७ मुल र्चेते अर्दे स्प्राच्याया र्या।



Five Royal Sutras

Foreword by H.H. 17th Gyalwa Karmapa Trinley Thaye Dorje

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The 17th Karmapa Trinley Thaye Dorje

The Five Royal Sutras

The reason why they are called the 'Royal' Sutras has its own history, which can be found by enthusiasts should they wish to learn about it. My personal understanding is that the term 'royal' can be understood as referring to you, yourself. After all, you are the centre of the universe. You are your own master.

'Sutra' is often translated into English as 'discourse'. I suppose that interpretation has its place, but I think that a more accurate way of describing the Sanskrit word Sutra (in Tibetan 45 - mdo - Do) would be 'summary'. How many different words should there be to describe a particular word? Or how many colours are needed to describe a colour? It's the same dilemma. So, the awakened ones used the most common words or terminology available at the time to suggest the idea of a 'summary' - something like 'in short', to use a more colloquial expression.

There are of course countless *Sutras*; and there are numerous *Royal* or *Kingly Sutras* as well.

From among all these, five have been selected and are introduced in this publication.

These *Sutras* can be described as unfathomable wisdom methods of the Buddhas. They were originally given by Buddha Shakyamuni in the form of spoken words, and we are fortunate that they are still available in written form today. These sutras are vehicles – if you think of yourself as depending on something to move forward. They are paths – if you think of yourself as the vehicle.

These Five Royal Sutras represent the paths of

- 1. กลระนับสู้รานกินสู้สานมาตินกับ Aspiration
- 2. ર્ફેં ફેસ વર્કેસ અ લું અ ' તું અર્ફે Cleansing
- 3. वैशयम क्षेत्र संख्याम विश्व प्राप्त स्थित । View
- 5. चुरःकुनः सुरः चन्नवाशः चन्नवाशः चन्ने सर्दे। Confession

Aspiration

Aspiration is a vehicle or a path that supports or complements what you think of as 'you'. For example, if you think, "I'm a baker, and that's what I do and what I am," then this vehicle complements that attitude – the philosophy of "I think, therefore I am." This vehicle helps you with the 'am'. That state of mind is not troubled with aspiring to save the world. This path simply lets you reign as the baker – whether you are a mediocre baker or not. It lets you be. It supports you to be the baker you felt you were. The urge to become a better baker may be useful, but fundamentally being comfortable helps you to be a better baker in the end. You are already a baker; you just didn't know it. The

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point is to accept who you think you are. Then, if you think you need improvement it will be easy to get there.

Of course, this explanation won't do justice to what the awakened ones mean – not by a long stretch. It is just a mere personal interpretation. In that manner, this path is a way to dream consciously.

Cleansing

It's a tricky thing to interpret this one.

It goes along with our notion that there is something to cleanse.

When using the analogies of purifying gold, or the moon being unveiled from behind the clouds, the notion that there is something to cleanse is deeply ingrained in our concepts. But if we look at it carefully, the meaning of these analogies is more that of gold not containing any dirt or the moon not having any clouds on it.

So, the dirt or the clouds are not the focal point, although they appear as obstacles. In a way the dirt and the clouds are factors that indirectly enhance the beauty of the gold and the moon.

Therefore, this path is a way to unburden ourselves from the confusion of seeing impurities as being a part of the gold and the clouds being a part of the moon, meaning that they play their part, but they are not necessarily or essentially wrong. The gold and the moon do not need saving from them. The process of practicing this path is not an arduous one, as if there was a huge pile of dirty dishes waiting in the sink to be cleaned.

In particular, that washing is not a duty. We don't have a duty to save the world or a duty to get the bill.

In fact, it is exactly what 'cleansing' actually means: taking a bath. By now we have taken countless baths. Was that a chore or a duty? No. In fact, it was (in the modern sense) therapeutic. And we look forward to that bath. We don't count the baths we've taken and say, "I'm this old and I have bathed this many times." There is no sense of burden, no sense of someone or something breathing down our necks to bathe – meaning there is no duty.

This applies equally to all the coming practices, too.

View

It's always a sort of paradox when we use words to describe something. Or rather, it's like a double-edged sword. On one hand, it kind of explains what you want to explain, but on the other hand the very explanation defeats its own purpose – and often, the more you explain the worse it gets.

So, when we say 'view' in this case, we are like a deer dazed by fog lights. Therefore, it's difficult to say, "This is what it really means."

However, we can meander our way to suggest something like this:

First, 'view' is the subtlest form there is when it comes to implying the quality or the identity of Buddhism. We won't go into the views of the various *Yanas* here. (We might be bored beyond belief, were we to try).

Nevertheless, this topic of 'view' helps us to get a personal glimpse of the way the Bodhisattvas see life.

If we were to use an analogy here, it might be something close to bird watching. It's subtle enough that there is a personal involvement in bird watching. Yet waiting is pretty much the main ingredient. You can't force it.

Someone once told me a story of how he tried to photograph birds and wanted to force it (he was in a hurry), and as a result caught photos only of birds fleeing away.

So, you can't force the view on yourself or on others. You may get to view a bird or you may not. Even if you did all the preparation from your side, there is no guarantee.

That's probably why the Bodhisattvas, if they are viewed like officers to save the day, will often not show up punctually to the crime scenes.

Anyway, view is intimately associated with *Prajña* – primordial wisdom.

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If we are to harvest this view, being mindful is the ingredient and the factor that can bring forward an appearance of this thing called 'view'.

Some of the key factors are listening, contemplating and meditating.

- Listening trying to listen to sounds and arbitrarily categorising them as 'this' and 'that'.
- Contemplating then, whatever mental dictionaries or concepts are formed, trying to memorise them or imprint them on one's mind repeatedly.
- Meditating then trying to let the well-fashioned concepts help you to listen to the sounds once again.

This time around, the sound you hear is not better or worse. If anything, you only see the limitations of the factors you applied in order to listen. And you almost feel amused for trying. At the same time, you appreciate the factors in the same way you appreciate a painting for trying to capture a scene, although the actual scene is incomparable to the painting. You just appreciate the artist (in this case, yourself), no matter whether the artist is talented or not. You appreciate both the errors and the exaggerations of the artist.

Perhaps that genuine realisation of the limitations of effort is the view, *Prajña* – primordial wisdom.

Meditation

The two obvious and commonly known factors that make up meditation are *Shamatha* and *Vipashana*.

These two are actually inseparable. One can try to dissect them, but the headache of which is more advanced will be like the chicken and the egg. We will never know which came first. Strangely enough, just calming (*Shamatha*) alone will agitate you. That's because there is no evolution in a way; there is no completion. The first sign of that agitation is boredom – it's sort of like a state of indecision.

Insight or clarity (Vipashana) cannot be achieved without calmness.

So the two aspects are complementary.

When we attempt to embrace both these aspects, a state of balance called *Samadhi* manifests.

Samadhi is the thing we are looking for when meditating. And if we put this Samadhi in a context as a thing, it is like a shy little fairy creature – super-sensitive to those who wish to have a peek at it. When it comes to describing this state of focus or balance, 'spontaneous' is a good choice of word. This spontaneity is so clever that it can sense your subtlest thoughts.

It's like trying to capture a good memory you once had – a good cup of tea or a soothing breeze under a tree. It's similar to New Year's and anniversary celebrations: there are moments of joy in life that come about all of a sudden, spontaneously. And then we want to recapture that experience so we mark it on the calendar.

But there is no guarantee that the act of confining things in this way will reproduce that thing we are looking for – that experience that is long gone. In fact, as a result, it will likely shy away.

For practitioners particularly, any form of realisation or any form of awakening-like feeling is a tricky thing to handle. If one tries to recapture that feeling, it shies away.

So, this meditation method is like tickling out laughter. Humour is the greatest and easiest way to tickle out the state of *Samadhi*. That means that seeing the ridiculousness of life has that essence of *Samadhi*, and for practitioners, seeing the ridiculousness of trying to capture *Moksha*, or liberation, can also bring that humour.

And if we look at it like that, it can't really be organised. It just sort of happens, spontaneously. Calming therefore helps to somehow engage in spontaneity, and insight helps to focus on, or be aware of, or be in tune with the happenings. Strangely enough, insight has a sense of ignorance but unlike regular ignorance, this ignorance is almost a conscious one. It's like distracting oneself in order to focus.

A story about Saraha, a great Indian *Mahasiddha* who lived around the 6th century, illustrates this kind of 'ignorance'. One day, during his wanderings as an itinerant yogi, he came upon a lady arrowsmith

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sitting by the side of the road and going about her craft. Then, as now, much of communal life in an Indian town was centred along the main road – this was where everything was happening. On that particular day, the local king happened to be passing through that same town, along the same road, together with his magnificent entourage. The whole town came running together to gawp at the spectacle, with everybody leaving behind whatever they were doing to admire the king and his bannermen with their carriages and elephants - a finer entertainment could hardly be imagined. The arrowsmith, however, barely had a glance to spare for this spectacle - so focused was she on her craft that she completely ignored what was going on around her. Witnessing this, Saraha was brought to a state of deep humility because he understood something right there and then: for the first time he really saw the quality of Samadhi. He immediately went to the arrowsmith and asked to become her apprentice. He became her student and attained the complete realisation of Mahamudra – it is for this reason that he is usually depicted holding an arrow.

What we can understand from this story is that focusing is very important, but what does that mean? It means that you have to ignore something, just like this lady ignored the biggest entertainment because she was so focused on her craft. This is the most amazing form of ignorance, the best form of stupidity.

Focusing on breathing is a common way to embrace *Shamatha* and *Vipashana*. Other elements, like sitting, are sensible ingredients to add.

Focusing on death is the focus in this *Sutra*. It's a simple and pithy way to meditate, since we are bothered by the idea of death.

Be careful not to associate the word 'right' with Samadhi too much, in terms of 'right Samadhi' as if there were a 'wrong Samadhi'.

Meditation is for certain not a spaced-out state of mind or a state where one is constantly thinking all of the time or having no thoughts at all. Of course, one can do both of those things as an indirect way to recognise flaws, but they aren't absolute.

Most of the time, meditation might seem like it is associated with stillness. As if it's a way to be rigidly unmoving, a state of being numb from emotions. We can absolutely try that, but that will just make us cling to the emotions.

Confession

'Confession' is not a word that does justice to the Tibetan term प्राप्ता

[4] (*bshags pa – Shagpa*). It's not repentance either. It's more like letting go of something that you know only too well, such as letting go of an addiction.

When we talk about '35 Buddhas' here, this is just a practical cue for us. There can be myriads of Buddhas in a single quark.

If confession were real, we would be done for. Actually, it's more of a way to accept *karma* – both the aspects of occurrence and doing, meaning we are in a constant state of anxiety. This anxiety is between what seem like occurrences of an uncontrollable nature, of life overwhelming us, and on the other side, seemingly uncontrollable actions of our own, as we desperately try to get a grip on change.

More than confessing this anxiety to someone else, confessing to oneself has a weightless or burdenless quality. The Buddhas are merely a mirror of one's weightless nature.

These vehicles are simple to apply and to engage with. It's like becoming a child again. Not that there's anything wrong with being an adult – there is an advantage of being able to view the child's perspective from an adult's state.

These definitions are a little forced in some ways, meaning that when we use words to express the natural, we have no choice but to define it according to words. Therefore, we have to accept that no matter the quality of our definitions, a certain (or even the greater) part of the natural is always missing. So, we have to make do with that.

Therefore, we cannot properly describe or do justice to any of these aforementioned paths, but if we try it will be something like this.

In a way, whether it's us human beings or any non-human beings,

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sentient or not, if we really look at it, one of the many things we all have in common is that we don't want to really work. To use a demeaning term: we like being 'lazy'.

Sure, if we look at ants for example, their life suggests the opposite. They seem to spend their entire individual and social life working. But if we zoom in a little they are not necessarily working. Even if they seem to work and work hard, I would dare say that they are hardly burdened by concepts of having to work because 'you have to work'. So, the ants are lazy in terms of having to work, lazy from concepts.

From this perspective, these paths or practices are in line with similar common things that we all share. These practices hardly demand any effort. They constitute a lazy path. Therefore, we don't have to be concerned that these practices are a way to shake off our laziness, as if we had some imperfection. If we are in fact lazy, then these practices are a way to make the best of this lethargy.

It's like letting the laziness do the work for us. Aspiration, for example, is a lazy person's practice. It can be practiced while walking or sitting. Even if we are being couch potatoes, we can practice it. Maybe that is not an ideal way to practice – but it's possible!

This individualised body, speech and mind is like a boat for a Bodhisattva.

Emotions and karma are like the waves and the wind. It doesn't matter whether it's your emotions or my emotions. They are just like the wind and the waves.

Bodhisattvas use these to sail. So they never fight them. They never deny them.

We are in the same state. Isn't that great news?

What I truly hope is that the readers new to these practices will not be troubled by the methods introduced in this text, or bored by what may seem like outdated religious-like sermons.

Nor should they understand it as a teaching in the sense that they need to be taught because they are in some way stupid or ignorant.

As for the practitioners, I hope that these practices will not be tiring; that they won't get the sense that they are hard work.

May the practice of the *Five Royal Sutras* be of great benefit for novices and practitioners alike.

May this publication benefit all sentient beings.



The 17th Gyalwa Karmapa Trinley Thaye Dorje

मुत्यार्था अर्दा श्रेष्यत्यार्था के त्या श्री हुए प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रति प्रवाद प्रवाद प्रति प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रवाद प्रति प

動'型で滑ち'気

gyagar ke du In Sanskrit

र्नेर्भूर्र्

böke du In Tibetan ष्यु इ ५ ०३ ५ है हू न ह म

Ārya Bhadracarya Praņidhāna Rāja

तयग्रायानवर में हुँ र पते हूँ र यस कु कु या में

Phagpa Zangpo Chöpe Mönlam Gyi Gyalpo

तसवाबायायहरूप्यायार्वेदातुराशुरायायास्वायर्क्याये।

phagpa jampal zhönnur gyurpa la chhag tshal lo Homage to the Noble Youth, Lord Mañjuśrī!

द्देश्चेर्-सु-र्वा-स्वित्रभावस्त्रित्वस्त्रा-हेद्र-द्वा । नुषः वासुस्रा-वित्रभावः सी धी सेर-वो गाुद्रा

jinye su dag chhog chü jigten na dü sum shegpa mi yi sengge kün
In all of the worlds in all ten directions,
reside the Tathagatas of past, present and future.

| वर्वाः वीक्षः सः सुकाः देः द्वाः वस्रकाः स्ट्राः था । सुकाः द्रदः दवाः धीदः द्रदः वकाः ध्वाः वद्यीते ।

dag gi malü dedag thamche la lü dang ngag yi dangwe chhag gyi'o

Before each and every one of these lions among men,
I bow down joyfully with body, speech, and mind.

|नवर र्य हैंद्र पति हैंद्र तथा हेंद्र अपन्य वीषा । क्विल न वस्य उद् धेद ग्री अपने द्रि सुरा द्रा

zangpo chöpe mönlam tob dag gi gyalwa thamche yi kyi ngönsum du

By the power of wishes of Excellent Conduct,

each Buddha evoked becomes manifest.

