### <u>س</u>

## विस्तर्वासारा त्रहस्रा न्याया श्री स्रक्तं प्यार न्या यर वर्हे न्या यतुवासा स्री

### Chanting the Names of Noble Mañjushri

from the Words of the Buddha

In Indian language: Arya-mañjushri-nama-sangiti<sup>1</sup>

र्वेन्:भून:नु। तसन्यायाःतहस्रान्यत्यः क्रीस्स्त्रं स्पानः न्वास्य निर्हेनः या

In Tibetan: pakpa jampal gyi tsen yangdakpar jöpa

In English: Chanting the Names of the Noble Mañjushri

तह्रान्ययाम्बिन्तुर सूर सूर रायासुमातकेयाची

Homage to ever-youthful Mañjushri!

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

ने'वर्षान्ध्यायुवार्टेहें'वळरा

dené palden dorjé chang

Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

गर्यादगादादर्याचा स्थाया है। अर्केन

dul ka dulwa nam kyi chok

Supreme subduer of the hard to tame,

<u> ५५० चे तहेन हेन नशुक्ष प्रश्चा</u>

pawo jikten sum lé gyal

The hero conquering the triple world,

र्रेड्रिन्नरासुनामागरानदे कुया

dorjé wangchuk sangwé gyal

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

ধহ্ন:দ্যাম:র্যক্রিশবের্র:স্ট্রুরা

pema karpo gyé dré chen

With eyes wide open like white lotuses,

### न्यः मुरुप्ति दियास्य स्तरा

### pema gyepé zhal ngawa

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

# रटकी यम मैश हैं है अर्केम

### rang gi lak gi dorjé chok

While shaking in his hand repeatedly

### **५५:५५:५५:५१:५३**५:५।

### yang dang yang du sor jepa

A vajra of the highest excellence—(2)

## मिंगहेर रेवायर ख़्व या सेंग्रा

### tronyer rimpar den lasok

Accompanied by countless Vajrapanis,

### यगान हें हे अद्यत प्यश्राया

### lak na dorjé tayepa

With features such as fierce, turbulent brows,

### <u> ५५८ चे म्रुयम्माद दर्य च चे </u>

### pawo dul ka dulwa po

Subduers of the hard to tame, heroes,

### तहेगाकाःसुः रु ५:५५:५५तः चु५:४वा

### jik su rung dang pa jechen

Appearing with heroic, hideous forms, (3)

# र्रेहे से से राज्यें न

### dorjé tsemo rab trowa

Brandishing in their hands their mighty vajras,

## ररकी यम मैं अमर्थेर चेत्रा

### rang gi lak gi sor jepa

The tips of which emit intensive light,

# क्षेराहे के दर विषय य

### nyingjé ché dang sherab dang

Great benefactors to all living beings

### ঘ্রমান্ত্রীশ্রের বিশ্বীদ্রমানি

### tab kyi dro dönjé pé chok

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

### ব্ৰাব:অন্যু:মহমা:ঘরি:বমআ:ঘ:ডব্যু

### gagu rangpé sampachen

With pleased and happy attitudes, with joy,

### द्वित्वद्धः सुष्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्व

#### trowö lü kyi zuk denpa

Their bodies those of wrathful deities,

### <u> यर्थः क्रुयः द्वेदः यथः त्वेदः यथे वा</u>

### sangye trinlé jepé gön

Protectors who assist the buddhas' deeds,

### सुकानहुन्द्वस्यान्न सुविष्ठेगाहु।

### lü tü nam dang lhenchik tu

Their bodies bowing reverentially—(5)

## ने निवन क्षेत्रकार्यकार्य निवस्त्रका

### dezhin shekpa chomdendé

Paid homage to the true awakened one,

### र्ह्र्यामान्यरमान्यमान्यस्यान्यमा

### dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né

Protector, Blessed One, Tathagata.

# রঅর্থ্যাস্ক্রুম:বান্ত্রমার্মার্

### talmo jarwa jé né ni

And joining his two palms respectfully,

# शुन्यर तर्गाके तरी स्नार गर्येषा

### chen ngar duk té diké sol

He said before the lord the following: (6)

### ष्ठ्रच चर्या चर्या थ अुद्धार पर्टा

### khyabdak dak la menpa dang

'O omnipresent lord, for my well-being,

### नन्यार्नेब नन्यात्यः श्रुवायान सेतेः श्रुरा

#### dak dön dak la tuk tsé chir

With due concern for me and for my sake,

# शुप्तस्याद्ग्यदेशस्य स्वास्य

gyutrul drawé ngöndzok pé

That I may reach complete awakening

### नुम्कुराक्षेत्रशामम्यार्थेनासर्हेन्।

### changchub chiné dak tob dzö

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

# क्रिंब केंद्र का राका के को का का द्या गुका की दा

### nyönmongpé ni sem truk shing

And for the sake of every living being—

### श्रीनिमायन्यान् नुनिमाया

### mi shé dam du jingwa yi

Sunk deep into the mud of ignorance,

### शेसरा उदागुदाया सूदारा ५८।

### semchen kün la menpa dang

Their thoughts disturbed by various afflictions—

## मुस्येन त्र्यमानु विन नुति धुरा

### lamé drebu tob jé chir

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

# र्हेग्यान्यतः यद्या क्रुया वर्षेत्रा युवावद्या

### dzokpé sangye chomdendé

May you—the most supreme awakened one,

# तर्शे नते हु स स्वापि

### drowé lama tönpa po

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

### न्यकिंगाकेवारीनिकेन्याद्वेवा

### damtsik chenpo denyi khyen

Who knows the great samaya's reality,

### न्नर रे न्यायायायात्रीयायां या

### wangpo sampa khyen chok gi

Aware of wishes and abilities—(9)

# चर्ड्याःच्यात्रम्याश्चीःधेःवेयःसू

#### chomdendé kyi yeshe ku

Reveal to us the great name chanting of

## गर्डुग हें र केव र्येंदे केंग मी नन्ग

### tsuktor chenpö tsik gi dak

The wisdom body of the Blessed One,

# धेलेशः सुन्दे र र जुरान

### yeshe ku té rangjungwa

The great ushnisha, master of all speech,

## तह्रमः न्दायः धोः वेषाः श्रोस्रमः न्दायः धी

### jampal yeshe sempa yi

The self-arising wisdom emanation, (10)

# श्रीर वे प्यर र्गा नहें र प्रते सकेंग

### ming ni yangdak jöpé chok

The wisdom deity called Mañjushri;

र्नेबन्नन नेबने कुके बिना

dön zab dön ni gyaché zhing

These names with meaning both profound and vast;

र्देब केब सर्द्र रूप से द र र वि या

dön chen tsungmé rabzhi ba

Of great significance; unmatched; serene;

र्वेनायान्य ५५ व्यवस्ति ।

tokma bar dang tar gewa

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

বেশ্বর মন্ম ক্রুম র্মম শ্রীম বাধ্রমে

depé sangye nam kyi sung

Proclaimed by buddhas of the aeons past,

अर्दरशः इस्रशःगुरः ग्रस्टावगुरः या

ma ong nam kyang sung gyur la

And to be taught by buddhas yet to come;

र्'देर'वैर'वर्ह्यकार्यरम्भ

dantar jungwa dzoksang gyé

And taught not once but time and time again

**अर.२८.७८.२.वर्श्ट्य.१.व.८.**१

yang dang yang du sungpa gang

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

क्रुप्त के वास्तु व्याप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विश्व विष्य विष्य विश्व विष्य विष्य

Which were respectfully recited in

<u> इ.ड्र.</u>५कर.कुब.बोबार.कैबोबा.५कर.।

dorjé chang chen sang ngakchang

Illusion's Net, the tantra most supreme,

# न्यमास्त्रेन् इसस्य ग्रीसः न्यायः चलितः नु

### pakmé nam kyi ga zhindu

By multitudes of mighty Vajrapanis,

# मुर नमूरका नर त्यन्य स्वत् र नाकेला

### lur lang gang lak shé du sol

The joyous guardians of secret mantras. (13)

## মর্মুর রাই্মাম মেরম ক্রুম শ্রুর

gönpo dzoksang gyé kün gyi

Just this I shall uphold with firm resolve,

# गुर्भर तिहें व के वृष्ण चन्या त्यूर दीरा

sang dzin chiné dak gyur chir

Until I reach my final liberation,

# देशस्य त्तु द्वित्वते वयः दुःदी

ngepar jungwé bardu di

So that I may become, O great protector,

### यन्यायी यश्रम्भारा यह्र सेश्राया बुटा

dak gi sampa tenpö zung

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

### क्रेंब्रॉबेर्बायायुबानबयान्दर।

nyönmong malü salwa dang

And this I shall reveal to living beings

# श्रीनेशयासुराष्ट्रारश्रीय।

mi shé malü pangpé chir

According to each one's capacity,

বমম'ধনী ব্ৰিদ্'ধম ই'বনিৰ'দ্য

sampé khyepar jizhin du

In order that afflictions may be quelled,

### शेशशास्त्र दुश्यशायात्मत्र परायकेया

### semchen nam la shepar tsal

So ignorance may fully be dispelled. (15)

## ग्रम् द्वर यग्रा व हे हे धेया

### sangwang lak na dorjé yi

With this request to the Tathagata,

### ने'नबिब'मिलेग्रास'त्य'ने'सून'न्।

#### dezhin shek la deké du

The master of all secrets, Vajrapani—

## ग्रेंब द्रमान्य संसुर नुसाने।

### sol né talmo jar jé té

His body bowed, his palms politely joined—

### सुबानहुन्द्रवादीसुब्रस्य तर्वा

### lü tü né ni chen ngar duk

Then stood before the lord devotedly. (16)

### 2. The Reply

## ने वसा वर्डेंबा ख़्व श्वृत्ता खुवा

### dené chomden shakya tub

And so the Blessed One, lord Shakyamuni,

# ই্ল্ৰাম্বেম্মেম্মের্ক্রমান্দ্রেমার্ক্রনা

### dzokpé sangye kang nyi chok

The best of men, the fully awakened one,

### केर्गी:वयावशास्त्राक्षाकानवरान।

### nyi kyi zhal né jak zangwa

Extending from his mouth his handsome tongue,

## रैर:बैर:धरश्यानमुर:सर्हर्दे।

### ring zhing yangpa kyang dzé dé

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

वहिमाहेबमार्अस दे सूर सहर छेर।

jikten sumpo nang dzé ching

Displaying a gentle smile to living beings—

नर्रानविदे:न्याः क्रमानर्यः सर्गः

dü zhi dra nam dul dzepa

A smile that fills the threefold world with light;

रोठारा उत्र इटारा ग्री प्रव सेंद्र मासुरा

semchen nam kyi ngensong sum

That tames the enemy, the four Maras;

ब्रैंट नर ग्रेन्यते तर्ह्या नसूत्र व्या

jongwar jepé dzum ten né

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

र्करमायद्याम् सुरादे सुदाराधिया

tsangpé sung ni nyenpa yi

His voice melodious, like that of Brahma,

वहिना हेन नासुस्र हे गान नगा र नगा

jikten sumpo kün kang né

Completely filling all the triple world,

यग व हैं हैं सूर्य शरी के।

lak na dorjé tobpo ché

Replied as follows to the lord of secrets,

गुषर:र्नर:यादी:क्षुर:याद्युरःषादा

sangwang la ni lar sungpa

To Vajrapani, strongest of the strong: (19)

क्षेत्रहें के द्रायुव सुरायका

nyingjé ché dangden gyurpé

'That you, abounding in supreme compassion

## तर्के वास्त्रस्य स्वीति ।

### dro la penpé döndu khyö

And aiming to assist all living beings,

# **धेःवेश्वासुश्चास्त्रात्र्यान्याः**

### yeshe lüchen jampal gyi

Are willing and prepared to hear from me

### बैद नहेंद्र य दे देव के न

### ming jöpa ni dön chewa

This evil-quelling, purifying chanting—(20)

## न्यायर चुन् छैन श्रेया श्रेया रा

### dakpar jé ching dik selwa

The chanting of the names, so filled with meaning,

### रायशक्ष्वायरावर्रेवायावी

#### nga lé nyenpar tsönpa ni

Of Mañjushri's embodiment of wisdom—

### येग्रास् र्रायायुव हे हि तकर।

### lek so palden dorjé chang

How truly excellent, O Vajradhara;

### lak na dorjé khyö lek so

How excellent of you, O Vajrapani! (21)

# ন্ম্বরের বিদ্যানি দ্বীয় দ্যা

### sangwé dakpo dechir ngé

And so I shall, O master of all secrets,

# ब्रिन्यायेग्रम्यासर नसूत्रसर नु।

### khyö la lekpar tenpar ja

Reveal just that to you most splendidly.

### हिन्दि से वाडिवा प्येन ग्रीका हेता

### khyö ni tsechik yi kyi nyön

With single-minded focus, listen well!'

