the word ‘rajas’ (i.e., ‘rdul’), while also referring to the ‘guna’ 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 Viṣṇu 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 Vajrаратна 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 Kṣitigarbha.
58. ↑ Or, alternatively, ‘the glorious letter dhiḥ’.
59. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, Śrimat 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 (catuh-smṛtyupasthāna, 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 lṅga), the five wisdoms (ye shes lṅga), and insight (shes rab) and compassion (snnying 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. ↑ 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. ↑ 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 nirvāṇa.

73. ↑ According to Vilāsavajra, the words ‘all perceptions’ (sarvasamjñā) 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. ↑ 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 ‘om vāgīśvara hūṁ’, 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, am, ah’. 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 ganas. They are said to serve as attendants to Śiva.
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: Ṛgveda, 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’ (śad-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’, (śaḍanusmṛti, 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. ↑ Om—O you whose nature is the non-existence of all phenomena, whose vajra[-essence] is fully pure—a ā am ah! 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 āh! Seize, seize the heart of all tathāgatas! Om hūṁ 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—āh!
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 Nāmamantrārthāvalokini, 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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ISSN 2753-4812

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