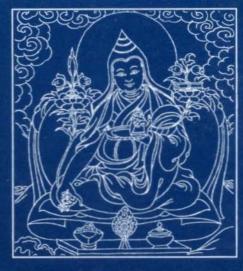
GATEWAY TO KNOWLEDGE

VOL I

MIPHAM RINPOCHE

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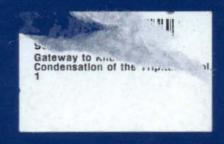
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-Chökyi Nyima Rinpoche



RANGJUNG YESHE PUBLICATIONS Hong Kong, Boudhanath & Esby





७७। भवमयर् र्स्यायायह्वायरे र्स्यावये स्वाचित्रकेत्वर् प्रस्तायस्या

mkhas pa'i tshul la jug pa'i sgo zhes bya ba'i bstan bcos bzhugs so.

Gateway to Knowledge

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Gateway to Knowledge

The treatise entitled The Gate for Entering the Way of a Pandita by

Jamgön Mipham Rinpoche

Foreword by
CHÖKYI NYIMA RINPOCHE
Translated from the Tibetan by
ERIK PEMA KUNSANG
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FOREWORD

Our teacher Buddha Shakyamuni is known as the Fourth Guide. He is the great loving kinsman of all sentient beings, who works for their welfare without being requested. Endowed with perfect wisdom, love, and ability, this truly and completely awakened one turned for us, his disciples, the profound and extensive Dharma Wheels. These teachings are the source for both temporary and ultimate happiness and well-being. In brief Buddha Shakyamuni presented the three vehicles. All that he gave is in harmony with how things are, with factual reasoning.

Especially in these times when the five degenerations are rampant, we need the very heart of the Buddha's teachings — loving kindness, compassion, and the knowledge that realizes egolessness. We are not only in need of his words; we need their meaning. However, merely byt hearing the words we still derive some benefit in that we feel joy and inspiration. There are numerous such reasons why the Buddha's teachings are spreading all over the world and gaining popularity in various countries, among many different races of people.

The Buddha's words are both profound and extensive, and to understand them fully we use the three stages of knowledge that result from learning, from reflection and from training.

The knowledge that results from learning is the understanding we gain when studying with a true master. We do this by listening to explanations from a qualified spiritual teacher of what the Buddha taught and the commentaries that clarify his teachings. Reading through the Buddha's sublime words and treatises also is included under learning.

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The knowledge from reflection is the understanding we arrive at through our personal questioning and examination of the meaning. We can check for ourselves whether or not a statement agrees with factual logic. We can question what the immediate benefit and the ultimate result of training is and how we can personally apply it. By thoroughly scrutinizing the reason and purpose we gain a certain comprehension that is called the knowledge that results from reflection.

These two — learning and reflection — give us an intellectual understanding. The process of assimilating this within our experience brings another type of understanding known as the knowledge resulting from training. This personalized knowledge, when recognized and stabilized, is the source for the same realization reached by the Buddha. In the usual terminology it is called *sugata-garbha*, in the extraordinary teachings of Vajrayana we call it intrinsic wakefulness, self-existing awareness, the ultimate real condition. This is what we must recognize.

Through recognizing this real condition in an authentic way, we can, within a very short time, gather the accumulations and purify the obscurations. Moreover we can reduce all our disturbing emotions, naturally and automatically. In this way we are able to experience the original wakefulness that is realization. In short, by following this path we remove very quickly all shortcomings and manifest all qualities, effortlessly and spontaneously.

This is possible because the basis for realization, the very essence of what the Buddha taught, is within ourselves. The buddha is within; all the qualities of enlightenment are present within our own nature. This is the principal point in which we must exert ourselves, in which we must train.

Our real condition, our natural state, is most precious and wonderful. To gain an intimate knowledge of this for ourselves and to make it known to others is why we must study the Buddha's sublime teachings and the treatises that clarify them.

This need for learning provides the context in which we now present the treatise entitled *The Gate for Entering the Way of a Pandita*. Jamgön Mipham Rinpoche (1846-1912), was likewise known as Ju Mipham, (his family name was Ju), Mipham Jampal Yang, or as Mipham Jamyang Namgyal Gyamtso. He studied with many great masters from all tradi-

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tions. Furthermore he received teachings on the traditional topics of knowledge as well as a vast number of empowerments, transmissions, and instructions. Gifted with a natural intelligence, Jamgön Mipham Rinpoche became extremely learned. He was accomplished in all five fields of knowledge and remains the example of perfect scholarship. When we reflect on him as a practitioner, it seems that he spent his entire life in retreat. If we contemplate his writings, it seems that he spent his entire life composing treatises. If we consider his work as a Dharma teacher, it seems that he spent his entire life giving teachings. By reading his life story we can ascertain that his accomplishments are incredible. In short, how he studied, reflected, practiced; how he taught, discussed and composed; his deeds in learning and teaching the treatises are immense and unprejudiced.

Among the extensive literature he authored, The Gateway to Knowledge, has a vital importance for followers of Buddhism. Why is that? It is not because it is vast and detailed; because it isn't. However by studying this text and learning it well, you ensure that you have gained a rough comprehension of what the Buddha taught in general. In particular The Gateway to Knowledge will form the circumstance for more easily understanding all the sublime words and treatises, such as the works of Nagarjuna. It is for these many reasons that Ju Mipham's Gateway to Knowledge is extremely important.

What are the substance and contents of *The Gateway to Knowledge*? As I just mentioned, it functions as a key for gaining a preliminary understanding of the sublime words and the treatises. Specifically the student of this text can begin to comprehend the meaning of the major works on Buddhist philosophy and of the traditional sciences to a lesser degree.

The sublime words and the treatises of the Sutra and Tantra systems are a very vast and profound topic to study. When you want to extract this meaning you need an "expert system," a key. *The Gateway to Knowledge* is like that key, a magical key — it opens up the treasury of precious gemstones in the expansive collection of Buddhist scriptures.

Once you have scrutinized *The Gateway to Knowledge*, those of you who wish to proceed to the major works of Buddhist philosophy will find it quite easy to understand them. *The Gateway to Knowledge* is in itself an

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excellent Buddhist study text. In particular, it is helpful for your further studies.

Over the years, for these and many other reasons, I have insistently and repeatedly asked Erik Pema Kunsang to translate this work. Since he has both affection and respect for me, he took my request seriously and undertook many difficulties to do so. The result is shown is this publication, the first volume, and in the volumes to come.

You, the readers, please study it carefully, and take the meaning to heart. May this be a flawless cause for you to uphold the precious teachings of the Buddha through correct learning, reflection and meditation training. May it benefit you individually and assist you in benefiting others through teaching, composition, and discussion. This is my intention, my hope, and my aspiration. Tashi Delek.

—Chökyi Nyima Rinpoche

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Teachers consulted for transmission and clarifications:

Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche
Chökyi Nyima Rinpoche
Khenpo Tsültrim Gyatso Rinpoche
Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche
Khenpo Ngedön
Khenpo Chökyi Gocha
Khenpo Könchok Mönlam
Khenpo Chödrak Tenpel

Assistant translators and editors:

Marcia Binder Schmidt, Kerry Moran and Judith Amtzis

The present translation is thanks to Chökyi Nyima Rinpoche's constant guidance, encouragement and prodding; to the compassion and wisdom of the teachers mentioned above; to the generous sponsorship of George MacDonald; and to the kindness of all my Dharma friends who helped at various stages of this project. Special thanks to Scott Wellenbach for providing notes from Ponlop Rinpoche's teachings on the first chapter.

Since this edition is meant for classroom use, we decided to include the original Tibetan text. To help the readers, the words within square brackets that have been included are from *Lekshey Nangwey Özer*, the *chendrel* (filling-in) commentary written down by Mipham Rinpoche's student Khenpo Nüden. This commentary, which incorporates the oral explanations of Shechen Gyaltsab Pema Namgyal, was also consulted to supply the end notes.

Lastly, we would like to express our gratitude to Kyabje Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche, who in the early days after leaving Tibet, personally sponsored the woodblocks that were the source of our Tibetan manuscript.

१९९० अवरायत्रः स्तियायायह्वायत्रः स्तित्वयायः स्तित्वयः यद्वयः यद्वयः यद्वयः यत्ववायः स्वा

mkhas pa'i tshul la jug pa'i sgo zhes bya ba'i bstan bcos bzhugs so.

Gateway to Knowledge

श्री भोषमात्राप्तुः ष्ट्रीयायाय ह्यायत द्वे सित्ते या चित्र या सूत्र प्राचित्र विवास स्था । स्था सित्य प्राचित्र सित्य प्राचित्र सित्य प्राचित्र सित्य सित्य प्राचित्र सित्य प्राचित्र सित्य सि

ट्र्यूच.अष्ट्र्या.वार्बेश.ता.सीयो.पक्ता.स्यू ट्र्यूच.अष्ट्र्या.वार्बेश.ता.प्रह्यातायः श्रूष्ट्रं खातायः स्यू.वार्वेश.वार्व

व्रवास्तरम् यर्थाःचेशायर्थाःश्वाकाःम्यान्यस्य वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्षम् चर्षम् वर्षम् वर्यम् वर्य

Prologue

Sanskrit title: Pandita Syanayam Avataramukha Nama Shastrasti.

Tibetan title: mkhas pa'i tshul la jug pa'i sgo zhes bya ba'i bstan bcos bzhugs so.

English title: The treatise entitled The Gate for Entering the Way of a Pandita.

Homage to the Three Jewels.

Comprehending perfectly the ten topics,¹

You teach beings the meaning of the Four Seals.²

Treasure who fully illuminates the teachings of flawless word and meaning,³

Sun of Speech, may you enter our hearts.4

If you desire to attain the discriminating knowledge that unmistakenly ascertains what should be known, you should study these ten topics which cause learnedness, as is taught in the great sutras and treatises. What are they? They are the ten topics of being learned in: 1) the aggregates; 2) the elements; 3) the sources; 4) dependent origination; 5) the correct and the incorrect; 6) the faculties; 7) time; 8) the truths; 9) the vehicles; 10) conditioned things and unconditioned things.

By the power of gaining certainty in these ten topics, you will be freed from the delusions of unwholesome views that should be

Prologue

abandoned, such as banishing the ten types of self-oriented views and so forth, and you will increase the wisdom of things as they are and of all that exists.

त्रिः ब्रेन् क्रिस्ट्रिं द्रा क्रथमः नेषयि सुर्द्ध्ये व्याप्ति । वर्षः नेषयी सुर्द्धे द्रा

तर.चे.डी टै.अ.सैट्यत्मय्येसेट्युखेय.चेय्। मृयोगःवश्यःश्टरं यर्डेयःट्रे.योज्ञेयोगःग्रीःसेट्युरः यथेयोत्तरं यथेपश्चरःयूयोगःत्यरः जेयः ।योज्ञेयोग्ययरः द्वात्तरः देरः यर्देय्ययेश्वरः दः। त्येत्यः द्वेरः सूर्यायः देरः। प्रश्नायज्ञरः रथेः

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योच्या ख्रीटा क्रोपन्य हुं विद्या क्षीत्र विद्या क्षीत्र विद्या विद्या

l The Aggregates Skandha

- [1,1] There are five aggregates: the aggregate of forms, the aggregate of sensations, the aggregate of perceptions, the aggregates of formations, and the aggregate of consciousnesses.
- [1,2] All possible forms, in whichever of the three times, in a near or distant place, or of a good or bad type, are, when grouped together, defined as the aggregate of forms. It should here be understood that the same applies to [the aggregates of] sensations, [perceptions] and so forth. Thus, aggregate is so called because of being an aggregation of many parts.

The Aggregate of Forms

- [1,3] The aggregate of what is defined as [physical] forms can be subdivided into the four causal forms and the eleven resultant forms.
- [1,4] Causal [forms] are the four primary elements. The earth element is solidity and its function is to support. The water element is fluidity and cohesion. The fire element is heat and ripening. The wind element is motion and expansion.

यम्भू। तयकाकायविवातपुः सुर्दे स्वायक्षा ग्रीकावीश्वेषाकायर् भुष्यर् स्वायुर्व । विषायग्यायम् यश्वेषा त्यवात्तर्दः र्यवीयात्तर् सुर्दे स्वायक्षा ग्रीकाश्वेषा मुवासूर्यः त्यर्टे । विष्ठेश्वत्त स्वेषात्तमः यविवा विश्वेषाकास्तरः यर्दे स्वाम्भवात्तरः रिवास्य श्वेषात्रा स्वायत्त्रे । विष्ठेश्वत्य स्वेषा स्वायत्त्रे । द्राय

|देःपाद्वदःर्यः व्यत्ने। स्रेयायोद्वदःर्यः द्दः। देःचित्रेत् द्वतःस्रे कुःपुर्यात्वीः दवदःर्यर्यः। |द्वदःर्यः व्यर्थः प्रदेः दवा स्टरस्य वी जीवाययः चद्वा मुक्ते स्वतःस्रे कुःपुर्यात्वीः दवदःर्यर्यः। इतः वास्रे।

र्यट्र्, चे.प्रवाचावाकावीतवाकात्रं वीत्। बैप्रुट्यट्र्, चरकावी भूषियावाजीयकात्रं वी जैप्रुट्यट्र्, चे.प्रवाकात्रं वी जीकावी. श्रुवाची स्वट्र्, चरकावी भूषियावाजीयकात्रं वी जैप्रुट्यट्र, चे.प्रवाकात्रं वी जीकावी.

र्निन स्वी गञ्जाश सुदिर्दे रेग सुदे।

| वाञ्चवाश्व के त्र्येन बीच का क्षेत्र च क्षे

Aggregates — Skandhas

- [1,5] The eleven resultant forms are the five sense faculties and the five sense objects, together totaling ten. According to the Abhidharma Kosha the eleventh type is imperceptible forms. According to the Abhidharma Samucchaya the eleventh type is the forms that are mental objects.
- [1,6] These form aggregates are defined as having form by means of contact or inference. The first case refers to the fact they can be touched by a hand, a stick, the wind or by other things. The second case [of inference] implies a certain form can be clearly perceived as being such-and-such by either the composed [meditative] frame of mind, or by the conceptual frame of mind not composed in meditation.
- [1,7] The five sense faculties are the eye faculty and likewise the ear, nose, tongue, and body faculties. The five faculties are the particular ruling factors for their respective cognitions. They are inner subtle forms [based on the physical sense organ].
- [1,8] The [shape of the] eye faculty is similar to [the round and blue shape of] the *umaka* [sesame/cumin] flower; the ear faculty is similar to [the shape of] a twisted roll of birch bark; the nose faculty is similar to [the shape of] parallel copper needles; the tongue faculty is similar to [the shape of] a crescent moon disc; and the body faculty is [all-covering] similar to the skin of the smooth-to-the-touch bird.
- [1,9] The five sense objects are visible forms, sounds, odors, tastes, and textures.
- [1,10] Visible forms are the sense objects of the eye. They can be divided into two types: color-forms and shape-forms.
- [1,11] Concerning the first [color-form], the four primary colors are blue, yellow, white, and red. The secondary colors are cloudy and smoky, dusty and misty, sunny and shady, light and dark.

लर.श्रूर्यतर स्रैचम.लूर्.त.खुम.त.वार्डियोम.टु.वार्षय.त.सूचोम.तर.चुरे.तारु.रुवा.ची.रेट. चेतात्वत्र स्निर्स्ने स्निर्दे स्वत्वा वा चेता वा वा निर्देश स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य विवायक्तायस्य वृत्वाना द्वाया देवायीता । क्षेत्र वी वक्षा भावतः क्षेत्र देवाय देवाय हेवाया क्ष्याहे.पर्न.क्ष्यायार.वार्डिवोयासी.पर्के.चपु.कुर.टी.चप्यर.ट्री 1.स.चयः।व.रूवाचा.क.चना.यहेनातायनानुःचवाचा.लम्यात्वान्तरःरूर्। रिवृतमावविषयापा इस्या बिस्सी क्षेत्रपा श्रिकाची महत्त्वा राजा सावा राजामा या क्षियायाया क्षियायायाकायीका मुक्ताया मुक्ताया मुक्तायाया मुक्तायाया मुक्तायाया मुक्तायायाया मुक्तायायायाया वर्षिश श्रि.वाशा पहुर.श्रु.स्वायाः अर.त्रूर.पवीर.र् |८व्वीयमार्टर|पार्ट्रपादी:८पाय=र.टमायर.मामुमार्टी:पर्टुत्रो म्मित्रे मृत्वरेष्णुयाने। देत्याचेम्यरेष्यवीद्यवरेक्गुयम्बुद्यमेष्रमाठम्बीदवाद्द्रसे म्पानी स्रीति भानुषत्तर प्रवीर पर् मै जना विराज हियार र प्रवान मी स्रीति विश्वामात्मवाद्यीत्त्वाद्यम् विष्यात्त्रात्याः विष्यात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त अञ्चन्तर्भित्रः हुन्यः हुन्यः हुन्यः अ.चुन्या हुन्हुन् चुन्यः तहवाहेन्यान्यः स्त्रन् चम्वाना वसवानायमञ्जून चम्वानार्यवानाः ग्रीष्ट्रा पर प्रेन् हरा ट्रे.ट्वात्पःक्षेष्रभःश्चःत्रमः श्वदःट्वीःचः इश्वश्रं रि.वे.के.द.तीय.प्रे। ट्रे.पा.ट्र.बुकाक्ष.बुका क.क्षेकारा तिष.क्षेका ह्यैर.वीर.ट्र्र र्रिके क्रिके प्राप्त है। अरर वा श्वीर वा व्यक्ति वा विवा क्वा वश्चव दुवा दरा देदवा पदेशयायश्वरावीन्ते पुरान्त्रास्य श्वीरार्भे अराधेन्त्र हिर्देर से हिर्देशयायश्वरा स्वाधिस्य हिर्देशयायश्वरा स

Aggregates — Skandhas

Spatial [form] is a visible form, for example, pure, clear space, free from something tangible that impedes other things. Reflections and so forth belong to this type.

Perceptible [forms] such as the act of prostrating and the uniformly colored blue sky are also said to be included under visible forms.

Many different secondary colors come about by mixing the primary colors.

[1,12] Shape-forms are, in general, said to be long or short, square or round, concave or convex, fine or gross, even or uneven. There are many subdivisions such as triangular, crescent-shaped, oblong, and so forth.

These shapes and colors can be classed as attractive, repulsive, or neutral.

[1,13] Sounds are the sense objects of the ear. There are different kinds: sounds that originate from conscious elemental causes such as the voice of a sentient being or a finger snap; sounds that originate from unconscious elemental causes such as the sounds of a river, the wind and so forth; sounds that originate from both [conscious and unconscious elements] such as a drum beat; animate sounds that express meaning; and inanimate sounds that don't express meaning. Sounds that express meaning can be either spoken by a mundane person or by a noble person.

Sounds can also be divided into pleasant, unpleasant and neutral.

- [1,14] Odors are the sense objects of the nose. There are odors that are fragrant, non-fragrant, or neutral, and those that are natural or manufactured.
- [1,15] Tastes are the sense objects of the tongue. There are six kinds: sweet, sour, salty, bitter, pungent, and astringent. Many subsidiary types come about from mixing them. Tastes also have the divisions of being pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral, as well as being natural or manufactured.

स्वः श्री भारता श्रुरः गुरः गीर ग्री नायर व्येन हो

तर.चीर्। तर्। यर्-ट्याच्रांश्वास्त्रियं वेश्वास्त्रियं चेश्वास्त्रियं चित्राच्याः वेशः यक्षः या रत्यां स्वास्त्रियं विद्याक्षः याच्याः स्वास्त्राः स्वास्त्रियं विद्याः विद्याः स्वास्त्राः स्वास्त्र

क्रिल.ग्री.स्री.अष्ट्रट.तर्य.याञ्चवाबर.ज्ञ.स्री

ष्ट्र-ष्यन्ते क्षेत्रः क्षैत्रः विशेद्याल्यां श्री-तर्यः क्षेत्रः प्रेयः क्षैः यवीदः यः प्रेश्वनाः स्त्रीयः प्रेत्याः योष्यं तर्यः विश्ववायः ग्री-देवदः दें निवदः यत्तुः त्याव्यः विश्ववायः क्षेत्रः विश्वभव्याव्यः क्ष्रियमः ग्रीमः श्रीदः यायः विश्वत्यायायायः ।

| इस्ययर देवा दीदाक्षेत्राय पदी वा<u>च</u>्चवाषा हे सूर प्येत हे ता

[1,16] Textures are the sense objects of the body. There are the textures of the four causal forms and the seven [textures of] the resultant ones, which are smoothness, roughness, heaviness, lightness, and [the inner physical sensations of] hunger, thirst and cold. There are also the textures of being supple, yielding or rigid, and [the inner physical sensations of feeling] sated, ill, aged, dying, rested, and bold. Bold means feeling fearless, not shying away due to [one's own] bodily strength.

As indicated by these, please understand that there are numerous ways of experiencing external and internal bodily textures.

- [1,17] There are five types of forms that are mental objects:
 - 1) Deduced forms are the forms of the smallest particles, which, although physical, can only be known mentally.
 - 2) Spatial forms or clear forms are forms that cannot impede other things, as explained above.
 - 3) Forms resulting from a taken promise are imperceptible forms.8
 - 4) Imagined forms are such things as a [mental] image or dreamt forms.
 - 5) Mastered forms are forms appearing through the power of mastery in meditation, such as the totality of blue.
- [1,18] Mastered forms, it is taught, appear solely due to the power of mind and are not a conglomeration of particles. Their substance is therefore not the elements but is said to be substance in the sense of a physical form different from them [from the four elements].
- [1,19] How can something imperceptible be a physical form? Imperceptible form is defined as physical form because of these [three] reasons.
 - 1. Imperceptible form is an action of body or speech after having obtained a [virtuous] vow, a unvirtuous vow, or a vow with limited time span. It does, however, not consist of cognition because

क्ष्मत्यम्र्रिः जीवान्यम् द्वीयन् देल्यः भेन्यः विषय् वृत्ति क्षम् अर्घरः विषयः वृत्ति क्षम् अर्घरः विषयः वृत् वाद्येषः मुद्दिः त्याः वाष्यं अर्घरः मुद्दिः अरुः भूवानः मुद्दिः विषयः भेः वर्म्य् रात्यम् द्विः सम्मान्त्रम् विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः अर्घरः मुद्दिः अरुः भूवानः मुद्दिः सम्मान्त्रम् विषयः अर्घरः विषयः सम्मान्त्रम् विषयः समान्त्रम् विषयः समान्त्रम् विषयः समान्त्रम् विषयः सम्मान्त्रम् विषयः सम्मान्त्रम् विषयः समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम् समान्त्रम्

अह्यर प्रकृति श्री अक्ष प्राप्त प्रवित्त हो। वार ज्ञान प्रकृत्य प्राप्त र क्षेत्र प्रकृत क्षेत्र प्राप्त र क्षेत्र प्रकृत क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रकृत क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

रिल'ब'रादी'रा इकासर रेवा चीर श्रवासर्टा वर्ष्ट्रव केर खेवाल केर ग्री वाचवाल लेल ची

it is continuously present even at times of distraction or the absence of cognizance.

- 2. Imperceptible form first arises from elements embraced by one's stream-of-being. Based on these embraced elements, it continues until its support degenerates or a cause for abandoning it occurs.
- 3. Imperceptible form is a certain kind of physical or verbal action. Its identity is determined as being either virtuous or unvirtuous.

