จออ||ฮฺาๆҳาҗๅารู|ลฺมาลฺารูารูาฆฺาลํ| ลัราҗรารู| ๕๙าฮฺารฺฮฺรฺ๙างฺาลฺษัรฺางฺ In Praise of Dharmadhātu

दमनाभामान्दह्यान्यवानार्वेद्रातुर्राचुरामान्यान्धनान्दर्धवान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धवान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धवान्दर्धयान्दर्यस्यत्यस्ययान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान्दर्धयान

I bow to you, the dharmadhātu, Who resides in every sentient being. But if they aren't aware of you, They circle through this triple being. [1]

क्र्याची सुम्यान्ते स्वत्त्र स्वतः स्वत्य स्वतः स्वत्य स्वतः स्वत्य स्वतः स्

Due to just that being purified What is such circling's cause, This very purity is then nirvāṇa. Likewise, dharmakāya is just this. [2]

इ.क्रेंट्.स.रेट.पर्ट्रश्चराया।

स्याम्भी स्ट्रीट्स स्थान स्था

While it's blended with the milk, Butter's essence appears not. Likewise, in the afflictions' mix, Dharmadhātu is not seen. [3]

क्र्या-ट्यीट्यांचेत्राच्याःचेत्रा ०० ट्रे-प्रविदाहेर्द्याःच्याःचेत्र्याःच्या। स्ट्राचेत्राःचेत्राःचेत्र्याःच्या। हे.क्षेट्राक्षेत्राःच्याःचेत्र्याःच्या।

Once you've cleansed it from the milk, Butter's essence is without a stain. Just so, with the afflictions purified, The dharmadhātu lacks all stain. [4]

क्र्याची प्रीत्याच्या व्याप्त व्यापत्य व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत्त व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्यापत्य व्

Just as a lamp that's sitting in a vase
Does not illuminate at all,
While dwelling in the vase of the afflictions,
The dharmadhātu is not seen. [5]

र्धेमश्चित्राच्यान्यम् ।

द्यान्यः व्यान्तर्हेन् क्षुत्रः या। ने प्रतः ने प्षे क्षेत्रं व्यव्याः व्यक्ष्या। व्यव्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व

From whichever of its sides You punch some holes into this vase, From just these various places then, Its light rays will beam forth. [6]

यारक्रें हेर यहें द्रें हे थिय। तुम्रामाने दे नक्षामान थी। ने के ने दे दम्मान स्था। सम्मान सम्मान स्था।

Once the vajra of samādhi Has completely smashed this vase, To the very limits of all space, It will shine just everywhere.¹ [7]

क्र्याःसन्यस्य स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य

Unarisen is the dharmadhātu,
And never cease it will.
At all times without afflictions,
Stainless through beginning, middle, end. [8]

¹ This example is also found in the *mahābherīsūtra* (N mdo tsa, fols. 181a–182b) and the *aṅgulimālīyasūtra* (N mdo ma, fol. 310a).

हे.केर.स्थ.क्ष्य.युध्या र्थ.क्ष्यश्च.यीय.युध्य.यी। हे.कुं.स्थ.युथ.युथ्य.युध्य.यी। हे.कुं.स्थ्य.युथ्य.युध्य.युध्या

A blue beryl, that precious gem, Is luminous at any time, But if confined within its ore, Its shimmer does not gleam. [9]

Just so, the dharmadhātu free of stain, While it's obscured by the afflictions, In saṃsāra doesn't shine its light, But in nirvāṇa, it will beam.² [10]

क्ष्रें म्यात्म् विवास क्ष्रें न्यमः स्त्री १११ विस्त्र स्त्रें स्त्रें स्त्र स्त्रें स्त्र स्त्री स्त्र स्त्र स्त्री स्त्र स्त्री स्त्र स्त्र स्त्री स्त्र स्त्र स्त्री स्त्र स्त्

If this element exists, through our work, We will see the purest of all gold. Without this element, despite our toil,

² This example is found in the *Dhāraṇīśvararājasūtra* (P814, fol. 176b), which is also quoted in Asaṅga's *ratnagotravibhāgavyākhyā* on I.2 (J 6).

Nothing but misery we will produce. [11]

हे.के.संबर्ध्याच्याचित्राच्याचित्राच्या। ट्रे.चलुब्र.क्र्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या। हे.क्रे.च.च्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या। हे.क्रे.च.च्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या।

Just as grains, when covered by their husks, Are not considered rice that can be eaten, While being shrouded in afflictions, It is not named "buddhahood." [12]

क्र्याक्रीः भुद्देन् स्वात्मात्रात्र्याः भूताः व्यात्रः क्षेत्रः स्वात्मात्रः व्यात्रः स्वातः स्वतः स्वातः स्वातः

Just as rice itself appears
When it is free from all its husks,
The dharmakāya clearly manifests,
Once it is free from the afflictions.³ [13]

क्षःभिरःश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरःभिराधेरःग्वेरःग्वरः॥ देश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरःग्वरः॥ देश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरःश्वेरः॥ सर्द्रःश्वेरःग्वरःश्वेरःश्वेरः॥ १०

"Banana trees don't have a pith"—

³ This is the third of the nine examples for buddha nature in the *Tathāgatagarbhasūtra* (D258, fol. 250a.2–b.2) and the *uttaratantra* (I.105–7).

