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LECTURES ON TIBETAN RELIGIOUS CULTURE

(An Intermediate Textbook of Tibetan)

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Part II



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PART II

University of Wisconsin-Madison Laboratories for Recorded Instruction

LESSON TWELVE

कर विद्यार क्रम् क्रियर मार्मेस ते क्र प्रत्यक्त मीम अस्ति है।

नार प्रदर्भ में रहे न एहे र हो रेरा मैं अ. ए. फ्रेंट्र केट अं अ अ अर अर विश्व अर र. के केट र र र वि के र अर केट ४९द्यार्प्रें व.टाप्ट. यू.चार्चमा कु.कटासूर्या सार्-प्रदेश न्या सु.च्या ग्रीटा वि.व..... न्ता ह्र.च.नारापट्यान्तर, इर.च.क्रा.स्त्रीया ग्री.स्.च्या. यु.च.क्वर. ८८। वसमा त्रिसिम्क्ंकर्म् म्यामानामान्त्र देशः म्यामानामानामा रिकट्रप्रमुट्रक्. नर्भेशरित्देला भेतार्थि केटरिन्नर्तरा भावटानाम्सर्भा वैम्दिकट्रिश्चान्त्र्यत्। विर्नार्श्यात्र्र्यत्। विर्नार्श्यात्र्राद्वित्वस्य। सर्ध्यापः बुवान्त्रमान्नेमानिक्टारिए.केटरी। केटरिए.एन्ट्रेटा केटरिए.अक्ट्रेनानिसी. र्श्वित्रप्रात्मिक्तस्यामन्त्रियामन्त्री नाराक्ष्रम् क्षेत्राक्ष्रम् वर्षेत्रम् बाट.बा.चट्.क्रीट.क्ष्मा.भभा दी.म.अट्रच.अक्.क्षे.म.चर्.च.चट्.ध्यूर्यह.वट्.व. इका लेगा नाइ.स्र.ट्रें रे.चार्टर.ठ.पासा एड्रिट.ठ.काम्पटरें ने प्रसासर उप सर्टर ८८.क्ससाक्ष्यत्मिवित्तंत्र्राप्त्यत्मिक्त्रंत्व.य.च्या.व्या.वया.वया.वया. の、ヨーヨ、かく、と、ナイン・カー、おいま、のか、あいま、から、から、あいま、からあり、 B. S. C. S. C. D. CAN . J. . L. M. S. C. . C. L. L. B. L. L. E. C. 29. J. . L. कु.मारवासूरायधिमानी मेंगान मारा पारित्यमानमाम द्वामा मुप्ते मुप्ति म्यापितर क्ष्यानियान्वितिविद्यान्यत्यान्यवारद्याः स्थानिक्तात्यः स्थान्यत्यान्या 2.84.3.क्स.श.च.यसमा.श्र.च एव.अस.म् न्तरारची.एटीयाचा छेव.स्ट्रीटाम्स्यस. त्यु स्नाक्ष्य हेत्रा न्या प्रेन हेत्र हुं त्र हुं त्र हिंद हुं त्र हुं त्र हुं त्र हुं त्र होत् होत् होत् हुं

ड्यार्...पाश्चेत्रार्थं करिष्ठं करित्र करित्र हैं। विश्व श्वेत्र हैं हिंदे प्रवेश हैं के अकूर्यास्त्रीत्यास्त्रीत्यात्तात्ता द्वारा द्वारा अवा अकूर्य द्वेद्वाराष्ट्र सार्म्यासात्त्र कूरा ही न्याभार्त् केर.सेट.क्रा...ल्ट. घटा चट.क्रेर.क्र.पट्टपडाठ.वर्टेट.ज्रट्टा.ह्रेटी चट्ट. भुरा सन्त्रेनामा क्र्र्न्ट्रिंगाम्नामाना नाष्ट्रव्यक् एट्रे. प्रचेष्ठः क्रेट्रिंश्चर्येष ग्रीतामान्त्रमान्त्री मार् द्वानना नार् त्रान्त्रमाने नता क्षेत्र हरा में सार् कर्र हिर एत्रेट.च्रेरी ट्रेलव्हट.मेंगर्व.क्टर्टिए.एत्रेट.एट्रेस.मेंचन.एत्रे.ज.स्यमर्थ. क्रानिर्धित्रित्रित्रित्रिर्धर्वात्वालरः हिर्धरित्रित्रित्रित्रित्रित्रे वर्षे हरा क्र्याक्षर वेदाह्यातामाक्र्याव्याद्यारि । प्रमुत्या मेरा ने मेरा मेरिक्रा रिधः असूना नुरामा दे त्री कुरिट्र रूटर रिश्न योगमाता रटा ट्रेन हो गाना प्रमाप येगामा ल्ट.क्रमा. इंट.क्स.ही.काटकास्ट.फा.डी.ट.बेट.च.ट्र्याना तथा एड्यामापेट सेवी अर्व अर्थ क्षेत्रित्में प्रदर्भ में प्रदर्भ में देश के निर्मे देश के निर्मेव अर्क्न भार स्तिमान्त्राप्त्रीयात्ता देवार्द्वतात्वास्त्रात्वारात्वात्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमा दे.क्.ज.त्रेर.वी.ल्ट.टा.र्टी दे.लव.क्ट. श्रेम.टी.कट्टिंश अक्ट्री. हर्मट्यारवर्स्ट. म् कियानकारा अधि वि दि अत्र विमार हिर्मा किटा मेरा किया निका निकार राप्तर्तित्तेत्तेत्तेत्ताः भूवाद्यायार्वेदान्याण्यात्त्वात्त्रे देत्रव्यवितः न्यून्त्रिमानमान्त्रात्वार्यनात्वार्यनात्वार्यः। व्र्माप्त्रिन्त्रः साम्यात्याः मुन्द्रियान्त्रमा क्रम्यक्रमास्य प्रमान्य प्रमान्य प्रमान्य प्रमान्य । बर त्रे बर त देव र निष्ट की मूर त अ रेर्र् भेगतं हर्दर इर त.व) वर्षात्रार हु. मु. चरा मेगतं कर दिए अकूबर जाता हर. स्वात्त्रेरा वार्र्र्र्ने वेर्ने स्वा स्वाप्ति हिने रहेन रवर्में के में प्राप्ति । あるこれがあって、日本からいかのかとしてあるというできているがってかっ अर्वेअर् के शुरु नरे हिरामालर हैवि रिअर्ट्स के । ४ धूर्य राजवार रेवा ...

प्रास्तानद्या के रत्यवेव के ते र्यंत्र तर तर तर तर तर के नियंत्र के परियंत्र म् अन्तर्वत् वन्तर्मान्द्रविष्यक्षित्रात् स्त्रिन्त्रा अवतः द्वा स्वर् वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः (वेया-बाक्ट्र-सूर्य) निक्यान्ति कार्यान्त्र वार अवार अवार अवार मिता के वार प्रति । ते विकार कार के प्रति । विकार रिक्ष्यात्त्रेरो चट.जनास.इर.ची भैनार्थ.एड्रेट.बाइबा.वी.एड्रि. नर्दित्यानद्यातामाश्चरत्र्वात् क्रियन्त्रे न्द्रस्त्र्र्त्यात्वात्रा र्टा श्रुट्इरेयम्बर्गा श्रुत्यावमा प्रह्मा हेवाव खन्न न वह त्र न मोर रुवाइवार् क्यार्टा असावि संवार्यक्रमातर क्रिया पुरस्त देव दूर क्या विस्त्र मु.र्न्वरीत्राधारात्रक्षेत्रयाः वर्त्यात्रम् दिः द्वः व्रेट्रियां विवादि के मार्थि के अन्त्रियां के प्राप्ति के प्रियं के प्राप्ति क शु.शट्याक्यान्द्राध्यात्राचाववर्षवर्षेत्राध्यात्रमः श्रिमः हो नाववः श्रीः देवाः नद्रमान्त्रेमान्द्र। वदेवः मुन्दिः भवन्तः तिम् द्रात्रे व्यवस्यः の変しているもんならいまとういろのかんであるできまるでんとっまる」」

LESSON TWELVE

VOCABULARY

creature, person, to tame, to individual train, to discipline physical body (i.e. of a natural resources; living creature) necessities and amenities burden, responsibility fame a mere . simulated; counterfeit; comfort fallacious to aim at, to pretended aspire to, to strive for love from the compassion child, offspring entirely

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

small, middle, and great

material wealth

size

those gone (going) to an evil destiny; evil destiny

from the point of view of

a long life

in fact; essentially

those gone (going) to a fortunate destiny; fortunate destiny

fire pit; pit of fire

tiresome task

- 1. The Small, middle, and great individual"- This classification of individuals from the point of view of their religious aspiration and practice is specifically the teaching of the Bodhipatha-pradipa of Atisa. The Bodhipatha-pradipa is in turn the root-text on which the Lam rims of Tsong kha pa are commentaries. In a general way, these teachings are all the basic practices of the Mahāyāna as set forth for instance in the Abhisamayālamkāra of the Natha Maitreya. However, the presentation and arrangement of the above from the point of view of a small, middle, and great individual are a point of departure or manner of instruction (upadesa see n.4, L. 7) particularly associated with Atīsa. The continued exposition of this subject occupies all of PART II, Lessons 11 through 22, of this book.
 - 2. जात्त्र वस्त (होन्यर) "completely without"- जात्र वस्त ,
 "completely", "absolutely", etc., is constructed only with
 negatives, होन्य , संभित्य , सार्चन etc.

TRANSLATION

- I. How does one distinguish the so-called small, middle, and great individual within the Buddhist religion?
- The so-called small, middle, and great individual is not dis-G. tinguished according to a small or great physical stature, or small or great wealth, or small or great position in the world, etc., by any of these. How then? Rather he is categorized according to the small or great burden of his thought or the stature of his mind from the point of view of its religious direction. From the point of view of this, all persons are included in the three, the small, middle, and great individual. One distinguishes both a special and a mere small individual within (the class of) the so-called small individual, and there is also a system of distinguishing him by some as threefold, a small small individual, a middle small, and a superior small. Whence one designates a small individual a person who other than striving chiefly for the happiness and comfort of the present life or in the future just the happiness of the round of existence which is contained in the high condition of (life as) a god or human, does not strive for the condition of all-knowledge or the deliverance which frees from the entire round of existence. Moreover, one who is without any thought of the future-on, other than just the happiness and comfort of the present life only, is the mere small individual, and one who, anxious about the miseries of those going to the three evil destinies in future life, aims at just a high condition (in the world), the state of a god or a human, is called the special small individual. Also, from the point of view of distinguishing a small, middle, and great within the small individual, one designates a small small individual one who entirely without a thought of religion is chiefly a striver for the happiness and comfort of this life span by way of guarding friends and subduing enemies, etc. As for the middle small individual, although there is a semblance of religion, (like) going for refuge to the three Jewels, worship, donation, etc., whereby, except for making an effort chiefly for just the present life, (i.e.) the food, drink, material resources, happiness and comfort, good name, long life, etc. of this life, there is no acting principally for the objectives of the future life; hence he is called the middle small individual. Therefore, although the middle small individual performs a simulated practice of the doctrine, going for refuge etc., since essentially it goes for the purpose of only this life, rather than a mere semblance of the doctrine, it does not

go to the pure doctrine. One designates as the superior small individual those persons who, (seeing) the present life does not last long and having obtained faith in the action-result of virtue and non-virtue, are apprehensive and anxious on account of the uncertainty of taking birth in evil destinies in future life, and so strive chiefly for a high condition, the state of a human or a god, and for the purpose of this go to the Jewels for refuge and strive principally for achieving virtue and avoiding vice. Therefore, the superior small individual, even though anxious and apprehensive on seeing as objectionable the misery of those in evil destinies, without perceiving as objectionable, birth in a fortunate destiny which is contained in the round of existence, he perceives its virtues, and making this the foremost of objectives, he strives for this; therefore, once he perceives one part of the round of existence as an objectionable and another part as a benefit, he does not strive for the delivrance which frees from the entire round of existences.

The so-called middle individual is superior also to the best small individual from the point of view of his thinking. The reason is that one designates as the middle individual a person who, without being merely anxious on seeing as objectionable only the misery of those in evil destinies, perceives as objectionable also, the happiness and comfort of the high condition of a human or a deity which is contained in the round of existence, and so perceiving the nature of misery in the entire round of existence as a place productive of fear as is a pit of fire, he strives principally for only a delivrance which frees himself alone from the entire round of existence. The so-called great individual is quite superior to the middle individual also in his way of thinking. The reason is that the great individual without such striving primarily for the peace and happiness of delivering himself alone from the misery of the round of existence like the middle individual, the great individual practises the thought of love and compassion to all living creatures, - and just as in the world good and kind parents cherish their own offspring and forsaking their own aims take on the responsibility of many hundreds of irksome tasks for the sake of their children, - the great individual also forsakes the peace and happiness of himself alone and makes the others much dearer than himself; the person who has the superior thought of assuming the responsibility of a means for clearing away the ills and accomplishing the happiness of the others is designated the great individual.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Twelve.

2 श्रेस्तुःकुरःदुःतावदःमास्याचेत्व्यान्तिरःभेर्त्त्या

- 3 भारावित्रहासुरानुक्रानुक्रानुक्रानुक्रानु
- म र्राम्यान्त्र स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य वार्षाः वार्षाः । स्ट्रास्य स्ट्राम्य स्ट्राम्य स्ट्राम्य स्ट्राम्य
- राम्यासा
- 6 हैशानु कुटार्ट्स सक्ता केर आरे नाट तहरा नहेना महारेश महिने.
- कट केर्येन्य प्रस्टिन्द्रेनमा देवन केर्या केरकार्य एट्ट्रिस्ट्रेन्य
- 8 क्रिस्तिः सर्वेद्दर्द्द्रकेवर्द्यानिवेद्याता विद्क्रक्रद्रनिद्दर्द्या भूदाना नेदी
- १ र्विश्वेम् तिक्ये में देतिस्वालक्ष्ये हैं में ही से साम हिंदी हैं से साम हिंदी हैं ही से साम हिंदी हैं से साम है से साम हिंदी हैं से साम हैं से साम हिंदी है से साम हिंदी हैं से साम हि

LESSON THIRTEEN

क्रिंग निस्तित्वर्धिकासून्सूय. धेमसनी. एवं लाचा पाम की. वर्ष्ट्र. पाम पटे. नमाने र्ल्यन्त्रभा मिनारी निर्मान ने देश र्ने मिना केर केर नोक्स माना पर्ट निर्मा कराना निर्मान ना निर्मान क्रवित् म्रित्यवत्ववे देक् तर्व वेद्र ग्रेश्वन श्रम्भाश्य माने वर्षे देश. लटाक्टितरचटाएक्समाल्टात्र्री रितराने में सार्वे केरार्वे केटार हैं में पा अकूव. व.मुम.र्व.कट्ट.प्र.वट.चम्म.र्व.इंब.ट्र.व.टट.) छिट.टर-इव.च्ट.व.च्येम.ल्ट. DE.] श्रिमारी वर्षामा की पात्रा श्रेममार्थी पार्विष्ट पार्ट्य परिट्रेच पर से कमार्थी श्रेमा र्वेक्टर्ट विराज्य के की अभावसार्क रहन रहन की राज्य मा कुन त्य के हुं विराज्य रिकासी प्रचारपु रोटमा में एसी ता लूटाना आनुरी एट्राइसा लुचाइटा मैंसा है.... स्यासाराप्त्रेन्दे हीतामहराका है। यर ही अप र्यु मानाके र्यू माना दे भर तुःशत्वास्त्रात्वार्त्वात्त्रात्त्रात्तात्त्राच्याः अत्वाकाक्ष्याः प्रत्याक्ष्याः विनामाई: र्न्स-र्नेन दिना वर नामन विना दर्ग माना सेता। र्लेश्ट्री प्रमानमार्श्वानित्। स्थानक्वानमार्थानामान्यान्त्र वी र्रार्थर र्व छ न ररा हरायर र महत्ति रहा हर्ने के ले के हरे हर रि.भु.योक्सतर.४ष्ट्र. तर.द्रसत्तर्टा नि.ध्रि.४ष्ट्र.त.४रद्रसत्त्रम् र ४ष्ट्र. वर्षःक्रामाना प्रामाना नारा को गायर के त्राप्त के त्राप्त क्राप्त क्राप्त के विदार्श के रास्ता देख्यावे वह रूपा है न हवा कर है के हर्से वर है य वेश देस पर र प्रवर्द्यमार्धियम्दरा भ्रिमार्दालट्टविस्त्री.टट्ट्रिस्नेयिक् ल.द.कृत्वाकृत्व्यूट्भत् । ट्र्लाश्ट्र्टा । पूर्वाश्चर्यः द्री । । अधिना ग्रीटा । काष्ट्र्या काषा श्वाश्चर्यः । पूर्वाश्चर्यः भवना भी श्वाश्चर्यः । अधिना ग्रीटा । काष्ट्र्या काषा श्वाश्चर्यः । पूर्वाश्चर्यः भवना भी श्वाप्तः । अपन्या व्यूट्सप्तः श्वाश्चर्या काष्ट्रा श्वाश्चर्यः । अध्या श्वाश्चर्यः । व्यूट्स्यः अध्या भी श्वाश्चरः । व्यूट्स्यः । व्यूटस्यः । व्यूटस्यः

ताअन्ती निर्मं वी स्तर्क्षः वन्ति। हें विक्रां निर्मं विक्रां विनामा विक्रं विक्रां विक्रं व

क्रीना स्वीकास्त्रा इकार्या विश्व ता स्वीका न हु स्विका सा वा इकार्य न त्या स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक

देशक्षिकाता ४९६ वर्षक्ष्यक्ष्यकान् महिनाना महिनान स्वास्त्र स्वास

र्ट्ट्अक्सर्ल्ट्यां स्ट्र्यां स्ट्र

क्र-तक्षत्र दिनमूजिक्ष्यः स्वीत्र स्वीक्ष्यं क्षेत्र स्वीत् क्षेत्र स्वात् क्षेत

वा लट्यास्यां भया अष्ठ द्वास्यां नडा क्रा न्या स्वास्यां स्वास्या

स्मार्थः दिश्विमास्त्रः न्यान्त्राचिन्त्रः। न्याः स्मार्थः स्मार्यः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्यः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्थः स्मार्यः स्मार्

LESSON THIRTEEN

VOCABULARY

nothing; nothingness lower exhortation preparation necessities of life; livlihood inn preparation perception, thought, mental formation imprint, impression elephant animal footprint distance when shadow brute, animal preta

hell-denizen without independence kalpa, eon stomach throat to use (i.e. necessities and amenities) pus Samjiva Kala-sutra Sanghata Raurava Maharaurava Tapana Mahatapana Avici Arbuda Nirarbuda Huhuva

Hahava

Atata

STATA Utpala

Utpala

Utpala

STATA Utpala

Mahapadma

Utsada

Pradesika

Pradesika

Magadha

sesamum

a loose bulk
measure Ca. 30 #s

to contain; to
fit

a storage bin

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

to come into the reckoning of
to be one of the

food, clothes, and fame
wealth and leisure
human body
difficult to find
the head is spinning; going around
in circles
future life
huge bodily size
very forceful
again and again
power

aim; object of striving

to comprehend, to understand
to come or not
of eating one another
food and drink
blood and pus
each former
each latter

life span; measurement of life

NOTES

- द्राहर् के से ताल "a human body of wealth and leisure". A human body of wealth and leisure signifies not just a human life but a human life endowed with eight kinds of leisure or opportunity and ten kinds of wealth or richness. The eight kinds of leisure or opportunity are freedoms from eight kinds of deprivation of opportunity, i.e. 1.2. and 3., birth among the beings gone to the three evil destinies, hell denizens, pretas, and animals, 4. birth in a place without religious teaching, or 5. where people have completely wrong views, or 6. as a savage, or 7. as a mental deficient, or 8. as a "long lived god", the last signifying a being born in the realm of non perception (R5 A2 27 21.) where it is taught that the beings remain for many eons in a completely The ten kinds of wealth or richness are unconscious state. 1. birth as a man, 2. in a central place, 3. with mental and sense faculties complete, 4. as a person who has not committed one of the five most nefarious sins, like killing one's parent, or an Arhant, etc., 5. as one who has faith in the Tripitaka, 6. as one who is born in a place where a Buddha has appeared, 7. and where he has taught, and 8. where his teaching survives, and 9. where there are people who follow, and 10. where others can help out of compassion.
- 2. The continue of the small individual" etc., is an elliptical expression signifying 'at the time of practising the religious practices of the small individual'.

The practices of the three individuals are understood as progressive, accomplishment of the practice of the small individual being prequisite for the practice of the practices of the middle individual, and likewise the accomplishment of the first two is prequisite for the practice of the practices of the great individual.

- 3. ਜੱਤ-ਸਟੇ-ਕੁਸ਼ਕਾਲਾ ਕੁਤ-ਤੁਨੇ-ਕਸ਼ "the path which is the practice of the higher". i.e., the higher of the three individuals, small, middle, and great. (see note 2 above).
- 4. 53' -"when" is a noun meaning "time" and also the interrogative adverb "when".
- 6. Wight "pretas" often translated as "tantalized spirits",
 "hungry ghosts", etc. are an important class of miserable
 lives belonging to the round of existences (RATA')
 according to Buddhist teaching. These are discussed somewhat
 briefly in the present lesson.

TRANSLATION

- I. What are the differences in the chief paths which are practised by each of the three individuals?
- As there is a particularity in the principal aim or main ob-G. ject of desire of the three individuals, there is also much particularity in the principal practice of the way of achieving them. If one takes the small individual for example, although within (the class of) the small individual there is both a mere and a special (small individual), when one is distinguishing the method of practising the paths of the three individuals, it is necessary to distinguish (them) from the path of the special small individual. The mere (small individual), as said above, since he does not perform action for the sake of future life rather than the action of the mere appearance of this life, does not come into the reckoning of the practice of religion. Therefore, in order to be counted as the special small individual, one has to look chiefly to the objectives of the future life without looking even to the happiness and comfort of this life, food, clothes, reputation, etc., and moreover, being fearful of birth in future life among beings gone to the three evil destinies, one must be a striver chiefly at a high condition, the state of a deity or human. Therefore, as for the chief thing for him to practise by reflection and meditation, - at first he must reflect and meditate that the human body of wealth and leisure which as of great use and difficult to obtain is certain to die without enduring for long, that there is no certainty as to the time of dying, and that at the time of death there is no way of help from anything whatsoever except the doctrine. Then, by way of considering the way of having certainly to take birth after death without going to utter nonexistence and the way in which there are no places of birth except the two, among beings gone to an evil or a fortunate destiny, and whatever miseries there are of each of the three evil destinies, if one is born among the beings gone to an evil destiny, and by considering the benefits of the arising of the desirable happiness and comfort of the high condition of a human or god, if one is born among beings gone to a fortunate destiny, - for the purpose of obtaining this, one goes to the Three Jewels for refuge, and avoids the ten non-virtues, the evils which are causes of birth among beings gone to an evil destiny, and safeguards correctly the right conduct of the ten virtues eliminating the ten nonvirtues (and) which are the causes of birth among beings gone

to a fortunate destiny, etc.; these are the religious practices which are practised chiefly at the time of the small individual. This path, which it is necessary to practise principally during the time of the small individual, although it is not the principal object of practice during the time of the middle individual and the great individual also, is an object of practice shared by both of them. The reason is that, although the leading path principles which are the chief object of practice by the higher cannot be taken up at the time of the lower; without practising the lower path, one has no capacity to commence these specific paths of the higher. Therefore, most of the things which must be practised at the time of the lower are common also to the higher. If merely summarizing roughly a few things taught in the small and large Lam rims, one explains the way of meditating the impermanence of death (which is) the first object of practice during the time of the small individual, - meditation on the impermanence of death is of great importance and a great benefit. Because by meditating on the impermanence of death one understands that this life does not endure for long, one turns away from thinking of the appearances of this life, and this is the main exhorter to achieve the objectives of the future life on. If one is unmindful of death, one makes preparations to remain in this life for a long time, and once for the purpose of this, one's head is spinning to achieve the lifenecessities of food and clothes etc. and happiness, comfort, good reputation, etc. one will never perform the objectives of the future-on. For example, - if someone of us who is going far away stays for a night at a roadside inn, other than preparing for going on the road tomorrow, he does not think of preparations to stay there for a long duration, - just so, if one is mindful of the impermanence of death, other than making preparation for the future life on, there will be no making of preparation for the purposes of this life. fore, the Blessed Lord, the Buddha teaches that of all perceptions, the perception of impermanence is best, that of all footprints, the elephant's footprint is best. The reason is that since the elephant has a very great bodily size, he leaves a large footprint unlike other animals, - just so, the perception which meditates on impermanence casts far away the thought which aims at this life. By way of eliciting a very strong thought of happiness from the future on and by way of exhorting one to perform the pure religious practice of avoiding vice and achieving virtue etc., it leaves a very large footprint.

As for the way of meditating on death, - meditation on

the certainty of death, reflection on the uncertainty of the time of death, and third, reflection that there is no help from any other than the doctrine at the time of death, are taught. One does a good consideration of each of these three. one meditates upon these again and again, each leaves its own large and different impression. For example, - through recourse to attentiveness to the certainty of death, one sees that it is necessary definitely to achieve the purposes of future life. Secondly, by power of attentiveness to the uncertainty of the time of death, one sees that one must do now at once the achievement of the means (of insuring) the future, without dwelling with the thought of doing it tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Thirdly, through attentiveness to there being no other help than the doctrine at the time of death, - this method of help to the future life, - the power of a king etc., very cherished relatives, a dear friend, things like gold, silver, etc., - there is no help from any of these, - not only that, this body which is born together with one is also no help, - all these are left behind at the time of death, and one has to depart alone like a hair taken out from the butter, and once one understands that at this time there is no friend other than the noble doctrine which one can take along, there will come a making of effort definitely to accomplish correctly the noble doctrine. The friend who definitely assists at the time of death is the virtuous action (taught by) the noble doctrine, and the enemy who definitely injures at that time is non-virtuous action. These two go along with one like body and shadow.

During the time of the small individual, when one has understood well the impermanence of death, then one (considers that) after death, not going to utter nonexistence, it is necessary to take birth, As for this birth, since there are no places of birth other than the two, among beings gone to an evil or a fortunate destiny, on the thought of what kind of happiness or misery of these two (kinds of) beings will come or not in future birth, and (thought on) white and black deeds which are the causes of happiness and misery and (on their) result. Moreover, when one thinks on what happiness or misery of the two (kinds of) beings will come in future birth, without thinking on the miseries of beings gone to a fortunate destiny, during the time of the small individual it is necessary to think chiefly on the miseries of beings gone to evil destinies. The so-called beings gone to evil destinies are brutes, pretas, and hell-denizens. Since if one were to state here in fine detail the miseries of each of these there would be too many words, (it cannot be done here), - when one states them by way of just the names of some chief

ones, - the brutes have many miseries, stupid, ignorant, the misery of one eating another, the large's eating the small, the small's eating the large, etc., forced and used by others. Similarly, the pretas have the misery of hunger and thirst, for instance, - some pretas have desire for food and drink, but even if they search for an eon, they do not find it; and others even though they seem to find food and drink, for those called "pretas possessed of outer obscurations" by virtue of quite large bellies and extremely narrow throats, food cannot pass inside, and those called "possessed of inner obscurations" at the time when they go to make use of food and drink, see it guarded by others carrying weapons, etc. in hand, without allowing them to eat the food and drink; again, once they perceive food and drink, when they try to eat, it becomes pus, blood, etc. without their being able to eat, and these have the unendurable misery of being unable to avail themselves of the necessities and amenities.

As for the hell-denizens, - their suffering is much greater than that of the brutes and the pretas. For example, - although there are many ways of explanation in the sutras and sastras, generally speaking, the hells are subdivided into 18 regions. Moreover, there are the so-called eight great hot hells, (i.e.), Samjiva, Kala-sutra, Samghata, Raurava, Maharaurava, Tapana, Mahatapana, and Avici. cold hells are: Arbuda, Nirarbuda, Huhuva, Hahava, Atata, Utpala, Padma, and Mahapadma. Together with two in addition to these, the Utsada and the Pradesika, there are eighteen. As for the above eight hot hells, the misery of each latter is very much greater than each former. For example, - the misery of the Kala-sutra is greater than the Samjiva, and the Avici is the greatest misery. Likewise, for the eight cold hells, the misery of each latter becomes greater by double than each former. Not only is the misery of the above hells greater, but the life span is extremely long. For example,as for the life span of the first, the Arbuda, from the point of view of the Abhidharmakośa, -if one seed were taken every hundred years from a storage bin containing 80 khal of sesamum from the Magadha region, the measure of time to exhaust the storage bin of the sesamum, is the measure of the lifespan of the Arbuda. As for the cold hells beneath that, the life span is twenty times greater than each one above it.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Thirteen.
 - तर्ल्यान्त्रान्त्राक्षा । इसम्बद्धान्त्रान्त्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्राक्षात्रा

 - ३ र्टार्स्र क्रिया वि कट्र हिया विकास स्थाय व पानी नार्के ते नारे नारे पर्टाय
 - म श्रीत केरादिक्र देश सेवान पाय हो र के सार देश हो नहीं।
 - र मिरानि कर देशा चार्ट्स न्यूर अभागा भाग भाग मिरानि का क्या ना प्राप्त मिरानिक.
 - 6 स्त्रातकाराका हिनाया क्रेंगायायाय व व्यापान व वर्गन
 - १ तके ने में ह्यायां शे क्षेत्राय क्षेत्र या ने भेराय देश

 - ७ एक्स्याक्तास्यान्याङ्ग्रेम्यान्याद्ग्रेस्यान्यान्त्रान्त्री
 - 10 दश्रास्तरात्वीत्राद्धाराद्द्य वर्गातिक्षार्थात्य वर्षेत्रात्य वर्षेत्र वर्य वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्य वर्षेत्र वर्यः वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्य

 - 12 प्रमानामान्यामा अर्पन्या

- 13 मिश्रिकर्रियं सेचरा हैया तहारा त्यारा द्यायह स्त्या देश न पद्ममानु र्यद्रमानेत्।
- 14 र्वार्स् वेर नारेरेर।
- 15 होते. लुर्चनारा हैना पहिरादिन न निरादिन स्ति। मिर्मा मूर्द्रमा
- वानान्तानान्तान्तान्त्रात्वान्त्रा
- 18 क्रेन्डीजनक्रेट्र्र्ट्र्स्र्र्स्र्र् W551751
- 19 文文, 立人之到日前出新知识的图明图明是明明的人 कंना नेता
- 20 दिर्स्यितः देन्त्रिक्षेत्र्र्यः निर्म्यानः क्षित्रः स्त्री। 21 यहर्ष्यितः देन्त्रिक्षेत्रः निर्म्यानः क्षित्रः स्त्री। 22 विद्रम्यातः देन्त्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः स्त्रिक्षेत्रः
- 22 निर्नुष्ठायाद्क्षित्रत्नास्त्राताक्ष्याताक्ष्येन्द्रत्या

LESSON FOURTEEN

का रित्वेश में स्रित्त हैं हैं हैं हैं देन स्वस्था स्थार देश में में स्थार हैं रे आयो मार् र्ने निकेनाने। परे दुनानिक्षा श्रेकुर्गनर्ने निके निके ति । वर्ग निके देने निके प्रमः म् राष्ट्रमान्द्रमान्द्रम् वदे द्वान्त्रम् न्त्रमान्द्रम् वदे द्वान्त्रम् त्. विनामित्राचित्राच त्राच त्राच द्राच त्राच द्राच त्राच देरे के त्राच न त्यु त्वर्त्त्र स्वाप्यात्मा की कु दे के मुन्या साम्याने साम्यत्या कुर्या कुर्व दिल्ली हुत्। देनविवानदेन प्रवेदापदूर्यी नक्षाया र्लेट क्या वर्न वह हैं दे हैं सा वरे नर्क्नान्नान्तरान्तरान्तरान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रा नर्ममायाद्वित्की: व्यत्यामेत् देश्याम्ययाद्वतः वद्वत्यः क्षान्यत्वान्ये । र्वात्रक्षात्र्रात्वात्रः त्याना दे क्ष्याता दे नव्य क्षात्रः क्ष्या प्रमान्त्रः क्षात्रः विद्यात् वित म्निरमार्ल्यत्मार्न्त्री रेष्ट्रव्यक्षार्ट्य्वनार्व्याव्यावित्रात्मान्त्र् र्माभर द्रमार्थह्रव व दे त्या स्ट्रा भाग हे त्या पह द्रमारह्व तमा हा पान इट्। ८८. त्. अ. ८ के. त प्रहेष . ट्रम प्रहेच सर्म प्रदेश हो। प्रमा के. अ. रे. म. नर्भित्रत्रे। सूनानादूरता अ.....विद्यतर.प्रवता पूर्वानामवानक्यान्त्री.... लर्जीश्रीन्त्राच्या वर्षेत्राची वर्षेत्रामा वर्ष्यामा प्रवासित्रमान्ती र्जिं श्री त्या त्र में में ता लटा नहीं तका का में में न अवर बेंग न के में लूर

इटा ट्रेट्रिक्र लूट्स से क्ट्रें अपने अपने दे तुर् तुर् सुर ताम के ट्रेस् राषे.

लूट्यान्त्रं कूर्यमानान्त्रं सूर्यान्त्री नुल्ल्यूयायकूर्यात्रे साम्यान्तरायपद्व

नावन्यसमानान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त स्प्र-ट्र्नुअर्र-प्रदेशक्षाःश्वाःशक्षाःशक्षानाः प्रदेशः त्र्रेशः श्वादाः है । अतः स्वाना दे । अतः स्वाना दे । तामार्वराव। प्राक्षितं तमर्त्वरे स्वानाहर है ते ता अक्ष्वे व नार ना सर भा या.पिय.....द्रेया करेटा त्रमानाता.पा.लटायटायाम्सा. ग्रीमा.ब्रेया सूर्यातारटा प्रेय. श्रूटा एटे. जेमानकमानिकाल्टानारी ध्रेकाल्टानाडी पर्टेट क्यामा छे... इरा राष्ट्रक्ष्यात्यक्षात्रकाल्यत्यात्रे रिन्द्रवा तर्द्रक्ष्यमाक्ष्यत्य त्रु: भारा सूर्य सत्ता पा.क्या सावसा स्वसा स्वत्ती : मूर्या नाषूर त्या दे । वि. इट. यासा नर्स्त्याने। नयन्त्रित्रार्स्त्रित्रंत्रित्र्वयान्त्रित्याक्ष्र् रिस्टिन्डी मानमान्य्वतमार्चनामास्टिन्डिंगित्राचार्चा भागान्तराचारा वसानम्रताहित्रात्रा येवस्त्री सरामारामास्य ववार् हरन् यट्नास्ट्रिं त्र्रेन्ये स्ट्रिं स्ट्रिं स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रिं देन्य स्ट्रिं स्ट्रिं स्ट्रिं स्ट्रिं वस्र रार्-क्. श्रमानमा हुर्य न न अर्धर्य । में अर्थर्य न र र र र र र र र र र र र त्यका। यथिनाम्त्र्यानाक्र्यानाक्र्यानाक्ष्यानाक्ष्यानाक्ष्यानामान्त्रमा अवनः हैं या ने। ब्रेरतरे ए. के के का नामार . म. म. मामा के के मूर . व. अहर . हं या. रीय.त.रटा ट्रेटिश.सूचा.बाक्ट्रटाराप्ता.टर्स.वार्षध्या द्ञा.ल्ट्रसा.. ह्र्यमानुः लूटः यो लूटः या नेता।

स्वार्याम् अत्री स्ट्यां केट्स अस्याम् वाद्यां स्वार्या मिन्यां मिन्या मिन्या

अप्रास्त्रासारार्टा रट्योक्ट्रां अप्यामवामरा दिसामामवाराष्ट्रा त्यंत्रेन्त्राक्षात्रास्त्रेम् तार्ते स्वमान्त्र। तायायात्राच्यात्रात्त्रः स्वावनः रटा यर्थाना मर्ना अर्थात अष्ट्र मेर्ना मार्ग्यामा राष्ट्र देन हैं पर्ट्र क्यामा मेर्ने त नत्मा अअर्थन्तामा अर्थन्ति निर्देश्या देवविष्णामक्ता निर्मा अर्थन्ता म्, विट्रट्री मुकाराक्षान् अविद्रम्याम्, विवासिकायर लट्डेंट्र यह सुर्वत त.स.अ.इर.त.ची चार्रमालस.रच.अर्चतत्त्री जाअर्चनत्त्रे क्र.पारमा त.रिवासीमानारार् रेट.बारवर.ग्रमान्युक्तमा.प्रवासीम्बन्दार् क्.क्.का मंत्रवातार नर्नेतर्देन्तर्ना अवश्वन्यनेक्षंत्रनानेन्त्रनातिन्तरातर्देन्यतेषा राक्षितिर्दा हैर्यानुस्य स्वास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रेवास्त्रेवास्त्रे र्भरानी स्रित्कार्रमात्र विरामरात्मियात्रेत्र कार्याक्रमात्रे तर्भारे एडमा-पूर्या कि.एडिया ब्रम्सा है। यें त्व क्षेत्र नायुमा कु. नराया र र्ये बामा पुरत्य क्षेत्र तात्त्र में वे वेश अवर किया अवस्य प्रवास के वा वे वे ता दे हुं के अवव ता दर। वे वे अर्वतत्रेक्. केर.... नुटारी नवूराता के मिन्ती अरीवाता क्र्या केंग्र की के रिमान्त्रिंभागारामर्पेरायपुर्यराम्भागाविषात्राम्बाभारा स्मानाराम् रास्त्रामा श्रमा या विकासी त्या प्राप्ता करा त्या के सामा स्वासा श्री से अग. श्रेच. य कूर्य. य कुरा त्यां प्राया ता क्षेत्र हो। य हे ता त्या प्रधिमार्च। देश यिना राट लट रिट र पुरियर मुझ रेस् असिन के रिट र महार से ट क र रिट A... BE. 242-1.8.8.3.32

र्री वर्धनः मानामा न्रस्त्वी चिवन्त्रीत्रः पाना सर्ह्र द्वारे दः ता विद्वारा ता.क्ष. पिछ. मुक्सान्य विव की. जू. बिट. जा. कर्माना राष्ट्र. क. योष्ट्रता छा न वर्षे र मुक्सा त्री नाववामानद्वतमानन्त्री नक्ष्यानन्त्री नास्त्रामान्त्रे म्नमानार्त्या म्नामाना मान्या वर्षा मान्या मान्या र्यात्मितामस्त्रिकान्त्रात्मः क्षेत्राचन्त्रा क्षेत्रात्मः क्षेत्राः व्याप्तान्त्राः क्ष्याः व्याप्ताः व्यापत्ताः वयापत्ताः वयापत्ता अर्थने. मु. १८४ में ने नर्या नुष्ट १८४ मा. में १८ मा. में १८ में भारते हैं। र्वायपु.पास.क्व.तू.विसातस.च्या.च्या.च्या.विपात.रटा एवंट्यास.ल.व्या कट.तम.र्रेट.धर्म्न.है। रे.लट.ट्र्न्ट्रेची सूच.चर्ट्र.है.वे.प.अष्ट्र्व.अ.सूच. रार्ट्र शिलमा क्र एडे एडे एडे मार्चे मार्चे मार्चे चार्चे न स्टाम्र मार्चे मार्चे न अवत्तात्ता सूनानारूट्नारे कु अर्थन के प्रकार में मार्केट न के अर्थन दें। हरताक्ष्यक्षेत्रक्ष्यान्त्रका म्रान्यान्त्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र का भ्रव्य के त्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र वार्षेत्र 要とうかっく、まからいろいろいろいろいまっていってい」とはる、あかってつて… अर्द्धन्यस्रित्राद्या वर्षाअरायातास्यसायादेक्षास्यन्ते भूर्यायादे हे नर्षेत्रक्तिन्त्रः क्ष्म्यक्ष्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः र्वरम्भान्द्राप्त्रमान्त्रान्तान्त्राम् हिन्तामानामान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्र दमार क्षात्र ने नदमार्य ते त्रमान् के मान का क्षेत्र ता में दे के र्यानमाश्चिम्परमानेता निरम् । किस्तानी केस्तानी जात्वरामानाना किया स्यमः श्रिमः योष्ट्रता नद्रः। सर्दरः। सर्दरः सर्वातास्य स्यानसः त्रः हुना पर्ष्यः

कृत्यन्त्रम् ॥

यहान् । क्रिक्त्यम् । क्रिक्त्यम्यम् । क्रिक्त्यम् । क्रिक्त्यम् । क्रिक्त्यम् । क्रिक्त्यम् । क्

LESSON FOURTEEN

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARI	
स्नाम्बर्हिन्दाः	killing
अ. श्रिम्स्म स्रोम्स	stealing
लॅन ने भेरा	sexual misconduct
5 7	lie
L. 2.	slander
हेन हुन	harsh speech
दन्य श्रीतः	nonsense
यहमःसंसर	covetousness
मार्दे दः सेमसः	the wish to injure
ल्या है।	wrong view
न्व	object
क्रेंग्न	action
स्थर श्रुमा	final end
र्द्रान्त्व	actual
तर्ने र	to set forth
क्षेत्र,	sheep
शुन्त्रें र	motivation

ot) to know, (no!	
BENS.	singling out; discrimination
तर्देद.कवाला	attachment
Q.55.	hatred
英三语	anger
おっきくろ・	gun
CAT.	knife
₹, (60¥€)	to steal
あ、(P.ロガロ·) くだいだ。	article, thing
कुट. हा	wife
स. स.क्र्य.	pregnancy
अ. अक्य	ear
नशुनास-पेद	irritation, inflammation
35. (64224)	to beat
RES ((RESCAN)	to bind
25	frost
A7. (a.)	hail
र्वे हैं न	leafage; crop

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

happiness and misery (not) to know, (not) to comprehend method to anihilate to make a comparison; to compare to order or make another to do cost; value; price intentionally an inappropriate time the one day vow such and such to express criticism haphazardly to do harm the result of maturation the result which is in conformity with the cause the controling result a life (i.e. as belonging to a string of lives) bad results or effects

a god of the desire world

(see note)

the higher regions (i.e. of the three worlds of Buddhist cosmology)

NOTES Ivisions is made from the point of whee of the meditative

- 1. 🍎 💢 🛎 "the passions are" Nescience (🍎 📆) is counted as one of the passions (🍎 💢). Also, when a passion obscuration (🍎 📆) and a knowledge of obscuration (🍎 📆) are delineated, nescience is on the side of passion obscuration. Also included on the side of the passion obscuration are the seeds deposited by previous passions which produce an empassioned mentality in the future. What are placed in the side of the knowledge obscurations are other depositions of nescience which produce the habit formations which are obstacles to all-knowledge.
- 2. বুলাপান্তন "the three poisons", i.e. নেইন্কন্ম attachment,
 বিষ্কে hatred, and নাট্ডান্তন nescience.
- the triple Buddhist cosmos, i.e. Research the three realms of the triple Buddhist cosmos, i.e. Research the desire realm, and against the formless realm. The desire realm which is characterized by sensual attachment or attachment to objects of the five senses, is said to extend from the hells through the worlds of the pretas, animals, and men up to the sixth of six realms of deities. The form and formless realms are produced by the absence of sensual attachment resulting from meditation. The form realm which is described as consisting of seventeen subdivisions of the four dhyanas or absorptions (analyza and subtlety of the bodies of its denizens. The formless realms consisting of four main

divisions is made from the point of view of the meditative absorption. The term lower realm (() signifies the desire region whereas the term higher regions () signifies signifies the form and formless realms.

brighly, will not be set forth at length for the others.

object, and again within the thought there are the three, the

show there is no good understanding of the action re-

TRANSLATION

Likewise, during the time of the small individual, one of the principal things to reflect and meditate upon is the cause of happiness and misery, (i.e.) the white action of virtue and the black action of non-virtue and their cause and effect. When there is no good understanding of the action result of white and black action, the causes of happiness and misery, we, without wishing for misery, commence continuously by many ways to effect the causes of misery by the power of not understanding its real causes, and likewise, although we have the thought which desires happiness, by the power of not knowing these causes of happiness as the (real) causes of happiness, we defeat them like an enemy and so bring about their anihilation. Therefore, the necessity of understanding the actual situation of the cause and effect of both the white action of virtue, the cause of happiness, and the black action of non-virtue, the cause of misery, is of great importance.

From the point of view of reducing broadly these virtuous and non-virtuous actions to the principal (types), each is taught to be tenfold. If among these one first identifies in the beginning the ten non-virtuous actions, it is easy to identify the ten virtues which eliminate them; hence, first, identification of the ten non-virtues in brief are; the three non-virtues of body; killing, stealing, and sexual misconduct; the four non-virtues of speech; lying, slander, rough speech and senseless speech; and the three non-virtues of mind; covetousness, the wish to injure, and wrong view. Moreover, each of the ten non-virtues is also fourfold (by way of) object, thought, action, and final end; likewise, when all four are fulfilled, the actual action of a particular one of the ten non-virtues is completed. Again, if one explains killing at length, one can understand the others by comparison with that. Hence, the nature of each, individually other than just briefly, will not be set forth at length for the others. Again, killing, for example, - if one illustrates by the killing, say, of a sheep, whatever sheep is to be killed is the object, and again within the thought there are the three, the passion, the motivation, and the singling out. The passion is attachment, hatred, or ignorance. For example, to kill on account of attachment is to kill a living creature out of desire for the meat, etc. To kill on account of hatred is, say, to kill the victim on account of the arising of anger, and to kill on account of ignorance is, say, to kill with the thought that it is a virtue if, having killed a living creature, one makes of it a religious offering. The motivation is the heartfelt desire to kill the living creature to be killed. The singling out is a singling out at the time of killing that this is that living creature which one wishes to kill. These thoughts having been made, the action signifies both to strike with a knife or a gun, etc. by oneself or to commission another to do the killing. As for the final end, when the living creature to be killed has died on account of the action, the final end is accomplished and at this time there is completion of the real or actual act of killing.

