

The Liturgy of Nichiren Shoshu

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Introduction To Gongyō

The Significance of Gongyō

In Nichiren Shōshū, the most important significance of Gongyō can be found within the titles and meanings of the actual sentences of the Silent Prayers. The First Prayer is an offering to the Shoten Zenjin, who are nourished by the flavor of the Law of Myōhō-Renge-Kyō. The Second Prayer is an offering to the Dai-Gohonzon, the only true and absolute, orthodox Object of Worship of the Essential Teachings, which is the embodiment of the Person and the Law. We conduct the Third Prayer as an offering to the Treasure of the Buddha, Nichiren Daishonin and the Treasure of the Priest— Nikkō Shōnin, Nichimoku Shōnin and all the other successive High Priests of Nichiren Shōshū. In the Fourth Prayer, we pray for the attainment of the Great Aspiration of Kosen-rufu, the eradication of our past slanders against the Law and our enlightenment in this and all future lives. In the Fifth Prayer we pray for all of our deceased ancestors, commencing with our fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, and conclude with prayers for the salvation of all existence.

The second significance of doing Gongyō is the offering of our sincere requitals of gratitude to the Three Treasures of the Buddha, the Law and the

Priest. We offer the Second and Third Prayers in order to repay our debt of gratitude to the Three Treasures. The Fourth Prayer is to pray for the salvation of, and repay our debt of gratitude to all existence, as well as to pray for the attainment of Kosen-rufu. The Fifth Prayer correlates to our repaying of our debt of gratitude to our parents, ancestors and again, all existence.

The third significance is that it is only this Gongyō which is based on the transmission of the inheritance and ceremonies (kegi) of the Daishōnin's Buddhism. It is the basis of faith for the only truly significant practice in the age of $Mapp\bar{o}$, as taught by the Buddha.

The fourth significance is that when we do Gongyō, we bathe ourselves in the benefits of the Gohonzon and develop life conditions of happiness. Gongyō is the source and generative power through which we attain Buddhahood.

The fifth significance is that through our daily practice of Gongyō, we are able to polish our minds and bodies, eradicate the slanders from our impure and sullied hearts and bodies, and transform our lives, purifying the six senses. Herein lies the importance of Gongyō.

We carry out our practice of Gongyō as disciples

and believers of Nichiren Daishōnin, understanding and basing our practice on the aforementioned significances, thereby amassing great fortune in our lives while striving for the accomplishment of the Daishōnin's original aspiration for Kosen-rufu.

Attitude and Posture During Gongyō

One should have a correct appearance, posture and attitude when offering the recitation of Gongyō and Daimoku to the Gohonzon. One may sit either in the traditional Japanese "seiza" fashion, cross-legged in western style, or in a chair. However, what is important to remember is that no matter which style one chooses, Gongyō should always be done out of profound respect for the Gohonzon. Therefore, one should sit up straight, placing the right and left hands together centrally on the chest in prayer, with both elbows resting evenly against the sides of the body. If one prefers to use a chair, then both feet should be properly touching the ground. One should not sit in such casual manners as sitting askew, having legs crossed or the like.

When reciting Daimoku or Gongyō, eyes should be focused on the character "Myō" in the center of the Gohonzon; one's voice should have a speed that is properly matched to the rhythm of one's breathing and be of a medium volume. One should chant

strongly and correctly, clearly pronouncing each word, syllable and letter. When reading the Silent Prayers, one should fully concentrate on sincerely offering these prayers to the Gohonzon.

During Gongyō, it sometimes occurs that one has random or distracted thoughts. However, we need not be swayed by such thoughts, but should rather have strong confidence that if we practice this Buddhist training to this marvelous Gohonzon with correct faith, without a doubt, we will all be able to manifest the greatest of benefits in our lives. Day by day, we should carry out our practice with a fresh spirit, and put forth our utmost effort to do the best and most concentrated Gongyō possible.

As a standard rule, we conduct Gongyō twice daily, once in the morning and once in the evening. While there is no set or particular time that we must do Gongyō, we should choose a time that is most convenient according to lifestyle, and exert ourselves to make Gongyō the most important aspect of daily life.

Pronunciation Guide

Here is a guide to Japanese pronunciation.