That's used as an example in the world, But their fruits—their very pith— In all their sweetness we do eat. [14]

Just so, when saṃsāra without pith Is released from the afflictions' peel, Its fruition, buddhahood⁴ itself, Turns into nectar for all beings. [15]

नेश्राष्ट्रव्यक्तात्त्र्वेश्वर्ष्णः व्यक्ताः विष्टिः विष्

Likewise, from all seeds there are, Fruits are born that match their cause. By which person could it then be proved That there is a fruit without a seed? [16]

अ.चूर्य.बीर.स.चित्रअ.ट्रे.कुरी। कूर्य.सेश्वर.बीर.कुर.स.चर्यी। इत्य.बीर.सीर्याच्ययः चीर.स.चर्यी।

⁴ D/DSC sangs rgyas NP snying po (core, essence).

श्रदशःमुशःर्वो तसरः र्वेतःसरः त्युरा। १ ग

This basic element, which is the seed, Is held to be the basis of all dharmas. Through its purification step by step, The state of buddhahood we will attain.⁵ [17]

दे: सेन् हें स्य त्त्र न प्यत्। श्चेन न प्रत्यां त्र न प्रत्य प्या से न स्या श्चेन प्रत्य स्था । श्चेन प्रत्य प्रत्य स्था स्या श्चेन स्था स्था स्था १०४

Spotless are the sun and moon, But obscured by fivefold stains: These are clouds and smoke and mist,⁶ Rahu's face⁷ and dust as well. [18]

⁵ Buddha nature as a seed is also described as the sixth of the nine examples in the *Tathāgatagarbhasūtra* (D258, fol. 252a.1–b.3) and the *uttaratantra* I.115–17.

⁶ This is the order of this line in N, P, and DSC, with most commentaries matching it with the order of afflictions in the next verse. D has *sprin dang khug rna du ba dang*, which corre-sponds to the order of this line in Sanskrit.

⁷ In ancient Indian cosmology, solar and lunar eclipses are regarded as the sun or moon being swallowed by the demon Rahu, since he envies them for their light. However, he is not able to retain them in his body and thus has to release them very quickly.

Similarly, mind so luminous Is obscured by fivefold stains. They're desire, malice, laziness, Agitation and doubt too.⁸ [19]

```
हे.क्षेत्रःश्रेःश्रेशःच्याःच्यःच्याः
श्रःक्ष्याशःद्वेःश्रशःद्वेःशःक्ष्याः
हे.क्षेत्रःश्रःश्रेःश्रन्यक्ष्याःव।।
दे.श्रःक्ष्याःवयुत्रःच्याःश्रेशःश्रेवःश्रम्। ४०
```

A garment that was purged by fire May be soiled by various stains. When it's put into a blaze again, The stains are burned, the garment not. [20]

Likewise, mind that is so luminous Is soiled by stains of craving and so forth. The afflictions⁹ burn in wisdom's fire, But its luminosity does not. [21]

⁸ Interestingly, the *aṅguttaranikāya* (I, pp. 253–54, 275; III, p. 16) also speaks about mind needing to be freed from the same five obscuring stains in order to regain its natural state. Also, Vasubandhu's *mahāyānasūtrālaṃkārabhāṣya* says that mind is similar to the sky by virtue of its luminosity, since all manifold phenomena are as adventitious with regard to the mind as are dust, smoke, clouds, and mist with regard to the sky (ed. Nagao, p. 18.43–44).

⁹ DNP nyon mongs DSC dri ma (stains).

विस्तरान्तेन् ते सूँदायते सर्हा। ने न्ना गुद्दा ची शहूदायते सर्हा। चीया न सर्हा सूँदा न सुद्द्र सर्ह्मा। विस्तराने कुससाय सर्हीन सर्धिता।

The sūtras that teach emptiness, However many spoken by the victors, They all remove afflictions, But never ruin this dhātu. [22]

श्राधीः नृष्णेत्रात्रार्थेन् प्रायेत् स्वति । द्वे स्वायेन् प्रायम् यावत् श्रायः स्वत् । वे व्यवेद्वार्थेन् स्वत् । दे प्रायोक्षेत्रात् । स्वत् । दे प्रायोक्षेत्रात् । स्वत् । स्वत् । स्वत् । स्वत् ।

Water dwelling deep within the earth Remains untainted through and through. Just so, wisdom in afflictions Stays without a single stain. [23]

हैं त्यूर्यः वर्ता हेशः वह्ता वर्षः व्या विद्या विद्या विद्या व्या विद्या विद्

Since dharmadhātu's not a self, Neither woman nor a man, Free from all that could be grasped,

How could it be labeled "self"? [24]

कन्यश्रास्त्रेन्द्रस्तिः क्रिंशः गुद्दः त्या । तृत्रसेत् स्त्रेशः त्या स्त्रास्त्रे त्या स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रास्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्

In all the dharma that's without desire, You see neither women nor a man. "Men" and "women" are just taught For guiding those plagued¹⁰ by desire. [25]

क्र्यान्ने स्वान्यस्य क्रिट्टा स्वी। १८ इ.च.चाश्चा स्वान्यस्य क्रिट्टा स्वी। इ.च.चाश्चा स्वान्यस्य क्रिट्टा स्वी। क्रियान्ने स्वान्यस्य क्रिट्टा स्वी।

"Impermanence," "suffering," and "empty," These three, they purify the mind.