The second, stealing, - there is the wish on account of whichever of the three poisons to take away the property, etc. which another holds as his own, and, having stolen another's article of a sufficient value, one finally produces the idea that one has obtained another's property as one's own; this is the actual action of stealing. The third, sexual misconduct, signifies the performance of the sexual act not with one's own wife but a wife held by another as his, etc. or, even with one's own wife but at an inappropriate time (like) during pregnancy, the one day vow, etc. or through an inappropriate avenue (i.e.) another aperture (than the customary), or at an inappropriate place (like) in front of a stupa etc.

As for the four non-virtues of speech, - first, lying, signifies another's hearing the telling of the lie to him intentionally by way of whichever of the three poisons, that one has not seen what one has seen, or has seen what one has not, and likewise, that one has heard what one has not heard or does not know what one knows, etc. As for the second, slander, in regards to its object (which is) persons either friendly or unfriendly, the thought is the thought which, by the power of whichever of the three poisons, wishes to make friendly persons unfriendly and to make more distant those (already) unfriendly; and the action is inflammatory speech (carried) between friendly and unfriendly persons, for instance, "he said such and such vile things about you", and the final end is by recourse to putting an irritation between both mutually, to make far apart persons friendly and unfriendly. The third, harsh speech, is by power of whichever of the three poisons, bad words which express criticism concerning another's body, speech, mind, or behavior etc. like calling another a thief or stupid etc. The fourth, senseless speech, is talking haphazardly as one likes without purpose, under the power of whichever of the three poisons.

The three non-virtues of mind are covetousness, the wish to injure, and wrong view. Covetousness signifies the portion

of the mind which longs for another's possessions with the thought 'would it were mine" at the time of seeing another's possessions. The wish to injure signifies the attitude which wishes to do harm to another by way of striking or binding or killing, etc. Wrong view signifies a bad viewpoint which states that the Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha are untrue, that former and future life are untrue, that the arising of happiness in future from the performance of virtue in this life, and the arising of misery from the performance of nonvirtue in this life are untrue, etc. Now, the result of these ten non-virtuous actions has three major (aspects), the result of maturation, the result consistent with the cause, and the controling result. Through performance of a great non-virtue, maturation is birth among the denizens of hell, of a middle one among the pretas, and by a small one among the animals. Again, for example, if one illustrates by killing, maturation of a great, middle, or small act of killing is taking birth among the beings gone to the three unfortunate destinies, and the result of killing which is consistent with the cause is both experience in conformity with the cause and acting in conformity with the cause.

As for experience in conformity with the cause, - once one has experienced the evil destiny (which is) the maturation of killing, afterwards, even though one is born as a man, there will come a short life, being killed beyond one's control by another, many diseases, etc. Likewise, acting in conformity with the cause, - by the force of being accustomed to kill in former life, as a result of that, there is pleasure in killing another in this life also. As for the so-called controling cause, there will be a ripening upon one's outer resources. For example, there will be injury to one's outer things by fire and water, etc., the bad result of destruction etc. to crops by hail and frost etc. and these will also be of small virtue. The ten black actions of the non-virtues and their cause and effect having been made briefly, as for the white action of the virtues, one does not set down as virtues merely not doing the ten non-virtues, but upon perceiving the bad effects of each of the ten non-virtues, one avoids them according to this thought, and the ten which safeguard against these is called the path of virtuous action. Through recourse to preserving according to the lawful conduct, which avoids the ten non-virtues such as these, one will come to obtain the high condition of the state of a human or a deity, and again, one will obtain respectively (the condition of) a human by performance of small virtuous action, a god of the desire world by middle action, and the happiness and comfort of the higher regions by great action.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Fourteen.
 - ग्रम्मारा ए सोर्यसाक्ष्याः मुकार्यस्य क्षित्रात्त्रः क्षित्रम्य ना नः न्री
 - 2 मनार्यं मं द्वानितं तासर् ताना कर्णं प्राचन
 - 3 किंदाकी, भारती ता नी मार्टा, रे. चीर पर मार्डा मेरी
 - म्याल्यान्त्रेर्न्त्रः स्त्राच्याः न्यान्त्रः स्त्राचाः स्त्रितः स्राम्याः स्त्रितः स्राम्याः स्त्रितः स्राम्य म्याल्यान्त्रेर्द्राच्यान्त्रः स्त्राच्याः न्यान्त्रः स्त्राचाः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्या
 - र योष्ट्रियमाना क्षेत्रामाना कारा दे ता ना केर प्यार परिता है।
 - ६ प्रविध्याम् नामानुमार्थे प्रिष्टित्यम् नामान्यका ने नामानुत्ये के ने
 - १ स्मानाहर्त्या क्रियान्य प्रत्या स्मान्य सम्मान्य सम
 - 8 र्श्नान् र्रेन्छात्यस्रदर्सान्विद्नान्तिर्मार्थन्त्रीः वर्ष्ट्रान्ति।
 - १ र्व मानिवाले वासार्य माने तिन्त्र नामाने प्रमाना माने
 - 10 ज्यां यो अश्र की यो दे ता माने हैं। है यो वियो मी अर्था मेरी
 - म्वनान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र्यान्त्र्
 - 15 変し、単立、とと、 とと、のいい、ほと、山、大、水、こ、よう)
 - 13 かずらます、マイ・カイ・スタン・ウカー・ス・カーがくて、ナイ
 - 14 D'S' WY B' NEWYER S' A BEN EST A CHESANTY
 - 15 को नियानिते त्यारा के तिया निया निक्त के नामान तहरा भें नि निया
 - 16 स्नानाइर्डिशिषाः भाष्ट्रवि व देश देश होर्ये अस्ति। यात्राम् रूट

प्रसित्तान्त्रं स्ट्रं स्ट्रिंग् स्ट्रं स्ट

LESSON FIFTEEN

का मिनार्रिपद्रत्याः सेनमार्भित्रकृत्र्यम्भास्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्र्र्त् मिनार्ने एनेट्ड्रेर.व.चे। टर्डिंस्.चे मैचावर्षात्र राजालव तर एक्रिंचए. मैया यज्ञाता अध्य द्या लक्ष कर यद सर ता मार्च त्र देन देन दे ना हेर आयव लेगा. लंबाक्टा प्रस्तितामाक्ष्मानात्र्वातात्र्वातात्र्वातात्वातात्वातात्वातात्वात्तात्वात्तात्वात्तात्वात्तात्वात्ता विन्यातारिक्रवर्षित्रवरिक्षेत्राम्बर्धरावर्ष्यातिक्राचारीक्षेत्रवरिक्षेत्रवर्षित्र इद्रेट. हरा. टा. वस्त्र. श. में अ. व. दे. जास कर ८ दूरे. ये. ये. प्रेयस देवा लूट. यो. लूट. टा. श. नेता द्येम्बा वर्ष्ट्वरावेनावर्ष्ट्वायन्त्रम्थायास् भ्राह्मान्यन्तर्भाता मुद्द्रित्ता अन्तित्यवार्त्ते व्यवस्ति विद्वाता सम्बद्धात्रे के व्यवस्ति । वक्षर्निक्षका छिन्दावदानिवन्त्री देखद्यालवक्ष्या तस्तिनातामा कर्त्रहें अन्याः स्थाल देवा नर्डे अध्यादिव तर्मा ग्रीमा स्थान देवा ना ग्रीमा स्थान देवा ना ग्रीमा स्थान तर्वता ४ मूचात्रप्रत्वेवता प्रभक्तियवेवतात्रकात्वेववित्रमाणूर्ताः र्रो दे.क्ट्रियं क्रिट्र एक्ट्रिय नर प्रिक्र अने के एवन के प्रिक्त में के ८८.) एसूर्यालमान्यात्रे के. एसमा क्रायत्रित दिना है. यहमा पर मार्गा है. नारेनेरानेराना तर्मरानातात्वरानेरानेरानेन्त्रानेरानेराना नदेरा व। ८ष्ट्र-नर्प्त्रिर्वेद्वित्क्ष्यं वित्क्ष्यं न्त्रिन्त्रे न्त्रिन्त्रे विवानमार्श्वर होरे. छ . धूव : जूटमारिया यांसेका प्रासूच माना क्षिये ने री अपूर्य गर ४१र्न्य हे १८वस विह १०० दिन दिन वस स्वावस्थान देव दा केर व पासर्ट. यूर्व मूट्सारापुरेवर सुसा मित्र मिट्सारापु सैंचा तझका मी तंर सू. एट् क्षेत्रंत्र। देनिविष्ट्रियामा में तानिह में ने ताम में निविष्ट्रा ने ताम में निविष्टा ने निविष्ट ने निविष्ट ने नर्या एड्वे. म्. नं वका नाकूर विरागर्या करा अर्व में का दि ह्या मारा हु रेवा

र्वास्त्राम्यानानम्भनान्त्रम्भनान्त्रम् निर्मात्रित्रम् तिर्मान्ति । नर्भास्त्रम् भारेक्षा विसमा हट्ट्रह्म नेमार्थित केन्द्रियान्य प्रमारे प्रकृत्यः त्याना में ता नह स्वना नि स्कूना नह निर्देश नि स्व निर्देश की स्वा निर्देश 山水町できんと、今日、山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山山 श्रामित्रम्याक्ष्मान्त्री ने प्रदेशम्यन्त्री क्ष्यम् प्रदेशम्याः भ्रम्यम् यदेशया पिति नावकाक्ष्या मनान्त्र विनाविकात्तर सुनेका चरार्त्त की निर्मा नार्त्त के स्वता राज्य की नार्ट्स न् न्त्र नर्वत्त्वर्त्त्र्त्त्र्त्त्व्त्वर्त्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र् ीवारकिर्यदेवत्त्रे न्द्रमात्रमा दे ह्मारवस्त्रित्तात्रमात्रवाता स्वायद्वता स्वायद्वता स्वायद्वता त्रम् निर्मे निर्मे कार्या के निर्मे न्द्रास्त्रेत्तात्त्रेत्रात्त्रमान्त्रात्त्रविष्त्रप्तात्त्रम् । स्वावायत्त्र्याः स्वारम् न्त्रेन्निक्तारिक्त्वारित्रिकारिकारिका निर्मानिका क्रिका निर्मा देस्ति देना निर्मा द्यीक्ष भीत्र मित्र मित्र मित्र प्रमान मित्र भवर प्रिंस-रामार्ग्या है। कि वर्षा ताका नर्य विद्यादार्ति दे । एट्याप्तित्या लार्त्यदेवतात्वित्रं नेत्र मन्त्रः क्रियावेश्यत्ते संत्रे वसाधर द्रे वितायर्गः रा. यद्वीर क्षेट्रसा. कुर्यू . मुझारेट अर्बं बतार यं की स्थान मुरी हे. यट . प्रदेश र्रः म्राम् वर्षः वर्षान्यः त्राम् म्राम् वर्षः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रम् ताः तर्षान्यः तान्त्रवित्ते वित्ते राम्यास्त्रम् वर्षे कान्यम् वित्ते वर्षे के स्वाप्ता र्र्नेत स्रेंबर् क्रिंचर क्रिंच तर्मा हिंदा वर क्रिंच अर्रित अर्र्नित क्रिंच रा.र्मा वर्म ल्रें अर् श्रीक्ष. धर प्रेया रिवर क्रिया यह त्या महत्त्र प्रिया प्रकार क्रिया विद्यालया नर्को के रे रूमा सन दिन नर्ता कि रर अक्षा ना असा रेगा न छ न र न ए उत्तर ए तुर の男、まとり、よとなく、いからく、いか、とかいってある、こうくく、の気、まか、 नमान द्वीरतान्तर्विन्दरातार्त्वारि याष्ट्ररातप्रत्यराच्यार् क्रूमा कर्तरत्याः

४ ब्रू-तर् हैं या तर्मा की छेना र भ्रामा अवार् छेना नमा सार हैं वेस हैं या ने रें ये प्रात्र व द्वा देर्न्या दार्न्या हार् सार्थ हैया निया निया दे यह अस विद्य ते का ने लवतम्भभभवमाक्तात्वमाकुःगुवातविदाननेवाताः स्तिनाक्तात्रमाक्ता कुःगुवात्वा ड्रा. इर्.क्र्रिसिम्द्रम् रहतायाः क्रिन्ट्रस्य सम्मानायाः नता नते तर्मना नदेव तर्मन ८र्र्ट.कु.स्.कट्.) र्.नम्.टिस.सेनानम्पालसम्मन्त्रस्यामानम्क्रियर्वन मूं अपर्रे रे की में प्राप्त करा रे मार्थ ने में में की में र पर में रा मुस्र-दर्म् सादान्त्री दे.एडसा.लंब.कूट्री अषूर्यन्त्र, देवा वद्यामा वसका ला ने प्राचार ल्रे.त.र्र.इर.वी एस्र्र.व. ब्रेप्ट्रेंच नक्षात्मकत्त्रें के वर्षा के वर्षा नदाना नमा क्रिया के का ता अन्य का के कि क्रिया के का के न कि का का का का का र् क्ष्रिक्ट विकारवाका नहिंता विरवेका विका विका विका विका निष्य निर्देश कि नि त्राता र्याना अर्चन्त्रे स्वान्य स्वाता त्रा ने न्या न्या । स्वान्य स्वाय क्षा न्या । क्षा र्वात्राभाक्षा नर्षा नर्षा नर्षा न्या क्षात्र मान्य न्या मान्या क्षा रेप्ट्रेंबर वसारे नावेपार्श्वा दिया दिन वा देना में में ना में ना में माने माने ना में एक्र्र-न. एर्- क्रिन ब्रन्स ब्रेनक्र र न्या निया मेरा स्वास्त्र सामा । द्रातात्रात्रात्रम् मन्त्रम् केत्रात्रात्रात्रात्रम् क्ष्वान्त्रात्राम् मेरत्या मेरत्या त्रि.क्षेत्रानक्षाः अत्। द्रातरास्त्रान्यात्र्राष्ट्रात्तात्रेवात्रात्रेवात्रात्रेवात्त्रात्रेवात् あると、それとはたとがたるとれまままして、し、なれ、ないろうとろうとうとうないとうか र्टाअक्र्र्यविष्टारान्त्री क्र.याविष्क्रीत्यराष्ट्रियाव्यत्याचा मामान्यत्या ल्यान् क्रम्हिक्टिस्यान्तान्ता नेहानान्य हिन्देन्त्रेन्तान्त्रा वरार करा क की लूर तार्री ताला वे के कर कर के का कर्य मार्ट हर रवर कुमा हैंगा. र्वे. विर त्यं के की हूर वे. छ छ । में मान दे में कर छ । कर्म त्यं में रूप

ग्रमाने असा में कर दे हैं हिस में अकर में द्वा है न दे अकर में अवर आता कर्मना. धुःश्वेत्वषुः इत्यान्त्री अवधः अन्द्रिः दी सी साम्री कर्मा कर्मा त्या दिना हो ने साम्री अ क्ट्र-ब्रेक्ट्र-अप्टे क्रि. य. ट्रेस . क्र्र-ट्र-ब्रेन्ट्र-क्रिस क्रिस . क्रेस . ट्रान्ट्र-स . वेस . वे. प छित्रेन्याः सर्वाक्षिवा दीमान्या विष्या सर्वे पर्या नाम्या व नियानित्याता पर्कता नमान्यते नता नेयान द्वार द्वार प्रमा क्रिया ल.र्सानाप्रकरा ४ रूर्नान्य क्षातानान मुन् विमानामानानानानाना टाक्टिंग् तु. है. र् हे अक्षा का अटाक्ट सर का ना ना ना ना ना ना ना का कार प्रकार प्रकार ना क्षेत्र र्टा ब्रिन्स्नामान्यामाना कराना निम्ता वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा स्थित नाम्नातास्यामान्त्रस्य न्यास्य न्यास्य न्यास्य न्यास्य न्यास्य न्यास्य न्यास्य DE! 8:35-6-8-25-3-4-3-46-46-3-4-3-4-3-1-63-स्रीतितेत्र देनिवर्षास्य स्रित्यत्वर्षास्य स्रित्य स्रित्य स्रित्य मूस्तर्टा पूर्वा मूर्टी मूस्तालस्वमान्तर्भन्त्रान्त्रामाः नर्देशस्याअदान्दरः। नवदन्स्वासारद्रेन्वसादेशकेर्द्रक्रिक्र देक् अन्यानित्रमान्यामा अद्यं र्यं निर्मा क्षेत्री में मारा ब्रिन्यन् क्षेत्रक्षन् क्षेत्रक्षन् निर्मानन्। नवन्यन् क्षेत्रक्षान् वर्षेत्रक्षाः वै. श्रेर रेवर्ते . ने श्रेर देन श्रेर विवास के ला में अने बें के रे रेवर दिने

वसामित्वित्वित्तरःदवरः में तित्रात्मा मित्वते मान्त्रं म्यूराये में राद्राये इंग्रामामान्यानरार्तरार्तरार्वा द्वाराष्ट्रमान्याव्याक्षात्वात्यात्वात्यात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वा द्रात्कितियः क्रिनिधमानिहत्त्रेरामातारवदात्र्यातान्त्री राष्ट्रराटामान्त्रावारद्रियामा ह्मारान्यम् हित्र कुन्तरास्ट्र अले न न्यूरा न सवसास्य भेवा हरा हित्या हिता बूर्व. यी. प्रमानवरा नूरि हिर्म मार्थम। रट. रेटट. अर. राय. मारा नायम्भः यामेता नेत्रिवानक्तित्वाकितिक्तिवाद्दर्भावाकित्रेत्रात्वाकित्वाक्षित्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्रा यम्बर्द्रित्र्भयायकेत्यहेन्द्रित्रियात्त्रित्रित्र्यात्रे लट्रेस्लट्रिं छर्म्छिर्छ्ट्यास्स्म् सुम्तिते हिन्त्रितान्त्रा वर्ष्यावर्षा भाक्षित्र निस्त्र नवद्या क्षेत्र । क्षा क्षेत्र स्वत्य स्वत्य । त्रेत्र स्वत्य । स्वत्य । स्वत्य । स्वत्य । स् 女生人栗とりくとはことはしいないといろられるとのとろうとうとうとうとう अथित्रिंद्राः वात्त्राम्ब्राम्बर्धः रिपूर्व्यत्त्रेत्राच्याः स्टिश्वित्राः ४८,८०८ अरे. १८८ूर रेबूस विराधी सेवस त्वासूर है. धेस रेट अरवेर वर 2. क्रेंर अमार मंग्री माना कि रि. म्यामा क्ष्यों ट. ये. क्षेंया यह छा अट. त्र क्रेंट रेसूसा स. ८८.) ल.टेबाका.कु.पिका.यटका.वका.कु.रुपा.त्र- वका.क्रा.का.क्रेटानर.प्रेंबाका.... सूत्राक्तियातम् । यहारा स्वाक्तियात्व विद्यात्तियात्त्रीयाः विद्यात्त्रीयाः विद्यात्त्रीयाः विद्यात्त्री।

LESSON FIFTEEN

VOCABULARY

इन:च. इन:च.	to be depressed
54.4.	to recover
इन्'नईन	to search for; to investigate
र्च:त्रनः	a specific, a particular
वेद्यान्त्रम्	disadvantage
म्रेक्ट	family
क्र`हेरें	pool
अवतःमः	daughter-in-law
B. (A.	husband
25	lap
३इ.संस	sravaka, discipl
वर्षेत्र	Sariputra
तर्सेन	to beat
नार र्से	laughter
7/10/1	to raise
र्वास	position
RAR!	to chew
त्यवः त्रुं स्तर्	incomparable
इंदर्	beggar

र्मस्य.	satisfaction
क्रमायेस	satisfaction
Z. R. R. G.	Mandhata (P.N.)
वर्द्धेर न	wealth
तह्रानु नीर	Jambudvipa, this world con- tinent
25	continent
त्रिन्थंस क्षन्त्र	Cakravartin
X'79'	Mt. Sumeru, the cosmic mountain
95°97	Indra
37	to go
निवास है	throne (H)
योधवाद्य.	to fall
त्रे.च <u>क</u> .स्च.	century
महिक्रात विकित	sometimes
25.25.4.	attractive; desirable
रहेर सेर	inseparable; in- distinguishable
ARICH'	whole

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

यन्त्रः विदेशः स्ट्रान्त्रः युन्द्रः विदेशः युन्द्रः विदेशः युन्द्रः विदेशः

a very great

to motivate

the three disciplines

the dharma-wheel of the four truths, i.e. the doctrine of the four truths

therefore

a couple, a few

since, so long as

wealth; wealth and poverty

trust, confidence

to reverse (positions)

when this happened

without measure, extreme

to fondle affectionately, to caress

supernormal knowledge

(in) later life

which one happens to have

string of lives

(not) to satisfy (H)

the heaven of the 33

one-half

to take rebirth, to continue on (i.e. after death)

NOTES

- 1. সুনি সুন্দ ইব্ল "an extremely strong despondency which is despondent with." Tibetan usuage often qualifies or specifies a verb derived noun by joining to it the identical verb, a usage which English usage would consider unpleasantly redundant, e.g. (Lesson 4) বুলিই ক্লিন্ট্ৰাম নি সুনিম নি সুনিম নি সুনিম লৈ সুনিম লৈ সুনিম নি সুনিম লৈ সুনিম
- 2. "continue to . . . " and is a particle which suffixed to a verb signifies "to continue to . . . "
- Buddhist tradition a Cakravartin or universal monarch is a being of such an extraordinary accumulation of moral merit as to be assured of an unimpeded and non-violent sovereignty over a whole world continent. Four kinds of Cakravartins are distinguished, i.e. a gold Cakravartin, a silver, a bronze, and an iron according to whether their sovereignty extends over four, three, two or one world continents of the Buddhist cosmological scheme. Similarly, the appearance of Cakravartin in the world is viewed as belonging to earlier ages when human virtue and life-span are held to have been much greater than the present degenerate times (27%5%).

TRANSLATION

- I. At the time of the middle individual, what is there chiefly to be practised?
- Since the so-called middle individual is a striver chiefly for G. the deliverance which frees from all the miseries of the round of existence, not just the miseries of those gone to the evil destinies, - in order to develop a very powerful striving for the deliverance which frees from the round of existence, once one perceives the faults of the round of existence, if one does not produce from the heart an extremely strong depression which is depressed by the round, there will not come a strong attitude of wishing to be free from it. For example, - it is just as if a prisoner, without manifesting despondency with remaining in a prison, has the thought to its goodness and comfort, there will not come a desire to be free from it, and if this is absent, he will make no method of being freed. in regard to cultivation of the method of release Therefore. from the round of existence, the Blessed Lord taught the four, the truth of misery, the truth of the arising of all, the truth of cessation, and the truth of the path. As for these four, two are made from the point of view of the cause and effect of circuiting the round of existence, and two are made from the point of view of the cause and effect of deliverance from the round. The reason is that the cause of circuiting the round of existence is called the arising of all, - for example, like the virtuous and non-virtuous action which is the cause of circuiting the round of existence and the three poisons, the passions which motivate these actions. From the point of view of the effect of circuiting the round of existence, it is called the truth of misery, - for example, like the suffering aggregates which take birth under the sway of action and the passions. Similarly, the cause of deliverance from the round of existence is called the truth of the It is the path of the Aryan individual which is comprehensive of the three disciplines, the wisdom etc. which comprehends directly no self (thereby) cutting off from the root the apprehension of a self. The so-called three disciplines are the disciplines of lawful conduct, meditation, and understanding. The result of deliverance from the round of existence is called the truth of cessation; by the power of the truth of the path the action and the passions which are the cause of the round of existence are anihilated at the root, and it (the truth of cessation) is like the deliverance which frees from misery and its cause. Therefore, during the time

of the middle individual, the principal practice is the necessity to cultivate and to avoid by way of understanding well the actuality of the four truths. When one actually makes the sequence of the order of the meanings of the four truths, first comes the truth of the arising of all, next the truth of misery, its result, (then) the truth of the path (which is) the means of avoiding misery and its causes, and by recourse to that the truth of cessation which is deliverance from misery and its causes, - successively. Nonetheless, the Blessed Lord when he taught the doctrine of the four truths first stated misery, the result; next he stated the arising of all, the cause; then stated the truth of cessation, the result of deliverance from the round of existence; (last) he stated the truth of the path which is the means of effecting deliverance from the round of existence. The stating (them) in such a way is statement in conformity with the sequence of the way of developing the attitude which wishes to cultivate and to avoid by way of understanding the actuality of the four truths. The reason is that it is like the steps of a sick man's commencing the means of being delivered from the sickness. When we are suffering from an illness, first we recognise the misery and objectionableness of the illness. Only at the time of seeing its objectionableness is there produced the thought investigating whether or not there are causes for it. At the time of recognising, upon examination, the causes of the illness, there is produced thought of wishing to find the happiness of recovery from the illness and its causes. When this is produced, there is produced successively the thought wishing to take the medicine which effects cure from the illness, - just so, persons striving for emancipation also must first understand the truth of misery by way of considering well the disadvantages of the misery of the round of existence. After understanding this, once there is consideration as to what are the causes from which it arises, one investigates the truth of the arising of all. At the time of investigating these causes, (i.e.) the arising of all, there is produced thought wishing to obtain the truth of cessation which is rid of misery and its causes. When this is produced, there arises the thought wishing to cultivate the truth of the path (which is) the means of release from misery; such is the sequence of their production.

Therefore, first upon considering the actual situation of the misery of the round of existence, it is necessary to consider its disadvantages. Consequently, if one asks what is it to consider the misery of the round of existence? - to state briefly a few things stated at length in the small

and long Lam rims etc. on both the consideration of misery in general, and the consideration of specific miseries. Again first, the general misery of the round of existence: although many are stated (i.e.), a way of considering eight miseries, the misery of uncertainty etc., a way of considering six, and a way of considering three, - to put forth just a couple from among these: - for instance, - the misery of uncertainty: - Once one has taken birth in this round, without having surety or certainty about friend foe, wealth poverty, etc., they reverse back and forth, and there are many miseries of vicissitude. Moreover, it is just as in the present life also we have seen and are seeing stories of a principal foe's becoming a friend and also of a principal friend's becoming an enemy. From the point of view of other lives, for instance: - once there was a pool in the back of a family's house, and its father was constantly killing and eating the fish in that pool. The father having died, on account of his former attachment to fish he was born subsequently as a fish in the pool behind the house. The mother by the force of her attachment to the family, when she had died was born as the family dog. The principal enemy of the family was attached to the family's daughter-in-law, and after death he was born as the son of the daughter-in-law. When this had occured, one day the husband of the daughter-in-law killed his father who had been born as a fish (in the pool) behind and ate the flesh. The mother who had been born as a dog was beaten when she tried to eat the fish bones; their enemy who was born as an infant, they carried in their lap and fondled affectionately without any measure. Thereupon, a bikhsu of the Blessed Lord named Sariputra, perceiving with his supernormal knowledge, spoke thus, "A father's flesh is eaten and a mother beaten a mortal enemy is carried on the lap - a wife gnaws a husband's bones - the law of the round arouses a laugh." Now, as there is uncertainty as to friend and foe, without certainty also as to a high or low status, the station as of a king turns into the least of servants etc. in later life, and as for uncertainty as to wealth, for example, it is just as even though desirable lands and fields, riches and resources, attendant servants, etc. are without comparison by others, in later life (their owners) have become and are still becoming beggars of the most abject of beggars. Similarly, the misery of dissatisfaction, - once in the round of existence a little happiness is present, we, unable to be satisfied or find a way of satisfaction with that, (and) dissatisfied with the food, the clothes, the resources and amenities, the status, and the like which we happen to have, wish for more and better etc. than these, and there are many miseries in hard work

for the sake of these or in not obtaining them. For example,in a story of the past, a very ancient one of the string of lives of the Blessed Lord, was a birth as the king Mandhata. Having immeasurable wealth and power, he first held sway over Jambudvipa. Then, successively having become master over the other four continents, he became a Cakravartin. Then, dissatisfied with that he went to the summit of Mt. Sumeru and obtained mastery over half the throne of Indra, the king of the gods of the heaven of the thirty-three. Then, the desire of Mandhata not being fulfilled, he thought he must take all the power of Indra, and at the time of trying to take it the result of his former good karma was finished, and he fell down powerless. Similarly, in the twentieth century the story of the German Hitler, well known in this Jambudvipa, is also a happening through the fault of dissatisfaction. Likewise, there come many miseries of vicissitude, high and low, again and again, and the miseries of leaving the body again and again and of continuing on. For example, - sometimes one obtains the good body of a human or a deity. One uses the best resources and amenities of the wealth of food and clothes etc. Even experiencing the happiness of the wealth of play etc. together with the beautiful and attractive sons and daughters of men and gods, powerless, one comes to have to leave a body such as this, and having died, one must experience many miseries of heat and cold like burning. body and fire having become indistinguishable for those gone to the unfortunate destinies, or once one has taken the body of a preta there is the great misery of having to become of the nature of hunger and thirst etc. not finding food and clothes for the entire life.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Fifteen.
 - विना श्रीत्वर विद्याला मार्च दर्ग्या सर्देश ना केर मी में पुनिना सर कर दें।
 - 2 तर्मन्याताः श्रीतिशक्त मन्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्राः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वरं

- मुद्रा १ सार्थः पर्वत्तानविद्यान्त्रम् वर्ष्यम् नर्त्रम् छ्राह्मान्त्रम् । राज्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यम् ।
- 5 र्ह्मिन्ना शक्षाम् वानित्रम् । महना शक्षेत्रम् ।
- 6 क्षित्रां निश्वाच्याः वानाः नेता
- १ लामान्त्रकेन भारे बार एड्ड केर रूसातहेव दर्मा रामेरा
- 8 स्राचित्रकार्यात्रिक्त्रेर्त्वत्वात्र्र्याः नवसात्र्वात्रे
- अय्याद्यान्त्रम् म्यान्त्रम् क्षेत्रम् व्याद्याः व्याद्याः व्याद्यः व्याद्यः व्याद्यः व्याद्यः व्याद्यः व्याद्य
- म्अन्दर्भः अधिवास्य निविद्धाः स्टिन् निविद्धाः स्थान् । अवन्ताः क्षेत्रः । विद्धाः ।
- स्ट्रान्ट्री 11 ट्रेट्ट्र्डिबी: यज्ञानी बोबना क्षेत्रा ज्ञाना क्षेत्रा है ता बेट एटेंग

- 12 पूर्व. इक्षाना क्रोट. राष्ट्र मैची. चर्चाता स्थानिका क्षेत्रा चीर प्रटेश मूटी
- 13 र्नान्त्रवासारी केनासामहर्देना नस्ट्रामा यात्र अलिए आतार केनी हेसार्स्नासारी केनासामहर्देना नस्ट्रामा यात्र अलिए आतार केनी वहसानेर्
- 14 प्र.च. शर्ष्र-रेशर.जा.द्याता.शर्मेर.जियासम्राट.जर्थान्त्री
- र्वासः स्वास्त्राचीत्र वास्त्राचीत्र स्वासः निवरः नरः। क्रिसः प्रेचा नीकी रका परिचान रे किर्मर स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः विद्याः। १६ र्यसः तास्त्रेचे त्यते हिना नहाता कि रहा त्या किया स्टास्त्र विद्याः
- 16 रे.स्रेच.लट.लट.अ.स्.स्ट्री ना.म्मिल्टल.ल्ट्रास्ट्री
- म्मर्स् हिन्नामानानान्त्रमानुरम् भूर्त्या

LESSON SIXTEEN

अध्र्रान्त्र्रे स्वान्त्रे स्वान्त्रे स्वान्त्र स्वान्य

नः भारत्याकान द्विद्विकात्या भारत्या कुर्वा द्वा क्षा अस्य अस्य अस्य विद्वा क्षा विद्वा क्षा क्षा कुर्वा द्वा कुर्वा कुर

अ.अ.लटअरेअ.टे.चे.च८ट.अट.ल्.ल्ट्टा.ज्ट्टा) रुप्तः सेचरा.ग्रे.सेच.चड्टापा.रुटा.टी.ची.चे.चटट.अट.) अक्ष्रकारा.अक्ष्रकारा.त. टुर्यू. पे.चे.छा.पडरे.के.विष्ठः सेचा.चड्टाच्यूट.च्यूचा.अट.टा.ल्टाचा.ल्टा.टा.ल्टा.टा.ट्टा अ.अप्त.पूर्वात्त्रका.दीर.पर्ट्वि.टिशा.का.अप्ट.अटा.ब्रे.टिशा.त्ये.प्टा.चे.टा.

स्यित्रमान्यात्री भूगात्र्यायात्रिः र्वर्ट्यः इवकार्टः। क्वार्यः स्यमानुकाक्रियानामन्त्रक्षा प्रमानित्रन्त्रक्षात्रीय वर्ष्याक्षर्थाः थिनाता लर. पर. देश. हैंया कुर य छेया ... त्रूया अवता पर ... रेयू का तर दे अर. इर्टिस्स्सिस्क्रिःश्चात्तःक्ट्रतावट्रतिवेत्त्रवितास्त्यास्त्यास्त्रास्त्रास्त्र् 3....... 2.22. 216. CUILDE HUNGLANA, CILVELLE ABY SHE त.स्यात्रात्वेव.थे.अर्त्यात्वतर्येकेर. थे.क्षेत्रस्य तम्माता क्षेत्रं त्रेत्रात्य द्वा र्वेटा ४ रुप्रदेशक्ट्राक्ट्री अप्राच्यातका नर्ध्रेट्रिंट्रप्रेव्राचि धंग्रान्द्रम श्रिमात्रद्रम श्रिमात्रद्रम् स्त्रामान्द्रम् मार्न्द्रम् मूर्धियासारेट्यारीका अधिकार्वारीका प्रह्माना नप्रतिवास्ट्रेबी मा... अर्थर्थिय अर्थः स्थान्य स्थान्य । स्याय । स्थान्य । स्याय । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थाय । स पूर्व.पूर. एड्रुअ.लूर रेट.बर्जिंग। यर्जिंग.टे.बर्जिंग.एट्रुअश.टाप्ट्रिश.कूर. वी साशुः अत्यार्ध्वनाप्तार्ध्वनात्त्रात्त्र्यात्रम् वी वेदात्त्राद्यात्यात्वर त्ववन्त्री। वे.च छ. देवा वहामाने। ट.रट.कूबा छन्ता ब्रैट.चाबा केवा की ववा उर्रेट छि। म्लेबी ट्रेंडिंग्रें एक पर देवा तहरा लटा इंदेरि मुना तिकट देया. प्रक्र नाजा हैनाना है मेनना में में नाक्षा हैन हैन के प्रकार में ना निक्र में 44.64.94.84.454.459.84.24.24.24.44.84.84.66.66. वहामान्त्रीयात्री अपूर्यायमा वहामा वारे के रे ता पर्रे प्रायमा वारे वार

चित्ररा चार्रेयातान्त्रीत्वतान्त्रमाचित्रतान्त्रम्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा र्टी के.अ.लबे.बुर्ट.कुर.एर्ट्टन्छं कें प्रेंट्र केंद्र क्रिंग्य में के क्रिंग्य वयात्रयाः रूपाःकः गः नदा स्थाः कूर्याः स्थानाः नाते स्थानाः स्थानाः क्रांडिएनट्न्याविन्त्राच्यात्राच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या क्ष. प्रकास्त्रम् द्वारका. क्री. लूरानामेरी चारा क्षेत्रक्षां आ लवार्टा पर्रे ता प्रे क्षां हुन। अत्यात्वितात्व क्षेत्र त्रवास्त्र देन क्षेत्र त्राच्या ताता सूर्यमानपुःसेयानमानात्त्राम्नत्यात्राच्या क्रियंत्रपुःसे व्रेटमा と、とめ、とれ、はい、ふく、からしから、まというないとうがんします、しまく नर्याः अर्-नः विर्वापक्षित्र ल्यान्यः लूर्ना स्री रे.सर. पर्याः रे.सर. री क्षे.दे.क्र्.प.सेटश.र्रोशेश.दा.च्र.र.वश.श्रे.टप्र.योवश.सेटश.ह्वं.श.वाट. वसाम्भारान्ता न दिल्यावसाम्मनसानान्त्राम्भारान्ता वेतरान्ता स्वसंस्कृत्याची सारामा के त्या विता निया के ता किया निया के विता के विता के विता के विता के विता के विता के वि क्षंत्रम् तं विचाल्यां के लूटाताम्ता रे.च्राचरामा अधिकारा रा.ट्रा प्ट म् सेत्राधानस्रत्रिक्ता विकाशका स्वात्त्रित्त्रित्तात्त्री ब्रि. दिश् के अधिक की सर लट है ए हिंदी हैं है में नहें असे असे की सन्दर्भा लट्वर अविव रम्बत्य क्रिं के प्रत्यक्षेत्र हैं नट्यक्षेत्र वाक्स वाक्या है म्यातकाराक्रीत्रक्षात्त्र । क्ष्मानियात्र म्याक्षेत्र वर्षात्यक्षे प्रम्यक्षत्रे निर्वास्य निर्वास्य निर्वास्य क्षेत्र क् अश्चर्राप्तिमान्तिः मूर्या मिर्क्यवस्य क्षेत्रार्क् यात्वसूर र् मिल्स् में ज्राप्तार्ता दे तर्मा ज्यार्क्ता मिल के तक ति ता तर्दात्य.

सूरवर्षेत्रत्यर्थे.मैं.सप्रत्येवश्चरेत्। पिश्वास्त्र्यामातारवित्रेस्त्रसूव स्रेल्ट्रान्ट्र दे.एट्स.लुव.कूट्र.) क्षेत्र.क्षेत्राचक्षाट्स्य.क्ष.त्र. स्टाशक्तिकी निक्ता पर्टे अपे प्रकेति के निक्ति के निक्ति के निक्ति के रास्ट्री देन्छिन्यांचेन्स्राधिकासार्ट्री यद्वितासाक्ष्टीप्रधानाक्ष्ये \$.6.mc. 8.652.642.20.434.0.82.202. अर्दार् निर्मेशन्त्रिता केरिय हिर्मिता मिर्मे हिर्मे ता स्वासानि स्टर र्यराख्यान्त्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्राच्याच्याच्यात्रात्र्याव्यात्रात्याव्यात्रात्या といい、ころうられるといろして、ららる、まる子と」子のとといから、 चित्रकार् निर्मात्त्र स्त्रीत्त्र क्षेत्र र्यानेकाचार,लटरेंट्यपु,रेंट्य कुर्वामानाका.धर्वातपुंक्षायमावातपुं ५५:त्राप्ता प्राचीमानाने ।

LESSON SIXTEEN

VOCABULARY

VOCADOLARI		
4.4	to age	-
4.4.	to be ill	-
नार्स्व र्	life	-
B 2. C.	pleasant, at- tractive	Charlemathinitani
विनाय	stomach; hollow of the trunk or torso	the of the Contract of the Con
मेन्द्रित्न	uncleanliness	-
5.21	smell	-
हुन.	cavity, hollow	1
3 14.	to close up, to stop up	6
देवार्स.	narrow, tight	10
तर्वेतःस	boiling	
रेना	to touch	
मळ्टन	to jump	F
ACR!	womb, uterus	2
दुसार्चेद	(anatomical) bone	1 -
र्वाह्न	to be squeezed	
नर्नेन नर्नेन	(un)bearable	4
नासर नर्य	slowly	2

रस्य ।	to be diminished
नालु	bow
नुन	bent seems and
पर्ययाः भटेटकाः	radiance, bril- liance (of com- plexion, youth, health, etc.)
5	sack, bag
æ5'	to break
म्रेट्स.	wrinkle
4	cast, appearance; color
山原(四周里)	to change
日本(で日本が)	a pole for teth- ering
35	to arise, to stand
REQ'	to hide; to sneak
25	load
	old woman; grand- mother
SEN.	to bring together; to come together
カカダカ.	skin

उर्वर.	(v.) to protrude, (n.) protrusion	हिंद	to :
तें ज्ञान	deaf	(vev b+) P=	just
र्वेट-च	blind	र्षन	to l
त्र्रमः	to be confused	\$ 5°	seat
Ψ χ.	to sway	A5.4	gar
वमसःस्र	experience	केंद्र न	to 1
क्षेत्राचा च	asura, antigods, titans	50.	dust
विंदस न हें नास	a part of	वास्ता (६वसवस)	
ल्म.टा	the worse (i.e. of a better and a worse)	12.1Z	just the
Sed. (50204)	to cut in pieces	god of the design	
955	the most; the general; the common		

1.35	to fall
(NEAP+) BZ.	just before
	to be hit, to be struck
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	seat; abode
35.4	garland; rosary
あて、コ	to become old
57.	dust
चास्ता (६वसवस)	to accumulate
5.12.	just before, at the point of

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

श्रेत.प्रसः हेर. र्मन्द्र-ननद्यान हर हरा छ. 立をいえ.

the body of a human (i.e. a human life)

to descend upon one; to happen to one

just to touch the surface of (i.e. to discuss extremely briefly) (Lit. to mention the corners of)

to remain throughout or during precipice; cavern

narrow

near to dying

the extremities (i.e. the hands and feet) to be depressed a scowling or frowning woman since having already . the desire region, kamadhatu the form region, rupadhatu the formless region, arupadhatu quarrel and dispute a god of the desire region to die; to transmigrate "a three occasions (god)" signs of death, death omens the three regions or realms (of

the round of existences)

stateld commune in the more community results of

NOTES

- 1. 3 5 "into the tenth month". The word 2, a noun meaning "face", is used in time expressions, months, years, etc., and signifies any part or portion short of completion.
- 2. At "almost". The verb + At or At a signifies "near to" or "almost".
- 3. This simile refers to the Tibetan method of transporting goods or stuff on a mule. First a portage saddle is placed upon the mule's back. As a means of securing baggage, etc. hungem both sides of the mule by a hold-rope tied to the two packs of baggage and stretched across the portage saddle.
- 4. (当つうてお) "a scowling old woman" is literally a fierce, wrinkled woman. The term is commonly applied to female dieties of a fierce, wrathful aspect.
- 5. NAN' "since", "because" = wayse.
- the gods of the desire world." In the Buddhist scheme of the round of existences (RASIA), the asuras are sometimes included among the gods of the desire world. Sometimes they are counted as a separate realm of beings. In the former instance, the round of existences is reckoned as fivefold. In the latter instance, it is recokoned as sixfold. The sixfold scheme is the more commonly resorted to, especially in paintings depicting the round of existences.

- 7. And The three occasions gods" is an epithet applied to all classes of dieties belonging to the desire and form worlds.
- 8. At any Literally, "to put away from considering" is a rhetorical expression like the English "what need is there to mention?"

ing forth from the mother's belig one is sensered between the

TRANSLATION

The general misery of the round of existence having been made just briefly, - as for reflection on specific miseries; since the way of reflecting on the miseries of those gone to the evil destinies has already appeared briefly in the chapter on the small individual, in this chapter on the middle individual, the way of reflecting also upon the miseries of those gone to the fortunate destinies, humans and gods, will be explained. If one illustrates this by the example of men, - even though one is delivered from those gone to the evil destinies and has taken a human birth, this human body also has the characteristic of misery. The reason is that first there is the misery of birth, then the misery of aging, the misery of illness, finally the misery of dying. During this life also, there is the misery of separation from a cherished friend, the misery of encountering an unpleasant enemy, the misery of not obtaining an object of desire even though one strives (for it), the misery of many unwished for evil conditions descending upon one; (these) etc. will come without limit.

Concerning these, - merely to touch upon the surface of a few; - The misery of birth, for instance. At the time of remaining in a mother's belly throughout a great travail towards nine or part of ten months in a kind of darkness, a tight stopped up cavity and the bad smell of uncleanliness. During this, there are many unbearable miseries by force of the mother's proper or improper eating, drinking, behavior etc. For instance, when the mother drinks hot tea, there arises a pain like the touch of boiling water. When the mother carries a heavy load it seems like being put under a great hill. When the mother jumps and when she walks etc., it seems like falling down from a great precipice. At the time of coming forth from the mother's belly, one is squeezed between the two pelvic bones of the mother, and there comes an unbearable pain like near to dying. Many infants even die from the misery of this time. Often also, many mothers die together with (them).

The misery of aging; - The organs of the eyes and the rest (of the senses) and the understanding etc. slowly by degrees are dim, the body bent like a bow; the radiance (of complexion) deteriorates. There is much difficulty, like on standing up, one must rise planting all four extremities, and on sitting down, the body falls like a sack of dirt (from a

donkey) when the (hold) rope breaks. One becomes of a very evil cast, the head hairs etc. white and many wrinkles etc., and there is the misery as of a completely changed birth. Thus it is as Mi la ras pa says, 'Getting up like pulling out a tether pole for one. Walking like (a cat's) sneaking up on a bird for two. Sitting down like a (rope-)cut bag of dirt for three. At the time when three, these three, combine, grandma is upset at the decline of the magical body." and, 'Wrinkles to compress the outer skin for one. Bones protruding from spent inner flesh and blood for two. In between, swaying, and confused, dull, deaf, and blind for three. At the time when three, these three, combine, grandma is a scowler with an unfine appearance."