विरकी मुलक्षेत्र तुषार्या नित्र प्राची विषय न गुरुषार्य प्राचित्र विषय विषय

zhing gi dul nye lü rab tüpa yi gyalwa kün la rabtu chhag tshal lo
With as many bodies as atoms in the universe,
I bow down deeply to the Victorious Ones.

|रुयःग्रहेगःक्षेदःवःरुयःक्षेदःयदयःक्क्षयःद्वयम। ।यदयःक्क्षयःश्रवःश्रीःद्वयःवःवव्यवायःयःद्व

dul chig teng na dul nye sanggye nam sanggye se kyi ü na zhugpa dag

Atop one particle, as many Buddhas as particles
are settled amidst Bodhisattvas, their spiritual heirs.

१२े.केर.क्र्य.मी.रेव्वेट्य.र्थयय.प्रयाताचा विषय.१२.मी.ता.चा.चीयाचार.चर.स्या

detar chhö kyi ying nam malüpar thamche gyalwa dag gi gangwar mö

Thus Dharmadhatu, the entire sphere of being,
abounds with the Buddhas that I have envisioned.

१२.२व.चर्चेवायात्राज्ञाज्ञराक्त्र्यं भक्त्राची १२वट्यात्री त्वाची सक्त्राची सक्त्राची सक्त्राची सक्त्राची सक्

dedag ngagpa mize gyatsho nam yang kyi yenlag gyatshö dra kün gyi
Using every tone of a multitude of melodies,
I revere them with boundless oceans of acclaim.

|क्कुत्थ'च'गुब'क्कुै'र्धेब'हब'रच'चर्हेर्'हेर'| ।चरे'चर'वालेवाब'य'वसब'ठर्'चर्वा'वीब'चर्हेर्।

gyalwa kün gyi yönten rab jö ching dewar shegpa thamche dag gi tö
Singing the praises of Those Gone to Bliss,
I honor your qualities, O Victorious Ones.

| भेरेत्रान्यायाद्येराचान्यायान्या । भेर्याक्षुद्राद्वयायादे वात्यायाद्यायायादे वात्यायाया

metog dampa threngwa dampa dang silnyen nam dang jugpe dug chhog dang Sumptuous flowers, beautiful garlands, precious parasols, fine cymbals and balms, radiant lamps and

| अर से सर्केन दर पर्ना र्सेश दस पायेश । क्विय पर दे द्वा य दे सर्केर पर पश्ची

marme chhog dang dugpö dampa yi gyalwa dedag la ni chhöpar gyi the most fragrant incense: I offer them to you, O Victorious Ones.

|बःपञ्चतःन्यःपःद्वयशःन्दःद्वेःयर्केणःन्दः। ।ध्वेःयदेःसुरःयःरेःरवःयकुयःपःन्दः।

naza dampa nam dang dri chhog dang chheme phurma rirab nyampa dang

Such wonderful arrays, all perfectly presented –

exquisite apparel and sweet-smelling perfume,

|चर्गे|५'य'ख्रि५'यर'तस्वाबायते'अर्केवा'गुब'ग्रीबा । मुल'च'दे'द्वा'ल'यर'अर्के५'यर'वश्ची

köpa khyepar phagpe chhog kün gyi gyalwa dedag la yang chhöpar gyi jars of scented powder piled high like a mountain:

I offer them to you, O Victorious Ones.

|अर्केर्पायादाद्वस्रास्त्रासेर्प्तु सेर्प्तु केपा | १देप्ता सुर्यापायस्स्रास्त्रा

chhöpa gang nam lame gya chhewa dedag gyalwa thamche la yang mö
These vast and superlative offerings express my confidence in all of the Buddhas.

विचर रे हुँ र त्य र र पते हूँ पर्य र वा वी या विषय व गाँव त्य हिवा तर्क्य सर्वे र पर प्रवी

zangpo chö la depe tob dag gi gyalwa kün la chhag tshal chhöpar gyi
With the strength of conviction in Excellent Conduct,
I bow and present them to the Victorious Ones.

döchhag zhedang timug wang gi ni lü dang ngag dang dezhin yi kyi kyang
Whatever misdeeds I may have committed through
body and speech, as well as through mind,

|श्रेव|'य'यन्व|'वीश'यचीश'य'हे'अकेश'य। |ने'न्व|'वअश'हन्'यन्व|'वीश'र्स'र्सर्यवाश|

digpa dag gi gyipa chi chhipa dedag thamche dag gi sosor shag

all outcomes of passion and anger and ignorance:

I openly disclose each and every one.

विष्यायाय स्वर्धः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स

chhog chü gyalwa kün dang sanggye se ranggyal namdang lob dang milob dang

I rejoice in each occurrence of merit produced by Buddhas and Bodhisattvas of all ten directions, by Pratyekabuddhas,

|तर्चें'न'गुर्र'क्कें'नर्रेर्'र्र्यस्थरायार'य'प्यर'। | १२े'र्या'गुर्र'क्कें हेर्य'सु'नर्या'प्ये'स्र'।

drowa kün gyi sönam gangla yang dedag kün gyi jesu dag yi rang by those training on the path, by Arhats beyond training,

and by every single being.

|वार:इसमार्स्विवाम:वस्तुत्रे:वहिवा:हेद:क्र्रेंद्रास:दवा ।वुर:स्तुव:रेस:धर:सरम:स्वाम:सस्मान

gang nam chhog chü jigten drönma dag jangchhub rimpar sanggye machag nye

O lanterns, who illumine worlds in all ten directions, by way of the progressive stages of awakening,

|अर्वेदिन्देन्द्रमान्व्यानेषान्वर्थान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रम्

gönpo dedag dag gi thamche la khorlo lana mepar korwar kul you have become Buddhas, free from attachment. Protectors, I entreat you all: turn the Supreme Wheel.

| शुःरदः तर्तः हेंदः यारः चलेरः रेः रयाः था । तर्चे पः गादः त्याः सदः विरः चरेः चतेः श्वेरा

nya ngen da tön gang zhe dedag la drowa kün la phen zhing dewe chhir

Palms joined, I beseech those among you who mean to manifest the state beyond suffering:

|पञ्जल'य'विर'वी'रुल'क्षेर्'पबुग्रायर'यर'। |पर्वा'वीय'व्य'र्से'र्याञ्चर'वार्रेल'पर'पछी|

kalpa zhing gi dul nye zhugpar yang dag gi thalmo rab jar solwar gyi for as many eons as there are atoms in the universe, remain for the welfare and happiness of all beings.

विष्यायक्तायान्द्रस्थेत्रहेराचनवाषायान्द्रव विषया स्थान्त्रा विषया स्थान्त्रस्था विषया विषया विषया विषया विषया

chhag tshalwa dang chhö ching shagpa dang jesu yi rang kul zhing solwa yi
Whatever small merit has been garnered here
through prostrating, offering and disclosing,

| १ वो 'च 'हुर' ब १ 'च १ वो अ' है 'च अवा अ' या | विश्व अ' हु १ 'च १ वो अ' हु १ 'हु १ 'हु १ 'हु १ 'हु १ 'हु १ 'ह

gewa chungze dag gi chi sagpa thamche dag gi jangchhub chhir ngo'o rejoicing, entreating and beseeching, I dedicate it all for the sake of enlightenment.

१८५४:पदे अ८४: क्रुअ: इस्र ५८: ध्रिंग्या पद्धः धे। १८६म: हे ४:५म: व, म्यार पत्युग्या सर्केर पर खुर

depe sanggye nam dang chhog chu yi jigten dag na gang zhug chhöpar gyur

May the Buddhas of the past and those dwelling presently
in the worlds of the ten directions be honored by offerings.

|वार.लर.भ.व्रिथ.र्.रेवा.रव.क्रीर.वर। |वलभ.ह्वांश.वेर.क्वा.रुभ.तर.लरस.मील.ह्रींया

gangyang majön dedag rab nyurwar sam dzog jangchhub rimpar sanggye chön

May those yet to come swiftly fulfill their aspiration and attain Buddhahood through the stages of awakening.

बिंवायान्य वार्षित्रयान्य विराद्वयया है हो द्राया । दे द्रवा कु केर पेंद्या सु द्रवा पर खुरा

chhog chu gale zhing nam jinyepa dedag gyacher yongsu dagpar gyur

Wherever there are world systems in the ten directions,

may they, in their great number, become pure.

विरःद्वनःविरःद्वरःद्वरःवविवायःक्वयःवःदरः। । यरयःक्वयःश्वयःश्वेयःस्वरःवरःदिव

jangchhub shingwang drung sheg gyalwa dang sanggye se kyi rabtu gangwar shog

May these universes abound in Victorious Ones who have come before the Tree of Enlightenment accompanied by Bodhisattvas, their spiritual heirs.

धिंगमान्त्रुति सेसमारुव नार इसमाहि होता । ने न्या ह्या हु वत् से न्यते न्यते स्था

chhog chü semchen gang nam jinye pa dedag tagtu neme dewar gyur

May each and every one of the manifold beings of the ten directions always be happy and healthy.

drowa kün gyi chhö kyi dön nam ni thünpar gyur ching rewa'ang drubpar shog

May all beings find true purpose in the Dharma, and in harmony with this, may their hopes be fulfilled.

१८८ कुन क्वेंद्राय द्या दे यद्या क्वेंद्रा १८वीं या गुद्दा क्वेंद्रा १८वीं वा गुद्दा क्वेंद्रा वा विक्रा का विक्र का विक्रा का विक्रा का विक्रा का विक्र का विक्रा का विक्रा का विक्रा का विक्र का

jangchhub chöpa dag ni dag chö ching drowa küntu kyewa drenpar gyur

May I carry out the many forms of Enlightened Conduct, and remember past lives when experiencing each new one.

|कें:रवर्षःगुत्र:हु:वकें:वर्षःक्षेु:वात्। |हवा:हु:वर्वातें:रव:हु:वर्क्वा

tsherab küntu chhipho kyewa na dag ni rabtu jungwar shog

During each successive death, transmigration, and rebirth, may I always embrace religious life, and renounce.

विज्ञान गीव की हेब शु र्रेन कुर है। विवर में र्रेन संस्था से हैंन बारी हैन के से

gyalwa kün gyi jesu lob gyur te zangpo chöpa yongsu dzog je ching

Following the example of the Victorious Ones, may I fully accomplish Excellent Conduct,

विष्याद्येयकार्श्वेद्रायाद्वीस्त्रेद्राय्याच्या विष्यात्त्रियात्र्यकार्श्वेद्रास्त्रेद्राय्यार्थिय

tshulthrim chöpa drime yong dagpar tagtu manyam kyönme chöpar shog
and may my moral behavior be flawless and pure.

May I conduct myself faultlessly in all situations.

१क्षःषेः क्षरः १८ त्या वे १ क्षेत्र क्षरा । व्यायः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप

Iha yi ke dang lu dang nöjin ke drulbum dag dang mi yi ke nam dang
May I communicate the Buddhadharma in every language known to sentient beings,

|तर्वे:चःगुक्:ब्रे:क्रु:क्रु-हे:र्डक:यम। | | श्वस्थ:रुन:क्रुन:तु:चन्वा:वीव:र्केश:चङ्गक्:हें।

drowa kün gyi dra ke ji tsampar thamche ke du dag gi chhö ten to the tongues of gods, nagas, yakshas, kumbhandas, and all languages spoken by humankind.

१देशःविरःसःर्रेशःधिदःशःरयःमर्हेदःहे। । विरःक्तःश्रेश्रशःदेःदशः धरःमहेदःशः शुरा

de shing pharol chhin la rab tsön te jangchhub sem ni namyang je magyur May I apply myself to the transcendent qualities of the paramitas, while never losing sight of awakening mind.

।र्देवायायाराद्वस्य द्वीयायराव व्युरायात्वा ।रेप्यासास्य स्थासास्य स्थासास्य स्थासास्य

digpa gang nam dribpar gyurwa dag dedag malü yongsu jangwar shog

As for all harmful acts that have resulted in veils,

may they be entirely purified, without exception.

|यमःन्दःहेंबःसंदर्भःचर्नःण्चैःयमःद्वर्भःयम। ।र्ज्ञेयःवेदःवहेवाःहेबःवर्ज्ञेःचःद्वर्भःशुःयदः।

Ie dang nyonmong dü kyi le nam le drol zhing jigten drowa nam su yang May I be liberated from negative karma, disturbing emotions, and the actions of maras. Wherever there are world systems and beings,

हिं सूर पर्जे कुष से कवाष या विदेश । के ज्ञान सामर विवाष या से द सुर हुन

jitar pemo chhü michhagpa zhin nyida namkhar thogpame tar che may I be like the lotus, not clung to by water, and the sun and the moon, unhindered in the sky.

विरावी हिंदा दर हिंवा या इसया है रहें सामा विदार से दा सूचा प्रमुख राम है वि प्रमाहिता

zhing gi khyön dang chhog nam ji tsampar ngensong dugngal rabtu zhiwar je

Throughout each of the realms and in every direction,

may I pacify all suffering of the lower realms.

| वर्ने व द्या व दर्शे व गाव दर्शे द दर्शे व द

dewa dag la drowa kün gö ching drowa thamche la ni phenpar che
May I establish all beings in happiness, and may I be of assistance to everyone.