The dharma purifying mind the best
Is the lack of any nature. [26]

हे.केर.श्रीय.यातु.यात्त्र्यात्त्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त

¹⁰ NP/DSC gdungs D ldongs (blinded).

In a pregnant woman's womb,
A child exists but is not seen.
Just so, dharmadhātu is not seen,
When it's covered by afflictions.¹¹ [27]

यन्त्रान्तः यन्त्रान्ते । इसः हेन् । त्र्यः विद्याः व

Through conceptions of a self and mine,
Discriminations of names, and reasons,
The four conceptions will arise,
Based on the elements and their outcome.¹² [28]

स्याक्तिं स्वास्य स्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य

Even the Buddhas' aspiration prayers Lack appearance and characteristics.

¹¹ This corresponds to the eighth of the nine examples for buddha nature in the *Tathāgatagarbhasūtra* (D258, fols. 253b.1–254a.5) and the *uttaratantra* (I.121–23).

¹² The Tibetan of this verse is somewhat ambiguous. Hayashima 1987 offers a helpful San- skrit reconstruction (without considering the meter) based on both the Tibetan and the Chinese, with the Sanskrit terms for the four conceptions being sufficiently obvious from the Chinese: ahamkāra-mamakāra-vikalpābhyām, nāmasamjñā-nimittābhyām ca/ catuḥvikalpā bhavanti, bhūtabhautikaiś ca [rūpāṇi bhavanti] (the last two words having no correspondence in the Tibetan). Nimitta can mean "sign," "characteristic," "cause," or "reason." The Tibetan has the latter (rgyu mtshan), while the Chinese has "object/referent." For the different interpretations of this verse by the commentators, see below.

Immersed in their very own awareness,¹³ Buddhas have the nature of permanence. [29]

हे.क्रेर.चे.च्र.चर्चा.ले.ची। यहवायाचा.केट.चे.च्रेट.च.केट्र.च.केट्र.ची चे.चत्वेद.क्र्य.क्ष्ययाच्ययाच्ट्र.ची यहवायाचा.केट्र.चे.लूट्य.लुची। ३०

Any horns there on a rabbit's head Are just imagined and do not exist. Just so, all phenomena as well Are just imagined and do not exist. [30]

য়ः रनः हुत्यः क्रीः दें त्यं धिश्वा। য়ुदः नीः तुः प्यदः द्वेश्वनश्यः सः धिद्या। हेः स्ट्रेन्दः स्ट्रेन् रन निवः स्ट्रीशः दें रन निवा। देः त्यः केः निवा रनहनाः सन्यः सुधाः ३०

Also the horns of an ox do not exist¹⁴ ⁶As having the nature of particles.

Just as before, so it is after—

What's to be imagined there? [31]

चहेब.बस.पचीचा.चर.पचीर.चस.ची। चहेब.बस.पचीर.चर.चीर.च.रटा।

¹³ The Tibetan for "very own awareness" in verses 29, 46, and 56 is *so sor rang rig* (Skt. pratyātmavedanīya), otherwise translated here as "personally experienced (wisdom)."

¹⁴ NP/DSC yod D dmigs.

याडिया:ग्राट:ब्रिट्स:ह्या:यर:ब्रेट्स| ३४

Since [things] dependently originate And in dependence too will cease, If not even one [of them] exists, How can fools imagine them? [32]

देवित्यः मुत्रः पुर्वेष्णः द्वेष्णः देव्यः भेत्रः प्रवेष्णः भ्वेष्णः स्वर्थः भेत्।। द्वः अभित्रः स्वर्थः भेत्।।

How the dharmas of the Sugata
Are established as the very middle¹⁵
Is through the ox- and rabbit-horn examples. [33]

हे.क्षेट्र.के. श्रु. श्री क्षेत्र. श्री क्षेत्र. श्री श्री क्षेत्र. श्र

The forms of sun, moon, and the stars
Are seen as reflections upon water
Within a container that is pure—
Just so, the characteristics are complete. [34]

र्वेनास्य नरः द्रः स्वरः द्रने न। नक्षुः नः सेद्रः वेदः नहत्रः सः स्थी।

 $^{^{15}}$ Tib. dbu ma nyid.