The misery of sickness; - Since it is easy to understand from our own experience (of it), it will not be discussed separately. Along with that, the misery of death also, as it has been touched upon above in the chapter on the impermanence of death, (the reflection) of the small individual, there is no need to discuss it here. Just the miseries of humans (of) those gone to the fortunate destinies having been made, (the others of) those gone to the fortunate destinies, the gods, also have misery. As for the gods who are included in the round of existence, there are the three types of gods of the three regions, the desire region, the form region, and the formless region. Although generally, the Asuras belong to the gods of the desire realm, among the gods, their envy is greater, and on account of their many miseries of fighting and contention etc., they are the lowest of the worse among the gods; therefore, often they are counted separately from the gods. From this, they have the many miseries of being wounded and maimed etc. by quarreling and contention back and forth with some of the lower gods; not only that, generally, most of the gods of the desire region, just before dying, have an unbearable mental anguish called "the misery of transmigration fall". The reason is, that these gods called "the three occasion (gods)" know these three: at the time of their birth from whence in the past they are being born, at the time of the present where they are born, and at the time of dying where they will be born in the future. The so-called five signs of death strike that god ascertaining that he is to die after seven divine days. At the time of the appearance of these, the five signs of death, such as the deterioration of his radiance, displeasure at remaining in his abode, the aging of the garlands of flower about his body, his garments' having an odor, and the appearance of sweat, no other god comes near him; even one to behold him with the eyes is rare, and he must experience the misery alone in a solitary place. During life as a god, once rapt with divine felicity, there is no accumulation of extensive new virtuous acts and, having used up the result of former good action, most gods come to be born among those gone to the evil destinies. Therefore, at the time of their perceiving clairvoyantly just before dying their place of birth among which of the three evil destinies and the evil body etc. (to come), there arises an extremely great unbearable mental anguish. Therefore, although the bodily suffering of a hell-denizen is great, the mental suffering of the "transmigration-fall" of the gods of the desire realm is taught to be greater. Likewise, the gods of the form realm and the formless realm; - although there is no misery felt by mind or body, the birth of these arises from action and the passions, and it is necessary (for them) to die without a personal control (over the matter), and without obtaining personal control over where they will be born after death, they are under the other power of action and the passions; therefore, they have the misery of an all-pervasive conditionedness. Consequently, once one has taken a birth in the round of existences here in the three realms, it is necessary to know well first the character and disadvantages etc. of misery from the point of view of reflection on the way in which (none of the above) go beyond the nature of whichever of three (kinds of) miseries.

- Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Sixteen.
 - 1 विश्वित्वित्त्वीद्रम्मास्यास्य निर्मित्रम्भान्याः स्वत्यादेत्यः नामानामान्याना

3 स्वर्धिनेवायकाताकी सूर्यायाकाता स्वर्धित स्वर्धित स्वर्धित । नहर्षायम् । यूर्यान् क्रियान् वर्षातिर्मर वीका वार अर देव ग्रेस्ट्रना नास्रा (नाम्)

२ म्नर्भ्यानम् तार्द्रास्त्राचन्त्राम् अववमा

- ६ एक नूत्र हाया नहाया की सूर अट तर्रर निष्ठा ते ना ने अन्नमा
- १ त्वाक्षामार्थना केना भारे द्वेते विद्यान हिनाका माने द्वारा

8 क्षेत्रकर स्वसम्बाध्याना केर नित्र का सक्वमाने ने

- ० पर्रायाने सार् स्ट्राय के मिन्ना के स्ट्राय के मिन्ना के मिन्ना में मिन्ना में मिन्ना में मिन्ना में मिन्ना नेकें नार एड्यन्ता
- DE. क्र. ट. के.टी.स. क्रिट्स लूट. टा.स्ट.टा। ट्रिके. अक्टेब. स. लूब.
- 三八八八八
- 12 प्रविधियामार्ट्यम्बाधियामान्त्रे क्रियं क्रियं प्रमान्त्र क्रियं प्रमान

लूर्-क्षरका-बार-एर्टका-मूर्। १३ स्थ्य-प्रमान्या-सूर-अप्त-क्षेत्र-क्ष्य-विय-त-एर्ट-वुर-वुर-विय-प्रमा-क्ष्य-य-भेषा-पर्जाण-लूर-त-मूर-तमा

LESSON SEVENTEEN

। त्रवारहिर वर्वायाक्र वर्वाया माराम्या रीं अंति दें के त्र में त्र के का प्राप्त के कि पान्यसामार्भेवानिकार्मान्देन्देन। देलद्रशास्त्रवाहरः। केवार्वेदनाः वेन्दर् भाष्ट्रेरवार्ट्रक्रमशास्त्रमश्चरा इति रेविस्सर्वार्या वेनते रेवे भूरमा. थे. व. चर्ता मूर्यमा लूर्टा रूटी रुप्त चरा चरा झरा छ. यूवा गूरमा देवा तू. दे र्त.श्रूमत्यपरेत्री ४र्ट्ट.क्यमा देहरा दश्रिमा अर्चनाता क्षेत्रा ह. क्रांत्रकातान्त्री पर्टिक्यानान्त्री क्षांक्रांत्री क्षांत्री क्षांत्री ता.ल्ट्रें प्रचार्यम् म्याचनम् म्याचनाक्षाम् वर्षे स्वार्यम् स्वार्यम् । तथन। मारविमानरक्र्यत्रिक्षम्मानाम्क्रामान्ने क्षामान्ने क्षामान्ने क्रांची अ.चाष्ट्रताम.चष्ट्रत्य.पर्युतात्तात्ता क्रेंचा नक्षणतामात्रतेत्र.पर्यु त्रत्र। भ्रम्यतासास्यात्रारहेवतादर। वर्षाञ्चरतास्याः मन्त्रः राक्षितीलाच्चराक्चर्या केस्टाचरायाचे। क्षान्यवालराक्चराक्चराया ताल्येश्वर्त्यात्रम् व्यापरास्त्रीयत्यामान्यात्रम् । मूट् । सूर्यात्रम् विष् धार्चरी स्क्रिपार्ची क्षितास्त्रेच.ल्य.ब्रेट.क्ष्य.स्ट.चा.लंपा.सक्.य.पा.टेस्चेचना. र्याभवेशत्त्रत्। अवेशत्यातात्र्री अवाद्यात्रात्र्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र वराक्षात्रेयातास्यातास्य । संहित्याते सम्माना सम्माना सम्माना सम्माना सम् वियाधात्रम् अर्मेयामात्री अर्थाक्षे प्रयेश प्रम्यास्त्रमा मान्ये स्त्रामा तररा बर्चनाम्तरमार्थे छहूचराक्षेत्रं वर्गाम्रेरास्त्रं राष्ट्रं मंत्रं भूकात्वाध्यात्वर्थराज्यर्थर हरा झताता पहुंचाड़ी अवरक्षी जूबाड़ी झे तः अष्ट्र्या प्रह्म्यो क्षित्र श्रे अन्य न्त्रम्याः । विद्यास्य अष्ट्र्यः पर्ट्यः वर्त्यः वर्त्यः छः

ल्रिन्द्री देशवरवसायहेना हावरावने रत्ने रत्ने म्रिकेरके मर्द्रना स्रिकेर पहेना द्वर क्र्यामाराष्ट्र स्टर्या वेव द्वा द्वर दे क्रियर द्रार्ट भार क्रयामा वका र दरा रहे. श्रीकारी यसकारा ए. है. त. केबार्स्टी दे.बेब्रेस्टिस्टिस्टा दे.ब्रि.ब.हेरे.पाङ्ग्सा. त्रिअन्त्रात्मार्थनामार्थनामाः अवतासामा देवे स्वान्त्रात्मामामा क्षेर्टरी अस्तर्भाराष्ट्रभाराष्ट्रभार्थेन्य्रीत्याः क्षेत्रभार्थेन प्रह्मा....क्षरार्थं र त्र प्रांधार् क्र्या नाक्र नार्टा म्याना मार्ग्यायाय . स्निध्यमान्तारहिन्याक्षत्रं विचातात्रेता त्रिना हिन् हिन्दा हिन्दा भना क्रिंडिंगी करतासूरीयान्तरत्त्रीतप्रव्यत्त्रिंडिंदी प्राम्त्री सैरामक्री.... पहुंच केर त.चे। पूर्या क्षेप्रास्त्र्यामाराष्ट्र क्षेत्रवर्ते क्ष्रां प्राम्पार्त्य निर्वा क्ष्रां त्र はんらいいいいからはいまれていいいのとというととからまるとうとくとう र्जनात्मान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रम्या क्यू.क्वेत्र्रात्माल्याच्याल्यात्रात्रात्रा त्यानप्रश्नीतान्त्रीयस्य स्थान्यन्ति। त्यान्त्रस्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्यान स्यान्य स्यान्य स्यान्य स्यान्य स्यान्य स्यान्य स्यान्य स्थान तामासस्यारि एड्केन से मिलाइरी इस्का इर्याड़ी वर्षताविदर। रम्बानक्यार्टा करतास्यमाल्रियान्। देक्त्यरेवताकालवाः त्राम्यान्तिकः क्रमाः स्तुः तान्त्र ।।

इट स्वार्थरमानाने वेनट तानार्वेद ना विद्यास्त्र न्यारे नाई ने ने ने वदमी ... र्ट्यूट्यर्थर्थर्थ्याद्व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य वर् क्रान्द्र वो के तर्र वार्षेत्र । वेद्रान्त वेद्र । के क्रिन् ह्रमाव । अरके एर्ट्रि, रिस्स्स्र्या तेपान्य विटेश्वतार्यका प्रमान्य विवेद्यर लटा वेट अवस्य वर्यान्यार्ष्यं भेन्यानान्यान्त्रिन्त्रित्रान्ति। म्रमान्त्रित्र्त्र्वाच्याद्वाद्वातात्र्य्त्राच्यात्र्र्या विकारा मुना दे मन्द्र । करत्त्वर्थना करत्त्वर्थना केरत्य विकार स्वा खाना वर को त्या र्-५८रिजन जन्मन्त्रम् नामन्त्रम् निर्म्यन्त्रम् र्कालमाक्रीयवारवर्ष्ण्याची युवार्यामामाग्रीवावनानस्यात्रात्रा न्तार्थान्यात्रित्राच्या वसवात्रित्राच्याच्या मम्मारा प्रायमान्त्रेमाना रहेनारा रिकार राज्याना माना र्रर्र्ने क्रिस्ट रिस्ट रिस्ट र माना राज्या र स्थान र स्था र प्रवित्तात्मेर। नवाकात्रिः ताका चर्त्ये। मेनका तार्मा भीवाक्षा प्रमुद्धा राष्ट्राधिकाटबा.बा.बी.वी.च.च्या.की.टी.का.वधिवाचाकीकात्.दा.चा.पा.च्ये.की.लूट. तार्री रामकार् भाषर्र्याये राष्ट्रेन वन्त्राश्चीलमार्टरा रवस्त्रार्धित्रप्तामान्त्रीत्वाराष्ट्रात्राच्या अ. लवं.राष्ट्र. प्रमार्थरा विश्वमार्य्य अप. क्षेत्रमें ने हे तर प्रमा है में अ नाम् निर तमान्त्रम्यान्यम्यान्यम्याः वर्षन्यान्त्रम् तर्रत्यात्रम्यान्यम् वेशकारी:पत्राद्र। विशवार्ष्ट्रासार्द्रासारी निर्मात्रे में के निर्मात्रे बेरवा तर्रा पर्राचीतारेकित इसाद्यवाकित्वात्वेत वार्मर वी हैवा

परटाश्चेवताल्रेर्ट्राचल्यान्त्री रद्राची भर्गान्यु र्रेट्नोर्क्तास्थ्य भनमें स्मानमार्थे र प्रमु है। ये र है न क्या क्ष. है। या प्राह्म है। या प्राह्म है। या प्राह्म है। राप्ट्रिन्ने नित्रम्न्त्रस्त्रात् ता नवतात्त्र त्रात्रम् हुन्क न स्वास दव सर्विते द्रेय.पा.लूट्या.लूटं.ता.लूब.कूट्त्यालू.त.च्यं.की.लूटं.तान्टी विकास.सूटकाप्र. त्वोत्तरास्याने कें वे। इसक्षिवासाना विवादन हेवाना विवासा से ब्रेवान मन राध्यस्वास्त्रं स्टरास्य स्वारा भवार्ष्ट्या व्यापायाक्याकी स्ट्राया स्वारा लट.प्रज्ञाने प्राञ्चर्ट.क्र्य.क्ट्रेट.प्रचंट्या केरा.क्य.क्र.प्रचंट्या र्टी असूट.कूस.क्र्रेट.एकेंट.क्री.जस.बी ट्यानटेट.श्चेन्यानप्राप्तार.क्ट. सूर्यश्क्रवात् विमान ए. क्षेत्रा स्विन्त्री त्र प्रत्य मित्र हे. पर्त पर मा स्विन प्रत्य न क्र. भूर जिल्लाना राष्ट्र तारा के प्रता के ता के ने ते लर.प्रमार्नुन्थ. थ.इट.सून्सार्वेन्या.कृत्य.ल्य.कृत् । इस.सून्युन्य. त्रा.सून्या. एक्, एट्रेन्क्रीयाच्याप्याति व्रेट्याक् विकार द्वेचकी लूटान्ट्री द्वेत र्याश्रीत्राधिराक्षेत्राची सर्द्राक्ष्रास्त्रीत्राधिराचीत्राधाराक्ष्राक्ष्र् सूर्यनाक्ट्राची र्याश्चित्रश्चित्रश्चातास्त्रिंद्राचरायक्रियाचे प्रात्तादे स्त्राता इरी अवत्यरमान्यविदासम्दर्भत्यक्रियाच्यान्त्री क्रियाच्यान्त्रीय क्री.पात्रा.पात्रा.मून्या.क्ट्रा.पाक्षे.ह्या.कात्रा.ह्या.का.पात्रा.क्रा.पा.क्री.प्रा. एक्रिन्द्रि त्या क्षेत्र ता होता होता हो ना नित्र ता क्षेत्र ता क् क्षेत्राध्यात्वेयात्रक्त्याराज्यात्रे ह्रवाता ह्रवाल्या ह्रवाल्या त्या ह्रवालर मर्मावतारं भार्य्वसारा प्रमाक्षेत्रने देर्द्र होता में पर्ता दे पर क्रुं तमार विकास दे दर दूर क्रिंग की लूर ता ने वि लट प्रकार पा पर देन न्निकारिकार्यात्रा तर्मात्र नेत्रिकार्यात्र । क्रियान्त्र केत्र क्रियान्त्र केत्र क्रियान्त्र क्रियाच्

नम्भाद्गत्रद्वातः स्री त्येत्वेद्वेदः क्षायम्बद्धात्वे भागः स्यमायित्वेत्यः । क्रि.रेन् म्यारेन्यित पाक्षातियाता क्रेमक्रिल्ट्रास्त देन देन देन स्टर्स्य का स्वापित र्राया अर्द्धाना विवारित त्र्रा त्र्राया के निमान के निमा कुलानुवाक्षेत्राच वयाताद्वेत्रमाताअविक्वत्त्रवित्वित्वर्धात्वसारक्षात्रक्षेत्राच देनद्वार्थः एश्वाराम् केत्र वात्रवात्त्री तासाक्ष्याता केत्र ने ने के ने वात्रवादित हैं भार्या क्रिटा ट्रेटाम्स्निमानमाझ्यक्षित्र्येत्रेत्रम्भ्याक्ष्यंत्राम् यी रेड्स में एड्रेंबरार हिरेटा बराय दुवाररी इसामा हैर ही प्रमारी एस वहरे. र्रास्य्वित्रीत्रीत्रासान्तिकात्रान्तित्रात्रम् । तर् तर्वेतः मान चाट. लचाटा दे खटना क्र्य. च छ. हमा भाक् छ छ देर च दे हैं मा चा छ छ । झ.क्र्यमा.ल्ट.चंछ.प्रमार्वेचा.पा.च्रेरी ट्यंट.ची ट.टट.क्र्या.बेशमा.ल्.टेटचंड्य. त्. त्या. पे. येरतपु. ब्रिसें संस्थे। एल्बे ब्रिट. ज्ञा. टेब्रा तपु. प्रमा. क्रमारव एसू. र्रायम् क्रियाक्षाक्षात्रेत्राक्षात्रेत्राच्या क्रियाम् नित्राम् नित्राम् नित्राम् नित्राम् नित्राम् नित्राम् चार्ने सेचा नेट च एवं कुमाचा क्रमार् बेर कुम् र तर्रा विदा माना मिन्द्रिंद्र त्र विश्व के तिविता तर्या में चरे चरे च लवा हरा। दे ल्या चरे के देव चरे प्रमान्कित्ता ता ह्वामा छेट के प्रमान्य की प्राचित्र ने ने प्रवित्तर प्रमाने पा.श्रीतःयिद्धात्रात्वालवालदा स्रितःश्रीत्रापदीरप्यविश्वत्येत्रात्वार्थः कैटन-न्रक्ति। अ.कुधुन्द्रिकामान्यक्ट्रा त्रेट्री बाधवाकुमिर्धारेश्रामेब्रियर्स्याप्त्याप्त्यास्यास्य क्षेत्रिक्ष्यान्यस्याः मुन्त्रामाः मूट्ने द्रास्त्रः त्राः द्रमः वर्षः प्रकार्तः म्याः प्रदर्। र्रेचा एवंट्वरक्रिक्ट के र्चार्य प्रामार् के से ते ता ह्या करि के ता ता

र्वानमारिक्तम। इत्रमानुरक्षार्वानमार्क्तमानान्त्रमान्यानमान्यानमान्यान कुर्ट कु. ४ कु छात्र के ये देर र । ४ अव के र अरे के त्या अर ४ अरका न साथ है या के र त्यानमार्द्धवानाः दिराध्ये। क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा स्वास्त्रमान्यस्य न्येन्यतः स्वाहितः न.क्षे.न्य.त्या एत्वे.म्य. क्ष्यं न्या प्रमानित्या ह्याया में माना माना 脚型をして必らて、恐んろうのからかりかりままるのろうろうかできます… 四十四十四日日、原山田八日日日日、五十日日日、田、田、田、田、田、田、日田、八日、十二十二 सर्रत्याव। द्वान्त्रेवक्षाव। द्वान्त्रेवक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्ष्यं लयार्न्, हियात्रा अकूर व ए हूर्य तामा कर एर्ट्र की यमा कार्तियमा कुर्य होता हिर क्यां के नरेटा रे किया कर ग्रंब एक रामा श्रेब के नेनर में मा पूर्य नर एक्र क्षानानेनान्तित्रित्ति स्तिनान्ति स्तिनानेनान्त्रिताने वित्र नःसन् त्रमाक्तन्तन्तर्द्रियार्यर्भवाः व्याः क्रमाः व्याः क्षेत्रक्ष्यात्रः के.एरेब.क.न्थ्रेटा.एरेबोड्स.धर्मान्यामानाम्नामानीमा.क्रिस्चमा.मु.एस.रेट.) स्थ एक्ट्रियोक्सभतान्त्रकात्वा त्राचित्रित्यूकातानु राष्ट्रस्याताक्रेवत्र्रे यूट् किटाया. किट वि. सट. यो. धेनाया नारी में हैं. एडे एडेया असिया लूटित मुटी किया. त्रविक्षान्त्रमान्यवात्मवात्मवात्मवात्मवात्वा अन्तर्वनावेन्द्वनविवात्मक्षात्वा र्वितिहरिष्ट्रति । तर्वान्यान्याः वान्यानाः वान्यानाः वित्रवितः स्वान्यान्त्रितः अप्राचना सेर.असर्गारिकः में क्यानिवेदारात्रा प्रिट्टर्स् न्यान्यक्तात्रिकात्त्राक्षात् इता इता प्रमुन्त्या श्रद्धात्र्या स्वाप्ति । 8-1832.182.52.2.269.282.6886.61 BAILLERALIST

LESSON SEVENTEEN

VOCABIT ARV

VOCABULARY		TO about the reserve	
र्वा है।	roughly	नर्स् न महासा	merit
₹. . ₽%	conceit, egotism	र्याज्ञ.	(v.) to move, (a.) mobile
रा ने मं न्यं	equal	See of	heavier
ASN.	to be inflated, to be puffed up	B'WS'	heavy-light, weight
वे केंग	uncertainty (i.e. between two alternatives),	Kad 22	thrower, hurler; shooter
_	dilemma	मार्चेड	seed
शन्त्रान्	nescience	Luc Flee	s", i.e. a form of
SEA.	to destroy	型がハグノ	to be like, to resemble
र्से मर्ने नाम	to hypostatize; to superimpose	र्देन	heat, warmth
22	moisture	18 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	puppy savory, delicious
ZEI.	barley		
श्रेश.च्.	dry	Bala.	bad, evil; miserable
\	sprout	न के	pain
संस्थानमः	outer	AMA. 22.	servant
य स्तान स्ता	to cook	24.882.	renunciation
न इयःव इयः	careful		
क्षेत्रः सः नहेत	neutral; indeterminate		

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

क्षेत्र रें में मान क्राम् 95.45 NAMY CANA りきまられでるま BUSINGUE

the cognate passions

inappropriate; unaccording; improper

very much, extremely

view to the impermanent

religion, discipline, manner

in every single instant

former-later; past-future

a nihilistic view

"the five fires", i.e. a form of austerity in Brahmanism

whatever you have; whatever is possible to you

mental action

deliberative action

the higher realms or regions (i.e. the form region and formless region of Buddhist cosmos)

the present

number of times

first part of life, earlier life

the second part of life, later life

the one after the next

precipitative action

287.087. SE ELECTE ELE

effective action

complementary action

song of experience (i.e. of dharma) (see note)

as is; exact

steps of entry (see note)

please do

NOTES

- 2. वृद्धंद्रभाष्त्र "the other passions". See Lesson 14, Note 1.
- 3. ARRIGARES "the arising of all which is action". This is a genetive of apposition, e.g. the sun of the Buddha, viz. the sun which is the Buddha.
- in in which the yogin gives a lyrical expression to his personal religious experiences.
- 5. (square of entry, i.e. the procedure of entering or becoming involved in.

TRANSLATION

- I. What is the so-called truth of the arising of all?
- G. The so-called truth of the arising of all is both action and the passions, i.e. the action which is the cause of circuiting the round of existence and the passions which are the cause of that (action). These passions, generally speaking, are the six root passions, attachment etc., and twenty cognate passions, etc. From among these, to explain just roughly the six root passions, - these are attachment, hatred, conceit, nescience, (wrong) view, and dilemma. Attachment signifies a desire which wishes to obtain or not to be separated from the object once one has, with an inappropriate fixing of thought, imputed a cognitum as of attractive aspects. So-called inappropriate fixing of thought means, for instance, apprehending the unclean as clean, or apprehending the miserable as happy, or apprehending the impermanent as permanent, or apprehending the selfless as self. Hatred signifies a mental attitude possessed of an angry aspect once one has with an inappropriate fixing of thought imputed a cognitive object as of unattractive aspects. Pride signifies a mental attitude which is possessed of an aspect of inflation or elevation which, with an inappropriate fixing of thought, apprehends equality on viewing a higher object, or superiority on viewing the equal, or extreme (lowness) on viewing the lower, etc. Nescience is explained both as gloom as to the reality of noself, such as apprehending the self of an individual, and the gloom which does not understand the causality of action etc., and view is the five; a view to the impermanent, view to the extremities, wrong view, holding (a wrong) view as the best, holding (unlawful conduct etc. as) lawful conduct and a religious discipline. Among these, a view to the impermanent is a view which opines "I" and "mine" upon having as its object the five aggregates of one's own continuum which have the character of aggregation and of destruction in every single instant. This is the two; the apprehension of a self and the nescience (which is) darkness as to the real; not only that, this is also like the root of all the passions and the root motivating the accumulating of acts etc. A view to the extremities signifies hypostatizing and then holding as pure, or permanent, etc. a cognitum apprehended by the (above) view to the impermanent. Wrong view signifies a nihilistic view which views that there is no past-future life, no cause and effect of actions, no deliverance etc. Holding the view as the best signifies holding a bad view, wrong view

etc., as good or excellent. Holding lawful conduct and a religious discipline as best signifies holding as excellent a lawful conduct which is not excellent and as the path of deliverance (corporeal austerities like) placing the five fires on the body, washing again and again in a river, performing (i.e. ritually) the action of a dog or a pig, etc. Dilemma signifies dilemma considering whether the four truths, the Jewels, deliverance, etc. exist or not, whether they are true.

This nescience which apprehends a self is the chief and root of all the passions. Therefore, under the sway of this, the other passions, attachment, hatred, etc. come into being, and if the passions are present, there come the various virtuous and non-virtuous acts which bring about circuiting the round of existence. If the passions are absent, even though one performs whatever acts of body speech and mind, they are unable to bring about birth in the round of existence, - for example, it is said to be just as there is no production of a sprout from a dry barley (seed) deprived of moisture. Therefore, these passions are the foremost of enemies doing injury to oneself. The inner enemy, the passions, is the worst of enemies without comparison to any outer enemy whatsoever. In one's life, even though all the gods, humans, asuras, etc. arise as one's enemy, if one does not let one's mind come under the power of the passions, they merely do injury to this life of one, but, however bad they are, they cannot do anything else other than being able to deprive the vital force of this life. The inner enemy, the passions, having put one into the fire of the hell-denizens for eons, can bring one to cooking etc. Therefore, a person striving for deliverance, must be as careful as possible to subdue this inner enemy.

Then, the so-called "arising of all which is acts": these acts which are motivated by the passions are both mental
actions and deliberative actions. What are these so-called
mental actions? These are the thought which thinks to do such
and such an act of body or of speech (and) has the function
of enjoining action of body or speech. "Deliberative action" signifies the three, virtuous, non-virtuous,
and indeterminate acts of body and speech which are motivated
by the (above) mentality. Now these acts (i.e. mental and deliberative) are the three called "meritorious acts" such as
the virtuous acts (effecting) birth in the fortunate destinies of the desire world, and "demeritorious acts" such as
the non-virtuous acts (effecting) birth in the evil destinies,

and "non-mobile acts" such as actions (effecting) birth as a god of the higher regions. Why are the virtuous acts of the desire world called meritorious acts, and the virtues (leading to) the higher regions called non-mobile acts?. The maturation result of the virtues of the desire world, since it ripens also in the life of those gone to the evil destinies, is mobile. For example - once born as an animal on account of not keeping the lawful conduct of avoiding the ten non-virtues, since there will come in (that) life of an evil destiny greater food, drink, resources etc. as the result of having given gifts etc. the previous life, it (i.e. a work of merit) is called mobile. These virtuous acts (leading to) the higher regions, since they ripen only in their own sphere without ripening in other lives or spheres of fruition, are called non-mobile. Again, these actions are threefold, action experienced in the present, action experienced on birth, and action experienced at another reckoning time. Action experienced in the present signifies the fruition in this life of the maturation result of having performed a virtuous or non-virtuous act of extremely great strength, for example, like the fruition in later life of the results of works accumulated in earlier life. Again of this action, since it is of a much greater force, most of the results once started in this life, will ripen in the future life. The act experienced after a rebirth (is) of a little smaller force than the act experienced in the present, (and) signifies those acts, the fruition of which, will be experienced in the next birth. Those called "experienced after another reckoning of time", smaller in force than the acts experienced after a birth, signify acts which will be experienced from the life after the next on. Therefore, in general whatever acts are of a greater force or heaviness, the fruition comes earlier, and if the acts are equal in weight, those acts to which one is more acclimatized come to ripen first, and again, the one which one did earlier will ripen first.

Again, this action is classified also as threefold: precipitative action, effective action, and complementary action. So-called precipitative action signifies the act, virtuous or non-virtuous, which is the depositor first of the mere seed of taking birth in one of whichever of the six kinds of destinies, human etc. It is like the example of first planting the seed. The so-called effective action signifies the action which effects directly the resultant birth through energizing the potential (i.e.) that which has been deposited earlier as a seed by the precipitative action. This is like, after a seed has been deposited, the coming forth of a sprout

directly upon the earlier (planted) seed's potential's being energized by water and heat etc. The complementary action signifies the action through which come the various other results of happiness and misery in that life, after one has taken a birth in the fortunate destinies or the evil destinies, in dependence upon the two, the precipitating action and the effective action. For example - a puppy which we treat with love and affection - even though he is born as a brute, an evil destiny, -on account of a non-virtuous precipitating action, - he is loved by a man, given savory food, and is cherished like his own child, and the passage of his life is happy in mental and bodily comfort. Likewise, there is also a taking of birth as a human, one gone to a fortunate destiny, (and) even though this life of one arises on account of a virtuous precipitative action, during the human life the body has pain, one's resources are robbed by others, and there come various miseries like being the least of servants always imposed on by others; since these are the effects of nonvirtues, the non-virtuous acts which are the cause of the arising of those (above) are called complementary action. Therefore, birth in the round has these four: precipitation by a virtuous precipitative action, and complement by a nonvirtuous complementary action: - like the passage of life in misery once born as a human; and, complement by a virtuous complementary action to precipitation by a non-virtuous precipitative action, like the passage of the life in mental and bodily happiness such as a brute, the (above) puppy; and precipitation by a non-virtuous precipitative action and complement by a non-virtuous complementary action, like a denizen of hell; and precipitation by a virtuous precipitative action and complement by a virtuous complementary action, like a god of the higher regions. In brief, - if one does not perceive well the objectionableness of the round of existences, by reflecting on the disadvantages of the truth of misery, there is not developed a strong attitude of longing to be delivered from the round, and even though one develops this, if one does not understand the way of circuiting the round of existence under the power of action and the passions, (i.e. the truth of) the arising of all, it is impossible for a person wishing for deliverance from this round to understand the way of avoiding at the root the causes of the round; therefore, it is necessary for a person wishing for deliverance from this round to develop a pure thought of renunciation and a great depression towards these two truths of the cause and effect (of misery) from the point of view of the round of existences. The Lord Tsong Kha Pa also says this in his songs of experience: "Understand by what one is

tied to the round. Make use of depression and renunciation of the world since one doesn't know the way of cutting the root of the round if he doesn't reflect the steps of entry in the round, the (truth of the) all arising, and doesn't produce an actual striving for emancipation. I also have practised yoga thus. May also you who desire emancipation do the same."

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Seventeen.
 - する」

 - 3 क्वामंत्र भेन् छन् बर नार रेन्।
 - " इति इनार्ने नेना तर्मारेन
 - 5 राम्याना कर आदेवार १८५ विद्या ता कर की लूट राम्द्रा
 - 6 प्रेंच श्रेम स्ट्राइम की क्षेत्र हाल्य नामे ना दे के माने माने मेर

 - 8 वर मीन्त्रार्वन में द्रश्यान ने द्रश्यन के ने में भव सुद्रा नार तर ने द
 - र्टिंगाची. ट्रेम्बेड्स.कु.किट.स्म.सान्न्ट्री
 - म् अव वस्। मूर् अप द्वापित्वा पर त्यार व्याप्त पर त्या के स्वर्ष का स्था । मूर्य पर प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त के स्था प्राप्त के स्था के स्था ।
 - 17 ए.च.अब्र क्ष्याश्चर तक्ष्याश्चर विम्न ने ने ने ने
 - गुर्गासी वसास्त्र प्राप्त मान्य प्राप्त मान्य विद्यास स्त्र मान्य स्त्र मान्य स्त्र मान्य स्त्र स्त्र मान्य स्त्र स्त्य
 - क्रिस्ट्रिश्चिर् क्र्.च. म् चार् क्रिय ला हीय क्रिस्ट्रिश्चा । 13 अ.च.क्.चाइचा जाना जया पट सार होय ला हीय क्रिस्ट्रिश्चा होय

- 15 ह्मामानुन्छत्रासानेन आदे नद तर विनामेत्।
- 16 प्रेंच तस्त्र क्षेत्र निर्मानसार सरमा ह्या माने न कर भरेना नमा
- 17 氏子の日本の子子子子とという。 17 氏子の日本の子子子子とという。 17 氏子の日本の子子子子とという。
- 18 एस्बेब्रेट्श्-ट्रेन्न्न-एस्ट्रिस्स्याः ह्रेन्य्याः च्रिन्त्याः स्ट्रेन्य्याः स्ट्र
- उट्टरा र्वेचा...स्ट्रास्ट्री ११ को.वे.एसवे.वेट.टर.ह्यास.वेट.योब्स.यो.ट्याचस.वेस.स.चट.
- २० प्रेंचे हे.सूर प्रत्या असमा सम्मा निर्देश में निर्देश में निर्देश में निर्देश में निर्देश में निर्देश में नि

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जूर्यम् में देयां ताक्र तार् क्र देया पर्या यो जूरता देया दे वका लदक्षित खरा कर्या कर्या स्वीया निर्दर्भारतेर निर्देशकार्ये निर्देश देवाति । देवादी में में त्युत्रित्रात्वित्र्याचावत्त्ववन्त्री र्पत्यालवन्त्री यर शक्ष्यालय राष्ट्रास्त्रेनानाक्तरानातात्रात्रात्तात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा स्रिंद्रिंगानी अर्द्र धरानकिर्नित्र क्षेत्र धरासर स्रिवार् प्रिंद्र स्रिवार् ट्रम्भुमन्द्रने ने नातदाक्षवर् ते केवर् ने ने निस्माक सवेदाक्ष्या र्तिमाधिकसार्विकासार्वीकार्यर्वे सार्वे सार्वे रेप्ते रेप्ते साम् विकासिकार्य विकास अक्टि.र्थ.क.ट्ये.प्र.स्यमाता.मट्यू.र्वे.के.णूटी घट.वे.यूव.स्ट्यातप्र.स्याता पा. पड्रेसाचमा दे.क्. शतमातप्रध्याचा पर्वाचकर के. क. प्रांतर वेद. वेद. वेद. क्तिक्रालकात्त्रेवालटानक्षरक्षित्रकात्त्रित्रकात्त्रम् नान्त्रम् वार्ष्ट् अश द्रेचानक्रें द्रें स्रेचीं स् मामानद्रत्यक्षा विश र्यान्यानाः क्षित्यान्याः व्याप्तान्तान्ता ने क्षत्रः स्ट्रीन विवादाः स्ट्रीन वर्षेत्रः स्ट्रीन स्ट्रीन अस्. त. लबहर. ८. ४ सूचा चर्व की सूर रे इंका किशा र्ष्ट्रासम्मिन्द्रियान्त्रम्याने क्यायम्भम्यूर्भात्रियान्त्र ८८१मान्त्रेत्ये ग्रेन्येन त्रम्यम् म्यूना न्यूना तरे त्राचा स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था あったより 人、そころとのようなとはいるというとうとうとうとうとうとう रिकार्त्र। रश्चित्राचित्राच्याची क्षाधिम्याक्षित्रच्या हेट्ट एट्नेक्निनश्चना नेबारनक्षित्यान्त्रेशन्त्रेशन्त्रेशक्ष्यक्षित्रान्त्रे ब्राव्यातिरायास्यावरायत्रियासास्यात्रिक्तात्र्येत्राच्याः अर्वन्त्रेश्रिश्रिकारिष्ट्रमान्तिर्भात्त्रिकार्यक्ष्यान्त्रित्रे । देवान्त्रेन्द्र

अपूर्तर अपूर्वित्रक्रिक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र वित्र म् इति श्वे म् र र र रिया महे मार्ट । दिया महिम मी इति तर पर पर मारिव सार्ट्व सार्ट सार्ट सार्ट्व सार् लास्नातालेवर्द्धा नन्नारहेवर् द्वान्यनामान्यरात्राहेवर्न्यानानावन र्र्र्र्न्नानी निवर की स्वित करि त्यास दे के इत्यक्स केंद्र अवस लेंद्र अवस सेंद्र र्पत्रमाणवार्क्ता स्वापत्नारहिन्देनेनेन्द्रपत्रिनेन्द्रम्भाद्रभासुपत्रात्रात्र न्त्रांभरःभर्वभ्राम् ह्नामान्तरं नेमान्त्रान्तरः भ्रामानानाव्यमान्त्रामान्तरः प्त्रीना अवस्था दर्रान् अवत्राद्यान्त्रित्रास्यात्रात्रास्यात्रात्रास्य पर्माम्युवसायत्वत्ववय्ति देलर्द्यम्या सर्भेष्यस्य स्वास्त्रम् रित्रम् वर्षान् म्यान्त्राचा सर्वा त्यान्त्राचा नामात्राच्या केत्या तामात्राच्या केत्र रट.प्रेट.क्रेम.चाल्य.स्चमा.श.लवतर.चमारान्त्रं दटा गधेवत्रं विचारक्षा रायर्यक्षेत्रयाम् नारासद्वस्यम् अर्द्रम् नाराय्येयान्तर् क्रियान्तर् क्रियान्तर् प्रास्त्रम् राते स्वादा प्रह्मारा हो से स्वादार स्वादा से नायका स्वादा । यामान्त्र अत्र तामाना मेर् ना नि नि मान्त्र ना मान्त्र ना मान्त्र ना मान्त्र ना मान्त्र ना मान्त्र ना मान्त्र वर्याम्यान्त्वीत्र्यम्यायायातास्याक्षेत्रात्त्रत्त्रम्यावस्यात्तेःहिन्दे प्रस्व किन मिन्ता हित्यों । हिन्दे प्रस्व में ने प्रत्व ने हिन् । । म्ने.न.पापट् प्रेशट्ना ल्या मेर्या संभा भी त्या पर प्राप्त माना नाम त्या मेरा पर्या तर.विर.तपु.क्षा.विममाश्चित्रम्यानामा.क्षा.नव्यः प्रमान्त्री र्रत्रमा भवर्षरा क्रियास्ममर् वे न स्वापाना नवना वेसारीय र हरा भव तास्त्रच्या देवद्रारावस्यक्षवर्तारदेश्रेवसायवत्ता म्यम्यद्रवासायवः त्रह्न्द्र। रुट्ट्रा म्जा झ्यूचारास्च्याराः मुन्द्रा नवसारान्द्र। थ्यानामान्त्रम् नारियावे देव लवतावत्यवेव क्षा खिलका ने लट सर्वे

मर्द्रसाल्यान्त्री रे.लट.क्रिस.चे.एट्रेट.स्.सेनस.एट्रेस.सेनान्तरं क्रियास्त्रम् मुंशन्त्रातातावावसात्रात्राम् स्मातामन्त्रीन्त्वातानम्बातावर्म्वातावर्म् क्रियनेवात्त्विष्ट्रं वेश्वात्त्रं त्रात्र्राच्यात्त्रः ह्यात्त्रः । त्र्रात्त्रः त्रात्रे क्षित्रभाग्नीमानम्भक्ष्मानम्भविष्याद्वेर्भमान्त्रभाग्नेन्द्रभाग्नेन्द्रभाग्नेन्द्रभाग्नेन्द्रभाग्नेन्द्रभाग्ने मु.छिरक्र्मान्त्राक्षरत्त्र्रेत्वासर्वास्यान्त्रेत्राच्यात्रेत्राच्यात्रेत्राच्या स्यमाराप्तित्वास्ताराप्तिः श्रीवायात्राह्त्य्रात्त्राह्ना देला श्रीराष्ट्रीयः त.मूट्वेट.की.पन्न.पा.मुन्स्रामनाहा.म्वेस.ए.पर्य.हा.सम्दर्भ लूट्त. र्टी अस. क.चर्टा क्रामा स्रामा क्रिंग्या अक्ट अस क्रमा म्राष्ट्रीतामसान्यस्तर्ता क्रिक्सामसप्तित्त्र्यम् निर्मान्यस्याने स्त्री प्रे अश्राद् । अर्थ्यामाद् में मूर्यामा के सूरा तामा ने स्थार ने स्थान राप्तासन्त्र देपद्याणवार्ष्ट्र ता सम्मानामान्त्र नेन्ननामहेनामा म्यानाराष्ट्रास्त्रान्त्रास्यास्यास्यास्यान्त्रात्त्राः वनकार्त्र नारासनामान्त्रमान्त्र क्रिनाकान्त्र क्रुरासमार्गनान्त्र क्रिया सनमास्त्रित्रदेशतान्त्रित्वाक्तान्त्राम् सरायद्वान्त्रम् स्त्राम् तप्रस्तिमास्यान्तिमास्यान्त्रम् । स्त्रान्तिस्य मुंशक्तिं वेराता लवं हर्। रे.क्.प. मेरेका नर्ना पहेंच पार्म्यका निर्धेत त्यार लर इत्यंत्र नर्म न्या मेर होर हो व्या क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा त्या ता क्षा या त्रि.स्च्यान्त्रः त्राच्यान्त्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः मूर्धें के ताल मुंद्रिं प्रकार ने देवर्ट् कर पहुंचार कुला नार्ये रे लर अर्थेट

सूर्या श्रीमाधामाना नर्षा श्री नर्षा नर्ष देवा नर्षा भर्ष स्वर सर दर । विवर हिन मर्द्र-ग्रद्। पर्यूचाना अर्द्र-ग्रद्। ट्रेक्स-प्रभास्ट्रेट-ग्रद्भ-पट्टेश-पट्टे म्म्नान्त्रम् नान्त्रम् मान्यन्त्रम् नियम् नेत्रम् नेत्रम् त्रमान्त्र-विकानम् निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-निकान्त्र-नि लूर्तान्त्र। दे:इसा.सूंशामश्राश्चा.स्यामानदेशनविष.यवमान्त्रा.सूता.सर्वः रीया. टे. सूर्या साच वर्त्यामप्रतर विरात प्रस्ति क्या प्रमार प्रमार विराध में मार स्राम्नान्य निक्ति का नाम्यारित्रियान ने क्राम्य म्यान निकान निकान निकान नक्षर्क्ष कामहेना नेमारेमारा निवन मेरानर है। मेर्सेन तम अंदेर मस्ति सूरामस्ति निवस्ति। निहेव वसामस्य निर्मा की सर्द र द्वर नि सुरा द्यत्त्वीया प्रमान ए . धूरा सूरमान ए हेराना सामान हरा स्मा द्यार में दीरा दे.क्. य प्रवासन में मं वेसातर विसादा प्रामा दे ता में में ता प्रमा न्ता देनाने हें में त्याना ते त्या या त्या ना नरे मा करा ने प्या करा ने प्र रूपत्रेमार्वनान्त्रमान्द्रभत्याम् कर्वा नेत्रार्वन्यं वर्षाः लुन्द्र असाल्य क्रिया प्रमानमा मिना प्रमान मिना प्रमान मिना मिना प्रमान न्तिस्तित्वस्त्रं स्वास्त्रास् त.रूटा ट.क्रेसर्थ.एड्रेट.स्.सूर.जश.रूट.इस.ट्र.एट्स.रूटी

LESSON EIGHTEEN

VOCABULARY

39.4	to reach the	159.4	clean, pure
सर्व-न्याय	obvious	#4.94J	the kneading of clothes etc. in water
महिन	depth	517.51	lamp
न्ना र्यन	clothes, garment	स्थान	a general notion
इंग.स.	stain	स्याम	remainder
स्र	to soak		
B.6	soap	MAGNICACION	
स्म सम	rub, rubbing	the path of	

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

4 9
245.25. 245.25.
स्राह्म
म र्सेन्। हाक्य

35:51

riddable; qualities to be got rid
of (see note)

the mental continuum

for a long time

how difficult

riddance or riddances by seeing; seeing riddance

riddance or riddances by meditation; meditation riddance

the best, the superior

 actual condition of existing
basis, support
the highest good; summum bonum
superior
the five paths; the fivefold path
the path of accumulating
the path of reaching or of joining to
the path of seeing or of vision
the path of meditating or of
meditation
the path of no further training
indirectly
a general mental image

NO TE

The scheme of the subjects of the Tibetan Lecture may be seen from the following:

1: Path of accumulation

PATHS OF AN ORDINARY INDIVIDUAL

2: Path of joining

3: Path of seeing

8 riddances by seeing

4: Path of meditation

81 riddances by meditation

PATHS OF THE ARYA

तसम्बद्धार्थ ते त्राम

5: The Path of no further training

Cessation, being a manifold, signifies all the various passions and nesciences which are definitely extirpated by means of the Arya path. The two former subdivisions of the path are a preparation for this. The path of accumulation commences with a devoted attention to the teaching of Buddhism and culminates in the attainment of mental stabilization (여겨자). With the attainment of mental stabilization one commences the path of joining which is principally the practice of transcendent seeing (अन्सर्ट), which has as its object the Truths. The path of joining culminates with the direct yogic perception of the Truths, and is called the path of joining because it directly reaches or joins the Arya paths which commence with the path of seeing. These two former paths are also characterized as "the stages of adhesion through faith" (취직되정도대한) because until the attainment of the path of seeing there is no direct perception of the truths. With the attainment of the path of seeing, there commences the practice of bringing about the definitive extirpation of the passions and nesciences through recourse to meditation on the This extirpation commences with the grosser and easier to get rid of. These are called "riddances by seeing" or "seeing riddances" (अर्ड इंड), and are classified as eight, two for each of the four Truths according to whether the qualities which are got rid of by seeing the Truths, belong to the lower region (PANRTIN') or to the higher region (সম্পান্ত্রা). With the elimination of these eight, which

are further schematized into 112, there commences the practice of the extirpation of the more subtle and difficult to eradicate passions and nesciences called "riddances by meditation" or "meditation riddances" () These are schematized as 81 from the point of view of a ninefold great-great, middle-great, and small-great up to a great-small, middle-small, and a small-small, belonging to each of the nine subdivision of the three regions () The small belonging to the "world summit" () The highest of the small belonging to the "world summit" () The highest of the four realms of the formless realm, the path of meditation if climaxed and ompleted. With the final completion of the attainment of all the seeing riddances and meditation riddances, there is obtained the final level and fruition of the path, the path of no further training.