## वर्डेबायुवादे वे योग्याबिया विश्वायार्थेया

#### chomden dé ni lek zhé sol

'How excellent!' responded Vajrapani,

'So truly excellent, O Blessed One.' (22)

### 3. The Survey of the Six Families

### ने वसानर्डेसा स्वानुगुण्युन्।

### dené chomden shakya tub

And then the Blessed One, lord Shakyamuni,

### sang ngak rik chen tamché dang

Surveyed in full the family great with mantras,

## योशर क्रियोश द्रया क्रियोश एकर चर्द द्रयोश।

### sang ngak rik ngakchang bé rik

The family of the *vidyas* and the *mantras*,

### rik sum la ni nampar zik

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

# वहिमान्नेन वहिमान्नेन वन्त्र भारावे देगाया

### jikten jikten depé rik

The family of and yet beyond the world,

# यहेगाहेबस्यूटानुन्देग्याकेबाद्दा

### jikten nangjé rik chen dang

The family great in brightening the world,

# धुनाकुःकेन्दिदिःदेनामासकेनाद्

### chakgya chenpö rik chok dang

The foremost family of mahamudra,

# रेगानाकेन गर्हमा हिंर केर ग्राचिमाना नना

#### rik chen tsuktor cher zik né

And so the family great with great ushnishas. (24)

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

#### tsik gi dakpö tsik su ché

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

# याबर क्याब कुय से द्वा ख़्व बिर ।

### sang ngak gyalpo drukden zhing

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

# ग्रिशसुःसेन्सरःत्तुरःचन्दा

### nyisumepar jungwa dang

Which manifest from non-duality,

# भ्रे भ्रे केंग स्वादि गासुर सामा

### mi kyé chöchen di sungpa

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

अञ्चलिषुषुषुषेषी aaiiuuéai

ऑऑऑअअः श्वेन्डिन्

o au am ah, stito hridi

हूँ बसु है र दें नुहें। jnana murtir aham buddho

বৃদ্ধু বুঁচু বুঁচ বুঁ| buddhanam tryadhvavartinam<sup>8</sup> (26)

र्छे पर्ड द्वेय रुप्त हैं र् om benza tikshna duhkha tseda

> र्ज्हुं हुं तज्जुह प्पे| prajna jnana murtayé

> हूँ न गू प्यस्यी पुरा jnanakaya vagishvara

ध्यार पर्जे तुप्पाने त्या । arapatsanaya té nama<sup>9</sup> (27)

5. The Great Vajradhatu Mandala

तर्ने सूर अरम कुमानर्टम सूर्व तर्मा

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

টুর্যাপ্র-বাধু-প্রদেশ-ক্রীপ্র-প্রে-প্র

dzokpé sangye a lé jung

Awakened fully, born of the letter 'a';

षानिष्यात्र्ग्रुग्रुन्श्चीसर्केम

ani yikdru kün gyi chok

He is the letter 'a', the foremost phoneme, 10

र्नेब केब पी में नुसारा पीवा

dön chen yigé dampa yin

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

विंद्रः दशायनुद्रः चः स्त्रीः चः स्रोत्।

khong né jungwa kyewamé

Arising from great vital force,11 unborn,

क्षेत्राप्तु-वर्हेन्यः सुन्यः यः सूर्

tsik tu jöpa pangpa té

Beyond expression based on words or speech,

नर्हेन्यगान्छी कुष्यस्किन

jöpa kün gyi gyu yi chok

The foremost cause of every form of speech,

क्षेत्रागुद्धारयामुः वाद्यव्याचराचेत्।

tsik kün rabtu salwar jé

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

सर्केन्'स'केन्'सें'वर्नेन्'कग्रमको

chöpa chenpo döchak ché

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

semchen tamché gawar jé

Producing bliss in every sentient being,

यर्केन्यकेव्यन्तिः सूनः के।

chöpa chenpo zhedang ché

Great feast who takes the form of great anger,

# हेंबर्सेट्सःगुब्रुक्चीःद्याःकेःच।

### nyönmong kün gyi dra chewa

Great enemy of every mental poison, (30)

# सर्केन्यकेन्यं मृहिस्माके।

### chöpa chenpo timuk ché

Great feast who is by nature great delusion,

## गित्रुगार्झे से गित्रुगारोया

#### timuk lo té timuk sel

Delusion's vanquisher for deluded minds,

### यर्केन्यकेन्यें निनके।

### chöpa chenpo trowa ché

Great feast who is in essence great fury,

#### trowa chenpo dra chewa

Great adversary to all furiousness, (31)

## यर्केन्यः केत्रं में क्या या की

### chöpa chenpo chakpa ché

Great feast who takes the form of great desire,

## कम्बाराम्बस्याउन् बोयानर नुन्

### chakpa tamché selwar jé

Who vanquishes desire in all forms;

### döpa chenpo dewa ché

He is great carnal lust; he is great bliss;

### gawa chenpo guwa ché

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

## ग्रम्भाके सुर्या ग्राम् के नार्ये।

### zuk ché lü kyang chewa té

With great appearance, bearing forms supreme,

### विद्वाके दिर सुकार्वेद के।

### khadok ché zhing lü bong ché

With great complexion, marked by great physique,

### ming yang ché zhing gyachewa

With great renown, the great munificent one,

### kyilkhor chenpo yangpa yin

His mandala voluminous and great, (33)

## नेशम्बासर्वेद्वातेदात्करावासू।

### sherab tsön chen changwa té

The bearer of the mighty sword of wisdom,

# हेन्सेर्स्सायुग्सायुःकेःनदेःसर्केग

### nyönmong chakkyu chewé chok

The foremost goad for taming great afflictions,

## ग्रम्बरक्ष्यः म्यून्याम्बरक्ष्यः स्ट्री

### drak chen nyendrak chenpo té

Possessing great renown, his glory great,

### nangwa chenpo salwa ché

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

# यायरा:संशुःतसुत्यःकेदःसंत्वकरः।

### khepa gyutrul chenpo chang

Most wise upholder of the great illusion,

# श्चुंत्रसुत्र के देशे देव श्वाप्त ।

gyutrul chenpo döndrub pa

Fulfiller of the great illusion's aims,

# श्चुंतर्सुत्यःकेदःसँ न्वातः चर्यः न्वात।

gyutrul chenpo gawé ga

Enraptured by the great illusion's rapture,

# श्चुत्रस्य केत्र संस्थातस्य उत्ता

gyutrul chenpo miktrul chen

The great illusion's great illusionist, (35)

# श्चेव नन्या केव ये या उँ ने स्ना

jindak chenpo tsowo té

The foremost lord of great munificence, 13

## र्तुत्पद्विस्रशक्तेत्रचे तकर नदी सर्केन

tsultrim chenpo changwé chok

Supreme upholder of great discipline,

### नर्बेन् केब्दकर न नहब्द रे

zö chen changwa tenpa po

Intent supporter of great tolerance,

tsöndrü chenpo tulwa yin

With valour rooted in great diligence, (36)

# यश्रवाम्ब केव देवि मेर तहिव मावश

samten chenpö tingdzin né

Samadhi-resting through great meditation,

नेबार न केंबु में त्युबा तकर ना

sherab chenpo lü changwa

Endowed with bodies flowing from great wisdom,

र्भूत्र वर्षे के त्या वत्र वर्षे के त्या

### tobpo ché la tab chewa

Both great in strength and great in skilful means,

र्श्वेन यम प्रेने मानु मार्के हो।

### mönlam yeshe gyatso té

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

### नुस्रकारकेष्ट्रस्टान्तिष्ट्रस्याः कुरेशेन्।

#### jamchen rangzhin pak tumé

By nature great in kindness, limitless,

क्षेत्र हे के दारी के पि अर्केश

### nyingjé chenpo lo yi chok

The foremost mind, enriched by great compassion,

नेशयन केंद्र में क्रिके मध्या

### sherab chenpo lo chenden

Of great insight, of great intelligence,

सम्बर्धाः केत्रं ये विषयः के न

### khepa chenpo tab chewa

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

इत्युवाकेन संस्वा

### dzutrul chenpo tob dangden

Commanding powers and great miracles,

नुनाय केंद्र सर्श्चिताय पाकेंद्र से हो।

### shuk chen gyokpa chenpo té

With driving force supreme, with speed unmatched,

इत्युव के विकेश के विवास

### dzutrul chenpo cher drakpa

Renowned great lord, of foremost majesty,

## क्रेंचका केवाया रेवा गावेंबाया रेवा

### tobchen parol nönpa po

Most valorous owing to his great might, (39)

## श्चित्रपति रे चिक्रियां प्रहेंस्स

### sipé riwo chenpo jom

Destroying the massive mountain of becoming,

### असिग्रां भीर हैं हैं केंब्रें भें प्रकर।

### trek shing dorjé chenpo chang

Unyielding, holding strong a massive vajra,

### इमार्च केन चे इमान्य को

### drakpo chenpo drakshul ché

Great terrifying lord, the great cruel one,

### jik chen jikpar jepapo

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

# यमें विश्वेष्टिया याके वा के विश्वेष्टिश

### gönpo rik chok chenpo té

Protector as the greatest of all vidyas, 15

### মুঝাবাশন রুবাশক বন মর্ক্রবা

### lama sang ngak chewé chok

A guru as the greatest of all mantras,

### tekpa chenpö tsul la né

Traversing well the Mahayana's path,

### tekpa chenpö tsul gyi chok

Himself the Mahayana's foremost way; (41)

### 6. The Wisdom of the Immaculate Dharmadhatu

शरशःकुशःस्याधरःसूरःसर्दिःके

sangye nampar nang dzé ché

He is Maha-vairochana; the Buddha;

द्युतःसः केषः संज्ञुतः केषः सृष्

tubpa chenpo tub chenden

Great sage; observing great, intensive silence;16

ग्रेयर क्याय सुंदा क्रेन तय जुरा व

sang ngak tsul chen lé jungwa

Arising from the Great Mantra Way;

गायर स्याय संस्था के त्रा के तारा में है र स्वा

sang ngak tsul chen daknyi chen

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

यर्गेयाध्रीत्राचरुः वितासास्री

parol chin chu tobpa té

Accomplished in the ten paramitas,

सर्रेवासुद्रायान्युःवानाद्रा

parol chinpa chu la né

Having the ten paramitas as home,

सर्रेवासुद्गन्युः न्यानास्रो

parol chin chu dakpa té

In whom the ten paramitas are pure,

सर्रे याष्ट्रीत्र यात्र हुः धीः हुं या

parol chinpa chu yi tsul

For whom the ten paramitas are means, (43)

यम्यित्राच्छित्र नगरः सुमास्री

gönpo sa chü wangchuk té

Protector, reigning over all ten grounds, 17

## মানত্ত্বাথারীবারমানারী

### sa chu la ni nepa po

Residing steadily on all ten grounds,

# नेबान्युः इवान्यान्य वित्रः छन्।

#### shé chu namdak daknyi chen

Made pure in nature by the tenfold knowledge, 18

### नेशन्त्रुः इसान्नात्वरः नारी

### shé chu namdak changwa po

Maintaining purity through tenfold knowledge, (44)

### इसायान्युः ये दिवान्युः वे दिवा

### nampa chupo dön chü dön

With tenfold forms, intent on tenfold content, 19

### ধ্ব-দ্বদ্ধুনিশ-নম্ভান্তন-দেই বদ্বা

### tubwang tob chu khyabpé dak

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

## गुन्धी देन ने या सुका होता

### kün gyi dön ni malü jé

Achieving every aim for every being,

### इस्रान्दु:५नर:युद्दाके:नःर्धे।

### nam chu wangden chewa po

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

# वेंग असे न संबुधि से न न न

### tokma mepa trömé dak

Beginningless, complexity devoid,

### ने चलेन छेन नगानगा चले चन्या

### dezhin nyi dak dakpé dak

By nature pure, reality in essence,

# यनेबासराङ्कालेनाळेगळीत्वयुरा

denpar ma zhing tsik mingyur

Unwavering, a speaker of the truth,

# हे:सूर्सुकाराने:चलेक्नुन्।

jiké mewa dezhin jé

With speech and actions perfectly aligned, (46)

# यक्षिमायोन्।यक्षिमासुःयोन्।यरःसूत्

nyimé nyisumepar tön

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

### **८.८चा.अन्तर.ज.क्य.तर.चार्या**

yangdak ta la nampar né

Atop reality's most lofty peak,

### नन्यासेन्सेन्सेन्सेन्सेन्स्स

dakmé sengé dra dangden

With selflessness his wild lion's roar.

# सुःस्रेग्रसः र नृग्रसः दसः दहेग्रसः होत्।

mutek ridak ngen jikjé

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

# गुन्तुः तर्शे नते देन भेट्ट केन्य

küntu drowé dön yö tob

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

ने नति व निवास सदि धीन सूर सर्वे वासा

dezhin shekpé yi tar gyok

As swift as thought in all tathagatas,

क्रियाचान्याकुयाद्वयायर कुया

gyalwa dragyal nampar gyal

A victor, slayer of foes, triumphant lord,

# त्रिर वेश श्रुर न स्निश से है।

khorlö gyurwa tobpo ché

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

# र्केंग्या कुर्सून द्वेंब्र केंग्या कुरा केंग्

tsok kyi lobpön tsok kyi chok

Assembly head, instructor for assemblies,

tsokjé tsokdak wang dangden

Assembly lord, assembly chief, the ruler,

tuchen chepar dzinpa té

Most influential, bearing precious burdens,

tsul chen zhen gyi dring mi jok

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

### क्र्याङ्क्रियाचन्याङ्कास्रास्यास्

tsik jé tsik dakma khepa

The lord of speech, the master of expression,

केंगायान्तरानकेंगासवरापमा

tsik la wangwa tsikta yé

Most skilled in words, adept with language, truthful,

क्रमायदेव:यदेव:यरः क्रुग्यः हो।

tsik den denpar mawa té

With boundless words, the teacher of the truth,

यनेवायायविविक्षेत्यायी

denpa zhi ni tönpa po

Providing teachings on the fourfold truth, (50)

## धुर से ख़ेंग पशुर से देंर ।

### chirmidokpa chir mi ong

Not coming back, not turning 'round, rhino,

## वर्त्तेव्यायम् कुषान्यस्य द्वीर्त्तुवा

### drenpa ranggyal serü tsul

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

# देशतनुदःसूर्वेनशतस्यनुदःन।

### ngejung natsok lé jungwa

Gone forth by going forth in different ways,

# त्तुर य के व से कु य हिया से

### jungwa chenpo gyu chikpo

The single cause of all great elements, (51)

### न्गे ह्येन न्या नर्रेय वगाय वन्

### gelong drachom zakpa zé

Arhat, bhikshu, defilements exhausted,

### वर्नेन्कग्राज्ञयाचान्वराधानुवा

### döchak dralwa wangpo tul

Devoid of passion, master of the senses,

### dewa nyepa jikme tob

Arrived at comfort, met with security,

### silwar gyurpa nyokpamé

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

# रेगाय ५५ वे म् र यर खूबा

### rigpa dang ni kangpar den

Equipped in full with knowledge and its base,<sup>26</sup>

यहे मानेगाना प्रहिंगा हेत देशा प्रति सर्केग

deshek jikten rigpé chok

A sugata, best knower of the world,

नन्गानीर से प्रहेंब रूर से प्रहेंबा

dakgir mi dzin ngar mi dzin

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

यदेव:सःम्बेष्टेशःग्री:कुंत्यःत्यःम्बन्धा

denpa nyi kyi tsul la né

Established in the system of two truths, (53)