यारः विवारिः श्रूरः यद्वाः सेदः यदरः ।। देः श्रूरः यद्वाः द्दरः यद्वाः सेरः यहवा । ३५

Virtuous throughout beginning, middle, end, Undeceiving and so steady, What's like that is just the lack of self— So how can you conceive it as a self and mine? [35]

About water at the time of spring, What we say is that it's "warm." Of the very same [thing], when it's chilly, We just say that it is "cold." [36]

स्याः क्रियः विश्वः भेष्ठे विश्वे विश्वः विश्व स्रोतं विश्वः विशः विश्वः विशः विश्वः विश्वः

Covered by the web of the afflictions, It is called a "sentient being." Once it's free from the afflictions, It should be expressed as "Buddha." [37]

भेगान्द्रम्यान्यायानहेवःवयाने॥

क्र्याम् । त्रवेद्यान् । त्रवेद्यान्यान् । त्रवेद्यान् । त्रवेद्यान्यान् । त्रवेद्यान् । त्रवेद्यान

In dependence upon eye and form, Appearances without a stain occur. From being unborn and unceasing, The dharmadhātu will be known. [38]

म्याप्तराम्यामहेत्व्या। स्याप्तराप्तामिते स्थाप्तराप्ताम्याः स्याप्तराप्तामिते स्थाप्तराप्ताम्या। स्याप्तराप्तामित्रम् स्थाप्तराप्ताम्या। स्याप्तराप्तामित्रम् स्थाप्तराप्ताम्या

In dependence upon sound and ear,
Pure consciousness [comes forth],
All three dharmadhātu without signs.
Linked with thought, this will be hearing. [39]

ळूबर्गः मुन्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स

Smelling in dependence upon nose and smell Is an example for the lack of form.

Likewise, it's the nose's consciousness

That conceptualizes dharmadhātu. [40]

क्षे.त्य.स्यंत्रव्य.क्षेट्र.स.क्षेट्री। इ.त्य.चित्रका.क्य.स्येट्रेट्य.क्षेट्री। इ.त.स.स्येक्ष.स.स्येक्ष्य.स्यंत्रेट्री।

The nature of the tongue is emptiness, And the dhātu of the taste is void— Being¹⁶ of the dharmadhātu's nature, Consciousness is nonabiding. [41]

क्र्याचित्रः स्वेद्राची स्व त्रीत्रः स्वेद्राची स्वस्व द्वेद्रान्द्रा। त्रीत्रः स्वेद्राची सक्व द्वेद्रान्द्रा। त्रीत्राचित्रः स्वेद्राची सक्व द्वेद्रान्द्रा।

From the nature of a body pure
And the characteristics of the tangible conditions,
What is free from such conditions
Is to be expressed as "dharmadhātu." [42]

स्त्रि-वार्ड्स-शुर्-वार्दे-स्वर्ध-स्वर्य-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्य-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्ध-स्वर्य-स्वर्य-स्वर्य-स्वर्ध-स्वर्य-स्

Once conception and its concepts are relinquished With regard to phenomena whose principal is mind,

 $^{^{16}}$ D yin NP yis. Following PN, this line would translate as "Through dharmadhātu being their nature, . . ."

It's the very lack of nature of phenomena That you should cultivate as dharmadhātu. [43]

स्वार्थः विकान्त्रस्य विकान्तः स्वार्थः विकान्तः स्वार्थः विकान्तः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर

What you see and hear and smell, What you taste and touch, phenomena as well— Once yogins realize them in this way, The characteristics are complete. [44]

श्चेगः प्रत्यः स्वः प्रत्यः प्रतः ।।
श्चेः प्रदः सुर्यः प्रदः प्रेगः स्वः प्रत्यः स्वः ।।
श्चेः श्वेदः प्रेपः स्वः प्रत्यः स्वः ।।
स्वेः श्वेदः प्रेपः स्वः स्वः श्वेदः भ्वेदः ।। ६५

Eyes and ears and also nose,
Tongue and body and the mind as well—
The six āyatanas fully pure.
This is true reality's own mark. [45]

श्रेश्वरःद्वान्त्रसःयान्त्रेशःशुःश्रर्हिः।। देन्द्वान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यःश्रे।। श्रेश्वरःद्वान्त्रस्यःयान्त्रस्यःश्रे।। Mind as such is seen as two:
Worldly and beyond the world.
Clinging [to it] as a self, it is saṃsāra—
In your very own awareness, true reality. [46]

Since desire is extinguished, it is nirvāṇa. Hatred and ignorance are extinguished [too]. Since these have ceased, it's buddhahood itself, The very refuge for all beings. [47]

त्रभादिः से स्वास्त्र म्यान्य स्वास्त्र स्वास

Due to realization and its lack, All is in this very body. Through our own conceptions, we are bound, But when knowing our nature, we are free. [48]

 Enlightenment is neither far nor near, And neither does it come nor go. It's whether it is seen or not Right in the midst of our afflictions. [49]

By dwelling in the lamp of prajñā, It turns into peace supreme. So the collection of the sūtras says: "By exploring¹⁷ your self, you should rest!" [50]