विरक्तः क्वेंन्यं प्रस्था स्वास्य विन्ति । विस्रया क्वेंन्यं विन्ति विन्

jangchhub chöpa yongsu dzogje ching semchen dag gi chö dang thünpar jug

May I perfect the practice of Enlightened Conduct in accord with the various lifestyles of beings.

|पवर में हुँ र पर्वा के रवर हूँ के हिर। । । अर्दे र प्रावस्त्रा भागा व कि हुँ र पर हुँ र

zangpo chöpa dag ni rab tön ching ma ong kalpa küntu chöpar gyur

May I fully exemplify Excellent Conduct, and continue to do so during all future eons.

|यन्वाःवीःर्श्वेन:न्दःसर्द्ध्दश्यःयरःवादःर्श्वेन:य। ।ने:न्वाःन्दःवेःहवाःमुःदर्शेवाशःयरःर्वेव

dag gi chö dang tsungpar gang chöpa dedag dang ni tagtu drogpar shog

May I always be accompanied by those friends

whose practice and conduct resemble my own.

|त्युक्ष:नूर:दवा:इक्षक:नूर:बे:केक्षक:ग्रीकाग्रादः। ।क्वेंन्:प्र:न्वा:नूर:क्वेंन्:प्रकाविवा:तु:क्वेन्।

lü dang ngag nam dang ni sem kyi kyang chöpa dag dang mönlam chig tu che
With regard to our body, speech, and mind,
may all of our actions and prayers be as one.

| वन्वाः वः स्वरः वर्देन् स्वते व्यवायाः वित्व । वन्नदः स्वते क्षेत्रः स्वरः हें क्ष्यः स्वरः ।

dag la phenpar döpe drogpo dag zangpo'i chöpa rabtu tönpa nam

Friends who wish to benefit me,

those who teach the sublime conduct excellently,

१२.२वा.२८.८८.६वा.१.स५.८४.१वेव १२.२वा.च२वा.चीश्व.४४.८८.८८.१५.५८८.१

dedag dang yang tagtu threpar shog dedag dag gi namyang yi miyung may I always encounter companions who exemplify Excellent Conduct and have my well-being at heart. May I never let these teachers down.

| यरका मुका ख्रका गुका पक्षेर प्रदेश अर्वे व र्ये इसका | अर्देव खुसा हवा हु प्रदेश वीका मुला प्राप्त प्रदेश

sanggye se kyi korwe gönpo nam ngönsum tagtu dag gi gyalwa ta May I always directly perceive the Victorious Ones: the Protectors and their entourage of Bodhisattvas.

|अ'र्देरश'नङ्गाय'पात्र'हु'श्रे'र्श्चे'चर। ।दे'द्वा'य'ष्यद'अर्केद्'य'क्चु'केर'वर्ग्ची

ma ong kalpa küntu mikyowar dedag la yang chhöpa gyachher gyi Throughout all future eons, may I never grow weary of honoring them with remarkably vast offerings.

|कुल'न'इसस'ग्री'न्स'पते'र्केस'वर्देन'ठेर। । । व्हर'कुन'र्सुन'रा'ग्रान'र्हु'सूर'नर'वेर्।

gyalwa nam kyi dampe chhö dzin ching jangchhub chöpa küntu nangwar je May I uphold the genuine Dharma of the Buddhas, and make Enlightened Conduct fully manifest.

|वबरार्यार्ड्येर्पायास्स्रापरास्त्रुरावाष्परा | सार्वेरस्यावस्नायाः गात्रात्रु

zangpo chöpa nampar jangwa yang ma ong kalpa küntu chepar gyi May I be perfectly trained in Excellent Conduct, wholeheartedly continuing for eons to come.

।श्चिन्यावस्रकारुन्नुः व्यदावर्षेराचाद्या । पर्केन् वस्रकायोः विकान्या देशसा वन्हेन्।

sipa thamche du yang khorwa na sönam yeshe dag ni mize nye

Through all my existences, be they within samsara, may I acquire inexhaustible merit and wisdom.

१८०४ १८१ में अर्थ र परित्र देव दिया स्था प्रस्ता । वित्र हत्या त्र की से अर्थ र प्रस्ति हिं की स्था स्था स्था स

thab dang sherab tingdzin namthar dang yönten kün gyi mize dzö du gyur

May these become a never-ending treasure of qualities,

methods, superior knowledge, samadhi and liberation.

dul chig teng na dul nye zhing nam te zhing der sam gyi mikhyab sanggye nam Atop one particle, there are as many realms as atoms; in each pure realm, more Buddhas than can be imagined

|बर्थःमुब्रःश्वराग्नी:नृतुब्रःवःवल्वावायःया। ।विरःक्वःक्विन्यःक्वेन्।विरःक्वःक्वरःवि

sanggye se kyi ü na zhugpa la jangchhub chepa chö ching tawar gyi reside amidst Bodhisattvas, their spiritual heirs. May I see them and emulate their enlightened activity.

१२े.केर.भ.जेब.वशब.२२.क्र्येचाब.बी.तारी ।श्री.क्षा.विष.ता.येब.चाबीयाक्र्य.क्षेर.क्षी

detar malü thamche chhog su yang tra tsam khyön la dü sum tshe nye kyi Likewise, in absolutely every direction, within the space on the tip of one hair, there are oceans of Buddhas of past, present, and future,

|बरबाक्मियाक्मी,बर्कू, बुराइसबाक्मी,बर्कू, दरा। विश्वयायाक्मी,बर्कूराक्क्में, वुरारवारी,यहवा

sanggye gyatsho zhing nam gyatsho dang kalpa gyatshor chö ching rabtu jug oceans of pure realms and oceans of eons.

May I fully take part in this enlightened activity.

|वाशुरःवार्डवा:प्यतःत्वा:कु:अर्द्धते:श्रु:श्रू-श्रुश| ।कुत्य:वःगुद:५ड्डरवःप्यदःतवा:इवः५वा:ध

sung chig yenlag gyatsho'i drake kyi gyalwa kün yang yenlag namdagpa The sound of one instance of the Buddha's speech, with its ocean of qualities, holds the pure range of harmonious expressions of all Victorious Ones:

विर्मे निर्मे निर्मे निर्मे विरम् विरम्

drowa kün gyi sampa jizhin yang sanggye sung la tagtu jugpar gyi It is the very melody of each being's understanding. May I always engage in the speech of the Buddhas.

|र्रुषःवाशुस्रःवावेवाषःयःकुषःवःवस्रषः ४५:५वा ।तर्वेदः वितः हुषः हुस्यः दस्यः प्रवः पुः वर्षे रः वः धेषा

dü sum shegpa gyalwa thamche dag khorlö tshul nam rabtu korwa yi
All Victorious Ones of past, present, and future
fully turn the Wheel of Dharma in a variety of ways.

१२े.२वा.वी.त्तर्भाक्षर.रविरक्ष.श्र.चर्या वि.सं.त्रु.त्रक्ष.क्षेत्रका.क्षेत्रका.क्षेत्रका.क्षेत्रका.क्षेत्रका.कष्

dedag gi yang sung yang mize la lo yi tob kyi dag kyang rabtu jug

Through the power of mind, may I also participate
in the boundless expression of their melodious speech.

|अ'र्देरअ'न्स्रुव्य'प'वस्रक्ष'ठ्र-'वहुव्य'पर'पर'। ।स्नुर्'र्डव्य'विद्य'विक'न्द्रव्य'पर'वद्यी

ma ong kalpa thamche jugpar yang kechig chig gi dag kyang jugpar gyi In a single instant, may I engage in all future eons that will be experienced.

|ग्रारायरान्स्रायायात्र्याम्बुर्याक्तरान्तेर्त्रा ।स्नुत्रियाकात्र्याम्बुर्वा

gangyang kalpa dü sum tshe dedag kechig chhashe kyi ni zhugpar che In just a split second, may I take part in any and all of the eons of the three times.

|रुषःग्रासुसःग्रेवायःयःसःसःसःसःमःवादा ।देःद्वाःस्नुदःहेवाःवाहेवाःयःवद्वाःवीयःवसू।

dü sum shegpa mi yi sengge gang dedag kechig chig la dag gi ta
In the space of a single moment,
may I behold all lions among men of past, present, and future.

|हवा.रि.ट्रे.ट्रवा.व्री.व्रे.क्रिंट्रतिकाला ।श्चि.श्चर.व्रीट्र.तप्टु.ईश्चर.क्रिय्या.क्रीयायहवा

tagtu dedag gi ni chöyul la gyumar gyurpe namthar tob kyi jug

May I continually engage in their field of experience through the power of illusion-like spiritual liberation.

|ग्रारायरातुषायाषुअर्वायी विरामित्या ।देर्ग्यासुवाविषासुरातुष्यर्भेरातुः अर्देष्यराम्भूम।

gangyang dü sum dag gi zhing köpa dedag dul chig tengdu ngönpar drub

The clusters of galaxies of past, present, and future

have all been established atop a single particle.

१ने द्वर सायुक द्वित्राका द्वर्यका वसका उन् न्त्रा । क्वियान द्वर्यका ग्री विदानी नर्गोन् या यहवा

detar malü chhog nam thamche du gyalwa namkyi zhing gi kö la jug

Accordingly, in all directions, without exception,

may I take part in the pure realms of the Victors.

|ग्नरथ्यरः अर्चेत्रवहेगाहेत्र र्चेत्र अर्थ्य । । ने न्यारे अर्थर वर्कर कुर्वेर र्थे प्रकेरिय

gangyang majön jigten drönma nam dedag rimpar tshang gya khorlo kor

The Lanterns of the World who have yet to come will all, by stages, become fully enlightened, turn the Wheel of the Dharma,

| शुःर्व त्वर्व प्राप्त प्रवाद्व विषय विष्व । । अर्थे व र्थे गाव की द्वर दुः प्रवास के दें।

nya ngen depa rabtu zhi tha tön gönpo kün gyi drung du dag chhi'o and demonstrate the state beyond suffering, ultimate peace.

May I be in the presence of all those Protectors.

१गुव-वयः श्रुर-वते स्त्रव्युत्यः क्रेंवयः इसयः ५८१ । गुव-वयः क्रेंच्यः विवाधते क्रेंवयः ५वा-५८१

künne nyurwe dzuthrul tob nam dang künne go yi thegpe tob dag dang

By virtue of the powers of miraculous swiftness, the powers of the manifold approaches of the yanas,

१गुब-ए-धेंब-एब-क्रेंन्य-इंब्य-इंब्य-इंब्य-इंब्य-द्र-। ।गुब-ए-ख्य-य-चुस्य-य-न्त्र-ने-क्रेंच्य।

küntu yönten chöpe tob nam dang küntu khyabpa jampa dag gi tob the powers of practice endowed with all qualities, the powers of omnipresent loving-kindness,

१गुब-८-५वो नदी नर्भ-१ वस्त्र क्षेत्र मुस्य मुस्य १५८१ । इत्य रामस्य १५८२ खुर पर्दे प्रेर क्षेत्र भी

küntu gewe sönam tob nam dang chhagpa mepar gyurpe yeshe tob the powers of perfectly virtuous goodness, the powers of unbounded timeless wisdom,

विषःरवः व्यवशः दरः हैरवहें बर्श्वयः द्याः वीषा । व्यव्यः क्षेंप्यः इस्रयः धरः द्याः श्रुवः धरः वेदा

sherab thab dang tingdzin tob dag gi jangchhub tob nam yangdag drubpar je the powers of knowledge, means, and deep meditation, may I truly achieve the many powers of awakening.

|त्यराः में देवराः इसराः प्रेंटराः सुः द्वाः चेदः हेटः। ।हेदः सेटराः देवराः इसराः गुदः हः देसराः स्मराः चेद्।

le kyi tob nam yongsu dagje ching nyönmong tob nam küntu jompar je

May I completely purify the powers of karma,
fully defeat the powers of the afflictions,

|नर्र्'ग्री'र्क्षेत्रश्रह्मार्था क्षेत्रश्रह्मार्था । नवर र्थे क्षेत्रश्रह्मार्था । नवर र्थे क्षेत्रश्रह्मार्था ।

dü kyi tob nam tobme rabje ching zangpo chöpe tob ni dzogpar gyi utterly disable the powers of the maras, and bring the power of Excellent Conduct to perfection.

बिट इसमा मु सर्के इस पर द्वा होत् हेट । । सेसमा उत् मु सर्के द्वा वे इस पर दर्वी पा

zhing nam gyatsho nampar dagje ching semchen gyatsho dag ni nampar drol May I totally purify oceans of realms, entirely liberate oceans of beings,

किंगा इसमा क्वा सर्वे रता हु सर्वे र हो निया क्वा सर्वे र क्वा हु स्वा हु स्व हु स्वा हु स्व हु स्व

chhö nam gyatsho rabtu thongje ching yeshe gyatsho rabtu gompar je clearly behold oceans of Dharma, wholly integrate oceans of wisdom,

। ह्यें न'या क्वा अर्कें इस्रायर न्या हो न'हेरा । क्वें ब'यस क्वा अर्कें रया हारे क्या यर हो ना

chöpa gyatsho nampar dagje ching mönlam gyatsho rabtu dzogpar je patiently clarify oceans of conduct, perfectly fulfill oceans of aspirations,

|अरअःमुअःमुःअर्क्षःयनःपुःअर्केन्।चेन्।वेन्।वेन्।वित्रुयःयःमुःअर्केःमुःकुन्।वरःवि

sanggye gyatsho rabtu chhöje ching kalpa gyatshor mikyo chepar gyi honor oceans of Buddhas with my offerings, and practice tirelessly during oceans of eons.

|वारःलरःरुअःवाश्रुअःवानेवाशःसदेःक्वायःवःली । व्यरःस्वाःक्वेरःसदेःक्केर्यःत्रअःवाःवाःस्यशा

gangyang dü sum shegpe gyalwa yi jangchhub chöpe mönlam jedrag nam
Once I have awakened and attained Buddhahood
by means of the practice of Excellent Conduct,

|चबरार्त्राक्ष्रींरामकाविराक्ष्याकरकाक्किकावका ।र्रागुवाचर्याक्षेकाकात्रुकार्स्याकायराच्छी।

zangpo chöpe jangchhub sanggye ne de kün dag gi malü dzogpar gyi may I fulfill all special wishes of Enlightened Conduct expressed by Victorious Ones of past, present and future.

।ক্রুপ্র'ব'শ্যুর'ক্রী'শ্রুর্বাধা ।বাহ'বী'শ্রইর'শ্যুর'দ্যুবরহ'ল্বিশ'ন্ত্যু

gyalwa kün gyi se kyi thuwopa gang gi ming ni kuntuzang zheja
The eldest son of the Victorious Ones is known as
Samantabhadra, the All-Excellent.

|अव्यक्षःयाने:न्दासर्दुदकायरःश्चन्यते:ध्वेर। ।न्वो:वावने:न्वा:वस्रकारुनःरवःहुःवर्ध्रे।

khepa de dang tshungpar chepe chhir gewa didag thamche rabtu ngo In order to equal his masterful skill, I perfectly dedicate all forms of merit.