Vowels		Consonants	
a	as in father	ch	as in cherry
e	as in let	g	as in go
i	as in machine	j	as in just
o,ō	as in post	s	as in say
u,ũ	as in rule	sh	as in shell
y	as in yes	ts	as in gets
ai	as in "I"	Z	as in needs
ui	as in Louie	r	as in the
ei	as in "lei"		Spanish name
			Ricardo

'h' isalways sounded—note the difference between yaku and hyaku. Long marks over the o (ō) and u (ū) do not change their pronunciation, but indicate a spelling differentiation in Japanese. The sign, ¬, indicates the elision of two words or syllables, e.g., on pg. 1, "but chi-e" is an elision of "butsu chi-e." On page 22, at the beginning of the "Jigage" section, the first syllable of the elided word "bud' rai" is pronounced like the first syllable of the word "Buddha," except that the "d'" is clipped short. Hyphens are used to divide words into one beat syllables. There will generally be one Chinese character per beat in the rhythm of Gongyō, with the following exceptions:

全利 弗 shari - hotsu (two beats) はら かっ 液羅 蜜 hara - mitsu (two beats) しゅか むに ぶっ 釋迦 牟尼 佛 shaka - muni - butsu (three beats) しき 此義 shigi, p.22 (one beat)

Because each syllable or group of syllables is a word or phrase which contains profound meaning, mispronunciation of a word will change the meaning of the sutra. Hence, each syllable should be pronounced separately and distinctly. Words have been hyphenated to aid rhythm and pronunciation. These instructions are intended as guidelines. To master Gongyō, there is no substitute for learning from one who has mastered it.

How to do Gongyō

Gongyō consists of a series of prayers. Recite all five prayers in the morning. In the evening, recite the second, third and fifth prayers only. For convenience, the sutra book is divided into four sections:

- A Excerpt from the Höben chapter, p. 1-4.
- B Chōgyō or prose section of the Juryō chapter, p. 5-22.
- C -Jigage or verse section of the Juryō chapter, p. 22-31.
- D -Silent Prayers, p. 32-37.

Here is the order of recitation.

First Prayer

Face the Gohonzon, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times (Daimoku Sanshō), bowing in reverence to the Three Treasures of True Buddhism (the True Buddha, Nichiren Daishōnin, the True Law, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō and the Priest, i.e., Nikko Shōnin, Nichimoku Shōnin and each of the successive High Priests). Face east, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times, bow, and recite part A. The portion of part A from "Sho-i sho-bō" to "nyo ze hon-mak ku-kyō tō" is always repeated three times. Bow after the third recitation. Recite the title of the Juryō chapter

(first two lines of part B), omit remainder of part B and recite part C, bowing at the end of part C. Chant three prolonged Daimoku (Hiki-Daimoku, which is pronounced Namu-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, i.e., chant Namu, breath, chant Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Namu, breath, chant Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Namu, breath, chant Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Namu, breath, chant Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times and while bowed, offer the first Silent Prayer. (The bell is not rung during the first prayer.)

Second Prayer

Face the Gohonzon, sound bell seven times. Recite part A, sound bell three times. Recite parts B, C, chant three prolonged Daimoku and bow. Sound bell five times, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times, bow and offer the second Silent Prayer. This is the only time that the whole sutra is recited straight through. (The places indicated for bowing in the first prayer are the same for all five prayers. The number of times the bell should be struck is always the same as indicated above, except as indicated in the fifth prayer.)

Third Prayer

Sound bell, recite part A. Sound bell, recite first two lines of part B, omit remainder of B and recite part C. Chant three prolonged Daimoku, sound bell, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times, and offer the third Silent Prayer.

Fourth Prayer

Sound bell, recite part A. Sound bell, recite first two lines of part B, omit remainder of B and recite part C. Chant three prolonged Daimoku, sound bell, chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times, and offer the fourth Silent Prayer.

Fifth Prayer

Sound bell, recite part A. Sound bell, recite first two lines of part B, omit remainder of B and recite part C. Sound bell seven times while beginning the chanting of Daimoku (Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō). To end the recitation of Daimoku, sound bell with each syllable of the last Myōhō-Renge-Kyō and bow. Chant Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three more times, and while bowed, offer the fifth Silent Prayer. Sound bell and conclude Gongyō by chanting Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō three times and bowing.

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が 法 蓮 華 經。 **Myō hō ren ge kyō.**

方便品。第二。 Hō-ben-pon. Dai ni.