For instance, the substance of the act of prostrating out of faith, chanting a sutra, beating others or speaking harshly out of anger, is nothing other than the material body and speech. It is, none-theless, a particular physical movement or verbal expression and should therefore be defined as a [karmic] action.

By means of such an action, the gathering of physical or verbal particles activated by oneself is made perceptible to others. How is that? When seeing a number of pebbles arranged in the shape of a horse, for instance, one sees all the pebbles and there is indeed nothing else to see other than them. Yet, by means of seeing the pebbles one also understands the shape in which the pebbles are arranged.

- [1,20] Imperceptible forms are also a particular feature of physical or verbal actions. Though similar to perceptible forms, through them alone it is not perceptible to others that the physical or verbal aspects [of an action] activated by oneself are one's own substance. For instance, a particular vow taken by a person is not [readily] perceived merely by seeing his body. [These kind of forms] are therefore called imperceptible forms, undemonstratable forms, or unobstructing forms.
- [1,21] Because of being a conglomeration of particles, the ten faculties and objects are composites made of the ultimately smallest form, that is to say, gatherings of the most subtle and partless atoms.

वर वर्हेर्द्रो

गुःहुत्यत्यस्य वहुर्यदे द्वाहुत्यः स्वावस्य वस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान त्रीहुत्य त्यस्य स्थाने स्थान्य स्थान

चकुवाल्र्ट्र्यं चक्री र्यट्त्र्याविष्ट्र्य्र्यं विश्वत्यं स्वाध्यं स्वाध्य

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पर्कतात्त्रीर कुरान्त्री को यह स्वापित हुं स्वापित हुं स्वापित हुं स्वापित स्वापित स्वापित स्वापित स्वापित स्व विक्रमात्त्रीर स्वापित स्वापित

ृित्युर्र् इत्। देत्यत्वदेश्चयावहर्भ्रेषम्यासुर्येत्यः योद्वयः योद्धः वर्षः स्वर्यः स

- [1,22] Seven most subtle atoms [joined together] are called one particle. Multiplying it by seven results in a measure called the iron particle. [Seven iron particles are one] water [particle, and so on upwards to] the rabbit [particle], the sheep [particle], the cow [particle], the sunbeam [particle], the [size of a] louse egg, a louse, a barley grain, and a finger width. Twenty-four finger widths are one cubit. Four cubits are one fathom. Five hundred fathoms are one mile, and eight miles are one league. The size of Mount Sumeru and the continents is measured in leagues.
- [1,23] In the Desire Realms the eight types of particles consisting of the four [primary] elements and [the four properties] of form, odor, taste, and textures are always present. The particles of the sense faculties and of sound are not counted [because they are not always present]. When a sound is present, then the presence of the sound particle makes nine. If the body is present, then the presence of the particle of its [faculty] makes ten [particles]. If any of the other faculties are present, then there are eleven different types of particles due to that [faculty] being coexistent with the body faculty.

SENSATIONS

- [1,24] Sensations are defined as impressions.
- [1,25] The aggregate of sensations can be divided into three: pleasant, painful, and neutral. Alternately, there are five: pleasure and mental pleasure, pain and mental pain, and neutral sensation.
- [1,26] In terms of the support, there are the six sensations resulting from contact, involving the meeting of [sense object, faculty and consciousness of] either eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, or mind. When divided [dividing those six in terms of pleasure, pain, and indifference], there are eighteen types of sensation accompanying a cognitive act.

खेबताश्चरेत्तास्त्र्यत्वीट्ड्रेबताद्क्क्य्यत्वाक्त्यीः क्ष्यात्वाक्त्यीः क्षय्वाद्यत्वित्वे विवाद्यस्य त्वाव्य बट्ड्रेट्श्चरत्वः क्ष्य्यत्वा पर्ट्ट्ल्व्यः स्वयः क्ष्यः। जीयात्वा स्वयः स्वयः पर्ट्ट्ल्व्यः स्वयः स्

प्टिं जेबाबी अक्ष्य अर प्टिंबराड़ी

क्षुर्यः अर तह्नुयः तक्ष्मुयः यद्भुवः अर्थः अर्थः अर्थः अर विद्युः वि

[1,27] Moreover, there are various types such as physical sensations concurrent with the cognitions of the five sense doors; mental sensations concurrent with mental cognitions; turbulent sensations concurrent with physical craving; sensations free from turbulence which are not concurrent with craving; sensations that support clinging and are concurrent with craving for the five sense pleasures; and sensations that support deliverance and are free from clinging.

PERCEPTION

- [1,28] Perceptions consist of the grasping of distinguishing features.
- [1,29] In terms of support, they can be divided into six types: perceptions resulting from contact, the meeting of the eye and so forth, up until the mind.

Furthermore, there are the perceiving distinguishing features in regard to sense objects, such as perceiving an appearance as being blue, yellow and so forth; and perceiving distinguishing features in regard to names, such as perceiving man, woman and so forth as being such.

- [1,30] There are as many subdivisions as there are knowable things. Moreover, perceptions can be divided into these six types:
 - 1) Perceptions with characteristics are all the perceptions except for A) the perception of someone unskilled in conventional names, which means being unable, even when seeing a form, to name it because of not having learned its name; B) the perception of space without characteristics; and C) the perception of serenity at the summit of existence.
 - 2) Perceptions without characteristics involve these [three] exceptions.
 - 3) Lesser perceptions are perceptions that cause something to be perceived in the Desire Realms.

स्ट्रियाक्ष्मित्रक्षेत्र्याक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक्ष्मित्रक् स्ट्रियाक्ष्मित्रक्षम् स्ट्रियाक्ष्मित्रक्षित्रक्ष्मित्रक्षित्रक

पर्याचिमाच्यमान्द्रायाः प्रमृत्यायाः स्त्राचित्रायाः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचत्रायः स्त्राचत्रायः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचत्रायः स्त्राचत्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच

વું ટ્રાફ્ટાન્સ્યુવીન ર્ડિય શુધાવર્ટી વું રાષ્ટ્ર શાળા ક્રિયા સુધાવર્ટી કર્યા તું સ્થળ કર્યા કરા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા ક

क्ट्र-पर्-वाश्वेमक्ट्र-ट्यपर्-इष्-जार-र्वाम्यम्याद्वीर-जार-पर-द्वीर-जीस्-स्र-स्र-विभग-द्वीर-प्रीय-पर्व्याक्तियी मुभगनार-रक्ट्र-प्यपर-प्रीय-जिम्मक्टर-प्राय-प्रीय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्रीय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्र-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्राय-प्

।धीर् विर्वेर् वेर् कीषायायाया बेसबाय हैं वा

वसुः ब्रेन्येवाबाबुः व अन्यवः ब्रीमः से

रेवाय वे वासुकायरुषाव्यार्नवर्धिय यश्चीर वर्धिर वासुर्वे रावि हेव ग्रीर्यो

Aggregates — Skandhas

- 4) Vast perceptions cause something to be perceived in the Form Realms.
- 5) Immeasurable perceptions cause [the spheres of] infinite space and of infinite consciousness to be perceived.
- 6) The perception of nothing whatsoever causes the sphere of nothing whatsoever to be perceived.

FORMATIONS

- [1,31] The aggregate of formations is defined as the act of thoroughly creating. It is defined as all conditioned things other than the four aggregates [of form, sensation, perception and consciousness].
- [1,32] This aggregate includes the formations concurrent with mind [a cognitive act] such as the [fifty-one] mental states, and the formations that are not concurrent with a cognitive act, the so-called nonconcurrent formations such as acquisition and so forth.
- [1,33] There are fifty-one mental states, or fifty-five when the [five] views are counted individually:
- [1,34] The five ever-present mental states are attraction, sensation, perception, attention, and contact. Among these, sensation and perception have been explained above. Although they are mental states, they are not included within the aggregate of formation because they have been taught separately.
- [1,35] Attraction describes the process of mind [attention] moving towards and becoming involved with an object. In terms of support, there are six such as attraction upon the meeting of the eye [i.e. between object, sense faculty and consciousness], and so forth.
- [1,36] Attention describes the process of the mind fixating upon the object concerned.
- [1,37] Contact is the meeting together of the three [object, sense faculty and consciousness] and the cognition of the faculty's [particular] event. It supports sensation.

म् विकास के स्वास्त्र के स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र के स्वास्त्र

|द्वांचदःबेस्वःचुदःचरुःव्देवाःयथ। |वॅदःवोःचरुःदेव्देव्देव्देव्यःवेस्वःवेद्वाःयथ। |वेवःवोःचरुःबेस्यःचुदःचरुःविदेवाःयथ।

योषकत्त्र हो। ब्रेष्ट्र्यरकत्त्र सेवकाश्चार वेटि तद्य जका स्वेष्ट्री स्य जुष्ट्रा विकास पूर्ण विकास स्थाप विकास स्थाप विकास स्थाप स्थाप विकास स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स

|र्ट्स्क्रं भेषायवे प्रत्यायाक्रक्क्ष्यं क्रुं कर्क्ष्य द्वा चुष्य हे प्रायत् क्ष्य प्रत्य हे क्ष्य हे द्वे क् यदे हे व चे दाये प्रायत् व्यव क्ष्य हे विक्रक्ष्य द्वा चित्र के विक्र क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य हे विक्र

Aggregates — Skandhas

- [1,38] Since these five accompany all cognitive acts, they are called ever-present.
- [1,39] The five object-determining [mental states] are intention, interest, recollection, concentration, and discrimination.
- [1,40] Intention is to try to possess a desired object. It supports application of exertion.
- [1,41] Interest means holding on to the certain form of a determined object. Its function is to not lose the object.
- [1,42] Recollection means not forgetting a known object. Its function is to inhibit distraction.
- [1,43] Concentration means to have one-pointed mind with regard to the examined object. Its function is to support [right] cognition.
- [1,44] Discrimination means fully discerning the examined object. Its function is to cast away uncertainty.
- [1,45] The above ten [mental states] are called the ten general mind bases.
- [1,46] The eleven virtuous mental states:
- [1,47] Faith is admiration of, longing towards, and trust in that which is true. It supports determination.
- [1,48] Conscientiousness is the earnest application of care concerning what should be adopted and what should be abandoned. Its function is to accomplish the excellence of existence and quiescence [samsara and nirvana].
- [1,49] Pliancy is the ability to apply body and mind to virtue. Its function is to overcome negative tendencies.
- [1,50] Equanimity is the mind resting naturally, free from attachment, anger and delusion. Its function is to avoid giving occasion for the disturbing emotions [to occur in one's stream-of-being].
- [1,51] Conscience means shunning misdeeds either because of oneself or the Dharma. Its function is to support one in refraining from negative actions.

यहवायर चुर्यावत् वकायहेवाहेव कुः अर्ळव दुः चुन्यः क्रांच्यायर हेन्यायर विश्वायर । विश्वयायर विश्वयायर । विश्वय उन्हें । । व्याक्ष्यायर विश्वेद्याहेव कुः वर्ष्यः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्त यहवायर चुद्रायायर चुन्यं ।

ह्यिट्रायाक्षायहिवात्तरः द्वीट्रातात्। वि:र्ह्मरः क्षेट्रायाक्षेत्रकाराज्यात्त्रम् विवायर्ह्मयात्त्रीक्षेत्रायात्त्रीक्षात्रम् विवायर्ह्मयात्रीक्षेत्र

है। विषयः तः अर्थे अ. वर्षे अ. वर्षे व्यक्ते व्यक्ते विषयः अ. व्यक्ते विषयः व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व्यक्ते वि यमः द्वीतः प्राप्ति । विषयः प्रमः अ. वर्ष्णुः व्यक्ते विष्ट्रमः अतः यत्यः क्षमः विष्ट्रविषयः व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व विष्ठे विषयः वर्षे अ. वर्षे व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व्यक्ते विष्ट्रमः अतः वर्षे विषयः वर्षे व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व्यक्ते व

लूटबारीस्येनतर वुटित्त्र्। निर्द्ध्यापवीबाष्ट्रियानर विटाल्या

अन्वाचित्रक्षेत्रस्य स्वाचित्रक्षेत्रस्य स्वाचित्रक्षेत्रस्य स्वाचित्रक्षेत्रस्य स्वाचित्रक्षेत्रस्य स्वाचित्र इत्यास्त्रेत्रस्य स्वाचित्रस्य स्वाच

श्रभत्ताङ्गी यद्ग्यम् स्वानात्मञ्जावाष्ट्रम् भिन्द्रेशः श्रीत्राः स्वानात्मञ्जात् । विद्वान्त्रं विद्वान्त्यं विद्वान्त्यं विद्वान्त्रं विद्वान्त्यं विद्वान्त्यं विद्वान्त्रं विद्वान्त्रं विद्वान्त्य

Aggregates — Skandhas

- [1,52] Shame has the function of causing one to shun misdeeds, either because of being reproached by other [noble] people or by the world.
- [1,53] Non-attachment is the absence of desire towards [samsaric] existence or worldly things. It makes one not engage in negative actions.
- [1,54] Non-aggression is the absence of a hostile attitude towards a sentient being or an object that causes pain. It makes one not become involved in negative actions.
- [1,55] Non-delusion means being without delusion concerning what is true due to discrimination. It makes one not engage in evil deeds.
- [1,56] Non-violence is a compassionate attitude belonging to non-aggression. Its function is to avoid causing harm to others
- [1,57] Diligence is the attitude of gladly engaging in what is virtuous. It makes one fully accomplish what is virtuous.
- [1,58] Within the non-virtuous mental states there are six root disturbing emotions and twenty subsidiary disturbing emotions.
- [1,59] First, the six root disturbing emotions:
- [1,60] Ignorance means not knowing the [law of] actions and their effects, the [four] truths, and the [virtues of the] Precious Ones. It causes all affliction to occur.
- [1,61] Attachment is to be attached to the defiling aggregates of the three realms. It produces the pain of [samsaric] existence. It is taught that there are two [types of attachment]; the attachment of a person in the Desire Realms, called attachment of desire, and the attachment of the two Upper Realms, called attachment of existence.
- [1,62] Anger is the hostile attitude towards a sentient being, a painful object, or pain [itself]. It makes one not abide in peace and creates the basis for negative action.

८८:क्रिया-वर्कतात्वीद्यान्त्रः केषान्त्रः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्यः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्यः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्यः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्यः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्रः त्यान्त्यः त्यान्त

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तर्यान्। तर क्षेत्रकृषि स्वान्त्रविष्ठित्रकृषि स्वान्त्रकृष्याच्याः स्वान्त्रकृष्यः स्वान्त्रकृष्यः स्वान्त्रक् विष्यान्त्रकृष्यः स्वान्त्रकृष्याच्याः स्वान्त्रकृष्याच्याः स्वान्त्रकृष्यः स्वान्त्रकृष्यः स्वान्त्रकृष्यः स

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श्चरत्तर्यात्रभावन्त्रकृति । हुत्याबिमम्दर्द्द्रत्यामम्बद्धराष्ट्रम् वाम्यायद्वम् विष्याद्वम् विष्याद्वम् विष्याद्वम् विष्याद्वम् विष्याद्वम् विषयाद्वम् विषयाद्वम्यम् विषयाद्वम् विषयाद्वम्

वरःतदःववमञ्जयत्त्रम्यदेगद्रम्यदेवः क्रियायः क्षेत्रः वित्ते विवाययः वित्ते । वरः तदः ववमञ्जयः तदः तम्माद्रम्यदेवः क्रियायः क्षेत्रः वित्ते ।

- [1,63] Arrogance is the conceited attitude of superiority based on the belief in the [transitory] collection. It creates the basis for disrespecting others and for the occurrence of suffering. It can be divided into seven types.
- [1,64] Doubt means to be of two minds about the meaning of the [four] truths. Its function is to make one not engage in what is virtuous.
- [1,65] Belief is the view of all kinds of disturbed discrimination. It forms the support for all unwholesome beliefs.

 These were the six root disturbing emotions.
- [1,66] When belief is subdivided, there are five types:
- [1,67] The belief in the transitory collection is the belief in an "I" and a "my" within the five perpetuating aggregates. It forms the basis for the other [unwholesome] beliefs.
- [1,68] The belief of holding extremes means regarding the self or the five aggregates to be permanent or discontinuous. Its function is to hinder emancipation by means of the Middle Path.
- [1,69] Perverted belief means regarding an existing fact as being nonexistent: for instance, to disregard the cause and effect of actions. Its function is to cut the virtuous roots.
- [1,70] Holding a belief to be paramount means regarding the above three unwholesome beliefs as well as the basis for these beliefs, the five perpetuating aggregates, as being paramount and sacred. It causes complete clinging to an unwholesome belief.
- [1,71] Holding a discipline or ritual to be paramount is to believe that a non-purifying or non-liberating discipline or ritual as well as its basis, the five aggregates, is purifying, liberating or capable of causing emancipation. Its function is to cause pointless hardship.
- [1,72] These two types of holding to be paramount illustrate all unwholesome beliefs of erroneously viewing the way things are, as

सर्वेगातामीयायध्यात्रस्यात्रेश्चा श्रीमायात्रस्यात्रमात्रम्यात्रस्यात्रस्यात्रस्यात्रस्यात्रस्यात्रस्यात्रस्य यञ्जूत्रस्यात्रम्याः भक्ष्यायह्र्यायात्रस्य

प्रकारमः प्रक्रें या में विंद्रा विंद्रा प्रहें में बी में प्रकार में के प्रकार के विंद्रा के प्रकार के विंद्र | इस प्रकार प्रक्रें या में विंद्रा विंद्रा के प्रकार के विंद्रा की में प्रकार के विंद्रा की प्रकार के विंद्रा | प्रकार प्रकेश प्रकार के विंद्रा विंद्रा के प्रकार के विंद्रा की की प्रकार के विंद्रा की प्रकार की प्रकार के विंद्रा की प्रकार के विंद्रा की प्रकार की

योष्ट्रायाः श्रेश्वरायः मुश्यत्राविद्यात् । स्ट्रेन्यम् योष्ट्रायाः स्ट्रेन्यम् स्वायाः स्ट्रेन्यम् स्वायाः स्व

बीट्र-त्यू। बीट्र-क्यानःर्न्यन्त्र-वाट्टे.श्वावावाःक्र-वाट्ट्यान्यः हुःलट्ट्याद्यः वाट्रश्वान्यः हुः त्यदः वर्ट् विप्यः क्ष्यानः स्वान्यः त्यात्रः व्याप्यान्यः स्वाद्यान्यः स्वाद्यः व्याप्यः व्य

well as all kinds of clinging to an unwholesome path which is not a means to emancipation.

These five beliefs are disturbed discrimination.

- [1,73] Among these ten [root] disturbing emotions, the beliefs and the five non-beliefs, four are imputations: the two types of holding to be paramount, perverted belief, and doubt. The remaining six can be both innate and imputed.
- [1,74] The twenty subsidiary disturbing emotions:
- [1,75] Fury is the increase of anger. It causes one to prepare to harm others, such as by hitting them.
- [1,76] Resentment belongs to the category of anger. It causes one to cling to an intention to cause harm, and to refrain from forgiving.
- [1,77] Spite causes one to be unforgiving and utter harsh words out of fury or resentment.
- [1,78] Hostility belongs to the category of anger. Its function is to be uncompassionate and cause harm.
- [1,79] Envy belongs to the category of anger. It is a mental state that is deeply disturbed by the desire to obtain honor and gain for oneself, and by the inability to bear the excellence of others. It forms the support for unhappiness, for the mind's inability to rest in naturalness, and for negative actions.
- [1,80] Hypocrisy is the deceitful attitude which perpetuates negativity, concealing one's own faults because of the desire for such things as honor and gain. It belongs to the categories of attachment, anger and delusion and obstructs obtaining true instructions.
- [1,81] Pretense is to deceive others through what is untrue, pretending to possess virtuous qualities which one is not endowed with for the sake of such things as honor and gain. It belongs to the category of delusion and attachment, and forms the support for disturbing emotions and subsidiary disturbing emotions, as well as for leading a perverted life.

१र्ट्स क्षेत्रयन् वित्वत्वाक्तुं अर्कत्तु तुष्याचेत्रयां । यार्के त्रेव्स क्षेत्रयात् वित्वत्वाक्तुं अर्कत्तु तुष्याचेत्रयात्वे त्राहें कायात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वात्वा

ींच्रियाक्षेत्राची:कर वार्ट्रवाक्षया हुँ ब्रह्मरकारींच्रिचीत्रायाः हुँ वाक्षायाः प्रदेशता हुं वाक्षायाः हिंवाता

प्रकत्यान्ते वाहे स्वाद्राद्धत्याच्यात् क्रम्याहे वाष्ट्रयायम् स्वादे वाष्ट्रयाचे वाह्या स्वाद्धत्या स्वादे वा

ल्.चीर-भ्राचर्यस्य न्यान्त्री म्यान्त्र्यः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः वि भ्रमः भ्राचे त्यत्त्रेरः वयः चित्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्त

ब्रेच.ब्र्ट्स.टेट.ब्रे.ब्रेच.ब्री.ड्रेच.व्रीट.तार्च। वाट.लट.प्रट.व.ज.टवाय.ख्रेट.कवास.ताय.स्रभास.ग्रीस.टट.भवीस.पत्रुवासता. क्रैर्य्यूस्वर्ष. ही। विवास.त.व्र.चट.क्रट.व.ज.टवाय.ख्रेट.क्रवास.टट.क्रीट.ज.ल्ट.ताय.चवायवस.ग्री.संघ.क्रूवास.

|अद्भुद्धान्ते,व्यक्ते,व्यक्ते,व्यक्त्वे,क्ष्यः व्यक्तिवानाद्यः त्यान्तः वाष्ट्यः द्यान्तः व्यक्तिवान्तः व्यक् भूष्यः हेष्यः विद्यक्ति

भिर्मे विद्याद्याद्याद्यात्र क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क भिर्मे विद्याद क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य क्षेत्र त्याद्य

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- [1,82] Lack of conscience means not shunning evil deeds on account of oneself. It belongs to the category of the three poisons and assists the disturbing emotions and subsidiary disturbing emotions.
- [1,83] Shamelessness means to personally engage in what is unvirtuous without inhibition on account of others. It belongs to the categories of the three poisons and helps all the disturbing emotions.
- [1,84] Concealment belongs to the categories of delusion and attachment. It means not to engage in what has been fully warned about and to desire to cover up for one's faults. It forms the support for not feeling regret.
- [1,85] Stinginess is to hold tightly onto possessed objects such as utensils and so forth because of attachment. It causes the inability to part with one's possessions.
- [1,86] Self-infatuation is to have excessive pride and vanity due to fascination with or attachment towards any kind of conditioned prosperity possessed by oneself, such as good health or youthfulness. It forms the support for the disturbing emotions and subsidiary disturbing emotions.
- [1,87] Lack of faith belongs in the category of delusion. It is to not be interested in what is true and virtuous. It forms the support for laziness.
- [1,88] Laziness is to cling to unwholesome activities such as lying down, resting, or stretching out, and to procrastinate, without taking delight in and engaging in what is virtuous. It is the opponent of diligence.
- [1,89] Heedlessness is not to apply oneself earnestly and carefully to adopting virtue and abandoning evil deeds, and is due to the three poisons along with laziness. It is the opponent of conscientiousness, and its function is to increase nonvirtue and to diminish virtue.