१२४४ दरम्याद्र स्थित् ग्राट इस द्या देवा हिंद् राय इस द्या विर इस राये स्था द्या द्या दिया है

lü dang ngag dang yi kyang namdag ching chöpa namdag zhing nam yong dag dang

May I be comparable to Samantabhadra: his utterly pure body, speech, and mind,

|वर्क्रे:चतरःवतरार्थे:अवश्रायाक्षे:पर्दःव| ।दे:तद्ररःवद्याःग्रुरःदे:द्ररःअर्द्ध्रश्रायरःर्वेय

ngowang zangpo khepa chidrawa dedrar dag kyang de dang tshungpar shog
his totally pure conduct, perfectly pure realms,
and superior skill in dedicating merit.

|गुव्यक्ष:न्वो:व:ववर:र्थ:र्स्टुन्यते:स्ट्रीम् ।वहस्र:न्ध्यः वी:वे:र्सूवःयस:स्ट्रुन्यमःववी।

künne gewa zangpo chepe chhir jampal gyi ni mönlam chepar gyi

So as to completely achieve excellent goodness, I will carry out Mañjuśrī's aspiration prayers.

|सार्दरमानम्नयायागुरानुःसी भूगमा ।देःधीःद्वानायास्य ह्वायायमानद्वी।

ma ong kalpa küntu mikyowar de yi jawa malü dzogpar gyi

Continuing tirelessly throughout future eons, I will accomplish every last one of his activities.

।र्ह्युन्पःन्वाःवेःर्कनःर्धनःयःश्चुरःरेवा ।र्धवः हवः इस्रशःग्यनःर्कनः वाञ्चरःस्रेनःपरःर्वेव

chöpa dag ni tshe yö magyur chig yönten nam kyang tshe zung mepar shog May my actions be free of limitations, and my qualities also be without bounds.

ोर्ह्येन्'यंक्रन्'सेन्'यं'यं'वावक्ष'व्रक्ष'ग्राम्। ।ने'न्वा'वस्तुत्य'यं'वस्रक्ष'ठन्'वर्कत्य'वरःवश्ची

chöpa tshemepa la ne ne kyang dedag thrulpa thamche tshalwar gyi

May I remain engaged in activities beyond measure, and may I come to know all of their manifestations.

विषायायत्रः सवरः व्यवाः शुरुषः देश्वाः यर्षः विषयः विषयः विषयः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

namkhe tharthug gyurpa ji tsampar semchen malü thayang dezhin te There are countless beings, as limitless as the very confines of the endless sky.

ji tsam le dang nyönmong thar gyurpa dag gi mönlam thayang detsam mo

Whatever their karma and afflictions may be,

may my aspiration prayers encompass them all.

|ग्राम्यायर द्वित्राया प्रवृति विराद्वरायायायाया । भीदा केदा प्रात्तुता मुखा प्रवास्य या प्रवास्य विष्

gangyang chhog chü zhing nam thayepa rinchhen gyen te gyalwa nam la phul
We may embellish the infinite realms of the ten directions
with precious gems and present them to the Victorious Ones;

१२५८ से धे नदे नदे सकें न इसका गुरा विर में द्या हो द न सूय पर स्थान नका

Iha dang mi yi dewe chhog nam kyang zhing gi dul nye kalpar phulwa be we may offer the finest pleasures of gods and humans during as many eons as there are atoms in the universe.

gang gi ngowe gyalpo di thö ne jangchhub chhog gi jesu rab mö shing
Even so, paramount indeed is the exceptional merit of those of us
who have heard this King of Dedications,

len chig tsam yang depa kyepa ni sönam dampe chhog tu di gyur ro are truly determined to pursue supreme enlightenment, and give rise to genuine faith, be it just for a moment.

|वारःवीकःववरःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःक्षाःवदेःवहवःवक्षाः ।देशःदेःद्रवःक्षरःव्रवःक्षरःवरःव्युद्र।

gang gi zangchö mönlam di tabpe de ni ngensong thamche pangwar_gyur

Those who practice this Prayer of Excellent Conduct will turn away from rebirth in the lower realms,

de ni drogpo ngenpa pangpa yin nangwa thaye deyang de nyur thong sever all ties to unwholesome companions, and promptly behold Amitābha, Infinite Light.

१२'न्वाक्केन्यरमक्केन्यनेप्यरवर्के । श्रीकेष्वन्यर्थन्ते

dedag nyepa rab nye dewar tsho mitshe dir yang dedag legpar ong

They will be perfectly comfortable and lead happy lives;
in this lifetime as well, comfort and happiness will reign.

१गुब-८, प्राचन स्थाने विकास विकास

küntuzangpo deyang chidrawar dedag ringpor mithog dezhin gyur
Without delay, they will become similar in every way
to Samantabhadra, the All-Excellent One.

tshamme ngapo dag gi digpa nam gang gi mishe wang gi jepa dag

If this prayer of Excellent Conduct is recited by those

who have committed, by reason of ignorance,

१२'थेब'नवर में र्श्वेन'यं तर्रेनहेंन्त्र। । श्वुरन्त्रात्युकार्धेन्वात्युन्तरात्युर्ग

de yi zangpo chöpa di jö na nyurdu malü yongsu jangwar gyur the five most negative acts of direct consequence, these all will be quickly and thoroughly purified.

|धोःमेशःन्दःवेःमञ्जूमशःन्दःसर्कतःइस्रशःन्दः। ।देमशःन्दः।मःर्नेमःइस्रशःन्दःख्वःधरःत्ख्यः।

yeshe dang ni zug dang tshen nam dang rig dang khadog nam dang denpar gyur

Practitioners will have wisdom, the shapeliest physique,
excellent signs, a noble family, and a fine complexion.

| वर्त्तर्भः क्षेत्राकाकार विकादेश देश विवादिया । विक्ष्या क्षेत्र विकास विकास

dü dang muteg mangpö de mithub jigten sumpo kün na'ang chhöpar gyur

The many maras and heretics will be powerless against them,
and they will be honored with offerings throughout the three worlds.

विरक्तिभीर द्वर दुर दुर देश्चर वर्षे। विरक्ष सेस्र स्वर्धिर देर वर्ष स्वर्धिर देर वर्ष स्वर्धिर देर वर्ष स्वर्

jangchhub shingwang drung du de nyur dro song ne semchen phenchhir der dug te They will go quickly before the great Bodhi tree, and settle there for the benefit of sentient beings.

विरक्ष्यास्यामुयावर्षेरार्था रवातुः वर्भेर। वितृत् इस्यार्थे प्रावस्यायस्या वस्यार्था

jangchhub sanggye khorlo rabtu kor dü nam de dang chepa thamche tul As awakened Buddhas, they will turn the wheel of Dharma, prevailing against all of the maras and their legions.

|बार:प्यर:प्रबर:र्य:क्वेंर:प्रदे:क्वेंत:प्रथ:पर्दी । प्रकर:प:र्र-के:क्वेंत:ह्रांत्रींवा:य:पी

gangyang zangpo chöpe mönlam di chhangwa dang ni tön tam log pa yi

The Buddhas alone fathom the full karmic fruition for those
who take this Prayer of Excellent Conduct to heart

१२े'धे'र्स्थ'यर श्चेत्र'य'यर्थ मुर्थ'सिव्या । विरः कुच'सर्वेवा'त्थ'र्श्वस'द्वेर स्वेवा

de yi nampar minpa sanggye khyen jangchhub chhog la somnyi maje chig by expounding it, or reading and reciting it. Have no doubt: the outcome is supreme awakening!

jampal jitar khyen ching pa wa dang_ küntuzangpo deyang dezhin te May I train by emulating the examples of Mañjuśrī, with his momentous knowledge and great courage,

१२'न्न'गुरु'ग्री'हेश'सु'नन्न'र्सून'र्रेट'। १न्ने'न'र्दि'न्न'वस्थ उन्'र्ना'त्र्रेष्

dedag kün gyi jesu dag lob ching gewa didag thamche rabtu ngo and Samantabhadra, whose qualities are identical; like them, I perfectly dedicate all forms of merit.

१५८ मासुस्र मानेवार पदे कुया नामस्य १५ मीया । वर्षे नामस्य सर्वे नामस्य स्वार पदे स्वार पदे स्वार पदे स्वार पदे स

dü sum shegpe gyalwa thamche kyi ngowa gangla chhog tu ngagpa de

For the sake of the practice of Excellent Conduct,

I completely dedicate all of my roots of goodness

|वन्वाःकीःन्वोःवदेःस्वादनेःगुन्युनःगुनः। ।वन्ननःधेःश्चेनःधेरःस्वःमुःवर्देःवरःवश्ची

dag gi gewe tsawa di kün kyang zangpo chö chhir rabtu ngowar gyi by means of those dedications praised as supreme by the Victorious Ones of past, present, and future.

|पर्वाक्षेत्रकेप्रतेत्रुवादीर्खुरपाद्य । श्चित्रपावस्वावर्षाकर्

dag ni chhiwe dü je gyurpa na dribpa thamche dag ni chhir sal te

When the time has come for me to die,
and all of my veils, now purified, disappear,

|सर्दि,श्रीम.बैर.य.भवय.तस्यार्ट,सब्दर्या ।यर्ट,य.१४,श्री:बुर.र्ट्र.४य.१७,यब्री

ngönsum nangwa thaye de thong ne dewachen gyi zhing der rabtu dro may I directly behold Amitābha, Infinite Light, and proceed with certainty to the Realm of Bliss.

१देर र्सर वर्ष वे र्झेंब प्यस पदी द्वा ग्यर । । । वस्य उद्या सुर्य सर्देव दु प्रश्रु रायर र्विव

der song ne ni mönlam didag kyang thamche malü ngön du gyurwar shog Once there, may these and all other prayers, without a single exception, become manifest.

१२े.२वा.स.पीक.वर्वा.व्रीक.लूरका.बी.व्यार.। विद्या.देव.हु.बु.हु.बुर.कुमका.व्यात्मा.विद्या

dedag malü dag gi yongsu kang jigten jisi semchen phenpar gyi May I perfectly fulfill each and every one, helping beings for as long as the universe exists.

विष्यानवे न्यीयावर्षे रामवराबेरान्यावान नेरा वर्षे न्यायाने वर्षे स्थायाने वर्षे स्थायाने वर्षे स्थायाने वर्षे

gyalwe kyilkhor zang zhing gawa der pemo dampa shintu dze le kye
May I be reborn in a supremely beautiful lotus
in the excellent joyous mandala of the Buddhas.

|बूर-च-सवतःप्यशःकुलःचर्यःसर्वःसुसःर्। ।सुर-चर्ष्वनःपःप्यर-चन्वाःवीर्यःदेर-वेवाःवीवा

nangwa thaye gyalwe ngönsum du lungten pa yang dag gi der thob shog

There, may I obtain my prophetic revelation

directly from Amitābha, the Victorious One.

१देर-वै-नद्या-नीया-सुद-नक्ष्व-रन-विन्य-व्या । व्युत्य-य-सद-ये-न्ने-न्यम्। निव्या-

der ni dag gi lungten rab thob ne trulpa mangpo jewa thrag gya yi

Once the prophecy has been fully achieved,
may I serve the beings of the ten directions

Io yi tob kyi chhog chu nam su yang semchen nam la phenpa mangpo gyi in a number of ways through the power of mind of many hundred times millions of emanations.

|বর্রেইট্রির্'বর্রেইট্রর'অয়'বদ্ব'ব'ত্তী | ব্রী'বস্তুর'রর্'বর্বা'বীম'স্ট'বশবাশ'ব।

zangpo chöpe mönlam tabpa yi gewa chungze dag gi chi sagpa By whatever small merit I may have garnered by practicing this Prayer of Excellent Conduct,

१देश दे 'वर्चे 'चर्वे 'क्रूंद 'वर्थ 'द्वे 'च द्वाया । भ्रद 'हेव 'चहिया वीर्थ वर्थ 'हर 'वर्चे र 'चर 'र्वे व

de ni drowe mönlam gewa nam kechig chig gi thamche jorwar shog may the meritorious aspirations of sentient beings all be accomplished in the space of one instant.

|पवर में हैं र प र्लर्थ सु पर्देश प रायश | पर्देश स्वर्थ सवत स्वर्थ प्रश्न प्राय विराधित है श

zangpo chöpa yongsu ngö pa le sönam thaye dampa gang thob de
By virtue of the boundless, genuine merit gained
by fully dedicating Excellent Conduct,

विर्मे निर्मे नि

drowa dugngal chhuwor jingwa nam öpagmepe ne rab thobpar shog
may all beings engulfed in the great river of suffering
attain Buddha Amitābha's most excellent domain.

|र्र्क्षेत्र'ययाः क्रुत्यः चें'त्रदे: द्वा'यर्केवा'वी'वार्षे । अवतः प्ययः तर्वे 'तः गुत्र'यः प्यतः वेदः हिरः।

mönlam gyalpo didag chhog gi tso thaye drowa kün la phen je ching
May these sovereign aspiration prayers bring about that which is most excellent
and sublime, and may they benefit all beings, infinite in number.

।गीब.ऐ.चबर.त्र्याचमीब.तपु.चिबर.चीच.हो। ।रब.श्रूर.चाब्याद्रस्यात्रात्र्याह्र्र्र्यात्रात्र्येच।

küntuzangpö gyenpe zhung drub te ngensong ne nam malü tongpar shog
May this scripture adorned by Samantabhadra be accomplished,
and may the entire space of the unfortunate realms become empty.

This concludes the Noble King of Aspiration Prayers of Excellent Conduct.

This text was finalized by the Indian scholars Dzinamitra and Surendrabodhi and the great editor Lotsawa Bende Yeshe De, among others, who translated and checked it.

Translation reference from the translation of this text under the guidance of Kunzig Shamar Rinpoche by Pamela Gayle White.

美達表が写著ない。 Vajra Vidaraņa

ने'नबिब'मिनेग्राय'मस्याय'रुन्'ग्री

|अशुःर्क्रेनराय|डेग्।मुःनसूरायाधी

dezhin shegpa thamche kyi thutob chigtu du pa yi Condensed within you alone, is the power and strength of all the Tathāgathas, manifesting in the wrathful form of the vajra,

|र्रे:हे:विं:वेंदे:सूर:वेंदःय|

|इसप्रमात्रेंस्य वास्त्रावास्त्राची

dorje thro wo'i kur tön pa nampar jomla chhag tshal lo I pay homage to you Vidarana, the Subduer.

कु'यार'भूर'र्

理馬強与エ声真双奏工劇

gyagar ke du In Sanskrit Vajra Vidaraņa Nāma Dhāraņī

र्नेरः सूरः द्वा

र्दे. ई. इस्यायर प्रह्मियाया लेया चुप्यो बुद्या

bö ke du In Tibetan Dorje Nampar Jompa Zhe Ja We Zung

য়ৼয়৻য়ৢয়৻৴ৼ৻ঢ়ৼ৻ড়৾ঽ৻য়ৢয়য়য়৻৴য়৻য়য়য়৻৽ঽ৴৻য়৻য়য়৾৻৻ড়য়৻ড়৻

sanggye dang jangchhub sempa thamche la chhag tshal lo Homage to all the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas!