The state of the s

TRANSLATION

- I. Well then. What is the meaning of the so-called truth of cessation?
- As for the truth of cessation: here, since the action which is the cause directly producing the misery of the round and, also the root of this action, is found in the end to be the passions, the getting rid of all the passions of the three worlds from the root as well as the deliverance which frees from misery and its cause, is that truth of cessation which is desired as the ultimate attainment at the time of the middle individual. Generally speaking,"the truth of cessation", not signifying only emancipation, signifies that part which is anihilation or riddance from the root of whatsoever major or minor obscurations, attachment etc., the riddables, by recourse to meditating whatsoever Aryan path of the Hinayana or Mahayana. Therefore, the truth of cessation has many subdivisions to be made from the point of view of the riddables. The reason is that these obscurations, attachment etc., rather than being got rid of gradually cannot all be got rid of immediately at one time, since, for a long time, from begininglessness, there has been a habituation of the mental continuum to these. Therefore, the more obvious passions of attachment etc. of great strength are got rid of earlier. Then the middling are got rid of. Finally, the small or subtle (which are) difficult to recognise, residing in an unobvious manner in the depth of the mind, must be got rid of through recourse for a long time to a strong effort of meditation. For example, it's just as when we wash clothes, if they have been having many stains for a long time, having first soaked them in water, one puts in soap, and when one does some rubbing, the larger stains on the outside come clean. Then, when one kneads and rubs, the middling become clean, and then, in order to clean those residing in the depth of the clothes, it is necessary to wash them for a long time by way of many methods. fore, (of) the riddables, even just the obscurations of the passions has two, called "riddance by seeing" and "riddance by meditation", and this distinction is made from the point of view of how difficult it is to get rid of them (i.e. the passion obscurations); riddance has the eight seeing riddances of the higher and lower realms, which have as their object each of the four truths; riddance by meditation also has a great, a middle, and a small, and the nine levels of the three worlds each has nine making a small, a middle, and a

great to each of these (above) designated "the great of the great" etc. When one thus divides extensively, there are many divisions to be made, an eighty-nine etc. From the point of view of the passion obscurations, the riddables are the eighty-nine fold truth of cessation which is riddance, and there is a method of dividing into eighty-nine also, the truth of the path, which is the means of effecting the riddance of these. For example, the Abhidharmakosa says, "These are eighty-nine fold, both the paths of freedom and their exhaustions."; there are many statements such as this. If one formulates these in fine detail here, since it would become too extensive, now just this is made on the truth of cessation.

The fourth (truth), the so-called truth of the path, signifies all the paths which are included in the three disciplines belonging to the Aryan individual who abides on any of the paths of the three vehicles. Again, generally speaking, every kind of path is comprehended within the three disciplines, and the so-called three disciplines are the discipline of a lawful conduct, a discipline of a mental concentration and the discipline of a wisdom. Of these, the best means of deliverance from the round of existences, is the discipline of a wisdom which perceives no-self as directly (before the eyes). The reason is, that as explained above, the cause of circuiting the round of existences, is the two, action and the passions, and the root also of that action is the passions, the three poisons, and since the nescience apprehending a self is the root also of the three poisons, this apprehending a self cannot be stopped even by another path without the wisdom which directly perceives opposing this way of apprehending. For example, it is just as in overcoming directly a formidable darkness, it cannot be overcome without an illuminating fire. Again, for example, by way of dispelling darkness, as by a lamp, in order to make clear form and color, etc., just as it is necessary for the lamp itself to be steady and clear without being moved etc., by the wind, - by way of overcoming the darkness of apprehending a self etc. by the wisdom which directly perceives the absence of a self in order to perceive clearly the actual condition of "the person", it is necessary to develop the discipline of a mental focus by which the mind remains steadily and one-pointedly on its object, without being moved by excitement and (the flux of) thought etc. Also, to produce a steady motionless mental focus, it is necessary to remain accordingly, in the discipline of a lawful conduct which prevents the movement of body, speech, and mind to non-virtuous spheres. Therefore, this lawful conduct is the basis also

both the other disciplines. Not only that, this for example, - just as this great earth is the support of the birth, and survival, and growth etc. of living creatures and non-living creatures (like) grass, trees, leaves, flowers, etc., this lawful conduct also is taught to be the support of all the virtuous qualities which are comprehended by a high condition (in the world) and the highest good. Moreover, when at this time of the middle individual, by way of remaining in a faultless superior lawful conduct, one meditates the truth of the path, one makes as the principal object of meditation the actual cause and effect of entry into the round (i.e. the first two truths) and of turning away from the round (i.e. the latter two truths) by way of the four truths, as explained above, and when among these (i.e. the four truths) one makes as the principal object of meditation, the concentrated gnosis of the Aryan, which directly understands the meaning of no-self, a specific of the truth of misery; then, one principally gets rid of the passion obscurations of holding to a self of an individual etc. Again, generally speaking, the path which gets rid of the obscurations makes five paths each for each of the (three) vehicles, and there are fifteen. The so-called five paths are the path of accumulation, the path of joining, the path of seeing, the path of meditation, and the path of no (further) training. Both the path of accumulation and the path of joining are the path of an ordinary individual, and three, the path of seeing, the path of meditation, and the path of no further training are the path of the Aryan. fore, the two former paths although they cannot directly get rid of the obscurations, are a method of getting rid of them indirectly. The reason is that at the time of the paths of accumulation and of joining, other than meditating the actuality of the four truths by way of conceiving them after the fashion of a general mental image and a notion, one is unable to meditate them directly; therefore, at the time of these (paths) it is impossible also directly to get rid of the obscurations of self-apprehension etc. At the time of the three Aryan paths, it is possible to get rid of, from the root, the obscurations and seeds of their own respective riddables, by understanding the absence of self as directly before the eyes; therefore, the remainder, the paths of seeing etc. must be posited as the actual truth of the path. Moreover, at the time of the path of seeing, by virtue of seeing directly for the first time the actuality of the truths, there are eight passion obscurations (which are) the seeing riddances of the higher and lower regions, viz., riddances by seeing misery,

riddances by seeing the arising of all, riddances by seeing cessation, and then riddances by seeing path; - or if one further divides these extensively, there will be got rid of a whole one hundred and twelve. After this, at the time of the path of meditation, by way of doing meditation on the actuality of the four truths as already directly perceived, a division also into eighty-one passion obscurations (which are) the meditation riddances of the three regions is the nine steps of the path of meditation, and by degrees, there is a getting rid of these eighty-one. The path of no further training signifies the riddance from the root, without exception, of all the passion obscurations, inclusive of the seeing riddances and meditation riddances of the three regions, by recourse to the two, the path of seeing and the path of meditation. Since this (path of no further training) has overcome without exception the enemies of the passions, the person obtaining this is called "an enemy slayer" (Arhant). At this time, since the passions are exhausted, even though there is action, it cannot take a birth in the round, - for example just as a barley seed deprived of moisture cannot produce a Therefore, at this time one comes to be called an obtainer of the deliverance which frees completely from the round. For the middle individual the path roughly is thus.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Eighteen.
 - 1 परेश्रासम्बितिः बर्वसार्योगानदेवः क्षेत्रः न्तरः त्रिनाः देन।
 - 2 में मान्या नित्व केरा भारे करा मा किराया केरा की भारा पा सारे र सका
 - क्र. अक्ष्यं नार्यः भवा स्वरा निक्षः विश्वः स्वरा निक्षः स्वर् । या स्वर् ।
 - कर्तित्रास्त्रान्त्रान्त्र्यं स्ट्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र
 - ६.क. र्यं अहर मर रेट हैं श्रा शर रेव होता रे क्ष मान रेव विषेत्र नि
 - सर्मा अर्थना स्थान । वर्षेत्र स्थान स्थान
 - १ तामानदेव केर भारे निर्मार तर विना ।।। ता केर की भी निर्मार ।।

 - त्र निर्मा की वर वक्ता का खूर्या है कियता ला व किरका चार न्त्री
 - लब्द्या न्यवाद्यां स्वाद्यां स्वाद्
 - 17 प्रवे क्षा भिन्न गरी नश्चारा दे सर्व सर्वर सर्म ते नम्

ब्रिस्ट्रिस्ट्रि:लूब्रन्व स्वासंस्ट्रिक्रिस्व दिनि स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र म्त्या देले कु अक्षेत्र माने मेत्।

नानंनानंन्

13 जिमाहार् दे झेट नारस्यामा सम्मिन

14 क्र्याशासाम्। तर् । श्रेरामामानात्रेमा क्री. स्ट्रामामा नित्रामा स्ट्रामा क्रिक्वन नारे अव वसा

16 यर्वाता यिष्ठा यवद्या कियार्ट त्र अर्व मुक्षा द्वा मुका कर् नी विद्यान्त्र]

19 DESTRUMENT STANT STAN

19 र्व.व.र्यान्यर्थमान्यस्त्रीन्रे.न्र

20 तिन्न नामानात्वात्वर्ति। वन्न निन्न नामेन निन्न के कामा 5-95-85-35)

LESSON NINETEEN

मिना की सूर में दार हिन्स नाट एर्स लुब्दर्श य.म्यात्त.क्ष्यत्त्.धातह्यात्तरःभ्रत्यत्त्रं म्यान्यत्यभ्रत्यः स्मरान्त्रीत्वरान्त्रक्तास्मर्गत्त्रेत्रात्त्रं स्वाप्तित्वर र्यास्त्रामानम्य र्ष्याद्र। दे.का.पहेरावमानमान सरमाक्ष्माक्षाक्षात्र्वात्यात्रम्। त्र्राचार्यसात्रम्। त्राच्याच्याः विद्याः क्र्यानान्त्र देश्. यस्यान्य न्यान्य विवास र्र्यान्य स्थान्य निवान र्भरःक्रवः द्वार्यः क्रम्युः क्रदः द्वार्टिन स्वीत्या सामा क्रम्या सुः विदर्भाताः लान हेन नमार्ट हेर तिर्मान दर देन स्टार्स द द ही निते हैं ति मान दर हैन तत्र्रं वेत्र्वत्युरः। दे त्र्रं परे रक्षा पर्का परे के में वे तर्वे र पर तर्म ग्रिन्के के के में निर्मे में निर्मे में निर्मे माना में निर्म के में बेट निष्मे न्म निष्ठम्म उर्दे तिविद् द्वित्र नाता न्द्र द्वित्र देवा ने म्नेन नेर भरे खरका मन " मेर्न न कारेर दे ने मेर कर हर खर खर खर तार न र्र्यासमामास्याचार्या न्त्राचारमानाहेन्वेन क्राम्यवादा अवर्द्धा दे क्राया में मद्द्य हें न्या में न्या में न्या में कें कें जार्का तारा कार्य दीवा जा को दारा दा दा दा तर माने कर नेस्राम्नानिवर्त्यत्त्राचित्रान्त्रान्त्र्यान्य

लूट्टाः सः नुर्।। स्ट्रियः ः चीचः रे. ग्रेट्येन त्य प्रवेन्यः ताः सबर विवेत्तः लटा बूचः ट्रियः श्रेत्रः चीचः रे. ग्रेट्येन त्य प्रवेन्यः ताः सबर विवेत्यः लटा विवानः स्ट्रियः श्रेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वानः तार्टः लटा चीः सुर्वे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वानः स्प्राध्येत् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वानः तार्टः लटा चीः सुर्वे क्षेत्रः स्वानः स्वानः स्रम्पाध्येत् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वानः तार्टः लटा चीः सुर्वे हः स्विन्तः त्रः । चीः । स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वानः तार्टः लटा चीः सुर्वे हः स्विन्तः त्रः । चीः स्वानः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वानः तार्टः । देश्वेदः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः । स्वानः स्वनः स्वानः स्वानः

र्तर्भार्भवर्द्रर्प्त्राम्बन्धिःर्वन्निष्म्भास्यम् द्विवादिःसरमः क्रमाग्री.स्.एकट.दे.ट्माटार.टे.एड्नाटर्स्साट्स्माटार्स् दे.एड्नेटाटापा. र्ते अवसारेना पाके वर्षेते सामा मामा विनामा पर तर्व अवसार्थे । तास्त्र। र्ष्ट्रमाताक्ष्रम्त्रातासासाः विक्रातास्त्रित्तास् वे। वरक्तिक्षमभान्यत्रेत्रेत्र द्यार्रद्रान्त्रा वरक्त क्रम्मर्द्राष्ट्रेत्रम् न्वत्वत्त्रम् वाराच्याद्रस्त्रम् क्रि. ज्वत्त्रम् परमाक्षर् नेनात्मक्षात्मानात्म् । त्राचानानात्मानात्मानात्माना てなる」、これの「ある」、よく」 ないとうし はいらい 「あれて、 ८८। रवः वट्या क्षेत्रः श्रेस्माना तर्याचारा तर्मा वना भन वर्ट् निर्क्तिन्त्रे निम्मार्ट वस स्वान्ति कारा स्वान्ति स्वान्ति क्र 以上、お飲い、こ、して、一切で、出き、日か、あり、かり、というか、、ふり、というで しなり、そくか、ままれ、かれ、しかつ、つかりましたして、これがある。 राष्ट्र स्थान द्रास्त न द्रास्त न द्रास्त न न किन के में समा श्चिमातादेवसान इत्ते नादा वना दे नार्य दे त्या दा दर । कें करा

अन्तर्दा प्रमु निर्दा केर्याना केर्याना केर्याना केर्या कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा कर्मा श्रेश्रान्त्वमान्त्रन्त्रेत्रेत्रेत्रेत्रेत्रेत्रेत्राच्यायम्यायन्त्रेत्राच्यान्त्रेत्र म्यूर्पान्ता देनावदानिवद्येरवा द्वास्त्रिते वे नेरानेराना つがらいます、どとよい、ころ、これのからくかいとととととうとう लासेया....तर.मिट.यत्वत्त्वव्यसम्भानेताकरःसेट.यूनारे. र.फाटर.इनात्मित्र. ये. झेंन्याक्रवाक्षरात्. प्रह्म्याव्यातातात्मित्र तालबाल्बात्वार्तिकर्ताः मूर्द्रत्यं नमूर्त्या म्यूनामा मर्त्रत्या मुर् प्रस्तास्त्रासान में बत्रुमा संदात् वसाम्बत्याता निवत्ता । でも、あと、なり、からから、当という、ころから、そう、まって、から、そうで रास्त्री अत्यक्षित्रमान्तरक्ष्यान्यसम्बन्धरान्द्रास्त्रमान विनाता ने नहीं जी ना ने ने पूर्या ८.ट्नारुमा.क्षेत्रमाञ्चा.पा.वेमार्चे। वर.क्षेत्रकाममञ्जर. लन् वनम्द्रात्तात्वामान्त्रात्त्रवन्त्त्वात्त्र्यात्त् । क्रित्रक्रमामवः रनान्द्रवाक्तास्वराक्त्रं क्रियाक्षेत्रकारान्त्रेत् स्ट्रान्त्रेनान्त् नर्ना ने विव स्व का ना है ते से विका कि कि का का मान की र केरमा क्रिक्षानायेकानायेरकाल्यानार्ये। द्राय्यायकार्यान्याकार्या

भिक्ताता धुराई खबेता सेनानश्वा बेकारचा प्रकारीचा । द्रान्त्र स्वरं वर्ग स्वरं को द्रान्त्र द्रान्त्र वर्ग स्वरं को स्व

यंने त्या बेर की रेना। र्वमातवमात्वित्रः क्रिन्ति स्माने सम्माने र भारे वे सेसमा स्वासना प्रथा क्रियासवरतात्मस्य पर्वेद्यम्भस्य स्वयंत्रसम्य स्वरं वसम्य स्वरं क्रियाताः ८८। इता पर्मान्य मान्यूयाना सर्वेत वकारेत देव देव द्वार रेत हेत् सरमा म्राम्यः म्राम्यार पर्यया या रात्रेत्राचित्रं वित्रं लानेरानीरेटा दे.लबर्स्ट्रेट्रिस्ट्रिस्ट्रेस्स्रिस्ट्रेस् तमारवितानित स्मार्टियानित स्मारियानित स्मार्टियानिया इस्ट्रन्स्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर्त्त्वर् 手、あみ、から、つかい、ことろ、からい、かから、とからいっている。 लर्न्स् निकामाना नेर लामेकामा क्वा इकामा नरने होर ५ ५ ५ ५ ... नाइमान्द्रत्यत्माराहे द्वारायह मान्या के ही ही दे न के दिन के तार दे । र्नार एड्यर्र नेरवा र्रेर्य वसक्षित रार्ट केरे रेने हैं ने त त्यारक्षरक्षरक्षरक्षर्भन्त्रान्यान्यन्त्र्वान्यान्यान्यान्यान्याः 日かからかられれていていているとかととくべくときるらってろう रत्या या वेष की. लया र्जुमा का.का. कि.ये. प्राह्में ये हामा वेट विमानट. थ्रेर.धाकातत्र्रत्ये.यं म्यार्थाया मार्थाया मार्याया मार्थाया मार्थाया मार्थाया मार्याया मार् であるとり、からなとのをもられて、かいてき、あとは、ころと、ちょう र्येष्ट्रस्त्रियम् के.क्ट्र्यंत्यर्वे न्यान्तरः मेरान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रा र्रेष्ट्रक्र क्रिसे नर्जुर तरर प्रमान के कर दि तर्जर तर्जा में जूर र र्रा रे.च.बर.चलेब.क्.पर्रर.चर्च.चल्च.लर.कर.ब.बस्य.

LESSON NINETEEN

VOCABULARY

375 315 45 without partial-

ity, impartially

BAIN'

disposition

如好了!

man (in contra-

distinction to

woman)

DR'

line, row

नरूर्न्य सन् praise

नार्त्राचा to sleep

SEISTE immeasurable,

इंदर्श नर्सेद्रान

Ganda-vhyuha

Bodhicaryavatarce

口本の'A'(A'Wあ'に) (un)

(un) feigned

97'N'

neutral

न हरा है अरा

indifference; evenmindednes

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

लर्स्याष्ट्रं के माना हुना

त्रि.महाअ

वेब द्वा (= वेब मेर्स सि हैवा थ)

the six Paramitas, the six perfections

the three bodies

Sravaka and Pratyekabuddha

passion obscurations

मुना होता

knowledge obscurations

some portion or part of

त्रे.सं.च. नालगर्नेग सम्मान

चर्चाचार्धश्चित्रश्चाः यहेः कुर्धयाः अध्ययः य

धर प्रक्रेर

ガハ・かまと、

a small part

the objective(s) of others

to say nothing of . . ., putting aside . . .

one's own objective(s)

the mind to enlightenment

(H) body, speech, and mind

son of the conquerors

the ten directions

without interruption, uninterruptedly

worthy of a respectful salute

basically

seven cause and effect precepts

sameness of oneself and others and exchange of oneself and others

"understanding as mother"

"mindfulness of kindness"

"repayment of kindness"

"affectionate love"

great compassions

"a pure superior thought" or attitude"

to bear the burden, to carry the responsibility

enjoyment, pleasure

an attitude of hatred

NOTES

- 1. $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{6}$ $\sqrt{5}$ "one's own objective and the objective of others" The attainment of one's own aim or objective refers chiefly to the perfect realization of the removal of the two obscurations ($\sqrt{5}$ $\sqrt{5}$), whereas the attainment of the aim or objective of the others refers to the perfection of the capacity of assisting others particularly in the attainment of their own objective as above.
- 2. अनुमानिका "the two major systems" the first, the system of the seven cause and effect precepts, belongs mainly to the teaching of Maitreya-Asanga and was given its final formulation by the ācārya Atīsa. The second, the system of exchange of oneself and others, belongs mainly to Nāgārjuna and his Mādhyamika followers and was given its final formulation by the ācārya Santideva.
- 3. अ. इस. दे. विद्र "at each time of acting as mother". दे.विद्राः is an elliptical expression always denoting at each (time).

TRANSLATION

- I. At the time of the great individual what things are there about the path which is chiefly practised?
- That which is practised at the time of the great individual is, generally speaking, the path of the Mahayana and its result. Again one may reduce this to three, (i.e.) the development of the mind to enlightenment (which is) the gate of entry to the Mahayana, and once this mind is developed, the way of training in the six perfections etc., a Bodhisattva's actions, and through recourse to this, the way of obtaining the three bodies, the state of a Buddha, the final result. To explain just briefly these three respectively: - Moreover, having recourse earlier to training in the path practice of the small and middle individual, one has oneself got rid of, from the root, the passions and acts which are the cause of birth in the evil transmigrations and in the round of existences, and even though it is possible to obtain a state which is free like the Arhantship of the Sravakas and Pratyekabuddhas, Arhants such as these, except for the passion obscurations which are the cause of circuiting the round of existences, are not able to get rid of the so-called knowledge obscurations which obstruct knowing all knowables just as they are. Therefore, since they do not get rid of all the riddables rather than merely some, and since they cannot know just as they are all knowables without exception, these have not, except for some portion, completed (the process of) relinquishing and understanding, and therefore, these, to say nothing of the objectives of others, have not obtained the completion of even their own objective. Not only that, once they are distracted by the felicity of their own pacification, they are deprived of the mind to enlightenment and the great compassion which proceeds impartially to all other living creatures (and which is) the cause of doing this (i.e. their own objectives) as well as doing the vast objectives of the others, and they do not obtain the perfection of the capacity which is able to accomplish spontaneously without effort the vast objectives of living creatures according to their disposition and wish by way of unlimited psychic powers of body, speech, and mind.

Therefore, it is necessary definitely to obtain the state of a Buddha who completes his own objective and (that) of the others. In order to obtain this, without entry to its method, the path of the Mahayana, there is no method of obtaining it.

Now, for entering into the path of the Mahayana, its gate of entry is the so-called 'mind to enlightenment". The reason is that without the mind to enlightenment, that person, however great his virtuous qualities or riddances and of understanding, cannot fit into the line of the Bodhisattvas or of the great vehicle. A man or woman, a layman or monk, a god or a human, whatever may be his walk of life, whenever he obtains the mind to enlightenment, that person fits into the great vehicle and becomes as the object called"a Bodhisattva, a son of the conquerors" which is praised etc. by the Buddhas of the ten directions. Not only that, beginning with the development of the mind to enlightenment, that person during all his behavior of sleeping, eating food, walking, sitting etc. increases merits without interruption, and beginning with the development of the mind to enlightenment, he becomes worthy of the hommage of all men and gods. Thus, for example, - like the burning of the world in a single instant by that fire called "the fire of the ends of time" at the time of the destruction of the eons by fire, that mind is taught in sutras like the Gandavyuha and in many sastras like the Bodhicaryavatara to be of immeasurable benefit (like) being able to overcome many extremely powerful evils in each single instant etc.

- I. Well then, what are the methods of developing this so-called "mind to enlightenment"? What basically is the mind of enlightenment itself?
- Well, to discuss two methods together, the method of developing the mind to enlightenment has two major systems. There are taught both a method of developing the mind to enlightenment by way of seven cause and effect precepts and a way of developing the mind to enlightenment by way of sameness and exchange of oneself and the others. Among these the first method of developing the mind by way of seven cause and effect precepts, makes both the way of developing six cause precepts and by recourse to these the way of developing the mind to enlightenment (itself as) the effect, (the seventh); if one asks then what are the six cause precepts, the six signify: understanding as mother, mindfulness of kindnesses, repayment of kindnesses, affectionate love, great compassion, and the pure superior thought. Then the so-called mind to enlightenment, (which is) the result, signifies the unfeigned attitude of wishing oneself to effect the happiness of all living creatures upon not bearing living creatures' suffering misery, and to obtain the state of a Buddha for the purpose of this, upon seeing the need to clear away the misery. Therefore, to produce a mind such as this, before the pure superior thought, it is

necessary to develop the wish that all living creatures be free from misery, and moreover, a great compassion to bear by oneself the responsibility of their being free from misery, Also to produce a great compassion bearing a burden such as this, it is necessary to develop beforehand the so-called affectionate love which has as its object all living creatures (i.e.) the thought having the aspect of treasuring and cherishing living creatures from ones heart. The reason is that for example - generally, when, say an enemy of ours, has misery in addition to not wishing it and not enduring it, there comes a kind of enjoyment; this (enjoyment) is elicited not only by the absence of a cherishing love which cherishes this enemy from the heart, but also by the presence of an attitude of hatred for him. At the time when misery comes to ones best friend, say ones mother, the coming to one of an attitude of not bearing this is elicited by the presence of an affectionate love which holds the mother dear from the heart, and again, by the force of greater or lesser strength of a heartfelt affection, that much there comes a greater or lesser strength of not enduring it when she comes to have suffering. Likewise, when one sees the suffering of a neutral living creature who has not been made either a friend or foe in this life, there comes an indifferent attitude neither too happy nor too unhappy; this arises since there is neither much heartfelt affection to this (creature) nor much disaffection. Now, as for the method of achieving a cherishing affection such as this, three (things) are taught: understanding as a mother. mindfulness of kindnesses, and repayment of kindnesses. the mother is like the principal friend in this life, upon first meditating an understanding which regards all living creatures as ones mother, afterwards it is necessary to develop an affectionate love through recourse to meditating the way in which (all living creatures) each time they served as mother, performed kindnesses just as the mother of this life has taken care of one with kindness, and (to meditating) the pure thought which wishes to repay the kindnesses of these.

- Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Nineteen
 - 1 श्रीसाम् केत्र संत्रा स्राच्या मार्के त्र मात्रा स्राच्या त्रा स्राच्या स्राच स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच स न्यस्य व्यान्तरात्र्या
 - 2 प्रथित स्टार्स्य प्रतास्त्र स्टार्स्य स्टार्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स R541751

 - २ प्रतिक्षित्क्ष्यक्ष्मभातक्षितः भाष्येक्षवद्यादे । याः स्टार्ट्यः भूते । याः १ विद्रक्षित्के स्थान्य स्थानक्षितः स्थाः प्रविद्याः स्थान्यः प्रति । याः स्थाः प्रविद्याः ।

 - कि. एरेडा कार्य त्यां न टिया कर कार मेरी
 - र प्रमाति वर्ष्या के स्रमान्या पर पर प्रमान्या
 - प्य विरक्ष्यक्षेत्रभ्यस्य रहस्य है। है। यह है। है दि है। दि दि है। विश्व से इस्त्री सामा ह्रव्य ति । यह ते स्तर क्षेत्र । विस्तर । विस्तर । विस्तर । विस्तर । ल्यास्ट्रिंस्स्यान्त्रप्तर्भन्ति।
 - ल्ये निष्ट्र विकासाता द्वानाता विवसाता ना स्ट्रिन निर्मा स्ट्रान्त्र
 - शर्ने वेदा स्वादा ना द्वारा की साथ दार्ट की समाना ना दार प्रदेश होता. 75/18787

LESSON TWENTY

कि। प्राची मूचालर सर प्राची सुका देवी मारा के कारा हरे नी हा. वे.ट्.चट प्रदर्भ में में मार्चेश दर्भ मार देश अर प्रेस केर वर में में मार्थ त्तर्र म्यारम् तार्याया तारा नास्त्र वार्याया स्वतः वित्र स्वार्थः गर्नायमात्रित्तातिर्द्याम् म्यार्थेन्द्रान्त्रित्यात्रमात्रम्यात्रम् म्यामान्यत्याचित्राचातिः स्वानात्रम्याः स्वानाः द्वानाः त्याः त्रानाः ल्यान्त्रस्य म्यान्त्रस्य न्यान्त्रम् दे स्त्रम्यान्त्रम् インナイストのある、イス・スターのは、これのとしないまり、かれている。 2/2. BY. 212. B. C. B. S. J. J. J. L. L. J. L. L. B. C. U. यत्मान्द्रम् अत्रिक्षा स्रवास्त्रम् नाया विद्यात् ने संदेश स्राप्तर यात्र तर्वनान्न्य रते का का विदार् र में द्राया सदेर देर आ ने देना करान्य देन あかいがくらんかなく」からからなるとというとうできるというです。 ハイノル・ナインのアイス・カ・と、カノと、かつ、あと、ころは、おも、いろり、 पश्नाक्ता में नामा है या पर दिसे मान में ना देना ने वसा पहेंसा तार्वादवातार्त्त्र देनारात्रकात्राच्याचा स्वाद्वात्रका स्वाद्वात्रका おおからかられて、からいかいからいからいからいからいろうから अ निस्तान हिन दिन्दा न से हिन्दा मान के अ अ अ मार् ने की मान द

いかいかいかいとうないしかからかままいかれがっかっていいりりょう ग्रेन्य्यान्य प्रमास्यान्य ति द्वीत्रमारोस्य मा हत्व स्थान स् ना आः अन्तर्गतः देव द्वार्थ द्वार्थ देव त्यार्थ व्यापना नित्र くっていまってナイト・かっとというからっていまっている」へい ハナイト、タノ、それで、大きている、これで、いろいろ、これで、かい、とうかい पर्देन्ला पर्दा प्रदेश र्ह्न द्वा रिया प्रतास्त्र मा स्ट्री तास्त्रक्षराष्ट्रद्रित्त्रातात्वर्त्त्वराचित्रः नार श्रेन नरा सुर्ग तालकार र्नाम परिष्य मान मेन मान मेन मिन नरा विवासिया देवता द्वेशत्त्र ह्यास्य प्राप्त अर्द्र व त्या राज्य ता राज्य । शुःरुवानद्या दर्शन्ति रेत्रान्ति । सर्वान्यन्त्रान्याः यरायाः यरायाः यरायाः ता. भूरतरका अपर ने सूचा लगा कर नाइया पर देश वसार् स्तर ता.का.का.नट.ची.चेका.कूर.वेका.कूर.क्रा.लव.चर.क्रामा.कर.चर्टिनमा नार्नेर्त्रद्रमानद्द्रात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रम् क्षेत्रक्षात्रम् क्षेत्रक्षात्रम् るき、山倒、ない、まりに、ひ、からいか、ありとりぬいと、後ろ、こ、あり、け…… वस्त्रमा न स्ट्रिक्ष कर के द्रान्त्र का अक्षत्र में में मान कर्नाक्रमान्यन्त्रम् स्ट्रामान्यान्त्रम् स्ट्रामान्यान्त्रम् क्रि.तातर राम्यक्रा अवद प्रमान विवयानेता दिने मान स्थान स्थान वर्रत्त्र्रात्म् श्रुत्र्द्वाद्वाक्षत्त्व्रेद्वस्त्रेद्वस्त्रेत्रः व्यान्त्रात् न्यातक्षानामानुन्ते हे हे द्वा वित्तु संग्रामामाने मेर मेर मेर माराष्ट्रम देलरातम् स्राप्तम् विवासरारायविवानकः स्वाप्तिविद्रान्नेयायिः रमात्रस्यार्भरत्यादना देना वदाविवार्सेन्द्वन्यवार्मात्वरा のとおってんとかくにとくがし、からっとしかくくりがっていい。

चर्नान्त्रान्त्र्याः स्त्रान्त्र्यः। क्षित्रान्त्राः क्षित्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्तरान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रानः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रानः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रानः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान

नियम्पाद्वनार्वे वार्षे वार्षे माने वे र्वित्र क्षेत्रकार हवार्थ सम्मा できょう、ころうかかはあか、からしてはという。あり、もり、これを ड्रेब.जब.चार्यान्यं सत्तर्वस्थानान्द्रेन्द्री ट्रे.ब्रे.ट्रेन्स्व... पहेंचा हेव व भास देव हव विन नेशार्य ने त्यहेंचा समा केद्रा くっていまず、みってある、ロイング・アカノ・アカノのかっかって、とういろいろいろいろう तर, ट्रेब. क्षेव.त्राच स्यावसाइसास् । अ.स.रट. व्रेट. भूना प्राच त्रेट. । प्रतातिर नावर अरतार्टा नामर निर्मिर्दर स्त्रीया प्रेम हिर् या.क्रब.स्र.चावचाना.चेन्या.वेरतायमा.पेव.धं.रेवेषा.स्रंता.थमावना मप्तिमार्द्रवादवावमाद्वाचाक्रम्बामार्या साम्यात्मात्रा साम् वा देलाशक्ष्यक्षात्रवात्त्रात्त्रा विषाः सर्वात्राक्ष्यः केवाः अर्-ताक्ष्यंत्रम्नहर्मान्यान्ता र्नान्यन्वित्रम्याः अर्मान्य ナハ・ア・ハル・カノ・カノとのとしか、ままれいかまとからあっます。 क्रिका अव ते ते का त्र प्रेमा त्रिके का नि के नि अव अव त्र त्र 以し、こ、は、は、こと、して、大子のいと、母母、子、と、と、と、と、と、

त्यां न लव क्ट्रा ८८ से चात ए क्षिण प्रधान क्षा द्वा न विवा वार चर नामा के भाग क्षिर हुन में कुमा क्षा के प्राप्त के प्

LESSON TWENTY

VOCABULARY

द्रवाकारा.			
1-100-	logical reasons	न्युन्यः	to stir up,
5 5.0		9	to incite
877	experience	XX.C.	naby co eac
शन	even	त्रमः तः क्रमः वेमः तः क्रमः	a madman
and after and continued		ने अन्त क्रिन	to step
6 5'	nest	2	
2 - 2 - 2		MO1 49.	notes on the
1956	a small piece of wood, twig	go rapay a rasa	Lam Rim
~		ज्वात्व	effort, exer-
द्वेष्ट्र	egg	1-1-19-1	tion
डेक्टक	kind	CELEC MATERIAL SERVICES	
		and hole	
		1	

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

1000 日本 100

the world summit

the six kinds of beings (i.e. men, gods, asura, hell-denizen, amimal, and preta)

womb-born

egg-born

to decide, to determine

protection

to the extent of one's understanding

to the extent of one's ability

म्रुट्ट, म्रुट्ट, पः नायम्, ट्यानामः नायम्, त्यानामः म्रुट्ट, म्रुट्ट, पः

benefit and happiness many hundreds and thousands stick by stick, piece by piece to go back and forth every day, daily time or opportunity to eat food stuff fight to repay a favor or kindness to be able to take care of oneself one who leads a blind person mud hole about to fall, ready to fall poor, destitute aid, assistance more miserable than that

more miserable than that
low, disreputable or ill-mannered
people

"old mother"

the three doors (i.e. of body, speech and mind)

to throw or cast aside, to disregard how can it be right cannot be without, indispensible

NOTES

- 1. うっき "the world summit" variously called the absorption of 'neither perception nor non-perception' (スラップラン でう) is the highest of the four levels of the formless world, and the highest position attainable by means of the mundane path (スミマッテス・コンドン).

 See Lesson 5, Note 8.
- 2. (2) "The six kinds of creatures", i.e. the creatures of the six realms of the round of existences, hell-denizens, etc.
- 3. 5 5 the verb meaning "to experience" may sometimes be used with other verbs as a kind of particle indicating past tense, i.e. when the agent of the action is an animate and not an inanimate object.
- 4. ARE ARE To is the title of a commentary on

 Tsong kha pa's Lam Rim. It represents an eral commentary

 of Pha bong kha as set down in notes by Khri bzang rinpoche,

 one of the tutors of the present Dalai Lama.

TRANSLATION

- I. It is said that it is necessary in the beginning to meditate as mother, isn't it? So, how ought one to meditate this?
- At the time of meditating this so-called "understanding as G. mother", first through recourse to the arguments which establish a past and a future birth such as are set forth in the Pramanavarttika etc., it is necessary to find a stable ascertainment and trust about the way of taking birth that there is no body of (any of) the six kinds of creatures of which it may be said "I was not born as such and such", (ascertaining) by way of understanding, that birth has no beginning or number via reflection on the manner in which all living creatures have from beginninglessness taken birth in this round of existences from the height of the world summit to the depths of the Avici hell. When one has obtained this (above trust), then, for instance, the majority of us, the womb-born and the egg-born, humans and gods etc., needs each a mother, and just as births such as these are without a number or a bound to their beginning, the mothers also of each of these is without a count or limit; and once one makes it thus, finally one does not find even one to show of whom it may be said, such a creature as this has never functioned as my mother; therefore, all living creatures have just been one's mother, and each of these also has functioned as one's mother a countless number of times; having determined in favor of this notion, it is necessary to meditate (thus) until the production of the experience. Then, the second is the mindfulness of kindness. The reason is that if one previously understands that all living creatures are one's mother, they have not merely functioned as one's mother; for instance, it is necessary to meditate that all living creatures are just one's own kind mother by way of reflection that at each time of functioning as mother, just as one has been taken care of with kindness by one's mother in this life, each living creature has also done thus at the time of functioning as one's mother. Moreover, as to the way of being taken care of with kindness by one's mother in this life: - first at the time when one is in the mother's belly, the mother to the extent of her ability avoids all faults of possible danger to her offspring in all her behavior of eating, drinking, walking, sitting, sleeping, etc., and to the extent of her ability she takes the safeguards of eating food which is beneficial to her offspring Then, in brief, after birth also, the mother secures every benefit and happiness for her offspring to the extent of her knowledge, to the extent of her ability, making (her

offspring) more dear than even her own life, without being reluctant about any physical toil, or mental misery, or expense of things, etc.; through many ways, (the above) and the dispeling of all misery and harm, if one considers the way of having been taken care of by kindness, its measure is unbounded. It is just as we have seen and are seeing, that even the most dumb animals have this way of the mother's fostering (her offspring) as dearer than even her own life. For example, a bird, - first at the time of building a nest for the purposes of the offspring, in order to accumulate its material, she goes a great distance to search, and carries grass and sticks etc. piece by piece, and has the toil of having to make, say, a hundred trips back and forth every day, and similarly, when the eggs are laid, she must furnish (them) protection for many days, without opportunity to eat foodstuff herself, and also, once they have been born, she has to go many times to search for foodstuff to feed her many offspring, and when an enemy appears, for the purpose of furnishing protection to her offspring - if the enemy is of a size of which she is capable, goes without saying - but even if the enemy is of a size of which she is incapable, she will give up her own life, and as we have seen and are seeing, many who having made a fight for the purpose of their offspring have to die themselves; it is necessary to meditate, having reflected on the way in which that all living creatures have done thus (for us) countless

As for the third, the so-called repayment of kindness, - there is reflection that it is necessary from the heart to repay this immeasurable kindness done for us by all living creatures previously. Here, for example, in the world, once a kind mother has looked after an only son without regard for any expenses and difficult labor etc. until he can take care of himself, if later the mother herself becomes very wretched and destitute or is blind and without another leader in her blindness, and she were about to fall into a very great danger, an abyss or mire etc., if then, at this time, this son stood by watching without making assistance (and) repayment of kindness out of mindfullness of his mother's kindness, wouldn't he be counted as the most shameless scoundrel. Likewise, if one leaves, without rendering an assistance or repayment of kindness, these living creatures, an old mother who has done immeasurable favors for one, at the time when she is like blind on account of the absence of the eye of wisdom which understands well the virtuous and the non-virtuous, and when she is also without "the good friend" who is like a leader of the blind and shower without perversion of the way of cultivating

and avoidance, and when she is as crazed from a mind always incited by the passions, the three poisons etc., and by way of various evil actions through the three doors, has such a wretched situation of walking, like stepping in the direction of a great fall into the evil transmigrations or the great river of the round of existences, - (if one stood by at this time), since one would be extremely shameless and a scoundral, how would it be right? -: thinking thus, one must meditate until arousing from the heart the wish to repay the kindness of these.

Then the fourth, - this so-called affectionate love signifies a pure attitude possessed of the aspect of holding in esteem and as dear and attractive, all living creatures without partiality, through recourse to the understanding as mother, mindfullness of kindness, and repayment of kindness as were explained above. Moreover, generally, love has both a love possessed of an aspect of affection such as the above and a love which wishes living creatures to have happiness. Without the former, there is no means for the latter's coming; not only that, this affectionate love is the principal direct cause, the sine qua non, of both the great compassion which wishes living beings to be free of misery and the great love which wishes them to have happiness, and by virtue of the greater or lesser strength of this, both love and compassion come to be of a greater or lesser strength; therefore, the technique of practising this also has two specific different systems of practising this, the system of the seven precepts and the system of the sameness and exchange of oneself and the others. It is said in the Lam zin that according to the (oral) precepts of a guru, the latter has the entire practice system of the former, whereas the former does not have the entire practice system of the latter. Whatever many techniques this affectionate love may have, it is necessary to raise it to experience with a great earnestness; this is the most important point.

- Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Twenty.
 - र्ष्त्राध्यान्त्राच्याः भार्त्याच्याः द्वार्थ्याः व्यास्यान्त्राच्याः 3 351
 - ある。おようないか、ころ、つれ、ころのからか、かかいろうと、そう
 - र्वसम्बर्धाना हेव द्व स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र ता न्तर ता न्तर
 - 8.2.22.22. EN . EN . E. U ZX. XZ. D. M. MA. ZX. DN. वश्चरमाक्ष्याता द्वरायमा द्वरा द्वराया वताया स्ट्राया りり、カリカ・イグ
 - ल. शम. संच. चेर. ट्रेंच. केस. क्रूंट. हेटम. एट्रे. टेरे. पर्चे. む。から、これあずずりに、スタイク

 - み、み、そり、みか、四里と、こ、如り、なりと、か、こ、でりと、以口、 छ्रान्य क्रान्वर्या छ्रा मेर् या मेर् या दे न विका मा दे 35)

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

201 くなからいかと手、安まて、ヨナ、から、より」とは、日かかいい भर्त्रा देल हत्यहर हर तर्रा क्रा हित हे केवार देवना त्राक्ति। रविःसापट्टेबालपुःस्वाःसरमास्याःस्याःस्याः वर्षाःस्याःस्यः। ताष्ट्रवःत्पुत्राधाःसान्तः सत्याः वर्षाःस्याः स्याः सर्वाःस्यः। स्येमापार्ट्सारी तर्ह्त त्या भाषाना नावर तर छ र इ. क्षेत्र प नर्देर्युनानावर्र्यं रास्त्रेश्चासक्व अद्य हिरहेर्वेष्ट्र त.क्ष्रेन्युं पु. तम् के प्रमानिका मार्का के मार्के के कि प्रमानिका के मार्के क्र्यम्न त. में त. प्राच्या अवए तर मारी मं ते प्राच के न ए के अवव क्रिंगालियाराम् सीरमाना क्षेत्रान्ता है ता ही ता है तह के वार्ता ने स्वरमा क्रिंग् के त्र त्र न स्वास्त्र के न ता क्रिंग अवत्य न न वा सुका द्वा ता क्र. सरमानार पर नेर नेर ने हिन्हें केव ये ने न न में होना या केव र्त्रात्मका की तहना से वित्हरा की से समा दर्स सु हित केर केर केर नःलेब्रद्धः। ब्रमास्यरंनातास्यःनास्यत्वास्यत्वास्यःन्ता देवसार्वहः क्रानिक्रमानिक्रीरान्त्रेयाक्ष्यासमानिक्रमान्याकरास्ट्रह क्रवासीत्रित्यत्त्रीमा नाववर्त्वत्यत्त्रम् द्वित्त्वत्त्वेवः द्वारास्यामा न्यते ग्रिक्तासम्मान्तिते विद्यान्तिन्ति स्तित्तान्ति । 2.5/2.22/21.01.mg.22.22.21.01.9.2.2.6.62.6.6.2.2.1 3. 24.82.494.0.22.5.0.482.324.634.634.634.24.24. सर्दर्द्धता स्ट्रि

१.५८वेब.धमामामामाना नाते.स्वमामामामामामाना स्वाद्यमान्त्रे र्वे अर्ट निवे निवे निवास ना लेव दे हैं। अश्वर अर ना ता के न त वका र्भरश्चे अक्षा स्वास्त्र के त्या ता त्या त्या विका त्या त्या त्या त्या त्या त्या यान्त्रात्रात्र्रा यान्ये मान्त्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा हैं। १ । १ । दवा अर्व अर्थ । इत हे सा ते ना सा की नदे न दि । इस स からいてしからしばまめらかまましまるのでんときましていれていれて राजिन र्दरा रे देशकी शक्ता सर वेना राकेन रे ते से रहे. ありた、サイ、それ、これをといる、あり、かり、から、しから、これられ नर् वित्नसम्मानिते होन् तर्रिके हित्तास्य विना ।।। रम्मत्रेर। र.लर.कर.क्रम.व.कर.५वर.व.स्टन्स्.स्टन रा.क्षर.प्रधूर.ठ.शु.रट.शु.येचा.चु.हेबा.चडा.लट.लट.प्रचश. クナ・つからし、いろ、ひとらかとあれ、それ、からか、からからかっていろ…. म्सर्गात्मान्, व्याः द्वानात्मान् क्रिक्ताना न क्रिक्ताना क्रिक्ताना क्रिक्ताना इरालाकेर्नेट करान्द्रियान्य वानेवात् नार्क्षात्र कात्वाति नार्वा ある、まると、とれて、とれて、とうかくなっかっかっているとあり、 नर पर्रेट निते में नर्भा मा मा भे ने नित्र मा मि में नित्र में में में (か)、一部八年,里之人、大、田、八、野、村、八、子、一八、田、村、日、山、村田村、

लूटअन्द्रीकार्ता प्रिका क्षेत्रात्त त्र त्र स्वाद्याः विद्या स्वाद्याः त्र स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्व

あり、いか、日子では、「下午」 र्वसान्यविद्यालायवसान्त्रसम्बन्धन्त्रेत्वी राष्ट्रसासान्वसान्त्रेत् व। र.लर.र. क्षेप्रचार्यात्रेयम् स्वर्थःस्र लरान्यं स्वर्धःस्वरं नाववः क्षेत्रः प्रमूर्यमें बर्दे कर हैं से अस र व कर र र प्रमूर प्रमूर रवनारेमानो अर.र्वर्ना सम्म् खेन्याचेर्त्यारेक्सायार्त्रा स्रेट्रस्य वर्षा रार्ष्यायाविनाकार्येता स्रेट्रिन्तर्वे ८क्त.स्बराक्षम् दिन्द्रिक्त दिन्द्रिक्त दिन्द्रिक्त स्वर्गास्यम् स्वर्गास्य श्रीयःस.पीस्राताः श्रद्धां अविवत्त्रः वेसान्त्रं साम्यासान्त्रे ふみいからろうかが、明日をしてひとりのからは、あらららります。 र्क्ष्यंवस्थार्टः क्र्यंत्र्यंशारार्क्षक्षाः रवक्षम्याद्भ के देव दिस्यान्यान्या के ने तिस्य के निष्य प्राप्त 四次、おまらか、かまから、大きまり、からか、し、ある、ころ、ある、ころ त्रिक्त की को असार दूसा ना बका देन ना करा दे खेंचा पार्टर । खेना. ताक्ष्यान्त्रितासातात्र्यासराव्यासराव्यासारान्त्र। राट्रामदाक्षराक्ष्या

म् त्रवर्षास्य त्रवर्षात्राचित्रस्य त्रवर्षात्राच्याः पर्यान्यां विश्व अश्चाहित स्वान्त्र व्याचित क्षेत्र अश्चित स्वान्त्र स्वान् क्रिन्मारान् लर्नावर रंगना भेन हिं कर्मा ने न हरे हुरे. पर्टियायरा मुं मेर्रायाया मार्यर्यातरा प्रभार्य मेर् स्यास्यस्यान्त्रान्तः त्रम्त्रान्यः विद्यान्यः द्र्यः वर्षः रम्रानात्र विना त्रित्र है अर द्रमास्नाम प्राप्त तर् तर्र के पर् इरा मेमार्द्रवारमान्त्रानम्मानावन्त्रानान्त्रान्तान निर्द्रक्रम्मारा प्रास्ति क्रियान् क्रियान् क्रियान्य रूर्विट किर्येश श्रमात क्षेरक्त में रेला मार मिर क्षा नर पर नर かい、なり、できまり、山地へ、山き、山では、からばいい、ころうれき、 からいからは、よるとうとというとがしかいからいろうとうべいい मन्ता र्न्त्रव्यक्तिक्तिक्तित्तित्त्रित्त्रियान्त्र म्सम्पर्ने में ८.कर. एक् ने प्रतिन पार्ट्स मं म विनमा व. देर. श्रीन्याकी:सन्दान्वतन्वितःरेता देलकार्याक्ष्यम् स्रीतःस्र त्वस्यात्मित्रम् क्रिकान्यान्त्रम् म्याः व व ना निवास्ययः のからにもととりかいがき、まてき、そうけ、かついかり、 かかきくしかがいし、あい、かいし、そうかっかいか、あいましなる、 दनाईंत्र्त्याद्वाद्वाद्वाचेक्ष्यात्वाद्वाद्वाद्वात्वाद्वाद्वा रास्ता सर. दीव देवा ने असमा तो व बरामा दे वे बर केव. かかまれ、からからないというできていている。

नर्नरता नक्ष्यातम्भा नस्यानात्वात्वा नेसारनक्षात्वरक्षेत्वरूष कु. धेममा प्रवादिया तु.पा. इरा दे. मट प्रवेश वे मटमा के मा कि. थे. रे. पर्मान क्रम मा १८० । ना बनाय माना के ना के ना के ना कर से. एर्स्स न के दें हैं हैं . एं नर्स्ट , ब्रास्त के क्ष्मां में हैं न्या ना के स्वास के क्ष्मां क あれ、お、とろうらうできて、かいろうかのありかいまっきんでんべくしょう लुव.श्रु. केव.स्यमात्यर.केव.८८.त्. हात्.८.तस्र.वस्या.के.स्यमः ८८। रेचाताक्तारच क्रिक्र क्रिन्ट लेखर क्रिन्ट लेख क्रिक्न क्रिका क्रिका नावेशहरतन्त्रात्रक्षात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा रे. ५२ न ५ . हो व स्वास त्यर हो व दिवा स्य स्य न स्वीय हिं श सर् र . . . पर्मार्था द्या दर्दा हैवता तार्द्य ने प्रवर्गाता नावनातानाहेंन तर्रम्याते काकाराने क्षेत्र तते ते जेन ताने मार्श्वित्वस्थाः मूर्तानम्। दरन्त्वत्त्वरः वर्त्वाः श्रेष्टाः वर्त्वा र्त्त्राची केटन अमामसामार हुसामिष्य हा ही वातास्मा के नार् वातिमार्म्यात्वा क्रक्टलक्रमाताम्र्रत्वर्तानर्दा वार्ष्यता सी. पटरें ता चारूचा लच कर में च ता कि. में ने न ची मारा मा अहताय. ダナ、ダイ・コメータ、これ、からして、ハイ、かかかいからから、ガナ、 क्रीत्राध्याम् त्र्वायाम् नात्वातान्तान्तान्तान्ता 山へ、そくはくり、もかいかつ、してあいい、からいっかって、からいいなり

तासकरकीयानित्र्रेत्वन नार्ट्यम्भसमाम्बद्धानातान्त्रेत्वन्यास्त 手、て、も、あっからかととうしてつて、かん、ていていて、これの、できばり、 ल्ट्यास्त्रीति दिसानास्त्रमञ्जाद्याः इत्टानक्तातानात्वरातानात्तेतः り、できれ、ぬりか、なのまとれままりまりの、そり、かり、たりがり… वनायान्यानार्दर्द्र्यायेय्यायाः सवर खेत्यायाः वेर्यायाः नार्दन्या है वादा सक्त देवदारे देव दर्गा देव न हर है। तहेना हेव みてから、なりと、あり、とり、とりはとうと、かいう、まっかり すっ र्न्रे वर्वा रहर वर्ष र्रे कर के किया के के का का कव रही ता खरमा 出人、か、かんが、はり、もれる。まとう、私、いれ、は、いって、まるり、というしょ भ्रात्र्यान्य वेदानेता दे अटार्डेत्रह्मात्मा नातानितर्ये नात्व्रा त्राच्या व्यास्त्रमान्त्राच्याः र्वसक्ता भिर्मा के सम्भिन्त प्रमानिका लूट तका रेटा देश. म्र्रिस्ट्रिस्ट्रिस्तित्ते स्ट्रिस्ति विस्ति विस्ति । अर्जा नह सेट्रिस् ने हिला विश्रास्त्र। म्राचरा वित्रासमा नामत्रम्या केर्स्सारा नास्त्र ま、まで、日かま、日本のようりの、あって、日子、日子、日子の一方で、日子、 रेक्ट. रेटा चर्चारार्चाराक्षा द्वा केष्ट्रा हिस्सा हराया अर्डर मन्द्रनात्वक्रीः कुत्रः द्वेत्यर नेत्र सेवायर नेत्र सेवाया ने सेत्य । त्यार्यवया राष्ट्रस्थे अस् केतान्ने पति केता ता मुनारा असमा उत्तर। नर्भारात्मेशमा द्वार्वन्त्वन्त्र के क्षा हिस्सा नेराय ने निवाकर श्चित्रम् श्चित्रम् देन्निद्ना वित्रम् वर्षाम् वर्षाया かかきとれるのからからからできまさいまりとからしている… न्रवनानेक्रम्भेन्न क्रान्त क्रिम्स्म्म्म्

क्षानिस्थाने ने नाववानिक मित्र हैता है ना क्षाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने रं निवास मार्नेर नामित्र नामित त्राध्यार्ट्या श्रीताह्त्यान्त्रितान्त्रस्यान्त्रितान्त्रम्यान्त्रितान्त्र まりからものかろうかいろうかいろうりまりとうととれてられると दीर ते नारात र्सेट सम्मान ने ने ट तिया ति सम्मान है है । सहर देनद्रभार्द्धाराष्ट्रिस्मर्ग्याच्यान्यर्ग्यस्यर्ग्यस्य सार्वेन्द्रम् ताकुर्मतार्भः स्वासा कवारे ने वद्या नर्दि तहें से दाय सम्प्राचिता में स्थान द्वास् तातर नार्स् ताता स्वामा राते हुना न सता सर ムハ・り似きと、で、か、と、カカ・こまと、ののかし、そろ、はん、しかっしか… राटमाक्रियां देशमा क्रीमार्ष्ट्रायां प्रममा सकर देव द्वारा ता नित्र यमार्थमार्थमारान्ये। रिक्ट्रियास्त्रमार्भरायद्र्यास्याद्रमार्थमा वस् निसंसत्त्वर्त्त्रियः के विष्यं के विष्यं ही हैंर प्रदेश पाना के इर क्षिति हैं मान करा ने बूर ने के देर. रगत्रवास्त्र देशास्त्रामा नशुरमाया वराववित्र वर्षाया । ल्नास्नमाने स्टारमार्येट सिंते के सार्मना सर्टा वर्ने रपते. त्वं भ्वः भवतः भवः न सर् न्त्नि व व क्षाः मना न सुन्यः या दे क्र.पेमान छ.स्.वमावनमानेमामरान्त्रत्। वदापवःक्रवःत्मानर् तास्यानम्सानास्ता राजदार्त्तित्रित्रेशन्स्यमास्यानास्ता र्भानहर्वा रनर्भर्भर्भं वर्भम् भ्रम् भ्रम्भानिमान्त्रे विरक्षितः स्वास्त्रात्वारान्यक्षेत्रात्यात्रीत्रात्रे स्वास्त्रेत्रान्यक्षेत्रः みるとふれてり地でし、なり、いりまりましか、しか、まってかまる。 तर्वाद्धरमानाक्षित्रम् ने नेत्रानान्तानाम् मार्थमानास्य

तम्रद्रात्वर्त्वर्त्वर्तात्रेत्र्वर्त्वर्त्त्रात्र्यः स्रम्यात्त्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रे नावर्क्ष्यन्त्रामार्द्रान्द्रम् नद्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रम् स्ट्रान्या त्रिक्षक्षेत्र दर्भन्यत्यकान्द्रात्मवर्द्रत्यं वेद्रात्म्रिन्द्रात्मान्द्र निर लूर्वसान्त्रात्रा र्रात्वर न्यात्व विवाद कामान्द विवास तशक्त अर्था र मेर्च राष्ट्र हिर्दा ना नार भव न हमा रहर छर। या वा कि तारदाद्वदावात्वात्वराक्ष्याक्षत्वरात्रात्वरात्वरात्वरात्वरात् लुर्तरार्वरातरातकरत्तरा देख्यावर्तातात्रंत्वावर्त्तात्रंत्र्वरा तार्ट्रान्त्र नार्वा वर्षा वर्षिष्ठिंद्रान्त्रिः का विनानीया ना वे वर्षेन्य स्वामाष्ट्रं रटामार्चामारमान्त्रं मानवाक्षरामाना क्षरामाना कराने दाने नाने रामर् इटा भक्ष्यानद्वातास्यामान्तिकरान्वे वर्षेन्यस्यास्यास्या は、か、よりからていいいにいいいというないのとういろしまりままる त्यविष्यः नियम् क्रियः म्द्राया नार्ष्यः या क्रियः व्यायः 以上からからからなりとととしましま。これとりでのいめいといまらかりま... म्निर्द्रातान्द्रत्वर्वात्वर्वात्र्यात्र्या मिन्द्रवी न्दर्वे न्दर्वे न्दर् まられて、大山とってとまれ、山と、かい、町八川八日山八日、山山、日八川 पश्चित्वमार्स्य प्रान्त्री दे.पा.स्यमानार्के.सक्षेत्रे स्थानित्य थ.१८.क्र.न्.स्रीत.४९४ नार्यामा.म्या.स्यासा.प्राचासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स्यासा.स नश्चन नमा नर्स न में ना

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

VOCABULARY

E-25 (97)	until
तद्वेड्'स्टर (H)	deeds, actions
8 5.0.	to fall
10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (to sink down
	Santideva
र्चेट्राष्ट्रर	city
बद बेद	material stuff
नर्देव प	jail, prison
34.2.0.	destitution, weakness
क्रमः ह्यः	stinginess, mi- serliness

V 160 0000	
र्जञ.	to restrain
बट. ख. ह्या.	Bodhisathvābhūmi
नार्वेद कें	harm, injury
2019.	to infer, to know by inference
नार्देव'	evil spirit, demon
ga.	to become out of control (like drunk, insane, etc.)
AN A	to be drunk
इसम्प्	many different varieties of; synonym

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

praise and salutation
the beginning, the middle, and the
end
to rise higher; to be elevated

water and manure
until empty or void

ठ.का.नूट, + (व.) तर्ते म स्थार मुंब्राया समस ひとり、日まとい 山下、百里、万川 (813181.) ना पर खर व BIGBIG ISAP 是我(河) मर्देत परेना

how good it would be if . at this time is there? knowledge, compassion, and power honest to goodness at this point manual of systems of mental discipline the mind of wishing the mind of entry Nirmana-kaya, magical-creation body Dharmakaya, dharma-nature body accumulation of merits accumulation of gnoses a morsel of food to belong to one parsimony to be able to give the prescribed limits, the limits of the rules the opposite, the reverse (not) to even the balance, (i.e. not to repay in kind)

to strike with a weapon

NO TES

- 1. भेममान्द्रितः = वृद्दं स्वतः संस्था
- 2. 5A'ST' "a son of a conqueror" is a common epithet of a Bodhisattva.
- মানা কুলা টু মু' "the body of a Buddha". Here, the word 3. "body" connotes rather the totality of an aggregation, e.g. the body of his compositions, rather than extension. the dharma body or non-corporeal body refers to the manifold of cessation achieved by a Buddha as well as the manifold of the gnostic knowledge which he attains. TETN'S' the corporeal body signifies the aggregation of corporeal perfections exhibited by a Buddha's physical body as well as the perfection of the physical resources and amenities, like the Buddha field, etc., which a perfect Buddha attains. The corporeal body is further subdivided into ASN'S' the enjoyment body or smbhogakaya and ga. the magical creation body or nirmanakaya. The former arises at the time of enlightenment in the Akanistra, the where it is said to be accessible to Bodhisattvas on the ten stages (< '>
 <!-- stages (< '>
 <!-- stages (< '>
 <!-- stages | resources. The later is a myriad of magically created bodies many of which were produced before enlightenment while practising the higher of the ten Bodhisattva levels (의덕증'). Thus, by way of example, Amiteyus is the name of the sambhogakaya of a Buddha as he appears in the Akanistra, whereas

Amitabha is the name of the nirmanakaya of the same Buddha as he appears in the pure land of Sukhavati.

Also, the xxix is often called xxix xix , and the xxix is often called xxix xix . These are discussed briefly in Lesson 22.

- 4. and of gnoses". The basis for making this distinction is the zam, and again, of a Buddha of which the accumulation of merits and the accumulation of gnoses are the causes respectively.
- 5. 5 "giving the roots of merits" refers to a cardinal Mahayana practice of turning over of dedicating the merits acquired through one's development of virtues to the enlightenment of all living creatures. This dedication of merits is called a a or weather and a contract of the merits is called a contract or weather and a contract of the merits is called a contract or weather and a contract of the merits is called a contract or weather a contract of the cont

TRANSLATION

Then, the fifth is the so-called "great compassion". Here the Natha Maitreya says that this great compassion is the root of the path of the great vehicle, "Great compassion is accepted as its root.", not only that, it is just as it is also the reason for Candrakirti's needing to pay homage to great compassion in the introduction of the Madhyamikavatara without paying hommage directly to the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas on account of great compassion's being of great importance in the beginning, the middle, and the end for the production of the desirable harvest of Buddhahood, the fruit of the great vehicle. The reason, then, why great compassion is of great importance in the beginning, in the production of the desirable harvest of Buddhahood, is that it is of importance at the beginning as a seed, inasmuch as, this great compassion is the root of producing directly the mind to enlightenment, the gate of entry first to the path of the great vehicle. Then it is of importance in the middle as water and manure, inasmuch as, even having produced the mind to enlightenment and entered into the great vehicle, one must, by the force of great compassion, practise to increase by degrees, the actions of a Bodhisattva, the six perfections etc., for the benefit of others. Then, thirdly, it is of importance at the end as a mature fruit, inasmuch as, even having obtained the fruition, the condition of a Buddha, one would not perform benefits to living creatures, if compassion were absent, and one remains continuously doing immeasurable benefits for living creatures by way of limitless deeds until the round of existence is empty (of living creatures); just roughly, it is thus.

Moreover, having countless living creatues as their object, even the Sravakas and Pratyekabuddhas have a compassion which thinks "It is a joy if these were free of misery," and "how would it not be fitting if they were free?" as well as a love which only thinks "How would it not be fitting if these had the happiness of a high condition (in the world) and of the highest good?"; therefore, as merely this is insufficient, this so-called "great compassion" of the great vehicle requires a powerful compassion which wishes for their deliverance with the thought, "I must free all living creatures from misery." Moreover, it is the development of the real great compassion, when, through recourse to reflection on the general and specific miseries of the round of existences, as explained above in the chapter on the small and the middle individual, and to the cultivation of a good attitude from understanding as mother

up to an affectionate love, there arises by its own power, from the heart to all living creatures without partiality, a nonartificial attitude of wishing, without partiality, all living creatures to be free of such misery, upon beholding living creatures afflicted with the misery of falling into the immense mire of the round of existences, as, for instance, a very affectionate mother of a single son has a nonartificial attitude of wishing from the heart that he be free from it, upon seeing her only son fallen into a mire. When this is produced, there is produced by its own force together with it also a great love wishing living creatures to meet with happiness.

Then, the seventh, the result, the mind to enlightenment: -(The above) having been thus done, when there is developed the attitude which from the heart assumes the burden of benefit to others, again, at this time, upon seeing that one is unable to effect the completion of the benefits of even a single person, to say nothing of all living creatures, and, at the time of searching, with the thought of whether there is one who is able, of whether, if there is, one can himself obtain such himself, - there is only a Buddha, who has without any exception, got rid of the faults of the two obscurations etc. and who has fully realized the virtuous qualities of wisdom, compassion, and power, etc; not only that, upon seeing that this is obtainable and ought to be obtained, at the time when there arises the effortless experiencing of an attitude which thinks "I must quickly obtain the condition of a Buddha for the sake of all living creatures.", one has obtained the honest to goodness mind to enlightenment and has entered at the beginning the path of the great vehicle. Now, this up through the above, makes merely roughly and in brief, the steps of the technique of developing the mind to enlightenment, (the technique) of the system of the seven cause and effect precepts. Since at this point, the steps of the technique of developing the mind to enlightenment by way of the sameness and exchange of oneself and the others, is a point of very great importance, it seems that there ought to be explained briefly some few(points) from the Bodhicaryavatara of Santideva, the instructions of the different systems of mental training, and the small and great Lam rims etc., because of fear of too much (size), it will not be explained here, and if one wishes to know this, one may know from doing a good study of the above books or from the instruction of a geshe.

I. Well, once the mind to enlightenment is developed, what is the way of training in the action?

G. Once the mind to enlightenment is produced, if one does not actually train in the actions of a son of the conqueror, there is no way of arriving at the Buddha level for the sake of others. For example, it is just as, even though one has produced the mind which is decided, "I shall go to the city.", if one does not actually commence the action of going, one cannot arrive there. Therefore, having the mind to enlightenment without actually performing the practice of (a bodhisattva's) deeds is called the mind of wishing for enlightenment, whereas having the mind to enlightenment with the actual performance of deeds, is called the mind of entry to enlightenment. Generally speaking, although a Bodhisattva's deeds are without a measurement, if all of these are gathered together, they may be included principally in the practice of the six perfections. These so-called six perfections are the six practices motivated by the mind to enlightenment; the practices of charity, of lawful conduct, of manly effort, of meditative concentration, and of wisdom. Moreover, if one brings together their fruit, the Buddha body, it is included in two, the perfected non-corporeal body and the corporeal body. Likewise, the causes of these also are included in two, the accumulations of merits and of gnoses. The reason is, that, the causes of the attainment principally of the corporeal body are called the accumulation of merits, and the causes of the attainment of the perfected noncorporeal body are called the accumulation of gnoses. Therefore, the first five perfections, charity etc., make up the accumulation of merits, and the sixth perfection, wisdom, makes up the accumulation of gnoses, and it is necessary to practise the union of both accumulations.

To state merely briefly the way of training in these six perfections, charity etc.: -The first, charity, -the actual nature of charity is the attitude of wishing to give to others one's possessions etc., and since, if one distinguishes, it has three subdistinctions, the first, called the giving of material stuff, is, for example, (anything) from the small giving to another of a morsel of food up to the greater giving of one's life, along with the merits (acquired by the giving), and the second, the giving of the doctrine, is, say, with the thought of benefiting, to teach another the doctrine from a single sloka on up. The third, called 'the giving of the asylum of being free of fear', is saving a living creature from burning in fire, drowning in water, etc. or saving another from any fear or wretched condition (like) taking out a living creature from a prison

which he has happened into, etc. Moreover, as for the meaning of the perfection of giving, -other than signifying through recourse to training in an attitude of generosity, the giving to another of one's life, material stuff, roots of virtues of the three times, (etc.) out of compassion and the mind to enlightenment, (or) the perfection of the attitude which can give from the heart without any stinginess or parsimony etc., the meaning of the perfection of giving is not the abolishment of all poor in the world through the giving of things. The reason is, that, it is just as, even though there are many poor in the world, the former Buddhas did not perform the perfection of giving. Also, it is stated at length in the Bodhicaryāvatara, "If by abolishing poor creaturesetc.".

Then, as the perfection of lawful conduct has also three, -the first, called the lawful conduct which restrains evil actions, is the observing accordingly without transgressing their prescribed limits, the lawful conduct which avoids the 10 non-virtues and the lawful conduct of the three vows (i.e.) of individual deliverance, of a Boddhisattva, and of the Mantrayana. The second, the lawful conduct which gathers together the virtuous qualities, is all the Bodhisattva's training in the virtuous qualities, the six perfections etc. which mature the mental continuum of oneself and others. The third, called the lawful conduct which performs benefits for living creatures, signifies the efforts to do the practice of maturing the mental continuum of others, (like) the four things which collect (disciples) and the eleven objectives of living creatures which are set forth in the Bodhisattvabhumi. etc. Among the three, this lawful conduct of restraint, is the foundation of the other two also, and since the nature of this lawful conduct is principally an attitude of avoiding injury to another, along with its basis, once one increases this attitude of avoiding, by which one's mind is turned away from injury to others and its causes, killing etc. by the force of compassion and the mind to enlightenment, when this (attitude) is fully achieved, the perfection of lawful conduct is fully achieved; however, the perfection of this is not the bringing of living creatures one by one externally to a place of no injury, and likewise it (s perfection) is not dependent upon anihilating the miseries, of being killed etc., of every living creature; this can be known through drawing the conclusion from the manner in which the Buddhas of the past have perfected lawful conduct.

Now, lawful conduct having been made just briefly, -the way of practising the third, the perfection of patience: -by way of understanding the statements in the scriptures and commentaries on the unlimited benefits of patience and the evil effects of anger or hatred, its contrareity, like the statement in the Bodhicaryavatara, "There is no evil like hatred, no austerity like patience.", one must meditate patience by many methods and with great application. Moreover, to state just a single part of the evil effects of anger, - for instance, it is taught that if we non-Bodhisattvas produce a single instant of anger toward a Bodhisattva, we destroy by that the roots of virtue accumulated over a thousand eons. As this patience also is taught to be threefold, - the way of meditating the first, called the patience of not getting even with a doer of an injury: - is (meditating upon) the reasons why anger towards him is improper: for example, if one considers whether an enemy does the performance of an injury to oneself, having personal control, or whether, without any personal control, his mind is incited by karma and the passions, one will understand that he is enjoined to act by strong karma and passion, without his having any personal control at all, and when one understands this, anger towards him is very improper, -for instance - a man who is crazed by an evil spirit or a disease, wishes to do injury even to his helpers, his friends and relatives etc., and even though he strikes them with a weapon etc. the friends, relatives etc. then produce compassion, as anger is unsuitable, and must help him; just so, also, when another does an injury to oneself, upon reflecting that his nature is not such, and that other than being intoxicated by the passions of hatred etc., he is completely without personal control etc., it is necessary to meditate producing particularly patience and compassion. This and the others one ought to meditate upon, studying the wide variety of reasons as set forth in the Bodhicaryavatara and the Lam rim etc.

- Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Twenty-one.
 - 到了山山山村、日本八川、東八川町、日八、西山、中土、中八日、町下八八 विर हो सार्य विशायान में निष्ठ ना मा ना ना ना ना मा है न है के न र् जानहूर विचा नवरं र मूला नह के अ क्षेत्र ना र जा व वश

ए.व. ही ट. इ. एवं ते. करना करा के ता है ने हिन हिन हिन हिन हिन नायाक्ष्याः सरानायाः केत्यासान् इ. हानु भेनु हान सानारा तर

ए.व.ध्रेट.इ.क्व.त्.ट्.चर.टे.चा थ.क्ट.च.के.के.टे.टट. कट.हेटस.

4 子子は一日日日子子子子の日子子子の日子子子の一番、日日日

प्रतिक्षित्हेत्रक्षाता क्षेत्र स्रह्मे क्षेत्र विद्या में जूर दाने री

あるべいとより

प्रचारि वर्ष्ट्र के के समार्थर्स निष्या ने स्वासि रूका सम्माना ने ने ने

प्र.स.स्र्राच्यान्यसम्बद्धाः १८८ प्रह्मान्यसम्बद्धाः

में के स्वास्त्र के त्या के स्वास्त्र के स्

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

क्ति चेष्मात्मिनानम्माद्रताम् विक्तान्त्रान् म्राम्मार्क्तान् रटालानार्द्रातादराष्ट्रनावस्थान्द्रतातानादेतातानादेताताना रिमातमात्व के मर निर्मा क्या प्रमान माने पानी मना विषा परि ता निर्मा मुंचमानार्रात्ते क्षाप्तमसम्पादान्। मुंदारह्मासमा नर्भदादार अ.ध्या.भया.पर्य.री याजा.थ.कर.व.रूस.आ.भया याजा.थ.आ.ल. देवा. नद्रपाक्षि। रक्षित्वः येषा बद्धाना प्रमाना क्षेत्रम् ना क्षेत्रम् ना क्षेत्रम् Maldell 2.を見といるといれていれるとなくられていれているとしましてい त्रमर्देर्यादेरमाद्राद्राधेम्यते मर्देर्या में भार्मेया निरंभता कुरापा द्या मारा की नर्द्र तार् मारा प्रवास ने में बारा कुरा नर्वतास्त्रामात्मामान्यसान्तिः संस्थान्त्रान्ताः स्त्रान्ताः र्स्मायद्रा स्मायरद्वरमार्वर हेर्द्रा नार्वर सुता हे सूर नार्वर क्षित्रमभभभवम्यम् अर्गान्य मिन्द्रम् अर्गान्य मिन्द्रम् अर्ग्य व नर्नर्नित्राचर खेव र्य रसासु हैनामान केर यारे यता वर नी त्रानर क्रिक्रिक्रिक्तिम् निर्मिताति हिस्से अस क्रिक्रिस्ट अवर क्रिक्ट र लुन्छ। कुन्त्रा रिन्दर ता नार्व्दर । क्या तार्दर। केर हिन्द्रमान ता 大山とこか、からといかののののころとう、小は、ナ、みり、くべき、からかかっ तायानिर्देशतानुः सामित्रा नारं रेर छेर वा रेपर के सुरावेदा। रदना सम्मानाक्रमात्र्रेन्त्रत्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यस्य क्रमान्त्रत्यात्र्यात्र र्वित्यर माम्राया करामा माम्या माम्या मान्या नाम्या प्राया माम्या माम्या नाम्या प्राया माम्या माम्या

क्रम्मन्द्रन्त्र्रं नाम्नामन्त्रः स्त्राम्यामन्त्रः स्त्राम्याः स्मामात्मान्त्राध्मान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् र्वायाता में प्रतिस्थाना विना ता वेर विरा र अर प्रमें त्राम्येता स्थान त्रीय ता ता ता ता ता ता ते हिं से सी ता ते व ती न न से मार्थ का का ती. एव:क्ष्मक्रमतर्भात्ररमाता हिर्षेत्रकार में राषे देश्या हो त्रां वार्षेत्रकीर् र्वा वात्रका के त्रा विकार के त्रा के त कर्कीत्मात्रक्षातास्त्रम्यारात्रह्याहेन्द्रक्षिक्षात्रात्र्रक्षित्वात्रात्र क्षेट्र्सं अट्टाट्टा ट्रियानश्मा के क्रियानश्चर्य प्रमान हैवर्नेमा नार्या है। सेना स्ति हो। सेना में नेना ने नेन ते नेना ने नेना ने नेना ने नेना ने नेना ने नेना पारिंद्र्या पर्ट्र करमार की बार्ट्स के के का में की पर्षा की पर में मार्ट्र स्यायात्रिक्षकात्रवात्याताताताकाक्ररात्रियात्रित्रक्षात्रात्र्वेद्यात्रिका なるまってきょうかいかいまりまるからいかってってい かいかまからからしい क्षेत्रससी.एकता.स्याम.बु.के.कट्टरेशय.तम.ट.केरीमाट्रधटेचा.पर्वेसाचमका त्रिः श्वर्राशेरात्राचक्रमात्रिः क्षेत्रमाक्षेत्रमाने श्वरात्रिः ते ते त्रिनाकेन र्र. हैं। परियासना परेरा है न्याया के लार किया के लार खेरा रेर हैं। むれのよりは、は、あるのとと、ある、まとと、ひと、はつ、これ、ふきいろ एट. नहु. अप. भेन. कुन. हुन. । सना देश का स्वामान का नर्देश नही.

र्रेत्रिश्रम् र्र्त्राचार्यम् रायत्रित्र म्यान्य मा くからいて、まないからからからかいるかいあり、あるしい、ちらい ल्ट्सिंशिशिश्यात्रेट्राचेद्र्यातिहर्ट्रेट्रव्यक्ष्यातिहर्ट्रेट्रव्या र्निक्रम् कित्रक्षित्र स्वामान्यस्य स्वामान्यस्य स्वामान्यस्य \$U** 144.91.91.5.02.5.29.31.2.64.34.34) 2.94.5. तात्रास्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्त्रात्त्र्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा स्चारा. हूर्य देश्याच्या शास्त्रा स्थान स् 大日、ある、日子、日子、日子、日子、日子、日子、日子、日子」 र द्वाराष्ट्रभारताकीत्वर क्षेत्रात्रीय हरमाने। हीर प्रभारताकी र्न् न्यं स्थापन हिन्द्र स्थाति । स्थापन तालटारहेना हेन्याद्रा तहना हेन तथा तर्माया प्राप्ता प्रमान कर्माया न्वेन्यर्दं भें न्यूर्रं के स्रत्नित नरं ने न न न न न न क्रिनावसात्यमार्श्वेदायाकेदाहेनसायतित्रम्यान्यकेत्राचित्रात्रभ्रम् एवडिर्ल्स् देन्त्र रेन्द्र नेर्नेन्त्र वा व्रक्ष्यक्ष्यास्य सम्मान त्रुंश्वरात्तान् असात्रिक्षाक्षा वाष्ट्रात्र्य स्ट्राह्म्यायाच्छे मेरान्त्रेन्वर्द्धन्यर्द्धन्यर्द्द्र्याद्द्र्यः वान्त्वादाः भान्त्रेनाः मुक्त विश्व स्वित ता तर्द्र में से मान्य विष्ट दे विषय प्रेम प्राप्त में स सरमाक्षाक्षाक्षाक्षात्रम् केत्राच्याक्षात्रम् व्यास्त्रम् व्यास्त्रम् र्मित्रप्रा अर्द्धर्या सर्द्धर्यातासम्बद्धा म्रिस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य विभायराखेन्द्राचार्त्याया विम्नामन सर्वेद्राचेरान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रा 子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子

र्रे. इ. मेर व. क. प्रे. मेरा हिंव. है. में अने किटा दे ने के सामार ने सा कर हिंद क्रन हिन्देना के विश्वास्त्र निर्मात्य भेदमाता भेदार्ह्न। यर क्षेत्र हिना ना स्टारहेत टि.यम्मान्त्रच.म्बर.सुरातान्त्रदेत्त्र्मातान्त्री र्.४र.लव.क्ट्रक्रा.... म्मानिर कितास्त्रम्भारत्त्रमाने हैं व स्नामान्त्र देव में मेर क्रिन् दे तर द्यादियाक्ट्राच्याच्यावयावयात्रास्याच्याच्याच्या देवेद्रार र हैन पति हैन पान्य हैन पति । विमानव हैन न न न ने न विन है । निवन त्रत्रित्रमार्याः दर्मस्यायन्त्र । न्द्रत्र्वते न्वस्यस्यम् सूर्त्यः य्रेन्द्रिवार्ष्ठाः सार्भनात्मन् स्नामान्यति। विकाननान स्नेन्त्रान्यनेवात्नान्त्रात् तमान्द्रां र र में तमा क्रिया में द में तमा विद्या दे खे में हैं सा लेना तर सूर्यता वेना ने हें मासु तत्र राजना दे भर नाममा सुम्हें まっかり、これ、これ、まりまりまった、あるっかが、これ、これのでは、 प्रवचनात्त्रमुन्छन्। केनानेन खेन के सर्ति न्नेन्या न स्र न्त्रेन त्रिः इस मन्द्रं के कर सर देरे दे क्या तरीय निरंत्र सारे न सर्वेन स र्वातास्त्रामानासद्ता व्र्तानास्त्रात्वतास्त्रात्वात्वतानाविः といいかと、おととして、 ヨ・コ・カコと・と、かっていかいっかんと ताक्षाप्त्र्रेनितः क्रियान्यक्ष्यक्ष्यम् नुर्वत्रायः तेव क्रियन्। あるいいからかまとからある。ある、ま、それにいてきる、よっているとと तार्के. मुंद्रे मित्र मित्र मित्र मित्र मित्र मान्य मित्र मि म्बर्गात्र है. त में बरा पा प्रविद्या के न हे. में र प्रमान इसमा

त्रिं नर्न ने से टर्न इ निमाइस प्रत् के वे सं दर। द्वासा तर् ना पर त्याताता क्रांचलन् दर्भन्यातारवात्रायात्ता दर्वादर देशायते र्व। इसंपर्मा तमार हेर परे तो नामा निष्ठा निष्ठा में नामा निर्देश सामा निष्ठा 出去し 」かいまだらいととというといいいからからいままかい कुर्ण द्रमानावसा मि.सैन्द्रियातवरम्यूक्ट्र्र्म्या पहंत्रकी द्रमानवसा स्यानाक्तर्वास्त्रम् कार्याद्याया सरकाक्षाक्षाप्ताप्ता हाना री बाझाता. मूर्य झा कुषात्व पर ताप का प्रधान के द्वार हो ता का प्रधान के प्र अर्पाद्रा द्वायावर्ष्त्रायर्यविष्यायर्वाय्यायः देशायहेवाद्यायरः निरंदर्ग रे. एर. मुन्द्र रे. प्राच हेर वेस. एर्र र. मर. नवस. प्रेचस इत. क्.ह्रेंर्त्ता हर्ने ही.ह्रेर्स्य मर्देन्या नार्ट्र छे.हिरा द स्वन्ति हिरा देर् करायर्वे व वन करायान अवर्षा कर करावर वित्र विना ने का वे ने भ्रान्तरेने अव विमान तर्रा अर द्रम्य तर्मा तर्मा नमा द्रमा कर्रा प्रमान प्रमान त्यः स्वास्त्रम् १९ देशः स्ट्रिनः शेत्रः त्याः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स्वास्यः स सर्म्यक्षानिनाः भ्रमः क्रमः नितः स्वा

स्री स्री स्राचित्र स्री स्राच्या स्रा

राटमाम् निम्मानाते स्वासानमना नमा सकर विद्द्राचा रा तेना सेव あり、し、つかくら、ヨナロ・イナ・とうないしん、あるはいまれまいい、つまれいしん、もちあり मुस्मान्त्रित हर्मा स्ट्रिंग्स सम्बन् कुव न हे ले . लेश क्र म के सिर्टा नार्वेचाराः भी सक्ष्यानवर त्रां श्री आर्थे स्या नाष्ट्रेया तरा वर् वर नक्षर देश र्रमात्र त्रात्र में हुर ह्रेन्स्य त्रे में रूप तान दे रेटर देश अध्याद र्यूर ने はって、まり、し、あり、アとと、日のから、そうか、あって、はこったがかんかり गरमान्यान्तरास्त्रीवरास्त्रान्तरास्त्रान्तरा 明からはからまれても、しか、なっているとののなるのとととのととる。 त्रि.स्वत्रार्थाक्ष्यंक्ष्यंक्ष्यंक्ष्यंत्र्यंत्र्यंत्र्यंत्र्वात्यंत्र्यंत्र्यंत्र्यंत्र्यं …出し、いとかいとかいいかとうとといい、できましていいのとうない。 いかとういろととあるいろうかんかんかんからからくっていまり! लव्यत्रक्रमात्मक्रवात्रेत्रे सम्मार्कात्रम्याः भूत्रात्रे स्वराप्तिः अर्.स्यमान्यविमानात्मान्यन्त्रः सन्त्रः स्ट्रान्त्रः त्यात्मान्यः युनास हेंद्र या हेद हेनास यह देनेस द्वाद्र द्वा हर हुन है से सस ता स्यामाना हैन स्ट्रिय हैन हैं निया ने केंग्न हैं केंग्न हैं केंग्न हैं हैं। मत्यक्तात्र्वानुन् कुं वित्या अक्तान्त्रक्तान्त्र केन्द्र हे वेनायरे लका.पाट्कारार्ट्र विवासंबदारा हेर के. हे. वाया हे बर्ट् रेट्र वात्रे. र्राचेरावासामा तर्।तान हेवावशान स्राया सरायां तर्ना तर्ना र् とれ、地山と、山、砂、西川、山が山、こ、とり、まり、山、山、山、とこ、田、山、 田とくてととはは、ふくしょく」か、そろ、あれ、がく、から、かっからいっかい रेविश्यन्तराक्षित्रद्वित्वक्षित्रविद्वित्वक्षित्रः

त्रित्याक्षेत्रात्र्र्यात्रं कं यात्रात्रः स्र यात्रः तर्त्रः त्र्रात्रः 以一部出出了。日里·明八里·斯山·西山·西山·山山、山山、五川、五川、 निविद्यान्त्रिकार्याद्याकात्रात्याकार्यान्त्रा रे.बून.कर.नामर इतामाक्षेत्र संसादन हुंसाय सुरा न तेन हैं। श्रीर:....न्दे.क्.पा.वे. हेयमा श्री. भर के प्रमा के वे वे वं स्टा मा भरे. नःस्वारिक्रान्त्राचा कराने स्थार्के सम्मायन रकार्यकार्य त्यातान्तेत्त्र नेनन्त्रीयान्यस्यान् अन्त्र त्रान्यस्य ने स्वान्यस्य लूट्तान्ट्री ७८.ड्....१५.४ व.चार्यां या प्रविष्टिक्षान्त्रां वर्षान्त्रा नावमात्रानार्द्रामात्र्याष्ट्रमात्रम् क्ष्रम् वात्रम् नामान्या र्तर्नित्रं रहार्म्माता द्वान्तिविद्यान्त्र में वर्षा स्त्राम् पात्राचनः म्निन्न्यान्ता ह्यान्त्राच्याच्यान्याः च्यान्त्राः च्यान्त्राः बर्षेत्र, धेशमानी . श्रेटमान . बिटा प्रधियां मार्गा क्रियां की. यो. पत्र द सेर. であるというかんとうなる、ありまり、おれ、いいとうというないというらい अ. स्ट्रिंट हुआ. विना विराज्य ता माना मी।

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

VOCABULARY

संसम्प्रता	worry, solicitude	FRI.Z.	dull, weak, feeble
संसक्षाता	to think	(B) 21.	to discourage,
नी बीचा राष्ट्रेष	mirror-reflection reflected image	9	to depress
क्र-स	thorn	(37.6.84.54.)	to distinguish
पर्ह्मेनायः	to avoid, to get away from	85-5-85 R	emptiness, void- ness, <u>sunyata</u>
र्में.व	leather, skin	भार्याहरा	one of a pair
योल्या.	to cover up, to	SNING.	sky, space
ža.	•	चार्ज्यात.	wing
	to delight in, to take pleasure in	वसून	to fly
लेब.	to like; to hold	4.34.	without one of a pair
. 3	mentally	सर्'हूर्	P.N. of a sutra
ब्रूट.	selling, trade, barter	न्येन्स्य	one who leads
विदःत्यसः	agriculture, field work	35.35	a blind person
न देव	to get, to take	W3.51	other
डे नेल्ल	to put off, to postpone	SAIG.	magical creation
REFER	to be late	文山,至土.	simultaneously, suddenly, all at
न्युरायः	to depreciate, to downgrade	美美多一	once Vajrayana

Title of a book

Title of a book

the precept of the tantric vow airplane

EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

इन्तेन (इन्त्रंसेन) द्रा शत्रा M. B. J. B. L. B. M. まらかいまからから、安全が、

to accept or take voluntarily understanding empty or devoid of self, an existent nature the sole of the foot procrastination the Prajnaparamita sutra (H) father and son (i.e. masterdisciple) Svatantrika (madhymika) prasangika (madhymika) degenerate time the scriptures and the doctrinal systems to determine the extent (as of a river, cave, etc.), to fathom the depth

इस'नप्र'र्नेरभ'य'रन' Title of a book

इस'नर प्रेन्स प्रेन्स Title of a book

adornments of scholars

at this time

the ten levels

the pure land

akanistra ghana vyutha

the end of the continuation (of the ten levels)

the system of the sutra

short life

one possessing the qualities of . .

benefits and dangers

entry to the union (i.e. of the two kayas)

not completely without a place of mention

NOTES

- 1. をうくらんでは、 "trade and agriculture" are covered by おくかったっている。 non-virtuous action, whereas あってっている。 おうかっていい "beer and talk about women" is covered by さってる。 "bad action", as well.
- 지도 한다. 되어 '오랜드' "Swatantrika and Prasangika" are the two 2. systems of explaining the meaning of the Madhyamika. word, Svatantrika, "independent", refers to the independent syllogism used by the followers of the Svatantrika Madhyamika as a method of logical proof and understood by them based upon an inferential mark or reason inherently or intrinsically endowed with a certain nature. The word, Prasangika, "reductio ad absurdum" refers to the reduction ad absurdum argument favored by the followers of the Prasangika Madhyamika and viewed by them as a sufficient method of demonstrating their The actual point of issue between them is quite important and far reaching as what is at stake is the maintenance of the determinancy of a right cognition in the face of the denial of any self-existent nature whatsoever. might be added that both sides succeed in maintaing the determinancy of a right cognition; however, it is possible that the Svatantrikas accept more than is necessary in order to do it.
- 3. भन्दा = निष्रुपः
- 4. अर्'द्वार "The system of the sutras". The two great systems of the Mahayana are usually seen as the Paramitayana and the

scenally overcoming bus by one the unlimited living ereatures

for the take of avertime the injury of thorne etc. to one a

The fourth called manly effort, tolenifies an attitude whire delignes in virtue, and again; it is necessary to prac-

TRANSLATION

The way of meditating the second, called the patience of willingly accepting misery, when one has a misery or injury, it is necessary to accept willingly these miseries and hurts and to produce courage by way of considering the way in which one is hurt, by increasing the misery of sollicitude in addition to its being no cause of benefit if one is impatient and unhappy with these (and to produce courage etc.) by way of the unlimited reasons and benefits (of patience) such as stated in the Bodhicaryavatara, "If a man to be killed has a hand cut off, why isn't it good?". If by human miseries one is not in hell, why isn't it good?".

The third, the patience of ascertaining (the nature of) dharma, - this is to meditate the patience which in considering the effect of karma, the Three Jewels, the Truths, etc. is not terrified with these, and also, in particular, to cultivate a particular patience through considering how the doer of injury, the object of injury, and the way of the injuring are empty of a self existent nature like reflections. This so-called fulfilling of the perfection of patience also is to perfect meditating the attitude which checks the inner enemy, the anger etc. in one's own mental continuum, but it does not depend upon actually overcoming one by one the unlimited living creatures etc. who are doers and possible doers of harm to oneself externally. The reason is, that, such a thing is impossible and if one controls one's own single mind, it is like overcoming all these enemies. Here, for example, - although one cannot cover with leather every region of the earth for the sake of averting the injury of thorns etc. to one's feet, it is extensively taught in the Bodhicaryavatara etc. that if one covers just the soles of one's feet with leather, it is like covering with leather the whole surface of the earth.

The fourth, called manly effort, -signifies an attitude which delights in virtue, and again, it is necessary to practise according to the way in which the practising of manly effort as the antidote of each of three lazinesses, (which are) the opposite sides of manly effort, is widely taught. The first of the three lazinesses, called the laziness of addiction to bad acts, signifies not wishing to undertake virtuous action out of being addicted to and desirous of the nonvirtuous actions and the evil actions of the world,

selling and agriculture (etc.), and beer (-drinking) and talk about women etc. (respectively). This is a hinderance to undertaking virtuous action at the beginning. As the antidote to this, it is necessary to have recourse to the manly effort which takes pleasure in virtue through reflecting on the action of the round as without a core and as the cause of misery. The second, called the laziness of procrastination; is the laziness which makes gradually more distant while putting off to later with the thought of "tomorrow" or "the day after tomorrow", even though one wishes to undertake a virtuous action. As the antidote to this, it is necessary to meditate the manly effort which undertakes the virtuous immediately through meditating the impermanence of death and uncertainty as to the time of dying. called the laziness of self-depreciation, is the laziness which depresses the spirit by way of downgrading oneself with the thought, for instance, "I am of a dull intellect and of small courage etc. since it is extremely difficult, how can someone like me practise the acts of a Bodhisattva and obtain Buddhahood?". As the antidote of this, as expressed in the <u>Bodhicaryavatara</u>, 'One like me who am born in the human race . . . etc.'', it is necessary to arouse manly effort and to raise the spirits with the thought "How can I not obtain enlightenment?" once one considers one's virtuous qualities of having the power of mind to investigate the good and the evil etc. and to have obtained one's good body, a human body, such as the body obtained by the former Buddhas. Although there are likewise many ways of meditating (this effort) etc., the threefold subdivisions of the manly effort, (which is) the armor, etc., just this is made in brief. Then, since the method of practising the fifth, meditative trance, also the way of meditating (mental) stabilization, which (is) its nature, has already appeared roughly in the chapter on meditation among learning, reflection, and meditation, this suffices.