हेब होटे.तार्या वार्शिश हो हींट्रताया जेबाचलुब टि.शु.पहेबातम त्वत्वत्व टि.पहेबात हो सिंट्र वार्य होत्र वार्य विश्व वार्षिश श्रुच त्व हुं श्रुच्य ट्रिट्य श्रुच्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य त्व प्रत्य होत् होत्य प्रत्य होत्य हो वार्य हुं ब श्रुच्य ट्रिंग वार्य ट्रिय्य त्व हो ट्रिय्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य वार्य होत्य होत्य होत्य होत्य होत् विश्व होत्य होत्य प्रत्य होत्य वार्य प्रश्व वार्य होत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य होत्य होत्

चाल्र-चाल्याकामी-चेत्री-चेत्राम् कृतामुक्ति वाल्य-चाल्याकामी-चेत्री-चेत्राम् वाल्य-चाल्याकामी-चेत्री-चेत्राम् वाल्य-चाल्याकामी-क्रियाकाम् क्रियाकाम् वाल्य-चाल्य-चित्राम् क्रियाकाम् वाल्य-चाल्

कर. बार्ट्र बोलात चीता जूर तार हुंचा चुरेरात्र्। रिलाश्चित सुवील ग्री इकार चुरे अर्टातर हुंचा जित्र जोलात बर टी हिंदा ता मुद्देश ता बोट्ट स्वा बीट स्वा बीट स्व विवाय प्राचीत प्राचीत स्वा प्राचीत स्वा प्राचीत स्वा की प्राचीत स्वा स्वा है से स्व स्व चुने स्व स्व स्व स्व स टे. हैं र हैं र बीचे हैं हुं बाची कर बार्ट्र बोला जोर हैं र द हैं ता सहे हुं बाबेल चुन्

चर-द्विन्यने स्ट्र-चुन्यत्वि । चर-द्विन्यने स्ट्र-चुन्यत्वि । चर-द्विन्यने स्ट्र-चुन्यत्वि ।

- [1,90] Forgetfulness is to be unclear and forget a virtuous objective. It is the erroneous mindfulness which accompanies a disturbing emotion, and is the opponent of being mindful. It forms the support for distraction of mind.
- [1,91] Non-alertness [inattention] is the distracted discrimination accompanying a disturbing emotion. It results in hasty and mindless engagement in the actions of the three doors without alertness, and so forms the support for downfalls to occur.
- [1,92] Lethargy belongs to the category of delusion. It means to be withdrawn, mentally incapable, and unable to focus on an object because of heaviness of body and mind. It forms the support for the disturbing emotions.
- [1,93] Excitement is the fascination with an attractive object and belongs to the category of desire. It is a mental incapacity due to the mind moving towards an object, and it causes restlessness. It is a hindrance to calm abiding.
- [1,94] Distraction belongs to the categories of the three poisons. It is the mental motion or wandering towards an object which causes the inability to remain one-pointedly on a virtuous objective. It can be defined as distraction towards the outer, the inner, and towards status.
- [1,95] These twenty belong to the categories of the root disturbing emotions; because of being associated with them, they are called subsidiary disturbing emotions.
- [1,96] The four variables:
- [1,97] Sleep causes the consciousnesses of the five sense doors to be withdrawn inwardly without any discrimination as to what is virtuous or unvirtuous, appropriate or inappropriate, or timely or untimely. It belongs to the category of delusion and forms the support for losing activities.
- [1,98] Regret involves sadness because of mental displeasure with a former action. It obstructs resting the mind.

त्रीत् | द्रिश्वलाचु सुक्काद्र सुक्

चारुकाकात्मुधातप्र, यर्टकाचीकाव्यकावर्ट, किंचा भुषायर्टी चीर्ट्सी यर्ह्मेकातप्र, युवातप्र, यर्ट्सिचीयात्म्यात्म् । वाकामाध्यस्य वात्मकात्म् । प्र, कूमात्मुधातप्र, युवातप्र, युवातप्र, युवातप्र, युवातप्रकात्म् । वाकामाध्यस्य विकायक्ष्मात्म् । प्र, दूर्यात्मियात्म् अस्य त्यात्म् कुमायात्म् अभाव्य प्रत्यात्मक्ष्मात्म । युवायप्र, युवाय

तद्भुक्तल्यकात्पर्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्य इत्राचन्त्रम्यायर् द्वित्यात्रम् द्वित्यात्रम्यः क्वित्याय्यात्रम्याय्यायः क्वित्यम्यायः विवास्यायः विवास्यायः

- [1,99] Conception is a mental expression created by the mind's investigation of an observed object by means of apprehension and discrimination. It is merely grasping a rough meaning and it has a coarse form, just like perceiving a distant form without distinguishing whether it is a clay bowl or a vase.
- [1,100] Discernment is the action of the mind examining and taking hold of an object, and is capable of distinguishing the attributes of an object by means of apprehension and discrimination. It has a fine form, like distinguishing whether the vase is new or not.
- [1,101] Since these can be changed into any kind of virtuous, negative or neutral form by the different attitudes or intents, they are called the four variables.
- [1,102] With these mental states are mainly stated the distinctions of the general mind bases and the virtuous and negative mental states. It should be understood, however, that there are a tremendous number of different kinds, such as sadness and elation, difficulty and ease, patience and impatience, and so forth, which result from the different kinds of grasping patterns of apprehension, perception and so on.

All of these are formations concurrent with mind.

- [1,103] Although it is not a formation like a mental state, a dharma which must belong to the category of formation and is not suitable for inclusion within either matter or mind is called a formation not concurrent with mind.
- [1,104] It should thus be understood that all conditioned things are included within matter, mind and the nonconcurrent [formations]. Matter is what is made of particles. Mind is what is conscious and cognizant. Nonconcurrent formations are all the conditioned things which are neither of these.
- [1,105] What is a nonconcurrent formation? [For example,] if a quality or attribute in one's being, whether virtuous, unvirtuous or neutral, is obtained anew without being there formerly, this

न्त्रित्वित् तु द्वोर्श्ववायः प्रद्युद्वायः यथाः वृत्रयः वित्यः व्याप्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वि

लुष्टत्यत्त्रिचशुष्टादर्टे नुर्टे ट्वाच्याम्। लर्ट्ट्राजयत्त्र्रस्ट्रे प्रयोगीतपृः लुर्ट्ड्ये प्रयोगाल्ट्रान्ने प्रयान्यत्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य निर्ट्यायान्तर्यः वोष्याञ्चायान्त्रः लुर्ट्ड्ये स्थ्यायाष्ट्रयान् विष्यान्यान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्यस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्यस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्यस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्त्रस्य अपायान्य

प्टी.चेब्र.ची.क्रंभवापहिंगाडेबायस्यावयाप्टी.चेब्र.ची.च्ये.ची.क्रंक्याग्री.वटारी.ची.व्या

दुवाङ्गी द्र्यान्तर्भेशनर्ज्ञिशनङ्गियतः स्थान्यावायात्त्र्। वाष्याग्रीतर्पर्भेशन्तर्ज्ञ्बर् दिन्दरः चान्यान्यान्यान्यान्तर्पत्त्रभावतः स्थान्यस्थान्यः व्यक्तियान्तर्भेशन्य वर्षावानत्त्रः भूषाः कृष्यः द्र्यान्तरः स्थान्यान्यान्यान्तर्पत्तः स्थान्यः वर्षान्यः वर्षान्यः वर्षान्यः स्थान

र्षेत्रताद्रे.त्त्र.क्र्यू.ट्रक्र्यू.त्रद्भीट्र.त्र्ह्याताद्व.श्लेयनाव्यः श्लेयनाव्यः स्त्रीत्रः व्यक्ष्यः स्व

- possession being [now] continuously present is called acquisition. So, that which is an attribute belonging to one's being and which also is a conditioned thing is called a nonconcurrent formation.
- [1,106] In the same way, something such as a virtue which is diminished or degenerated from being an acquisition in one's being is called a dispossession.
- [1,107] For those born in one of the different classes of sentient beings, the quality of belonging to the same kind of species is called same status or similar class.
- [1,108] Perceptionless serenity is that which, being free from attachment to the abode of Full Beauty but not free from the attachment of the realms above, is not a steady continuance of mind and mental states. It is the temporary bringing to cessation of all the six kinds of engaged cognitions. Such a period where mind and mental states are blocked is a new acquisition through the power of serenity which was not formerly present. Since it will again cease when emerging from that serenity, it has an arising and a ceasing, yet it is a quality which is neither mind nor matter and is therefore defined as a nonconcurrent formation.
- [1,109] In this way, having been impelled by this serenity, one is born among the perceptionless gods. That is called [a state of] non-perception.
- [1,110] The serenity of cessation is, preceded by the perception of non-self and calm abiding, to move upward from the state of mind of the summit of existence. Therefore it involves the blocking of all inconstant mental states and, among the constant ones, all that consists of disturbed mental cognition.
- [1,111] When defining these three as being nonconcurrent formations it should be understood that they have the power to endure as long as mind and mental states have ceased.

निन्द्रम्यम् मुक्तम् स्वरापदः स्त्रीयायरः स्ट्राह्म् । इतरः वीयायेक्षयः सुरापदः स्त्रीयायरः स्ट्राह्म् अयायह्वायिष्ठेयः ग्रीयाक्षे विवायाः हे देवः

ब्रिंग् वी द्वर्यों ते स्वर्थ उत्देश सम्बद्धत्यर र्ष्ट्रेत्य या ग्री द्वर वी यह र्ड्स वात्र या परि तुष देश यह ते स्वर्थ दिन्य वार प्येत यो वि

भिन्ने पत्री मिन्तर स्थान्य स्

।वावश्ययवे देवे क्रुव वावश्यवे

।मायाने क्रुन पालन रुपयुर पर्यो

१क्षेत्रवीर्क्षवीयान्ने प्रत्यायान्ने प्रतीयान्तियाप्ति स्वाधित्रायाः स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र इत्यापानि स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र स्वाधित्र

|भीवोदःर्स्ववश्वेत्रेत्रःस्ववावित्रःश्चेत्रःस्वत्रःस्ववश्चेत्रःस्व

तर्रः त्यरेवान थना तर्ह्ट. वी.जीट हुंच ता मूर्वान की. र्षेन ता क्षा पर्टी वीटे.की.कून मी.वाहू वाना विद्रु वार्षिक सेट विट्रन कीना तर्हेन वित्ता है निर्मात है। कुन देह की पर्ट विद्राविट तर मुक्त की.

यर्ते । अर्देन य अर्हेन या वा यह या वे ये यह रहे वा वा बुर वा वे

षिर्म्यत्यीयतियाज्यस्य स्थानश्चित्रः स्रेट्टी

चवान्। ये ये व्यव्यास्य व्यव्यास्य व्यव्यास्य विश्व क्षेत्र स्वत्य विश्व क्षेत्र स्वत्य व्यव्यास्य विश्व क्षेत्र स्वत्य स्यत्य स्वत्य स्वत्

Aggregates — Skandhas

- [1,112] The ongoing all-ground is not blocked by the [state of] non-perception and the two types of serenity, and because of this, a cognitive act is again liable to occur.
- [1,113] The life faculty is what is called life span for a similar class of sentient beings: the particular length of time they can remain through the power of former karma.
- [1,114] Birth is the present occurrence of all formations which did not occur previously.
- [1,115] Subsistence is the remaining of that continuity.
- [1,116] Aging is the change of that continuity into something else.
- [1,117] Impermanence is the destruction of that continuity.
- [1,118] These four are called the four characteristics that indicate a conditioned thing.
- [1,119] The category of names consists of the indications that simply express the identity of an object such as 'pillar' or 'vase'.
- [1,120] The category of words are the names that show the identity of an object joined with its particularities.
- [1,121] The category of letters are the syllables such as 'A' which are the basis for composing both names and words.
- [1,122] When these three are combined by a voice, mere sounds and their particularities can be mentally labeled and thus have the capacity to state or express things. They belong to the dharmas of formations.
 - This number [of fourteen nonconcurrent formations] is what is mentioned in the Abhidharma Kosha.
- [1,123] According to the *Abhidharma Samucchaya*, there are in addition to the above fourteen [nonconcurrent formations] also:
- [1,124] Ordinary person is the [state of] not having acquired the qualities of a noble being. It is a particular type of person, a labeling on the possession of mind and matter.

।पह्नायक्षेक्कुन्दायद्वायन्तुकुवाकित्यात्वायाः विविद्यारिकारा के कि देश प्रतास में स्वापित है। पिट्ट्रीर पर्वजाय के मैं दिर पर्वं करी है असी अर्थे थे तार्रा ।अर्बोवाययाने कुन्दरायव्यानु सुरावर वुरावर्षे। विरिक्षक के क्षु प्रत्यव्यक्ष सुर्वे से क्षार्यक्ष प्रविद्यविद्य ।रिमाधुःमीर्टातवमारीःमीषारीःपरीदानपुःतीयातीःविमाधिमास्त्री |खुवाने ब्रिवाना पर्देश वसमा उत्तानु दुन्द त्यव्या पुर्योत् यायाना वाना यायी विरम्भे पर्यः मुन्दर्भे स्थाना स्थानि स्थाने स् क्षियंनात्रम् क्षिर्टात्यंनात्रम् मुन्तर्भात्रम् मुन्तर्भात्रम् चिन्न मं तर्म देव्या प्राचिम भेन विर र वर्षेत्र स्थाप्त र सामित्र कार्य र विर्व विषयर जेबराय सुर रेजि। केबर्मबन ग्रीर्ने विषेटे विकेबर्म रेवायर विद्या से देवा <u>বরীবা</u>

तः म्रेशन ग्रीटः जेनातर् वर्ट् र्यू ट्वटः जावम्भेनावर्टः पूर्वे वर्ट्या म्रीनावर्टः पूर्वे वर्ट्याना म्याना वर्ष्या क्षेत्रा वर्षा म्याना वर्ष्यः स्था वर्ष्यः म्याना वर्ष्यः प्रेश्वा वर्ष्यः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्यः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्षः म्याना वर्यः म्यान्यः म्याना वर्यः म्याना वर्यः म्याना वर्यः म्याना वर्यः म्याना

- [1,125] Regular sequence is the uninterrupted continuance of cause and effect.
- [1,126] Definitive distinctiveness is the difference between causes and effects.
- [1,127] Connected link is the relatedness between cause and effects.
- [1,128] Speed is the rapid occurrence of cause and effect.
- [1,129] Sequence is the gradual occurrence of individual causes and effects.
- [1,130] Time is the duration of occurrence of a continuity of a cause and effect.
- [1,131] Location is the name of the ten directions from the existence of cause and effect in any of them.
- [1,132] Number is the system of enumerating all the individual and different formations.
- [1,133] Gathering is the time when the conditions for cause and effect have come together.
- [1,134] As shown by these twenty-four [nonconcurrent formations], dharmas labeled at the occasion of mind and matter should be grouped under conditioned things, and it should be understood that there are many that belong to neither mind nor matter.

THE AGGREGATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS

- [1,135] The aggregate of consciousness is that which individually cognizes the object-identity of all phenomena.
- [1,136] This aggregate can be divided into the six collections from visual cognition to mental cognition. They are [the six] from the cognition of form by a cognitive act that has occurred by means of the ruling condition of the eye faculty up until the cognition of its own special object, the element of mental objects as well as the other objects, by a cognitive act that has occurred by means of the ruling condition of the mind faculty.

चीर्रद्र। त्यूचानदुःश्र्भन्नत्र्यद्वाद्र्यात्रः भ्रुःश्र्वात्रद्वान्तरः वर्ष्वान्तरः द्वाभ्रद्वात्रः भ्रुःश्र्वात्रः भ्रुःश्र्वात्रः भ्रुःश्र्वात्रः भ्रुःश्रुवाय्यः वर्ष्वायः वर्ष्वयः वर्षः वर्ष्वयः वर्ष्वयः वर्षः वर्षः वर्ष्वयः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्य

अ[.]चसून वी:बेसवायसम्बन्धर उद्देश वर्षे चाया हैन सेंद्र बादा वे ती हैन हैन विदेश

वीक्षट्टीं व्यक्ष्टीं त्राम्बर्धिं व्यक्षित्रः म्बर्धिं क्ष्यं क्ष्यां क्ष्ये क्ष्ये क्ष्यं क्ष्ये क्ष्ये

- [1,137] In the sutras and treatises of Mind Only it is held that there are eight collections [of cognitions]:
- [1,138] The disturbed mental cognition is the aspect of the mind consciousness which is constantly conceited [with the idea "I am"] and which inwardly uses as reference the all-ground consciousness. It is the [aspect of] mind concurrent with the four disturbing emotions of belief in a self, the arrogance of thinking "I am," attachment to a self, and ignorance. Apart from the actualization of the path of noble beings, the serenity of cessation, and the state of no-learning, it accompanies all cognitive acts whether they be virtuous, unvirtuous or neutral.
- [1,139] The all-ground consciousness is the holder of all the seeds implanted by the aggregates, elements, and sources. It is the basis for cognitive acts and, without bias, it is merely cognizant and conscious.

Due to the fact of being merely the seed for environment, sense objects, and a body to appear, it is also called all-ground and perpetuating consciousness. Since whatever is experienced as environment, sense objects and a body is merely the all-ground consciousness appearing as that, just like a dream experience, it is also called all-ground of maturation or the all-ground consciousness of maturation.

- [1,140] One viewpoint maintains that cognitive act, mental faculty [mind] and consciousness are merely synonyms for the same meaning. Yet, it is held that cognitive act is the term for the all-ground consciousness, mental faculty for the disturbed mental cognition, and consciousness for the six collections.
- [1,141] In this way, all phenomena which are conditioned things are included within these five aggregates. They are the basis from which many systems come about, such as time and so forth. The five aggregates are therefore called the basis for discourse and

सिट्र्युद्धः प्रचः भैट्ट्योः स्थित्र स्थित् स्थित् स्थित् स्याप्तः स्थित् स्याप्तः स्थित् स्याप्तः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्

Aggregates — Skandhas

- time, the basis for renunciation and the basis for the causes. They are also called the world, the ground of beliefs, and existence.
- [1,142] By means of intention and desire the [five aggregates] are perpetuating causes. So, these aggregates that perpetuate defilements are also named basis for strife, suffering, and origin [of suffering].
- [1,143] This was the chapter on the presentation of the aggregates.

विश्वन्यः मुन्यः द्विन्तरः। लूट् ग्रीः विश्वन्यः ट्टः तर्रिषः श्वाः । १४११त्तरः जुन्नः तत्तः विश्वन्यः तर्रिषः हे. शुवाः ग्रीः प्रश्वः जुन्यः ग्रीः विश्वन्यः श्वाः त्यः जुन्यः ग्रीः विश्वन्य प्रश्वः विश्वन्यः ग्रीः तरः उत्तः देटः। विश्ववान्य श्वाः श्वाः ग्रीः विश्वन्यः ज्ञीः विश्वन्यः ज्ञीः व विश्वन्य त्युः त्यिः द्वि विश्ववान्तः ग्रीः सेटः त्यानाः विश्वन्य त्यत्यः स्वाः विश्वन्यः श्वाः विश्वन्यः श्वा

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व्रेट.श्रुषःतरः वर्शिवाद्यः पर्देशः व्यव्यव्यव्यत्त्रः होत्। भ्रितः ग्री:विश्ववाद्यं व्यव्यत्यः क्ष्यः यः पर्देशः श्रुषः व्यव्यत्यः होतः ग्रीः स्वर्धः ह्याः

लट्युम्बर्ग्यस्था मुन्द्राच्युम्बर्ग्यस्थात्यस्य प्रमान्यस्थात्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य इत्युम्बर्ग्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान

2 The Elements Dhatu

- [2,1] There are ten elements taken from the aggregate of forms. What are they? 1)-10) They are the five [elements of the sense faculties] from the eye element to the body element and the five [elements of the sense objects] from the element of visible form to the element of textures, thus totaling ten.¹⁰
- [2,2] There are seven elements from the [aggregate of] consciousness: 11)-17) the six from the eye consciousness element to the mind consciousness element, and the mind element, thus totaling seven.
- [2,3] The mind element is the mental faculty which is what immediately follows the cessation of [any of] the six [collections of] cognitions. It is the faculty which produces a mental cognition.
- [2,4] 18) The element of mental objects are the three aggregates of sensations, perceptions and formations in addition to imperceptible forms and all unconditioned things.
- [2,5] Concerning unconditioned things, the three explained in the *Abhidharma Kosha* are cessation due to discrimination, cessation not due to discrimination, and space. In this way there are seven elements of mental objects.

Alternately, the adherents of the Mind Only School hold that there are four [unconditioned things] by adding suchness.

योष्ट्रेम्ह्र। यर्ने अन्त्राच्या पर्वावानयः र्ष्ट्रेश्यनायह्या वीर्ने स्मी अभन्नाववानानयः वाष्ट्रमञ्जान्त्रा वाष्ट्रमञ्जान्त्र युष्ट्रमञ्जा प्रवेशित्रमञ्जा पर्वावानयः र्ष्ट्रेश्यनायह्यां वीर्न्यः योज्ञान्त्रमञ्जान्त्रमञ्जान्त्रमञ्जान्त्र

र्ह्रेचलाग्रीकाचार-धावार-स्ट्रीर तहीं हे त्या अर्था तारी होत्। विहेवानास्त्री व्यापन्ती क्रिक्ट वहेवानामा विवास स्ट्रीस्त्री स्ट्रीस्त्री क्रिक्ट विद्या विद्या स्ट्रीस्त्री स्ट्रीस्त्री क्रिक्ट विद्या विद्या स्ट्रीस्त्री स्ट्

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।पर्नु नेशन्दर्केर पायर्वेवाय ने पर्वोवायय क्रेंसशायहवार्वे

पर्टेशःशःचेशःचक्चेरःद्रःचर्द्वःचेत्त्द्रःपाक्त्यःक्चिःचित्रः। क्क्ष्यःचेत्

According to the Abhidharma Sammucchaya it is held that there are:

- a) The three [unconditioned things] of the suchness of virtue, [the suchness] of nonvirtue, and [the suchness] of the neutral.
- b) The two [unconditioned things] of the occasion of blocked cognition at the time of the serenity of non-perception and of [the serenity of] cessation. Adding these together with the above three, it is held that there are eight unconditioned things.
- [2,6] Cessation due to discrimination is the unconditioned quality of being permanently free from what should be relinquished, such as the disturbing emotions, by means of the power of the path, such as discriminating knowledge.
- [2,7] Cessation not due to discrimination is not a blocking by means of discrimination. Because of insufficient causes and conditions, it is a nonexistence of something at a certain place, as, for example, horns on the head of a horse. As in the instance of the absence of a vase at a certain location, all kinds of nonexistence are included within this.
- [2,8] Space is not capable of being a physical form. It accommodates all activities and it does not obstruct.
- [2,9] Suchness of all phenomena such as virtue and so forth is dharmadhatu, the realm of phenomena.
- [2,10] The serenity of non-perception is non-transference.
- [2,11] The serenity of cessation is the cessation of both perceptions and sensations.
- [2,12] The five types of forms that are mental objects, the three aggregates of sensations, perceptions, and formations, and the eight unconditioned things, totaling sixteen, are called elements of mental objects.
- [2,13] The three times six elements from the eye element, [visible] form element, and eye consciousness element to the mind con-

क्षमार्श्ने व सूरमास्त्री तारा अर्ट्भ मंभाग्री हीं र जियालाचे तारा ही मानवा व्याप्त स्वा वार्ट्र वामारा र र प्रदेश सामारा विया क्षमालाचे प्रपार है क्षमासाग्री विषय स्वाप्त विषय स्वाप्त विषय स्वाप्त व विषय स्वाप्त है। विषय सामारा क्षित स्वाप्त र विषय र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व sciousness element — altogether total eighteen. Among these, the six [elements] from eye to mind have the function of being causes, potentials, or seeds for apprehending an object. Likewise, the six [elements] from [visible] form to mental object have the function of being [causes, potentials or seeds for] the apprehended [object]. And the six [elements] from eye consciousness to mind consciousness have the function of being causes, potentials, or seeds for actual apprehension of an object. Thus element [dhatu] means being a cause, a potential, or a seed.