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र्देनशनदुतेः र्देनशनीशनीशन्तः स्था।
वीद्यास्त्रम्यास्त्रानः स्टेशन्यानिद्या।
रेद्रास्ट्रस्यान्द्रम्यानीश्रीश्रीश्रीश्री।
देन्तिद्वानिक्यान्त्रस्यानीश्रीश्रीश्रीश्री
```

Children blessed by tenfold powers' force, [See them] like the crescent of the moon, But those beings with afflictions

Do not see Tathāgatas at all. [51]

क्च.अक्ट्.भूमकान्य-अक्ट्र-य-क्रेट्रा इ.क्ट्र-लु.र्येयोगः प्रमा

¹⁷ D brtags pas NP rtag par (most commentaries agree with D). Following PN, this line would translate:

[&]quot;Always rest in your self!"

यट्याक्त्रियः स्थ्याः त्रे स्थ्याः स्था । ५१ यट्याक्त्रियः स्थ्याः त्रे स्थित्यः स्था । ५१

Just as ghosts with thirst and hunger See the ocean to be dry, Those obscured by ignorance Think that Buddhas don't exist. [52]

What's the Bhagavat supposed to do For inferiors and those whose merit's low? It's just like the supreme of jewels Put in the hand of one who's blind. [53]

स्याक्तिस्टेल्लेस्ट्रिस्त्राच्या ५० स्याक्तिस्त्राचित्राच्यात्त्रेस्यात्त्रा स्याक्तिस्त्राच्यात्त्रेस्यात्त्रेस्यात्त्रा स्याक्तिस्त्राच्यात्त्रेस्यस्यात्त्रा

But for beings who acquired merit, The Buddha dwells before their eyes, With the thirty-two marks shining bright In their luminous and glorious light. [54]

सर्वेदिः देः देः धेः वा त्रुवा सः ग्रीः सुसा।

नश्चीत्रभाष्ट्रेन्द्रम् स्त्रित्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

Though the protector's rūpakāya May remain for many eons, For guiding those in need of guidance, It is just this dhātu that is different. [55]

श्रेत्रश्चाः द्वी त्याः द्वी त्याः द्वी व्याः व्या श्रेत्रः व्याः व्याः

Ascertaining the object of the mind, Consciousness will engage in it. Once your very own awareness becomes pure, You will dwell right in the bhūmis' nature. [56]

त्त्रस्य स्त्रम्य स्त्रस्य स् त्रिया स्त्रस्य स

The great and mighty ones' supreme abode, Akaniṣṭha that's so beautiful, And consciousness, all three of them, Fuse into a single one, I say. [57] As for knowing all among the childish,
The diversity among the noble,
And the great and mighty, infinite in time—
What's the cause of time in eons? [58]

कुं.चार.श्र.बर्.स.ट्रंडेरी। तत्ति कुं.चार.श्र.बर्स.स.ट्रंडेरी। इं.लर.चार.चुंश.चश्चरश.चीर.ड्रंचा.चायश.स्तु।। चे.च्या.धे.श्चर.स.चुंश.च्यंचा.च्यंचा.स्तु।। स्वचा.धे.बर्स.संत्रेचेरी। तत्ति

For sustaining the duration,
During eons truly infinite,
Of [all] beings' outer realms
And for creatures' life-force to remain,
This is what's the inexhaustive cause. [59]

नियः नियः वित्तः वि वित्रः स्वार्टेष्ट् स्वार्टेष्ट् स्वार्टिकः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित्तः वित

In that whose fruition's inexhaustible, Through the special trait of nonappearance, Engage in full for prajñā's sake. [60] त्र-ह्ननःसे-न्न-से-न्नस्त्री। स्रित्य-तुना-स्रुट-न-से-न्य-सेन्।। स्रित्य-तुना-स्रुट-न-से-न्य-सेन्।। स्रुट-ह्नन-से-न्य-सेन्।।

Don't think enlightenment is far away, And don't conceive it as close by. With the sixfold objects not appearing, It's awareness of reality just as it is. [61]

हे. क्षेत्रः व्यः स्टारः त्यदेशः द्धा। ब्रॅंत्रः यादेगाः दादेशः योत्रः व्यः याशा। स्टाराः व्यः याद्यः त्येत्रः योत्रः व्यः याशा। द्धः देः याः प्येतः ने त्यं वेतः यादशा। ६४

Just as from a mix of milk and water That is present in a vessel, Geese just sip the milk but not the water, Which remains just as it is.¹⁸ [62]

देन्त्रविदार्हेद्रार्थेद्रशाश्चित्रात्त्रविद्राहित्राः स्वाय्येद्वेद्रायां स्वायं स्वयं स्वायं स्वयं स्वयं

Just so, being covered by afflictions, Wisdom dwells within this body, one [with them].

 $^{^{\}rm 18}$ See Asaṅga's Mahāyānasaṃgraha I.49.

But yogins just extract the wisdom And leave the ignorance behind. [63]