त्रविर नदि संदेश सम्बद्ध सेव्या

khorwé parol tarsönpa

Upon the edge of cyclic life's far shore;

युःगःयुर्धाःभ्रम्भ्याःश्वरःग्वरुषा

jawa jepa kam sar né

With deeds accomplished; resting on the bank;

लेख्यात्रवतः विवालकात्र वृहः च

yeshe bazhik lé jungwa

Emerging from untainted, lone awareness;

निषार पासर्वित केता दुसा प्रहेंसा वारा

sherab tsön chen namjom pa

With sword-like insight ever penetrating; (54)

न्यःकेंशःकेंशःकुयःग्रथःनरःख्रा

damchö chögyal salwar den

The sun, the Dharma king, the noble Dharma,

तहना हेब सूर चर चुन् चते सकेंन

jikten nangwar jepé chok

Supreme illuminator of the world,

# केंग्रीद्वर्धुम्केंग्रीकुग

### chö kyi wangchuk chö kyi gyal

The Dharma lord, the sovereign of the Dharma,

# येग्रम्पदि यस दे सूर्व पर्यो

### lekpé lam ni tönpa po

The teacher of the path to excellence, (55)

# र्ने बुन नगमा सं बुन सर्

#### döndrub sampa drubpa té

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

### गुन्, हेर्गा रा वसका उन सुनका

### küntu tokpa tamché pang

Completely free from wants of any kind,

### nampar mi tok ying mizé

Bereft of thought, a non-depleting source,

### chöying dampa zé mi shé

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

# नर्भेन् द्रम्भान्यूद्र पानर्भेन् द्रम्भान्धेन्।

### sönam denpa sönam tsok

Enriched by merit; merit's gathering;

# लंख्यालेखाल्याचित्राच्याकी

### yeshe yeshe khyepar ché

Unique great wisdom; wisdom; wisdom-rich;

# धेःलेखाः स्वादाः सिन् स्वेन् स्लेखा

### yeshe denpa yömé shé

Aware of what exists and what does not,

# র্কুমান্য নাষ্ট্রকার্কুমান্তর বন্ধনাকার নির্

### tsok nyi tsok ni sakpa o

While gathering the twofold gathering; (57)

### ह्यायागुराकुवाह्यादर्वेर ख्या

### takpa kün gyal naljor chen

Eternal, yogin, king of everywhere,

### বশমানাদ্ৰ বশমান্ত ব্লিন্থৰ বদ্ব

#### samten samja loden dak

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

### र्शेक्षेर्र्र्रिग्दीम्बर्धिन।

#### soso rangrig miyowa

For by oneself alone is he experienced—

# सर्केनानी दरारी सुनासुसायकर।

### chok gi dangpo ku sum chang

Immovable, the ultimate beginning, The holder of the three enlightened bodies, (58)

# মনমাক্রমান্ধান্থর বন্দান্টন ডবা

### sangye ku ngé daknyi chen

The Buddha, formed of five embodiments,<sup>29</sup>

## ह्यतः यद्या प्ये क्षेत्रा कृष्णे यद्य

### khyabdak yeshe nga yi dak

The omnipresent, made of five wisdoms,

## মন্মাক্ত্রমান্থাবন্দার্ভন্ববের

### sangye nga dak chöpen chen

His diadem with five awakened ones,

## शुक्रात्यः कषाश्वारा स्रोतः यात्रकरः।

### chen nga chakpa mepa chang

With all five eyes,<sup>30</sup> maintaining non-attachment, (59)

য়ৼয়৻য়ৢয়৻য়য়য়৻ড়ৼ৻য়ৣ৾ৼ৻ৼ৻ৼ৾৻

sangye tamché kyepa po

The great progenitor of all the buddhas,

মন্মান্ত্রমান্ত

sangye sepo dampé chok

The buddhas' eminent and foremost son,

नेसन्स्त्रीन्त्वीत्स्रुं म्ब्रम्स्रो

shepa si jung kyené mé

Arising from the world of true insight,

क्रमायमायनुद्दानाम्भेदारामोया

chö lé jungwa sipa sel

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

गरियासुःश्रास्त्रियासाई हिते प्रद्या

chikpu sa trek dorjé dak

Comprised of vajras, wholly dense and firm,

য়ৣয়য়য়য়য়ঢ়৻য়য়ৢ৾য়য়য়য়য়

kyé ma tak tu drowé dak

The newborn sovereign ruler of the world,

व्यायात्रयः प्रयाचुरः र र चुरः च

namkha lé jung rangjungwa

Emerging from the sky, the self-arisen,

नेशर्य प्रेमिश हो चित्र

sherab yeshe mé bo ché

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

वेर्निकेम्स्यायरःसूरःचरःहोत्।

ö chen nampar nangwar jé

Illuminating,31 beacon of great light,

## **भेःवेशःसूरः चः यसः सेः च**

### yeshe nangwa lammewa

A lamp of wisdom, shining brilliantly,

# तर्ते नित्रं सर से भे नेश ह्यें म

#### drowé marmé yeshe drön

A light for beings, a lantern unto wisdom,

### ग्री नहें न के द्वारे कि न मान

#### ziji chenpo ösalwa

With energy supreme, most radiant, (62)

## र्यायायर्क्तायदयः वद्यादेवास्यायाः कुया

### ngak chok ngadak rik ngak gyal

The vidya-king, the greatest mantra's lord,

### ग्रस्यम्य कुयारी देव केव तुर्

### sang ngak gyalpo dön chen jé

The mantra king, achieving noble aims,

## गर्डुंग हें र केंब से इस् सुन् सुर गर्डुंग

### tsuktor chenpo mejung tsuk

The great ushnisha, marvellous ushnisha,

# ব্যাঝাননি নদ্যানি শ্বুর্কীয়া শার্শীরা

### namkhé dakpo natsok tön

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

# মনমাক্তুমাশ্যুৰাগ্ৰীস্থাতীমাৰ্ক্তিন

### sangye kün kyi ku yi chok

The best embodiment of every buddha,

## तर्वे न नगर नदि सेग न र खूरा

### drowa gawé mik dangden

With eyes the joy of every living being,

## सूर्केम्बरम्बर्म्बर्स्सुर्पर्धे

### natsok zukchen kyepa po

Creator, manifesting varied forms,

## यर्केन् छैन हेन्य इन श्रेन् के।

### chö ching jepa drangsong ché

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

### र्यायायार्थेत्रातकर.यायायर.र्ज्यायायकर.।

### rik sum changwa sang ngakchang

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

### न्यार्क्षमा केवारी मायार स्माया विहेवा

### damtsik chenpo sang ngak dzin

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

### गर्डें ने ने ग्रीब सर्केग गशुका तहें ब धा

### tsowo könchok sum dzinpa

The greatest bearer of the triple gem,

### वेगाय अर्केग गसुस सून य ये।

### tekpa chok sum tönpa po

Who teaches all three peerless vehicles, (65)

### र्नेवःपेन् विवादाः सम्बाधः सम्बाधः

### dön yö zhakpa nampar gyal

With snare unfailing, most victorious,

## वहिंदाराकेदारीहिंहात्वम्या

### dzinpa chenpo dorjé zhak

The snatcher ever great, the vajra snare,

# हें हैं ख़ुराया गुःत्वराया की

### dorjé chakkyu zhakpa ché

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

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

## र्रेहे प्रदेगमा जेराप्रदेगमा पर जेरा

### dorjé jikjé jikpar jé

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

# विर्वित कुल रे मिर्ट दुम वहेम्या

#### trowö gyalpo dong druk jik

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

### श्रेयाद्व्यात्ययाद्व्याः द्वेत्रश्रद्धः त्युवा

### mik druk lak druk tob dangden

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

## गोरारुकासके नामिकाकारारी

### keng rü chewa tsikpa po

Baring his terrible fangs, a skeleton,

### ५:व्यक्तवार्वेरःचकुःया

### hala hala dong gyapa

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

# यिष्ट्रिः यिष्ट्रे स्यान्यायाः श्रीः कृषा

### shinjé shepo gek kyi gyal

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

# हें हे : भुगाना उन तहेगाना हो दाया

### dorjé shukchen jikjé pa

Instilling fear, with vajra impetus,

## र्रे हे ज्ञानामाना रे हे हे क्षेटा

### dorjé drakpa dorjé nying

The vajra-hearted, famous for his vajra,

श्चु तसुल हें हैं गसुर रें के

gyutrul dorjé süpo ché

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

र्हे हे प्यश्च के के हे हिते प्रद्य

dorjé lé kyé dorjé dak

The vajra-born; the sovereign of the vajra;

र्रेहे श्लेट र्रे अपिय यह व

dorjé nyingpo kha drawa

Akin to space; his core comprised of vajras;

भैनिष्रियामनिनानीसन्भूरिका

mi yo ralpa chik gi gying

Unmoving;40 haughty with his single dreadlock;

मुरकेन गेर्दिन में शर्श कीना

langchen ko lön gö su gyön

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

इमाळेबऱ्द्रःद्वाबेशःक्वेमाश्रामा

drak chen ha ha zhé drokpa

The great terrific one, who cries ha ha,

दे दे ते अर्जे वीका यह वीका यर होता

hihi zhé drok jikpar jé

Who screams *hi hi*, instilling fervent fear,

ग्रन्थें केव से ग्रन्कुर या उवा

gemo chenpo gegyang chen

His laugh a screeching laugh, a booming laugh,

हें हे मद के केर हैं मिश्राया

dorjé gemo cher drokpa

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

### र्दे हे सेसम द्राय सेसम द्राय के

### dorjé sempa sempa ché

He is the noble sattva, Vajrasattva,

## हें हे कुथ ये चरे च के

### dorjé gyalpo dewa ché

The vajra's sovereign lord, the highest bliss,

### र्देहि:इमार्चे दमादानको

### dorjé drakpo gawa ché

The vajra's wrathfulness, the highest joy,

# रें हे हुँ से हुँ वेश क्वेंगश

### dorjé hung té hung zhé drok

Intoning *hums* of Vajra-humkara, (71)

## यर्केन्दुः हे स्वद्यः विग्राया

### tsön du dorjé da tokpa

With vajra arrows serving as his weapon,

### हें हैं रया श्रीका सासुका मुर्केत्।

### dorjé raldri malü chö

His sword comprised of vajras, slashing all,

### र्दे हे गुवावकर दे हे उवा

### dorjé kün chang dorjé chen

Upholding every vajra, vajra bearing,

### dorjé chikpu yul selwa

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

# र्दे हे त्वर च सेन से चड़ा

### dorjé barwa mik mi zé

With eyes, like vajra fire, truly dreadful;

शुःषदःहें हि त्यर यही

tra yang dorjé barwa té

With hair that's like a vajra set ablaze;

र्दे द्वापनेन सम्मन्त्रेन सम्मन्त्रे

dorjé bebpa bebpa ché

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

श्रेषा प्रकृष से हें हे दे श्रेष

mik gyapa té dorjé mik

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

त्युक्ष वे हें हिते न सुरुवा

lü ni dorjé bapu chen

With vajra hairs that sprout upon his body;

र्रेहेते सुवैनिकिमारा सुना

dorjé pu ni chikpu lü

His unique figure marked by vajra hairs;

रोव से क्षेत्रियाय हैं है है।

senmo kyepa dorjé tsé

With nails advancing, vajras at their tips;

रें हे क्षेट रें चित्रकार सामित्रका

dorjé nyingpo pakpa trek

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

रें हे द्वेर वेंग्रान्ययान्य व्या

dorjé trengtok pal dangden

The splendid master, donning vajra garlands,

र्हे हे कुन कुन नकुन न हो।

dorjé gyen gyi gyenpa té

Adorned with vajra-fashioned ornaments,

## বাদ:ক্রুদ্রমান্ডার-মান্ত্রনামা

### gegyang ha ha ngepar drok

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

# धियो दुयाय हें हिये क्या

### yigé drukpa dorjé dra

Six-syllabled, producing vajra rumbles, (75)

## तहसान्तुन्याकेवारी क्षाकेता

### jamyang chenpo dra chewa

Great Mañjughosha, sound supremely loud,

### वहिना हेन नासुमान ह्या निकार।

### jikten sum na dra chikpa

A roar unique unto the threefold world,

## वयासिय सम्प्राचित स्थान

#### namkhé ta la dra drokpa

The voice that reaches every bound of space,

### श्चान्द्रस्य स्थरा श्ची सर्केष

### dra dang denpa nam kyi chok

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

### 8. The Wisdom of Discernment

### षर: दग: यदग: खेद: दे: यत्रेव: हेरा

### yangdak dakmé dezhin nyi

He is a being who's fully realised truth,

## षर:न्याः सम्रदः में : धीः यो सो हो न

### yangdak ta té yigé mé

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

# क्रेंट छेट श्रु नदी व्रु अर्केग से।

### tongnyi mawé khyuchok té

Supreme in propagating emptiness;

# রবাউনাক্ত্রাক্রিবাঝানা

### zab ching gyaché dra drokpa

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

# केंश्यी: ५५ से सु के तथ्या

### chö kyi dung té dra chenden

The Dharma conch, emitting piercing sound,

## केंगगी महिसारी के

#### chö kyi gandhi drawo ché

The Dharma gong, with lasting resonance,

### भ्रीमान्यासुः हतायह्यासारी

### mi né nya ngen depa po

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

### chok chü chö kyi ngawo ché

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

# वानुवायाओर् वानुवायाननर द्यारा है।

### zukmé zuk zang dampa té

Without a form, with handsome form, supreme,

# মুর্ক্রবাঝ বার্বাঝ কর অন্তর্ণ নাম স্ক্রীঝা

### natsok zukchen yi lé kyé

Replete with forms diverse, comprised of mind,

# ग्रिंग्यास्त्रस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य स्वतः प्रतिया

### zuk nam tamché nangwé pal

With splendour shining through his every form,

# ग्रुग्रायम्ब्रुव्यायुषायकरःवारी

### zuknyen malü changwa po

With all reflections under his control, (79)