[2,14] Furthermore, the six elements of a person are taught to be the six elements of earth, water, fire, wind, space, and consciousness. These are the four elements of the body and the vacuity of the inner vessels as the space element in addition to the consciousness element.

As indicated by these [six elements], other divisions with the name elements are also essentially all included within the [above] eighteen elements.

- [2,15] Among the presentation of eighteen elements, the ones that belong to the category of [elements] having physical form are the ten elements of the five sense faculties and the five sense objects, as well as the one subcategory of the element of mental objects [which is imperceptible forms]. The remaining ones are all without physical form.
- [2,16] The [element] that can be demonstrated in the visual field is only the element of [visual] form. The remaining ones cannot be demonstrated.
- [2,17] The mutually obstructive [elements] are the ten having physical form: the five sense faculties and the five sense objects. The remaining ones are not obstructible.
- [2,18] The undefiling [elements] are the [three] last elements: the mind element, the mind consciousness element, and the mental states of the element of mental objects belonging to the true

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चैटः प्रभग्नम्। क्षेयाभः प्रभगः देशवानात्तः श्रोटः तात्र्। । देशवानात्तः दटः चरुनात्त्रभः त्राभगः विभगः विश्वः त्राप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः विश्वः विश

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नियम् स्याप्तान्त्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्य

- paths, in addition to the unconditioned things. The other elements not belonging to these categories are defiling because they are the direct cause for the disturbing emotions to arise.
- [2,19] In the Desire Realms, all the [eighteen] elements are present. In the Form Realms there are fourteen [elements], excluding the elements of odor and taste and of the nose and tongue consciousnesses. In the Formless Realms there are the [defiling] aspects of the last three elements.¹¹
- [2,20] The seven mental elements, visible form and sound, and the elements of mental objects, altogether totaling ten, have the three aspects of being virtuous, unvirtuous, or neutral. All the remaining elements are neutral.
- [2,21] Outer elements are the six elements of visible form, sound, odor, taste, texture, and mental object. The remaining twelve are inner elements.
- [2,22] The [elements] with focus are the seven mental elements and the part of the element of mental objects which consists of all the mental states. All the remaining ones are without focus.
- [2,23] The [elements] with concepts are the subcategory of the mental faculty and the mind consciousness as well as the one aspect of the element of mental objects which is the subcategory of mental states.
- [2,24] The nine elements embraced by personal sensation are the five sense faculties and inner form, odor, taste, and textures.
- [2,25] One part of the element of mental objects, the unconditioned things, is permanent. All the others are conditioned things and impermanent.
- [2,26] The five sense faculties, the consciousnesses [cognitions], and the mental states are what apprehends, whereas all the others are what is apprehended.

्रियानिस्तान्त्रः इस्यार्ट्स्यान्स्त्रितः स्त्रियान्स्यात्त्र्याः स्त्रियान्स्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान् इस्यान्यान्त्रस्यस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्यस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस

चवुर्वात्। विद्नि: चुन: प्रवादि: प्रवादे: प्रवादि: प्रवाद: प्रवादि: प्रवाद: प्

भव्चटःष्ट्रिंभःग्रीनःश्चटःचिःदटःश्चटःचिःश्चेषःयाम्भुशःदुःश्चित्रःची । वस्रमःघःसःवाश्वसःयः। ।वाञ्चवानःउत्तःचर्दःदटःश्ववाःभेनाश्चेनाश्चेनःश्चेश्चित्रःचाःश्चरःची ।वस्रमःघःसःवाश्वसःयः

भग्नेयत्तर् देन्नेयम्भूयोम् स्मास्त्रीयः तमास्त्रीमः तार्म्। स्मित्मः क्रीयः भूदः तमास्मास्त्रीयः तमास्त्रीमः तम्भूयः तमाः देनेद्दमः स्मास्त्रीयः तम्प्रस्ति । विभवः क्रीः स्त्रीयामः तम्भूयान्त्रभवः स्मास्त्रीयः तमास्त्रीयः तम्भूयः तम्भूयः तमास्त्राः स्मास्त्रमः त्त्राः स्मास्त्रमः तम्भूयः तमास्त्रमः तम्भूयः तम्भवः तम्भवः तम्भूयः तम्भवः तम्

जनः चैरः च.चानीभः सूर्यः जा हो रूजः मी विभयः प्रमनः मी अविष्यः प्रमान्त्रः अविष्यः प्रमान्त्रः । । पर्यः रेचा मा क्षेत्रः सूर्यः सूर्यः सूर्यः प्रमानः स्वरं अविष्यः मी अविष्यः स्वरं स्वरं सूर्यः सूर्यः ।

- [2,27] The elements that have both conception and discernment are the five consciousness elements. The elements of the mental faculty and of the mind consciousness as well as all the mental states have three modes: with both conception and discernment, without either, and without conception but with discernment. All the remaining ones have neither conception nor discernment.
- [2,28] The ten elements with physical form are agglomerations of particles. The remaining ones are not agglomerations.
- [2,29] It is only the four [elements] of form, odor, taste, and texture that can be something that cuts or is cut. The same applies to being burned or weighed.
- [2,30] The ten [elements] with form and the five beginning with the eye consciousness are to be discarded by the [path of] cultivation. The three last elements have both aspects [of disturbing emotions] to be discarded and [the undefiling truth of the path] not to be discarded by the [paths] of seeing and cultivation. Thus there are these three modes.

When defining the differences of the [following] three occurrences, the five inner faculties belong to ripening and development. The elements produced from causal resemblance of their own type and from ripening are the seven mental elements, and the one part of the element of mental objects which is the mental states. The [above mentioned] eight [elements] that are not obstructive belong to this subcategory.

Since sound is discontinuous, it is not produced from [karmic] ripening. But, the causes for creating pleasant and unpleasant tones, such as the shape of the throat, are produced from ripening. The remaining ones that are present when the faculties have come together can belong to the three occurrences from causal resemblance, development, or ripening. All the outer elements occur only from causal resemblance.

चित्र-देरः। विशेट-टेर-प्रेट-द्र-पहुच्य-पर्वुम्। जन्न-टरः। त्रीक्रिश्र-द्रेय-स्वित्र-स्वीत्र-प्रवीत्र-प्रवीत्र-पर्

प्रवासकः भ्रुवास्तरः स्रोत्वात्यः देश्वर्षः स्थान्त्रेयः विद्याः स्थान्यः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः भ्रुवासकः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्

गवश्वात्त्र्यं स्थात्त्रात्त्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्त्र्यात्र्यत्त्र्यात्र्यत्त्र्यात्र्यत्त्र्यात्र्यत् भवश्वात्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्यत्त्र्

तर.च्रीर्रात्र्। वयार्यरत्यर्थात्वाच्याचीयावार्यः। वर्ष्म्ययुष्ट्यास्त्रक्ष्याण्यारः अर्घ्यः यन्त्रक्ष्यः वर्ष्यः हो। रवर्य्यर् भ्रेम्य्यः हेषात्वाच्याय्यः वर्ष्यः यो । वर्ष्यः यो स्वित्यः अर्घरः यः अर्थः हरः। वर्ष्यः । वर्ष्य्यायः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः च्रीकात्यः रवर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्षः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः वर्ष्यः । वर्ष्य्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्षः वरः वर्

प्रविद्। प्रविद्।

वर्षिषः श्रुवानु स्त्रेति र्यो तर्कुषातात्मात्त्र्ये तथा सुर तथा त्रियः श्रुवानाः स्र्। स्त्रियः श्रुवानु स्त्रेति रयो तर्कुषातात्मात्त्र्ये तथा सुर त्यिष्ठे भानतः। स्ट मितात्म्यु से स्त्रेत्वानाः सूर

चिरःशुचारः कुः पर्दरः तम्रमः वारेषः तस्त्रिममः कुर्तमः ग्रीमः शुषः ग्रीरः। कु्षः तस्त्रिममः तार्ग्यवामः

- [2,32] As for development, the four causes for bodily development are 1) food, 2) wholesome activities such as massage, rolling, rubbing etc., 3) sleep, and 4) samadhi.
- [2,33] The sense faculties may function as the actual support for their respective consciousnesses: for instance, the occasion of the eye faculty being awake and conceiving a form. This is called faculty with support. On occasion they do not act as supports, as, for example, when the eye faculty has fallen asleep. This is called [faculty] resemblance.
- [2,34] The body of the Upper Realms is not a support for the eye of the lower ones because it has the superior eye belonging to its own level. The eye faculty of the realms below does not see the forms of the levels above because they are more subtle. It is in the same way with the ear.
- [2,35] A person in the Desire Realms, through the power of meditation, may obtain the divine eye or ear, which consist of subtle faculties made of elements comprised of [the stability in] dhyana that will occur accompanying one's eyes or ears. These faculties are always have a supporting [sense organ] and are without imperfections such as blindness or deafness. The person also sees and hears distant and subtle forms, even those that are covered or obstructed.
- [2,36] Moreover, the faculties of the first dhyana perceive the field of experience of their own domain and that of the Desire Realms. It is in the same way with the following [dhyanas].
- [2,37] Since, for instance, arhats possess the divine eye, they perceive the secondary thousandfold [universe]. The rhinoceros-like pratyekabuddhas¹² perceive the third thousandfold [universe], and the buddhas perceive countless [universes]. It is taught that this kind of divine eye is not obtained through the power of having practiced the dhyanas within a single lifetime, but occurs from

विश्वभाग्नी:श्रेनबार्ग्रा मुद्रायां स्वायां प्रायां प्रथम स्वायां प्रयाप्ति प्रयाप्ति प्रथम स्वायां प्रयाप्ति स्वायां स्वायां प्रयाप्ति स्वायां स्वयां स्

ELEMENTS — DHATUS

- birth and is produced from the ripening of past practice. This divine eye does not perceive the intermediate existence.
- [2,38] In this way, it should be understood that there are various kinds of ways in which the faculties and cognitions of the higher and lower realms occur.
- [2,39] That was the chapter on the elements.

અજુર.તરી ક્ર્યાતબતાવું.ક્ર્યાતું સુવાના વિસ્તર્યો ક્રી. અજુર.ટ્રી સત્યાના મુગ્યત્વે વિશ્વ વિશ્વ સુવાનો વિસ્તર ત્યાનુ કર્યો વિસ્તર વિશ્વ વિશ્વ વિશ્વ વિશ્વ વિશ્વ સુવાનો કરી ક્રી. મુગ્ય મુગ્ય ત્યાલવા દી ક્ષ્યાત્વ સુવાના વિસ્તર તે ત્યાનુ મુખ્ય વિશ્વ વિશ્વ સુધા કર્યા તે તે તે તે તે તે તે તે

जा भित्रवात्त्रेरात्त्रेरात्त्रेश्च्यात्ते भ्री अक्षेत्रात्या भ्री अक्षेत्र त्या क्ष्यात्त्रे व्याप्त्र त्या विश्वा भ्री विद्यात्त्र त्या विश्वा भ्री विद्या त्या विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा क्षेत्र त्या विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा विश्वा विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा विश्वा विश्वा विश्वा विश्वा भ्री विद्या विश्वा व

3 THE SENSE SOURCES AYATANA

- [3,1] The eye element and the eye source have the same nature, and are thus merely different systems in different contexts. It is likewise with the sources of each of the ten elements with physical form. The element of mental objects is the mental object source. The seven consciousness elements are included within the mind source. Thus in total there are twelve, from the eye source and [visible] form source to the mind source and mental object source.
- [3,2] The inner six [sources] from eye to mind are what apprehend, and the outer six from form to mental object are what is apprehended. They are called sources because they are the medium for a cognition to occur and unfold by means of apprehender and apprehended.
- [3,3] Although all conditioned things are included within the five aggregates, the unconditioned things are not included. Since the elements are included within the sources, all objects of knowledge can be included within the categories of these two.
- [3,4] As the presentation of elements has been dealt with above, understand that the sources are similarly arranged.
- [3,5] At this point I will present some of lists of conventions by further explaining the mind source and the mental object source.

यहिन्द्रस्ति । विश्व त्या स्वा क्षेत्र स्व स्व क्षेत्र स्व क्षेत्

र्हेवाकेन्यीः वेषयारे प्यापाती प्यापनुषात्त्रकायाकारादेषया रन्तुषायी रन्यक्रित्वी स्वापात्त्र्या

- [3,6] Mind cognizes the object of the eye and as well as of the other faculties, which are visible form and the other [sense-objects]. Because it perceives in the manner of engagement [in] and disengagement [from sense-objects] together with the cognitions of [each of] the five sense faculties, it is the perceiver-subject of all knowable things.
- [3,7] Moreover, mind consists of a single continuity of cognitive acts within and is individually self-knowing. Mental cognition without concepts therefore has as object the five sense consciousnesses as well as mind itself. Hence mind is the perceiver-subject of all phenomena. Mind with concepts is therefore able to name all outer and inner phenomena, through which it becomes undeluded concerning these objects of knowledge.
- [3,8] For this reason, mind is the perceiver-subject of all phenomena. It is also that which makes known the identity of all phenomena, and that which makes the engagement in and the disengagement from [an object or an act]. When the [primary] mind is virtuous, the other cognitions [or consciousnesses] will also be virtuous. Through the power of the activities of this [primary] mind, the other consciousnesses will engage in or disengage from their objects. Mind is therefore the chief factor.
- [3,9] This is stated by the Bhagavan [Shakyamuni] in a sutra: Mind goes before phenomena, mind is swift, mind is the chief.
- [3,10] For this reason, all cognitive acts are included within mind and all objects of knowledge within phenomena.
- [3,11] Concerning cognition [blo], the cognitions of the five sense doors are always nonconceptual, while mental cognition has the two modes of being conceptual and nonconceptual.
- [3,12] The object of nonconceptual [mental] cognition is not associated with place, time, and kind. It is never liable to be associated with the sound of its name as the individual characteristic of [the object at] its specific moment.

है। है। है। है।

चन्नवाययायाकी देशियय स्टाइनिस्य सुर्योत्य स्वित्य देशितु तु त्रा चन्नवायय देश वीताः वित्य ही त्यार्थेवायय प्रायु तु त्रा

विष्ठ्व सेया दे त्या देव स्टार सर्व्य दे यावव स्वया या द्वा स्वया या देव स्वया देव स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्व सर्व्य मी विष्ठ्व सेया द्वा विष्ठ्व सेया या द्वा स्वया स

- [3,13] The object of conceptual [mental] cognition is the appearance in the mental field of a mere general object-image or of its attributes, such as a round vase for instance. This [object-image] is [always] liable to be associated with the sound of its name, so it is called object-image or sound-object.
- [3,14] Someone accustomed to a name associates [the mental image] with the sound [of its name] and apprehends it. Through the manner of associating place, time, and kind, such a person creates all kinds of categories of phenomena, such as 'vase', for instance.
- [3,15] There are names of categories, such as knowables and its subdivisions: [concrete, functional] things and [inconcrete, non-functional] non-things. [Functional] things have three subdivisions: matter, mind, and nonconcurrent formations. Each of these [three] are included within the [category] above.
- [3,16] Knowables and things are generalities of matter and so forth.

 Matter and so forth are instances of the [ones above].
- [3,17] There are [phenomena with individual characteristics] which have substantial existence without relying on imputation, such as [the color] blue, and [phenomena] which exist merely by imputation, such as a generality.
- [3,18] A nonconceptual cognition perceives a substantial thing by means of an appearance. A conceptual [cognition perceives] through excluding other things which are not that [object]. So it is a perception through exclusion of all imputations by means of other-exclusion or elimination, or through being opposed to other things. Because of such [exclusion], imputations are called oppositions [isolates].
- [3,19] Other-exclusion has two types. The aspect of the specifically defined object present as the identity which is different from other things is called the other-exclusion of the specifically defined object. Apprehension in accordance with that other-exclusion is called mental other-exclusion.

|बेत्याचात्रकात्मकाचरून्द्रेत्वेद्वकाग्रीका वाब्रवातुकायाक्षेत्रयात्रकायरावरून्त्र। तुकाया

देवातामुर्यामाङ्ग्वातायुष्ट्रम् टी. अर. प्रदीट तायु. में आतावया दीट हो। विभागयुर्धे देवातायुष्ट्रम् याची भारा जानायुष्या तायुः क्ष में भारा विभाग हो स्वाया जानायुष्या यायुः क्ष में भा

पर्या पर्या

- [3,20] By the power of this other-exclusion or elimination, other things which are not a vase are eliminated and the vase itself is exclusively established [selected].
- [3,21] There are numerous categories of distinguishing qualities of oppositions such as "made" from the aspect of the vase itself being opposite of "unmade", and "impermanent" from its being opposite of "permanent."
- [3,22] The subject, cognition [blo], has four types: lack of understanding, misunderstanding, doubting, and correct understanding.
- [3,23] Lack of understanding is of two kinds: direct perception without ascertainment, and assumption not supported by valid inference. These two are defined as [lack of understanding] because they are unable to bring certainty to a mental cognition.

Misunderstanding is to apprehend incorrectly. Doubting is to be of two minds, to be indecisive. Correct understanding has two types of cause: valid direct perception and valid inference. Their effect is decisiveness, certain knowledge.

- [3,24] Objects are of the following types:
 - 1) An apparent object is an object of nonconceptual cognition, such as a visible form.
 - 2) A taken [determined] object is the conceptual cognition taking hold of the object-image as being an object.
 - 3) In the case of both of these, the term "engaged object" means the object engaged in and disengaged from by a person.
 - 4) The aspect of being an object apprehended by a [conceptual] cognition is called the apprehended object.
- [3,25] These were the presentations of subject and object.
- [3,26] For the presentations of opposed and related things, there are, [first], two types of opposition.

- 1) Non-coexistent opposition means that continuity and function do not accompany each other. It has two kinds: mental opposition, such as holding [the notion of] a self and of no self, and factual opposition, such as hot and cold sensations.
- 2) Mutually exclusive opposition has two kinds: direct opposition, as, for instance, being permanent and impermanent; and indirect opposition, such as being permanent and made.
- [3,27] There are two types of relationship. The [first] is same entity relationship, as, for instance, made and impermanent, which although they have different opposites, don't have a different nature in regard to the qualities of a pot, for example. [Secondly] there is resultant relationship, such as fire and smoke.
- [3,28] There is, moreover, the triple system of definition, the defined, and the basis for defining. When defining a vase, the definition is a spherical central portion, which is the attribute for labeling it vase. The defined is the name of the vase. And the basis for defining is the basis for establishing the above two, on which is retained the specific attribute of what is characterized: the spherical hollow form [made] of gold.
- [3,29] There is also the system, as in the instance of a vase, of the basis of specifics possessing the attributes. These include the so-called specific attributes, all the existing attributes such as snout, belly, petals, being made, and being impermanent.
- [3,30] There is, furthermore, the system of the described [meaning] and the describing [word].
- [3,31] All names are associates with their objects by mingling the examined, the external object, with its object-image, the perception appearing to the mind, as one single label. When examining this, the object-image directly described by means of the sound of its name is, by apprehending it, the actual described object, and the sound-image directly describing it, is, by apprehending it, the actual describing sound. However, the conceptual mind appre-

दे.ज.मूर्यामत्त्रः व.क्षेट्र्यूच्यविष्युः क्षेत्रः व्याप्ति द्याः ज्यात्त्रः व्याप्ति व्याप्ति ह्यः स्वर्यः व भूरमत्त्रः व्यश्चरः व्याप्ति व्यक्षित् वृश्चित्रं व्याप्ति व्याप्ति ह्याः व्याप्ति व्याप्ति ह्याः व्याप्ति ह्य

लेकार्जित् बर-क्ष्य् क्री. चांचेवाबाक्र्य च श्रुष्यूच्यी विश्वत्र हुर-क्ष्य क्री. चांचेवाबाक्र्य च श्रुष्यूच्यी विश्वत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्षेत्र विश्वत्र क्षेत्र क्ष

चर्न्स्त्री वाम्यतःश्रद्भःश्रेक्ष्यःग्रीःश्रेष्ट्राच्याःग्रीःचान्त्रवामःश्रुद्धःयो वान्त्रवामःश्रदःश्रेष्टःश्र याम्यतःश्रदःश्रमःश्रेक्ष्यःग्रीःश्रेष्ट्राच्याःचान्त्रवामःश्रुद्धःयाःवादःव्यदःश्रेदःश्रेष्टःव्यव्यवेदःश्रेष्टः वान्त्रवामःचश्रवदःश्रम्भःश्रेक्ष्यःग्रीःश्रेष्ट्राच्याःचान्त्रवामःश्रितःश्रेष्टः। विभाग्येषः वान्त्रवामःचश्रवदःश्रमःश्रेष्टःश्रेष्ट्राचःश्रवदःश्रेष्टः। विभाग्येषः

- hends the combined sound and sound-image as the description, and, apprehends the combined object and object-image as being the described [object]. Described objects are then understood from the describing words.
- [3,32] By means of such similar systems of names, one becomes unmistaken about the meaning of knowable objects.
- [3,33] Names are defined as known, described or enacted in terms of mind, speech, and body.
- [3,34] In terms of the cause for making names, to make a name from the direct perception by means of a sense consciousness is called names made of things seen.
- [3,35] Similarly, there are names made of things heard about through trustworthy words, names made of things discerned by examining with one's own mind, and names made of things by means of experiencing through self-knowing. Thus there are four ways [of making names].
- [3,36] Moreover, there are the names of the ways of establishing: the four aspects of refuting and establishing, establishing as an identity or as a presence, and refuting as an identity or as an absence.
- [3,37] As represented by these, one can understand the various kinds of names.
- [3,38] Concerning these presentations of the aggregates, elements, and sources, the form aggregate consists of the ten elements and sources and the one subcategory of the mental object element and source [of mental objects]. The forms that are mental objects are therefore said to belong under the form [aggregate] among the five aggregates, and not only under the [visible] forms among the five [sense] objects.
- [3,38] There is no conflict in provisionally claiming that a reflection or an echo is merely the object of the eye or ear consciousness. But since these [phenomena] do not have any intrinsically existent visible form or sound, they are merely a nonexistent vivid

त्यर्भः त्यावित्रकृति । श्रद्भः वात्यात्रकृत्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्य । प्यत्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रित्यात्रि

|वार्डें र्वायायारी वाले है। इसपर लेयपर केंवाय द्वावाय वर्सु र पेरियो

presence, and are thus included under forms that are mental objects rather than under the visible form and sound sources.

- [3,39] Form, which is one subcategory of the five aggregates, can be of three types:
 - a) Visible and obstructive, as, for instance, the form of a pillar or a vase.
 - b) Invisible and obstructive, such as the sense faculties which are found in very subtle form, similar to sunlight, within the visible sense organs, the eyes and so forth. They cannot be perceived by the sense faculties of ordinary people, yet they are considered to be obstructive.
 - c) Invisible and non-obstructive [forms] are the imperceptible forms.

While only these three have been traditionally taught, it is evident that a reflected image can be named as visible and nonobstructive form.