As for the way of practising the sixth, the perfection of wisdom, -generally speaking, the nature of wisdom signifies the cognition which discriminates existents, and here also, although there are many subdistinctions, mundane wisdom, transmundane wisdom etc., the principal of all of these is the practise of the perfection of wisdom which cognises emptiness, the actual condition of the individuality and of existents. The reason is that, even though one meditates the techniques of the mind to enlightenment etc., if there is no wisdom which cognises emptiness, the actual condition (of things), it is impossible to cut off the root

of the round of existences; and just as a bird with a single wing is unable to fly in the sky, technique without wisdom cannot go to the level of a Buddha; therefore, it is necessary to practise technique coupled with wisdom. Likewise, it is said in the Mahayana sangraha, "If there is no wisdom the five perfections are blind; because they are without a leader they cannot reach enlightenment."; even though the first five perfections are like a blind man with feet; and even though wisdom is present, if the first five perfections are not present, it is like a cripple with eyes; and since it is taught that it is impossible to reach enlightenment by only whichever (one) of the two, it is necessary to perfect the practice of the six perfections in Therefore, it is taught that a Bodhissatva, a son of the conquerer, practises through comprehending all six in each perfection, giving etc., individually. Here for instance, there is a giving of giving up to a wisdom of giving, and similarly, the scheme is carried out for the others also. Now, the production of the wisdom which cognizes without error (as the actual condition) of things, such an actual condition (as) emptiness, -since it is difficult, at first, it is not possible to produce it by one's own power, and it is necessary to follow one who teaches this without error. Moreover, the Arya Nagarjuna, of whom the Buddha actually prophecied that he would explain without error the actual condition of things, composed the six works of the Madhyamika etc., which explain by way of various reasons and (citations from) scriptures, the thought of the Prajnaparamita sutras. There are quite a few different ways of explanation and acceptance of his thought; explanation of the thought of the madhyamika as a Prasangika system (as) by Buddhapalita, Candrakirti, etc.; explanation of the meaning of the Madhyamika as a Svatantrika system (as) by his disciples, Bhavaviveka, Santaraksita, (the) master and (his) disciple (Kamalasila). Nonetheless, the great Tsong kha pa, the scholar-adept of this degenerate time, having by learning, reflection, and meditation fathomed the depth of the systems of each of the above masters, developed finally the view which comprehends without error the real condition (of things), he composed Rtsa shes rnam bshad chen mo, Dbus ma la 'jug pa'i grel pa, Drang ba dang nges pa'i don rnam par 'byed pa'i legs behad snying po, etc., the essence of his teaching which is based upon that view. At the end of that (last) from "Those who are the ornamaents among the scholars of Jambudvipa . . . " to "Who would not hold the good system of Nagarjuna as the chief?", since he views as immaculate and the final view the system of the Prasangika by which Buddhapalita, Candrakirti, etc. explain the meaning of his system, the thought of Nagarjuna, he says that one must have recourse to this. Therefore, although I wish through recourse to this to explain a little the way of resolving uncertainty about emptiness, the profound real condition (of things), since this is deep and

subtle, it is not easy (to explain) by very little; on the other hand, because it would become too much here, since except for another time it could not be finished now, I put it aside temporarily. From this, through the above, I pretend to have explained in brief from the development of the mind to enlightenment through the practice of the six perfections. Then, just briefly, the way of obtaining the condition of a Buddha. the result: - as in the system of the sutras in order to be enlightened, it is necessary to amass the accumulations (of merits and gnoses) for three 'non count eons', by way of practising the six perfections such as the above, one amasses the accumulations of the first 'non count eon' during the period of both the so-called path of accumulation and the path of reaching, the paths of a Bodhisattva who is an ordinary individual; inasmuch as the levels of a Bodhisattva, who is an Arya are ten, one amasses the accumulations of the second 'non count eon' during the first seven levels; once one has amassed the accumulations of the third 'non count eon' during the last three (levels), finally in the pure land called Akanistra ghana vyuha the Bodhisattva, who is abiding on the final (moment) of the continuum of the tenth level, obtains the non-corporeal body, the gnosis which perfects the understanding and riddances, and the body of perfect requisites, the corporeal body which is adorned with the thirty two auspicious marks and the eighty minor marks; then at the same time, the many magically created bodies which are in other fields and regions are enlightened as the magical creation body, by way of which, one comes to obtain simultaneously the three bodies. From then on, as long as the round of existences is not empty, one accomplishes spontaneously without effort continuously, the objectives of living creatures by way of unlimited deeds of body, speech and mind; such briefly is the way of obtaining Buddhahood from the point of view of the system of the sutras.

Nonetheless, while the teaching of the Mantrayana of the great vehicle exists, it is certainly of great importance to be able to enter into the path of the Vajrayana, the highest and unsurpassable technique of quickly obtaining Buddhahood, after practising the shared paths of renunciation, the wisdom which comprehends emptiness, the real condition (of things), and the mind to enlightenment, etc., paths which are indispensible to both the sutras and the tantras. The reason is that having recourse to this path is a special method for being able to become a Buddha even in one short lifetime of this degenerate age, without it being necessary to require the time of many eons. Also, the practice of the shared path comes beforehand; then one ripens oneself through taking initiation from one who has the character of a master of the Mantrayana. It is necessary to keep the different vows and special precepts taken at the time of initiation. Those for whom training in the shared path has not come beforehand, or even it has come beforehand, who have

not obtained the pure power which deposits definitely the seed of the four bodies, or even they have obtained this, but do not preserve accordingly the vow and special precepts of the tantra, these push far away the special, profound, and extremely rapid qualities of the tantra which are not shared, (i.e. by the sutras). It is said in the tantras that there are greater dangers, coming to experience the miseries of those gone to the evil destinies for many eons, etc. If for an example of both the greater benefits and danger, one takes flying in the modern airplane, it is appropriate. Therefore, when by way of abiding accordingly with the vow and special precepts such as these, one practises successively both the yoga of developing stage and of the perfecting stage, one will obtain rapidly the position of a Buddha, the union (of the two bodies); such at least so as not to be empty of an outline is mentioned about the tantra.

- A. Answer in Tibetan the following questions on Lesson Twenty-two.

 - या देक् नारे नारे रे
 - उ हीर विसामन हेर न देन न तर होना सा हेर हो भेर दमा
 - म हें निर्मित्र निर्मित्र निर्मित्र निर्मित्र में महत्ते म
 - क्रीन्यान्त्रिक्तिन्त्राच्याः व्यान्याः विद्यान्त्राः व्यान्त्राः विद्यान्त्राः विद्यान्त्राः विद्यान्त्राः विद्यान्त्राः
 - वर्ष्ट्र न्त्राच न्त्र न्त् वर्ष्ट्र न्त्र न्त्र

 - 8 र्.च.च्यामा ल्या द्वार्थमा द्वारा न्या न्या न्या है। हे ना न न
 - न्त्रम्यान्त्रं न्त्रम्यान्त्रं स्त्रम्याः न्त्रम्यः न्त्रम्यः । न्यानान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्याः स्त्रम्याः म्यान्त्रम्याः । १ व स्त्रम् स्त्रम्याः स्त्रम्याः स्त्रम्याः स्त्रम्याः
 - 10 अर्. धेर्या भारा के स्थित हैने हन हैन हैन सामा मान तर्या

新元の日本(四月)、東京村、日本(日本日) 21 村山とでは日本(四年)、西本(日本日)、日本(日)、日本(日本日)、日本(日)、日本(日本日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日本(日)、日 **GLOSSARY**

मास्यायार्षु यः	Kamalasila .	. १४१०: श्व.	ascetic practice, austerity
नाइ. वनाव वह	P.N. of a sect	५म् १ र्योभः	how difficult?
गु.का.र.		१ त्रार थें	white
ग्रव:	all, every	र्श्व, अक् बा बा में बा.	Three Jewels, Triratna
ग्रव १३ हर	"the arising of all",	त्रॉब थें	rare
E (24)	T. a. MIA CHARA OT	र्गुना.	to stir up, to incite
त्राव दें न्य	phenomenal,	र्गु न्या भेदः	irritation, inflamation (i.e. between two persons)
	conventional, phenomenally true or real	र्गुग्य.	p. of \3 4.
स्राच्याः श्रेतः	in a pay	यम्भ	p. of २ न्या
गुव वश्चेदः	to motivate motivation	यम् २	speech, utterance; Buddhist scripture (Hon.)
नों य	leather, skin	यम्व द्रमेंद्रभ	expressed wishes, order (H
र्गाद हैं	P.N. of a person	न्यार.क्.म.	secret instructions
की.बारअ अट्टेब	one of the	वर्गायः वस्तुः	P.N. of a sect
र्थे :इन् चेन्य	a dominal highlight or in Section 1 American	वर्गार वरिम्थ.	P.N. of a sect
र्गेग र्गेग	crooked	वराय है बाबर	to ask, to inquire (Hon.)
켔'궠석.	Nagarjuna	वसार हैव.	kindness, favor, service
7.37 27	P.N. of a person	वर्गाय प्रवय्यः	"precept transmissions" (see note Lesson 7)
ग्रेंग'	to read	वस्यानमा (वहेव मा)	one of highest classes
र्मीय प्राप्त.	mandala		in the monastic educational system
(원자.자.	in the middle of (prep. with gen.)	ধ্ৰাৰা	p. of বৰাধাপ.
5412.	difficult	नग्र-हे	homage, service
र्गारस्य.	difficulties, pains, oproblems		p. of 2 4/5.

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वरीया कार्रस	radiance, brilliance. (i.e. of complexion).	झेर्.ग्राम्थाःकेर.यो.	
ব্রা:	64 of 0-2	मेरि:कुबा.	instant; moment
प्रा.	fut. of 2135.	यद्रेवा यद्रेवा बीम	in every single instant
यगुरा.	p. 01		
वर्ग्रदस.		सेर्ड्यांजा.	momentariness
यर्ग्येग्.	fut. of And	न्द्रिक्षान्दे ने न्या	in every instant
वर्ग्याय.	p. of 刻刻.	३ ८'ठेंर'	loud noise, noisiness
新 5	basically, primarily.	न्निर्क.	conversation, speech
माराम्बरा.		स्रेर्क.स्पर्	to tell, to report, to talk
∄८' थ'	monimuta	सेर्नहर.	to call; to invite
म्रद्भंदे व्य	foot, leg	न्नर ध्यम	language, letter
मर्ररवय	stick by stick, piece by piece (if the pieces are of a	新し、山か土、そ、五至く	to institute new language (as for translation etc.)
hir as	long, thin stick shape) .	켂 지 기	time, occasion; chapter
# c. or al.	limbs, hands and	सेवम. श्र.	at the time of, during
म्ब.	palate .	स्वया श्रीस्थाया	"the three occasions", name of a class of gods of the desire region
₹, 4.	to steal .	2171.21,	to be afreid
मुब्र थें	thief, robber .	स्रायं,	dry
मृत्य'	stealth, stealing; •	झैय.डेब.	fortunate one (see note Lesson 7)
0	robber .	33.4.	share, portion, allotment
五5 . 五5.	just, only .	न ।	
₹4'	cause, condition .	री	body (Hon.)
मेंब हैं।	to cause	सं अक्र	relative (excluding parents) (Hon.)
£5.	to extend, to .	त्रे'यह्रद	image, icon (Hon.)
_ w)	stretch out	3.95.	thankha (Hon.)
अवायान,	stupid, dull; mute .	ने श्र	time (i.e. of a person) (H)
अंत्राद्य अ. देखान.	P.N. of a person .	चुं:५~	em exhortextion
न्ने ५'	voice, speech;	में मरिव वरा	from (i.e. of a person) (H)
Helps Carl	language	ने '25'	likeness, image (Hon.)
स्रीत्राम्यः	famous .	म् स्वाद्यावरः	string of lives (Hon.)

क्षे.क्र्रवः	representative,	चुराउ.	person, individual, creature
स्नु:क्रीश्यहर्	to represent (Hon.)	मुरा रवश.	<u>Jataka</u>
में नागरंत्रगम	body, speech and mind (Hon.)	त्यात्मात्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्त्वात्त्तत्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्वात्त्	birthplace to be depressed
से.बार्यका.	the three bodies	7.7.	poor
7.	to send	735 C	to lengthen
子でなった	to encourage; to goad, to spur on	क्रीन	defect, fault; objection, criticism
क्रें	to appoint; to nominate	क्रेंब-बह्द-ब्रेन	to express criticism of
취·1	to thirst	र्श्वेर.रुय.	at the time of putting, etc. (see Lesson 1, note (Hon.)
न्नेर	to go around; to make the rounds of; to turn around	र्के व	to protect from, to save from
र्भेर. य.	concerning, on,	र्श्चर.रेजूब.	lead reciter
권(2~)	refuge	ने व	hair (i.e. of head)
至なれ、か、ふ動、	to go to for refuge, to take refuge in	ने नि	strand of hair to be afraid
हीरहिना.	society, membership; wealth, wealth and	₹ 1	fut. of H
0 ~	poverty	यम् रा	p. of 📆
£ 1.5.	comfort, ease	△型℃.	fut. of FG
到·(4.)	to be born, to originate	₹ 521	p. of £s.
₹}.4	birth, production	本料ないとい	an eon, a <u>kalpa</u>
원·4·	to produce, to bring into being	737	fut. and p. of 377
स्ट्रीय:	to take to, to	वस्त्राम्बामान्त्री	fut. and p. of and to help by urging on
집시'	p. of	A 27 21. 21.	an exhortation
9		यर्ने.	fut. of A
뷁시'시	man (in contra- distinction to woman)	यक्तेंर'	fut. and p. of 2

वर्भे रा.	p. of	. 43 n	fut. and p. of 32.
작剂(*)	fut. of NG.	· * 35.	fut. and p. of
4発で、5変かり	please do (Hon.)	म्बर्गिर-र्द्ध्यास	the developing and perfecting stages
되겠다	p. of \$15.	. (8)	
4월4.	fut. of a	ं बच्चे र रेग	the developing stage
3월 3진.	p. of 3 a	· 소를 (·숙화·신숙화·회4.	title of a book
전 및 · ((어 (2 개)	again		
रु । । ७	' he or she (Mon.)	य से दुःरेग्यायः	one who practices the developing stages
बस्तर स्ट्रेंद	review, practice	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
9.0	again	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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यि से दि	v. to complete the number n. an addition	. विश्व शं र्योर स्था	the higher realms or regions (i.e. the form region and formless region of the Buddhist cosmos)
वि य से स	quiet al, particula	n - sape 3 - 4" 118	of the Buddiest cosmos/
वि.कर्त्वी.	color	. विश्वभ्रभ्य	the three regions (of the Buddhist cosmos)
वि.हेंब	recitation	· (Aetp +) 国红,	just before
षि इंद २ द्व	to recite	विन् श्वा	straight
ME.N	food	law.	a loose bulk measure of @ 30 lbs.
14:4×1.	few	. विसायोदः	The second of th
वि व्यास्थार्थे	clear (refers only to discourse)	विन्द्रं वार्यः विन्द्रं वार्यः वार्यः	P.N. of a person
शिया.	part, division	. दिन	burden, responsibility
विदःयः	house	- वार्वाह्म	b. of 5 44.
वर र्क्स्	regional division within a monastic college (see	हर वहर	to bear the burden, to carry the responsibility
	Lesson 1, note 3)	बिय.	area
ष्ट्राज्ञ.	region; sphere; element; disposition	. विजान्त्रीत	to pretend

वि. देव.	benefits and dangers	ライ・イマ・	you (Hon.)
विदयः	to be inflated, to	19天	b. of 2 1 7.
147.	be puffed up	हिं वि	husband
वि.व.	only	हिंद	you or
lg₹€.	he	ब्रिंथ'	b. ot 3 19 71.
विंबा थ.	stomach; hollow of the trunk or torso	ं विना	blood
LAC.	he or she (Hon.)	ब्रि:यर्ड्डब: ब्रि:यर्ड्डब:	ten thousand; throne
विंद'र्सिं	anger	137	P.N. of a person
		''	P.N. of a person
विस्थान्द्रम्थाः	a part of, belonging to	वि'र्सेर देश वर्ष	P.N. of a person
र्षेद्रभःसु	as belonging to, as part of	वितः	to lead; to explain, to teach
图《爱知》	particular quality or property	By. 37 L. st.	shameless
	or property	ह्यें माउंस	scowling or frowning
डिर्'यर.	particular; difference, dis- tinction	क्राविब के ब.	great preceptor
	special, particular		upadyaya, preceptor;
	without distinction or difference	मावव सूब क्रम	the upadyaya, the acarya and the pious king
बिर. टे. बार्जर.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	या विश्वास्त्र	accomplished scholar
∄ ₄.	to pervade, to encompass	भावरा ना अबाझार्यंगा वड	P.N. of a person
PIS'AER'	Carridhera (P.N.)	. अप्रयं यं	skilled, expert; scholar
184.5E41.	Visnu	श्रिवद्यान्त्रे.मूत्रे.	the adornments of scholars
डिय.ज. उरे.बुर	all-pervasive	महिन	to know, to understand (H)
हि स्न	dog	का विव अड्ड. वंश.	knowledge, compassion, and power
हि'स्थन	puppy		
विद्याय.		294	to bear, to carry
डिश.स.	P.N. of a person	क्षा भीव मह्न	P.N. of a person
9	and a place	40 mm	

उर्बिन.	v. to take one turn . (i.e. turn comes .	उद्येत.	to carry, to bear
	around); to revolve, circuit, cycle	उर्धिय.	to carry; to arrive, to reach
	n. court, retinue, . following .	वर्षिद	n. instruction, explanation v. fut. of
वर्षिन् वर्	wheel .	विद्राद्यंत	lead teacher
गर्भः क्रास्त्रः	Cakravartin .	3月447.3号とが、	war; conflict
व विंद्र-व		विद्	to wash
उर्देश.	to be boiled .	उद्वदमः	to be born (Hon.)
उडिया. मुझा.	short time .	उर्विटम.भ.	birthplace (Hon.)
7.7 6.7			

या नी		The second second second	
4/4/	which	. यायायाया	here, there and everywhere
4.24.	when	नार-डी.	whatsoever
41.52.	how, what	नार होर	however, whatever
बा.वंश.उबीबाश.	how can it be right?	स्रिक्रायर्व	whichever way is convenient
ना यर	hindermos,	· 4/2.32,	how
11 17	where	. याद. २५ हे या.	what kind of (person or
ना.कूट्रं	how many, how much		thing)
या.ल.झ.स.	Gayadhara (P.N.)	सर.उट्म.श. (52.) अ.क्म. श्रेट.	whatever one makes
या:रे	what	· 412.3 EN.3]. (25.)	how
या ने ने तु चे त्व	the reason is that	नार वर्तेर वर्तेर ह	whatever one wishes
गाने धेव धर	whatever it is, whatever it may be	बाट, बेट, का बिट	haphazardly
या भेर	1.00 (4.5.55.00)	. बार. की ब.कर्	without measure; extreme
ना अर	slowly	. बार.उष्ट्रशत्रा.	quite many, quite long,
ייב ביוה יוציות	from all over,	17 20014	quite much
ग.अ.बा.वर्भा	from examinate		der on many

बार चेबा.	person	. मीं य कनारा	to have understanding of
म्राट.लट.	any	. म्रेनेया	sequence, order
न्तरःल्र्	whatever you have,	र्भा थ	position, rank
	whatever is possible to you	र्भेट'	before (prep. with gen.)
बार.रवा.कड्रार.	what one happens to have	स्टिका.	higher, former
बार जुबाझ.	fairly well	मूर.यम्ब.	to rise higher, to be elevated, to progress
बीट.ज्येश्र	to do as well as one can	स्टि वार्या	to make progress, to make to progress
बार.का.	laugh, laughter	र्योद्यान्य क्रिया	to step; to walk
बीज.श्रु.व.	P.N. of a place of greater	र्योद्यासःयः	to be accustomed to; to be acclimatized to
	importance	यॉरा	clothes
बाजा कुरान्.	of great importance	(वर्ष्म) समायह	P.N. of person
वाजाःश्रीतः	if	(Jay 4),0 \$4.42	, N
नीया.	bent	ब्रांश ज्या	clothes, garment
म्यायः	respect	ET.	to be at (other than one's ordinary place)
मारायग्रन	respect and service, homage	मीय.	dol
मोबाय.	obstacle,	श्रृंब.	to wear
	hinderance, impediment	य सेग	preparation
र्यो ।	to understand, to comprehend, to know	र्व.क्रम.	monk's clothes
	about	ব্যু:খ	monk
न्त्रे.क.	Sarmor adapt	न्यायान्य	to become a monk (Hon.)
नॉ.रॅन.	meaning; the meaning to be under-	श्च.य.बुर.	to become a monk
A STATE OF THE STA	stood (male)	या.क्ट्र	monastic college (see Lesson 1, note 3)
यों देन।	to reverse (positions)	ধু'ম'	monastic center (see Lesson 1, note 2)
म्.यावरा	position, rank	# MINITED - 121	xew (Max.)
ब्रा. उत्तरः	position, station	वी.प्रर.च्चे वी.या.	to enroll at the monastic center

ब्राबाय .क. व.	more famous, better known	र्शेद् विंग	belly, stomach
य्यायाया.	fame	र्शेश.	to be free, to be released
ब्राट.क्रू.	cold	ब्रीयःवः	emancipation, deliverance, freedom
र्यु ८ स्प	count, reckoning, number	ग्रुट (र.स.	P.N. of a person
स्दर्भः ताः	numeration, enumeration	शूदःयं के	elephant continent
ब्राट्स.कार्.म.	incalculatable .	बीर गरीय	one of the four grades of geshe; same as
ब्रस्य.क्ट्री.	number count, numerical measure- ment, numerical limit	यो ग्राम स्था । कुर्म	p. of 257.
ग्रदमामा उग्ने	to come into the reckoning of	स्रोव थ'	foolish, stupid
ब्राट्म सं वहरी	to be counted as, to be one of the	र्क्यू.य	lung
	preparation	रबाबा.	fut. of a a a a a
का का दिन देन	line, row knife	योभका. रबाबा व च बा सुर.	refutation (of the position of others), establishment (of one's own position), and responce (to criticism of one's own position)
बाद र बाद स्था	p. of 2=1=1.	र्बाउ.ड्रेब.	P.N. of a monastery; Tusita Heaven
यो यः स्वयः यो यः	p. of asia	टबाट ड्रेब. ब्रि.य.	occupier of the throne at Dga ldan (see Lesson 3 note)
श्यःयः	accomplishment .	रेबाउ. इंब. क्र्रंग.	P.N. of a monastery
म्यारा म्या म्या म्या म्या म्या म्या म्या म्य	Siddha, adept friend	र्बाउ. उष्ट्र.	to like, to be pleased, to please
में मारा थें	friend (male)	र्गर द्वर द्वर	enjoyment, pleasure
	friend (female)	ব্ৰা:	nine
ज्राचित.		र्श्वादा रशका	fut. of a state.
म्र्रिट्स.	to die		winter
		र्यायः याः	

द्श्य केंग	winter session	्र्योर्भ'यः	purpose, aim
५वो मन	teacher	र्न्स से १.१.	without purpose; without need
दको यञ्जे य	upasaka	र्न.	enemy
द्यो . २६व.	sangha, assembly of monks	र्श वर्डे या य	arhant, "enemy slayer"
द्यो रद्द स्व		५ चेंद	fut. of astica.
रका उर्व य.	a member of the	वर्गेद.	to go
द्यो व.	virtus	व्यर्थो २ विंद	the head is spinning, go-
न्त्रेयः वर्षेत्रः	kalyanamitra, "the good friend" of the Prajnaparamita	美女女	ing around in circles; to be rapt or completely caught up in
2414	sutras, geshe	मर्गा गर्वे ।	suppress, to push down the head of
र्यो क्रेय	sramana	सर्वेरे स्ट्र	a head's weight
रेबा अबास	P.N. of a sect	2 याव	responsibility
१को यूत्रेयः	geshe, an acedemic title, (see	वबाद विवा	some
दको स्ट्रॉद	itle of a book	उबाउ.सेझ.	several, some
2 M 24 4	bikhsu (see Lesson ;	वस्य.	to contravene; to contradict; to oppose
रम्ट्य.उध्न.	consent, permission	वस्याक्तेव	
र्बाट्स. उच्चे भ.	commentary	. चिन	inamicable condition, hostile
रब्रिंग.न.	orrow or	० बाबायः	to bend, to force
	thought (Hon.)	2 वि	beginning, front
र्बोट्याया	to give permission (Hon.)	उर्बा उद्यास	to begin
	P.N. of a person	2वॉवा.	to stop, to cease
रबार.	fut. of 2 mg.	वर्षेत्रा सर्वे मद्वे	the truth of cessation
- 0	monastery	वर्गेत्रा यहा	cessation and path
दर्बोट्य. दर्बोट्य.	to be necessary, to	वर्गेत	to arrange, to order, to formulate
	have to, to need to	वर्षेन्'	to take or require time
रिब्र्जूड्य. कि.	need, necessity	2 37,524	to delay, to be late

व्युन स्मार्ग्डन	to be changed, to be turned	· 四到:多知.	to plan to go
व श्रीत.	to be changed, to	उर्जे.पूट.	coming and going; traffic
3.	be transformed, to become, to turn	· 24.4.	place to go to, destination
	into	· 2] · Xíc.	expence, cost
उज्ञात अहीत.	competition	. वर्शेद्यः	to kill (Hon.)
व्यात्रः त्रीतः य		₹. ≤	to age (i.e. as of a living creature, not a thing)
उच्चाम.ट्र.	to be right, to be	· ক্র'খ	older, elder
वर्चे या.	suitable, to be proper	· 42.4.	p. of 4
वर्षेव.	to be diminished	. र्कें १ थ	excitement, stimulation; frivolity; wildness
वर्षाय.	to be accomplished, to be finished; to	. ≨. और.	India
P. Le S. Wall	exist, to be existant (i.e.	. मु अर व	an Indian
	demonstrably by logical proof)	. 至.安.安·	size, stature
2243.56.31.01	effective action	至, 岁.	wide
	title of a book	· 更, 英文	widely, extensive
उर्गे भारत वर्षे	commentary	क् क्रें र.जू.	extensive, wide, vast
उम्रोक्ष-वर्धरः	subcommentary	- ক্-ব্ৰা	China
ठक्. च . चा.	to go	. 至, 炙.	India and Tibet
उर्जे. उष्ट्या.	to walk	क्रिक्ट्रें र वाम में	.P.N. of a person
उर्जी केर्य.	arrangement, order,	: 5 41.	to put, to shoot, to hit
준비의 감식	sequence	. 至5.	distance
वर्ने देव.	benefit to living creature; purpose	. ⊕ ₄.	behind
	of going	· 10 21.	king
ठ ब्रॉ. a.		· • • · · · · · ·	kingdom, principality
उर्बो.य.देबास.	the six kinds of beings (i.e. men,	· 현기· 4岁. 첫 51. 조 4.	P.N. of a person
5्य.	gods, asuras, hell-denizens, animals, ans preta)	至少,至,4,	epithet of a person, regent
	(a doso besomet	· 27.734-	royal lineage

क्रियास	kingdom	.更气"对心	incite, arouse
क्रिंग, ज्रेश.	son of the conquerors; prince	: 至7. 美元,	the Upper Tantra College
क्यानेत	kingship, monarchy	मुर्ज्या १ वर्गा था	to put into practice in one's mental continuum
된 자.	to be extended	. 更气~~	a person in one of the two tantra colleges
₩.	cause, reason; property	इर्न्य वे र्ने वर्ने	monitor of the tantra college
	to move, to be moved	. करे.नपु.क्रमञ्जा	
\$. 44 4 5. 54 H	the result which is in conformity with the cause	किरंन्युः क्रमः अगम	the system of the tantra
	the cause	. 雪气型气	the Lower Tantra College
₹'55'€4'	causes and conditions	. 至了.到了.到.变点.	the Lower Tantra College
TICE TON		· 至 4	continuation; continuum
垂, 22.至,四日.	riches motion	क्य. बी. मा ब उ. था.	the end of the continuation
€. a.	MOCION	: কুৰ'ম্ব্ৰ?'	to continue
至,344.	cause and effect, causality	. কুন্ ্	usually, generally; continuously
इ.उन्स.सर्	seven cause and effect precepts	重4.54,	generally; usually; continuously
至.如笺文.	the reason	. क्रेब.मु.कर्.यर.	without interruption,
क्.मध्व.रं.	on account of		uninterruptedly
क्रियाय.	examination	क्रवायः	a varying length of time
	to run		for a long time
TAIN'NG.	to take an	क्रिव.दुर.यू.	for a long time
क्रियाय. मुट्	examination	क्रिन्दर अंस	how long a duration?
ब्रीमा उर्जे या.	to take an examination (Hon.)	: स्रेटाय	everything, all
क्रवास योव.	manifestars and ca-	· 첫의·조직자·	backbone
\$111 77	to give an examination	· 24	door, gate
重 5'	tantra; mental continuum, person	がない。 ながら、 ない、 ない、 ない、 ない、 なった かった かった かった かった かった かった かった かった かった か	•gg
70310		• अंवर्भ	by way of; via
क्राना	"tantra sound" (a deep resonant vocal production)	क्षे भारतम	the three doors (i.e. of body, speech and mind)
	total production		and a manage grave merev.

र्से.भर.	P.N. of a monastic . college .	८ थे. य.	obscuration
सूर मेहा.	egg-born .	到2.	to achieve, to effect; to practice; to prove
स्रीया । यदः स्रीया । य	to meditate .	क्रें. वर्गाम	to hypostatize, to superimpose
श्रीयायर.	meditation hut .	Nm.	
स्कान्त्री नुमान	kind of meditation .	र्सेन'रो	chain, fetters
到如至日.	to do meditation .		- Table
क्षेत्र शु	hermit .	क्र्रीय.	to set free; to transport
स्काक्षेत्र यः	a great yogin .	첫시·되.	Tara
		सूरा,	manner, way
	to be a great yogin . riddance or	बक्क. झूट.काट. त्.	many hundreds and thousands
स्रमा सर.	riddances by .	वक् दर् दे करे	150
Car on a	meditation; meditation riddance .	वक्ति. दर बच्चे .बार्डेश	112
मूंचा.जद्या.	the path of med- itating or of	वक् स्वा	century, a hundred
	meditation .	नम् हेन	Indra
मूंचा.नुद्या.	Bhavanakrana	₹₹.	eight
र्रे र स्था	procrastination .	₹5.3°	eighty
क्री.भा.	magical illusion .	৹ক্টাই.ক.থা.	eighty-nine
स्य अय	illusory body .	नस्य.	fut. of मुना
78 T	to change; to . translate .	वर्भे बजा.	b. of 童和.
क्रे.कॉ.	sack, bag .	每5	lineage
	carr meersus, on	बर्केट.च्या.	indirectly
747	sound, word; • grammar •	五年(-14.	to be transmitted from
मे.ह्न्यवेब.र.	literally		one to another
श्चीया जना	regimen; rules .	यस्या.	fut. of Fal.
स्ना लिनाय हो.	Transerighs then		b. of Fig.
या । । ।	enter the regimen of	ス製 大	p. of 37.
2 (V)	to obscure .	なる。 ない	retranslation
क्षेत्र महिमा	the two obscurations.	직접 신.	p. of May
11,1100	•	य क्षेत्र व	fut. of ada

बर्से वस	p. of 3 4	. यञ्चरमः	p. of 强和.
वस्त्रवः	fut. of Na		
		Fajar Sajar	
	.N. of a class		
	mst, atame	THE STATE OF SERVICE	
र:∄वः	conceit, egotism	देख.	to ascertain, to know
K: 35. £2	We	देश.उबैट.	remunciation
€. MN. 4.	Mandhata	ट्रम ज्येषा	the highest good;
ह्या.	voice, speech	देश:ब्रेस.	ascertainment
रबा से यात्राता	a mute	देश संस्था	understanding
रबा उडिज.	nonsensical speech	इ.स.	nature, character
दद'क् य .	while is present, in the	₹.₹.	actual; real
	presence of , during	रें ब्रेस	to be acquainted with
दर.क्विश	to remain con- tinuously in ,	र्षुद्राञ्ज.न.	satisfaction
	to remian through-	र्देन्-यः	P.N. of a person, epithet
54.4.	bad, wicked, evil	र्रथ श्रुर	to place together
दव·2वॉ.	those who go to an evil destiny or	रॅस.४हिंब.	to identify; to recognise
	transmigration; an evil destiny or	552.	silver; money
	transmigration	१६स.	actual, real
हब् संद	those who have gone to an evil destiny	र्ट्स विकात	in fact, actually
	or transmigration; an evil destiny or	रेट्स. बीर्ड .रेट.	honest to goodness
~	transmigration	रिट्म. म. व्यवश्य.	article, thing; an actual existent (see
रअ.यो.ल.ज.	as I heard	-3-4-48×	note Lesson 5)
2.242.	A STATE OF THE STA	र्देश मिर्वे	the actual, actuality
ट . २ ब्रें १ स्ट्रेब . यॉ.	Maharaurava	र्देश.स.	explicitly; directly; truly

म्परम्	to commission, to . delegate .	सर्ब.भ्रम.र.	directly perceived, as before one's eyes
सर्ग्यास.	p. of \$159.	अर्ब-बाभग.	obvious
शरय वर्गा	lord, master; . landlord .	र्मेश्वास अस्य स्थ	P.N. of a person
^		31. Na -14.	five
भरंड.र्जा.	P.N. of a place .	동·4원. 동·	five hundred
sica.	womb, uterus .	इ.इ. इ.क.	5500
かていまれ、	womb-born .		
0		रू.थे.	early, former
मर्य मिष्टि	supernormal know- ledge	₹.24.	earlier propagation or spread
कार्ब र श्रुम्	the actualized, the .		
	present actually (in. contradistinction to.	잗'궐'	former-later, past- future
~ ~	potentially) .	· 전· 전· 전· 전·	each former
कार्य. था ब्र. क्ये. कार्य. स्थाना.	Abhisamahalankara .	¥.27.	past times; previously
कार्य का ब्र	a high condition (in. the world)	মূৰাম.	mantrum
कार्ब.२.इ.	to see, to perceive; to obtain	क्रम्थात्र.ज.	a practicer of the tantra; thaumaturge
कार्ब्य.गः	Abhidharma .	전 국'	formerly
कार्ब. रेबे उ.	to take delight or . pleasure in .	हेंब ही	previously, formerly; first
सर्वेश्रेम.	paranormal cognition, clairvoyance .	र्ह्रच.ठर्ज्.	forerunner, introduction; introductory, preparatory
सर्वःश्रमः	direct perception	र्जूब.का.	former, previous; previously

र

오.지4.	things, stuff	कुंदुग्रम.	whatever kind of,
-ठब्	having, possessed of endowed with	2	anykind of
aga a	75 B.25%	A	any
कु.म.न्ट.	how good it would	ठेवा.	a, an

देना करर्	simultaneously,	. 354.	fut. of also
澳么	suddenly, all at once	: 43 521.	p. of 23 5.
\$c.	and	· 45	ten
\$5.36.	a little	: युड् मार्डमा	eleven
केस	thus; " "	: ब्रु:इबा	sixteen
र्ज्यार् ग्रुवेस्ट्रयः	P.N. of a person	: শুকুৰা	b. of 3541.
क्षक्रम्. काक्ष्म्. काक्ष्म्यः	fut. of 4155.	ं वर्रे वर्मुर	eighteen
ग्रव ग्वव	a dangerous carni-	. रुटें.स	fifteen
m 4 2	vorous animal	্ বহুজ	past of acaun.
गुडेग.	one	: यक्रमा स्व ११८	the Blessed One,
यहिया यीय यहित	eating another	बर्ट्स सं (का श्रीर वा)	Bhagavan
नाडे ना थ	single, unitary		(un)feigned, (un)art- ificial
न्देश.याँ	dear, cherished;	. द्वेश्य	iron
7-2 55 5	valuable	ं देशमास्य	to goad
यार्रे ५	to cut, to cut off		heavier
222	p. of 4/25.	. स्ट्रिंग्स	heavy-light; weight
424'अद्भय.	limits, the limits	- AR	tongue
	of the rules		

& .	part; pair	. क्रबाकार	without a break
क.चोद.	partless	• क्याया.	to exist; to become; to have; to desire, to
क'र्क्ड'	completion, entirely		be attached to
क्र.श्रेग्रसः	style or custom of dress	· \$4 2184	to make a slopping sound (as by kneading or hitting in water)
क्र:प्रम.	part	. क्यास.न.	desire, attachment to

			275
&5'	beer .	के '२वेद कद	great, middle, small
\$ 5	to break in half,	男,或	great
	to snap; to stop (as. of raining)	के.ज्ञ.	how big?
あ 5.号:	a mihilistic view .	केंस्र्य.	largest, biggest
ळ ५ . य .	punishment .	ळे5'	purpose
₹.	water	केंद्रियादगाया	for the purpose of, for the sake of
क. ३४. २४.	<u>Arbuda</u>	÷	especially, expressly;
कु.वर्.वर्जाव.	Nirarbuda	ष्ट्ररेश्चरबाजाश्चित.	purposely, on purpose; specially
क. ब्र.क.	a great river	केव.याॅ	great, large
क्र.मुबा.अर.	P.N. of a place	केंग्रक्र.	greatly, widely
あきた	pool	कुन्न.झेब्र.ज.	very much, extremely
85.2	small, little	कें न	ritual, rite
कु' ३५'	water and manure	क्रु.चा.म्बना.ज्यः	way of performance of
あた.あち.	little, small	A2-1-27	a ritual (rituals) (Hon.)
Ø2.4.	younger person; smaller (comparative.	ष्ट्र. उन्ने अ.	power of magical creator, paranormal psychi power
कर-2र्नर-के	of) rudimentary, inter-	कू. जर्मजा. ज्याच.	to compete in the power of magical creation
	mediate, and super- ior; small, large, middle etc.	कॅबा.	to allow, to permit
チベエい		कॅग्नेय.	satisfaction
कर.का.	wife	٣٤٠	to be parted; to be
82.2.4J.	minor, small stuff		resolved
के ।य म	larger section	ੱੱ ^시 ·	religion, teaching,
के.करः	size; higher (or) . lower, greater (or) . smaller	2	doctrine; quality, phenomenon, thing; entity
के.कर.उद्यम	of a suitable size;	YN. 된. 친. 시.	P.N. of a person
	of just the right size	奕如.新.	dharmakaya, perfect incorporeal body
के.य.	major, larger (comparative of	র্ত্তমন্থ্রশ্বন	Dharmakirti
	(à)	(क्रूम. मी. मेराना)

क्रूंश कुष.	pious king, dharmaraja	· systal. 2,	superior, excellent
ENE	and a mar a, Ja	: मर्स्य : दं कर न.	the best, the superior
क्रॅंशहें	dharma-master, master of religion	ं भट्टर	to jump
क्रून ह्या.	session (see note Lesson 2)	• अर्ष्ट्रत्यः	p. of मर्जेंद
र्केश दुर्ग	"Six Teachings"	मर्केन	to worship; to make an offering
201	(of Naropa)	: ठाक्र्रे व्यह्रे	worship
क्रूम.स्बास.	on the religious side; on the side	ं मर्केन्द्रेन	stupa
	of virtue	ं मर्ष्ट्र । यह भारम	object of worship
क्रसं भुग्नसं	denominational or doctrinal system, sect	यर्केन्डीन	ceremonial offering, religious offering
कॅस.सेर.	the religious and	· 222.	to chew
वर्धना हुए	secular, religious and politics	. 224,	to rise
z12°	to go	· 38.34.	signs of death, death
मक्रमम्।व	P.N. of locale	. उट्टे-८३.	to die; to transmigrate
अर्द्ध भ	p. of zuå.	25.4·	death
मक्र.ध्र.	lips	285.	to tie, to bind

the mind of only E

E41.51	bandit	· E (D) 3 21,	(not) to give it any con-
E. 35.4.	as many as (i.e.	1. 国家的特别	sideration, (not) to pay
소속이 싶죠?	(see note Lesson 8)	· Ę,2,4.	how much?
5.3.A.	Control of the Contro	हैं बेबेब	exact, actual, as is
	(see note Lesson 8)	· E'35'	until
ट्टे.के.ब.ब.चेब.	exactly, as it is	हं वदःयः	P.N. of a sect

Ę.Ą.	lord an epithet of Atisa	₹'(४')	v. to change
E. J. E.		£.	n. lord, king
EAE	an epithet of Atisa .	E. 285%	king and subjects
SIEN.	to meet, to see	हे रुद्वे.	venerable, reverend
काह्य, अवर. अहरा.उत्तर,	1 /77 \	हस ११ हमा	following, follower
काह्य,		長が.知 .	next
सहग्रा.य.	ofter (nren with	うな同語・おと	next
211	gen.)	इंश.भ.६अ.भ.	each latter
2E4.		あるからいないかい	the one after the next
Outro Street		हें अ' अ'	afterward
JEAN.	- of 0 F71	宝知.弘.344.9.	v. to follow; to follow
उह्रम.			according to
3,40.54	break; to be des-	EN. 33EM.	n. follower
35 4 (4)	troyed .	£5°	to say, to speak, to
उड़्या.ड्रे.	view to the imper- manent	24,1	utter
2हे वा हेव.	world	इन्बंडा.	tongue (Hon.)
उहुबा.हेब.की.मा	future life .	र्ज्य अस्ट्र _{स्} का अवर.	to compose, to write (Hon.)
उहुस्याय.	to be afraid .	是5.19	green
उह्याय हेत	Yamantaka .	STEN.	P.N. of a place
2541	to allow; to enjoin;	र्जिट. ग्र.	heavy
0 1	to put in; to enter,.	हिंद्रेश्देश्देशः	heavy sluggish
300	to initiate .		nearly singlisu
१६वा यासम्म	the mind of entry	यहें	fut. of E.
25्यार्स्स	steps of entry	≥度24.	p. of E
2 हें न्	to put, to fix; to .	à€,	p. and fut. of E5.
देद, माञ्चाल, ।	arrange, to order; . to establish .	वहूर,	subject, topic
उड्डा.सूजा.	fixative meditation .	五至之战,为人五、	central subjects
2 ESIN'	to destroy; to		
To all .	conquer, to over-		
	COMIC		

3.	fish	35:35	a little, few
34.	to listen	35.4.	scarcer, fewer
3ª.ब्रूश.	sravaka, a disciple	वे श्वार	utsada
३ नःनदः	Sravaka and Pratyekabuddha	वे.विर्-ज.	around, in the environs of (prep. with gen.)
351.€.4.	destitution, wretchedness	३,उबीझ.	close to, near
3म.म्	degenerate; wretched, miserable	ते.यह. देव. व्यव्या	the cognate passions partiality; distance
उसम्म(म) उसम्म	n. experience v. to deteriorate, to lower, to degen-	के दिर के दः यदः	impartially, without partiality
	erate	वेब । व	danger
उद्यम्भग्नर्	songs of experience	34.57.	twenty-five
डेकाअ.क्ट्र	experience	नेन्यद्व थ	twenty-seventh
अकामाना जार	to experience; to practice	वेस स्व	harm, injury
3 ₹'	to keep	वेशार्या गरा	evil; fault, objection disadvantages, bad
3 ²⁴	to sleep; to lie down	व्रं स्थावन	effects a buyer
3.9.	sun; day pradesika; a small	३वं से वा	passion obscurations
3.4.	part		passions (see note Lesson 4)
र्वेट. मंक्ट्रेंग्य.	to take rebirth, to continue on (i.e. after death)	नार्त्रेन	sleep; sleepiness, drowsiness
35'	(ref.) self, it	यात्रेट.जनाः	dream
वेब.क्रॉ.	day	माने दः यो भार्यः	to sleep
उन'द्भर	everyday, daily	याद्वेरा	two
उवाद्भराने	everyday, daily	नावेव.	friend
रेविवः	Tilona	ना अव-य	antidote

यात्रेर.भा	wrinkle .	नुष.	thought
का 3र्ब.	p. and fut. of 34.		with the thought, i.e.
माउँमा.ना.	equal, even .	2 200	degenerate time(s)
(य.) अथ. गरंशविय	v. to be absorbed . in meditative .	24 M. 24.	heart
ALE C: (2)	concentration . n. meditative ab	रें दें	compassion
	sorption, meditative. trance	क्षरहे केव ये	great compassion
मार्थमा मार्थ.	incomparable .	श्रुट वर्ग य य	from the very heart
5.72 ET	together; together . with	केंद्र या	essence, pith; center
\$ 5.4.	to be or become	व्रवायमा	nurse (Hon.)
3	old, to age (i.e. only of things not .	यम्भा रर्भामा	to claim, to allege
355	persons) .	23×1.	to depreciate, to downgrade
कुर'य	old (i.e. of things)	4著5	fut. of $\frac{4}{3}$ 5.
मुद्र. सुद्र:का.त.	P.N. of a sect .	43 624	p. of 3c.
秀5	to acquire, to get; . to find, to discover.	यहें स	to acquire, to get, to
कुर्यराद्यावः	difficult to find :	2	obtain
र्देगातुः	difficulty,	ब्रुं व.बावश.	the one day vow
25.00	complication .	यद्भेत्रहें नाया	full vow (i.e. of a biksu)
श्रेव र्बा बाभ	fame .		
न्नुन से दाल	to report .		
		. 5	

हव हे ना श्रेया ही। हर हे ने श्रेया ही।	P.N. of a monastery	. हॅन्-र्ड्य	a little, slightly
हैट.ए.उहर्य.	samadhi; meditative concentration;	यहर	fut. of Affe.
4	mental focus	শ্রব'ব্	entirely
हुट. द. उहुने किया.	Samadhiraja-sutra	गहब को द	nothingness, nothing
52.	sesamum	₹ 15€1.	reputation, fame;
5' N. 4.	Tilopa		speech