## र्कुम्बाराखेन् हेन् के न्यर म्याम्बा

#### tsukpamé ching chewar drak

Invincible, renowned as lord supreme,

# त्यस्य न्यासुस्य द्वाद्य स्त्रीत्र केष से स्त्री

### kham sum wangchuk chenpo té

The lord supreme who rules the threefold world,

## तसम्बारायमःविदाप्तुः सर्वे ताम्वरुष

#### paklam shintu to la né

Abiding on the nobles' lofty path,

## ५२ पळेब थे केंबा की हैंबा

### darwa chenpo chö kyi tok

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

# तह्या हेव या सुस्रा व या विव त्युका या हेवा

### jikten sum nazhön lü chik

With youthful form unique unto all worlds,

# ग्रवशनहर्म् म्वर्धि भुः न्त्रुदे नन्त्र

### neten genpo kyegü dak

The elder, senior, father of all beings,

## शुकारु:समिष्ठेशासकंदातकराया

### sumchu tsa nyi tsen changwa

Adorned with thirty-two auspicious marks,

# र्च्या-गी-पह्या-देव-याश्वाय-याह्या

### duk gu jikten sum na dzé

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

# वहिमाहेब विकायेग्राका ह्यून द्येंब हो

### jikten shé lek lobpön té

The teacher teaching mundane good and knowledge,

वहिना हेव ह्येंच प्रधेव वहिन्य या यो न

jikten lobpön jikpamé

The teacher to all beings, most confident,

सर्वे व क्रिया दहेगा हेव धीर माठुवायाया

gön kyob jikten yi chukpa

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

<del>शु</del>वर्षाद्दरः श्चेतियः स्तात्वात्रात्रात्रा

kyab dang kyobpa lanamé

The refuge unsurpassed, the guardian, (82)

ব্যামান্ত্র মহার মার্ক্র মার্ক্র মার্ক্র

namkhé ta la longchö pa

With rich enjoyments filling all of space,

वसमारुन्याद्वेत्र परिष्यं वेत्रा सर्वे

tamché khyenpé yeshe tso

The knowledge-ocean of omniscient beings,

सरेगार्से न्द्रेन्स्नर्यात्तेन्या

marik gongé bub jepa

While smashing through the shell of ignorance,

श्चित्रपतिः द्वातारहेस्य सार्थे

sipé drawa jompa po

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

केंब्रॉडर्यायायुयावीचेंद्राया

nyönmong malü zhijé pa

The thorough queller of intense affliction,

तिर्दर निते कुलाईति यार्रे वारीम

khorwé gyatsö parol chin

Arriving at samsara's opposite shore,

# थे:लेश:न्वर:वश्नुर:हेन्:वब्रुव

### yeshe wangkur chöpen chen

His crown the crown of wisdom consecration,

# 

### dzokpé sangye gyen du tok

His ornaments comprising perfect buddhas, (84)

# र्मुनानस्य नम्भुम शुः स्वानस्य ली

### dukngal sum gyi dukngal zhi

The soother of the pain of threefold pain,

## 

### sum sel tayé drol sum tob

The ender of the trio, <sup>44</sup> ending free, Arriving at the threefold liberation,

## শ্বীবাধারমকান্তব্যবিধাধার শ্রীকা

### dribpa tamché ngepar drol

Completely free of every obscuration,

# यानदःसूरः यष्ट्रयः चाष्ट्रेनः यान्त्रया

### kha tar nyampa nyi la né

Having achieved equality sky-like, (85)

# क्रेंब्रबेर्स्य दे:सःगुब्रस्यश्रद्या

### nyönmong drima kün lé dé

Beyond the stains of every last affliction,

# तुषायासुयातुषायोत्र हेवाषायाची

### dü sum dümé tokpa po

Aware of timelessness in all three times,

# रोठारा उद गाद ही गरिंदे के।

### semchen kün gyi tsowo ché

Most eminent amongst all sentient beings,

# धेव हव वेंद्र उव क्या गा वेंद्र

### yönten töchen nam kyi tö

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

# युक्ष गुक्ष यक्ष के क्रम के विष्य

#### lü kün lé ni namdrol ba

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

### ववासामदि यसाया र न मावका रा

### namkhé lam la rabné pa

Established firmly on the path of space,

## धीन निविव विकास के वार्य निकर

### yizhin norbu chenpo chang

A splendid wish-fulfilling jewel in hand,

## ह्यतः यद्याः देवः केवः ग्रावः द्योः यद्या

### khyabdak rinchen kün gyi dak

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

## र्यम्ययम्बर्भिरःकेब्रःकुषःसःह्रो

### paksam shing chen gyepa té

Great wish-fulfilling tree, most plentiful,

### নুমাধানৰদাধীকীনবি মার্কিশ

### bumpa zangpo chewé chok

The greatest of all great auspicious vases,

# ब्रेन्स्सेस्स्रस्यस्य स्वरंगुन्देविष्ठीन्।

### jepa semchen kün dönjé

Fulfilling the aims of living beings, a doer,

# सवायर्ग्नाका कोवाका उवाया केवा या विवास।

### pendok semchen nyé shinpa

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

# चन्नर-दन्त्रेकालेर-दुकालेकाचा

### zang ngen shé shing dü shepa

Aware of good and bad, aware of times,

## 

### khyabdak dam shé damtsik den

The omnipresent knower of the pledges,

## रुषःविषायोग्ययास्य द्वान्यरः देवःविषा

### dü shé semchen wangdön shé

Upholding pledges, conscious of occasions, Awake to varied aptitudes in beings,

### इसार्चेतामसुसायासम्माराची

### namdrol sum la khepa po

With expertise in threefold liberation, 46 (89)

## धेव हव ख्व लिट धेव हव नेशा

### yönten den zhing yönten shé

With virtues, knowing virtues, knowing Dharma,

# क्र्याचेयान्यमःवियानमान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्र

### chöshé tashi tashi jung

Auspicious, source of all auspiciousness,

## नग्रनिषागुद्रक्चितग्रनिषाया

### tashi kün gyi trashipa

Of all auspicious things the most auspicious,

# ব্যবাধান্য বিশক্ষ্ণৰ ব্যবাধান ন

### drakpa tashi nyendrak gé

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

# न्त्रमाशायदीय केवारी न्याय स्वेताकी

### ukjin chenpo gatön ché

Great reassurance, foremost celebration,

# न्याय केव रें त्य के केव से है।

### ga chen rolmo chenpo té

Great joyousness, the highest form of pleasure,

# चगुर के रेबा के सुब सुबा के निया

### kurti rimdro pün sum tsok

Abundance, reverence, action venerable,

### सर्केग्। हु: द्याद: च: य्यायाश च द्या द्यया

### chok tu gawa drak dak pal

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

# सकेंगाः स्वासकेंगाः श्रीवः गर्डे निः स्री

### chokden chok jin tsowo té

The greatest granter of all wishes, wished for,

# স্ত্রীনমান্ত্রীনমান্ত্রীনমান্ত্রিমা

#### kyab kyi dampa kyab su ö

The highest source of refuge, refuge granting,

## वहिमाना केन द्या से र न ग्री सर्केम

### jik chen dra té rab kyi chok

The fearsome enemy of potent danger,

### jikpa malü selwa po

Alleviating danger in all forms, (92)

# गर्डुंग'सुन्'सुन्'तु'खुन'र्थे'रुब्

### tsukpü pü bu changlo chen

With tufts of hair, with plumes of luscious hair,

# **ম্মান্য**মুহূর্তিস্বান্ত্রিদ্বামা

### ralpa munydza chöpen tok

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

# गर्नेन:ख्रामार्डुमा:सुन:ख्रान्न:ख्रम्।

### dong nga tsukpü nga dangden

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

# बुर-सुन-खू-य-ब्रे-हेन विन्

### zurpü ngapa metok tö

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

# सर्वे बुसानहुत्रानुग्रम् केन्द्रेन वकरः।

### go dum tulzhuk chenpo chang

Upholding great observances, head shaven,

# क्रमायर क्रिन्य नम्यात्राय सर्वे

### tsangpar chöpa tulzhuk chok

The foremost of observances, chaste student,

## न्गायः बुना सबर दिवानगायः बुना के।

#### katub tarchin katub ché

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

## गर्डर ग्रावस द्यारा मैं हिया

### tsang né dampa gau ta ma

He is the greatest bather, Gautama; (94)

## ব্ৰমান্ত্ৰাক্তৰে বাৰ্যান্ত্ৰ

### dramzé tsangpa tsangpa shé

A brahmin, Brahma, knower of brahman, 49

## য়ৢ৽ৼঀ৽য়ৼ৸৽য়৾ৼয়৽য়৾য়৾য়

### nya ngen depa tsangpa tob

Arrived in full at brahman nirvana,

## র্বীঅ'ব'হাম'ম'রুমার্বীঅ'ঝুমা

### drolwa tarpa namdrol lü

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

## इसर्चेयन्नियन्नियन्नित्र

### namdrol zhiwa zhiwa nyi

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

## श्चादवायद्याविदाशुःदवायद्या

### nya ngen dé zhing nya ngen dé

Nirvana, peacefulness, tranquillity,

### येग्रायर ह्यु: दव: वर्ष: ५८: हे।

### lekpar nya ngen dé dang nyé

Approaching graceful entry to nirvana,

## यरे स्वासंयानस्य स्वार स्वार स्व

deduk selwa tar gyurpa

The culmination, ending pain and pleasure,

### क्रम्बान्नवायुबायबायन्यायाची

### chakdral lü lé depa po

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

## मुन मा को न मा न में मो न मा

### tubpa mepa pemepa

Beyond defeat, unmanifest, unmatched,

## भैं अदिव भैं सूर ग्रम्भ या चुेर भेवा

### mi ngön mi nangsal jé min

Not making manifest, appearance-free,

# श्रातश्रीमःगीयातश्रीशियातास्

### mingyur kündro khyabpa po

Pervasive, timeless, fully omnipresent,

# स्विर:बगासेर्सार्चेन्चया

### tra zhing zakmé sabön dral

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

# 

dulmé duldral drima mé

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

केषायाञ्चरकायाञ्चीत्रवोराया

nyepa pangpa kyön mepa

Controlling humours, free from every illness,

শীর দু:মন্:মান্সন্:মারী:মানুসা

shintu sepa sepé dak

By nature most awakened, fully awake,

गुनःनेषःगुनःरेगःन्यःसःर्गे

kün shé kün rik dampa po

Omniscient, knowing everything, supreme, (98)

क्यायर विकायते केंबा केंद्रायद्वा

nampar shepé chönyi dé

Beyond reality as consciousness,

धेःतेशक्षक्षक्षक्षेत्रकुष्यक्र

yeshe nyimé tsul changwa

Pristine awareness, bearing non-dual form,

क्यायर हेवा से र ख़ुव क्षेत्र सुन।

nampar tokmé Íhün gyi drub

Beyond conceptualisation, effort-free,

2থ.ঘার্থম.গ্রহম.শ্রীঝ.রেখ.হ্রীই.বা

dü sum sangye lejepa

Acting as buddhas do in every age, (99)

শংশ:শ্ৰুমাইল্'অ'হাঅ'ঐণ্

sangye tokma tama mé

The Buddha, endless and beginningless,

# <u> ५८:र्थेदे:स्टबाक्तुकाकु</u>न्सेन्या

### dangpö sangye gyü mepa

The Buddha at the start, devoid of sequence,

# धेःलेशक्षेत्रात्रिताद्वीताक्षेत्रा

### yeshe mik chik drima mé

With wisdom as his only eye, unstained,

## लेख्यास्य स्वानित्राची

### yeshe lüchen dezhin shek

Tathagata, with wisdom as his body, (100)

# क्रमामा नगर धुमा सुर न के।

### tsik gi wangchuk mawa ché

The sovereign of all language, great debater,

# श्चानवे सुरायकेंग सुनवे सुण

#### mawé kyechok mawé gyal

The king of discourse, best of orators,

## र्भु नदे न्याया सर्केग मी मान्या

### mawé dampa chok gi né

The best and greatest of communicators,

## ह्यु नदे से द में कुंग्र म स से द

### mawé sengé tsukpamé

The unassailable, the lion of speech, (101)

# गुन्, हु: न सकेंग हु: न्याय

### küntu tawa chok tu ga

With universal vision, true delight,

# ग्री प्रहेर् द्वेर च स्व म्यूग

### ziji trengwa ta na duk

With fire garlands, handsome to behold,

## वेंद्र नवद्यायन्य न द्राया श्री नेतु।

### ö zang barwa pal kyi bé'u

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

## यम्बद्धित्वयरः सूरः यः ध्

#### lak na öbar nangwa po

With shining rays in hand providing light, (102)

# **ब्रुव**न्यः के व्यक्तिनः गर्डे निः ह्रो

### menpa chemchok tsowo té

The best and foremost of all great physicians,

## बुगाह् । द्वीक्या ह्या का खेता

### zukngu jinpa lanamé

Unequalled in removing thorns of pain,

## 

### men nam malü jönpé shing

A tree providing medicine for all,

## बर् रें र्डेग् गैर्श्व के या

### né do chok gi dra chewa

A foe opposing every malady, (103)