- [3,40] The consciousness aggregate consists of seven categories: the mind source and the [six] consciousness elements.
- [3,41] The other three aggregates and the one subcategory of the form aggregate, the [five] forms that are mental objects, as well as the unconditioned things, are all included under the mental object sources and mental object elements.
- [3,42] All of these [above] are included within three [categories]: the form aggregate, the mind source, and the mental object element.
- [3,43] Also, they can be contained within the five bases of knowables:
 - a) The form base of appearance is exactly what was previously explained as the form aggregate.
 - b) The chief mind base is the six or eight collections of consciousnesses [cognitions].

असमः वीर्यः त्रास्त्राच्याः विद्यात्त्राः विद्यात्त्राः विद्यात्त्रः त्रास्त्राच्याः विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्ते विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्ते विद्यात्त्रः विद्यात्ते विद्याते विद्यात्ते विद्य

र्कर त्यंचर त्यंचुष्टर जेमतर विद्रां रिक्ष भूषे प्रदेशिय वृष्ट्रिय प्रत्यंचिष प्रदेश स्त्रिय स्त्री विष्यं स्त्री विषय स्त्र

श्चि अळेट्'गी स्नवशर्श

Sense Sources — Ayatanas

- c) The accompanying base of mental states is all the mental states; the fifty-one mental states including sensation and perception.
- d) The nonconcurrent formation [base] is as previously explained.
- e) The base of unconditioned things should be understood as was previously explained under the mental object elements.
- [3,44] This was the chapter on the sources.

म्रिन्द्रियः वरायवेषायरः त्युहरः वयारावेषा

पर्रापालयः प्रयापद्यः याष्ठे माग्रीः व्हीं पार्टी पर्दी मान्या स्वीतः प्रयापद्या स्वाप्ता स्वीतः स्वाप्ता स्वीत प्रमापद्वीतः प्रयाप्ता क्रिया में स्वाप्ता स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वाप्ता स्वीतः स्वीतः प्रयाप्ता स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वितः स्वीतः क्रिया सम्बद्धा स्वाप्ता स्वीतः स

4 Dependent Origination

- [4,1] What is meant by dependent origination? It means that nothing included under inner or outer phenomena has arisen without a cause. They have also not originated from an independent cause, an uncaused and permanent creator such as the Self, Time, or the Almighty. The fact that phenomena are produced based on the interdependence of their respective causes and conditions coming together is called dependent origination. To proclaim this is the unique approach of the Buddha's teaching.
- [4,2] All outer phenomena arise in interdependence, in the manner of, for instance, a sprout growing from a seed. Inner phenomena, the aggregates of higher, medium, and lower beings, originate in the manner of the twelve links of interdependence.
- [4,3] How is this? The outer interdependence can be illustrated by the example of such things as a sprout growing from a seed, by means of seven related causes and six related conditions.
- [4,4] The [seven] related causes are taught to be seed, sprout, stamen, stalk, bud, flower, and fruit, which sequentially are the causes that perpetuate the consecutive origination.
- [4,5] The [six] related conditions are earth, water, fire, wind, space, and time, which respectively stabilizes, causes to adhere, matures, expands, accommodates, and gradually changes.

These co-operating conditions assist in the origination of the seven [steps] from sprout to fruit.

विरावी हे वाय देवाया हुँ प्रायदेवाय विषय त्यवाय हुः विष्ठे वाही। वारावी वास्त्री वास्त्री वास्त्री वास्त्री वा इरायर्जुणायरायर्वीरायाषुषायीयाषुरायर् संस्त्री यर्रास्त्रीरात्रावायर् प्रवीराणी यर्रास्त्रीयः तर, ब्रैर पर्ट, श्रे, च ही बोर पर्ट, अर्च बोराद, श्रेष श्री अपटी ब्रेट, श्रे स्थल। पर्ट, ब्रेट, ग्री श्रेष. ग्रीमः इयायरः भेषायः भूवायः वया देः पत्नेवः द्वात्रेश्वरः दरः वाञ्चवायः दरः। श्लीः सक्रेदः द्वा। दवाः ता क्रूरता ज़रता ज़बता ज़रता भ्रेता भ्रेता म.भुद.वर.रे.ब्रैर.खुरा श्रेरबररा ध्रे र्रुवायायर्ट्रम्यान्तरा द्विवायर्क्तयायन्ता स्त्रीन्त्रायन्तान्ता विद्यायाम् स्वयायद्विरःह्री दे.जैर-क्रियानक्तामीसेट्राष्ट्रियेत्राययाध्यात्रायदे.पर्वीरःवर प्रवीरःस् शिर्यम्यान र्मवानर्मना वी सेर त्रुष्ट्रय त्रायया खेवात् यर त्याया प्रमास्य विश वर्षिट्याताक्रेमा वर्षेत्रपूर्वाक्षात्रीयात्रीया विषयावर्षिकावीः मरावर्षास्तरपूर्वे अवाता *इवायन्दरनदेन्दरन्दनव*न्दर्भयदेन्दरवादेवायुःदर*वेशवाउन्दरन्दन*वन्वायोरः तद् 'नेबातापार्श्रवोबातार्ट्स्बार्त्यः स्टायालेबार्ट्स्का अधिबातरा हीवाड्याप्तारी प्राप्ता हीत्वा यप्पर-द्रवायके देवाय ह्रीवयर ह्रीत्यके गुवर्हेवादे त्यक्ष देवाय विष्य ह्राते |चर्वा, पृ.प्यहें ब्रायवे अन्त्रेवा या दे प्येंद्र ब्रादेवे प्यान्य वीषा कवाषा सूदा वा है। खुवा वीषा चक्की द नयुःजनायुर्न् वेशनार्वा, यर्द्रा वर्त्र्य, वेशनाश्चित्र, व्याप्त्र, व्याप्त, व्यापत, व्याप्त, <u>क्ष्रभगर्यीर तथाथ्री क्ष्रभाषेत्र जात्र स्त्रीत्र मुन्त्र परीयत्र पर्याप्त</u> स्त्र रवीयमाम्बर्धर्म्भवागुःहेबर्दरावदेव। भ्रान्वायमाम्बर्धरावीहेबर्दराष्ट्रवायस्या भ्रावार्षा चन्नावसन्त्र्वित्सन्त्रम् स्वत्रम् स्वत्त्रम्

- [4,6] As to inner interdependence, the related causes are the twelve links. What are they? A sutra describes them:
 - "Dependent origination is as follows: Because this exists, suchand-such will arise. Because that has arisen, such-and-such arises. Hence, because of ignorance the formations arise, because of the formations the consciousnesses will arise, and so forth. The same holds true for name-and-form, the six sense-sources, contact, sensation, craving, grasping, becoming, and birth down to old age and death. Sorrow, lamentation, misery, unhappiness and distress will then arise. Thus this great mass of total suffering arises."
- [4,7] "Similarly, the formations will cease because of ignorance having ceased and so forth, down to the point where, because of birth, old age and death having ceased, sorrow and so forth, this great mass of total suffering will also cease." Thus it has been taught.
- [4,8] 1) IGNORANCE: Ignorance means not to know the meaning of the [four noble] truths, as well as the delusion of perceiving incorrectly and in disharmony with the nature of things, such as regarding the respective aggregates of the various levels in the three realms as being permanent, pleasant, a self-entity, whole, singular, a sentient being, and 'my,' all of which are conceptualizations that obscure the correct meaning.
- [4,9] 2) FORMATION: As long as this ignorance which apprehends a self is present, it results in the power of actions [karmic formations] created by attachment, anger and delusion, the meritorious actions of virtue, the non-meritorious actions of nonvirtue, and the non-transferring actions. Formation therefore means that seeds of reincarnation are being planted in the consciousness. Thus, virtue forms the [bodily] support and pleasures of the higher realms, nonvirtue forms the support and sufferings of the lower realms, and the non-transferring [karma] forms the rebirths in the two upper realms [of form and formlessness].

यार्ट्चर्येत्वर्त्त्रं स्ट्राय्वीयः द्वीटाष्ट्रभ्यः जेन्नः य्वीयः व्याप्ताः व्यापत्ताः व्यापत्

तार्यवैट्ट्र्। लयःजवाट्ट्रेट्वाअट्टिविअःक्षेत्रःस्य क्ष्यं याहेयःत्वः क्ष्यावीयःस्ट्रेट्वायः त्यावित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः त्यावित्रायः अत्रायः स्वर्णायः अत्रायः स्वर्णायः स्व

प्रचिर्ट्र। प्रचिर्ट्र।

पर्देश्य देन्यात्र मूर्यात्र देवी पर्विट प्रथित्र प्रथात्र त्राची प्रवीट प्रण्यात्र म्यान्त्र प्रथा विद्यात्र प्रथा विद्यात्य विद्यात्र प्रथा विद्यात्र प्

विस्त्रः ततः प्रवास्त्रः तत्त्रः स्वाप्ति र स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वापति

प्ट्रिंग्यन्त्रेष्ठ्वयाञ्चे वयाण्यास्त्राच्याक्ष्यायम्याच्या पर्ट्रिंग्यम्प्रेष्य्यस्त्रेष्ठ्वयास्त्रेन्यस्त्रेष्ट्रेष्ठ्यायम्यास्त्रेष्ठ्यस्यायस्यास्त्रेष्ठ्यस्यायस्यः इत्याचे प्रम्प्यान्त्रेष्ठ्यस्त्रेष्ठ्यस्यास्त्रेष्ठ्यस्य स्त्रेष्ठ्यस्य स्त्रेष्ठ्यस्य स्त्रेष्ठ्यस्य स्त्रे

- [4,10] 3) CONSCIOUSNESS: These formations give rise to the consciousness which goes to the birthplace of the next existence. The seed placed in the [all-ground] consciousness which propels one to the [next] rebirth is called impelling consciousness, and that which leads to the birthplace of that life once the conditions have come together is called the consciousness of the impelled result. Both of these are in fact one, in terms of being the link consciousness that establishes a rebirth.
- [4,11] 4) NAME-AND-FORM: When by the power of this consciousness one is connected to a womb, the link of name-and-form consists of the four 'names' of consciousness, sensation, perception, and formation, and together with them the form which is the oval fetal form and so forth. These constitute the body of that existence by means of mutually supporting each other, as in the case of the roofbeams of a house.
- [4,12] 5) THE SIX SOURCES: Following that, when the period of nameand-form has been fully completed, the inner six sources of the eye and so forth arise.
- [4,13] 6) CONTACT: Thereafter the objects, sense faculties and consciousnesses will meet together and the six contacts will arise, such as perception through the contact of the form of an object meeting with the eye. This is the link of contact.
- [4,14] 7) SENSATION: From this contact arises the experience of the three aspects of pleasant, painful, and indifferent sensations. That is the link of sensation.
- [4,15] 8) CRAVING: Based on sensation arises the eager craving of desiring not to be separated from a pleasant sensation, the fearful craving of desiring to cast away an unpleasant sensation, and a self-sufficient abiding in regards to indifferent sensations. Thus arises a craving towards the six objects, from forms to mental objects. In short, the link of craving is to experience the taste of the objects caused by sensation, and to draw in these objects

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ૹૢ૽ૺટ.તવુ.ઌૡૺ.ઌવો.કું.lવજાન.વોજીય.ઘું).જુંટ.ત.વોજીય.શૂર્વાય.જો.ટે છુંટ ભૂટે.ટ્રી lvyધ.ત.કુય.જીય.દવો.તુર.વોજીય.ઘું) શું, ધત્ર.જુંટ.ત.કું.જા.વર્ચીવ.તવુ.ખત્ર અદૂધ.દી.ઘીત.ત.ધુ.

र्ज्ञवायर्कतःहःश्रेट्श्रिटःचदःविष्ट्रम् विराधिराम्यात्रवृत्। श्लीःचर्टरःजेबाह्मविषानःदरःयुषास्रविषानरःविष्णानःविश्लीःचदःत्वयःयविष्यःदिर्धः ।श्लीर्तान्द्रदःसर्वेषाविष्यंविष्य्वेष्यं स्वर्षाव्यायावि। यतःस्वर्यःग्रीःश्लीःविष्यःदेरःदर्द्यास्रीःदर्द्यः

अन्नर्तार्ट्स् भ्रीकृतायः बुक्तियाय्त्रे भ्रायद्वीः स्वायद्वीः स्वायत्त्रे स्वायत्त्र स्वायत्त्र स्वायत्त्र स्व र्यास्त्र स्वायत्त्र स्वायत्यत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्यत्य स्वायत्यत्य स्वायत्यत्य स्वायत्यस्य

- because of taking delight in clinging to them. It is divided into the three cravings of the realms of Desire, Form and Formlessness.
- [4,16] 9) GRASPING: From this craving greatly increases the eager craving of [thinking] "May I not be separated from what is beautiful and pleasant!" Hence the actual involvement in fervently grasping for objects is the link of grasping. When subdivided, it is taught that there are the four types of grasping: of desire, of [wrong] beliefs, of holding discipline and ritual to be paramount, and of adhering to a self.
- [4,17] 10) BECOMING: This grasping fully creates the actions through body, speech, and mind that establish the following existence. This is the link of becoming. It can be subdivided into the three types of becoming of the three realms and so forth.
- [4,18] 11) REBIRTH: By the power of this becoming, once the conditions have assembled, the link of rebirth is to first actualize the rebirth in the birth place of that reincarnation, to fully develop a body and to remain as one's similar class. It is the basis for experiencing all kinds of suffering through that [bodily] support.
- [4,19] 12) OLD AGE AND DEATH: From rebirth comes aging, which is the change in the continuity of the aggregates, and death, which is the ceasing of that continuity. Illustrated thereby, from this arises the sorrow which is inner anguish, the lamentation uttered therefrom, the misery which accompanies the five sense consciousnesses, and the unhappiness which accompanies the mind consciousness. In addition arises distress caused by the unpleasant subsidiary disturbing emotions. In short, this great mass of total suffering results from rebirth within samsara.
- [4,20] This rebirth results from becoming and its accompanying [links]. Since the former links exist, there is the convention that the following ones will arise. The former ones, having arisen, will perform the function of making the following links arise. When

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तर्.भ्रेष.वीकाषकाश्ची.त्यर.वुट्ट्र्। क्षम्याषकाष्ट्रीतकाब्यट्ट्रा क्षम्यर.जुन्यत्र, विष्णकाट्टे विष्

वावयःजयदः दुः स्वानः मीः श्रीयः हेः जेन्नात्रयः चीत्। श्रीयः तायमः भावयः देदः। वानानाः जादः चीदः दिनः द्वेनः चीनः यनः श्रीः वादे वावीनः वानाः श्रीः वादे वावीनः दिन ।भूवाः जेन्ना चुः हेषः भूवादेवदः देदः। देभूवानाः वाचीवानः देदः। भूद्यत्तरः श्रीदः वादेदः। भूः

त् देशका ग्रीका तट्या तट्ठा स्थ्री ट्र्स् क्षेत्र ट्रिक्स ट्रिक्स प्राप्त त्या तट्ठा त्या स्थ्र त्या स्य स्थ्र त्या स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्य स्थ्र त्या स्थ्य स्थ्य

मैं तर्वन्न ग्री हेब तर्वना विट तर के जिब टी पर्वीट ही।

बी. भें). तयु. ही र . से बीता श्रुष ता देरा। बीर खे. थी। बारूष . श्रायवीया बार र जूरी ता खेषी थीं. भें). ता श्रुष तर बारूष तव वा बाब खेला श्रुष

DEPENDENT ORIGINATION

- the former links are absent or have not arisen, the following ones will not originate or arise, and so the mass of suffering will cease.
- [4,21] As for the related conditions, the disturbing emotions such as ignorance arise with the cooperation of the inner faculties and the objects focused upon. It is the same way with actions [karmas].
- [4,22] The seven [links] such as name-and-form which are the basis for suffering arise from the cooperating conditions of the six elements: the inner solid element of earth, the liquid element of water, the warmth of fire through which food is digested, the wind element such as the inhalation and exhalation of breath, the space element which is all the accommodating cavities, and the consciousness element.
- [4,23] A visual cognition [eye consciousness] arises when five things operate together: the support which is the eye faculty, the object which is a visible form, its actual presence, unobscured space and an apprehending frame of mind. It should be understood that this is likewise to be combined with any of the other cognitions [consciousnesses].
- [4,24] In this way, the arising of all outer and inner phenomena require that their respective causes and conditions come together in the appropriate manner. When these [factors] are incomplete, phenomena do not arise, while when complete, they will definitely arise. That is the nature of dependent origination.
- [4,25] Since beginningless time there has been no creator of this continual involvement, such as the Self, the Almighty or others. Also, the causes do not conceive of the thought, "I will produce this effect" and the effects do not conceive the thought, "I was produced from that." Yet, they arise possessing the five special features of interdependence of cause and effect. What are they?
 - 1. [Phenomena are] not permanent, because a sprout arises after the seed has ceased and not while the seed is unceasingly present.

शक्षभग्रश्चीर प्रतासा । भुत्यस्त्यर त्यर शोवग्रस्याया । जुन्यामिर ज्याप्तेर अन्यर । राग्नस्तिर थी । प्रत्यु भर अभूत्र श्वी । भुग्नेपान्यु व श्वी र दस्यु हिर प्रत्यु । भिर्मे अन्यर । रम्भि भविष्य प्रत्य भूत्ये श्वी प्रत्य श्वी प्रत्य श्वी । प्रत्य श्वी प्रत्य श्वी । स्टिस् हु हिर प्राम् श्वी अव्यय प्रत्य श्वी । प्वी । प्रत्य श्वी । प्रत्य । प्रत्य श्वी । प्रत्य श्

- 2. [Phenomena are] not interrupted, because a sprout does not arise from the discontinuance, the seed having ceased; it arises uninterruptedly. The cessation of the seed and the arising of the sprout are like the up-and-down movement of the two sides of a set of balances.
- 3. The former link is not transformed into the following one, because a seed and a sprout are not one, either in terms of identity or of function.
- 4. A small cause can produce a big effect, just as a tiny seed can yield a big fruit.
- 5. Cause and effect have similar continuity or basis, since, for instance, a wheat sprout comes from a wheat seed and pleasure results from virtue.

One should understand that all outer and inner causes and effects are characterized by these five [special features].

[4,26] What is an example for this? Here is how it should be understood:

Like a recitation, a butter lamp, a mirror, a stamp, A magnifying glass, a seed, sourness, or a sound, So also with the continuation of the aggregates [reincarnation] Should the wise realize that they do not transmigrate.

[4,27] Realizing this, you understand that all things are merely an unfailing manifestation of interdependence. Because they have not occurred either through themselves, through something other, through both, or without causes, they are therefore unoriginated [nonarising]. They are not made by a creator such as Time or the Almighty. They are devoid of a life principle or a personality, a doer or a self, or the identity of things. They are hollow and false, and are devoid of a self-nature. The one who understands that this is so, is unaffected by [the 360 unwholesome beliefs], such as conceptualizing a self in the past, present or future.

तदः र्रेच तर्कतायाः भुक्र्याम् श्रीट्र्स् ट्रेम् अर्थः भुक्र्यम् श्रीट्राम् स्ट्राम् स्ट्राम् स्ट्राम् स्ट्राम् स्ट्राम् स्ट्राम् हेम् द्रेम त्र्यूयः ह्रेम् श्रूट्म श्रीट्राम च्रीम त्याट्राम स्ट्राम स्ट्

पवीट तमाकु चिर्रेम ग्रीम हूँ चीम तायट लूट्ट्री ग्रीम प्रमायन मान्य हुँ भए भ्री ताया मान्य हुट्ट्रा मा मेन मान्य मान्य प्रमाय मान्य मान्य प्रमाय मान्य मान्य प्रमाय मान्य मान्य मान्य मान्य प्रमाय मान्य मा

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- [4,28] Thus, the one who possesses the acceptance that these [beliefs] will not arise in the future, will be confirmed in unexcelled enlightenment by all the buddhas.
- [4,29] In this way, these twelve aspects of interdependence will continuously evolve for as long as ignorance has not been relinquished. The past causes, ignorance and formation, make the present consciousness that is the impelled result appear, and the following links, down to the disturbing emotions craving and grasping, gather the karma that produces a rebirth. Thus, up to becoming, eight evolve. Continuing therefrom, there is the taking of birth in the realm corresponding to one's karma and through that [bodily] support one will undergo the samsaric suffering of aging, dying and so forth.
- [4,30] Concerning this support, for all the beings with form [the links] from consciousness until becoming will occur. If one is born in the Formless Realms, consciousness until becoming consisting of the four name aggregates will occur.
- [4,31] Whenever or as whatever one has taken rebirth, there will occur the processes of being born, aging and dying. And again, having been forced by karmas and disturbing emotions to take another birth, one circles and wanders again and again through the existences of the three realms, like a swirling fire brand or the rim of a water wheel.
- [4,32] After having understood in general this way of a continual occurrence, if one examines how many lives it takes to complete [one cycle of twelve links], it is taught how they are completed within the three lifetimes of the previous, the present, and the following [life-time].
- [4,33] Due to the power of the ignorance, craving and grasping comprised of the aggregates in one's former lifetime, one takes the following birth propelled by the formations of karma. Since in that [life] consciousness until the [links of] becoming, old age and

तर्यः हेषः यत्रं त्यां खेळा वीर्य। विषयः क्षेत्रः त्यारः विश्ववात्यः विश्ववात्यः विषयः क्षेत्रः क्ष्यात्यः यत्रीयः व्यवात्यः विषयः विश्ववात्यः व

८८: ब्रीट.त्र चार्रु म.चु.जम.ब्र्स् । ज्ञिचान्त्र चर्टि चेत्र च.चीनं काची, चार्च, चर्टि चुट. १८८: चार्नि म.चे.जम्ह्रा । ज्ञिचान्त्र चर्टि चेत्र च.चार्नि काची, चित्र च्यां च्यां चित्र च्यां चर्टि चुट.