यन्ताःन्दःयन्ताःनीःवेशःयहेवःयशा हेःश्चेन्द्वेःर्देयःद्वयःयहत्त्वशःया। यन्ताःश्चेन्द्वयःयःत्तिश्वेशःसर्वेदःद्वा। श्चेन्द्वरःसःर्वेदःयत्तानाःस्यःयशुर्म। ६०

As long as we still cling to "self" and "mine," We will conceive of outer [things] through this. But once we see the double lack of self, The seeds of our existence find their end. [64]

चार-द्वीत्र-श्रदशः क्रुश्यः श्रुशः द्वाः व्यवशाः व्यवः चार्वे सः चार्ये सः चार्वे सः

Since it is the ground for buddhahood, nirvāṇa, Purity, permanence, and virtue too, And because the childish think of two, In the yoga of their nonduality, please rest. [65]

 Generosity's multiple hardships, Ethics gathering beings' good, And patience benefitting beings— Through these three, the dhātu blooms. [66]

क्रम्यम् ग्रीम् त्यान्त्रहेत् त्याय्यान्त्रा । वयसः वाहत् त्याय्यायहेत् त्याये। हवाः हुः विसार्त्यायये व्यायाः वृत्ताः । वर्ते : प्यायाः विस्तायाः वर्ते । । । । ।

Enthusiastic vigor for all dharmas, Mind that enters meditative poise, Prajñā as your permanent resort— These too make enlightenment unfold. [67]

विस्तरास्तर्भः स्वेत्रः स्वेत्रः स्वाद्यः स्वित्रः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वाद्यः स्वित्रः स्वाद्यः स्वित्रः स्वत्रः स्वत्रः स्वित्रः स्वतः स

Prajñā that is joined with means,
Aspiration prayers very pure,
A firm stand¹⁹ in power, wisdom too—
These four dharmas make the dhātu flourish. [68]

च्चट्टस्य संस्थान स्थान स्थान

¹⁹ NP/DSC gnas D nas.

क्रूशाग्री:श्री:वी.वरीट:शालुवा। ९६

"To bodhicitta, I pay no homage"— Saying such is evil speech. Where there are no bodhisattvas, There will be no dharmakāya. [69]

Some dislike the seeds of sugar cane But still wish to relish sugar. Without seeds of sugar cane, There will be no sugar. [70]

दे.लश.पटीट.चर.पटीय.च.कंरा ७७ थे.यश.प.र.देवाश.क्षश्चरात्त्वा थे.यश.प्राय.र.देवाश.क्षश्चरात्त्वा थेर.तुर.श.च्यं.वार.चश्चरश.वशा

When these seeds of sugar cane Are well guarded, fostered, and refined, Molassis, sugar, candy too Will then come forth from them. [71]

हे.यर.योषेश्वस्त्री.रय.यश्चेरश्वस्था। चिर.क्षेय.सुश्चर्याच्याच्या देज्ञ अंभुः वेदः द्वीदः चरः द्वीद्या अर द्वाः चड्ड्यः मुद्रे क्वायः यद्यः स्वायः स्वयः।

With bodhicitta, it is just the same: When it's guarded, fostered, and refined, Arhats, conditioned realizers, Buddhas too Will then arise and spring from it. [72]

Just as farmers guarding
Seeds of rice and others,
Thus, the leaders guard all those
Who're aspiring to the supreme yāna. [73]

सरमास्त्रभाभी, वु. बेटा बटा सास्टा । जल चै. च बेटा बटा सास्टा च स्मा चै. च बेटा बटा सास्टा च स्मा है. केटा बटा सास्टा च केटा ।

Just as, on the fourteenth day of waning, Just a little bit of moon is seen, Those aspiring to the supreme yāna Will see a tiny bit of buddhakāya. [74]

हे.क्षेत्र.क्ष्यासदु.ध्रायाता।

मेर.कुचा.भेर.कुचा.भेश.वज्ञुचा.चर.अहूटा। जि हु-यधुच.सा.वा.बिचास.स्ससा.चीटा।। भूर.कुचा.भेर.कुचा.भिरायद्वाताचर.सहूटा।।

Just as when the waxing moon Is seen more in every moment, Those who've entered on the bhūmis, See its increase²⁰ step by step. [75]

क्र्याम्भुःभुः प्यार्थेतः व्यार्थेतः व्यार्था। २८ त्रेत्वेद्वार्थः प्यार्थः व्यम् स्वार्था। क्रियः क्रियं प्राप्तः व्यम् स्वार्था। क्रियः मुस्यार्थः व्यार्थः व्य

On the fifteenth day of waxing, Eventually, the moon is full. Just so, when the bhūmis' end is reached, The dharmakāya's full and clear. [76]

बुर-श्र-कूर्य-सर-लट-लट-स्यो। भ्रम्य-दे-लट-द्या-भ्रीट-च्य-स्या। भ्रम्य-दे-लट-द्या-भ्रीट-च्य-स्या। भ्रम्य-क्रिय-क्र्य-सर-लट-लट-स्या।

Having generated this mind truly Through continuous firm aspiration For the Buddha, dharma, and the saṅgha, Irreversibility shows time and again. [77]

²⁰ D/DSC 'phel NP rgyas.

द्यार्यदेगितिःदेग्स्यःश्वर्यः द्या। न्यानःस्तिः याते देग्नः यत्त्रः यत्या। ने के ने देग्ने स्थाने स्थान्यः या स्था। न्यानः विश्वर्यः स्थानः स्था।