# सूनाना तहेना हेन नासुका द्यी अर्केन

### duk gu jikten sum gyi chok

The lovely crowning jewel of all three worlds,

# द्रायाः स्वासुः स्वास्य द्रायाः स्वा

### palden gyukar kyilkhor chen

A cluster of the stars, most glorious,

# बुँगमान्तरुः वयासायदे सम्मान्या

### chok chu namkhé tartukpa

The end of space in all its ten directions,

## क्र्यामुम्यासक्ष्यायेग्यास्य तर्ह्याया

### chö kyi gyaltsen lekpar dzuk

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

# तर्वे नदे नद्वासन् विवाधित स्वाधित

### drowé duk chik yangpa té

Sharing one large umbrella with the world,

## नुस्रमान्द्र स्नेट हेते न्यीयात्रिक्र स्त्र

### jam dang nyingjé kyilkhor chen

With love and kindness as his mandala,

## न्ययःखूबःयङ्गःयारःश्चीःयन्या

### palden pema gar gyi dak

The celebrated lotus lord of dance,54

## ह्यस्य स्वारक्षेत्रस्य स्वारक्ष्या

### khyabdak chenpo rinchen duk

Pervasive with his precious parasol, (105)

# यदयः कुषः गुत्र क्षेः यश्चिः यहि दः के।

### sangye kün gyi ziji ché

The blazing energy of all the buddhas,

# श्रदशःक्षिशःगीतःक्षीःस्नीतकरःच

### sangye kün gyi ku changwa

With bodies fully shared by all the buddhas,

# श्रद्धाः सुश्रागुद्दा द्यीः द्वीर के।

### sangye kün gyi naljor ché

The highest union formed with all the buddhas,

# মন্ম ক্রুম শূর গ্রী বন্ধুর দ গ্রিক

### sangye kün gyi tenpa chik

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

# र्हे हे देव केव द्वर प्रमुख द्वरा

### dorjé rinchen wangkur pal

Most glorious with Vajra-ratna's blessing,

# रेबळेब'गुब'चन्यान्चन धुयास्रो

### rinchen kün dak wangchuk té

The highest sovereign lord of Sarva-ratna,

# वहेगाहेब:न्वर:धुम:गुब:ग्री:वर्ग

### jikten wangchuk kün gyi dak

The king supreme of Sarva-lokeshvara,

## हें हैं व्हेंबयण्गुब की है।

### dorjé dzinpa kün gyi jé

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

# শ্বংশ ক্রিশ শূর গ্রী প্রদাশ ক্র'ব।

### sangye kün gyi tuk chewa

The quintessential mind of Sarva-buddha,55

# মনমাক্ত্ৰমাশ্যুৰ খ্ৰীপ্ৰুদামান্মাশাৰুমা

### sangye kün gyi tuk la né

Residing in the mind of every buddha,

# মন্ম:শ্ৰুম:শ্ৰুব;শ্ৰু:শ্ৰু:ক্ৰ'ন

### sangye kün gyi ku chewa

The greatest body borne by every buddha,

# মনমাক্রমাশ্যবাহী নাধ্যন খেন খেবা

### sangye kün gyi sung yang yin

The lovely speech enriching every buddha, (108)

# <u>र्हे हे</u> छे या यूट पाळे।

### dorjé nyima nangwa ché

The scorching brightness from the vajra sun,

# र्हे हे हुन दे से न देन

### dorjé dawa drimé ö

With stainless lustre from the vajra moon,

## কন্মান্ত্রথাথার্মিন্মাকন্মাধার

### chakdral lasok chakpa ché

Great passion of the passionless and others,

## मिर्नेषाः श्रुः केषिषाः त्यरः यदे दिन्।

#### khadok natsok barwé ö

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

# र्रे.इ.सेज.र्येट.ह्य्याश.सटश.क्या

### dorjé kyiltrung dzoksang gyé

The perfect buddhas' perfect vajra posture,

### sangye drowé chö dzinpa

Retaining for all beings the buddhas' Dharma,

## ব্নঅন্তর্মরেই.প্রধাঞ্জিপা

### palden pema sangye kyé

The lotus buddhas'56 celebrated son,

# गुवाबाद्वेव प्ये विकासिंद त्ये विदाया

### künkhyen yeshe dzö dzinpa

The knowledge treasurer for the omniscient, (110)

# मिजार् में प्रस्ता में क्र्यामा तकर।

### gyalpo gyutrul natsok chang

The sovereign king, controlling all illusions,

## के'ব'শ্বদ্ধাস্ক্রশাইবাশ্বাস্থ্রদ্ধাস্ক্রশা

### chewa sangye rik ngak gyal

The foremost master of the buddhas' spells,

## र्हें हें देव री र व्यक्ती के।

### dorjé nönpo raldri ché

Called Vajra-tikshna, sword supremely mighty,

# धीःनीः अर्केनाः स्ट्रेन्स्यायरः द्वा

### yigé chok té nampar dak

Completely pure, the highest syllable, (111)

# वेगायकेवर्रे स्यानस्य गर्दे

### tekpa chenpo dukngal chö

Atop pain's remedy—the Mahayana—

### यर्केन्क केन्द्रेश हें हैं केन्।

### tsöncha chenpo dorjé chö

With vajra-Dharma as his mighty weapon,

### र्रे हे बन के हैं नहेंग

### dorjé zabmo jina jik

With vajra depth, renowned as Jina-jik,

## रें हे हीं श्रें अदेव प्रविवरिया

### dorjé lodrö dön zhin rik

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

## सर्देश द्वीत संगुत हैंग शरा

### parol chinpa kün dzokpa

Perfecting all perfections perfectly,

# रा. इराया गीय की की या र टा खेता

### sa nam kün gyi gyen dangden

Adorned by all the grounds of bodhisattvas,

# इसायर द्याय प्रत्यासे के

### nampar dakpa dakmé chö

The selflessness of pure phenomena,

## **षर:न्याधि:वेश:ब्रुवेन्:चबरा**

### yangdak yeshe da ö zang

With lustre that is moonlight unto knowledge, (133)

# न्राक्ष्य के वार्ष्युत्य द्वाया द्वारा स्त्री

### tsön chen gyutrul drawa té

With great endeavours as illusory nets,

# कुर्गात्की ने नर्गारी अर्केन

### gyü kün gyi ni dakpo chok

The foremost master ruling every tantra,

## हें है यद्भ भी सामान

### dorjé den ni malü den

Endowed in full with every vajra posture,

# लानेयास्त्रां इसमायात्रात्रात्रकरा

#### yeshe ku nam malü chang

Completely furnished with all wisdom bodies, (114)

### गुद्रापुर प्रवास से हिंग्से सामाना

### kuntuzangpo lodrö zang

Completely good, with intellect supreme,

### sa yi nyingpo drowa dzin

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

# শংশাক্তিমান্ত্রীপ্তিংগ্রিছ

### sangye kün gyi nyingpo ché

Great embryo from which all buddhas form,

# सुयापदी पविरावे में मूर्जिन सावकर।

### trulpé khorlo natsok chang

With emanation circles most diverse, (115)

<u> इस्थारी गातु की स्टायनित सर्केन</u>

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin chok

The highest nature of all entities,

**५२ॅश**चॅग्रुवःश्चीः र प्रतिवादिंवा

ngöpo kün gyi rangzhin dzin

Supportive of the nature of all things,

श्चे यो देश हैं सूर्य के मार्चे न

kyemé chö té natsok dön

With goals for all, with dharmas unarisen,

केंश गुन दें वें है द तकद वा

chö kün ngowo nyi changwa

Supportive of the nature of all dharmas, (116)

नेषारयाकेवारी सूर्वियाचा

sherab chenpo kechik la

With full awareness of phenomena

केंब्रागुद्दावेंदर:तु:सुद्दादावकरः।

chö kün khong du chüpa chang

In but an instant as the wisest sage,

केंबागुब्र सर्देव यर हेंबाबाय है।

chö kün ngönpar tokpa té

With vivid realisation of all dharmas,

बुन पार्त्ते सर्केन त्तुर पे सेया

tubpa lo chok jungpo sel

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

क्षेनिष्टिर्म निर्मान

mi yo rabtu dangwé dak

Unwavering, completely pure in nature,

## ह्र्यात्रात्पपुःस्टर्भाः क्रुतात्वरः।

**dzokpé sangye changchub chang**Grasping the wakefulness of perfect buddhas,

শ্বদ্ধান্ত্ৰীপ্ৰান্ত্ৰীপ্ৰদূৰ্বন্ধ্ৰান্য

sangye kün gyi ngönsum pa

The direct realization of all buddhas,

धेःवेशसे खेरेंद्र र र म्माया

yeshe meché ö rabsal

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

### 9. The Wisdom of Equality

वर्नेन्यवैन्त्रभूवन्ययम्

döpé dön drub dampa té

The great fulfiller of desired aims,

**-ব**্ৰথ্য-প্ৰথম কৰ্-ৰূপ্যস্ত্ৰীৰ্-ব।

ngensong tamché nam jongwa

The purifier of all evil states,

यानीन में स्थास उन् गुन् ही सकेंग gönpo semchen kün gyi chok

The greatest of all living beings, protector,

মার্মমান্তব্যব্যক্ষান্তদ্য হল ক্রিমান্ত্রিদ্য

semchen tamché rab drol jé

The earnest liberator of all creatures, (119)

क्रेंबर्केटकामाधायानुःगरियान्धयाना

nyönmong yul du chik pawa

Unrivalled knight in battle with afflictions,

भैनेषाद्यापीद्रेग्यादादिस्य

mi shé dra yi drekpa jom

Humiliating ignorance—his foe,

## र्ते व्यन्ते नात्रकर द्याय दर व्यन

### loden gek chang pal dangden

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

# यह्रव से से स्वामानुबायातकराया

### tenpo mi ďuk zuk changwa

Endowed with forms heroic and repulsive, (120)

## यम्यन्तुः वेंग्युद्गन्तुः वेदः।

### lakpa gyapo kün kyö ching

The dancer moving to and fro his hundreds

### gompé tab kyi gar jepa

Of lengthy arms while setting down his stride,

### र्यतः क्रिंच विष्या या चिक्का वा र त्या

### palden lakpa gyé gangla

The dancer spreading through the whole of space

### वयायात्रत्वियःसरःगरःचेरःच

### namkha khyabpar gar jepa

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

# ষাত্মীন্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰিম বাৰি ভীৰা

### sa yi kyilkhor zhi yi khyön

Stood tall atop the surface of the earth,

## 

### kangpa ya chik til gyi nön

The sole of just one foot pervading all;

### kang teb senmö khyön gyi kyang

Stood tall atop the summit of the world,60

## र्करकाराते पुत्राका से वका गर्वेवा

### tsangpé yul sa tsé né nön

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

# र्देव गरिया गरिया से र से स्टेंब से से रेंब

### dön chik nyimé chö kyi dön

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

## न्यासदी देवादे तहे मास खेता

### dampé dön dé jikpamé

Whose aim is ultimate; beyond destruction;

## क्यारेयाः श्रुः कैयायायात्रुयायाः रेवः छवा

#### namrik natsok zuk dönchen

Whose mind consists in groups of consciousness

# क्यान्त्रेयाक्रम्यायाः कुन्नन्त्रा

### namshé tsokpa gyü dangden

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

## 

### ngö dön malü nam la ga

Amused with every object of existence,

# क्रूॅर:पर्छेर:दबाद:वर्रेर:कवाबार्ज्ञा

### tongpanyi ga döchak lo

A mind of passion, loving emptiness,

### sipé döchak sok pangpa

Transcending worldly passion and the like,

# श्चिन् गासुसान्गाय च केव से सा

### si sum gawa chenpo pa

With great enjoyment for the threefold world, (124)

# श्चेत्र'नगर'नग'र'चत्रेत्र'नुगर।

### trin kar dakpa zhindu kar

With fair complexion white like pristine clouds,

# वेद्-चन्नरमः भूवःगविः त्वःचवेः वेद्

### ö zang tönké dawé ö

With radiance like beams from autumn moons,

# कें सावकर गादि न्यीयासूर सहेंगा

#### nyima charké kyil tar dzé

With lustre rivalling the morning sun's,

## श्रेवःश्रेंदिःदेन्दिन्वशक्रेरःन्सरा

#### senmö ö ni shecher mar

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

## र्डेन् प्रवाचन संग्रे अर्थेन गारि हो।

### chöpen zangpo tön ké tsé

Whose handsome crown has sterling sapphires,

## सुर्वाक्रमायार्वेदागाकेदारीप्रकर।

### tra chok tön ka chenpo chang

Whose hair has tips of sapphire deep blue,

## वेंद्र तुःकेव चें तेंद्र कग्राय द्रया

### norbu chenpo ö chak pal

With glory from the light of his great jewel,

# মন্ম ক্রুম শ্রুম নম ক্রুম নন্দ্র

### sangye trulpé gyen dangden

Adorned with emanations of the buddhas, (126)

# यह्याह्रेवातस्य नक्कुगाव नक्कुन्य

### jikten kham gya kün kyöpa

The shaker of a hundred worldly realms,

# इत्त्रुवाम् रायते केंच्या केवा ख्वा

### dzutrul kangpé tobchen den

His strength the four miraculous powers,62

## ने केन इन संकेन से तिकरा

### denyi drenpa chenpo chang

Reality, with mindfulness supreme,

## इब्स्यानि से हिस्ति मुख

### drenpa zhipo tingdzin gyal

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

## नुम्र कुन प्यवायायायो हेना द्वेरा

### changchub yenlak metok pö

Infused with scents from bloom on bodhi's branches,

# ने प्रतिव प्रापेग्रायापति ध्येव प्रव सर्वे

### dezhin shekpé yönten tso

An ocean of tathagata virtues,

## यक्षाश्ची:प्यक्रायमानकुर्कुयारेम

### lam gyi yenlak gyé tsul rik

With knowledge of the eightfold path's true way,

### yangdak sangye lam rigpa

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

# शेवायाक्ष्यामुनायान्याकेराक्रम्या

### semchen kün la shecher chak

The great attachment of all living beings,

# वयायात्रतः सुः तुरः कग्रायायायो ।

### namkha tabur chakpamé

Attachment-free, comparable to space,

श्रेमशास्त्रगाताची धीनायातह्य

semchen kün gyi yi la juk

When springing up in every creature's mind,

शेस्रशःस्त्रःगुतःश्चैःधेनःस्रूरःसर्श्चेत्राशा

semchen kün gyi yi tar gyok

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

श्रेम्रशास्त्रःगुत्रःश्चीः द्यदः देवस्त्रेशा

semchen kün gyi wangdön shé

Aware of all the aptitudes of beings,
নিম্মান্তব্যাব্যক্তি আনু বেইবিশ্বা

semchen kün gyi yitrok pa

While captivating every creature's mind,

स्र रें ख़ रेंब रे छेर लेखा

pungpo nga dön denyi shé

With insight into aggregated natures,64

इसान्यासुरारी स्थानकराया

namdak pungpo nga changwa

Himself with fully pure five aggregates, (130)