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- death evolve, [the twelve links] are also completed within two lifetimes.
- [4,34] Whichever is the case, since there is a continual occurrence, one dependent upon the other, the process is called continuous interdependence.
- [4,35] Moreover, there is also the manner in which the twelve [links] are contained within the moment of completing an act. When illustrating this with, for instance, the act of killing, to engage therein through lack of understanding is ignorance. Likewise, the action [karma] is formation. The cognition at that time is consciousness. The contact of the weapon piercing [the body] is the name-and-form and of the six sources present at that time. The experience or sensation at the time is the pleasure of oneself and pain of the other. There is enthusiastic engagement and craving, and from that comes the grasping of the following part. The aggregates at the time of committing the act is becoming, resulting in the birth of the present and following part. Their change and cessation are regarded as being the links of old age and death. Thus this is the continuous interdependence of a moment [of completing an act].
- [4,36] When the twelve links of interdependence are condensed, the three [links] consisting of ignorance, formation and consciousness are the propelling links. The four from name-and-form to sensation are the links of the propelled result. The three [links] of craving, grasping and becoming are the fully establishing links, and the two of birth and old age and death are the fully established links. Thus there are four [subdivisions].
- [4,37] They can also be divided into three: The three of ignorance, craving and grasping are disturbing emotions. The two of formation and becoming are karma. The remaining seven are the seven bases of suffering. These three categories are respectively called affliction of disturbing emotion, affliction of karma, and

तर् विरास्। त्री मुल्याः भ्री त्रात् गीयः यम् वेषावृत्व सूर्याता खेता तर् वाता है। तर्मा ता स्थान विराध स्थान हिता स्थान ह विराध स्थान स्थान स्थान होता सुर्वा स्थान स्

म्री.वाषयः देवरः खेला मीटः वर्डू रे ह्या । त्यरः इ. श्रायः संस्कृतः के व्यायक्षयः प्रवरः देरः। त्यथः म्री.वाषयः देवरः देरः। क्षेत्रा वर्षयः

। वर्टिष्ट्राजनस्मिरालर्ष्ट्रेष्ट्र्यूरम्बर्टराजनाववीरः मुन्द्रान्तरः क्रीष्ट्रावीमावर्ष्ट्रास्

जुब्बाकुब्बान्नेट्रा पर्टीचुट्जूट्याचाकुब्याजब्याचुर्या इट्ट्यार चुट्याद्यम्भे ह्या ब्यूट्यायट्टा जब्यट्टा इट्याट्टा स्वाज्याचुर्या ह्येट्

चर्नमाना स्वाकान्यीय वृद्धियान्यम् ग्रीकान्यक्रियान्य्। जियानाप्तवीरावा में प्राचीपान्य स्वानम् स्वानमान्त्रीयान्य स्वानमान्त्रीयान्य स्वानमान्त्रीयान्य स्वानमान्त्री स्वानुः । दे प्राचीका भ्रीत्यात्र भ्रीः वावका स्वानमान्त्रीय स्

तात्त्र्यान्त्रेष्ट्रम् नियन्त्रियास्य स्वत्त्रम् स्वत्य स्य स्वत्य स्य

|देःख्नरःहेबःकेदःपर्वेषाःचरःपर्वुदःचःपदेःवेःबदशःक्वुशःग्रीःवाशुदःवीःबर्हिद्ःग्रीःबदःवःवाठेशः

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- affliction of life or rebirth, because they afflict all sentient beings. Again, they are also respectively called dependency of disturbing emotion, dependency of karma, and dependency of suffering.
- [4,38] From the three disturbing emotions come the two karmas, and from these arise the seven bases of suffering. From these seven again arise the disturbing emotions and karmas. Thus one continuously circles around [within samsara].
- [4,39] Among the twelve links, the five disturbing emotions and karmas and the consciousness are the causes which form all the other links. Thus there can be said to be four links: ignorance, karma, craving, and consciousness. Here both craving and grasping are [defined as] craving, and both formation and becoming as karma.
- [4,40] To explain this further, understand consciousness to be like a seed, karma like a field, craving like moisture, and ignorance like planting and manure. These four produce the sprouts of nameand-form in all the birthplaces of becoming.
- [4,41] When these interdependent links, in progressive order, are condensed, the five karmas and disturbing emotions are included under the truth of origin and the remaining seven fall under the truth of suffering.
- [4,42] In terms of reverse order, having relinquished ignorance through the wisdom that realizes the nature of the truths, the reversal of the five that are karmas and disturbing emotions is the truth of path. Likewise, the ceasing of the seven bases of suffering is the truth of cessation. Thus they are the nature of the twelvefold points of truth.
- [4,43] In that way, dependent origination ranks as an essential and profound teaching among the treasuries of the Buddha's Words. The one who perceives dependent origination with the eyes of discriminating knowledge will come to see the dharmas possessing the natures of the eightfold noble path, and with the wisdom

डियातनुत्त्वीःश्लेपम्भू। वश्यत्वत्त्राचीःश्लेप्याय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्त्रम्भू । विषय्वात्यस्य । विषयः । वि

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gaze which comprehends all objects of knowledge will perceive the dharmakaya of buddhahood. Thus it has been taught.

[4,44] This was the chapter on interdependence.

विषयः दरः विषयः सः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वः स्वरः स्वः ।

यहूर्यस्यान्यस्यस्य स्वाक्ष्यस्य स्वाक्ष्यस्य स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वतः स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वत

अःक्षं वः प्येत्रः ब्रेस्ट्रेन् । इतः वाद्यस्य क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः प्यंत्रः वाद्यस्य क्षेत्रः यः युव्यस्य क्षेत्रः युव्यस्य क्षेत्रः व्य

|दे.अर्कूथः द्वीदःश्वारीः वाष्येषः देवरः वर्षेषः वार्यरका हे।

श्च.पर्ट्रेन.त.वोषय.रेवर.श्च.रेवोद्य.जन्मग्रीम.रष्ट्रव्यूर.पर्व्यू.पर्व्यू.

पर्देन्यनाव्यस्तर्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे विष्यस्त्रे

इस्रयर द्यायाविष्ट्रद्यर श्चीतया सञ्चर्यायर इस्रद्या से स्वी

भरेशःर्तैः प्रचैदः तायोषिषः र्वतरः प्रचीषः भ्रीः भरेः तप्तुः जनायनम् नामानानाः नामानाः स्त्रास्त्रः प्रचितः र

श्चीर रु. रु. जन्म बिर रु. किंप कुवा था. पवीर वार्क वी

चेत्रःचेत्रःयाव्यव्यत्त्रःच्। द्वरःचेत्रःयाव्यव्यत्त्रःच्।

5

THE CORRECT AND THE INCORRECT

- [5,1] The categories of what is correct and incorrect encompass all objects of knowledge. They are the difference between what results and what does not result from a certain cause. For instance, it is correct that pleasure results from a virtuous action and not pain; and that from a grain of rice grows a rice sprout, rather than a barley sprout. It is correct that the person who realizes the absence of a self attains liberation, while it is incorrect that someone who holds the existence of a self attains liberation.
- [5,2] It is correct that fire is hot, and incorrect that it is cold. As in these examples, all objects of knowledge by nature encompass various categories of what is correct and incorrect.
- [5,3] To roughly outline this, seven dependencies are taught:
 - 1) Dependency of the undesired is, for example, to go to the lower realms due to unvirtuous actions.¹³
 - 2) Dependency of the desired is, for example, to be reborn in the happy states through virtuous actions.
 - 3) Dependency of purity is, for example, that one will not attain total purity without relinquishing the obscurations.
 - 4) Dependency of co-occurrence is, for example, that by having accumulated matchless karma, a buddha and a world ruler only appear individually and not together at the same time.
 - 5) Dependency of control is, for example, that through the physical body of a woman, one is unable to take possession of the

यावयः टेनटः तत्तवानात्रमानुत्वा वाड्ट्रिंट्र ज्वाना कुर्त्ती मुन्द्रिंट्र प्राप्त वाच्या वाच्या प्राप्त हो स्व वर्ष्य प्राप्त वावयः टेनटः स्वेट् स्वेट्रेष्ट्र ज्वाना के स्वेत्र स्वेत्य स्वेत्र स्वेत् स्वाप्त स्वित्र स्वित

त्रर्टी. हो।

त्रवीट. कु। क्ष्यां कुथा कुथा त्रविट. त्यां कुष्यं कुष्यं

वर्ष्ट्र्यातम्यविद्यत्त्र्यं विषयः विषय विष्ट्र्यः विषयः विषय

त्रेर.चे.चद्व.वोष्ट्रन्याव्यत्रप्रथः जुन्नन्यः चेन्यः चान्नेष्ट्रन्यः चित्रः चीत्रः चीत्रः चीत्रः चीत्रः चीत्र स्रोत्रे वाद्यत्यत्रे स्त्रे वाद्यत्यत्रे वाद्यत्यत् चित्रः चित्रः चीत्रः चीत्र

क्र्यः अन्यातमान्त्रभीया चीःवीराष्ट्रीया चीत्रात्रभाषात्रवीया क्षीता चीत्रक्षात्र विवासी स्वीता चीत्रक्षात्र व

precious wheel and the other of the seven precious possessions [of a universal monarch].

- 6) Dependency of attainment is, for example, that one does not attain the state of a pratyekabuddha in the physical body of a woman.
- 7) Dependency of behavior is, for example, that a noble being does not engage in [negative] acts such as killing.
- [5,4] It is the nature of things that these take place through the dependency of what is correct and incorrect, rather than as one desires or feels like. Understand hereby that all phenomena, whatever they may be, possess aspects of what is correct and what is not.
- [5,5] It is correct that suffering results from the cause of the [truth of] origin, and that cessation results from the path. It is incorrect that suffering results from the path and that cessation results from origin [of suffering]. Thus, everything comprised of the progression and reversal of the four truths through dependent origination is included herein.
- [5,6] In short, all the sciences of knowledge are meant for understanding what is correct and what is incorrect.
- [5,7] By the science of craftsmanship one understands the situation in which a created object is excellent or not excellent.
- [5,8] By the science of healing and diagnosis one comes to know the remedy which cures or does not cure an illness.
- [5,9] By the science of language one understands what is correct and incorrect for the character of words, the conditions for combining them, and how they form their inflections.
- [5,10] By the science of logic one comes to know the manner in which a certain predicate is established or not established from a certain proof.¹⁴

ट्रे.बश्चाक्टटं क्री.क्.च्यचर्ने अवःस्वाक्टटं श्रीच्यविश्चानीत्त्रं । चर्ने.ब.ध्यः क्रुं.क्रंच्यं क्रिंच्यं क्रुंत्यः पर्ट्ट्टं क्र्यं क्रंच्यं क्रिंच्यं क्र्यं व्याप्तः व्रीक्रंच्यं व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्यापतः

म्यास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्व स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्

- [5,11] By the inner science one understands the nature of things¹⁵ and comes to perfectly know the main object of pursuit, the path and cessation.
- [5,12] Likewise, by the science of synonyms, one understands how various words will or will not apply to a certain meaning; by the science of mathematics, the correctness of how various numbers and so on are; by the science of performance, the different tones of voice; by the science of poetry, whether an expression is beautiful or not; and by the science of composition one will come to understand what is correct or is incorrect concerning the sketchiness or verbosity of a sentence.
- [5,13] Here I shall only briefly explain the philosophical schools according to the inner science. Understanding of them will cause one to be learned in the meaning of what is correct or incorrect.
- [5,14] There are two kinds of philosophical schools: those of the outsiders, which are to be abandoned, and those of the insiders [Buddhists], which are to be adopted. The difference between outsiders and insiders lies in whether or not the Three Jewels are accepted as being perfect objects of refuge.¹⁶
- [5,15] Among these philosophical schools, there are numerous divisions of outsiders such as the sixty-two views. There are many ways of classifying them, but they can be condensed into the Five Tarka Groups.¹⁷
- [5,16] Although these again have many different beliefs, when condensing the root of all of them, there are two: proponents of eternalism and proponents of nihilism.
- [5,17] The proponents of eternalism believe that either the Self, Time, the Almighty, Brahma, or Vishnu is the creator of the entire world. They hold that this creator is permanent. In order to achieve this state of permanence they have the paths of pleasing the godhead, practicing meditation and so forth.

तमःवरःतःस्रीयःद्वीरःजमःजायवरःतःसूचीम्यूच्युच्युन्यूच्युम्यः। हृत्तृमःवीरःस्री मुम्मायुःपवीरःवःचयुःजमःसूचीयःर्थःवीरःखेरः। पक्षःवयःर्थेश्ययःस्यिष्यः। १ष्टरःतरःस्रीतःक्षमम्भाग्नेमःसूचायीःजम्भूचीमाग्रीःस्रीःश्रदःतरःदःस्यःपह्याहेषःपर्दःररःयोः

।पदिगानगारयद्यार्वेद्यरञ्जावय्येनर्ते।

तरायग्रीरार्स्। यहवाहेबावश्वाकरावहेत्रवाकरावश्चेरायराकात्र्वेवावायाः देशग्चेश्वाक्चेराव्यक्चेत्रका ।रे.पात्रप्रमञ्जेषायवार्याद्वीरावा श्चेह्वायार्रायद्विवाहेबाञ्चेराव्यक्चेत्रका

वर्ष्ट्याः क्ष्यः चुट्टार्यक्षः द्रवाकारा चुट्टार रावण्यः द्र्याः स्त्राः स्वीदः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्व वर्ष्य चुट्टाव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यक्ष्यः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्व वर्ष्यः क्ष्यः स्वाधिवः स्वाधिवः स्वाधितः स्वधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः

रवाबाराय्यस्य वी में त्रिक्षाविवाबाराय्ये में विक्रम्य स्वत्यार स्वायर स्वायर स्वायर स्वायर स्वायर स्वायर स्वाय

क्रुंबेर-पर-प्रचुर-पक्षेश्चेर-दे। वाया है प्रदेश चीर-वीर्यायुर-श्चेर-प्रोहीर-से । पर-बिश्चेश्वा बेवाबा प्राय-दर्देश वार-केबा स्वस्था ग्री पर-वोर्ट के श्वित-पर-पर्देद-पर्यः द्वीर-से । वर-प्रेर-पर-प्रचुर-पक्षेश्चेर-दे। वाया है प्रदेश-स्वय-प्रचुर-हो। ब्यूच्य-दर्श्वेय-से । कुंबेर-पर-प्रचुर-पक्षेश्चेर-दे। वाया है प्रदेश-से प्रप्त-वीर्यायुर-श्चेर-पर-पर्देद-पर्यः द्वीर-से । कुंबेर-पर-प्रचुर-पक्षेश्चेर-दे। वाया है प्रदेश-से प्रप्त-वीर-प्रचुर-से ग्वाय-प्रचुर-से ।

- [5,18] The proponents of nihilism claim that the present world originated by itself without causes, such as past karma; that consciousness occurred suddenly from the four elements; and that since it is discontinued at the time of death, it is pointless to exert oneself on the path in order to achieve liberation. All of these [nihilists] are, however, proponents of the existence of a self.¹⁹
- [5,19] When these beliefs are scrutinized by a Buddhist, [it is seen that] such a permanent cause cannot perform the function of creating the world. This is because you cannot find that the whole world was created simultaneously, but only gradually. Consequently its cause is not permanent.²⁰

Or, if its creator were itself to have another cause, there would be no end to creators, and again the creator would not be permanent. If the creator were to be causeless, on the other hand, it would be impossible to establish a reason for its existence.

Moreover, if it [the godhead, etc.] creates intentionally, it is dependent upon intention and consequently is not permanent. It is also unreasonable that it would create suffering sentient beings. If the creator were not to create intentionally, it would lack independent control, and consequently there would be no benefit even if one were to worship it. In these and other ways, the concept of a creator is refuted by means of correct reasoning.

[5,20] Origination without a cause is impossible. If it were possible, something should be able to originate in the same way in all places and at all times without any difference. The reason should follow the claim that all phenomena, even without having causes, exist by virtue of their own nature.²¹

Or, a sprout, for instance, will not be able to exist at a certain time and place. This should follow the claim that a seed and water and so forth are not causes [of the sprout], since they do not [necessarily] produce anything even if they come together.

दि युन्य प्यत् देशके स्थापनाय प्यत्य प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रत्य स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स विवाय स्थापन स्थापन स्थापनाय स्थापन स्थापन

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८८। अय.त.जब.बैट.त.त्वषुष.यु। तय.हीर। र्जर.रट.बा.छेर.जय.बी.बी.श्रट.तर.त्रश.त्य.जब.यवीट.श्र.श्रटी ह्.जब.शी.बी. २.जेय.४श.जेब.धु.रट.बा.छेर.ज्रय.बी.बी.४श.जेब.र्ज.श.जब.श्री.बुट.बीथ.पहेबातर.श्रह्ट.

त्रविष्ट्र्। हे। बार्च्यः श्रुंच्यःश्रन्तः बार्कः ब्र्यावाजी मेष्ट्रन्दः क्ष्यः तायका प्यन्तः क्ष्यः त्रित्रः श्रीवः प्रदेयानः प्रचिरः विदः श्रीवः श्रापक्षरः त्रमः असूरः वाश्चीः क्ष्र्यः त्रविषः प्रकृत्यः क्षुः हः त्रिमः श्रीवः क्षरः त्रम १ इत्राप्ते वायवात्राम् वायोश्चिषः प्रदः प्राप्ति व्यवात्रः विदः त्रमः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः विद्यान्ति

ॻॖऀॱॿॖऀॱज़ॺॱॹज़ॖॺॱॿॖऺट।ॱॿऀॱॹॖऺटत्तरः लटःशुवर्ष्। ढ़ॻॖऺज़ॖज़य़ॱढ़ॻॖऀढ़ॱय़ऄॖढ़॔ॱढ़ऀॱढ़ॕॣढ़ॴॹॖऀॱड़ॴॴय़ॴॶॾॖ॔ढ़ॱय़ढ़ॱॿॖऀॸऻॱढ़य़ढ़ॱॿॗऀॴॹढ़ ॻॎज़ॖज़य़ॱढ़ॻॖऀढ़ॱय़ऄढ़ॱढ़ॖॱढ़ॕॣ॔॔॔ॸॴॹॖऀॱड़ॴॴय़ॴऒॾ॔ढ़ॱय़ढ़ॱॿॖऀॱज़ऒढ़ॿऄॱऄॗऀॱय़ॴढ़ॆॺॱऄ

पित्राच्यान् हेन्न्न्याय्वीराचयः सिरायाः क्षित्रायाः प्रत्याच्यान्यान् । पश्चिताचान्त्राच्यान् सिरायाः सिरायाः सिरायाः सिरायाः स्वाप्ताः सिरायाः सिरायाः सिरायाः सिरायाः सिरायाः सिराया

- [5,21] This being so, all things exist in a certain place and time where and when their causes and condition have come together. They do not exist without these [causes and conditions] coming together. Since this [presence and absence] alternates, it is established that [all things] originate from causes.
- [5,22] Maintaining that consciousness originates as something new from the four elements counteracts the [nihilistic] claim that all phenomena are without causes.

Since the present consciousness is seen to occur and continue from the previous [instant of] consciousness, its own perpetuating cause, it is impossible that it should originate from [dead] matter, without its own former perpetuating cause. This would be as [impossible as] a sprout [growing] from stone or light [appearing] from darkness.

- [5,23] It is seen that the aware and cognizant continuity of consciousness originates and occurs without interruption, the next moment resulting from the previous, just as one progresses steadily when training in reading and other things. How, then, can it be discontinued at the time of death, while its own [perpetuating] causes are still present? This is like [the example of] a flawless seed possessing the conditions such as earth and water, or like the continuous flow of a great river.²²
- [5,24] When examining in this way one sees, through factual reasoning, that phenomena originate in dependent connection when their individual causes are present, and do not arise when their causes are absent. Consequently, they do not arise from a cause such as the Almighty; neither do they arise without a cause.
- [5,25] For these reasons, the five aggregates which are dependentarising are devoid of a self and a creator, because neither of these attributes are found to be identical with or different from the aggregates.

विरातपुःवीयःशवयःवीःशर्ट्र्र्येःबुश्वन्यव्युःजना

बुःचनाञ्चःतमःभेषःबुःगविःस्टन्दन्तुमःगमुक्षस्यम्हमप्पेदःतुःगर्देद्। वाविःबुवायः इसमाद्देन्दन्देवःक्रमःमुण्येदःयमायस्यम्यस्यम्यद्दन्तुः। वाविःबुवायः

।गुबर्ट्ट्वर्देबर्द्वर्द्वर्द्वर्द्वर्यद्यायाष्ट्रिक्षणाय्यरळेक्यरस्यस्योदेर्विट्ट्वर्क्ष्यस्यस्य । पर्देत्।

पर्ट्रायर्थवामा सम्मेट्रायर्ट्र्यं प्रमाणक्ष्यं क्षेत्र प्रमाणक्षेत्र प्रमाणक्ष्य प्रमाणक्षेत्र प्रमाणक्षे

- [5,26] There are four Buddhist schools: Vaibhashika, Sautrantika, Mind Only, and Madhyamaka.
- [5,27] The Vaibhashika proponents assert that the five bases of knowables and the three times have substantial existence. The established bases [of smallest atom and instant] are all held to exist because they possess their own attributes.

When a vase, for instance, is demolished or intellectually dissected, such a thing which can be broken into pieces has conventional existence. That which cannot be broken asunder, the two types of partless entities — the [partless] smallest particle and the partless instant [of consciousness] — have ultimate existence because they are the basic components for all things.

[5,28] Both conventional and ultimate existence are claimed not to be empty, because the identity of each phenomenon has a substantial existence.

The Vaibhashika proponents also maintain that the self of the individual has no substantial existence because it is neither identical with nor different from the aggregates. They accept that the consciousness supported by the eye faculty or the other [faculties] directly apprehends the object which is simultaneous with itself without a [mental] image [of that object]; that there is no self-knowing; and that all attributes such as arising [dwelling, and ceasing] are separate from the things themselves.

- [5,29] In similar ways, they have numerous systems of accepted conventions.
- [5,30] The way in which the Sautrantikas view the two types of partlessness and absence of the self [of the individual person] is the same as the above.

They, however, maintain that the nonconcurrent formations and the unconditioned things are merely imputations, having no substantial existence. त्त्वार्ट्ट्र न्त्री क्रि.सूर्या व सूर्ट्र त्त्र्या चेन्नत्तर्द्व तीया नीन्न व्यापिश क्रुवान्त्र त्या निम्न त्या निम्न त्या निम्न त्या निम्न सूर्या निम्न सूर्या निम् विम्न त्या तीया निम्न त्या विश्व क्षित्र त्या विम्न त्या तीया तीया तीया हो जिल्ला तीया तीया हो हो तीया विम्न सू

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वाष्यात्रवद्गः क्ष्यात्रवायः क्षेवाव्यक्षात्रक्ष्यः वीतः सम्यतः त्यस्यक्ष्यं स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान् स्थान्तः वीत्रव्यक्षः स्यान्तः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्थान्यः वीत्रायः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्

तास्त्रदेशम् व्यक्तिकात्रम् विकासम् विक्री कूलासी विकास प्रचार विकास मिन्न विकास व

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THE CORRECT AND THE INCORRECT

- [5,31] The nonconcurrent [formations] are mere imputations made when mind and matter [are together], and have no independent individual identity apart from that. The unconditioned things are only imputations resulting from an elimination of something negated.
- [5,32] The present eye consciousness, for instance, occurs from the cause of the previous object, the faculty of sight and consciousness having come together. This consciousness then takes hold of the image of its object appearing in the mind, and not the actual object itself. Hence, the object, the cause that presents the image, has a hidden existence.
- [5,33] They also accept that all the consciousnesses are self-knowing, and that all things arise from four conditions and have by nature the quality of ceasing instantly.
- [5,34] Hence, a thing itself and its attributes such as arising [dwelling, and ceasing] are not separate, but merely imputations through opposition.
- [5,35] The Sautrantikas have several ways of correctly evaluating the identity of things: by means of factual reasoning when evaluating outer objects, and by means of understanding that all imputations are devoid of an identity which has substantial existence. Hence, they are superior to the philosophical system of the Vaibhashikas.
- [5,36] A vital point to understand is that although the nonconcurrent [formations] are imputed, since their names resemble their object, [the Sautrantikas] must accept that attributes exist in the things themselves. This is because, as the Vaibhashikas say, if the [attributes] were exclusively imputations, things would be devoid of [attributes such as] impermanence.
- [5,37] In the same way, [the Sautrantikas] must also assert that the unconditioned things such as space have conventional existence.
- [5,38] The [followers of the] Mind Only School hold that all these present appearances are just habitual tendencies of various kinds

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of conceptual thinking implanted in the all-ground consciousness since beginingless time. From the power of these [tendencies], it is merely mind as the all-ground consciousness and nothing other which manifests in the form of the appearances of environment, sense objects, and a body. All [appearances] are therefore only the appearance of mind. This is like the example of appearances in a dream.

[5,39] They [the proponents of the Mind Only School] also maintain that external objects have no existence other than [this all-ground] consciousness.