वर्रेः स्नूर् वर्गा मी अर्थे अप्यः तुषः महिमाना

वर्षेत्रास्त्रायन्त्राई हे त्यावल्या राष्ट्री

dike dag gi thö pa du chig na chomdende dorje la zhug te Thus have I heard: at one time, Buddha Bhagavan was in the ultimate state of "Vajropamasamādhi".

sanggye kyi thü lag na dorje lü thamche dorjer jingyi lab ne dorje ting By the power of Buddha, blessings were cast upon all the manifestations of

Nge dzin la nyom par zhugso de ne lag na dorje sanggye kyi thu dang Bodhisattva Vajrapāni, who all entered into Vajra Samādhi.

মন্মান্ত্রীর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর ব্রুব্রার্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমানর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমান্তর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমান্তর্ক্রমান্তর শ্রীমান্তর্ক্রমান্তর্ব্বর্ব্রমান্তর্ব্বর্ব্রমান্ত্র্বর্বর্ব্রমান্তর্ব্বর্বর্বর্ব্রমান্তর্ব্বর্ব্বর্ব্বর্বর্

lab kyi

Then Vajrapāni, due to Buddha's power and Buddha's blessings, as well as the blessings of all Bodhisattvas,

र्रे:हे'र्स्चे'र्च'त्रमण्डूर'वा र्रे:हे'र्स्चेर'र्घ'रव'र्हु'र्सूम'हे। शैंर्ट्चेर्'या

dorje thro wo le jung wa dorje nyingpo rabtu me te mi chöpa preached the Essence of Vajra arising from the wrathful Vajra, which is

মানীবাশায়। সন্ধায়। সন্ধায়

রমশতব্দর্মশত্মানা প্রমশতব্দরমশতব্দর্মীনান্দর ট্রিশ্না

thamche du ma phampa semchen thamche tragpar jepa unconquerable, making all sentient beings frightened,

र्भेस्रश्राह्म देवा क्षेत्रश्राह्म क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राह्म क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्र क्षेत्रश्राहम क्षेत्र क्षे

enabling all sentient beings to correct themselves, severing all mantras,

ইল্মাস্থ্লমারমমান্তর্বার্ক্রমের ট্রান্মা

rig ngag thamche nönpar jepa subduing all mantras,

यश्चराया स्थान

le thamche jompar jepa conquering all karma,

गर्देव वस्र राज्य मान्य मान्य

য়৾য়ৢঢ়৾ঢ়৾৻য়য়য়৽য়ৢঢ়৾ঢ়ৼঢ়

वर्देर्यावस्रकारुर्यस्य हुन्सूर्या

*ব*র্টুহ'র্ন,ষপ্রস্থ,প্রবিশ্বরাধার,রিই,রা

याल्य मुं त्या वस्य अरु त्यहेया पर मुं र पा

zhen gyi le thamche jigpar jepa dön thamche lagpar jepa imposing fear on all karma generated by others, destroying all the demons,

गर्नेद्रावस्रकारुद्रात्मकावराचराचेद्राया

dön thamche le tharwar jepa jungpo thamche gugpar jepa liberating from all disturbances by maras; invoking all elementary spirits,

रेवाःस्वायाणीः त्यया वसया उत् होत् द्वाया

rig ngag kyi le thamche jedu jugpa ma drubpa nam drubpar jepa enabling the accomplishment of the activities of all mantras, fulfilling those yet to be fulfilled,

য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়ৢঀৢয়য়য়য়য়য়ৢঀৢয়

drubpa nam chhü mi zawar jepa dö pa thamche rabtu jinpa causing all accomplishments not to be wasted, sublimely granting all that is desired, protecting, pacifying

शेयराउदावयराउद्ग्व्यूराच। वैना कुराया शेयराउदावयराउद्ग्रेररायराचेद्ग्या

semchen thamche sungwa zhiwa gyepa semchen thamche reng par jepa

and augmenting all sentient beings, paralyzing all sentient beings in fear.

स्वायायर होत् पति वायार स्वाया ही सञ्चर हेर में तदी

mugpar jepe sang ngag kyi thu chhenpo di This mantra with great power that can cause drowsiness is thus

बरकामुकाग्री अञ्चलायना दार्रे हेकारन मुकार्थे।

sanggye kyi thü lag na dorje rabtu me so proclaimed by Vajrapani, upon the inspiration of Buddha.

व र्के रहू ह पू पा व सबुह सह यू ह पे। स दू प्रा namo ratna trayāya namaś caṇḍa vajra pāṇaye mahā yākṣa शे बू य ह थे। 55 ब्रा कें इत इता हैत या हैत या tadyathā senā pataye om truța truța trotaya trotaya शुत शुता ञ्चुत्य ञ्चुत्या सुरु सुरु। sphuța sphuța sphuțaya sphuțaya ghūrņa ghūrņa सुहू य प सुहू य था। यर यह दी। नें इ थ नें इ था ghurņā paya ghurņā paya sarva satvāni bodhaya bodhaya शैर्वे इय शैर्वे इया यू वै श त इस इस sambodhaya sambodhaya bhrama bhrama saṃbhrāmaya শर हु द वी गुह गुहा वै गुह था र्भ इस या saṃbhrāmaya sarva bhūtā ni kuṭṭa kuṭṭa saṃkuṭṭaya र्भ गुहु प्या अरू न हु हा इत इता र्भ इत प्या saṃkuṭṭaya sarva śatrūṇa ghaṭa ghaṭa saṃghaṭaya र्भ मू तथा राष्ट्र सह सह। हैं तथ सह सह। saṃghaṭaya sarva vidyā vajra vajra sphoṭaya vajra vajra

ग्रिस सहा वहा वह सहा mata vajra vajra kata vajra vajra matha vajra vajra aṭṭa śa hāsa nīla vajra su vajrāya svāhā he phullu ni ru phullu र्वीष्ट्र गुक्षा के ये इक्षा गुरु गुक्षा सह से ह प्र प यू त्र gṛihṇa kullu mili cullu kuru kullu vajra vijāyāya svāhā गैयेगीष्य षुड्या ग्राम्या अत् अत्। रहरत् kilikilāya svāhā kaţa kaţa maţa maţa raţa cara nicara hara hara moțana pra moțanăya svāhā बर बरा सुरणा सह से दूरहू य बुद्वा है है है है sara sara māraya vajra vidāraņāya svāhā cchinda cchinda अरु गोयेगोयुष युरु। नहु नहु इंड इंडा mahā kilikilāya svāhā bhinda bhinda bandha bandha में इस मी ये मी यू प यू द्रा इ इ इ इ उ इ मी ये मी यू प यू द्रा krodha vajra kilikilāya svāhā curu curu canda kilikilāya svāhā इषण इषण। सह गी ये गी त्यू ण शुत्रा ५ र ५ रा trāsaya trāsaya vajra kilikilāya svāhā hara hara यह इत्य युत्रा अन्य अन्य यह अञ्चल युत्रा

vajra dharāya svāhā prahara prahara vajra prabhañjanāya svāhā

सिन्धेर महा स्नेधेर महा सन्धा सन्धा matisthira vajra śrutisthira vajra pratisthira vajra षा य है द ह महा षा से ज्ञास ह षो है है सहा भी की सह apratihata vajra amogha vajra e hye hi vajra śīghram vajra इर पशुश इर इस इरे ईसे इड इड dharaya svāhā dhara dhara dhiri dhiri dhuru dhuru यर सह गु य सु सह य यू हू। गर्बेर होर वहुर रें बीच गरेंबर सूर य यत्। sarva vajra kulamā vartaya svāhā nöje jyungpo drib dön māraya phaţ व यः य यह सह है। यर सह गु य यह पा यह न ये। sarva vajra kulamā vartaya mahābale namaḥ samanta vajrā ṇāṃ गान्नो नन्यो अठयो सह्य सूथो अने सह सन्नयो katabe mandala māye ati vajra mahābale acale tatale नेग रह रहा अहि हो इयु इयु है ते है ती हैर गयी 55 551 ajite jvala jvala tiţi tiţi tingale daha daha bega rana rana हेर्स है। है से है से। यह यहा સિક્રાયાં લક્ જાંગાના mahābale vajra oṃkuśa tejovati tili tili bandha bandha इत् बुह्य वर्षे रहू हु पू ण व अधुह सह यू ह णे jvalā swāha namo ratna trāyāya namaścaņda vajra pāņaye कें ५२ ५२ सह सरु प्रमु से दूर पर पे। 55 श् mahā yakṣa seṇā pataye tadyathā om hara hara vajra

মেঘ মঘ দাল্লা

matha matha vajra

dhuna dhuna vajra

daha daha vajra

पठ पठ भड़ा इर इर भड़ा इर य इर य भड़ा

paca paca vajra

dhara dhara vajra

dhāraya dhāraya vajra

तु उ क तु उ क स हा 💮 हैं है है है स हा

dāruņa dāruņa vajra

cchinda cchinda vajra

bhinda bhinda

स ह हूँ यत्।

न असुह सह में कूणा

রূপ রূপ্য

vajra hūm phat

** namaś canda vajra krodaya

hulu hulu

नेष्ठ नेष्ठा

युष्ट्र युष्ट्री

५ व ५ व। अर्थ हे हूँ यरा

tiştha tiştha bandha bandha hana hana

amrite hūm phat

** Repeat a number of times.

यन्यान्दाक्षेत्रास्त्र वस्यान्द्रा

.... ই্যান্যষ্প্রমান্তর্ভুর্ভির্ভির

dag dang semchen thamche kyi digpa thamche jang je ne All sentient beings and I are cleansed of all our sins,

|ধূবা'বধূঅ'রয়য়য়'ঽৢৢৢৢৢৢয়ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ

। हुर दें र्डेग मी सम्ब

dugngal thamche mepar je our sufferings are removed.

gyü do chog gi tsawa te This is the root of all Tantra.

াব্যঝ'শাৰ'গ্ৰীঝ'ৰী'ঐবাঝ'মম'নক্ৰুৰা

१रोमरा उदार्यर में दिस्तार स्ट्री

pal kün gyini leg par gyen The excellent ornament of all glories. sense faculties;

semchen wangpo nyam pa dang When sentient beings have deteriorated

विं वर् यं दर के कुस्रक दर्

|सुब्रसुखरर्केवाबरसेब्रयादरकवाबरदर।

tshe ze padang tshe nyam dang phün sum tshogmin gang chag dang are faced with imminent death or decrease in life span or have scarcity of what is desirable;

|ख़,र्यथा.^{क्की}य.ग्रीश.ह्य्येश.त.रेर.।

|सर्वःस्वाः क्षेष्टें स्ट्राचार्टा

Ihanam gyab kyi chogpa dang dza dug kyewo dangwa dang when the gods have turned their backs on them or they are disliked by friends and relatives;

| व्रद्गावन्य व्यास्त्रीयाः वर्षे व्याद्य व्याद्य विश्व व्याद्य विश्व वि

|यत्रःर्कुत्रःसञ्जतःयःसःधितः ५८१

drenza la sog tsepa dang phantsün thünpa mayin dang when they are harmed by their spouse, servants and so forth or living in total disharmony;

विंदात्रीयायश्वीयविंदायां

<u>| श्रु:रद:रय:५८:यार्दे५:य:५८:।</u>

nordrib peni nöpa dang nyangen ngal dang nöpa dang when they are suffering from diminishing wealth or are feeling weary from misery and harm;

विद्यायायान्द्रावे सेंद्र्यायान्द्रा

|ग्वतः र्रः कुः स्रूरः चुरः क्षेत्रयः र्रः।

jigpa dang ni phongpa dang za dang gyukar jetem dang when they feel fear or are destitute or are blighted by astrological and black magic curses;

|भ्रेग्नर्ग्न्र्र्य्क्ष्यःक्षेत्रःयः ५८१

ોજી.૮૧.૮ઝ.ઝમ.ટીં૨.<u>૨</u>.જા

mize dön gyi nyenpa dang nyangen ngal le jungwa yi facing limitless harmful acts by maras; and weary of all sufferings and

|क्षेत्रयाः श्रेषाः या अर्वेदः दः प्यदः।

milam digpa thong na yang thus experience nightmares.

१देशके स्वाच्युका वार्डराया थीता

deni rabtrü tsangma yin Take a bath and keep clean,

|सर्रे:ब्रे:५स:य:३द:यर:ब्रीका

|ग्रदःद्या:धेदःद्ये:श्रेश्रश्रदःद्दःविदः।

dode dampa nyenpar gyi gang dag yige sem dang zhing listen to this sacred practice, with a virtuous intention and clear mind, while

tsangme gö kyi rabgyen te zabmo sanggye chö yul wa wearing clean apparels, and engaging in the profound conduct of the Buddhas.

। अर्रे के प्वरे वे क्व छेर वा

do de di ni nyen je na do de di yi ziji kyi

If one listens to this profound sutra, by the splendor of this sutra,

|শ্র্রিবা'কবাঝ'ন্বা'র্ব'রয়য়য়'য়ন্'শ্রীয়|

|भे'बर'य'धे'दर'द्दस्य<u>र्थ</u>णुर'|

sogchag dag ni thamche kyi mize pa yi ne nam kyang even the endless ailments of all sentient beings, will all be pacified.

1ने:न्या:बस्रश्राउन:बि:चर:सू।

dedag thamche zhiwar ta tshe dang sönam phel war gyur their merits will flourish, they will gain longevity, and they will be

क्रैवा'य'गा्र 'यस' हुस'यर 'बर

digpa kün le nampar thar norbu nyung kar dur wa dang liberated from their sins. Prepare jewels, white mustard, kusha grass;

१रेब केव सं से र र्डब र व र पर रा

rinchhen ma me tsen den che shel dang dorje metog dang precious and unblemished sandalwood; crystals, diamonds and flowers;

<u>| कु:धेशःगशेरःरसःधरःदःदी</u>

<u>| ૧૬ઌૹ૽૾ૢ૽ૺૡૢૹૹઌઌઌ૽૽</u>

chhu yi ser ram yang na ni a precious gold vase;

ngul gyi bumpa dag kyang rung or a silver vase is also fine.

|गर्डर:सदे में राग्री राज्यी हिर द्यार |

tsangme go kyi tri zhing gang Wrap the vase in a clean cloth

नियम् यारका है। सु स महिमा नाया

len drang nyi shu tsa chig gam and fill it with water.

1mz.d.md.dzw.ad.g.ad21

yang na len drang gya tsa gye Recite the mantra of Vajra Vidaraņa 21 times or 108 times.

र्रि:हे:इस्यावह्स्ययान्त्र्यान्यान्त्रा

dorje nam jom de ne ni

<u>|कुल'र्स'हम'रु'खुब'क्चीब'नेमा</u>

gyalpo tag tu thru gyi shig King, you should bathe always.