Through the ground of darkness²¹ all relinquished And the ground of brightness²² firmly seized, It is ascertained right at this point.

Therefore, it is designated "Joy." [78]

तर्ने न्हित्र क्ष्मां स्था क्ष्मां क्ष दे स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था क्ष्मां क्

What's been tainted through all times By the stains of passion and so forth And is pure [now], without stains, That is called "The Stainless One." [79]

केंद्र-केंद्र-श्र-इ-त-र्नायन्य न्या। इ-स्रेट्र-वेश-र्ना-र्नाय्य नया। केंद्र-सेट्र-प्र-सेंद्र-सेंद्र-प्रकेंद्र-सेंद्र। ६०

Once the afflictions' web pulls back,

²¹ Literally, "black."

²² Literally, "white."

Stainless prajñā brightly shines. This dispels all boundless darkness, And thus is The Illuminating. [80]

सन्दिन्यस्ये दिन् श्रीका नाकामा विद्रादि स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य सन्दे दिन् दिस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य सन्दे दिन् दिस्य स्वास्य स्

It always gleams with light so pure And is engulfed by wisdom's shine, With [all] bustle being fully dropped. Hence, this bhūmi's held to be The Radiant. [81]

देवान्दरक्षुः इत्यः नर्जेः नव्यः गुवा। वयसः निव्यः द्यः प्रः श्वः र्व्वेन्यः वेदा। वयसः निव्यः द्यः प्रः श्वः र्वेन्यः वया। द्यः प्रः स्त्रः स्वयः प्रश्नः द्यादः प्रदेन्।। 13

It triumphs in science, sports, and arts and crafts, The full variety of samādhi's range, And over afflictions very hard to master. Thus, it is considered Difficult to Master. [82]

अःदेःस्ट्रेन्द्रस्यः वाश्यःसः द्द्रा। अःदःस्ट्रेन्द्रस्यः स्यान्यः स्यायः स् The three kinds of enlightenment,
The gathering of all that's excellent,
Arising, ceasing too exhausted²³—
This bhūmi's held to be The Facing. [83]

Since it's ever playing with a web of light That's configurated in a circle And has crossed saṃsāra's swampy pond, This is labeled "Gone Afar." [84]

यट्ट.क्री.वर्ष्ट्र.क्रीश.क्ष.चर्त्रा १५ तयट.श्रट.क्षेथ.क्रीश.चीय.क्षेट्र.धी। श्रम्भ.क्षेश.क्षेत्र.कष्टे

Being cared for by the Buddhas, Having entered into wisdom's ocean, Being without effort and spontaneous— By the hordes of māras, it's Immovable. [85]

र्शे.श्रॅ.लट.र्चा.र्चन्यान्त्रवा। क्रूंश्च्यान्यान्त्रवा। क्रिंगःश्रृंद्यान्यान्त्रवा।

²³ NP, DSC, and SS *zab*; D and all other commentaries *zad*.

शन्दे से माश्रास दे हिंग् के अपने देवा १६

Since those yogins have completed
Their discourses teaching dharma
In all awarenesses discriminating perfectly,
This bhūmi is considered Excellent Insight. [86]

The kāya with this wisdom's nature, Which is stainless, equal to the sky, Holds [the dharma] of the Buddhas. From it, the "Cloud of Dharma" forms. [87]

The abode of buddhadharmas Fully bears the fruit of practice. This fundamental change of state Is called the "dharmakāya." [88]

বন্ধ-বন্ধ-বন্ধ-ক্রন্থ-বন্ধম-শ্র-শ্রিন্।

हिंद्वे.गुद्दानुःचयस्यःसःहिन।। नदःनीयःहिंद्वेत्वेयःचरःत्या। १८

Free from latent tendencies, you're inconceivable. Saṃsāra's latent tendencies, they can be conceived. You're completely inconceivable—
Through what could you be realized? [89]

Beyond the entire sphere of speech,
Outside the range of any senses,
To be realized by mental knowing—
I bow to and praise whatever's suitable. [90]

द्रभःग्रेन् र्श्वेदःग्रान्त्रेयःग्रेभ। स्याग्रेश्वेदःग्रेःधःय्येषःग्रेभ। स्याग्रेभःश्वेदःग्रेःधःय्येषःग्रेभ।। स्याग्रेभःश्वेदःग्रेःधःय्येषःग्रेभ।।

In this manner of gradual engagement, The highly renowned children of the Buddhas, Through the wisdom of the cloud of dharma, See phenomena's empty nature.²⁴ [91]

²⁴ After this, NP mistakenly repeat line 92d of the translation (line 92c: *pad ma chen po'i rang* bzhin gyis).

स्वाताने के स्वातान स्व स्वातान स्वात

Once their minds are cleansed completely, They have gone beyond saṃsāra's depths. They rest calmly on a throne, Whose nature is a giant lotus. [92]