The ultimate dissection of coarse things, the basic components which are the two types of partless entities [atoms and instants], consequently cannot be established as having ultimate existence.

- [5,40] Take for example the situation when partless atoms form a coarse thing. A single central atom is surrounded by six or ten atoms in the various directions. If those different atoms each have a part where they touch, [the central one] becomes endowed with parts. If they do not [touch the central one], then however many of the smallest atoms may be grouped together, it will not cause any further increase. An irreducible partless [atom] is therefore not established [as having ultimate existence]; it is merely an imputation.
- [5,41] Take also the partless instant of time. If its previous and following partless [time entities] have different sides facing towards it, [this partless instant] becomes endowed with parts. And if they do not, there will not be any longer duration regardless of how many instants of the ultimately smallest time are added together, because they would each merely be one single instant.
- [5,42] All appearances included within space and time are therefore only appearances of mind.

निर्दे स्वत्ते हेव पर्वे य वी स्वर्त्त पर्दे त्या वालव दिन्द लेख वा स्वा हेव पर्वे ता वी वालव

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क्रीट:शु.प्रवीयम्। टिश्चेश्वायक्षियात्त्रस्थक्ष्ट्री देयुट्यूजायदेवश्वायदेषत्तरः वीयत्तर्थेटः चट् त्यात्रभ्यत्यः जेशत्त्रभ्यत्वेयाद्वयात्त्रीः श्रेट्यायटः प्रधेशत्तरः श्रेट्याय्त्रः श्रेट्याय्त्रः श्रेट्याय्त्रः श्रेट्याय्त्रः श्रेट्याय्त्रः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्यायः श्रेट्याय्यः श्रेट्यायः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट्यः श्रेट

ख्याचीत्वा भावीयत्वरः बीटः ट्रैंखियोकत्वरः पूर्वे हुँ काचित्वर्युः सूच्यः र योक्षः र योत्वरः चीत्वर्वे हुक्याची देवीटकः भूत्रात्वर्यः हुँ र तार्यट् हुषात्वीटः हुँ योता श्वराची हुँ ष्वका हार्यट्टिताव्या चीटः। हुत् हार्यट्टिट्टि श्वरात्वक्षा प्रदावी हुत्यत्वरेष त्वरः वीच ता श्वरः बीटः श्वरः त्वावरः हुण्याव्याः विद्यत्वरः विद्यत्वरः विद्य भूते सिंदः हूक्ष हिष्या विद्यत्वरः विद्यत्वरे त्वरः वीच त्वरः वीच त्वरः वीच हुष्यः विद्यत्वरः विद्यत्वरः विद्य

- [5,43] Dependent [phenomena] are these interdependent appearances²³ because they appear through the dependency of connected [causes and conditions] and not through their own nature.
- [5,44] Imagined [phenomena] are the two kinds of self-entity, the superimpositions on the dependent appearances as having identities of various conditioned and unconditioned phenomena and as having an individual [self-entity].
- [5,45] The absolute is the nature of the dependent consciousness, the fact that it is empty of the two kinds of self-entity, the domains of the imagined.
- [5,46] This being so, the proponents of the Mind Only School claim that the mere self-knowing consciousness which is not the domain of [conceptual] constructs and which is devoid of both perceiver and the perceived has ultimate existence.
- [5,47] The followers of the Madhyamaka School maintain that just as an external object does not exist likewise the mind perceiving it also cannot be established [as truly existent].
- [5,48] That is to say, both [object and mind] are alike in appearing due to [mutual] interdependence while they are devoid of a self-nature. Moreover, a substantially existent consciousness that is not the domain of constructs is but an imputation.
- [5,49] Take a thing that has an individual identity and can be observed. When its identity is examined, it consequently cannot be established as having even the slightest true existence.
- [5,50] All phenomena therefore merely occur as unfailing appearances through the power of dependent origination. Besides this, they are by nature devoid of even the slightest true existence and are therefore emptiness.
- [5,51] Emptiness and dependent origination are merely described separately in terms of their opposites. Nevertheless, they are a unity devoid of separately existing identities that can be individually

इन्दुःबुवाययद्दा अष्ठभयरणुरयविययद्दिन्त्री विर्द्धवायः चुर्देदःबुद्धेदःबेवायः चुर्द्द्वाविवायरः चुर्यययः यथा घद्द्द्दुः विद्याद्द् विर्द्धवायः चुर्देदः स्ट्रंट्यं विययः चुर्द्द्वाविवायरः चुर्यययः यथा घद्द्द्दुः विद्यायः चुर्ययः

तम् ब्रैम्स्। चैन्यत्या तच्यानुःश्चात्रयान्यान्यःश्चात्रःश्चात्रयःश्चात्यःश्चात्यः। देवन्यत्यः स्थान्यःश्चात्रयःश्चात्रयःश्चात्रश्चेत्यःश्चात्यः। विकर्त्यः विश्वात्यः। विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वायः विश्वाय

तार्रा १८वी:मुश्रमासूचीमायेट.वी.वी.वी.जमायरूट्रे.क्रियाश्रट.लटा पट्टेर.क्वीय.वीयरे.क्श्रावर्ह्र्टे.

विष्यं अत्त्रित्तात् अवत्यं विष्यं द्वीतः द्वीत् विष्यं विषयं त्या क्षेत्रं विषयं व

विविधान्त्र विद्याले के विद्या

THE CORRECT AND THE INCORRECT

cognized. This absence of constructs is called *dharmadhatu* — the realm of phenomena.

This [dharmadhatu] is devoid of extremes such as being permanent or discontinued, apparent or empty, and is to be realized through the Middle Way, Madhyamaka.

Within the continuity of this [realm] to be realized, emptiness and dependent origination are one single fact, without separateness, united, and equal.

- [5,52] Since this [Madhyamaka School] resolves the exact nature of things, it is unexcelled among all the schools of philosophy.
- [5,53] Vaibhashika and Sautrantika are Hinayana schools. Madhyamaka and Mind Only are Mahayana schools because they are alike in accepting that after having aroused the two kinds of conventional and ultimate bodhimind, one practices the principles of the greater vehicle on the five paths and ten bhumis. Thereby one accomplishes the fruition of buddhahood, the non-dwelling nirvana.
- [5,54] There are numerous systems of views among the various schools of Madhyamaka, Mind Only and the others, but here I have merely described the general points.
- [5,55] Based on the manner in which these philosophical schools are successively more excellent, one realizes correctly the nature of what is conventional or ultimate. Therefrom one will become learned in what is correct or incorrect concerning all phenomena.
- [5,56] This was the chapter on the correct and the incorrect. [27B:4]

द्वावीयःर्राः विश्वेषात्री भेवावीद्वर्यायः दवर द्वेदा

ब्रियाची द्वर र्येष रेषा अञ्चन यर यानुषायाय द्वर द्वीता

क्री. दवर त्यं देवर त्यं देवबिष ती स्वायक्रिया स्वरं वर्षे स्वायक्रिया स्वरं वर्षे स्वरं वर्षे वर्षे

८८. त्र्रेष्ट्रम् त्रम् त्राहेन् त्रिम् त्रेम् प्रत्यात्री त्यन्ये त्यन्ये त्यन्य त्यात्र त्यो यायम् त्यायाः त्यन् वीत्रा

बीत्। कीट.ग्री.टट.ज्यान.ग्रीन.पहवाहेष.जन.पटनात्य.टवात.पटनट.वीट.तन.टवट.तु.खेन. भीष.जेन.वीट.ता भीष.जेनता भीष.जेन.जेन.तय.टवट.तु.खेन.ज्यूट.श्लूच.का.जू.

6 The Faculties Indriya

- [6,1] There are twenty-two faculties:
- [6,2] 1)-6) The six of the eye faculty, ear faculty and so forth until the mind faculty.²⁴ These six control the apprehending of their individual objects.
- [6,3] 7) The life faculty controls the remaining in a similar class [of sentient beings].
- [6,4] 8)-9) The male and female faculties form the respective physical supports [for being male or female] and control the unbroken continuity of births from a womb.
- [6,5] 10)-14) The five faculties of the sensations of pleasure, pain, mental pleasure, mental pain, and of neutral sensation control the experiences of the fully ripened results [of karma].
- [6,6] 15)-19) The five faculties of faith, diligence, recollection, concentration, and discrimination control the mundane virtues or the purity [of detachment].
- [6,7] 20)-22) The faculties of 'making all understood', of 'understanding all,' and of 'having understood all' consist of faith and so forth in the stream-of-being of, [respectively, someone on the paths of] seeing, cultivation, and no-training. They control the supramundane purities [of noble beings].
- [6,8] Faculties are therefore called [controlling] faculties.

नि:पाक्षिवाक्त्यियः प्रमानिक्ष्यः प्रमानिक्षयः प्रमानिक्

पटकामी द्रवाचीका प्रतासिक क्षेत्र प्रवेश क्षेत्र का स्वाप्त प्रतासिक मिल्य प्रतासिक क्षेत्र क्षेत्

विवासक्षेत्रः त्यान्यः स्वेतः स्वास्त्रः त्यान्यः त्यान्यः क्षेत्रः त्यान्यः स्वेतः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्

प्रिं जेम के के कर मूर्याय है यो बीवाय के कर मान्य हैं जेम प्रें हैं मी वियक्त के किर प्रेया

र्सिन्यर न्दर्भेन्यर है। त्युशन्यर वी द्वी न्याया अधे वेदर व्यू तुन्दर हते ह्युवश व्यू तुर्सि ही त्यू

- [6,9] The six [sense] faculties of the eye and so forth have already been defined.
- [6,10] The mind faculty taken from among the six [sense] faculties is merely the support for producing a mental cognition. Understand also that the mind faculty as mentioned here, also refers to a mental cognition produced from that support.
- [6,11] Here is the manner in which these six [sense-faculties] apprehend their respective objects:
- [6,12] The eye and ear faculties apprehend from a distance without meeting the object and apprehend [their objects] without any regularity as to whether the object is bigger or smaller than itself.
- [6,13] The three faculties of the nose, tongue and body apprehend after meeting [with their object] and take hold of the object in a size equal to itself.
- [6,14] Hence, in terms of these objects and 'object-possessors,' [the sense faculties], being mutually obstructive to touch, one can discern whether they meet [their object] or not.
- [6,15] The mind faculty is not only the object-possessor, [subject], of just its own object, the element of mental objects, but [it is the object-possessor] of all phenomena. It apprehends and makes the names of contact with every object and is therefore also called nominal contact.
- [6,16] It cannot be discerned whether its object is met or not met or whether the object is bigger or smaller that itself since consciousness has no [physical] form.
 - The size of a perception is not the size of the form but is the extent encompassed by the consciousness.
- [6,17] The male and female faculties are particularities of the body faculty resembling the thumb and the hollow of a drum. They form the basis for experiencing the pleasure of contact between a male and a female.

।र्टें र प्रभूदर द्वेषाय दर स्वा वे सूर प्र विद्या विवर्ते।

ऄॖॴॱख़ॺॱय़ढ़ॱॸऺऺॻॸक़ॖॖॶ ऻॺॖॕॶज़ॴॴढ़ॱॿॖऀॸ॔ॱॻॖऀॱॸॖऺॱॸ॔ॴऀज़ऒऀॺॱॶॴक़ढ़ॱॸऺॻॸॹॖऻ॔ॱॷॺॕॖॖ॔ॻॸढ़ॱॿऀऀ॓॓॓॔ऒऀड़ऻॸ॔ऄऀज़ऒऀॺ

चवाश्चर्यमुद्राचीश्वभः हो छे र विष्ठभार्था दरा जिब्दश्चरादरी चुरिर्दे वोर्ट्चिश्वरा वाङ्क्षण्यात् । श्रम्भाश्चर्यादरा श्रम्भाग्वर्यादरा श्रम्भाग्वर्यादर्यात्र्या

चक्रसः चर्या भूनः योष्ठेस्र ग्रीः कलूर्यः र्या । ग्रीषः प्रस्तरः द्वितः स्त्र्यास्त्रः स्त्रीः स्त्रेषः चर्याः स्त्रः चर्याः चक्रम् स्त्रिः दियः स्त्रूयाः स्ट्रम् त्वस्त्रः स्त्रीः स्त्रेष्यः स्त्रः स्त्रीः स्त्रेषः स्त्र |पाचियानः क्ष्रः तर्येषः तरः सूर्याः रहियाः तर्वस्त्रः स्त्रेषः तक्षः तर्वः स्त्रेष्ट्रः स्त्र्याः स्त्रः स्त |रितरः स्त्रः द्वाः क्षः रतः द्वितः स्त्रेषः स्त्रः स्त्रेषः स्त्रेषः स्त्रेषः स्त्रेषः स्त्रेषः स्त्रेषः स्त्र

- [6,18] The five kinds of sensation, the [five faculties of] faith and so forth, and the life [faculty] are as explained above.
- [6,19] The [faculty] of 'making all understood' is described as being the nine [faculties] belonging to the stream-of-being of someone on the path of seeing. These are the five of faith and so forth, the three of the sensation of pleasure, mental pleasure, and indifference, and the mind faculty.
- [6,20] The faculty of 'understanding all' is [comprised of the above] nine belonging to the stream-of-being of someone on the path of cultivation.
- [6,21] The faculty of 'having understood all' is those nine belonging to the stream-of-being of someone on [the path of] no-training.
- [6,22] Seven faculties have [physical] form. One is a 'main mind' [primary cognition]. Ten are mental states. One [the life faculty] belongs to nonconcurrent formations. The three undefiling faculties are named after the [main] mind and mental events. Thus there are twenty-two altogether.
- [6,23] The presentation of the faculties:
- [6,24] The three faculties of [the faculty of] 'making all understood' and so forth are undefiling.
- [6,25] The seven with physical form, the life [faculty], the [sensations] of pain and mental pain, totaling ten, are defiling since they are to be abandoned by the [path of] cultivation.
- [6,26] The nine remaining ones: the three [faculties] of the sensations [of pleasure, mental pleasure, and indifference], the five of faith and so forth, and the mind [faculty], have both aspects of being defiling [in an ordinary person] and undefiling [in a noble being].
- [6,27] The life [faculty] is produced from [karmic] ripening. The five [faculties] of faith and so forth, the three of 'understanding all,' and mental pain,²⁵ are not produced from [karmic] ripening.

श्चीयात्रात्त्व्यात्त्र्यां श्चित्रात्त्र्यां स्थलायाः स्थाश्चीयाः स्थलायः स्

भन्नम् त्रीत्। भन्नम् त्रीत्वायाः स्वत्यायाः ज्ञानस्य विश्वायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्व भन्नम् त्रीत्वायाः स्वत्यायाः ज्ञानस्य विश्वायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्यायाः स्वत्य

ह्र-अन्-वाश्वभःभः वार्ट्रवायम्यायात्र्वस्यः वार्ष्ट्रवायम्यः वार्ट्रवायः वार्वस्यः वार्च्यवायः वार्वस्यः वार् देः त्यस्य स्त्रितः द्यार्ट्यद्याद्यम् वार्वस्यः वार्ष्ट्रवायः वार्ष्ट्रवायः वार्ष्ट्रवायः वार्ष्ट्रवायः वार् स्त्रि

- [6,28] The Vaibhashikas maintain that the [sensation of] mental pain among these [faculties] is not itself the result of ripening because of being an involvement through personal desire due to mere conceptualization. Since it can be determined as either virtuous or unvirtuous, it yields its own ripened result. Nevertheless, I think it is evident that there should also be a neutral aspect of the ripening [of past actions]. The details of this will be explained elsewhere.
- [6,29] Among the remaining twelve of the above, the seven having form result from [karmic] ripening. It is also said that development is not a [karmic] ripening.
- [6,30] The mind faculty and the other four sensations²⁶ have three [aspects] virtuous, unvirtuous, and neutral. Defiling virtue and nonvirtue therefore have [karmic] ripening, while the neutral has no ripening.²⁷
- [6,31] The [defiling] five faculties of faith and so forth have ripening. The undefiling mind faculty, sensations, and [the undefiling] five of faith and so forth all have no ripening. Understand that ripening here means samsaric ripening.
- [6,32] The five faculties of faith and so forth and the three of 'understanding all' and so forth are virtuous.
- [6,33] The mind [faculty] and sensation of pleasure and so forth have the three aspects of being virtuous, unvirtuous, and neutral.
- [6,34] The eight faculties consisting of the seven having form and the life faculty are neutral.
- [6,35] Except for the three flawless [faculties], the other nineteen can all be present in the [beings] belonging to the Desire [Realm].
- [6,36] Among them, except for the male and female faculties and the two kinds of [sensation] of pain [and mental pain], the other [faculties] can be present in the [sentient beings] in the Form Realms.

लटा विश्वभावनिश्वनादः श्रीट्रायः शुन्तवीटः तः श्रात्वे भूति । इश्वभावनिवानः श्रुट्रे अत्त्र्ति = व्याः श्रीट्रायाश्वभः विश्वभावनिश्वनादः श्रूष्यः सी. वार्ट्रे वाश्वाराः श्रु विश्ववात्रः २ व्यत्ति द्रायत् । चयाः श्रीट्रायः श्रीट्रायः श्रीट्रायः वाविषः त्वावे । श्रावार्ट्रे वाश्वारादः

श्रुवास्त्र देश्चर्यो द्वाराम् स्ट्रिंस वार्ष्य स्ट्रिंस वार्ष्य स्ट्रिंस स्ट्रिंस

।५व८:धेंदे:५वाक्रे५:र्ख्याकी

कर.क्रेट्री कर.क्रेट्री कर.क्रेट्री कर.क्रेट्री

अक्ष्याचित्रास्त्राञ्चीयार्युर्यस्य सम्बन्धाः स्वात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात् सम्बन्धाः सम्बन्धाः

- [6,37] Except for the seven having form and the four sensations other than indifference, the remaining ones can all be present in the Formless [Realms].²⁸
- [6,38] Although the three undefiling [faculties] do not belong under the phenomena of the three realms, that does not mean that they cannot occur within the stream-of-being of someone in the three realms.
- [6,39] The four faculties consisting of the mind faculty, the sensations of pleasure, mental pleasure and indifference have three [aspects]: to be discarded [through the path of] seeing, to be discarded [through] cultivation, and not to be discarded.
- [6,40] Mental pain is to be discarded through both [the paths of] seeing and cultivation.
- [6,41] As explained above, the ten faculties consisting of the seven having form and so on [plus life, pain and mental pain] are to be discarded by [the path of] cultivation. The five defiling faculties consisting of faith and so forth are discarded through cultivation, while the undefiling are not to be discarded. The three flawless faculties are not to be discarded.
- [6,42] The way in which these faculties are obtained:
- [6,43] To begin with, the ones who are womb-born in the Desire Realms obtain the two [karmically] ripened faculties of body and life.
- [6,44] The genderless instantaneously-born, as for instance human beings in the first aeon, obtain simultaneously the six faculties consisting of the five [faculties] of eye and so forth and the life [faculty].
- [6,45] The single-gender instantaneously-born, such as the desire gods, obtain in addition to the former six either the male or the female faculty, totaling seven.

र्ह् अ. श्रे ब. अक्ष्य विशेषाता स्य क्र्रा. या सूरी तथा है। ये वा वा मीरी हुरी

ट्रीं चक्कीट्रायनाचार सूर्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्र्यानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानस्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयानास्रयान्यान्यानस्रयान्यानस्रयान्यानस्रयानस्यया

रियर.स्.वर.व्रांत्रां व्याकृषः खीवायः स्वायायः वर्षः यः प्रवित्रः स्वा

क्रिंच.खीवानान्टर.नेवी.चक्र्यतान्त्र.वर्वनानीयी

८८:वर्ट्-ट्वान्यरःश्रीषः भुकान्नेःद्वीकान्त्वन्त्। तकाशुःक्ष्रियोकाशुरःग्री:वर्धेरःश्रूष्ट्रकान्द्रः। अत्तरःजनःश्लेत्र-श्रीषःभुकान्त्रीरःतः त्रुरःदरःदर्श्योकाःक्षेःद्वीयावाःश्लेदःद्वी श्रीषःविवाकाश्वेःतर्द्द्रःविश्वनःक्ष्याकान्त्रकात्र्येः

- [6,46] The double-gender instantaneously-born who are possible in the lower realms thus obtain eight.
- [6,47] In the Form Realms one obtains the six faculties consisting of the five of eye and so forth and the life [faculty].²⁹
- [6,48] In the Formless [Realms] one only obtains anew the life faculty.
- [6,49] When dying in the Formless [Realms] the three faculties of life, mind, and indifferent [sensation] cease simultaneously.
- [6,50] In the Form Realms, the eight faculties consisting of those three and the five of eye and so forth cease simultaneously.
- [6,51] [In the Desire Realms] the instantaneously-born dies all at once. For the double-gender ten [faculties] cease by adding the two genders to the previous eight. For the single-gendered nine cease; and for the genderless eight [cease].
- [6,52] For the womb-born and so forth [egg or heat-born], who die gradually, the four faculties of body, mind, life, and indifferent [sensation] cease simultaneously.
- [6,53] All these cases [of ceasing of faculties] are mentioned in terms of a dying mind that is not obscuring, undetermined or disturbed. For the beings who die abiding in a virtuous mentality acquired by birth, eight [faculties] cease for someone in the Formless [Realms] and so on by adding the five [faculties] of faith and so forth.
- [6,54] Here follows an examination of which faculties cause the four results such as stream-enterer to be obtained.
- [6,55] The results of a stream-enterer and arhat:
- [6,56] In addition to the six consisting of the mind [faculty] and the five of faith and so forth, the stream-enterer, because of being attached to the Desire Realms, obtains the [faculty of] the indifferent [sensation] of the capable stage. He likewise obtains the [faculty of] 'making all understood' in the fifteenth moment of

नेबान्यर्ड्भयन्वसम्बाद्धन्त्वा नित्त्वस्थित्वा नित्त्वस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्थान्त्रस् वार्ष्णभ्यान्त्रस्यस्यम् वर्षः स्वत्त्रस्य प्रमान्त्रस्य वर्षः स्वत्त्रस्य प्रमान्त्रस्य क्ष्यस्य प्रमान्त्रस् वार्षण्यान्त्रस्य वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः स्वत् स्वत्

। धुरर्वेद धुर के वेद वाद्वेष दी।

त्तर्नित्तर्भात्त्र्यायात्त्र्वाची स्ट्रेन्द्र्ययम् देन्द्र्यक्ष्यात्त्र्यम् त्र्यत्यम् विकासी स्ट्रिन्द्र्यम् त्रिक्वयम् द्वेत्त्वस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य विकास्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य इत्स्यायस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य स्ट्रिन्यस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य स्ट्रिस्य

त्याचक्चित्रं स्ट्रेस्त्र्याक्षाची कवाषाच्या स्ट्रेंब्रॉब्स्योषा अर्वेस्त्यकार्तुः क्षेत्रः र्वेस्य स्विया स्ट्रेंब्रॉब्स्य विकास स्वापा स्ट्रेंब्रॉब्स्य विकास स्वापा स्ट्रेंब्रॉब्स्य विकास स्वापा स्ट्रेंब्रॉब्स्य विकास स्वापा स्ट्रेंब्र्य स्वापा स्वापा

क्ष्रिक्ष-दि-त्युक्ति विकास क्षेत्र प्रति क्ष्रिक्ष प्रति क्ष्रिक्ष क्ष्रिक्ष क्ष्रिक्ष क्ष्रिक्ष क्ष्रिक्ष क्ष विकास क्ष्रिक्त क्ष्रिक क्ष्रिक्त क्ष्रिक्त क्ष्रिक क्ष्

|प्यतः अधरः व्रीयः सन्तर्भतः सन्यः स्वायः अव्यव्यः वर्षः स्वेतः स्वावः वेषः नतः वर्षः न

- the path of seeing, and the [faculty of] 'understanding all' in the sixteenth [moment], totaling nine.
- [6,57] The arhat, when adhering to the main part of the first and second dhyanas, obtains [the faculty of] the mental pleasure of those two. Additionally he obtains the [faculty of] pleasure when adhering to the third [dhyana]. Adhering to any level that is neither of these three, he obtains the [faculty of] indifferent [sensation]. On either of these three or in the vajra-like samadhi of the path without impediment he obtains the 'understanding all,' and on the path of liberation [he obtains] the [faculty of] 'having understood all'. Thus, nine in all.
- [6,58] The [results of] the once-returner and the non-returner:
 - When achieving his result through the mundane path, the gradual once-returner, in addition to the six consisting of [the faculties of] mind and the five of faith and so forth, obtains seven by adding the indifferent [sensation of] the capable stage. When achieving through the supramundane path, he obtains the name of 'understanding all' in regard to the five of faith and so forth of that path, totaling eight.
- [6,59] Through the mundane path, the one who is already detached obtains, in order to achieve his result of non-returner, the [faculty of] 'making all understood' in addition to the eight, thus nine in all.
- [6,60] The dull non-returner gradually achieves through the mundane path. He has seven faculties when adding the indifference of the capable stage because of being unable to realize the [sensation of] pleasure of the main part of the first [dhyana] at the time of the nine aspects of liberation.³⁰
- [6,61] When the dull gradual type achieves through the supramundane path, he obtains eight faculties with the additional 'understanding all'.