देशःववुदःगुवःश्चेःअद्यवःयःगवया

ngejung kün gyi ta la né

Atop the peak of every going forth,

देशस्य त्युंद्र च गुरुष्य स्राप्तस्य

ngepar jungwa kün la khé

Most skilled in going forth in every way,

देशत्वुदःगुबःशुःषञ्चायायाम्बन्।

ngejung kün gyi lam la né

Established on all paths of going forth,

# देशस्य रस्तुद संगुत्र सूत्रम

### ngepar jungwa kün tönpa

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

# **प्यतः या नडुः गहैशः श्रीनः सः नहें वा**

### yenlak chunyi sitsa tön

Uprooting all becoming with twelve links,

## न्यायाम्स्यायानसुमिष्टेशायकरा

### dakpa nampa chunyi chang

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

## यनेवायबिदे कुंया शुः इसाया ख्वा

### den zhi tsul gyi nampachen

His form the way of fourfold noble truth,

### नेशयन्तुन्ये हिंग्शयन्तरः।

### shepa gyepo tokpa chang

With realization of the eightfold knowledge, 66 (132)

## ननेव नेव क्षा सान्य स्वाहिका खुवा

### dendön nampa chunyi den

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

# नेकिन्द्रस्यायानसुनुगरिग

### denyi nampa chudruk rik

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

# इसाराके:पुर्याचुरास्त्राया

### nampa nyishü changchub pa

With true awakening in twenty forms,<sup>69</sup>

## क्यायर सरमा क्या मुकागाव देवा सर्केव

### nampar sangye kün rik chok

Awakened fully, knowing all, supreme, (133)

# यरमास्यागुरासी सुवारादे सु

sangye kün gyi trulpé ku

Dispatching countless sets of some ten million

तुःचन्धमास्रेन्द्रकोन्धार्

jewa pakmé gyepa po

Embodiments of emanating buddhas,

अन् देवा वस्य अन्त् सर्वे न पर हेवाया

kechik tamché ngönpar tok

The final realisation of all moments,

शेसशाग्री:सूर्डियार्देव:गुवरिया

sem kyi kechik dön kün rik

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

রবার শুর্কীবাশ রবশ র্রুণ গ্রীশা

tekpa natsok tab tsul gyi

And manifesting for the sake of beings

तर्ते नदे देव य क्रेन्य य स्वी

drowé dön la tokpa po

With means derived from varied vehicles,

वेग'रा'ग्रुस'क्चि'देस'त्तुद्र'त्।

tekpa sum gyi ngejung la

Gone forth by way of all three vehicles,

वेग'रा'ग्रिग'ग्री'तज्ञर्यानुर'ग्रान्या

tekpa chik gi drebur né

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

वृष्ट्रेयः क्षर्यात्रयायाः स्थायः द्वारादे वद्वा

nyönmong kham nam dakpé dak

With purified afflictive spheres  $^{70}$  at heart,

## অমান্ত্ৰীবিষ্ণমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰীন্দ্ৰা

### lé kyi kham nam zé jepa

Annihilating every karmic sphere,

# कु ने कु अर्के गुक्ष यथ यक्ता

### chuwo gyatso kün lé gal

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

# बुँर नदे न्वेंद्र रायम नुराय

jorwé gönpa lé jungwa

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

## केंब्र बेरिका के चागुब केंब्र बेरिका

### nyönmong nyewa künnyön mong

Released from general, minor, and complete

### चनाःकनाशःचस्त्राःचानुनःसुन्त्राःच।

### bakchak chepa ten pangpa

Afflictions and their latent tendencies:

## श्लीर हे के द्वारी विषय र राष्ट्र र श

### nyingjé chenpo sherab tab

With insight, means, and foremost empathy;

### dön yö drowé dönjé pa

Achieving fruitful aims for living beings; (137)

# तर्नेशगावकीर्नेबन्धरश्रनेरा

### dushé kün gyi dön pang shing

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

# क्यानेशः देव वे त्याया सर होता

### namshé dön ni gakpar jé

With consciousness as object, with cessation,

रोमरा उन गुन धेर धुवा र र खून

semchen kün yi yul dangden

With every being the object of his mind,

মংশ:শ্ৰুশ:শ্ৰুৰ'শ্ৰী:শ্ৰুম্বশম:ইন্সা

sangye kün gyi tuk rigpa

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

श्रेयमः उत्रानु श्रीः धीनः यानावर्या

semchen kün gyi yi la né

Residing in the mind of every being;

ने:न्वा:बोळाका:न्नःवामुद्राःचर:त्रह्वा

dedak sem dang tünpar juk

Having become their minds' equality;

रोमरा उन्गुन धिन समान निन्

semchen kün yitsim par jé

And satisfying the mind of every being;

श्रेश्रश्रास्त्रगृत्रःश्चीःधीनःनगानःचा

semchen kün gyi yiga ba

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

गुनःभः सद्यम् द्वीतः तत्तुयः भः स्रोत्।

drubpa tarchin trulpamé

Confusion-free regarding points of doctrine,<sup>74</sup>

ब्रेंर.च.चम्रमान्द्र-क्यातर.क्षरमा

norwa tamché nampar pang

Completely free from error in all its forms,

र्नेव ग्रम्थुय दे केंया यो न प्रति ह्या

dön sum tetsom mepé lo

His thinking free from doubt, his object threefold,

# गुर्वादेव व्यव हर्वा शुरु ही चर्वा

### kün dön yönten sum gyi dak

His object all, three properties by nature, 75 (140)

## सुर से ख़ रें ब रुष मासुबा रु।

### pungpo nga döndü sum du

Throughout three times, the content of five skandhas,

## **अ**न्दियाः बरायाः छन्। चेन् वा

### kechik tamché jedrak jé

Discerning clearly each and every moment,

## अद्भित्र विवा वीका हैवाका करका कुषा

### kechik chik gi dzoksang gyé

Awakening in but a single moment,

## श्रदशःकुशःगुद्राचीः रदानिदायकदः।

### sangye kün gyi rangzhin chang

His basic nature equal to all buddhas, (141)

## યુષાએન યુષાને યુષા શી અર્જેન

### lümé lü té lü kyi chok

With body bodiless, the best of bodies,

## युषाशीः अञ्चल वे हेंग्या या या

### lü kyi ta ni tokpa po

With realization of the peak of bodies,

# ग्रियायास्ययासूर्केतायागुनामुन्ता

### zuk nam natsok küntu tön

Displaying his form in every possible way,

# वेंर तुः केव यें रेव केव हेंग

### norbu chenpo rinchen tok

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

### 10. The Wisdom of Performing Actions

sangye kün gyi tok jawa

What all the perfect buddhas are to know,

sangye changchub lanamé

The buddhas' unsurpassed awakening,

sang ngak lé jung yigé mé

Devoid of syllables, yet born of mantra,

sang ngak chenpo rik sumpa

Arising from Great Mantra's threefold family,<sup>76</sup> (143)

# गुर्बर:स्वाय:देव:गुद:सुद:परंग

sang ngak dön kün kyepa po

The father to the meaning of all mantras,

tiklé chenpo yigé mé

The greatest bindu, void of syllables,

tongpa chenpo yigé nga

With five great syllables,<sup>77</sup> great empty one,

tiklé tongpa yigé gya

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

## क्यायागुवाय्वाक्याक्यायायोत्।

### nampa künden nampamé

Endowed with every form, yet free from form,

# नञ्जन्त्र स्वेत् स्वेत् स्वेता से स्वा

#### chudruk ché ché tiklé chen

Supporting half of half of sixteen bindus,<sup>79</sup>

### venlak mepé tsi lé dé

Transcending every grouping, void of members,

## নমমানাদ্ৰন্থলীমনিষ্টেমীডিৰা

### samten zhipé tsemochen

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

### नमसामाह्रम् प्यम् त्यम् ग्राम्यने संविदः।

#### samten yenlak kün shé shing

Aware of dhyana's each and every aspect,

# हिरादहिब देवाश दर कुर देवाश

### tingdzin rik dang gyü rigpa

With knowledge of samadhis' types and families,

## हिट विहेंब सुषा उब सुषा ग्री वार्केग

### tingdzin lüchen lü kyi chok

The best of bodies—body of samadhi,

# लूट्या.ब्रीट्र्य्यया.सी.पीथ.ब्री.क्या

### longchö dzok ku kün gyi gyal

The sovereign king of all enjoyment bodies, (146)

# शुवायते सुद्धे सुधि सकेंग

### trulpé ku té ku yi chok

The best of bodies—emanation body,

# यर्थाः क्रियः द्वीयः पदः क्रिटः तकरः च

sangye trulpé gyü changwa

The heir to emanations of the buddhas,

# बुर्यायायकेर स्रीयायाया स्रीक्र्यायाय ग्रीता

chok chur trulpa natsok gyé

With varied emanations everywhere,

## द्दे निवेद तर्शे निवेद देव हो दारा

jizhin drowé dönjé pa

While benefiting all, however needed, (147)

## ञ्राधीन्त्र संग्राधीग्रा

lha yi wangpo lha yi lha

The sovereign of the gods, the god of gods,

## ञ्राधी नद्या से जू सीव नद्या

lha yi dakpo lhamin dak

Asura lord, the ruler of immortals,

chimé wangpo lha yi la

The king of deities, the gods' guru,

jom jé jom jé wangchuk po

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

# श्चेन्यदे न्वेवियायका नम्यान

sipé gönpa lé galwa

Emerged from cyclic life's imposing forest;

क्रेंब्याम्डिमासुरक्ते नदेःह्य

tönpa chikpu drowé la

The single teacher; guru for all beings;

## तहेवा हेब र्सुवाका चरुर रच रायावाका या

### jikten chok chur rabdrak pa

In every well-known world, in all directions,

# केंश ग्री श्रुवायन्याके यथी

### chö kyi jindak chewa po

The eminent bestower of the Dharma; (149)

# चुस्रश्चरते में क्रांक्र क्रश्चर से

#### jampé gocha chepa té

Concealed by armour made of loving-kindness;

## क्षेरहे भेदे भाष्य प्रत्येश

### nyingjé yi ni ya lé gö

Well shielded by the shield of empathy;

## প্রমান্ত্র মান্ত্র প্রমান্তর প্রমান্ত প্রমান্ত প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর

#### sherab raldri dazhu tok

With wisdom sword in hand, with bow and arrow;

## हेंब बेंद्र राष्ट्री ये वाया पाया दें होया

### nyönmong mi shé yulngo sel

Concluding war with ignorance and kleshas; (150)

## ५५८:वॅ:चर्५:५ग्राचर्५:८रूथ:वा

### pawo dü dra düdul ba

The maras' enemy and tamer, hero,

### dü zhi jikpa selwar jé

Eliminating threats from all four maras,

# नर्न् क्रिन्स्र इसमायस्य होन्य

### dü kyi pung nam pam jepa

Defeating all the armies of the maras,

# र्हेग्नम्परित्मरम्भः मुभावहिगा हेवावहेव।

### dzokpé sangye jikten dren

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

# सर्केन्द्रेन्द्रम् द्रिम् सुम् मीम्मून्य

### chö ö tö ö chak gi né

Deserving homage, worthy of respect,

## ह्या हु देश कें जुनदे देश

#### taktu rimdro jawé ö

Deserving reverence, always honourable,

## नगुर देशहेर नर नुनदे देश

### kur ö jewar jawé ö

Deserving worship, worthy of regard,

## ধুনা-বুম-রেঁমা-ধা-ব্লামেরি-মবা

### chak jar öpa lamé rab

The highest guru, ever venerable, (152)

# तहवा हेव वासुस्र से वीस वास्वा नर्गेत्।

### jikten sumpo gom chik drö

Traversing all three worlds in just one stride,

## यानतःसूरः याद्यतः यो द्वा

### kha tar tamé nampar nön

His step extending past the bounds of space,

# याशुक्षादेया यार्डेंद्र क्षाद्या या स्ट्री

### sum rik tsangma dakpa té

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

# बार्ट्ब-वेश-दुग-स्बाह्श-दब-दुग

### ngönshé drukden jedren druk

With sixfold higher knowledge and recall, 82 (153)

नुरःकुराःसेससार्द्रपतःसेससार्द्रपतःके।

changchub sempa sempa ché

The bodhisattva and maha-sattva,

मृतसुवाकेवारीतिहैयाहेवातन्या

dzutrul chenpo jikten dé

With power great, transcending worldly life,

ক্ষামবাধাইকাষ্ট্রিরামরি মহাবা

sherab parol chinpé ta

Perfected by his excellence of insight,

প্ৰশ্বনান্ত্ৰী ক্ৰিন্ট্ৰন্

sherab kyi ni denyi tob

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

यन्यादेयाःयात्रवःदेयाः बस्रसः उन् या

dak rik zhen rik tamché pa

The whole, aware of self, aware of other,

गुरु या सर् सरि या राज्या अर्केया

kün la penpé gangzak chok

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

र्नेर.चु.गीय.जयायर्थारा.झे।

perja kün lé depa té

Surpassing all to which he is compared,

निषान्दःनिषानुदिःचन्याःचिषार्केय

shé dang shejé dakpo chok

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

गर्डे वें केंश ग्री क्षेत्र वन्या से

tsowo chö kyi jindak té

The foremost master of imparting Dharma,

# ধ্রমাক্তাননি ইনি ইনি হা

### chakgya zhipo dön tönpa

Who shows the meaning of the fourfold seal,83

# वर्षे वदे वस्ने वया र मन्या शिसर्केम

### drowé nyenkur né kyi chok

The most revered amongst all living beings

# देश'त्तुर'गशुक्ष'र्ये नर्गेत् क्राक्ष'ग्री

### ngejung sumpo drö nam kyi

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

### र्देब:क्य:दास्याद्याद्याद्या

### dön gyi dampa namdak pal

With glory purified by ultimate truth,

## वहेगाहेब ग्रुख व सुव प्रवास

#### jikten sum na kalzang ché

Most fortunate within the threefold world,

### द्यया<u>त्र्</u>यत्वीर याग्वात्वेदाया

### palden jorpa kün jepa

The celebrated source of all endowments,

## तह्रवान्द्रायान्द्रायान्द्रायुक्तान्द्रीयार्केन

### jampal pal dang denpé chok

Supreme among the glorious, Mañjushri. (157)