यन्त्रः सेत्रः केत्रः नुः स्वरः स स्वरः स

Everywhere they are surrounded By lotuses that number billions, In their many jeweled petals' light, And with anthers of enthralling beauty. [93]

र्श्विमः संदुर्भः स्थितः स स्थितः स्याः स्थितः स्याः स्थितः स्याः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थित

They overflow with tenfold power, Immersed within their fearlessness, Never straying from the inconceivable Buddhadharmas without reference point. [94] त्र्यूर्यं स्थान्यं स्यान्यं स्थान्यं स्थान्यं

Through all their actions²⁵ of outstanding conduct, Their merit and their wisdom are complete— This full moon's surrounded everywhere By the stars that are its retinue. [95]

न्यर्थः भ्रीयः वृत्युवः पुर्वः ।। ६६ श्रमः भ्रीयः वृत्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्षाः श्रमः भ्रीयः वृत्यं व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्षाः ।। श्रमः व्यक्ष्यः श्रमः वृत्यं व

In the sun that is the Buddhas' hand, Stainless jewels shine their light. Through empowering their eldest children, They bestow empowerment on them. [96]

क्रं.लु.श्रेथ.चुअ.च्रीय.च्रीय.च्रीय.चर्या। र्श्चित्र.चर्य.चुश्च.च्रीय.चर्य.चर्ट्या.हेथ.क्ष्या। क्रं.लु.चर्च्य.चुश्च.च्रं.चर्ट्या.हेथ.क्ष्या। क्रं.लु.श्रेथ.च्रुथ.च्रं.च्रेय.चर्या.च्रेय.च्या।

Abiding in this yoga that's so great, With divine eyes, they behold Worldly beings debased by ignorance,

²⁵ NP/DSC las D lam.

Distraught and terrified by suffering. [97]

दे.लु.भु.त्यश्च्रिट् चेरः म्यथा। दयदः यः युदः यरः त्वुदः त्वशुरः हो। इत्यायदे खुद् यरः त्वुदः त्वशुरः हो। भू:म्यथादे चेदः यरः यहं दः यः त्वेदा। ८४

From their bodies, without effort, Light rays are beaming forth, And open wide the gates for those Who are engulfed in ignorance's gloom. [98]

इ.स.सुट.स्टर.सुश्चराश्चेट्रा। स्ट्रीट.सु.सु.स्ट्राय्ट्रस्य.स्ट्र्र्ट्रा। स्वा.सुट.सी.स्ट्राय्ट्रस्य.स्ट्र्र्ट्रा। स्वा.स्टर्भास्य.स्ट्र्या।

It's held that those in the nirvāṇa with remainder Into the nirvāṇa without remainder pass.
But here, the actual nirvāṇa
Is mind that's free from any stain. [99]

The nonbeing of all beings— This nature is its sphere.

The mighty bodhicitta seeing it Is fully stainless dharmakāya. [100]

दे:सःसेन्:मदे:र्क्ट्सःसुःस्। धःलेशःकुःसर्क्टःग्वत्रःशुःन्द्रश्। धःलेशःकुःसर्क्टःग्वत्रःशुःन्द्रश। दे:स्यसःसेससःह्यःदेन्द्रःन्तःसहन्। १०१

In the stainless dharmakāya,
The sea of wisdom finds its place.
Like with variegated jewels,²⁶
Beings' welfare is fulfilled from it. [101]

क्यान्यान्त्रीः सम्बद्धाः सिक्ष्याः स्त्रीत्रः सिक्ष्याः स्त्रीयः सिक्षयः सिक्ययः सिक्ययः सिक्षयः सिक्षयः सिक्षयः सिक्ययः सिक्ययः सिक्ययः सिक्ययः सिक्

It was translated by the Indian upādhyāya Krsna Pandita and the [Tibetan] translator²⁸ Tsültrim Gyalwa.²⁹

²⁶ Tib. sna tshogs nor bu (probably Skt. nānāratna, which means "various gems"). Traditionally, in India, the oceans were regarded as the source of a great variety of precious gems. Texts such as the *uttaratantra* (I.42–43) apply this metaphor to the dharmadhātu or buddha nature, saying that its jewel-like qualities of buddha wisdom and samādhi resemble the ocean's immeasurable precious qualities (the same metaphor is also applied to the ten bhūmis and their enlightened activities in IV.8–9). However, at least the Tibetan term *sna tshogs nor bu* seems to bear the same ambiguity as the English word "variegated" (meaning both various and multicolored). Thus, it can also be taken to suggest a "wish-fulfilling jewel" (Skt. cintāmaṇi), which is exactly what all commentaries except LG do (there are, however, no Sanskrit sources for corresponding terms, such as *citramaṇi).

²⁷ NP add 'phags pa (noble).

²⁸ NP add dge slong (monk).

²⁹ Tib. tshul khrims rgyal ba.