र्रे:हे:रूअ:पर तर्देअअ:प:लेअ:ठु:पते:याबुद्यार्ह्याअ:र्से।। ૡૢ૱૽ૼૹૣૡ૽૽૽૽ૡ૽ૼૹૣૡ૽૽૾૽ૢ૽૱ૡૹ૽૽ૢ૽૱ૹૣૢૢૢૢૢ૽૱ઌૹૣૢૣ૱ઌૢૹૣઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽ૼ૱ૹ૽૽ૢ૽ૡ૽ૼૹૹૢ૽ૢ૽ૡ૽ૼ૱ૹ૾ૢૢ૽ૡઌ૱ૡ૽ૺ૱ૹ૽૽૾૽ૡ૾ૼઌૹૣૢ૱ઌૢ૽૱૽૽૽ૢ૽ૡ૾ૼઌૹૣૢ૱ઌૢ૽૱ १८:१क्व-१६:१८:१ अ१-वायर वर्ष्णः वर्षः इस्रयः १८:वस्रुवः दयः बुयः १वाः सेवायः धरः वर्ष्वीयः धर्मे।

Thus completes the Vajra Vidarana Dharani. This was composed at the Lhunpo Gang Palace during Dharma practice by the great Lotsawa Shalu, Bikshu Chhokyong Zangpo, based upon phonetics and verified against the Sanskrit and Tibetan version.

कु'यार'श्रीर'री

異可性 身質 な 工 都 万 義 万 四

gyagar ke du In Sanskrit Bhagavati Prajñā Pāramitā Hrīdaya

র্নি5'শ্ল5'রা

वर्डे अष्ट्रवायन् वाया भी वारवाणी वार्रे या मुः श्वेदायते श्वेदायी

bö ke du In Tibetan Chomdende Ma Sherab Kyi Pharol Tu Chhin Pe Nyingpo

वर्नेः स्नूर् चर्या योषा र्वेषा या र्षा या विया वा

वर्ष्रअःस्व'यर्षः मुखःसेदैः।ववःचःर्मेरः

dike dag gi thöpa dü chig na

chomdende gyalpo'i khab jagö

Thus have I heard: at one time, Buddha Bhagavan was dwelling at

सुदःरेविःदेःवा

न्वोः श्चेरः वी 'न्वो 'यनुब केब 'र्ये 'न्रा

phungpo'i ri la gelong gi gendün chhenpo dang Rājagṛha on Vulture-peak Mountain together with a great host of

वुरः कुवः श्रेश्रश्चः न्यवेः न्वोः वनुषः केषः चें प्रः व्यवश्चेवाः तुः चलुवाशः हो।

jangchhub sempe gendün chhenpo dang thab chig tu zhug te Bhikkhus and a great assembly of Bodhisattvas. At that time,

देते कें नर्डे अप्रुदायद्वा बना कें सूदान विषानु नती कें वाणी हुआ नुद्वा की

de'i tshe chomdende zabmo nangwa zhejawe chhö kyi namdrang kyi the Bhagavan was in a deep Samadhi known as "Profound Illumination"

हैर-दे-वर्धेद-वर्भेद्रस्य पर-तियायाः स्री

ting nge dzin la nyompar zhug so wherein phenomena are examined.

षर देते कें चुर कुन सेसस द्रमत

yang de'i tshe jangchhub sempa And in a coinciding time,

श्रेयश्चरत्रः क्षेत्रः संत्रयम् श्वरः रश्चत्रः यात्रीत्रम् स्तरः स्त्रुत्ताः वेश्वरः रतः ग्रीः सः र्देशः पुः से

sempa chhenpo phagpa chenrezig wangchhug sherab kyi pharol tu chhinpa holy Avalokiteśvara, the Mahāsattva-bodhisattva, was engaged in observing

वन र्वेदि र्ह्यु न पार्वे न त्या इसायर प्रकृ लिया

zabmo'i chöpa nyi la nampar ta zhing the practice of transcendental wisdom,

स्र-र्धे ख्रार्थे ने न्वा लायर प्र- प्रविव श्री शार्केर प्र- र्व सायर प्रकृते।

phungpo ngapo dedag la yang rangzhin gyi tongpar nampar ta'o wherein the five "skandhas" (aggregates) were observed as empty in nature.

<u> નું.૧૪૧.૧૮૪૧. મૈંજા. ગું.૧૪૬૪૧. છૂ. નું.૧૪૪૧. તેં.૧૪૪૧. વેં.૧૪૪૫. વ</u>

dene sanggye kyi thü tshedang denpa shāriibu jangchhub sempa Then, through the power of the Buddha, Venerable Śāriputra enquired of

श्रेम्यान्यतः क्रेम्यं तस्यायायाः श्रुम्य रस्यायाञ्चेयायान्य स्थ्रीयाः यात्रीः स्नूनः हेर्यः श्रुम्याः स्थ्री

sempa chhenpo phagpa chenrezig wangchhug la dike che me so Avalokiteśvara, the Mahāsattva-bodhisattva,

रैवाबाग्री चुा रैवाबाग्री चुत्रकारैवाबाग्री चुर्के वारायाया वेबारवाग्री पर्देया हु

rig kyi bu rig kyi bu am rig kyi bu mo gang lala sherabkyi pharol tu "How should a son or daughter of noble lineage who wishes to practice

ध्रित्रयः वर्ग्यतिः र्श्वेत्रयः श्रुत्यरः वर्तेत्रयः देशः है त्यूरः वर्ष्यवः यरः श्रुतः यर् त्रेत्रः श्रुत्रः य

chhinpa zabmo'i chöpa chepar döpa de jitar labpar ja deke che mepa the profound transcendental wisdom, train themselves?"

Thus questioned,

49 Heart Sutra

५८-वृद-कुत-बेस्रश-६५८-बेस्रश-६५८-केर-चेन्द्रम् । तस्यायायाः शुरु-रश्या वीवायाः ५०८-धूयाः

dang jangchhub sempa sempa chhenpo phagpa chenrezig wangchhug holy Avalokiteśvara the Mahāsattva-bodhisattva

मीबार्केन्द्रन्यस्य स्वारानु रात्रु हैते तु त्यात्व दे स्नुद् हेबा सूबार्वे।

gi tshe dang denpa shāra dvatiibu la dike che me so explained as follows to Venerable Śāriputra:

. मृ.देवे तु.देवा था ग्री तुत्र अदेवा था ग्री तु. र्वे व्यादायाया मेश दता ग्री या देया हु.

shāriibu rig kyi bu am rig kyi bu mo gang lala sherab kyi pharol tu "Śāriputra, the son or daughter of noble lineage who wishes

ध्वेत्रायाञ्चनार्सेतिः र्ह्येत्रायाञ्चत्रायरातरेत्रायात्रेत्रायात्रीत्रायत्रीत्रायत्राच्याच्याञ्चा हो।

chhinpa zabmo'i chöpa chepar döpa de ditar nampar tawar ja te to practice the profound transcendental wisdom, should observe thus,

स्र रें भू रें रे र्वा गुर रर वर्षि श्री का र्रेर पर स्पर र्वा पर हे का शु चयू रें।

phungpo ngapo dedag kyang rangzhin gyi tongpar yangdagpar jesu ta'o "The five skandhas should be viewed as empty in nature.

याञ्चयारा त्यरा क्षेत्र या छेत् या ब्रह्म स्था थी हा

zug tongpa'o Form is empty;

tongpanyi zug so emptiness is form.

zug la tongpanyi zhen mayin Form is not other than emptiness;

ेर्द्रूट-य-छेट्-त्यर्था-ग्राट-या<u>न</u>्यार्थ-याल्वर-स-धिद-दे॥

tongpanyi le kyang zug zhen mayin no Emptiness is not other than form.

दे'चलेब'र्'र्केंर'च'र्रा

de zhindu tshorwa dang Likewise, feeling,

वर्षेशन्य।

35:35:55

इसायर मेशाया इसका हूंदायते।

dushe dang thought,

duje dang volition and

nampar shepa nam tongpa'o consciousness are empty.

পু:ইব:ন্:ने:कृ:चर्या द:केंबा बर्या ४५ हेंदाय हेन्:ने।

shāriibu detawe na chhö thamche tongpanyi de Thus, Śāriputra, all phenomena are but emptiness,

सर्द्भ-छ्रेन्-सोन्-पा सःस्त्रीकःपा सःत्रवावाकःपा द्वैःसःसोन्-पा

tshennyi mepa makyepa magagpa drima mepa without characteristics, not originated nor terminating; not impure,

र्दे'अ'र्र'च्य'च'भेर्'या व्री'च'भेर्'या व्रार्चभेर्'पर्दे॥

drima dang dralwa mepa driwa mepa gangwa mepa'o nor immaculate; not deficient nor complete.

नु रेदे र र रे दे र र र दे र

shāriibu detawe na tongpanyi la zugme tshorwa me Therefore Śāriputra, in Emptiness there is no form, no feeling,

वर्निषासेना वर्षेन् इस्रायस्त्रेन स्यायस्त्रेषायस्त्रेन सेवासेना स्वायस्त्रेन

dushe me duje nam me nampar shepa me mig me nawa me no thought, no volition, no consciousness, no eye. No ear,

ब्रुं सेन्। स्रुं स सुबा सेन्। धीन सेन्। मुन्येन्। क्रुं सेन्।

na me che me lü me yi me zug me dra me dri me no nose, no tongue, no body, no mind. No visible form, no sound, no smell,

र्रे से द्वा द्वा से के से देवा के के के देवा के के के

ro me regja me chhö me do mig gi kham mepa ne no taste object, no tangible object, no mental phenomena. No eye-element

थेर्गीः त्रम्भारेष्ठा थेर्गीः इस्राध्यानेषायदे त्रम्भागीः वरात्र्यानेषायदे ।

yi kyi kham me yi kyi nampar shepe kham kyi bardu yang me do and so forth up till no mind-element and no mental consciousness element.

Heart Sutra 51

सन्देषायासेना

अर्भवायात्रद्रायासेन्याद्रस्यात्राः विरसेन्।

marigpa me

marigpa zepa mepa ne gashi me

No ignorance, no extinction of ignorance and so forth up till no aging and death,

म्भिः बन्यदेष्य प्रस्तुः वर्ष

रे'नविद्र'रु:सूना'नसूत्र'न'र्रः।

gashi zepe bardu yang me do and no extinction of aging and death.

de zhindu dugngalwa dang Likewise, there is no "suffering",

गुरु त्र हुर न र्

वर्वेवायः ५५।

વ્યસ'સેડ્ય

künjungwa dang gogpa dang lam me no "origination [of suffering]", no "cessation [of suffering]" and no "path [to the cessation of suffering]".

धे भेषा से दा

र्वेग'य'सेर्

अर्चेन'य'णर'सेन्'र्ने॥

yeshe me thobpa me mathobpa yang me do
No wisdom, no attainment [of wisdom], and no non-attainment [of wisdom].

পু: देते:तु:ने:कृ:पर्याद:तुर:कुप:बोसवाद्मयत:दूसवार्वेच:प:सेन्:पते:धुरा

shāriibu detawe na jangchhub sempa nam thobpa mepe chhir Hence Śāriputra, because there is no attainment,

विषायनाग्री पार्येयामुः द्वीदायायानहेदः विदानाद्वाराम्।

sherab kyi pharol tu chhinpa la ten ching ne te Bodhisattvas abide in reliance on the transcendental wisdom (Prajñā Pāramitā).

श्रेयश्या श्रुवाया सेन्यश्रम् वाया सेन्ते

sem la dribpa mepe tragpa me de Without obscuration of mind, there is no fear.

ध्रेव के लेंगा प्रका भीव कु तद्वा व्या व्या श्वा दव प्रका प्रदेश प्रवा स्थित के नि

chhin chi log le shintu de ne nya ngen le depe tharchhin to Having utterly transcended erroneous views, they acquire ultimate nirvana.

नुषायाषुष्रानुः इस्रायरः चलुवाषायदे रषद्या क्रुषा वस्रवा उन्। ग्राटः वेषारवा ग्रीः यर्देषाः नु

dü sum du nampar zhugpe sanggye thamche kyang sherab kyi pharol tu All the Buddhas of the three times come to realize supreme perfect complete

ध्रिवायायदीत्यायहेवावयाञ्चावायेदायाय्याद्म्यायायदेवावायदेवाद्मय्यायदेवाद्मयः

chhinpa di la ten ne lana mepa yangdagpar dzogpe jangchhub tu enlightenment by this reliance on transcendental wisdom.

ngönpar dzogpar sanggye so detawe na sherab kyi pharol tu chhinpe Therefore, know the mantra of transcendental wisdom,

स्रम्या रेमायक्रेरपेरे स्माया त्रुर्यस् प्रम्याया से सङ्ग्रप्य

ngag rigpa chhenpo'i ngag lana mepe ngag minyampa dang the mantra of great awareness, the unsurpassed mantra, the peerless mantra,

सक्रायते स्वाय स्वायस्य सम्बन्ध स्वायस्य सम्बन्ध स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य

nyampe ngag dugngal thamche rabtu zhiwar jepe ngag midzünpe the mantra that totally pacifies all suffering, said to be the truth as it is not falsehood.

na denpar shepar ja te sherab kyi pharol tu chinpe ngag mepa The mantra of transcendental wisdom (Prajñā Pāramitā) is uttered thus:

55 श्र के गहे गहे यूर्य हे यूर्य

tadyathā om gate gate pāragate pārasamgate bodhi svāhā

Heart Sutra 53

shāriibu jangchhub sempa sempa chhenpö detar sherab kyi pharol tu This, O Śāriputra, is how a Mahāsattva-bodhisattva should train in the profound

ध्रिवायाञ्चयार्थे त्याप्तसूत्रायमाञ्जर्भे। देवमापर्वेद्यासूवात्वमानेमानेमाने

chhinpa zabmo la labpar ja'o dene chomdende ting nge dzin de le transcendental wisdom (Prajñā Pāramitā)." Then Buddha Bhagavan arose from

चलेरमाही विराक्ष्यमान्यवासेसमान्यवासेसमान्यवासेसमान्यवासामान्यास्य विषयम्

zheng te jangchhub sempa sempa chhenpo phagpa chenrezig Samadhi and commended Avalokiteśvara,

न्यरः धुर्याः योग्यायाः सं विषाः द्वायाः द्वीयायाः योग्यायाः सं योग्याः से यायाः चीः स्वायाः चीः स्वायाः चीः स

wangchhug la leg so zhejawa jin ne leg so leg so rig kyi bu de the Mahāsattva-bodhisattva, saying, "Excellent, excellent. Noble son,

dezhin no de dezhin te jitar khyö kyi tenpa zhindu sherab kyi just so, just as you have taught, so should the practice of

pharol tu chhinpa zabmo la chepar ja te dezhin shegpa nam kyang the profound transcendental wisdom be performed, and all the tathāgatas

हेश सु: धी: ये देश ख़ुर त्र का ग्री का दे स्मूद केश प्रमात सुख रहा। के दिर ख़ुर प

jesu yi rang ngo chomdende kyi deke che katsal ne tshe dang denpa rejoice in [confirming] this." Thus the Bhagavan proclaimed. Then,

shāra dvatiibu dang jangchhub sempa chenrezig wangchhug the Venerable Śāriputra, the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara, ५८। वस्राउद्दर्भवायिःयोष्ट्रिंद्राप्ट्रा

dang thamche dang denpe khor dedag dang lha dang along with their noble assembly [of Bhikkhus and Bodhisattvas], and the devas,

भैन्दा क्षुत्राधीवन्दा द्वीत्राम् द्वीत्राम् विष्यामेवन्त्रीत्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रीत्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रीत्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विषयामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्यमेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम् विष्यामेवन्त्रम्

mi dang lha mayin dang drizar chepe jigten yi rang te human beings, asuras and. gandharvas in the universe, rejoiced,

वर्षेत्रः खूद्रावद्वराष्ट्रीका वाबुद्रवायात्या सर्देद्रायर वर्षेत् हें।

chomdende kyi sungpa la ngönpar tö do and openly praised what the Buddha Bhagavan had proclaimed.