अहे.क्रेब.	ignorance	हेब.	n. object of worship v. to depend on, to
महर	depth		have recourse to
बाहुब.	fut. of 253	हेव न्यूय	an object of worship belonging to one's share
माहेस.	treasure; treasury	- 78	(of the family estate)
यार्डर	to send; to release	हेंग	to think; to conceive
बार्ट्ट केंग्रेश	a geshe who is to be a (i.e. of such a class)	ह्या भर की मूर्य	the yoga of no idea- constriction
महर्या	to be able to give	. हेबाय.	to know; to understand
24.3	to set up, to open	랑·(ð·)	to see, to look at
वार्डर	up, to establish	डे में ग्रा	scrutiny
वहग्रस.	p. of रहेंबाडा.	ड्रे.ब्रेग.ब्रेर.	to see, to meet
45¢	p. of नाइंद	કે. શ્રેડ	theory and practice
वहरःश्रेंद्राशः	indifference, even-	है। a.	view, theory
₹ 54. €	b. ot 35351.	श्र.क्यांक्यांक्यां	the four seals signifying a Buddhist theory
₹55.	fut. of 295.	3'4	like, as
बहुदस.	p. of 295	37	according
2524	p. of 284.	हेर देर	simulated, counterfeit; fallacious
45 A.	p. of 2521.	· 65-	to fall
₹ 5à'	p. of 25a.	2.4.	main, principal;
हें र्वेट ले.	chant, hymn; Asvaghosa (P.N.)	डें. युर . उबीधा.	at the navel
द्याह.	always	3	food
ह्या.य.	permanent		
इका.चर.	always	हैं में स गहरा	food, clothes, and reputation
हेबाय.	mark, sign, trace; logical reason	हैं.कर्	food stuff
HITCH	Propin .	स्यय.	to be hungry
देश्या १ हिंगी.	title of a grammat- ical work	देश अर. य	P.N. of a sect
支か.4.	duller, weaker,	है। इ.स.	procedure, manner, wasy

हेव.	seat; abode .	बहेब.	p. of Ba
क्रेंट.रं.	upon; in addition to. (prep. with gen.)	यहेव वया	through recourse to
हेव.	to get, to take .	बहेंद्रस्य	a pole for tethering
	to give	₹2.	fut. of 3
\$ 5. 21.35.	emptiness, voidness,.	4号21.	p. of 3
	sunyata .	य देखा.	depending upon
हें र	upper (i.e. upper . part of body); .	बहुबं.	fut. and p. of Pa
3/5	Western Tibet .	बहुब.वर्च.	doctrine and living creatures
हेर्न.	to show; to teach .	यहेर्य यहूज.	commentary, sastra
ड्रेब.न.	autumn . teacher .	बड्डे.ब्रविश.	source; (fig.) a central place, hub
क्रेंग्र.	power, force	यहाँद.	to accord with; to be
ब्रह्म.	fut. of हेंबा	यह व	in conformity with fut. and p. of Zag.
ब्रह्मा.र्जर.	examination, . investigation .	नहेंद्रश्रम्थः	praise 5 7
정류 최신	p. of 美利·	बहुर	to praise, to eulogise
बह्रव् थें	firm, stable .	यहाँ सम	praise and salutation
वह य. विश्वमः	religious discipline.	बहुँन् वर्श्वमः बहुर	to destory

अन्तरं different . श्रेन्रं long distance	lacte,
되'적 even and and and scrol	1
된'라' least, last '최지' method, means	
এবা'বা rope এবস স্থান ম' destitute; mi	serable,
থবা বাহ্ to decide; to det : এবম এই ম খুব to try to fin	ıd .
end to salay's all	

वयात्रान्य देनाहिने	Ammi sei ence	গ্ৰহ	to be able
		श्यःयः	sage, muni
धर .	to be free, to be .	到.茶到.	
and a majority	released .	श्रुक्रम.	uncertainty (i.e. between two alternatives)
37.71.	release, freedom, .		dilemma
The second second	emancipation, deliverance .	श्रेया.	to go
30.5\$1.4-	Prasangika (Madhyamika) .	श्रेया थ	vehicle
नेया.	glimate, finals .	श्रमा थ के वर्थे	Mahayana
•	line; outline .	श्रेया द्वाद	Hinayana
विमायोः	semen; dot	श्रुची.ज.चीश्रद्धाः	the three vehicles
ন্বৰা.	to reach the source . or further limit; .	श्रेट्स.	occasion, time
	to meet, to touch .	~9 = ~ M = 1	
		શે∙ব∙	hammer
श्याय.	mind (Hon.)	· ~	
	unable to bear (Hon.)	श्रेषा. है. ययथा.	to descend on one, to happen to one
विष्या विर विष्या विर विष्या	responsibility (Hon.)	श्रुबी.पाश्वर.यर.	the beginning, the middle and the end
श्रम्भ म्या	of great importance . (Hon.)	श्रुबा.वंडा	about, concerning
विश्वाय उदाव.	responsibility (Hon.)	श्र्वा.का.	the first, beginning
वेबाय, उत्तेबाय. अ.वर्षेत्र. वेबाय. वेद्याय.	to practice (Hon.)	श्या यार उड़ेर.	to initiate, to introduce
विचाल्युरम्बाय.	to be attracted (Hon)	মূথা.গ.	in addition to (prep.
त्रेयात्राष्ट्राष्ट्रत्य.	to be fully . satisfied (Hon.) .		with gen.)
		श्र्यायाय.	obstacle, impediment
श्चिमा विदमाय	(Hon.)	श्र्वास या स्टोर्य	without obstacle, unobstructed
र्गिया नके.	compassion (Hon.)		unobs tructed
21.10	•	र्शेव.	to finish; to leave,
श्चिमान्यम.	disciple, son of one's thought .		to come out
वियाशायमा		ज्य. केर.	progress, development
	The second secon	ज्यं.चा.स.इं.५.	P. N. of a person
शुर्शर.	short	श्रंब.	to obtaine, to get,
रीन स्ट्र	common, shared .		to acquire
97.7	evelucive not	श्र.	to heart to stude
श्व में र स भेव	common, not shared .	200	to hear; to study, to learn

¥184.	end, limit, boundary	. 514. J.	high
श्रवःदेश.		आयू.सूज.	highest
अवर महिना है।	definitely; point	चार्चर'	to see, to perceive
	edly, specifically	अब्दर् रूप.	the present
TAV. CA.	unlimited; illimit able	कार्यर सर	riddance or riddances by seeing; seeing-
काश्चर.	finally, at the end	- 7-41 ST OFF F	riddance
टाइर.इंस.	ultimate, final; n. the final end	भकूट.जद्रा.	the path of seeing or of vision
मधर श्रीत्र य'	gone to the end,	अर्बेद यें.	high, tall
55 Barrier -	perfect	284. 375	quarrel and dispute
भारा में अर	until reaching the	वश्य वहित्य	fight
अहार वया.	Kala-sutra	उन्दर.	to drink
क्तन्त्र.	power, force	वश्व	to cut into pieces
कार्बर.	to be joined; to be connected	उन्नर.	to be right, to be 0.K.; to be approved
कार्बद्रम्ब.	amicable conditions	. उड़ेव.उड़ेर.	contention
सर्वायः	in accord with,	2 श्रेयः	fut. of Na
STEEL	conformable to, consistent with	. उज्जा	to be confused, to be bewildered
क्तर्यः र्यूदः	thumb	ধর্মম.	b. of and.

EN widespread

5'	now	: दबा जूर.	correction, purification
ट.डेर्. अवस. ट.डेर.	now, the present	र्शास सं वर्गर केर	P.N. of a subsect
र्.हेर्ड्, यायमा १.हेर्ड्ड, यायमा	still	: र्याया. म्. झे.हे.	P.N. of a person
5.324.	at this time	55	and, or
रेबा.	clean, pure	. र्ट. गुरुया	first and second

55.4254.	and, along with (see Lesson 1,	22.32.	brute, animal
	. 01	5×1.	time
८८.युरेव-व्या	이 사람들이 되었다. 그리고 얼마를 살아서 있는 사람들은 사람들이 살아 없는 것이 없었다. 그리고 없다는 것이 없는데 없었다.	ड्र गुन्ह	all the time, always
र्टर ड्राय य	having, possessed of, endowed with	इस के व	holiday, celebration, festival
55.2	first .	ट्रिंग.झ.लुर्च.श.	an inappropriate time
55.47·	at first, as first	5×. £3.	time
दर ये ये या वर्षे	competition in	24.43C.	religious holiday, holy season
उर्वाद रहेर	elong with	3.	that
र्र. झेबाय.	•	दे । वें व दे दे	reality
इर से द	on voluntarily .	दे-मानद बहीन	similarly; likewise
22.21 st.	religious veneration faith and respect	रे. श्र. उश्य.	to count as fulfilling the requirement
55.4.	faith	子是知.	afterwards
र्या वर्ष	disputation; thesis; promise	Mary Spring 1	oneself, itself
५३ म. र्थे.	firm, stable; holy	4,5,9,	thus; so; such as this
द्या थें र	firmly .	रे.क्बान्यरा	in addition to this
ट्या. कुर्या.	the precepts of . the tantric vow .	दे.देश. दे.देश.	on account of that
53.	to be spread .	重日.354.	to repay a fever
SECTION SECTION	c assentially .	दे. ३५ श. श्रेमा.	such a
८न, बिय, बार्य र.	to spread, to propagate (Hon.)	4.254.2xc.2c.	therefore, consequently
くえ、至か.	widespread	Z. 4 = 1.	then
८४.का. देव.केव.	P.N. of aperson .	रे.वस.बन्दर्स.	taking it from that point; beginning from
दर:स्रचा	ribbon, bolt of cloth .	3000	that; since then
くか、2美土·	wealth and leisure .	दे वस मिर	even more so
5.21.	manv .		along with that
र्बा.चार्यका.	the three poisons .	दे.चीत्र	otherwise, except that
3113		नें र्डस	so much

र्'मळ्टरमः	similarly	र्ब. श्रे.	a general mental
₹· <i>₹</i> ·	those	5 € 1.	to recover
दे.बिवः	like that; in the same way	इका.चॅ.	severe; fierce; frightful, formidable
दें प्यद	moreover	5मारा.	too much
दे व्यव दर	therefore	55.	fut. of 25a.
दे.यथ.श्रय	more miserable than that		title of a book
देशे स्ट य	during that time	द्रान्य प्रमास्त्रेर द्रान्य स्मार्थर स्त्रेर द्रान्य सम्पर्धर स्त्रेर	To of od T:
र्दः सदः	present time, nowadays	22.51.	attentiveness:
52.	book		mindfullness; recollection
देशकार्क्द	not only that	5व.बार्यः	commemoration
ζ'×.		3.24.	smell
देवा. ये.	narrow, tight	दें सारमेंद्रया	pure, stainless, undefiled
र्भियाया	doubt, uncertainty	देव:स्व'	kind
र्यायायार्द्र	to resolve un- certainty	डेन-इन'	"mindfullness of kindness"
₹₫.	meaning; object; objective, purpose	र्व- श्वॅ.	"repayment of kindness"
र्व. बी. रावस.	the actual or real meaning	द्व-यव-ग्रम्	to repay a favor
र्ब रबा लर हैर		ईका.	six
र्व. १	for the benefit of	र्ड्•ा.ख.	sixty
र्न्, नाइन	to strive for, to aim at; to aspire to		at, in front of
र्ब.रे.बड्र-क्.	aim, object of striving	इंट.ध्या.	secretary
ट्रेब.रेडा.ज.	ultimately; an	ट्रेबा.रा.	dirt, stain
Kal me	ultimately true or real	\$ 5.	heat, warmth
र्व. यः	for the sake of (prep. with gen.)	वरियोद्य.	fut. of १५ मास

बरिट्डन.	v. to open (i.e. of	. यह.	sameness of oneself
7 × × × × 1	the eyes, mouth, etc.)	वहें	and others and exchange of oneself
	n. foreign accent; tone	 (本語) (本語) 	and others
नात्व २ इव	invitation (Hon.)	: 353.	seven
नादन रहेन न	to inwite (Hon.)	: १५वड	seventy
बारव.झ.	monastic center, (same meaning as	वुन दे दे वुन	seven thousand and seven hundred
	, see Lesson 1, note 2)	: ₹5° 3 5°	happiness and comfort
यादव'स यवस्तुवे	from any one of the monastic centers	. बरे.वर्जे.	those who go to a fortunate destiny or transmigration; a
ग्रुवः	fut. of acat.		fortunate trans- migration
ग्रिस्स.	fut. and P. of 2 500	यदे अर्थना	Sambhara
चरिम्रमः रबी	instruction, precepts	वर्'व'	adj. happy; easy n. happiness, felicity, ease
यरिकाश.न.	instruction	. बदेव य बहे.	the Four Truths
बरिट क्रिट मूरम	having partilineal descent from	· 51 65.	artow
बरिय.	fut. of 2521.	मर्र 3. व के व.	to shoot an arrow
बरिअ.ब.	one to be trained or to bring himself	. कार्य.	in front of, before
	under control <u>via</u> the Buddhist <u>dharma</u>	: 21 £	sutra
वादेदः	competence	. कार्र.कर.न.	title of a sutra
गर्ने अ	v. fut. of 25a.	五文美五	sutralamkara
ויי	n. evil spirit,	五子之.	Sautrantika
न्द्रम.	self, I; atman	कर्र. र्ज. सर. सूर.	title of a <u>sutra</u>
यद्या थे.	master, owner	व्यर्-श्रेम्थः	on the sutra side
यर्था.गूडु.उर्जा	the controling result	235	(in contradisctinction to the <u>tentra</u> side)
		· मर्.झर.	P.N. of a place
बर्बा.कोर.	without a self, non-self, anataan	चार्.झ.व.	"Agamamula"
य देवा यहुने.		कार्. अर्थान.	the system of the sutra

कार्बा.	cast, appearance; .	353.4.	Vinaya
3	color .	0	p. of 25.
वार्वामर्वार्वि	to pretend; to .	3.	The state of the State of
and a let	indicate by a . gesture or sign .	524.94. 524.	caused; conditioned
~	# 0 m 5	र्र्स क्रिया	assemblage
मर्दर वस्रा	briefly, in brief .	. •	to found, to establish;
252.	to go beyond; to . transcend .	२देवस.	to sow
	Va traspera	उर्देशम.	to hang; to put a name
324.	p. of 252.		to dead we to seleb
23.	this	255.	to desire, to wish for; to accept, to
	to setup, to stand		admit
25.2521.	such as this; .		Section 1
23.2521	such a	उर्देश्वयम.	the desire region kamadhatu (of the
02.000.05.	ench and ench		threefold Buddhist
39.328.35			cosmos)
उर्देश सक्षेत्रसः	at this point .	~	
M.	이 집에 개별하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 보다 나를 보다 다른데 나를 보다 하는데	१९५ क्यास	attachment
32.9.	to be collected; .		and also designed and and and and
9	to be included; to .	वर्द्राय.	wish, desire; admission, acceptance
	be abridged; to be comprehended .	21-21-21	acceptance
当村、沙州平二	comprehended .	१र्द्रथान्दर्य वेवः	as one wishes
35.85.	(act of) condition	1.5A 37 (2.5A)	
201	ing; something which.	उर्देर राष्ट्र द्या.	a god of the desire
	is conditioned .	11 4	region
22 - 11	a gathering to-	254.	to take out, to recite;
उर् उद्भास.	gether; collection .	-19	to exit, to come forth
25:मेख.	perception, thought,.	उर्देश सं(त.)	to instruct
0.	mental formation .	4 35 · · ·	-4-47 cm 34bc
	(as a discrimination or a singling out) .	25.21.	similar, like
		25.2.25	different, disparate;
324.	to be; "auxiliary .	2127 24 27	different kinds of
9.	Aexp. •	2 2	different binds
acausticite.	Chatle how it is	उर.कार्य.झ.सूबाभ.	variety
उर्देशाज,लूर.	That's how it is It's like that	STEER MERLEY	Same that are selected as a se
, ,	to be again to the contract of	25.	v. to mix up, to confuse
वद्यास्त्रेत	It's like that	7	n. demon
•	to temps to twelv	254.	to draw out, to elicit;
3521.	to tame; to train, . to discipline, to .	77	to derive
7	subdue .	\	\
. 1		2521.	p. of 25.
उर्जा विश्वास.	the rules of the . Vinaya .		to heat to studie
7	vinaya .	<i>हुर</i> '	to beat, to strike

₹31.51.	maimed, limbless .	E.	subclass, subsection, subgroup
5ª.	dust .	21:355:	
द्यार्क्षेत्र.	colored stone dust .	सं अद्भ	the seven treatises (on logic by Dharmakirti)
\$	stone .	1 -	
美宝量21到5	lotus posture; .	दें हैं।	Tripitika, "the three baskets"
	padmasana .	र्सेर.सं. यर्गेर.स.	Ganda-vhyuha (name of
र्रे हे खेबाय	Vajrayana .		a sutra)
र्देन	to rub	र्दे र	to stay, dwell; to posture
兴 5.	to arise, to stand .	स्य.	to restrain
ड्रेच.य.	having, possessed of.	र्जुम. य.	
21.	double .	7	TOW
5	even kranth edition	इ.स.नेहें	Dharmakirti
ड्रे.च्रेब.	key .	 AT 42 90 96 90 1 ATM 80 	
7	MATHOR (MINOR)	동타'길'의'	Dharmapala
ड्र्य.	to reverse, to . turn back or away .	बह्द.	p. of ξ ξ'
र्ज्ञ या. ज्यान	the opposite, the reverse .	वहर.	fut. of 55.
其本英有	within .	बद्ददस.	p. of Ec.
र्दिर भुष्रास.	an attitude of .		"
and of	hatred, hostility .	435	fut. and p. of
र्जुं यी.ता.	evil, vice	3월리.	tat. of Figu.
MAI.3 MAI.	suffering, misery, .	न्यायाः	p. of 美知,
इस.उरुन म.	pain; ill .		tong poster.
21	pleasent ettmeet	4 K.	fut. of 355
24/4.	pleasant, attract	232V	p. of 345
6	sick man, pationt .	3	9 Jan 1999
रुया ये	bad, evil; .	괴· 시 시 · 제 ·	name for a class of
र्श्या ये.	miserable .	3 ×	elementary textbooks on logic
245.	to collect; to .		OIL TORTO
21	abridge, to summar.	यद्गेय.४६राय.	Samghata
	ize, to epitomize; .	· V	
	to contain in, to . comprehend		
arm that is not	Compression		Mine boding

operation.	condition, stars		
व. ब.	to be ill	44.(A.)	v. to disappear n. west
व के	pain	. बुब	to be able
व वन्	pain	7-1 (-1	
वःर्रेःयः	Naropa	. वेश.घ.	ability, capacity, power; potential, potentiality
वयायः	Nalanda	. 3311¥6.	to the extent of one's
वयाः च	black	. वुर्य देंदे	ability
वया के यां के व	epithet of a person	. बुँ-र्'(य')	v. to be mistaken
बर.बी.म्य.वर्षेत	inner yoga	. ब्राव्य	n. wealth
चर,उबाज.	contradiction		to be deluded or
as:5.	within (prep.)	. ने रवित्र कर्ने हैं	mistaken
वद'वस'	from, among	ब्रुन्द्रश्चे. व्यवस्याः व्यवस्याः	things which one has to do (Hon.)
वराया	Buddhist	व्यवर स्रोता.	way or system of
वर रहेव'	within	. 11. 4.	doing (Hon.)
बर बलेव	like, similar to	वीवरम.	day after tomorrow
£4.21.	in, within (prep. with gen.)	• ग्वर	pith, essential, point
वदः ग्रायेयः	within	. चीर्यर.ज्याची.	salient features, key points
95.	diease, sickness	वावर रेव	essence, pith
£2.50.	sick man, patient	: गन्दानिन:इन्हे	a quite important point
वर नेल्या.	nurse, nursing	. बावमा ना	airplane
ववं हवं	intensity, effort, exertion		v. to remain, to stay
T81-47		· শ্ৰম (থ ·)	n. object; place
व्य.	when	यविश्रः द्वीवशः	temporarily, for the
र्यास्त्राहर	sky, space		time being
र्ज कुर्	generally, usually	. यावयान्य.	steadiness
वन्तिव न्तरम्भ	as is commonly said	শ্রমান্ত্র	sthavira, elder
द≈।	barely	. ब्रिक्स.म.व.ज.	Vatsiputriya

यावयाकर.	inn	ब्रम:५४।	pure, purified
यविस.क्यून.	conditions, situ- ation, news	इंश.रेबी.काष्ट्ररे.	name of a kind of stupa
बावअ.जीबाअ.	actual condition of .	इम्,इर,	Vairocana
न्वर्वेऽ	to injure; to be injured	देश. तरं उट्जम रेश.त.	to conquer
यार्वेद देश्य.	a possible danger	मुका यर मुद्रामहर	
यार्वेद थः	harm, injury	इग्र.यन्त्रम्थेदःयः	
यार्वर या से या	to do harm	इका डीव बी उपना	the result of
बाब्रें. उक्रु.	harm, injury		
गर्बेर् संग्रस	the wish to injure	यान्यान्यास्यः	title of a book
गर्वेव.	to press down, to oppress	24 <u>1</u> 2	yoga; meditation
मव्द.	fut. and p. of $\sqrt[3]{4}$	अ. मूजाजा. इ.	nose
अर्थेठ.आ.	daughter-in-law .	में कर्याय	
म्बर्	to suffer	ar.	to lighten; to appear, to seem
यावर्'भेर्'	avici hell	द्धर. य	appearance; light
कार्यज्ञ.	dream (Hon,)	स्य ।	to destroy
इया दिया	pus and blood	क्रिक्ट	end
र्षेश.बंटअ.	many different varieties of; synonym	चूँचा'	to smell (Pl.) to take up, to carry (Hon.)
इया वर्षेया	Pramanavarttika	वर्षेय.श्रेष्टाश	couvetousness
इया हुंग	thought, ideation, idea-construction	यर्चे रा.	fut. of \$\frac{1}{2} \tau.
	•	직정의정.	b. ot \$ 51.
मुका.बर्	exemplary biography, story of a model life	यङ्गेयः	fut. of
	ing and the example	वड्सवसः	p. of 273.

प.य'	father .
71g.5.	pandit
तं.ज.र्येश ब्रिश	the three "palas"
यम्भःयः	skin styr sondaat
यद	lap
नर्जा उडेर.	the lotus born (epithet of Padma-sambhava)
과도·영국·최저·작·	padma (hell)
- 1	mahapadma (hell)
ग्रह.क्षेत्र.	great pandit; . Panchen Lama .
यु.गु.(स्रग्गु.)	child .
द्यम्	fut. of द्यंबा
र्वकारि.जार.	immeasurable, incalculable
र्त्त्वीय.	p. of द्र्या
द्ययः र्	hero; Asvaghosa . (P.N.)
द्वयाची दिल	P. N. of a person .
र्ययाद्वाक्रिया	Sri Dharmapala (P.N).
145.21. 35	shoulder
92.	model, example
29.2.	book
र्य र्व श्रुर	to relate the mean- ing and the example .
207.A.	for example .
23.32.	example; sign, mark
23,92,452.E.	eighty minor marks . (of the Buddha) .

to model on to infere, to know by inference fut. and p. of analytic meditation threefold scrutiny and examination to examine, investigate fut. of Zic' a riddable; qualities 전(·2) to be got rid of (see note Lesson 18) the action of developing and avoiding p. of 315' মুব্ম থাই অব চব qualities of riddance, riddance qualities hair to further; to increase, to develop way of increasing to relinguish; to abandon; to get rid of. to avoid invitation (Hon.) Avalokitesvara generally speaking, in general crown of the head western year, year

of the western calendar

र्श्वेर	in general,	स्र	fut. and p. of Tig.
A Alexand	in general, generally, generally, speaking	च्चेत्र.यः	cloud
श्चेर वहद	in general .	स्रोत्रायः	magical creation
क्रुर. २६वा	Bodhicaryavatarce .	2	to radiate (as the sun radiates rays);
र्कुर्ना.	practice; conduct .		to delight in, to take pleasure in
श्रुर्. असा.	activity; conduct .	श्रेंस.	p. of 2
र्वट.जू.	haggar	जूर.	to offer, to give

₹4.	father .	यव.लूब.	benefit, advantage
24.21.	parents	24 a·	p. of 23321.
य र्येथः	the other side	न्तर वर्गे स्ट्रर वर्गे.	to go back and forth
यार्ग्याः इ.सीत्रः	the Six Paramitas, . the six perfections .	यन् खेव.	prajna paramita. the perfection of
य्यम् यः	pig we he hand, to .		wisdom
अटस.त .	esteemable, valuable.	₹₹.	back and forth
यदसःस्ट्रासः	parsimony .	यर यहना	far from , putting aside
य्वत्.	to help, to assist .		not even to mention
न्त्रव ज्राचीता.	auxiliary, helper .	यय केर	mostly, almost, for the most part
यन कर	from on (time expression)	र्यु:वन्नाः कॅन्यः	to determine the extent of (as of a
न्त्रव.श्रुवास.	benefit .		river, cave, etc.), to fathom the depth of
यव् यदे	benefit and happiness	युद:यें.	skandha; (mind-body) aggregate
यव वर्गाम	to help, to assist .	지크·외虹·뜻리외·	
यव स्व	back and forth, . mutually; each of .	07 0 7 7 7 11	excellent, admirable, desirable
101	, ,,	217.	

the

स्र स्र ही		र्श्व. यर्जे या.	procrastination, putting off
येदसः	to go (Hon.), to .	हीय. दे. या. भूषा.	unperverted, un- mistaken, unerron-
न्वरा वहिता	to plan to go or to come (Hon.)	9	eous
244	to be hit	खेत्रकर	since, as long as; later, future
न्युना:	hand (Hon.)	चुन.	p. of 24
শ্বৰা.কু	seal; mudra	र्श्वर वर्षे	to send out, to expell, to exile
निया कि. क्षेत्र. ज्	Mahamudra (a tantric. system), P.N. of a sect	9 1	for the sake of
स्वासकेंद.	worship	र्थेर.४४८.	expulsion
	to receive (Hon.)	रीन ज्या	return
न्त्रचारिय.	book (Hon.)	न्त्रीय.श्र.	later
त्रिचि वि वर्ग्य	worthy of a	સ્ <u>રુ</u> ે. જ	tut. of 23/2.
	respectful salute .	3 5.	half
त्रिया. उस्ता.	to salute, to bow . down .	र्क्ने स्थाः स्थ्रे	one_half
क्ष्यां आहूर.	bursar .		on one hard
त्रवी यप्रम	to take in hand, to practice (Hon.)		on one hand on the other hand
त्रिया.जम.	work (Hon.)	र्श्वेश्यायाः	Dignaga
ख्या थेव	performance (Hon.)	र्जुगरा विद	the ten directions biased
नु.स्.	system (Hon.)	न्त्र्यास देव	some portion or
- 1.	later propagation .	ड्याय र य	part of
ही वद	Buddhist and non Buddhist, inner and .	₹, य.	fine, subtle
1 2 01	outer .	Ā.퍼.	slander
ર્ચું ચ	future, latter, later future life	सं.क्रॅ.	very fine, subtle, temuous
र्खे:रॅथः	the outside	स्. देर स्य : य	most detailed; finest
र्खे र्ये था	on the outside, outer; non-Buddhist .	₹₹'_	smaller
र्श्वे. गूर्यम.	outer, outside .	य्वा देवा	envy

শ্বৰ.ৰ	a little
य्यानाः	child A
₹.4.	garland; rosary
उत्तर्भाश.त.	arya; noble
उन्तर्वासायते म्य	aryan individual
उल्यायाता झे.	Aryadeva
2244.	fut. of ada:
उत्पर्य.	p. of २ थे ज्
उस्तर	to fly
वस्येव	to throw, to hurl
वय्येय हेर	shooter, thrower; hurler

वस्त्रहें भी भरा	percipitative action
वयेत्रायः	to grow, to increase
24(4)	to transfer; to transmigrate
वर्षसः	p. of 22.
2245	to meet; to encounter
रखेंब गरा	deeds, actions (Hon.)
२र्थे भा	to steal, to take by force
उर्जुक्रीय.	p. of न्यून.
22/5.	to be suitable, to be fit; to be received

		. In the second	
বৰা:ক্ৰৰাশ	inherent tendency; habit formation; propensity	र्व मा. या. या. ये. या. व्या. या. या. ये. या.	Vikramasila (P.N.) Vimalamitra (P.N.)
বে:ব	storage bin	र्वेतुःयः	Virupa (P.N.)
बर कार्ट्दे	treasury	3.	son, boy
वन् वार्रेद्	interruption	शुना	child, offspring
44.	(from) up to	4.21.	girl
47.5U	neutral; the middle one	व. अबायाया	P.N. of a sect
44.VI.	up to, until (prep. with gen.); between	यु १ २ ४ १ . यु २ ४ ४ व .	jar, pot P.N. of a person
44.2.	in the middle of, between (prep.)	वेदः ग्रेंदः	to use, to employ
বম.ল.ম.	Nepal	₹ <u>5</u>	Tibet

न्त्र.की.क्रूजा	the Bon religion .	श्चेट्स.	the most, the general, the common
यूज.	p. of 225.	STATE OF STATE	
a ;	bird	बुद.	p. of 234.
a . ₄.	action	हे:वन	a specific, a particular
€.4×.	without action, inactivity	श्चेष्याद्धः	in particular
35.	north	इ.चन् स्र व.	Vaibhasika
बर क्य में भ्राया		શેં ૧ લિયા	false, pretended
4 SU THER	enlighterment .	र्वे से	things which one must do
बरक्ष्यंज्ञमां श्री.	Bodhipatha-pradipa P.N. of a person	7	
इंट.क्य.उर	P.N. of a person	ब्रेर.सूज. ब्रेर.स.	to do, perform, act
35.35	P.N. of a monastic .	इर्स्य.	way or system of doing
e - 2	college	ब्रेंब.	p. of 233.
बट.स.	Bodhisattvabhumi	44).	crag
इट. मुका अ.	bodhisattva .	J21.4'	without, devoid of
Eur. M.	homes.	34.	p. of 23
विद्यास.त.	love		p. of 2341.
विकास त. जार्ब्य.	the Natha Maitreya	文が, 文. 日本か.	
BAN 4.22.20	Pertaining to Maitreya	4	to raise; to rise
25. EN. 3.4.	Pertaining to Maitreva		b. of 34%.
बिकास.त्.	love, affection	ब्रे.क्रव. (ब्रे.म.क्रव.ग्र)	great lama
	to fondle affection-		fication
विभागा.मू.विमा.	ately, to carress	इ.व.यर्था	incomparable, un- surpassable
ছম.	made	र्यं.आ.	guru
व्यायानेदायः	It is said, isn't it? It is done.	\$.57.64.51 E.J.	lead lama
	isn't it?	35'	fut. of ala.
ब्रिश-कुट्	therefore	ब्र र-र्नेन·	cultivation avoidance
क्र.ल्र्.ट्रेस.	when this had occured .	र्यंत्र ब्र	qualities to be cultivated
ब्रेट.	to sink down	শ্রুবেশ	p. of 2/4.
₹. 4.	lethargy, torpor		to ransom

AN.	p. of 3.	29.51.	Madhyamika
मूल १८८ १८८	manuals or systems . of mental discipline.	र्वे.म.४६वा.म.	Madhyamakavatara
र्वे. श्रेमा वस	from memory .	रब्राजार बाराय.	Title of a book
र्वे. बजट क्रू अस्थ.	P.N. of a person .	23.27	unheaded (letters)
र्श्वे याचे व	to memorize .	9321. च्यूट्स.	poor, destitute
शूब.च्य.	minister .	2921.	middle; center; Central Tibet
र्बेर १६वे	to memorize .	द्वेव य	solitary
र्जूश स्ट्रिंट	to give up, to	6831131401	
	renounce, to . sacrifice .	र्वें अन्य	Madhyanta-vibhaga
	•	र्वन्थः यः ने	P.N. of a mountaind
504.	power, force .		
द्यदःश्रीसः	by virtue of, by .	१ डर∙ग'	sumer
14 6	power of	ट्डर. बर्वाया.	varsika; summer retreat (see note
201. \$ 1.4.2.	one who controls or . dominates .		Lesson 3)
5ª5.	power	दर्भः अविश्वः	acceptance of the precepts for the summer retreat (Hon.)
204.24.	power	c 9 - 31.	to pro
८४८.९.३४४.	from the point of view of	रबुवरा.	Vasubandha
206.2.	organ	53.	b. ot 38%.
द्वर:श्रेस.	sense consciousness .	₹	subdivision, class- ification
500.	fut. of 23424.	737.279.	inseparable
5 4 .	head (Hon.);		and bid greparation
3. 新. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	beginning, starting . point .	२वर्-स्रोर्	effortlessly, without effort
53° 33'	hair of the head (Hon.)	वबर्वर्केन्द्र	effort
58.2 BS.	leader .	341.	protrusion
24.24.	headed (letters)	उर्व था.	to assign; to offer (Hon.)
र्व.चार्यसः	rank, position	वर्षयहाः	to descend, to come down, to be brought
53.35	tuft of hair (Hon.).		down

वर्बेंदु	to call, to invite .	₹'	fut. of \$7
384.	to arise, to occur; . to be	अ ८.	fut. of Fig.
	wintil one's term	정(전.	p. of No.
उन्दर दिटम	origin, source .	절·	p. of \$\tilde{\chi}\tau.
उद्दर्शते.	the four elements .	잘전'	p. of \$5.
वर्षेत्	to divide, to .		resting to
ALL AND CONTRACT	distinguish; to . initiate, to start .	ड्रेश.ड्रेग.ड्रे.	P.N. of a person
२ हें व	to come .	ब्रिका	cavity, hollow
and the same of th	veds:	\$ 5°	to hide, to bury
रब्र्	to reach, to obtain .	TAN SAN	to soak
2€£.51.	wealth .	सूर.	to ignite; to illuminate
उर्देश.सट्स.	P.N. of a monastery .	a)	to flash, to blaze
व्यस्तु	fruit; result,	월 5`	fut. of F.
1 3 X 3 3 3 3 3	effect .	सुरस.	p. of Six.
24.	to write; to draw; . to delineate .	A COLOR	fut. and p. of 3/4
वर्षे स्र		\$3.7°	11.74.01.64
1	P.N. of a sect .	क्रीय या क्राहर	to give, to donate
यहें द	middle, intermediate.	3 4.	to give
उर्वेश ना वर्गर	P.N. of a sect	क्रीन.यः	giving, donation, charity
वर्षेया. ड	to cut; to shave .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	to practice
उर्देश.य.	pertaining to, . related to , in . connection with	र्झेट.बदर.	practice
	relevant to	37.	to join
उर्ज्या हा ज्रें	epithet of a person .	\$ 7.a.	action; preparation
वर्षेयाः झेत्रः यः	epithet of a person •	\$. WET.	the path of reaching, or of joining to
वर्षेत्र.	to flee, to escape :	अधाः यः	pregnancy
Ar.	CANCERDS IN LODGE	or all and a	

completely

भ.उध्रंत.वर.	until one's turn	. यर्भय	"understanding as mother"
A.4.2.	Magadha	. Z.	man, men, people
का स्वर	"old mother"	ची.ब्रेस.	family
या.चार्चाया.	except	वी द्वी वह	the ten nonvirtues
रा सूर वर	until, empty or void		ought not; is not supposed to
भ. १४	immediately	. की.देबी.ज.	impermanent
म्हासः प्र	at least, at the lower extremity	मी श्रेष	generations
का अंत मेंद	before finishing	ची यद्गाय	different
सार्श्वेत्यायेत्	stealing	: की निर्दर्भ	uncleanliness
या. स्ट्राचन या.	until completing	٠ عُلُ هُ ٢٠	family
		. की.क्.र.का.	life-sized
अ. अ.ब.	basic	. बी र्बंब	smallest regional
अ. बाबे वस	basically	्रवस्थान भा	subdivision within a monastic college
عر،عر.	not only (see note Lessen 3)	क्षे.ज.रशन	(see Lesson 1, note 3)
क्र जूरमाना	the future		P.N. or epithet of a person
अ.५४अ.	low, disreputable or ill-mannered	. को अस	a human; human body
	people	चीर्र जियाहेब.	(i.e. a human life)
मन्त्रीयाः	nascence	शु.शूब.जम.	the path of no
याः यसः यः	without exception		further training
सर.य.	many	चीयाः	•у•
अर रहेग'	quite a few	चीना व्यदः वः	blind man
व्यवः दर्गः	instructions, precepts	£ 2.	name, terminology
赵 子·	butter	चीदःबहबायः रवाः	to obtain the name or title of geshe
स्पर्-थ	epithet of a person	श्रीर. बद्देशास.	v. to name, to
五子. か.	butter lamp	•	designate by a name n. name, title

क्येद्रयः	throat .	थ्रा.र	quickly
م. '		में द.ब.	experience
म. है याय	non Buddhist, Tirthika .	र्कार.गू.	low
म् मर्बर	to continue, to take. up where one leaves .	रेकाउ.क्योश.	to lower, to depress
	off .	र्यान्यं ये	epithet of a person; red
स्त्र य	darkness .	रिकार:मुच्छः	P.N. of a person
3).	·	रिक्री स्थार हेव	meditative support,
म्.इ.	"the five ", . i.e. a form of .		meditative object
3 h 1 m	austerity in Brahmanism •	र्यु श्रीशःच.	object of perception, object of conception, object of meditation
ओ हेंग	flower .	5	
97.2.st.	Maitripa .	रिद्यो की आर्थ.	one who leads a blind person
को.कार्यः	gun ·	रिश्च ब्रायः लेयः	object of meditation object of awareness
क्र),र्	ember ·	र्श्यम्य वसया	special, particular
कार्यः रूवयः	firepit, pit of fire	र्के भाव त	denizens of hell
मोर्ड् में दुर्व	cannot do without, .	इ.जम.	dream
MIX XX	indispensible .	म्बायाया.	darkness
यो दःयः	not; not to be, absent, non-	聖(对.灯.	ignorance
	existent .	쥧气	P.N. of a monastic college; lower part;
कोर् यन् यर्वे य	to make <u>nil;</u> to . eradicate .	1 Branker	Eastern Tibet
को अ. ८ क्र. च का ।	the three king .	द्भेर	medicine
चित्रेश.	parents (i.e. of . the spread of .	इव करेंगड़ित	to treat (medically); to cure
~ 1 m 2 m 1 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m	Buddhism in Tibet) .	र्श्चेत्रयः	to ripen, to mature
मूज.ज.	esteem, liking; a general notion	श्रुव या श्रेमन	the mind of wishing
र्न.रवं.जय.उरंज	nirvana	핏보. 기회. 교육신. 및보. 기·기회되지.	prayer; P.N. of a festival
स्रंश	sprout .		
~ ·			2001 BERNEY 2008 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

CELY.	to become out of control (like dru	nk.	p. of F
3	insane, etc.	· 科	to say, to advocate
सूव.य.	a madman	· 정시·	p. of 34

र्ठ

कुभ.	just, only, mere	वर्डेंबा '	fut. of a fall.
रुका. यं. य	a mere	यर्डेंबे.या	prisoner
2. 18.51.	P.N. of a person	यर्डेंद्रे विद	jail, prison
न्दिः	Tsang (P.N. of a province)	वर्डेव द	jail, prison
यार्डित र्व बाब	N'P.N. of a person	यक्षेत्र. य. यहिं वा.	to put in jail
बार्ड्ना मृत	crown ornament	বর্ত্তম্	p. of 256.
अर्थुंबा अबाधा	temple .	麦"	bein
मुद्रेः	fut. of 22	老意气	root tantra; mulatantra
मुठेश.	p. of 22.	至,,点如.	from (i.e. of a person) (Pl.)
गर्डं केर	greatly, widely	The same	
बार्डें बें	n. leading principle adj. chief, principal	. क. क्रय. जू. क्र. ज.	very precious, of
याईं वेंन	principally	₹.4.44.	great value from the root
45 ² ম ·	p. of 25 24.	至, 4, asi, 到切.	free at the root
वर्ष्ट्रेम्यः	b. ot 5 ()	इ.यर्.रड्ड.य.	principal division or classification
वर्ष्ट्रव.ज.	adj. venerable . n. monk	क्र.श्रद्धरःश्रेषाःशः	veins, breath, and semen
五至五三	queen	क्ष्यं अंतर क्ष्यं क्ष्यं हैं।	title of a book
वर्ष्ट्रभाग.	p. of यविद्याया.	₹0.	withten
45	fut. of 255	₹^`	grass

इन् गर्देन	searching out.	美知.(五.)	<pre>v. to compose, to write n. composition</pre>
₹.(a.)	v. to count, reckon; enumerate n. luster	美知·4·	composer, writer effort
क्रिंद्शें र	coarse behavior	4₹81,	fut. of £21.
·(a)	v. fut. of \$\frac{1}{2}\capsilon\capsilon}. n. summit, peak	지夫 소목,도기 위 .	p. of Fa.
क्र. महना है।	one-pointedly	यहेंग.	p. of \$2.
我.	co pray, co spore	वर्डेश ये दे र बाबर	to check the recitation (Hon.)
美知.	p. of \(\frac{1}{2}\xi^2\).	₹ 3.	compassion
₹ ₹:	to dispute, to debate, to discuss	य्र्रेव र्युय	manly effort
£9'24	debate, disputation	वर्हें वे.यं	effort
		The transfer of the same of th	

कः

0 ~		A first or summer	u towalless
£. V.	hot	£ 2,5.	instead of (prep.)
र्क. य	Tapana (hell);	र्द्धन् (व)	to finish
<u> </u>		केंग	word
æ^c'	nest	र्देश देव	subject, topic
æc.4.	to be committee	क्रेब्राइस	harsh speech
EK. 24.	all complete .	V	Striggion of their mes
क्रदेश थ	Brahma the four	क्रीम्स.	to be begun
र्क द-	measurement .	कुन.	back from
Kingrara.	the path of	क्ष्य.	way, manner
£5.21.	epistomology, logic,		Marajana _
Barra Ye.	premana	र्क्ष्यात्रमः	a lawful conduct,
कर्ने का सम्बद्धा	Pramanasamuocaya .		