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

# यर्केगाञ्चेवारेहे स्यर्केगार्केन तर्रा

### chok jin dorjé chok khyö dü

Homage to you, boon granter, best of vajras;

# लट.रेयो.श्वर.क्रीर.क्रिंटे.ज.उर्देरी

### yangdak tar gyur khyö la dü

O summit of existence, homage to you;

क्रॅन:क्रेन:प्यश्चुन:क्रिन:प्यायनुन्।

tongnyi lé jung khyö la dü

Homage to you, whose source is emptiness;

श्रदशःकुशःनुदःकुरान्निदःशःतरुद्

sangye changchub khyö la dü

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

মংমাক্ত্রমাক্তরামানার্ট্রির্নামান্তর্

sangye chakpa khyö la dü

O passion of the buddhas, homage to you;

<u> सरसःक्रुसःवर्देदःवःस्वादकंवःवर्द्दा</u>

sangye dö la chaktsal dü

Desire of the buddhas, I pay you homage;

মংমাক্কুমান্ত্রীমানার্ট্রিনিমান্তর্ন

sangye gyepa khyö la dü

O love of every buddha, homage to you;

sangye rol la chaktsal dü

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

सरसः मुसः तर्दुसः सं हुँ निः तर्तु न

sangye dzumpa khyö la dü

O smile of every buddha, homage to you;

शरमा मुनायत्र त्या सुनायकेया यत्त्र

sangye zhé la chaktsal dü

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

মনমাক্ত্রমানাধ্যন দ্বিদান্তিদ্বাথার বিদ্যা

sangye sung nyi khyö la dü

O speech of every buddha, homage to you;

### सरसः कुषः द्यायः यः युगायर्कयः यर्

### sangye tuk la chaktsal dü

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

# बोन्यायमानुनानिन्यायनुन्।

mepa lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from non-being, homage to you;

# শ্বদ্যাস্ত্রুমার্ত্রুমার্ত্রের্না

sangye jungwa khyö la dü

Homage to you, arisen from the buddhas;

# वकासायतः यका शुरु हिंदि । या यर्द्द

namkha lé jung khyö la dü

Arisen from the sky, homage to you;

#### धेःवेशयश्चुः इंदिन्यत्तुः

yeshe lé jung khyö la dü

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

# श्चुंत्रसुवाद्यः वार्डिनः वात्रत्त्

gyutrul drawa khyö la dü

O net of illusion, homage to you;

#### सरसम्बद्धारीयाः सूत्राह्येत्। स्यान

sangye rol tön khyö la dü

Homage to you, the buddhas' spectacle;

# রমশন্তর্মেমমন্তর্ট্রের্থেরের্ব্য

tamché tamché khyö la dü

Homage to you, the everything of all;

yeshe ku nyi khyö la dü do

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

### केष्यमञ्जून्यन्यन्त्रम् निः पृङ्क् नह् 'छाष्ट्रा केष्ठाः । om sarva dharma bhava sobhava bishuddha benza a a am ah

इग्रीकेनर्भ्युहुः समङ्ख्यानुक्रसम्बन्ध्यानुक्ष्यानुक्ष्यान्यानुष्ट्रीत्राम्यस्थित्रः विद्वानुस्यानुष्टे

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

> শ্বাদ্রশাদ্রশ্বিশের মন্ত্র sarva tathagata hridayang hara hara

द्राद्धे द्वेश्च स्वापन हें त्य सुद्दी प्राप्त स्वापन स्व

om hung hrih bhagavan jnanamurti vagishvara mahavatsa sarvadharma gaganamala suparishudha dharmadhatu jnanagarbha ah<sup>84</sup>

ने वयान्ययाय्व व हे हि तकरा

dené palden dorjé chang

Then Vajradhara, ever glorious,

न्वातःविदःसव्यान्यःस्यःस्यःस्य

ga zhing gu né talmo jar

Most pleased and satisfied, with folded palms,

यमें विर्मे पर्वे विष्या स्वाप्त निष्या विष्या विष्या विष्या विषया

gönpo chomden dezhin shek

Prostrated to the Buddha, noble guard,

ह्र्यायायरमा क्यायाय विवायक्यायमा

dzoksang gyé la chaktsal né

The Blesssed One, the lord Tathagata; (163)

## ने वे अर्थे व से मार्थ र नवे निष्य

### dé ni gönpo sangwé dak

And with a host of other Vajrapanis—

## यग्वहें हे विचित्रं कुया

### lak na dorjé trowö gyal

Of varied forms, the lords of guhyakas,

# श्रुकेंग्रायात्रवाद्याः स्थ्रवादेशाः हा

### natsok zhen dang lhenchik tu

Sublime protectors, noble wrathful kings—

### sang tö né ni tsik di sol

He then exclaimed this effervescent praise: (164)

## सर्वेदियं चन्या स्याधी सम्हें।

### gönpo dakchak yi rang ngo

Protector, we rejoice! How excellent!

### येग्रायार्थे येग्रायार्थे येग्रायार्थः ग्रायुर्या

### lek so lek so lekpar sung

How excellent what you have clearly taught!

# इसार्चेयात्र्यमानुत्रक्यानाधी

### namdrol drebu tsalwa yi

Through you our lofty aim has been achieved,

### drowé gönmé nam dang ni

Which leads to true and full awakening; (165)

# বন্বান্ডবা,লেন্ন্রাইবা,নাল্ডা

### dakchak yangdak dzokpa yi

And so the aims of helpless mundane beings,

# ন্ত্ৰ-জ্ব-জ্ব-মন্ত-ব্ৰ-জ্ব-জ্ব-জ্ব-

### changchub tobpé dön chen dzé

Who seek the fruits of perfect liberation.

# श्चुत्र्युतान् नते र्हुतानस्वा

gyutrul drawé tsul tenpa

Just this taught in the Mayajala is

## वर्दे वे इस द्या प्राचिम्स प्रवे त्यस

### di ni namdak lekpé lam

The noble path that leads to excellence: (166)

# রবাউন'অন্মান্যাক্রাক্রাম্বা

### zab ching yang la gyaché té

With largeness, vastness, and profundity,

## र्नेब केब पर्शे चले र्नेब होन या

### dön chen drowé dönjé pa

With meaning great, achieving beings' aims,

### श्रदशःकुशः दुराशःग्रीः पुत्यः ददे दी

### sangye nam kyi yul di ni

Just this comprises every buddha's sphere,

## र्हेग्रयायायीय स्थान

### dzokpé sangye kün gyi shé

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

य। यङ्ग्र.जैव.पट्य.ट्रेच.पपुरायोग्याया.प्रीयी.वीय.तया.योशीटश.स.हूर्याया.यूरी ॥ बीट.य। यङ्ग्र.जैव.पट्यायह्य.ट्रेच.प्राया.लु.जुमा.युमायाया.यहूर्ट्याया.यहूर्य.या.यहूर्य. पत्तयोग.स.वेम.पर्शुर.कुर्य.सूपु.कुर्य.सूपु.योथ.युग्य.या.युग्य.स्वाय.यहुर्य्य.या.युग्य.यहूर्य.या.यहूर्य.या.यहूर

This concludes the Supreme Chanting of the Names of the Blessed One Manjushri, the Wisdom Deity. It was extracted from the noble Net of Illusion, a mahayoga tantra in sixteen thousand parts, from its chapter on the net of samadhi. It was spoken by the Blessed One Shakyamuni, the Tathagata.

#### **Translation Origin**

Translated by Ryan Conlon with the assistance of <u>Samye Translations</u> (Stefan Mang). Special thanks to Prof. Harunaga Isaacson, <u>Adam Pearcey</u>, and others for offering valuable suggestions that greatly improved our work. The translation is based on the Namasangiti's Sanskrit text, for which we used as our main interpretative guides the ancient Tibetan translation (here printed alongside the English text), <sup>85</sup> as well as commentaries by Vilasavajra<sup>86</sup> and Vimalamitra. <sup>87</sup>

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1Note that as far as we can presently determine, the title (Arya)-mañjushrinamasangiti does not appear to be attested in original Sanskrit sources and can only be found in Tibetan renderings of the Sanskrit title or in modern literature. The tantra's most common title in Sanskrit is simply Namasangiti ('Chanting the Names'), while the colophons to the tantra itself generally give the full title as Bhagavato Mañjushrijñanasattvasya Paramartha Namasangitih ('The Supreme Chanting of the Names of the Blessed One Mañjushri, the Wisdom Deity').

2The chapter titles are included in many but not all witnesses of the Namasangiti and its translations. Commentators employ them to explain the structure of the text. They are generally not chanted aloud by contemporary practitioners who recite the text.

3Some witnesses of the ancient translations have an alternative reading (pad+ma rgyas pa'i gdan la bzhungs), which can be translated 'seated atop a seat that is a lily in full bloom.

4'Illusion's Net' can be understood as a proper name referring to the Mayajalatantra and the tantric system presented therein. Various esoteric and non-esoteric glosses of this name are possible: for example, Vimalamitra states that the word hints at the unity of a special form of insight and means.

5The 'three forms of unwanted birth' are birth in hell, as a hungry ghost, or as an animal.

6Vimalamitra, as well as most witnesses we have consulted of the Namasangiti's Tibetan translations, indicates that 'the lord of speech' is the Buddha: i.e., 'the Buddha, the lord of speech, spoke these verses'. Vilasavajra and the Sanskrit witnesses of the Namasangiti, however, indicate that 'the lord of speech' refers to Mañjushri. The latter reading and interpretation are, in our opinion, preferable on the grounds of grammar and sense, and we therefore reflect it in our English translation.

7These six mantras are expressed in verse 27.

8This mantra can be translated as follows: a a i i u u e ai o au am ah—I, the Buddha, located in the heart, am the wisdom body of all buddhas residing throughout the past, present, and future.

9This mantra can be translated as follow: Om, homage to you, Arapacana—Vajratikshna ('vajra-sharp'), Duhkhaccheda ('eliminator of suffering'), Prajñajñanamurti ('embodiment of insight-wisdom'), Jñanakaya ('wisdom body'), Vagishvara ('lord of speech')!

10 The Sanskrit word akshara (letter/phoneme/syllable) can also be understood to refer to an imperishable thing. This understanding is reflected in the Kangyur's translation of the Namasangiti: i.e., 'He is the ultimate, imperishable thing'.

11When used in reference to letters, the word mahaprana (translated here as 'arising from great vital force') means 'aspiration', which would normally not apply to a vowel such as 'a'. Vimalamitra explains that the vowel 'a' is unique in not depending on the teeth, nose, tongue, and so forth for its articulation; rather, it arises simply from prana, a person's vital force. Thus the word mahaprana connotes something that is naturally arisen from the vital force alone.

12We use the word 'feast' in the sense of a festival, particularly one that involves religious worship.

13Beginning in this verse the tantra lists the ten paramitas: 1. generosity ('munificence'); 2. discipline; 3. patience ('tolerance'); 4. diligence; 5. meditative concentration; 6. wisdom; 7. skilful means; 8. strength; 9. aspiration ('vows'); and 10.

knowledge.

14Vimalamitra understands what we translate as 'great and daunting creatures' (mahabhaya; 'jigs chen) to refer to non-Buddhist gods such as Vishnu and Shiva. Vilasavajra, similarly, understands the word to refer to Shiva in his Mahabhairava form.

15Here we believe that the majority of witnesses of the Tibetan translations have suffered from corruption, with the word 'rig' becoming 'rigs'. Following the corrupted text, we may translate the name, 'the best of the great families'. This reading, along with an interpretation of it, appears to be common in Tibetan commentaries, including that of Vimalamitra. Witnesses of the text reading 'rig' (vidya) can also be found, and these are almost certainly to be regarded as correct.

16At face value, the Tibetan could be taken to mean 'endowed with great sageness'. 17The ten grounds (bhumi; sa) refer to stages of the path to awakening that a bodhisattva traverses after having directly perceived reality.

18The ten knowledges (dasha jñanani; shes pa bcu) are mentioned, for example, in Vasubandhu's Abidharmakosha ch. 7. They are knowledge of 1. dharma; 2. concordance; 3. conventions; 4. other minds; 5. suffering; 6. origin; 7. cessation; 8. the path; 9. exhaustion; 10. non-arising.

19Commentators interpret these enumerations variously: Vilasavajra understands the "ten forms" to be the ten ways of grasping to the self, which are taught in the third chapter of the Madhyantavibhaga, and he understands the "tenfold content" to comprise their remedies—i.e., the ten topics of mastery (which are mentioned in the same work, and which also serve as the main topics of Mipham Rinpoche's Gateway to Knowledge). Vilasavajra further explains that Mañjushri receives such names because he can appear both as phenomena that are in discord with awakening and as the remedies to such phenomena. Vimalamitra, by contrast, takes the "ten forms" to be the five aggregates and the five mental afflictions, and the "tenfold content" to be the five wisdoms and five bodies.

20The 'ten strength' refer ten types of knowledge called the powers (or strengths) of a tathagata (tathagatabala; de bzhin gshegs pa'i stobs)—namely, knowledge of 1. what is correct and incorrect; 2. the results of actions; 3. the diverse aspirations of beings; 4. the diverse dispositions of beings; 5. the quality of beings' acumens; 6. the paths that lead in all directions; 7. all forms of meditative concentration and the like; 8. past lives; 9. death and rebirth; and 10. the destruction of defilements.