कुलर्धियर्दे ख्रायरायद्वाणा थे वेरा पर्देश यदि सर्दे ही।

Noble Sutra of the Mahayana Wisdom at the Moment of Death

Heart Sutra Bendou

कु'यार'श्र्र'र्

ष्यु ष ५ ह्वं व व य य द्र प्य व खु इ।

gyagar ke du In Sanskrit Ārya Ata Jñana Nama Mahāyāna Sūtra

र्नेर्न्नर्र्

तसम्बाधायात्रत्या । यो भेषा लेषा द्या मा सेमा या केमा ये ति स्वी

bö ke du In Tibetan Phagpa Daka Yeshe Zhejawa Thegpa Chhenpo'i Do

য়ৼয়৻য়ৢয়৻ৼৼয়ৼ৻ড়৾ঽ৻য়ৢয়য়য়৻ৼয়য়য়৻ঽৼ৻৸৻য়৾য়৾৻ঽড়ৢয়৻ঢ়

sanggye dang jangchhub sempa thamche la chhag tshal lo Homage to all the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas!

१८२ : अर वर्वा वीका वेका या रुका वार्ववा दा

चर्ड्स'ख्र्ब'तद्रश'र्देग'स्रेब'ख्रु'धे'वदः

dike dag gi thöpa dü chig na

chomdende ogmin lha yi khang

So have I heard: At one time, Buddha Bhagavan was teaching Dharma

पन्नर'द'पल्याद्याद्याही

वर्षेर वस्र राज्य के राज्य के राज्य व

zang na zhugte

khor thamche la chhö tönpa dang

at Akaniṣṭha Heaven in the Form Realm to all the spiritual heirs.

विरः स्वार्थस्य न्यतः वसः सामदेः क्षेरः येषा मर्वसः व्यवः वन्यायः स्वार्थाः वस्या

वर्ने:सूर्डिश

jangchhub sempa namkhe nyingpo chomdende la chhag tshal ne dike che The Mahā-Bodhisattva Ākāśagarbha prostrated to Buddha Bhagavan,

वर्ष्यान्त्र वर्ष्याय्वरावन्यान्य स्वराक्षेत्रकात्र वर्षात्र वर वर्षात्र वर्यात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर

sol to chomdende jangchhub sempa nam chhi ka me sem jitar ta war gyi And enquired: "Bhagavan, how should bodhisattvas train their consciousness at the dying moment?"

ने दशानर्रे सायुदायन् शामी सामाया सुर्यामा

de ne chomdende kyi ka tsal pa

Buddha Bhagavan replied: "Mahā-Bodhisattva Ākāśagarbha, at the dying

namkhe nyingpo jangchhub sempa nam chhi we tshe moment, Bodhisattvas should train in the "wisdom at the moment of death":

daka yeshe gompar ja'o

de la da ka yeshe ni

कॅर्यायस्य उर् रर्प्य विदाशीया द्रसायर प्राप्य स्वा

chhö thamche rangzhin gyi nampar dag pe na

ngopo me pe du sherab tu gompar ja'o

Such wisdom realizes that **a**ll phenomena are by nature pure, non-defiled and without substance.

किंग'वसमारुन्'चुर'सुन'ग्री'सेसमासु'तन्त्रापमान्।

chhö thamche jangchhub kyi sem su du pe na

nyingje chhenpo'i du sherab tu gompar ja'o

Training in Bodhicitta will encompass the all-pervasive compassion.

किंगः वसमारुद् रदः प्रतिवाधीमा सी दसीमा मानिदः विद्वाना सामा

chhö thamche rangzhin gyi mi mig shing ö salwe na

ngöpo chi la'ang mi chhag pe du sherab tu gompar ja'o

Realize also that all phenomena are luminous and illusory: free from causality, impermanent, and without attachments.

|बोबाबा हेंगाबा दायो मेवा योदा प्रवास

sem tog na yeshe yin pe na

sanggye zhen du mi tsal we du sherab tu gompar ja'o

Such wisdom can only be trained from the basis of the ordinary mind; the Buddhas' enlightenment does not depend on external factors to accomplish.

|नर्रेअ'ख़्ब'तन्ब'ग्रीब'र्क्षम्ब'सु'नरुन्'ने'नगात'सूर्य'या

chomdende kyi tshig su che de ka tsal pa Thus, the Buddha Bhagavan proclaimed:

र्केशः इस्रशः स्टः चलेदः इसः द्याः प्रश

१८२४ में से १ यदे पर भेग नहीं स

chhö nam rangzhin nam dag pe

ngöpo me pe du she gom

Meditate that all phenomena are by nature pure, perception that is without substance;

विरःकुनःश्रेशशान्दरःस्यःख्रुदःपश्

।क्षेर:हे:केव:धेंदे:तर्-भेष:नक्षेंया

jangchhub sem dang rab den pe ny

nyingje chhenpo'i du she gom

Meditate on the perception of great compassion while excellently upholding the Bodhicitta mind.

१८५४:म्.इ.जयर.मु.क्येश.यसूत्री

rangzhin mi mig ö sal we

ngöpo chi la'ang mi chhag gom

Without attachment, meditate that all substances are by nature clear light without conception.

विश्वयान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्री

|बरबाक्षुबाव|बद्दार्सं अर्केवा

sem ni yeshe jung we gyu

sanggye zhen du ma tshol chig

The mind is the cause of wisdom arising; the Buddha does not search elsewhere.

वर्डेब्राक्ष्यावन्ष्राणीबाने स्नून हेब्राचगाव सुवायान्य।

chomdende kyi de ke che ka tsal pa dang Buddha Bhagavan proclaimed as thus.

वुर-कुव-सेसस-न्यतः द्रसः सामदे स्वेर-र्ये तार्सेम्सः यदे त्यार्वेरः वससः उन् रना तुः न्यातः स्वे।

jangchhub sempa namkhe nyingpo la sog pe khor thamche rabtu gate Mahā-Bodhisattva Ākāśagarhba and the gathering of spiritual heirs all rejoiced,

वर्डेअ'ख़्ब'वर्ष'ग्रीश'वाशुरश'य'त्य'सर्देब'यर'वर्द्हेर्'र्री।

chomdende kyi sung pa la ngön par tö do and praised the teachings of Buddha Bhagavan.

तस्याषायात्रत्याणो शेषा बेषा चु ना सेया या केव रॉति अर्दे हिंगाषा स्था

Thus completes the "Noble Sutra of the Mahayana Wisdom at the Moment of Death" (Heart Sutra Bendou).

রধনাম'ম'ধ্র'র্ম'নামুম'মন্থিম'্রি The Sutra of the Three Sections

श्रेश्वराष्ट्रवास्त्रराष्ट्रयास्त्रराष्ट्राच्यास्त्रराष्ट्रवे

semchen thamche tagpar lama la kyab su chhi'o All sentient beings constantly take refuge in the Guru,

विरयामुकायासुनकासुःसक्ते विर्वायासुनकासुःसक्ते विर्वायनुन्।

sanggye la kyab su chhi'o | chhö la kyab su chhi'o | gendün la kyab su chhi'o take refuge in the Buddha, take refuge in the Dharma, take refuge in the Saṅgha.

यद्यः क्रुयः त्र्वतः त्र्वतः विवायः प्राप्तः स्वायः वर्ष्यः व्यायः स्वायः वर्षः व्यायः वर्षः व्यायः वर्षः व

chomdende dezhin shegpa drachompa yangdagpar dzogpe sanggye shākya thubpa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the Bhagavan, Tathāgata, Arhat, Samyaksam Buddha Śākyamuni.

र्रे हे क्षेर पंत्र रव तु वहें स्रायायाया सुना वर्टिया विश्

dorje nyingpö rabtu jompa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the one who conquers completely with vajra essence: Vajrapramadhī.

र्मन क्रम र्यून रास्त्री या स्वमा रास्त्री।

rinchhen öthro la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the emanation of jewel light: Ratnāśiṣ.

यी.रेयर.यी.मिल.स्.ल.सिया.उक्त.सूरी।

luwanggi gyalpo la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the king of the powerful nagas: Nāgeśvararāja.

न्यतः र्वेते ख्रे या सुगा तर्कया थे।।

pawo'i de la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the assembly of heroes: Vīrasena.

न्ययःन्बीशयः सुवाः तर्रूयः स्वा

palgye la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to glorious joy: Vīranandī.

रेब केब से त्यासुया तक्यार्थे॥

rinchhen me la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to jewel fire: Ratnāgni.

रेब केब ह्या दें ५ त्य सुवा तकय त्या।

rinchhen da ö la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to jewel moonlight: Ratnacandraprabha.

सर्वेर न र्ने र र्षे र त्य सुन तर्क्य त्ये।

thongwa dönyö la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the one meaningful to behold: Amoghadarśi.

रेब केब ज्ञु नाया सुवा वर्क्या विश्

rinchhen dawa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to jewel moon: Ratnacandra.

इंस्सेर्यायासुमाप्तर्क्यार्थे॥

drima mepa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the taintless one: Vimala.

न्ययाद्यीमायाद्यमायक्यार्थे॥

paljin la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the bestower of courage: Śuradatta.

क्रमायायास्यावस्यावे ।

tshang pa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the pure one: Brahma.

র্ছের বের ব্রির অ'ধ্রবা'বর্ছঅ'র্মা।

tshangpe jin la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the bestower of purity: Brahmadatta.

क्रिक्षायाध्यातक्यात्री।

chhu lha la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the water deity: Varuṇa.

क्र.केंद्र.कें.ज.बिच.तक्ज.ज्री

chhu lhe lha la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the deity of water deitieś: Varuṇadeva.

र्ययाचारायाध्यापक्याये।।

palzang la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the excellent glorious one: Bhadraśrī.

र्वत्रन्त्रन्ययायास्या प्रकार्याया

tsenden pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to glorious sandalwood: Candanaśrī.

याबे यहेर अवतः एका या सुवा तर्कवार्ये।

ziji thaye la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to infinite splendor: Anantaujas.

वेंद्र-द्रम्यायासुमायक्याया।

öpal la chhag tshal lo

I prostrate to glorious light: Prabhāśrī.

श्चाद्रम् स्रोद्रायदे द्रायाया स्रमा तर्क्या स्री।

nya ngen mepe pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the glorious one free from sorrow: Aśokaśrī.

श्रेन्'सेन्'ग्री'तु'त्य'स्वम्'तर्र्ह्तवार्त्व।

semekyi bu la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the son of non-craving: Nārāyana.

भे में ना द्रया ता सुना तर्ह्या लें।

metog pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to glorious flower: Kusumaśrī.

ने'नबिब'निवेगम्यार्थक्रम्यादि'र्देन'बेर'र्द्रसायर'र्देश'यास्त्रेंद्र'यर'सिब्वेद'यात्रास्त्रन्यात्रेत्रां

dezhin shegpa tshangpe özer nampar rolpa ngönpar khyenpa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to Tathagatha pure light evidently knowing the play of appearances: Tathāgata Brahmajyotivikrīḍitābhijña.

ने'चलेब'मानेमाबायायद्वति'र्वेन'बेर'इस्यायर'र्रेलायासर्देब्यर्यरसाद्विब्यायायद्वमायर्क्याले॥

dezhin shegpa peme özer nampar rolpa ngönpar khyenpa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to Tathagatha lotus light evidently knowing the play of appearances: Tathāgata Padmajyotivikrīḍitābhijña.

र्वेर-द्ययायासुयातक्यार्थे॥

norpal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the glorious wealth: Dhanaśrī.

र्यायदुर्यस्यातास्यात्र्यात्र्या

drenpe pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to glorious mindfulness: Smṛitiśrī.

सर्वर द्रया भेद मु र्धेर रा माना रा सुना तर्करा र्थे।

tshenpal shintu yongdrag la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the one well-renowned with a glorious name: Suparikīrtitanāmagheyaśrī.

न्यर रेवि रेवा वी कुल सर्व वी कुल रे लाखवा तर्कल रेवा

wangpo'i tog gi gyaltshen gyi gyalpo la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the king of the victorious banner with a powerful top: Indraketudhvajarāja.

मेद्रानु द्वाराय विद्वाराते द्वाराय प्राप्ता विवार केया विद्वारा विद्वार विद्यार विद्य विद्यार विद्यार विद्यार विद्यार विद्यार विद्यार विद्यार विद्या

shintu nampar nönpe pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the glorious one who completely subdues all: Suvikrāntaśrī.

यालीयात्रकात्रिष्टी देशात्रमा मितायात्र व्याप्य वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र वियात्र

yulle shintu nampar gyalwa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the absolute victor in battles: Yuddhajaya.

इस्यायर वार्देद यस वानेवास यदे द्ययाय सुवा वर्ट्या से।।

nampar nönpe shegpe pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to gloriously advancing subduer of all: Vikrāntagāmī.

गुर्वार्वशसूरायायमें दायते द्वारायास्य वार्वियाये।

künne nangwa köpe pal la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the glorious array of all lights: Samantāvabhāsavyuhaśrī.

रेब केब यूर् इस यर वार्बेब याया सुवा वर्क्या थे।।

rinchhen pema nampar nönpa la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the lotus jewel who fully subdues: Ratnapadmavikramī.

dezhin shegpa drachompa yangdagpar dzogpe sanggye rinpochhe pema la rabtu zhugpa riwanggi gyalpo la chhag tshal lo I prostrate to the Tathagata, Arhat, Samyaksam Buddha, king of the mountain who abides perfectly on a precious lotus: Ratnapadmasupraţiṣṭhitaśailendrarāja.