क्रीय चीत्	inappropriate, un-	蒸 士(a·)	to feel
722	and the date.	र्द्धेन् य	feeling
क्षुत्र विष्रुत्	according to the custom, correctly, accordingly, proper-	मळेतु.	sign, mark (Pl.); name (Hon.)
. 1 .	ly	शक्रुवं बाबाना.	famous (Hon.)
क्रीया यहिताचीत्।	to fix (or place) the thought correctly	मर्द्ध र हैर	philosophy; def- inition; character
来美.	first part of life, earlier life	अक्षेत्र हेर् हेर्य स	one possessing the qualities of
क्रेंबर.	short life	मक्री हैन.	reknown, reputation
£, 2€4.	in this life; in the present life	काष्ट्रवी.बटबाना.	name title (Hon.)
첫월·전·	the second part of life, latter life	অক্তব্ৰ'ৰ ট্ৰব্ৰাস কাৰ্	to do one's geshe (Hon.)
成:至(21)	(in) later life	मक्री हैया.	dream omen, dream revelation (Hon.)
कें केंद्र	measure of life, life span	क्रक्र वार्य स्था	thirty-two major marks (of the Buddha)
कुर्यश्र.	a life	मस्याम.	demarcation, partition (temporal or spacial)
\$13年一五	a long life	· A Garage	
क्रेन्य.	thorn	मंहिस्सा य	one who is set off (i.e. a recluse)
数24.	date (i.e. day of the month)	श्रम्भ अध्याम् अभ्य	sometimes
क्रुश उन्नी.	at the early part (of the month)	मर्थमश्रम्भ न्य	the helper or attendant of a recluse
कुत्र चडिचा हुन.	on the first day of the month	अर्द्धुदसःय.	to be like, to resemble
सूत्रीयात.	assembly; gathering; accumulation	如英.四到.	P.N. of a regional division within monastic college
क्र्याय.र्या. रा.	one of the four grades of geshe	如樊弘心.	to show; to exemplify; to illustrate
क्रुयोअ.जन्म.	the path of accumulating	मर्दे व.क.	weapon
क्रुम्।राज्यूर्		राष्ट्र्य सूत्र.	symbol; representation
£'\.	selling, trade,	यर्केने रेग	to strike with a weapon
			[2] [4] 사용하다 아니 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는

मर्केवे न	for example .	四类:四	livelihood;
उक्ष्मसर्ग.	suitable .		necessities of life
2क्रेन	to squeeze .	四美国.	to beat
255	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	28 वास	to assemble, to gather together, to congregate
22	to harm, to injure .	2£5.	to boil; to cook
उष्ट्र. ड्रंट.	dislike: unessiness .		
उष्ट्र. ब्रैट.	to be restored, to . recover: to tend .	2£21.	to seek, to search for

E,

हिन्दार्थ.	Jinamitra (P.N.)	· 2€3. 1	class
मर्दर.	to do, make (Hon.); to compose	2 हुंबास.	to establish, to institute; to stick into
मह्रं मूं.	things which one has to do; celebration (Hon.)	उर्देशस.	to close (eyes, mouth etc.)
महरे.यन्त्रेय.	action, act, deed (Hon.)	2 E 21 (2)	to enter
काहुमः	finger	उहुया.	p. of 2 Ag
काह्य.	beautiful	उहुत.	line present
ziěž.	Abhidharmakosa; treasury	3531.(A)	to be careful about,
उह्यास.	to fall		to be reluctant about (i.e. a
265	to be finished, to be ended, to be exhausted, to be	उड्डेगरा.	p. of again
an dema	consumed	· 2E31.	to gather together, to come together
उह्म.न. बीर	Jambudvipa, this world continents	· JESTA.	p. of 2821.
उहुन.	to hold, grasp, apprehend	₹14· ₹4·	mire, mud hole
	그 보고 있다면 하다 하게 하고 있는데 하나 하네요? 하게 하는데 하는데 이 나는데 이 없어 가지 않는데 되었다.		HE HEAT NEW YORK NEW

ᇍ 성·	substance	. ह्यामड़िर ही अभ	complementary action
हिन्द.	pool	. क्यमन्त्रम	perfecting stage
£2.02421.	supernormal psychic power	. र्र्मियं श्रीया जा.	practioneer or the developing stages (see note Lesson 3)
हेर्न.	lie, lying	. 英人. 对.	epithet
ह्यायक्व.य.	P.N. of a sect	• 57	2006 - 10 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 2006 - 20

	ie objective(s) or .		
Q. Q.	cripple .	Q.4.	pacification
विया	a day and a night, . twenty-four hours .	वि.श.स्रक्रेशः	highest peace
ଜ୍ୟ ନ୍ତ	P.N. of a place .	તિ . વ. ઋં. તે . વ. ઋં.	Santaraksita (P.N.) Santideva (P.N.)
वर थे से सार्थे	P.N. of a person .	विश्वदायाः	P.N. of a sect
ल्दःयः	the worse (i.e. of a better and a worse)	विश	one; someone; something; a, an
Q424'	foot (Hon.)	विदःद्याःयः	the pure land
ल्बस.लु.	servant; service . (Hon.)	विदः यसः	agriculture, field work
A21.	mouth; face (Hon.)	व्यः	to be ground into fine pieces
धिया चिंद्रमः	number, numerical . count (Hon.)	धुयःश्रम्	in detail
ब्रथ:यर्न्न	recitation (Hon.)	विव य	in fine or great
विज वर्षेत्राम देश	of (highly Hon.)	विद्याः सं	savory, delicious
वियाक्रेससः	bequest, will (Hon.)	<u> পূ (</u> খ·)	to call, to say, to name, to ask, to tell
विजायवेद्याः विवरः	to accept; to admit . (Hon.)	6.	(Hen.)
वि:वावसः	(mental) stabil-	लेबाय.	to enter (Hon.)
ון יוטיי	ization, samatha .	(d 27.(51.)	to discourage, to depress

Q21.	p. of (9.	गुलुगः	fut. of 2541.
लुयः ले.द <u>य</u> ाः	very	बावुदः	book; government; length (in contra-
ले स्टूर	hatred	31	distinction to width)
A21.	thus; ""	ग्रदः भुग्रा	the scripture and the
वेव	to like; to hold mentally	वार्वेब य	doctrinal systems
वेंग	P.N. of a place	नावेंग्य य	p. of 2EJ121
यविया.	fut. of 2 Eq.	2 RAT.	p. of alay
चीलव.	other		p. of 4/94.
वानवःर्वः	the objective(s) or purpose or benefit of others	र्व े	four
याववः हो	the other schools	वर्ति बड़ हो मडेन	forty-one
1115	(i.e. the non Buddhist schools)	वर्षेत्र.रु	like (adv.)
ग्वर	to shave	बल्. सर	lamp
र्वावे.	base, basis, object	बिबास.	to stay (Hon.)
नावि हेव	basis, support	व भिनाता वि	throne (Hon.) dwelling place
यवि वयः	from the base, from the bottom, from	उधियाता. योवमा.	(Hon.)
- 2-	the rudiments	चर्षयामाः मा	living quarters (Hon.)
यवियाः	fut. of aleq.	यहेस.	to take (Hon.)
यवित्रःवल्याः	to take as the basis, to base on	बर्दिस्य.	custom; system (Hon.)
मिविया.	native place; place of permanent resi-	विहरा.	to make, to construct; to wake up (Hon.)
210:	dence		
मिल.	bow their the sould act		

3.4.2¥	to eat	न्त्रे.य	moon; month
3. xr & . 34(2.	title of a sutra	र्वे.य.ब्रायामाया.	Candrakirti
3. 25.	time or opportunity to eat	र्जूग.	to avoid, to get away from
उद्यायक्र	defiled	योजधारा.	fut. of 2EA N.
वर्गायः	defilement	बाजबारा श्वरा.	about to fall, ready to fall
ヨビ・ラビ・	n. material stuff adj. messy	ব্ৰৰ-শ্ৰব	careful
35°	p. of 2 = 4	बाडुबारा.	to see, to watch; to buy (Hon.)
∃4.¥×.	the profound doctrine	यानुबाश काविव.	a spectator, an onlooker; a buyer
∃4.5€.	profound, deep; powerful		(Hon.)
· ME	food	मानुगरा.	tat. of 252121.
∃श्राध्या,बादः	morsel of food	बीउबारास.	magical-creation
चेंब.	to have; to hold; to apprehend; to finish, to end	बीडेबाश.विद्यास.	the form region, rupadhatu (of the
चुर.कुवया	since having already		threefold Buddhist cosmos)
नुर:२६वा	entry to the union (i.e. of the two	वीवबाद्या वर्षेष	mirror-reflection; reflected image
- \	kayas)	व्यविश्यायः	physical body (i.e. of a living creature)
चेर.ऽब्रेज.	union, forming, coupling	यविवास राष्ट्र वयस	physical condition
37.	corner	अविश्वामा मीत्रमा	the formless region, arupadhatu (of the
37.2.	separately	CIET SM	threefold Buddhist universe)
नुर-द्याः दि.व.	merely to touch upon the surface (of the matter)	न्। व	sut. of affa.
	(Lit. to state the corners)	विश्वेष्टा.	fut. of 252121.
नेर.	to say, to call	माने दस कर्रे	to raise, to heighten, to cheer up, to uplift
र्जेश.	p. of 3	म्बेठाः	sut. of aka.
र्वे. ग्राम	companien	य अध्याय.	p. of पहुंचीआ.

वचर.रच.	worth, value	· 43(-(21.)	v. to tolerate, to be patient with, to
वबर.स्.	good	Laly of and	bear
A A Q	fut. of 3	বর্ত্রব.ব.	patience
यडी.	to be drunk	त्र र वर्षे वर्ष	
435.	p. of रहेंद्रे	13×1.	p. of a .
वर्डे.	to make, to invent, to fabricate	ं वर्जेया	fut. of A
वज्. छे. व.	resembling, like	: বর্শিপ	p. of 夏何,

25'	also	. र्या स्व स्थार	akanistra ghana
37.5	Urdu	. र्द्राश्वर्थ	the clear light
र्ये व	well!; well then!	र्वत्राप्तुरः	however, but
र्वेश.	under, beneath;	र्व य	deaf
र्वाया.	lower	I diga-	

W.

ल. महेमा.	one of a pair	. लब्ध.येत्र.	good (or) bad; quality
ল.ব্রুম.	without one of a pair	. लग्रें	good
ल.भक्र्य.	wonder, miracle; surprise	लबायं विवा	well
ल.बाक्ष्वे.ग्रं.	strange, peculiar,	. WZ.	also; even
1	eccentric	. लर.ब श्चर.	again
धमा ने ने	It is better.	•	

		1	
लर.रेबा.र्ब.	ultimatalm maal	लुर.सम.	to be depressed
	object; the .	त्रीर झूब.य.	a madman
	•	युर्क्षेत्रसः	to be satisfied
लर.रेब.ज.	perfect, right; . real	ली दे . कूट किया आ . या .	"affectionate love"
45.4.	lighter	लुर.ज.ब्र्र.म.	to fix the thought, to place the
लद.लद.	again and again .	A second of the second	thought
लर असूत्र.	Sanjiva (hell)	वीदःश्रेयः	mental consciousness
लब.	upwards from	चैव.	to be; "aux. werb"
GIT'TE:	Comprehha (P.H.)/.	धेव.व २८.	but, nonetheless
अव् कर्	from on; from up	लुब. श्रुद. जूबा.	whatever there are
लव.न.	other .	लब.	period of time.
लर्-अर्थ.	part; limb; specific.	77	length of time
लय.संश.	father and son (I.e. master-dis- ciple) (Hon.)	स्व.वर.वर.	brief, for a short while
6171		स्व.दर.रा.	a long time
M .	up ·		country, area;
MA. By.	extension; progress, improvement	43 ×	object; cognitum
-1-1-	to rise gradually; .	धंक्रियः	gnosis
न्त्रवर्भः	to rise gradually; to rise through the cursus honorum	लु:वेश.शु.सूबाम	accumulation of gnoses
धिःमो	letter; alphabet	लेखें अरा ड्रेंट.	P.N. of a person
Q. देबाडा.	pretas .	थेर्थ.	P.N. of a place
₹.	soap	W.35.	things, belongings
त्रमाकः	textbook; file (see note Lesson 2) .	अंद.	to come
25.	mind .	लंद चीव.	to come or not
	self (reflexive and	ल्ट्रा. ह्-ग्राम.	complete, finished
युर्क्स.	to trust in; to have confidence in .	ल्ट्स.स.बस्स.	to abridge; to bring together
वीद्वद्व.	confidence, trust .		
चीत्रुं केंद्र व	desirable, attract-	ल्रस्याश्चर्	to be finished, to be perfected, to be consummated

ल्ट्रास्य द्वर्यः	to be completed, to . be fulfilled .	यालय.	right
लूर.स.	to be	यालया यवया	to throw or cast aside, to disregard
ल्र्यं थ . यद	it seems, probably .	बीलुट. व.	to be distracted
व्यूर.	whether or not	बाल्रद्य.	p. of बीलुट.
व्यंदः ऋदिः	whatever exists .	मार्थे देनो क्र	P.N. of a person
ल्र्यंश्वायः	story, news	al oz.(a)	v. to move, to be
ल्ब.२४.	good qualities, virtues; qualities	बाल्.श.	adj. mobile n. motion
ल्ब. हब. इंदे.	Gunaprabha (P.N.)	ग्रज्य.	to cover up, to put on
ल्ब.बर्ब.	donor, supporter, patron	याल्याः यः	servant; attendant
ध्रर्	to sway	मल्या वर	servant
यालर.स.	precipice; abyss,	माल्यास.	p. of वालंबा.
	chasm	नार्जन.	left
		Der and	

マラマ·オ·オ·テ·	Ratnaraksita (P.N.)	- रर-शर	according to one's own inclination
7.5.00.4.7.	Ratnakara (P.N.)	. रर स्वार्श्ये	to be able, to take
ZAJ.(21.)	to get, to obtain		care of oneself
न्या.	brass	रद.ठ मे थ	autocommentary
र्यास.त.	rough; gross	न्दः हु द	Svatantrika (Madhyamika)
रयाया नुद्या.	roughly	: ₹5·35·	oneself
₹6.	calf (maflaviva and	रर-र्नेब	one's own objective, purpose, benefit
まず、かん。	existent as an in- dependent substant- ive	रदाई.	our own schools (i.e. the Buddhist schools)

न्दःयवसःसुः		रुबारा.जना.	way of reason, logic
	(their) natural . condition; as is .	र्रट बट	duration, length (of time)
	natural .		(or crue)
Z4.244.	independence .	£5.21.	during (prep. with gen.), while, for a
रद विव	self-existent nature.		period of
र्र. वर्षवास्था	empty or devoid of self-existent nature.	नेव केव ववद ये	P.N. of a person
ZE. M. Lac. 4.	to belong to one	₹4.9c.	price
		र्नु ब. र्जू. कु.	Rinpoche, a title of respect (see Lesson 1.
₹4.2.	very .		note 1); precious (as
	to distinguish		as word)
74.5.3 AN 24.7.	a monk or mun	रुम.कीस.	gradually, by steps, by degrees
大烈、刘、		रेकारा	step, stage, degree
	ripped .	1 - 2	waste, and, and these
对	Mahatapana (hell)	देखा. य. यहेब. द	progressively, in sequence; gradually
₹.	mountain, hill	रेवा.वर्षेत्र.	progressively in sequence; gradually
去.文.七到不完日.	P.N. of a place	TC:(2:)	to be fitting, to be
र्. इ. रेग. अभावा.	P.N. of a Tibetan religious sect	Z.c.(4.)	suitable
		रुश.क्रॅट.	(anatomical)bone,
£. ₹4.	Mt. Sumeru, the cosmic mountain	न्य य	bone
त्रेग्रथः	kind, type, class	रे.मार्थेयः	a couple; a few
मुबारा उसी हरे.	to compare .	रे.वर्डे्स.	expectation; reliance upon
नुभायातः		大、4岁~~~~~~	to rely upon
	reasoning .	र्.बर्ड्स्य.बोबर.	to rely on, to expect
नुबाया सूबाया.	The Six Logical Works (of Nagarjuna)	7.2×21.	turn, alteration
स्याय १ वर्षेत्र । स्या	to break off the continuum of the	म्,म्राम्, कुरा	in turn, by turn
म्बिमा	seemingly identical .	ने ने	each
9434-24	ahiest	रेका(य)	to touch
ने गयान्या	one of the four		
ननायन्य.	grades of geshe	75	is "aux. verb"

न्स.जबाद.	some; sometimes	• म्याद्वरसाय	musician
र्बारान्यः	aid, assistance	- কুৰ	moisture
र्र्ब.च्या.	roughly	35	wind, air; vital air

21.

		•	
N.4.	just before, on the point of	. अया.बुद.	notes on the
	n. the apex of a mountain pass	अझ. श्रदः	immediately, at once
अम्हेयः	hand print; foot print (of animals)	जम.स्र्र	system; custom
जबादिया.	mutilated arms or hands or fingers	· 514.	work; act, action, deed; <u>karma;</u> ritual action
अथ.त.	hand	. असन्	work
यग्रस.	yes; also an honor- ific enclitic used principally with	অপ. বৰ্ষাৰ	responsibility for the activites or functions
बोद	proper names.	NN. A. 242	to go away from
अव.	answer, response; message	अश.र्वेश्वयः	assistant
अर् अर.त्.	often; many times	· 경제·	sheep
अर्थ.ग्रह्म.	number of times	- अग्र	way, manner; system
अव के	Lantsha	. अर्थाय प्रसुर	follower
24.	to say, to state	ं अश्रम् भ्रम्	system, custom
अझ.	path, road, way	. 35	scripture; text- transmission; handle
MM.14.	road, highway	. अदःदरःनेम्रायःयः	scripture and reason
	4 the truth of path	. अर.यझव.	prophecy
NT. S.	the five paths; the fivefold path	. ભુદ ચ	area, region
지화. 7절시.	Title of a book	अंट.का.वस्त्रेत.	neutral; indeterminate
अभार्त्रमः	Title of a book	. 3 c. G.	to receive a text- transmission

अर.यहे.	Caturagama	N. 25.	younger or junior translator
अर.नेबाय.	scripture and		
o .	reason	ज्र.कट.कट.सैरम	at a young age
0121	Tlean coat	21 TSITTE	Proposition of the second
अ्थः	body .	कर कर बेस वि	from an early age
अयाहेवा	body	थें केव	elder or senior translator (if in
जंश.स्वभ.क.व.	great bodily size		contradistinction to
0	dash warely only	A marketing to the control of	a younger or junior);
यस.स.	body .		great translator
अंभ.कुम.	size of body	ब्रॅ . हॅ बा	crops; harvest
जंभ-स्बा.	life	Ã.5₹.	yearly, annually
2. 11	1110		your 29, amman 29
अस.स्या.ज.	injury to life and limb	र्थे यव के व थे	a <u>lotsawa</u> and a great pandit
યો ત્યેં	laziness	ર્યે.લા∙	leaf
येवाय द्वार खेर	Bhavaviveka (P.N.)	थें.कू¹व·	lotsawa; translator
येग्रम. देश.	quality; good and	ज्यान्त्र.	wrong view
	evil .	ex-	
येग्रम्थेयायः	depending upon the	व्यं वा थ	wrong, perverse
नर्डू भावभा	quality of	र्भेश केर	to plan to return
वेग्रसः यः	well to dying	र्थेया या जेया	sexual misconduct
येव.	to take	र्भेट वहीत	one who leads a
		445	blind person
ર્ચે:	year .	X4.4.	blind
ALT.	number of years .		ortha .
ज्.क्रिय	indicate of yours	aleanaic.	material resource;
ज्.क्रम	history; res gestae .	जूरम.झूर.	necessities and amenities
יה מות ביות	at the end of one		
ज्ञान्त्रम् वर्षे	year, with the .		
24.	passage of a year .		

4.

flesh, meat Shakyasu (P.N.) Sakyamuni just, merely, only Sariputara P. N. of a place; nose (Hon.) den. 5≥6. 5≥d epithet P.N. of a subsect ALM. 51. 414 fut. and p. of n. east, eastern eastern के.जा.बर. के. के.ज.कुर्य.ज्ञ. a very great . . . to die near to dying Silamanju (P.N.) a, an tree twig, a small piece of wood estremely, very very, extremely suppleness (as for work); dexterity power, force, strength नेर श्रीव Prajnaparamita The Prajanaparamita sutra

म्मा बहेब य्यास्ट्र प्रथान्य सदाने

knowledge obscurations to know, to understand; to cognize object of cognition; a knowable introspective awareness to the extent of one's understanding understanding, wisdom "the good friend", kalyanamitra, geshe P. N. of a person to lose wing to be able to contain; to fit fut. and p. of 255 exposition and practice to transmit and explain a text (Hon.) p. of 22 31. to check, to check over

₩.	place; ground; earth.	기 되.오· 시·	title of a grammatical work; thirty
저.젊. 각.	P.N. of a sect .	अया.ब्रुट.अया.बर्चे.	three thousand three
अ. ४०८ म. झूट.	not completely . without a place of .		hundred
ಕ್ಷಮ ಕ್ಷಮ.	mention	त्र. ४ वेश. ८वाड.	Serwa, 'Bras dpung, and Dga' ldan
21.32.51.	the ten levels .	श.र. ब्राज्याः अ.४वंशःर्थि	P.N. of a monastery
N'E'	area, territory, .		master, mastes
	land	ये र हेय	P.N. of a monastic college belonging
٧.٤.	earth and water; . environment .	利用意	to Serwa
	etc.	संग्रास.	mind
अ.क्.म.उत्रेर.	unsuitable surround- ing or environment .	स्रम्भ (थ.)	to think
. \ ~	the most former	1	
राखेव स्ट्रिंग	the great former . Sakyapas	(= 3년 9 4년 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전	the mind to enlighterment
선도를	from (i.e. of .		worry, solicitude
MAN.	a person) .	मुकास.विज.	worly, sorroroads
अ'र्वेद.	seed .	शुकाआ.क्री.	the mental continuum
या बिद	field	अञ्चल. श्रव	living creature(s), sentient being(s)
राट. देव	tomorrow .		2011020110
अरअ.चेश.	Buddha .	श्रेयाया नवस	mental fixation (i.e. on an object)
メベダ.型ダ イ. 1.	Buddhist .	स्रमाम यह अस	mental action
	Buddhapalita (P.N.).	श्रमात्राःश्रमः याः	Cittamatra, "mind- only" school
215.	frost .	NOW THE THE	to learn and presting
यद् श्री यद्व	the seven proba-	स्रेन्स.	stinginess, miserliness
, 73,	tioners .	श्रेन् यं	yellow
नु : श्रद	who ever .	अर्र.य.	hail
स्व.	to close up, to stop up; to erase .	स्रेथः	to clear away; to remove
NA.	by whom	3.	tooth
अवा होर	the extremities (i e. hands and feet) .	र्य. गर्रेश.	thirty-two

र्ज्ञ. वद्मा. बद्मा.	Atata (hell)	र्भूद	to wake up, to arouse; to beg
= X.X.31. a.	pratimohsa; individ- ual emancipation .	Na.	to train, to study
र्अ.चर.बी.घर.	Pratimoksasutra .	र्शेश श्री	school was thinks
Ã.º21.	spy	到4年1	discipleship- lineage
र्थे.बद्द	thirty-seven .	र्भेव नारेन	studies
સેં.સં.	individual, each	र्शेव वार्वन्डेर	to study
· 첫· 첫· 文·	ordinary individual . (in contradistinction	ATA: EXT.	master, master teacher, acarya
	to an <u>aryan</u> individ ual)	र्खें व खेंद	studies
स्याम.	etc.	र्सेव क्टेंद होद	to study
25.4	gone .	र्जूय स	disciple, pupil
ज्ञारम्.	daughter; girl (Hon.)	यासरंश्याय.	mantra, tantra
₹5:₹	the world summit .	यामर सूर	secret preceptor
स्वास्त्रेव	protection	बार्यर वर् उद्गाम	Guhyasamaja, Sambhara, and
स्र	to protect; to safeguard; to .	7/32	Yamantaka
alays's	observe ·	म्थर	fut. of aprily
येया.	to burn		to hear, to listen
ज्या.	life	यायव.	(Hon.)
र्स्या गर्दे ।	killing	म्राय खेट.	listening (i.e. learning) and practice
स्याया	living creatures .		(Hon.)
च्रह.	to straighten .	यात्रायः श्रुदः वावरः	to learn and practice (Hon.)
ज्रूर यहते सेया.	P.N. of a person .	ANA TICE	newly
સુંગ.	system	मारान्य.	n, of this
쥧'작'	0003	याय.चा.	new
355	for the sake of	न्याया थें	clear
सूर् लर	again	4/51 N. 51.	clearly
द्भेव.	to arrive, to reach .	नासुर	to say (Hon.)
			2.4 (2.4) 2.4 (3.4) 2.6 (4.5) 1.4 (2.5) 2.5 (4.5) 2.5 (4.5) 2.5 (4.5) 2.5 (4.5) 2.5 (4.5) 2.5 (4.5)

मन्दर स्र्रेश.	talk, conversation (Hon.)	· 481-12,019.	deliberative action
गसर क्राम्य	to give religious instruction, to	ৰপদাৰ্থী	thought
	teach religion (Hon)	ं यथा त्रुं यह द स्दी	whatever one thinks about
बाझर वधर बाबर	to lecture on, to give explanation	· বপসা-সূত্র-৫৪.র	
अंतरम.	p. of 412/4.		evil thought and action
ग्रास्यः	three	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	P.N. of a monastery
याभवा.ध.	all three	यथम् र	p. of N2121.
ग्रेशन.	gold	ৰমম '	p. of 2121.
बाड्यर.काधव.	gold expert	ব্ধ্ব.	fut. of 242.
याओं:	to recover, to take	रस्य रा	p. of 242
2. 可可知 如如	care of, nourish, feed	उस्ट्रेच्यस.	merit
यात्र. मुंद	posada; gso sbyong (see note Lesson 3)	रूपिया स्था	accumulation of merits
यार्थेंग.	to accumulate	र्र्सर.	fut. of A.
म्रास्ट्र	to murder, to kill	उर्भरम.	p. of 372.
मर्खें या	life of a pareon	वस्रुद	fut. of a
ग्रांगः झवः	medicine (Hon.)	वर्त्रेट श्रेष्ठा आ.	precepts which are kept; observances
अश्रियः	p. of 4124.	बसुरस.	p. of 35
বসবা.	fut. of नार्यम्	वसेंग्	fut. of sym
यसर्यास.	p. of वासंवा	ব মু শুম	p. of सेवा.
3219.	p. of न्यूर्य	यस्य भिर	alloy; impurity
र्याया.	fut. of श्रेटाया	ৰ মূহ	fut. of A
전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전	inconceivable, un-	रुर्गूर्थ.	p. of Tic.
यश्रमाम्बद्धः	meditative trance,	4첫4.	fut. of A
34.22.22	meditative absorp-	युर्वेश्य,यात्रीस्रा	the three disciplines
AND. 4.	thought, attitude	বসুবমা	p. of Na.
	Bahuva (hell)	बसूव'	fut. of
		ৰমুৰম'	p. of 212.

	spriber	· 7275	
	essection of		
द्र-उदः	very	स् वर्षे यः	image maker
द्र'डा.स्.व.	(not) to know, (not). to understand	चे.रम.य [.]	one of the four grades of geshe
द्र.जम्	almost .	쉭'전'	Lhasa (P.N.)
र्न.जय.न.	to be astonished at .	왕 4	excess
द्भ न्यार्देदः	P.N	स्यार्थर	transcendental vision; vipasyana
\$ 3. T.	whole; globular god, diety; deva, .	귓제.시	superior; in excess of; wind
	divinity; the divine.	취지고 1	superior
त्रे [.] विर	chapel, temple .	स्रेग यर.र	in particular
2. X. ANNEN.	the heaven of the thirty-three .	स्याःमः	remainder
A. 92.		झेर्या.वश्रमा.मेरा.	"pure superior thought" or "attitude"
झ.क्स.बर्व.इ	having the sevenfold. bka gtams doctrine. and dieties	झेर.	impurity
3.5.1.7.a134	P.N. of a person .	रेन हर	together (H)
3. 3 N. 21 459	icon painter .	झव.कुचा.	together with
	"Divine Guru",	देनर्	together (H)
월.컵'자.	Guru King	3 (4)	to fall
झ.म.जूर.	asura, antigods, . titans	% व. श्र य	spontaneous
, 1.	citans .	क्षेत्र श्र	loose (ly)

31.

31.22.22.	of course, indeed	· 31.5.4.	Atisa (P.N.)
अ. शक्र्य.	ear	· 34.3.	well then
अ.स्. चेर.ध.	Huhuva (hell)	31.28	old woman, grand-

mother . 31.3.3. acarya
31.4.3. number . 31.4.3. Utpala (hell)
31.4.4. numerical order . 31.4.3. is there?
(i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd . 313.2. doctor

List of frequent verbs of three and four roots

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
		र्ज्य य					
(to	ব্যুকা stir up)	र्श्वयम.	शिश्राम.	र के (to	at?	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	STN.
य गु र . (to	respect)	यत्त्र रू	ार्थ-५५.	4 3 (to	hide)	AMEN.	25CM.
य री (to	2 [3 5.	वरीयः	बिंद	지 및 전 (to	retract)	वसूर्यभ	22324
য়ব্যু.	2 3 5.	वस्य.	ब्रिश.	य सूत्र.	सून.	वस्तु र	सु रर
ৰ বু ব্ৰ (to	ৰ্মুকা' read)	বসুশ্ৰ	र्गू ग्रायः	2 2 2 2 (to	goad)	य स्रु २५	स्थर
₹, (to	45°	यज्ञसः	क्रिय	बर् <u>स</u> ें (to	appoint)	य में य	स्रेंग.
□新.	新· dig out)			वर्सू द		의취(전.	
(to :	£5.	₹,c≥1.	夏524	य क्षेत्र. (to	শুন surround)	बर्स्नेरा'	क्षें र
(to 1	be born)	12 N.		राष्ट्रों या (to)	क्ष्रॅंथ. ∞11)	वर्ज्यू यर	स्र्रेयर
राष्ट्रीर (to i	र्योर fill up)	यभू दस.	स्रेंद्रभः	(to t	호. take care	4월(전 0f)	क्रूंदश.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
य सूत्र थ . (to pr	चुँव rotect fro	a 자작자.	र्से यस	(to t	ake)	12ेर	हिर.
(to re	골국· opeat)	वञ्चन्दर	र्भेरा	2 (to b	a Beta	out)	2 ब्रिंट्स.
(to re	oduce)	न स्मार्थ	(terz 	(to a	기절계· rrive at)	ાર્કે અંદ	ब्रिंचर्
(to gi	ve up)	यस्तरा.	275°	(to b	e angry)	ब्रिंश.	ब्रिंश.
य स्ट्रेड	eoduce)	उसीर.	到	१ (to 1	自 (bead)	विर	बिंद
(to ta	값 기· ke to)	यस्य	क्रुजर.	ৰা ' '(to h	해 여	श्रीय.	क्रारा.
する。 (to mo		य स्ट्रेंड	Car.	र्वा काः (to s:		यम्भाः	ब्रिंग.
(to pu	t on)			I, LASE BRINGS	aबोदसः ill up)		
マスト (to ba	nish)	य स्ति (स्त	(to co	over) 오취직원	यम्यः	त्रिंब.
(to ca	고[국 · rry)	ातु र५	दिर.	5≈1₹.	기국 · ingle out)	यत्र-	५ ३४५५.
(to wa	232	nd) 영국(· 영국(·	. ত বিশ্বপ	(to 10	24/21.	यत्रायः	ब्रिजर.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
	oend) বৰ্ষাম্প						
(to k	111) 1313 원칙	ব্যাস্থ্য.	Ban.	리륙 Q. (to ca	有公·	괴택기.	क्यूयर
र्यों वा . (to p	पर्वोया.	यर्गेम्	य में बा	(to fi	111) 至44.	SE CA.	£ CM.
5=9 (to #	マ新く	यर्गे ५	विंद	যক্ত্র (to hi	新 和.	2至3分	更多
र्याञ्चा.	오취되지. pread)	यगुड्य.	ब्रिकाम.	वक्षा.	至到.	वक् ब्राम.	क्रियाय.
५ र्चे द∙ (to k	नगा) उज्योदस	वर्गेदसः	यर्गेदसः	र्यस्ति (to wa	라. 라.	य श्रेम्य.	स्मित्राय.
(to u	2ৰ্ব্ মে 111) বুৰ্ব্ ম গ্ৰহ্ম	वर्गे थः	ब्रिंगर	ない。 (to mo	A. 전시.	उझे यर	स्रु २५
থ বাব.	ব্বাঁব augh)	यश्र	र्गेर	(to me	चेंग' ditate)	त्रसूँजभ.	ब्रुंभन.
ব ব্ৰ্	থ বাঁ্ব' ivide)	वर्बोस.	यर्ग्स.	(to ch	ange)	बड़ेरा.	至77
वश् र.	ব্ৰু নেম ostpone)	उक्चरम.	225	□ (to de	clare)	यञ्चन्त्र	स्र्राय.
य र ्गि. (to d	য বাঁর ivide) বস্তু হয় ostpone) মন্ত্রীর	वर्जीय.	की था.	(to res	move from	वस्त्री अर	र्भे यर

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
শ্ব্ড (to	व्यक्ति	य-डर्	केंद्		de onese] のEd.	2년4시.	aĔazi.
याउँ (to	क्रि. twist)	युद्ध स	요~.	(to gr	ab)	SEN.	25%
या-उव (to	· 2页了	ब्रुव'	ळुन.	⊅Æ (to ex	change)	यहंभ.	ह्य.
ব-ত c (to	クあら hold)	य करम.	क्रूट्य.	عَدِّرِ (to sa	至(y)	वर्हेर्	हें।
4五々 (to	chew)	42×1.	ූ외.	3 24. (to 11	タマ. e down)	325	32.
य री ८ (to	$2\frac{9}{6}$	बड़ेदश.	第24.	3. (to bu	ž.	कुंस.	क्रेंश.
45' (to	25.		图27.	म ३व' (to 11	경국' sten)	2395	वेंच
2-5. (to	uake)	वर्देश		₹ (to ag	a) "used livin	only of t	うられ: things and not
A差入 (to	い な恙ね ask to take	care of)	र केंग्र	ব কুঁবা · (to be	र्जे आ muddy)	य कें वास	क्रेंग्य.
# (to	80) 812,	मट्टेय.	मद्भम.	(to re	ach out)	23722	1. 3334.
ELE (to	Jamb) E. HYZ.	かぞくか) <u>भ</u> ष्ट्रेट्स	্বসুম (to le	vel)	वन्नस	4. 33 27 27.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
य देने या . (to am	文列· range)	Pf.	स्त्रेग्रमः।	(to	० चीय diminis	화ed)	वस्य थ
(to obs	scure)	वस्तिवसः	र्भे वर्ग.	2472' (to	হৰাই.	ৰাখ	वस्य.
प्रमुख.	ghten by	য় বুন্ন ম turning)	25 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	2到· (to	⁸⁰⁾ उर्जे.	चुन.	कुनाय.
A to ro	11) が到る。	यद्भे यर	र्मियर.	5 (to	S' cry)	5×1.	521
यहरी (to pi	ない。 ない。 ない。	बस्त्रीयाय.	स्ने गय	ट्यदन्	order)	सरब्	. झरब्र अ.
रक्ति। (to acc	यो व quire)	यस्ति ।	र्भेय.	यह [*] (to:	天' reap)	4£ 24.	
		वर्ग्स.		बहुब . (to	₹₹.	बर्बस.	2 \$351.
(to be	changed)	सुर्रः	\$75	₹ξ. (to	ές. fry)	वर्स्स.	हेंग.
2 को	2 2).	मुत्र.	क्रीया	₹Z (to	كِێَ٠ dedicate)	45년자	첫서.
	ulleq) उद्यट	2 म हस	457		· 전취·		।. र्ड्रूचीयः
	2 বুকা alright)	र श्री ग्रास	115)' বাহুর break)	. বহৰ্	. क्रेबा.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
र्ये के (to 1	ay down)	ষ্ট্র অবু	मूजर.	बाहुव. (to	cut)	यहुवस.	গ্ৰথম'
यहाँ या (to t	copple ove	agag.	3) 21 g	या हुट्या (to	m.sb) 소집知서	चित्रमम.	विद्याञ्च.
4 20 (to)	oe sick)	न्युरम.	135 X	47 55° (to	ব্র্ট্র establish	वर्डे द	या हें र
₹ (to]	3. lean agair	यञ्चेताः nst)	रहे थ	식 5 작 (to	QSAT'	45지~ (ground)	वर्षेत्रायः
वश्चेया.		वर्षेत्राम.	के श्राय	AR.	वर्ष.	यहस.	
	be proud)	A THE	र्वे या स	456. (to	ব্যুব drink)	45cm.	श्रदस.
233 (to	3d	বর্ষুব্র বর্	केंबर	₹5°(to	355.	عرج أ espectfull	255.
(to	squash)	वर्षेत्र	केंन्त	बहुना ' (to	हेंग् investiga	ব ট্ ৰাপ,	हें वा
₹(5¢.	न्तर्हर send)	ব দু ≤`	ब्रंट्य.	यह ्र (to	हेंचे trust)	वह्रव'	र्हेवेर`
শ্ 5 ব (to	₹155° hand)	4151	यार्डेन.	यहेब. (to	हेब.	बहुबर dent upon)	हेब्र
बाहुबा	. व्युट्ट्य meet)	ं वीट्टबर	या दुवास	यहें व्यः (to	Fa.	बहें वर्	हें २५

Fut,	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
₹\$ (to	look)	বমুম'	क्षेत्र.	55. (to	draw out)	Zen.	र्देश्य.
4 당 3 ·	fold)	ब कुबस.	हेरस.	्राट्यास.	२९ँव सं hang)	य हबास.	র্ঝণ.
		बहुबर	- CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR IN				
□ (to	make diso	4층파지·	दुस्मन.	बादय' (to	aç्वसः	454	র্থ.
		지원도'					
यहें वे. (to	have recou	बहुत् urse to)	हेन्।	শ্বিম (to	' वर्देस्थ' instruct)	यिष्टा अ.	१र्देशसः
2 2 3 ZU.	emprace)	তথ্যসা প.	८शम अ.	यार्ट्र. (to	agest ou	455° t a cover	त्रद्धाः इंदर्भः इंदर्भः
	aja.	र्बेन or from)	र्बेन्ड	শ্বনুম (to	açal' subdue)	ब्रुय.	શ્રેખ.
	র্ম ব obtain)	र्शेव	A STA	(to	2 त्याय. lift up)		
	2 श्रेट्य.	oq) 3) 전체서.		बार्ब (to	عرَّمِ' take out) عرَّمُ' chase)	यहेंच.	ज्ब.
	عَرِّعَ. ebandon)	र्देन	र्नेदर	452. (to	255.	यद्भः	35.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
यद्य.	देव.	थद्य स' wn; to cla	र्वेग्रभः	25	25.	3524.	
(to	slap do	wn; to cla	p)	(to	be gath	ered toge	ther)
		बद्दर्				321.	
₹5°.	55' beat)	बहुदस.	दुस्स.	25. (to	25' dig)	र्नुस.	3×1.
(to	stay)	बहुर	क्रॅं	355.	255' drag)	-55	·55'
्रहेश. इस्य.	restrain	1) इज्लंबास.	मूंशम.	25. (to	25.	25्स.	
43. (to	gather t	a공원' together)	2 x x .	रावदः (to	শুৰ্ব press do	mu) अवद	
시 (to 작품과.	Heconcil	(e) 년 정말되지	र्भु सम्ब	बङ्गेत् (to			
45.7. (to	total)	वहुरा	हुँ-रर	(to	ह्यू हैं। smell)	बङ्गराय.	सूँ सभ
(to	compare)	वर्जुद्राम.	बूं भग.			to elonge	
2541.	5⊲1.	र व्य		₹₹₹. (to	る。 hit)	वहुंबर.	हेन्दर
252. (to	252.	ond)		지원적' (to	स्य । eradicate	य स्थ्यरा	स्वरा.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.			Pf.	Imp.
	र्यम् o infer)	द्य म्य.	र्यम्थः।	(to 3저화.	pe defea	vted) 외좌·	20
૧ૅૠુ૧ [:] (t	o examine) ક્રિકા	૧ક્.	23/5.	meet wit	45°	mue)
	o get rid	정<천'	श्रॅदस.	2747.	17y)	स्र	सुन.
		건국(' to increas	The second secon	22J.	22. be trans	오고(처.	उत्त्रा.
77 (t	징<	अंदर्भ.	747 C.M.		o स्था.	তর্নী মাপ	. र्जूबाश.
र्थे. (t	o remove)	सूरा.	र्भू य	234.	pold nb な名式。	没了 in the ai	म् स्री(
컬('	o use)	ন্ত্র	र्खेर		2건(be met)	य ्	र्जेर
(t	o hand)	#1°		(to	be radia	ted)	
सूत्र (t	to shake)	अग्रभ	मुनाय.	₹, (to	do)	क्रिंग.	ર્કેઅ.
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	o radiate	र्से स	मूंग'	श्रुया. (to	234.	क्रेश्रम.	डिबाय.
22dc	o shoot;	전 전 (. २थेवर	겠 ^도 '	wa.	यू दर्भ.	र्वेदस.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
**** (to	ransom)	यत्?	24 24	5€). (to	divide)	म्बे.	खेस.
ह्यू (to	pour)	रूकारा.	श्रुम्थ.	气 考心 (to	a과 vitear)	यू थ	र्जुगर्.
对 (to	hide)	궣시.	MY.	53. (to	24 · reduce)	देश.	र्सुअ.
첫 5.	Soak)	श्रुदश'	췟<거.	5毫可· (to	오직취· seize)	2 स् वास	. ज्याय
de (to	practise)	क्रीट्स.	स्रुट्स.	2천 전 · (to	소청식· descend)	445 /	न्त्र्यं श.
(to	give)	ब्रेनर	इन्दर.	335 (to	adj.	स र	35.
	고리지자. make desc	end)	भेंब.	The state of the state of the state of	२ वॅद. call)	र्शेश.	44.
(to	offer)	યુત્ર.	સુંગાડ.	235.	arise)	₹.	
5€. (to	erase) 53 47' throw) take out)	추기.	\$ X .	2美文· (to	come)	ब्रॅब.	बॅ ब्र'
(to	是可, throw)	বিষ্টু শ ্বান	किंग्राम.	なぎれ. (to	な変え [.] avoid)	શ્રુંગ.	बुँगा
52. (to	2 बेंब. take out)	क्रीट.	A.	2절로· (to	スタミ・ follow)	24521	वर्बेंदल.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
to the state of th	বৰুথ'			यार्ड ⁽⁾	harm)	अश्रुभ.	मुठेश.
24. (to	α₹. write)	द्र्यू र	\$ N.	ব ক্কবি (to	२ळेबा strain)	ৰহৰাম.	क्रूबीय.
(to	2 결제·	ये ग्रम	ब्रेग्य.	বৰ [্] ম (to	pow down) বহুপ্ন	2£21.
			र्बेस.				
Eff. (to (æ, f.	e) £1251.	म्रेंटअ.	युक्तू. (to	sdneeze) ∞ ∰ ✓.	बर्द्धेन.	241
記. (to d	iream)	至4.	\$\frac{3}{2} \times.	₹Š [↑] (to	ožj boil)	ৰ ষ্ট্ৰশ,	केंदि'
E.	到り あ	횟기.	契 4.	यर्डेश. (to	०ॐयाः	वर्ळेश्वाय'	英利.
説く (to a	base)	315.	झूर.	₹ € (to	a∰¹ζ·	वर्डेंद्रस'	सूरम.
(to t	be mad)	ब्रुंग,		₹75°	₹̃ζ' debate)	₹?ς'	美 气'
(to s	ay)	对 ~	5 기.			ब्र₹क्राश.	क्रुअअ.
₹. (to p	lay)	等初.	美知.	我(to d	F. count)	好好.	\$2.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
4至41.	pnild)	शक्रुयाय.	홍취지.	2 EZ.	a을는.	JESN.	उहरूस.
यडें में (to	表句· stack)	यके ग्रम	क्रेश्वयः	८ह ² व्य.	२९२५ '	2 हें ब्राया	उड्याय.
बर्डेड्स (to	sew) sew)	4美知知.	क्रुंभश.	ス美知· (t	o come to	な更知れ gether)	ડ લુંત્રન.
45년~시· (to	왕이. 항아	2 gm 5.	ક્રું અંડ.	g' (t	(a)	લુસ.	र्डिश.
(to	be satis	tied) 강화서.	१ ४४	শ্ৰপ্ৰা'	o put)	य विमा	व्या'
		리돈 a person		न्यविन.	বাপ্ন. বাপন্	य व्य	य बेंदर
시즌· (to	squeeze	down)	弘.	ৰা (t	QEQ') বহুপ্ন,	ひだかり
4 E.		यह थ.	至以,	मार्थमा.	o destroy	यत्रेगः	
d€n. (to		(as a cur		म्बियः (t	co suck)	य विषय.	64.
	產河· crush)	यहें या य	हेंग.	म्ब.	o hit)	म्बियः	ग्रिय.
٦ ﴿ كُرُّ (to	2Eg		aka w	ग्रव्याः (t	o make en	যত্র। ter)	ळ्या'

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
न्त्रियः (to	coudnet) ス美知知.	बर्डुका,	क्रुंब्य,	₹∃Q* (to	司· eat)	ABM,	र्ने:
₹ @ ' (to	▼ Q' melt)	ब्रुसः	विश्व	⊅∄. (to	⊅j' make)	বরুপ,	बर्जूश.
⊅á' (to	مَّدُّ milk)	वर्ष्ट्य.	ব ৰ্কুম'	বনু ম (to	ਕ੍ਰੋਂ recite)	वच्यू भ	मूर्य.
य लेंब.	લેંવ. ride)			वर्जेू म् (to			
বা হা বা ঝ'	スピータン・ なこれで、	বৰশ্ম'	य उथा थ	বাল <u>ন</u> (to	বার্ন্ম lend; to	제어 국(·	मल्रेर्
वीविष्यं (to	a은데서,	वर्द्धेचीरा.		শ্বাপ্রশ' (to		म्प्रम्भः	याल्य.
या <u>च</u> ५ (to	ala.	43K'	नेंद्रभ.	अल्पूर.	커니다. be distri	म्प्रत्यः	यान्ट्य.
न्त्रीचेर.				थीलू. (to			
(to	close) उट्टेशन	बर्देश भ.	सुभ भ	य्राज्याः (to (বার্লুঝ্ cover)	ग्लॅग्न्यः	गेल्ड्यंत्र.
भ्रेड्र.	extend as	a bowl fo	r		inspire)	यत्रयः	मूँग्रा
बाबुधा.	スピム' abstain)	उड्डिंग अ.	પ્રદુધ શ	215.	図5. Wake up)	ツ ゼダ.	जूरम.

Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.
	o say) 지칙.	~ ય ય '	્રો ચ'	्र श्रेड्य.	meeb) 외참되.	बर्यकाल.	यथेशभ.
	つあず、 o rise a)	यत्रेर (to	check)	वर्शन्तः	ब्रेन्र.
₹ (t	o die)	की.		या २ (to	न्त्रज्ञ स्थाः	ষম্ব	र्थेद्
Á₹.	なぎて o lose)	र्अं र	njar.	ৰাখু <u>দ</u> (to	al 쉬 건 C.	ब्रोभटम.	यास्त्रमः
ৰাধ্যান (t	वर्षेग.	বধুশ্বাস.	यार्श्रेम्य	' या र्थे. (to	শ্রম heal; to n	ষ্ঠ্য.	ৰাস্প.
	aly.		यार्श्रेश.		বার্থন.		स्य.
	বাধিহ,	स्वरसः	बूट्स.		리원도 away		রমহয়.
	である。 explain)		-45.	3 원칙'	abra) alsıa.	য্মব্ম'	শ্ৰুম্য '
					એઆઅ'		
24) (to	peel off) ब्येश.	श्रेश्र,	(to d	મેગ' lispel)	ব্রম্পর্	य्रेगर.
्रक्षेत्री.	aपुर्या'	ৰ্পুশ্বন	বৰ শ্ৰাম	₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹	리오 (য়মুম'	7 2 2 1 1

	Fut.	Pres.	Pf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pres	D f	Twn
	यश्रव.	शुक्:	३%४.	정목.	वर्धे:	4.	Pf. 작권시'	श्रेभ.
	(10	annoy)			(co n	iix)		
	(to	erase)	ৰথবস.	শুৰ্ম.	্ (to b	mrn)	ৰমূৰাম.	स्याय.
থম্দ সুঁদ স্থান্স সুঁদ্স।				(to arouse)				
	य स्व.	럭쥑,	बस्त.	र्भेन्त.	ৰ শ্বহ	र्जूर	ৰসু ('	র্ম্বা
(to persevere in)				(to influence for bad)				
	यर्भेट.	स्रीदः	र्यास्य.	स्रेरस.	यञ्जय'	对4.	직겠직자'	र्भे यथ.
	(to d	ger or more	Э	(to teach; to learn)				
	232.	32	यश्चरम.	श्रेरम.	A 27.	द्वर	ब्रह्मस.	अग्र.
(to protect)				(to betray)				
	यस्य ।	777	यस्यसः	श्रुवस,	यस्रेय.	X 3.	यश्चेयस.	
	(to	churn)			(+0 07	mi wa l		
	यर्थे.		वर्स्स.	मूंश.	यर्भेया.	श्रेंग.	वर्षेश्वास.	श्रुंबाय.
(to bask)				(to return)				
		and the second						

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