21Vilasavajra and Vimalamitra both understand this to refer to the ten masteries (vashita; dbang)—namely the power over 1. life; 2. mind; 3. material provisions; 4. action; 5. birth; 6. aspirations; 7. resolve; 8. supernatural powers; 9. Dharma; and 10. knowledge.

22'Seekers' (tirthya; mu stegs) refers to those who seek liberation from suffering. They are described as 'misled' or 'bad' insofar as they do not follow the Buddhist path, and they are 'deer-like' because they are terrified by the roar of the lion-like 'no self' doctrine.

23Based on Vimalamitra's commentary, which contains an alternative reading of the text found only in certain witnesses of the Tibetan translation (kun tu 'gro ba'i don yod stobs), we may translate the first quarter as, 'he who has strength that is fruitful for all beings'.

24Here 'force' (bala; stobs) is most naturally understood in the sense of military force.

25Vilasavajra explains that 'rhino' refers to a pratyekabuddha who leads a solitary life, whereas the name 'pratyekabuddha' refers to one who congregates in groups.

26'Equipped in full with knowledge and its base' (vidyacaranasampanna; rig pa dang zhabs su / rkang par ldan pa) is a stock epithet for the Buddha and refers to knowledge and good conduct, or, more technically, the Eightfold Path of the Nobles (namely, knowledge refers to right view, and its "base", or supporting factors, consists in the remaining seven branches).

27'Accomplishing all goals' translates the Sanskrit siddhartha, also a well-known

name of Buddha Shakyamuni.

28'The Dharma source' translates the Sanskrit dharmadhatu. An alternative translation could be, for instance, the Dharma sphere.

29Four of these five bodies are the dharmakaya, svabhavakaya, sambhogakaya, and nirmanakaya. The fifth is given variously as 'the body of ripening' (vipakakaya), 'the body of wisdom-dharma' (\*jñanadharmakaya), or the vajra body (vajrakaya). Vilasavajra refers to the first of these, whereas Vimalamitra refers to the third.

30The five eyes, which are five organs of superior vision, are the bodily eye, divine eye, insight eye, dharma eye, and buddha eye.

31This translates the name Vairochana. The name Maha-vairochana occurs in verse 42.

32The three families are those of body, speech, and mind.

33The foremost pledge (or great samaya) may, as Vilasavajra suggests, refer to a deity, or it may refer more generally to the pledges of the Vajrayana.

34A number of names in this verse correspond to well-known deities: Amoghapasha (translated as 'with snare unfailing') is a form of Lokeshvara, while Vajrapasha (translated as 'the vajra snare') and Vajrangkusha (translated as 'the vajra hook') are found as door-keepers in a number of mandalas.

35The 7th chapter begins with the last line of verse 66.

36Alternatively, 'the king of wrathful deities'.

37Halahala is the poison that, according to Indic mythology, was produced during the churning of the ocean.

38This translates the name Yamantaka. Yama can be understood as the personification of death or as death's messenger.

39This translates the name Vighnaraja, a common epithet for Ganesha.

40This translates the name Acala.

41Here 'immersion' (avesha,'bebs pa) can be understood in the sense of 'empowerment', 'blessing', 'possession', or simply 'entry'.

42According to Vilasavajra, the meaning of this epithet is that Mañjushri has knowledge of these four: truth, reality, reality's peak, and selflessness (the commentator glosses these four as slightly different aspects of ultimate reality).

43'Unbounded liberation' (apratishthitanirvana; mi gnas pa'i mya ngan las 'das pa) refers to the state of nirvana that is bound to neither samsara nor utter quiescence.

44For Vimalamitra, 'the trio' here refers to the three poisons. Vilasavajra interprets this name as meaning 'the end of the three,' and the three refer to the Truth of Suffering, the Truth of Origin, and the Truth of Cessation; thus, Manjushri is identified as the end of these three, the Truth of the Path.

45Throughout the Namasangiti we translate upadhi as 'substrate', but the word as a technical Buddhist term has a number of possible meanings, depending on context. For example, it can also mean 'remainder', 'body', or 'afflictions'. Tibetan translations

of the Namasangiti and other texts render this term in various ways.

46According to both Vimalamitra and Vilasavajra, the three forms of liberation are those of shravakas, pratyekabuddhas, and buddhas.

47'Cord-tied' (mauñjin) indicates that Mañjushri wears the sacred cord of a brahmin. In some witnesses of the text, this name is exchanged with the name 'maundin' from the following verse, and this can be interpreted to mean that Mañjushri has a shaved head (as a renunciate) or that he carries a skull cup (as a practitioner of extreme asceticism). The Kangyur translation of the Namasangiti indicates that 'maundin' was read both in this verse and in the following. Regardless, commentators tend to agree that this portion of the text shows how Mañjushri can appear with the garb and appearance of various Buddhist and non-Buddhist religious practitioners.

48More precisely, here two names should be understood: 'he whose austerities are great' and 'he in whom austerities have culminated'.

49A 'brahmin' is a member of the brahmin caste, 'Brahma' refers to the deity known by that name, and 'brahman' can be understood as ultimate reality. Commentators vary in their accounts of how these conventionally 'Hindu' terms relate to Mañjushri.

50Vilasavajra comments that 'the branches of awakening' (vimokshanga; rnam grol lus) are the seven branches of awakening and the eight-branched path of noble beings. Vimalamitra, perhaps led by the Tibetan rendering of the term 'branch' as 'lus' ('body'), interprets as meaning 'the body of awakening'—i.e., the body that is achieved on achieving full liberation.

51The word shiva (translated here as 'quiescence') may also be understood with the meaning 'good' or 'beneficial'; or, although not mentioned by commentators, it may refer to the god who bears the name Shiva.

52The names translated here as 'devoid of passion' and 'passionless' point toward the 'guna' of 'rajas', from the triad of 'sattva' (light/goodness), 'rajas' (passion/energy), and 'tamas' (darkness/inertia). This connection also suits the two names given in 98b, which connote freedom from disease related to the three humours (which are in turn based on the three 'gunas'). The Tibetan translation of the word 'rajas' (i.e., 'rdul'), while also referring to the 'guna' in a technical context, can equally imply either a minute particle or a fault ('nyes skyon').

53Alternatively, Mañjushri is 'Shri's beloved' (shrivatsa). According to Vailasavajra, a mark which has the shape of the so-called endless knot is situated uniquely at the hearts of buddhas. Shrivatsa is also a common epithet for Vishnu and the mark on his chest.

54The 'lotus lord of dance' translates Padmanarteshvara, a name commonly associated with Lokeshvara.

55Vilasavajra appears to treat Vajraratna and so on (i.e. the names in verse 107–108a) as proper names, and he, as Vimalamitra does too, identifies them with, respectively, Akshobhya, Ratnasambhava, Amitabha, Amoghasiddhi, and Vairochana.

56Vilasavajra explains that the name 'lotus buddhas' is to be understood as a metaphorical comparison: the buddhas are like lotus because they are free from stains.

57The first three names mentioned in this verse are also the names of well-known bodhisattvas: Samantabhadra, Sumati, and Kshitigarbha.

58Or, alternatively, 'the glorious letter dhih'.

59According to Vilasavajra, Shrimat refers to Padmanarteshvara, who is mentioned in verse 105.

60The Sanskrit word translated here as 'the world' is brahmanda, 'Brahma egg', a term used more commonly in non-Buddhist texts in reference to the universe.

61Or 'of great passion' (maharaga).

62The four bases of miraculous powers (catur-riddhipada, rdzu 'phrul gyi rkang pa bzhi) are: 1. intention (canda, 'dun pa); 2. diligence (virya, brtson 'grus); 3. attention (citta, sems pa); and 4. discernment (mimamsa, dpyod pa).

63The four applications of mindfulness (catuh-smrityupasthana, dran pa nye bar bzhag pa bzhi) are mindfulness of 1. body (kaya, lus), 2. feelings (vedana, tshor ba), 3. mind (citta, sems), and 4. phenomena (dharma; chos).

64A more literal translation may be, 'he who knows the reality of the objects [subsumed in] the five aggregates'.

65According to the commentators, the 'purity in all twelve forms' refers to the twelve sense sources (ayatana, skye mched) in their pure forms.

66These eight knowledges are understood by Vilasavajra as follows: knowledge of Dharma, knowledge of non-duality, knowledge of suffering, knowledge of the origin, knowledge of cessation, knowledge of the path, knowledge of destruction, and knowledge of non-arising. Vimalamitra offers another interpretation: Mañjushri realises that the eight forms of consciousness (from eye consciousness through to the storehouse consciousness) are unarisen.

67Vilasavajra identifies these twelve forms as the forms of the Four Truths as divided across the three turnings of the wheel of Dharma. Vimalamitra, by contrast, enumerates the twelve as the five families (rigs lnga), the five wisdoms (ye shes lnga), and insight (shes rab) and compassion (snying rje).

68Vilasavajra explains that the sixteen forms referred to here are sixteen moments of realisation of the Four Truths on the Path of Seeing. Vimalamitra enumerates these

as the sixteen varieties of emptiness.

69Vilasavajra enumerates these twenty forms as four ways in which each of the five aggregates are not to be conceptualised. For example, by achieving awakening, one does not believe that (1) material form is the self, (2) the self is within material form, (3) material form is within the self, or (4) material form possesses the self. Multiplied by the five aggregates, these add up to twenty forms. Vimalamitra, on the other hand, understands these twenty forms to be the transformation of the five elements, the five aggregates, the five afflictions, and the five faculties.

70Vilasavajra comments that 'afflictive spheres' refer to the eighteen spheres (dhatu,

khams) beginning with the eye sphere.

71Vilasavajra explains that 'oceanic floods' are the traditionally enumerated four floods—namely, the floods of desire, cyclic existence, views, and ignorance.

72Vilasavajra explains that here the practice of yoga is compared to a dark forest, or 'grove', because it is not easily traversed; Mañjushri has emerged from the practice of yoga and has arrived the state of nirvana.

73According to Vilasavajra, the words 'all perceptions' (sarvasamjña) refer to certain forms of mundane meditative concentration. Through these meditations, Mañjushri enters a state of objectless awareness.

74An alternate reading and interpretation of this verse may be translated, 'one who has reached the end of accomplishment, confusion free'.

75Vilasavajra explains the final three cryptic names here as follows: 'three objects' are

the past, present, and future; 'all objects' are all objects of the animate and inanimate world; and the 'three properties' are the three 'gunas' most extensively described in Sangkhya philosophy but well-known throughout all manner of Indic texts.

76According to Vilasavajra, the three families are those of Vairochana, Akshobhya, and Amitabha.

77Vilasavajra and Vimalamitra both state that these syllables are the seeds of the five tathagatas, but they diverge regarding precisely how these syllables are to be identified.

78Some witnesses of the text in Sanskrit and Tibetan indicate that the name is 'one with six syllables'. Vilasavajra identifies the six syllables as 'om vagishvara hung', while Vimalamitra, reading 'one with a hundred syllables', interprets the hundred syllables as a generic large number that points to all the various mantras for which Mañjushri is the source.

79Vilasavajra refrains from offering a commentary on this line, but Vimalamitra clarifies that the four drops / bindus (i.e. 'half of half of sixteen') are the seed syllables 'a, a, am, ah'. This being a frequently cited verse, a variety of highly esoteric interpretations can be found throughout Indian and Tibetan tantric literature.

80Pramathas are a class of beings otherwise known as ganas. They are said to serve as attendants to Shiva.

81The three names in this verse quarter evoke the Vedic learning of a brahmin. Vilasavajra understands 'Knowing the three' to refer to the three Vedas: Rigveda, Yajurveda, and Samaveda. Vimalamitra comments that the three are the scriptures of the tripitaka, or else three bodies of a buddha.

82The six forms of 'higher knowledge' (shad-abhijña, mngon shes drug) are as follows: 1. the divine eye (divyacakshu, lha'i mig), 2. the divine ear (divyasrotra, lha'i rna ba), 3. knowledge of other minds (paracittajñana; gzhan sems shes pa), 4. recollection of previous births (purvanivasanusmriti, sngon gyi gnas rjes su dran pa), 5. miraculous powers (riddhi, rdzu 'phrul), and 6. knowledge of the destruction of defilements (ashravakshayajñana, zag pa zad pa mkhyen pa). The six forms of recollection, or 'recall', (shadanusmriti, rjes su dran pa drug) are listed variously in texts. According to the Mahavyutpatti, they are recollection of 1. the Buddha, 2. the Dharma, 3. the Sangha, 4. discipline (shila, tshul khrims), 5. giving (tyaga, gtong ba), and 6. deities (devata, lha). In their commentaries on the Namasangiti, both Vimalamitra and Vilasavajra provide their own unique lists, which are more influenced by the doctrines of tantric Buddhism.

83The four seals (caturmudra, phyag rgya bzhi) are the action seal (karmamudra, las kyi phyag rgya), the pledge seal (samayamudra, dam tshig gi phyag rgya), Dharma seal (dharmamudra, chos kyi phyag rgya), and great seal (mahamudra, phyag rgya chen po).

84Om—O you whose nature is the non-existence of all phenomena, whose vajra[essence] is fully pure—a a am ah! All phenomena are by nature completely pure—to explain, [they are completely pure] based on their being the complete purity that is Mañjushri, the wisdom body of all tathagatas—a ah! Seize, seize the heart of all tathagatas! Om hung hrih—O Blessed One, wisdom body, lord of speech, whose speech is great, who is all Dharma, whose essence is the wisdom of the Dharma realm that is completely pure like stainless space—ah!

85For a version of the translation with detailed text-critical notes, a collection of transcriptions of source materials, and a discussion of methodology etc., please visit

https://github.com/con-jo-ry/NaSa. 86An Explanation of the Meaning of the Name-mantras (Toh. 2533 Namamantrarthavalokini, mtshan gsang sngags kyi don du rnam par lta ba) 87The Lamp that Illuminates the Names (Toh. 2092, mtshan don gsal bar byed pa'i sgron ma)