यायाने न्यन् र्हेन प्रदेश हेन यदि या अधीश ग्रान् न्देश यानि देश प्रिन् प्रने अर्देन हु छो न्तु शान

गुनः लेषः दूरः दश्यायसः ग्रीकः र्वेदान् वातृतः र्ह्म् स्थायिदः यदेः वाद्येषः दत्यः कदः स्थेदः यसः ग्रीकेः

वुर्यार्था ग्रीयः जेनात्रर्यः र्योग वृत्यः । वित्रतः क्रयोनार्याः क्र्ये जुराये नायाः स्वर्यात् । क्र्येत्रः यात्रान्यः यात्रान्यः स्वर्यः ग्रीयः जेनाः

म्। जिबक्ष्यम्। यहरक्ष्रभन्दरत्त्रर्थन्यस्य जिबक्षया विश्वसाहरस्य

। त्रिन्त्र्वाश्रास्त्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्र्याच्यक्ष्याचेत्र्व्यक्षयाच्यक्ष्याच्यक्ष्याच्यक्ष्याच्यक्ष्याच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्ष्याच्यक्षयच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्यवक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयाच्यक्षयच्यक्यवक्षयच्यव्यवक्षयाच्यक्षयच्यव्यवक्षयाच्यक्यव्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षयच्यवक्षय

- [6,62] When the sharp [gradual type] through the mundane path is able to realize the mental pleasure of the main part, he also obtains eight [faculties].
- [6,63] When the sharp type achieves through the supramundane path he obtains [the faculties of] both the [sensations of] indifference and mental pleasure and of the 'understanding all' at the time of the path without impediment, thus nine in all.
- [6,64] Moreover, when the already detached type achieves his respective result [of non-return], he obtains it by means of the nine faculties of either of the three sensations, the 'making all understood' and the 'understanding all.'
- [6,65] The way in which someone possesses [the faculties]:
- [6,66] When possessing either indifference, mind, or life, one definitely possesses all three.
- [6,67] When possessing the [sensation of] pleasure or body, one possesses four: that one in addition to the former three.
- [6,68] When possessing the eye [faculty] etc., one possesses five: that [faculty] itself, the former three, and the body [faculty].
- [6,69] When possessing the [faculty of the sensation of] mental pleasure, one possesses five: three above, the body and [that faculty] itself.
- [6,70] Those who possess the [faculty of the sensation of] pain, will possess seven: the above three, the body, pleasure and mental pleasure, and [that faculty] itself.
- [6,71] When possessing either the male or female faculty, one possesses eight: the above seven and itself.
- [6,72] When [having] the [faculty of] mental pain, one has eight when adding the above seven.
- [6,73] When having the five of faith and so forth, one has eight when adding the above three.

युन् नेषः चेत्रः चन्त्रः वासुकः दरः स्वार्ते। वर्ष्ट्रयः वश्वरः यायदे द्रायदे हेवः उवस्योवः याया वीदः वीः वर्ष्ट्या द्वेवा चेत्रः स्त्रेदः द्रुः त्युषः दरः स्वया

त्येन्नर्स्यः स्वर्धाः वित्राच्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्

|पाञ्चपायाक्षेत्राग्री:वीयायाप्यता वहतार्ब्हेक्यसार्ब्ष्याप्येत्राप्येत्रात्वसात्तरः विश्वपायायायः स्रेत्वसात् इत्यास्य

|र्यट्र्यूर् भ्रेपम्र्य्व| र्यी.र्जिष्टा-जुन्नान्य-विर्य्व| |लट्रिष्ट-प्रत्यान्नान्य-विर्य्व| |लट्र्य-प्रत्यान्नान्य-विर्य्व| |लट्र्य-प्रत्यान्नान्य-विर्य्व|

FACULTIES — INDRIYAS

- [6,74] When having the faculty of 'having understood all', one possesses eleven: the nine undefiling, the life [faculty] and itself.³¹
- [6,75] The [faculty of] 'making all understood' has a bodily support in the case of someone in the Desire [Realms]. Therefore, one possesses thirteen by adding the [faculties of] body and of [the sensation of] pain to the above eleven.
- [6,76] The different ways of possessing the most or the fewest:
- [6,77] Among the beings without roots of virtue, those who possess the fewest faculties possess eight: the body, five sensations, life, and mind.
- [6,78] Immature beings of the Formless [Realms] also possess eight: the three of indifference, life, and mind, and the five of faith and so forth.
- [6,79] As to those who possess the most, it should be understood that a double-gendered ordinary person can, excepting the three flawless ones, possess nineteen. Or, a noble single-gendered with attachment can possess nineteen excepting the last two flawless [faculties].
- [6,80] This was the chapter on the faculties.

र्थितः खेता ची.च.चु.वर्षिका है।

लटः हीट्टिशट्टिंगा असूट्तार्ट्टिंगाचुना चिक्त्र्या ही। हीट्रियायचना सुर्वेश्वर्या स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना हिल्ल्ट्या स्थापना स्थापन स्थापना स्थापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्था

ने भ्रिक्यान्त्रवायायाँ ने भ्रिक्यान्त्रवायायाँ क्षित्यायाया क्षित्याया क्षित्याया क्षित्याया क्षित्याया क्षित्याया क्षित्याया क्षित्य

अट्राचार्यक्षित्रविद्यां क्षेत्रविद्यां विद्यां विद्य

7 Time

- [7,1] Time has three aspects.
- [7,2] The past [of a certain thing] is the completed enacting of both cause and effect. It is the completion and cessation of what has previously happened. Present means that the cause has been enacted but not the effect. Future is the incompleteness of causes, although a cause may be present, while an effect has not been enacted.
- [7,3] In this way, these three times are imputed by systems in terms of the appearance of the cause and effect of things.
- [7,4] These three times make one understand that [a thing lasts] for such and such [a duration] by means of measures of long and short durations.
- [7,5] Concerning the duration of something, when we explain gradual occurrence of a string of moments in the manner of past, present, and future, the most subtle and ultimately smallest time where former and following parts are indivisible is called the ultimately smallest instant of time [according to the Abhidharma].

One hundred and twenty such ultimately smallest instants of time are one 'moment'. Sixty such moments are 'one minute'. Thirty such minutes are one period. Thirty such periods are one day [and night]. Thirty days are one month and twelve months are one year. So it has been taught.

द्यात्र क्रिक्ट्र्याच्या क्रिक्ट्र्य द्वाद्यात्र त्याच्याचाद्या प्रत्याच्यात्र व्याप्त क्रिक्ट्र्य क्रिक्ट्र क्रिक्ट्र क्रिक्ट्र क्रिक्ट्र क्रिक्ट्र

त्रियात्रर्थं अवद्रः स्रेट्रवास्त्रं स्वास्त्रं स्वास्

त्यत्रीयत्यत्र्रेंब्यव्यत्र्ट्टंबेट्यट्वत्यत्रेंब्र्यव्यत्र्यं स्वात्रेंब्यव्यत्र्यं स्वात्रेंब्यव्यत्र्यं स्व विश्वेश्वत्यत्यत्रेंब्यव्यत्र्यं स्वात्रेंब्यव्यत्यक्ष्यं विश्वात्र्यं स्वात्र्यं स्वात्यं स्वात्र्यं स्वात्यं स्वात्यं स्वात्र्यं स्वात्यं स्वात्

- [7.6] The root texts of astrology³² [and Abhidharma] explain that, counted as one, the pair of a regular inhalation and exhalation of breath of an adult in good health is called one breath. Six such breaths are one water-measure. Sixty such water-measures are one half-period and sixty such half-periods are one day [and night].³³
- [7,7] When explaining these in an easily understood way by correlating them, there are in one day six million four hundred eighty thousand ultimately smallest instants and there are twenty-one thousand six hundred breaths. In the duration of each breath there are three hundred ultimately smallest instants.
- [7,8] In the duration of each inhalation and exhalation of breath, the pulse of an ordinary person in good health beats five times. One period, that is two half-periods, has one hundred and twelve water-measures. Each 'minute' is the duration of four water-measures. The duration of one 'moment' is the time it takes the pulse to beat two times.
- [7,9] When calculating in this way, the duration of each pulse beat and a regular finger-snap are of equal length of time.
- [7,10] The measure of the ultimately smallest instant of time is known as the timespan it takes to pierce each leaf when piercing a needle through sixty piled shomang leaves. The petals are all pierced gradually since it is not possible to pierce them simultaneously. The duration it takes to pierce each is therefore understood through inference. If one were to calculate with the sometimes mentioned sixty-four or five [leaves] there comes disagreement with the root texts, so one should examine the intent of that.
- [7,11] There are two kinds of moments: the ultimately smallest instant of time and the 'moment of completing an act'. The first is the shortest, ultimately smallest time explained above. The second is defined as the duration from the beginning of any action until it is fully completed. So, dependent on the action, it has an infinite number of lengths of duration.

ची-तार्ह् बोबातपुः सेट् दुवां बोट्ट बोट्ट देट देट तालु के त्री बीबा ग्रीबाट ट्र्यू र खेबोबा तसीट विश्व श्रव र चि. श्रेट खेटा अटू के ट्रिंग्स्ट तायुः चरायालट बीट ताबु व्याचित्र के बोट्ट बोबातपुः ची-तार्ह् बोबातायालट हे यु. श्रीट ख्रुट हिटा। युट ताबरबा

बीस्टायक्रीराभस्ट्बतरायार्च्ट्यास्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रियात्त्रि द्वीय। य्यत्त्रियस्त्रियस्त्रियस्त्रियः वित्तियाः देत्रः स्वयः विद्यस्यस्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः वित्राप्ते स्वयः स्व

क्षेट्र.क्रं.वे.लट्ड्रेट्र.य्लुब्र्य्। यर्थाश्च्र्यत्थर्थे चेट्र्य । प्रे.ब्रे.वर्ट्याश्चर्या चेट्रियर्यो व्याप्त्या चेट्रियर्ये चेट्र्य व्याप्त्य विद्या चेट्रियर्ये चेट्र्य विद्या चेट्रियर्ये चेट्रियं चेट्रियर्ये चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रिये चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रिये चेट्रिये चेट्रिये चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रिये चेट्रियर्थे चेट्रिये चेट्रिय

म्नीर-ताबु,त्व्र्र-तयु,लीच,जाक्रिक्स्-र्यं विशेष्ट विषाद्व विष्यं त्रिक्ष्यं विषयं विशेष्यं विषयं विशेष्यं विषयं विशेष्यं विषयं विशेष्यं विषयं विषयं

- [7,12] The shortest [moment] earning that term is the completion of the act of merely snapping the fingers. The longest one, the time from when the Buddha first made the aspiration until he finally realized unexcelled enlightenment, can also be considered as one moment of completing an act.
- [7,13] The duration of all things is labeled as time by the power of people's beliefs. It is therefore sometimes said that the present is simply what is present right now in its own time. All that happened previous to that is the past. What will occur later is the future. This is stated in terms of the [present] moment.
- [7,14] Sometimes the present refers to the time this aeon was formed until it becomes void. What happened before that and what will happen later is considered past and future. It is permissible to mentally summarize the duration of time and give it such a name in terms of the labeled object.
- [7,15] For this reason, based on our world there are the four aeons of creation, subsistence, destruction, and voidness. There are also the middle aeons, great aeons, descending [aeons] and ascending [aeons]; the undulating, increasing, and decreasing [aeons]. Finally there are the ages of sickness, warfare, and famine, as well as the ages of destruction by fire, water, and wind.
- [7,16] There are moreover the ages of completeness, possessing three, possessing two, and of strife. In terms of the doctrine there are the four periods of fruition, of practice, of scriptures, and of adherence to mere signs. Furthermore, there is the aeon of darkness and the aeon of light and so forth. It should be understood that there are many such categories based on time.
- [7,17] Based on the movements of the sun and moon, a system of three kinds of days is made.
- [7,18] The duration it takes the sun, by the movement of the 'wind', to circumambulate the four continents is defined as sixty half-periods. This is called one solar day.

पास्तरायवृष्ट्य्।

पास्तरायवृष्ट्य्।

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पास्तरायवृष्ट्य्।

प्राप्तिविद्यावृष्ट्य्यायायायायायायायायायाय्याय्यायाय्यायाय्या

१२ प्यर त्ये पश्चित्य व्या विश्व प्रत्य विश्व विष्य विश्व व

ञ्चन ने देश क्षेत्र क्षेत्

- [7,19] In terms of the moon's own course, the duration of each of the fifteen parts of the moon for both the waxing and the waning periods is known as a lunar day. Although, for the moment, the waxing and waning are of [varying] lengths, at the end of the light and dark periods, [the lunar day] is in fact a little shorter than the length of a solar day.
- [7,20] The duration it takes the sun, by its own movement, to circle through the zodiacs, each divided into thirty, is called one zodiacal day. It is slightly longer than the duration of a solar day.
- [7,21] The time of one year is defined by means of these three kinds of days. Correlating the solar and lunar days, there are the omissions and extra [dates]. A double-month occurs because the months reckoned from lunar days and the months reckoned from zodiacal days are of an uneven length.
- [7,22] The four seasons on the four continents occur because the sun travels through the twelve zodiacs. Due to the waxing and waning of the moon there are the light and dark periods.
- [7,23] A solar day occurs from the way in which the sun rises because of the 'wind movement of the *gola*.' If these things are not calculated properly, the light and dark periods and the four seasons of spring and so forth will become mixed up. Time is therefore to be established minutely in accordance with the root texts of astrology.
- [7,24] Moreover, one year has twelve months or three hundred and sixty days. By counting the times of partaking in early and late meals as two there are seven hundred and twenty meals and also [such a number of] days and nights.
- [7,25] One day can also be classified, when dividing it into dawn, morning and so forth, into four, six, eight, or twelve periods.
- [7,26] Each month has a light and a dark part. Each year has the four seasons of summer and winter, autumn and spring or six seasons such as the early and late winter and [spring, sowing time, mid-

प्रवास्त्रीयायः भेषायर विद्याप्तित्रीं प्रवास्त्रीयायः भेषायर विद्याप्तित्रीत् । वर्षे व्यक्ष्मायः विद्याप्ति । वर्षे व्यक्ष्मायः विद्यापति । वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे । वर्षे वर्

तर.प्रवीर.र्र्। १८र्ट्सर्. म्था.र्थ.से.से.से. द्ववासर्.से. प्रवाचाचा त्रंतर.प्रम्था वीर.व्यस्त्रेयाय.

त्रित्त्रात्त्रात्त्रः क्षेत्रः द्वान्तः क्षेत्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्तः विकान्त

- summer, and fall]. There is, moreover, the system of the two equinoxes.
- [7,27] The numbers of years and aeons can be estimated in measures of duration by means of calculating with the numbers from ten and one hundred and, multiplying by ten, until the 'incalculable'.
- [7,28] Based on this definition of time one can understand the statement "In the former aeon of such and such time, so and so buddha appeared!" "In such and such future time and aeon the buddha so and so will appear!" "The respective results through the paths of the greater and lesser vehicles are attained in such and such a time!" Also, "The life span of sentient beings is such and such" and so forth.
- [7,29] One will also understand that all things are merely a successive occurrence as a chain of moments that arise and cease.
- [7,30] Furthermore, based on the aggregates of sentient beings, the inner [phenomena], there are the descriptions of the periods of birth, childhood, youth, adolescence, middle age, old age, decrepitude, and death. Outer phenomena have the times of seed, sprout, and so forth. In terms of actions there are such as first aspiring, next gathering the accumulations, and finally attaining buddhahood. Understand that categories of knowable objects are for the most part to be comprehended based on time.
- [7,31] The things appearing right now are labeled present time and based thereon one also comprehends the past and future.
- [7,32] At present some beings are old, some are young and some are being born. There are various situations dependent upon whatever one's own time is. The past is what occurred earlier than that and the future is what will occur later on. This is merely labeling time according to how things appear to oneself, whereas so-called time has in fact no substantial existence whatsoever.

Just as there can appear various lengths of time during the dream-state, by the power of one's conceptualization some

दिश्यीः भीतश्यां तरावचीर खुर वाष्ट्रश्वात्वात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रश्वात्रात्र्यं द्वित्यात्र कुर्यात्र त्यात्र कुर वाष्ट्रश्वात्र क्ष्यात्र क्षयात्र क्ष्यात्र क्षयात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्षयात्र क्ष्यात्र क्षयात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्षयात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्य

- phenomena are past, some present and some are defined as future and appear as being such. However, in reality, phenomena have no cessation in the past, no arising in the present, and no origination in the future.
- [7,33] One is said to be perfectly learned in [the topic of] time when thus realizing the equality of the three times. Considering this, one will then understand four times by adding the inconceivable time to the three that have been taught. The directions will also be understood as mere imputations in that same way and one will realize the equality of the real condition.
- [7,34] This was the chapter on time.

Notes

- ¹. The ten topics (don bcu) are the seven chapters in *Gateway to Knowledge* Vol. I as well as the [four] truths, the [three] vehicles, and conditioned things and unconditioned things. The last three will appear in the coming volumes.
- ². The Four Seals (phyag rgya bzhi) are: All composite things are impermanent. Everything defiling is suffering. All phenomena are empty and devoid of a self-entity. Nirvana is peace.
- ³. This line refers to the fourfold right discrimination of words, meanings, teachings and ready speech, also to be covered in future volumes.
- ⁴. Sun of Speech (smra ba'i nyi ma) is Manjushri who dispels the darkness of ignorance.
- ⁵. The perception of form by means of the mind placed in meditation is a very expansive way of perceiving, for example through using the concentration of repulsiveness or the divine sight acquired through meditation. The conceptual mind not placed in meditation is the normal and more limited way of perceiving by means of combining sound and object. (SG)
- 6. Words expressed by ordinary people are 'pillar,' 'jug,' etc. Words expressed by noble beings are, for example, 'the three gates of emancipation' or 'paramita.' (SG)
- 7. Earth, water, fire and wind.
- 8. A vow or an oath, such as taking ordination, is a 'form resulting from a taken promise.'
- ¹. These seven types will be listed in Vol. II under disturbing emotions in the truth of origin.
- ¹⁰. These ten are the elements of the eye, ear, nose, tongue and body in addition to the elements of visible form, sound, odor, taste, and texture.
- 11. The elements of mind faculty, mind consciousness, and mental object.
- 12. They are called rhinoceros-like pratyekabuddhas because they live in solitude and attain enlightenment alone.

- ¹³. Although not desired, it will involuntarily result through the dependency of the unvirtuous action. (SG)
- 14. For instance, "A pot is impermanent because it is a product." (SG)
- 15. The nature of things here refers to the four truths and so forth. (SG)
- ¹⁶. Shechen Gyaltsab reiterates this: The difference between outsiders and insiders lies in whether or not the Three Jewels and the view of the Four Seals Signifying the Buddha's Words are accepted as being perfect objects of refuge and the perfect view. (SG)
- ¹⁷. The 62 views are taught in the Sutra of Brahma's Net as 18 based on the past and 44 on the future. The former are four types of proponents that everything is permanent, four types of nihilists, four types of claims that there is neither existence nor nonexistence, four types of claim that the divinity should not be abandoned, and two types of proponents of causelessness. The 44 latter are 16 types of claims that perception exists, eight types that it doesn't, eight claims that perception is neither absent nor present, seven types of nihilists, and five proponents of the view that nirvana is this life itself. Sometimes also 360 types of wrong views are mentioned. In the Five Tarka Groups, 'tarka' means logic, and they are: Samkhya, Vaibhasha, Mimanisaka, Digambara, and Charvaka. (SG)
- 18. 'Permanent' here means 'not resulting from causes and not arisen by means of conditions.' (SG)
- 19. Since even the nihilists claim that a self exists temporarily. (SG)
- ²⁰. If it were the case that a permanent creator could perform the function of creating the world, then, because the cause is permanent all of the world would necessarily have to be created simultaneously without sequential order. This is evidently not so since we see the seasons gradually change. Moreover, since everything is appears in gradual sequence, a creator such as the Almighty is therefore not a permanent cause. (SG)
- ²¹. Since something devoid of causes for its being does not depend on any other thing, it must be either permanent or nonexistent. Crops should be able to ripen any time and so forth. This is because a thing would have to exist by virtue of itself independently of the gathering of causes and conditions. (SG)

- ²². It is established as being the nature of things that a flawless sprout will grow forth and continue to do so when and while its conditions for growing are present. (SG)
- ²³. The term 'appearance' (snang ba) here means an instant of consciousness (rnam shes). (EPK)
- ²⁴. Including the nose faculty, tongue faculty and body faculty. (SG)
- 25. The (SG) here says (yid bde) mental pleasure.
- ²⁶. The sensations of pleasure, mental pleasure, pain and indifference. (SG)
- ²⁷. All the defiling virtuous or unvirtuous deeds are in themselves not produced from karmic ripening, but will yield samsaric ripening as their individual results. (SG)
- ²⁸. Eight faculties: life, mind, indifference and the five of faith and so forth. (SG)
- ²⁹. This is because there are no other faculties of ripening present. (SG)
- ³⁰. These nine aspects of liberation (rnam grol dgu pa) are also known as the ('dod nyon skor drug: chags pa, khong khro, nga rgyal, ma rig pa, log lta, tshul rtul mchog 'dzin, the tshom, phrag dog, ser sna). (Kenpo Konchok).
- 31. See [6, 26] for details of the nine.
- 32. Astrology (rtsi) also covers the system of reckoning dates and making calendars. (EPK)
- 33. When correlating that with the prevailing system of measuring time in the West, an Abhidharma 'moment' is 1.6 seconds; a 'minute' is 1.6 minute or 96 seconds; a 'period' which is 30 Abhidharma 'minutes' is 48 of our minutes. One 'breath' is four seconds; a 'water-measure' is 24 seconds; and a half-period is 24 of our minutes. (EPK)