<u> ने न्याय स्याक्ष्य पार्स्विया या स्वृति यहिया हे क्षी प्रसम्भावसम्बन्धः स्व</u>

dedag la sogpa chhog chu'i jigten gyi kham thamche na O Tathagathas, Arhats, Utterly Perfect Buddhas, and Bhagavans;

ने'नबिद्यानिवाद्याप्तर्वा'नर्देयापायप्रम्वाप्यर्देवाद्याप्यत्रे स्वर्थानुव्या

dezhin shegpa drachompa yangdagpar dzogpe sanggye all of you and more, in all of the worlds of all ten directions;

वर्डे अ'सूब' वर्ष' वार है 'होर 'डेवा' वल्वाष' हे 'वर्टे 'लेर वाले श' धते

chomdende gang jinye chig zhugte tsho zhing zhepe you Victorious Buddhas who abide here to nurture, sustain, and

बर्याक्तिवार्वेत्रात्र्वात्व्यादेश्चात्रवात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्

sanggye chomdende dedag thamche dagla gong su sol watch over us: all of you, please heed me!

वन्वाकी क्षे वात्र निर्मा क्षे वार्षिक वार्षिक

dag gi kyewa di dang kyewa thogma dang thama machhipa ne In this life and in beginningless and limitless lifetimes,

तिर्वर न द तिर्वर निर्वर क्षे निष्ठ विषय विषय कर निर्वर क्षेत्र निर्वर निष्ठ निष्ठ कि निष्ठ क

khorwa na khorwe kye ne thamche du digpe le gyipa dang in all life situations within samsara, the cycle of existence,

वर्षी ५ 'र्-दुर्भाषा नर्षी वर्षी अप्याया हेवा सुर्धी प्रमायत्रम् अर्के ५ हे वार्षी 'र्मा राम्या

gyidu tsalwa dang gyipa la jesu yi rang wa'am chhöten gyi korram I have done evil deeds, have made others do them, and have rejoiced when they were done. I have stolen that which is used for worship,

नवो तर्व ची ने गेरिय स्था र्षे वाषा चरुते नवो तर्व ची ने गेरिय से वाषा सम्मा

gendün gyi korram chhog chu'i gendün gyi kor throgpa dang the belongings of Dharma communities, the belongings of Dharma communities of the ten directions;

throg tu tsalwa dang throgpa la jesu yi rang wa'am

I have made others steal them, and have rejoiced when they were stolen.

tsham machhipa nge le gyipa dang gyidu tsalwa dang

I have committed the five limitless actions, have made others commit them,

वश्चीसपायाहेसासुप्धाप्ररावतमा

gyipa la jesu yi rang wa'am have rejoiced when they were committed.

क्षे:_{रवो}:च:वरुते:पशःग्री:पशःपर:र्वा:पर:त्रुरशःपःपःव्,वृव|शःप:र्रः।

mi gewa chu'i le kyi lam yangdagpar langpa la zhugpa dang I have wholeheartedly taken the path of the ten non-virtuous actions,

वहवा मु खूया च दूरा वहवा याया हे श खु प्ये प्रदानवस्रा

jugtu tsalwa dang jugpa la jesu yi rang wa'am have made others take it, have rejoiced when it was taken.

यर्गा के स्वाप्त के स्व

lekyi dribpa ganggi drib ne dag semchen nyalwar chhi wa'am Once obscured by these karmic veils, whatever they may be,

55. तर्जेतः भ्रे. वाबबार्शः अक्र. चत्या धाः नेवाबार्गीः खुराः ५ सक्र. चत्या

düdro'i kye ne su chhi wa'am yidag kyi yul du chhi wa'am sentient beings and I myself will move on to the hell realms,

युवासवतार्विवामुः भ्रीप्यवस्य गुर्भेर भ्रीप्यवस्य

yul tha khob tu kye wa'am lalor kye wa'am to the animal realms, to the land of the hungry ghosts.

द्युं के के के के कि कि के कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि

lha tseringpo nam su kye wa'am wangpo ma tshangwar gyur wa'am I will be born in forsaken hinterlands, among barbarians, among long-lived gods.

के.च.ज्या.तर.यहूर.तर.पवीर.चयभा अरश.मीश.पवीर.च.ज.भ्रेश.तर.

tawa logpar dzinpar gyur wa'am sanggye jungwa la nyepar I will have incomplete faculties, adhere to wrong views, disdain the advent of a Buddha.

भ्रे'नबीद्र'यर'तबुर'नदे'लब'ग्री'श्चेन'य'ग्रद'लग्राबाद'

mi gyipar gyurwe le kyi dribpa gang lagpa These karmic veils, whatever they may be, I acknowledge and confess them

ने'न्या'वसबारुन्'बन्या'कुषा'वर्डसाख्र्य'वन्या'यो'वेषासु'खूर'या

dedag thamche sanggye chomdende yeshe su gyurpa all in the presence of the Buddhas, the Victorious Ones, the Wise,

श्चित्र-र्राचुर-पा र्यर-र्राचुर-पा र्वर्र-स्रय-चुर-पा सिव्य-पा न्याचेनायापा

chen du gyurpa pang du gyurpa tshemar gyurpa khyen pa the Eyes, the Witnesses, the Truthful, the Knowing, the Seeing.

ने'न्न'मी'शुन'सूर'अर्वेव'र्वे'वळग्रार्वे। ।श्रे'सून्नेन्

dedag gi chen ngar thol lo chhag so mi chhab bo mi be do I disclose them without concealing, without hiding.

<u>|শ্লুৰ:৯৭:শ্ৰুম:বাইন:ইম:শ্ৰুম:ঘম:বন্মীন:অল্ম:র্মা</u>

lenchhe kyang chö ching dompar gyi lag so I vow to refrain from committing them from this moment on.

|बरबाक्यानर्ड्याव्यव पर्वा देन्वा वसवा उर् पर्वा पार्वे रवा सुरविष्या

sanggye chomdende dedag thamche dag la gong su sol O Buddhas, Triumphant Ones, all of you: please heed me!

यन्यायीयासीपात्रीर्प्तर्सीपार्थ्यायास्याय

dag gi kyewa di dang kyewa thogma dang thama ma chhipa ne All roots of virtue that have resulted from the least act of generosity

तिर्दर या बार्य स्वार्य स्वार में माबका मावबा द्वा मि ही बार या बार दे दे पर होति ही माबका हा

khorwa na khorwe kye ne zhendag tu jinpa thana düdro'i kye ne su in this life and in beginningless, limitless lifetimes, in all life situations within samsara, the cycle of existence

kyepa la ze kham chig tsam tsalwe gewe tsawa gang lagpa dang - even if only through giving a scrap of food to an animal -

यन्याः वीश्वः र्द्धुयः विश्वश्चायशुद्धः यदिः नृयोः यदिः स्वायाः यद्यायाः यदा

dag gi tshulthrim sungpe gewe tsawa gang lagpa dang and those roots of virtue that exist because I have maintained moral discipline,

यन्वाःवीकःर्करकःयरःर्श्वेन्याःयाव्यकःयदेःन्वोःयदेःश्चयःवारःयवाकायःन्रः।

dag gi tshangpar chöpa la nepe gewe tsawa gang lagpa dang and those that exist because I have sustained a pure lifestyle,

नन्नानीकाक्षेत्रकारुदार्थेन्कारु।क्षेद्रवार्यान्वीकायते न्नो नते सन्नानाना वाकायान्या

dag gi semchen yongsu minpar gyipe gewe tsawa gang lagpa dang and those that exist because I have caused beings to become spiritually mature,

यन्याः वीका द्युद्राः स्क्रेयाः पुः क्षेस्रका यक्षेतुः प्रतेः द्यो प्रतेः स्वायाः वादाः व्यवाका प्राद्राः।

dag gi jangchhub chhogtu sem kyepe gewe tsawa gang lagpa dang and those that exist because I have developed supreme Bodhicitta,

dag gi lana mepe yeshe kyi gewe tsawa gang lagpa and all those that exist because of the paramount wisdom within me:

दे द्वा वस्र र द्वा देवा तु तर्श्य भेर त्व बुस्य है।

dedag thamche chigtu dü shing dum te I collect them into one, combine them,

वर्ष्ट्रेस्रवाद्वातुःदास्रासक्षेत्रायाद्वा

र्वेदिन्द्रास्य स्टेश्याद्या

dom ne lana ma chhipa dang gong na ma chhipa dang bind them together, and dedicate them completely

में दरअदे 'यद में दरअ मुरअदे 'यद मुरअद 'यद अर में दर्भ 'मुर नर्भ 'प्रभा

gong me yang gong ma lame yang lamar yong su ngowe to the higher than the highest, the greater than the greatest:

lana mepa yangdagpar dzogpe jangchhub tu yong su ngowar gyi'o I dedicate them to unsurpassable, absolute, fully accomplished, supreme enlightenment.

है देर तर्यात्र यह या की या वर्ष्य कि यह या में या है या तर्या की या त्री या की या तर्या की या तर्या की या तर्या

jitar depe sanggye chomdende namkyi yong su ngöpa dang Just as the Bhagavan Buddhas of the past have dedicated completely;

इ.केर.भ.व्रिथ.तपु.अरश.मिश्व.पर्र्श.कंष.तर्श.पंषाक्ष.प्रीश.त्र्राचक्रू.पर.पर्वीर.प.रर.।

jitar ma jönpe sanggye chomdende namkyi yong su ngowar gyurwa dang Just as all the Bhagavan Buddhas of the future will dedicate completely;

हे.केर.र.केर.वैर.वयु.शरशामिश.वर्ष्ट्याकंष.यर्था.पंषात्रश्चात्रभाष्ट्रभाग्नीश.लूरशाकीश.कू.वर.

jitar datar jungwe sanggye chomdende namkyi yong su ngowar And just as the Buddha Bhagavans in the present dedicate completely,

सर्दर्यादे पत्रिवर्त्य विषया वीषा गुरार्थे द्रष्या सुरवर्ष्ट्रे प्रया प्रवित्री

dzepa de zhindu dag gi kyang yong su ngowar gyi'o in just the same way, I too dedicate completely.

क्षेण या वस्र राज्य के के के स्वार प्रतास्त्र के स्वार प्रतास के स्वार प्रतास के स्वार के स्व

digpa thamche ni so sor shag so sönam thamche la jesu yi rang ngo I confess each and every negative deed; I rejoice in the whole of merit.

शरशःक्विशःवस्रशः ४५ : तः नश्चितः विदः म्रोर्शतः नः तदेनशः र्स्।

sanggye thamche la kul zhing solwa deb so I entreat and beseech all of the Buddhas:

यन्याःवीक्षःत्रुःदाक्षेन् याःधोःवेकाःग्रीःक्षर्वेयाःन्व्यायाः वेवाय्यः श्रुतः देव

dag gi lana mepa yeshe kyi chhog dampa thobpar gyur chig may I attain the supreme, true state of paramount wisdom.

भ्रामक्र्याः मुत्याचायादाद्यादाः सुराचत्यायाः प्रा

mi chhog gyalwa gangdag datar zhugpa dang Exalted Buddhas, kings among humans, Buddhas who dwell

यार-न्यायन्याय-न्यान्र-ने-नलेब-यार-अर्ड्वि

gangdag depa dag dang dezhin gang ma jön in the present, Buddhas of the past, and Buddhas yet to come,

ल्या. १४ . यक्षा वाता. भाषा वाता.

yönten ngagpa thaye gyatsho dra kün la you Buddhas who are like an infinite ocean of praiseworthy qualities:

वलार्स् ब्रियाचरावदीयाहे स्रुवयासु हे वयासित्री

thalmo jarwar gyi te kyab su nyewar chhi'o my palms joined in prayer, I sincerely take refuge in all of you.

Pronunciation Key to the Sanskrit transliteration diacritics:

- Dīrgha is a dash atop a vowel elongating the vowel.
 eg. swāhā, tadyathā, hūṁ
- ? Avagraha is transliterated as . It is a short

eg. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}}$ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{2}}$ is transliterated as svabhāva śuddho 'haṃ = swabhāva shuddho ahang.

ca is pronounced as "cha"
ña is pronounced as "nga"
ñ is pronounced as "nya"
śa is pronounced as "sha"
ṣa is pronounced as "sha" with tongue retroflexed
tha is pronounced as a hard "t'a"
pha is pronounced as a hard "p'a"

va - it is pronounced as a light "va" except when preceded by a consonant; then it is pronounced as a "wa" as in swan.

eg. svāhā = swāhā
svabhāva = swabhāva
dhvikānām = dhwikanam
jvala = jwala

- ma Anusvara (lingering tone) is a nasal element following the vowel. It is uttered only through the nose.
 - When it is followed by a vowel, or a semivowel ya, ra, la, va it is pronounced as "ma".
 eg. samyaksam = samyaksam; samvara = samvara
 - 2. When it is followed by a consonant, the pronunciation of me changes depending on whether the following letter is a guttural, palatal, retroflex, dental or labial respectively. The nasalisation indicated by the anusvāra will adopt the nasalised form of the following consonant.

There are five nasal consonants in Sanskrit: na, na, na, na, ma. The anusvāra is pronounced as any of these five nasals.

a. When it is followed by a guttural consonant (in the throat) – **ka, kha, ga, gha, na, ha** - it is pronounced as "na".

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eg. alaṃkara = alangkara
saṃhara = sanghara
saṃghataya = sangghataya
saṃkuttaya = sangkuttaya
omkuśa = ongkusha
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b. When it is followed by a palatal consonant (tongue at the top of the palate)- ca, cha, ja, jha, ña, śa- it is pronounced as "ña".

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eg. yathedam jini = yathedam jini
te şam ca = te sham cha
hum hum jvala jvala = hung hum jwala jwala
samśodhaya = samshodaya
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- c. When it is followed by a retroflex consonant (tongue at the rear of the palate) **ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa, ṣa** it is pronounced as "**ṇa**".
- d. When it is followed by a dental consonant (tongue at the teeth) ta, tha, da, dha, na, sa it is pronounced as "na".
 eg. saṃdhara = sandhara
 saṃskara = sanskara
- e. When it is followed by a labial consonant (with the lips together) **pa, pha, ba, bha, ma** it is pronounced as "**ma**". eg. saṃbodhaya = sambodhaya jaṃbhaya = jambhaya staṃbhani = stambhani
- ma Anunāsika (Chandrabindu or moon dot) is also nasalized; it is uttered through both the nose and mouth.

 eg. hūm, bhrūm