爾時世寶。從三昧。安詳 Ni ji se-son. Jū san-mai. An-jō 而起。告舍利 第。 諸 ni ki. Gō shari-hotsu. Sho-but chi-e. Jin-jin mu-ryō. Go 智慧前。難解難成。一切 chi-e mon. Nan-ge nan-nyū. Is - sai 聲聞。辟支佛。所 shō-mon. Hyaku-shi-butsu. Sho 不能知。所以者何。佛 fu no chi. Sho-i sha ga. Butsu 智親近。 百 千 萬 億。 zō shin-gon. Hyaku-sen-man-noku. 無 數 諸 佛。 盡 行 Mu-shu sho-butsu. Jin gyō

はよー ぷっ むーりょう どう ほう ゆう るよう諸 佛。 無 量 道 法。勇 猛 sho-butsu. Mu-ryō dō-hō. Yū-myō はう はん きょうしょう かー いん じょうじゃー精 進。名 稱 普 聞。成 就 shō-jin. Myō-shō fu mon. Jō-ju 湛 深。未曾有法。隨 宜 所 jin-jin. Mi-zō-u hō. Zui gi sho 說。意趣難解。舍利弗。 setsu. I-shu nan-ge. Shari-hotsu. **善從成佛**已來。種種因緣。 Go jū jō-butsu i-rai. Shu-ju in-nen. 種種響喩。廣演言教。無 Shu-ju hi-yu. Kō en gon-kyō. Mu 數方便。引導衆生。令離 shu hō-ben. In-dō shu-jō. Ryō ri 諸著。所以者何。如來 sho jaku. Sho-i sha ga. Nyo-rai 方便。知見波羅蜜。 hō-ben. Chi-ken hara-mitsu. 已具足。舍利弗。如 i gu-soku. Shari-hotsu. Nyo-rai 知見。廣大深遠。無量。 chi-ken. Kō-dai jin-non. Mu-ryō.

t- げ- りき t- t.s- い- ぜん じょう 無 礙。 力。 無 所 畏。禪 定。 mu-ge. Riki. Mu-sho-i. Zen-iō. 三昧。深入無際。 Ge-das. San-mai. Jin nyū mu-sai. 成就一切。未曾有法。舍利 Jō-ju is-sai. Mi-zō-u hō. Shari-如來能。種種分 hotsu. Nyo-rai nō. Shu-iu fun-药說 諸法。言 别。 betsu. Gyō ses sho hō. Gon-解柔 顿。悦可衆 心。舍利 ji nyū-nan. Ek-ka shu-shin. Shari-弗。 取要言 之。無量 hotsu. Shu yō gon shi. Mu-ryō 無邊。未曾有法。佛悉 mu-hen. Mi-zō-u hō. Bus a shitsu じょうじゅー しー しゃり ほつ 3 - Lu- 3 -成就。止。舍利 弗。 不 須 復 iō-ju. Shi. shari-hotsu. Fu shu bu 說。 所以者何。佛 所 ses. Sho-i sha ga. Bus sho じょうじゅー だい から けーラー 鉄 げー しー 一希有。難解之 成就。第 jō-ju. Dai ichi ke-u. Nan-ge shi

> しょー いー しょー ほう にょー ぜー そう 所謂諸法。如是相。 Sho-i sho-hō. Nvo ze sō. 如 是性。如 是體。 Nvo ze shō. Nvo ze tai. 如是力。如是作。 Nvo ze riki. Nvo ze sa. 如 是 因。如 是 緣。 Nyo ze in. Nyo ze en. 如是果。如是報。 Nyo ze ka. Nyo ze hō. にょー ぜー ほん * 末 究竟等。 如是本 Nvo ze hon-mak ku-kvō tō.

(Recite section from "Sho-i sho-hō" to "Nyo ze hon-mak ku-kyō tō" three times.)

wyō hō ren ge kyō.

如 來 壽 量 品。第 十 六。 Nyo-rai ju-ryō-hon. Dai jū-roku.

爾時佛告。諸菩薩及。 Ni ji butsu gö. Sho bo-satsu gyű. 一切大衆。諸善男子。 Is - sai dai - shu. Sho zen-nan - shi. 汝等當信解。如來誠諦 Nyo-tō tō shin-ge. Nyo-rai jō-tai 之 語。復告 失 衆。汝 等當 shi go. Bu gō dai-shu. Nyo-tō tō 信解。如來誠諦之語。欠 shin - ge. Nyo-rai jō - tai shi go. U 復告諸大衆。汝等當信 bu gō Sho dai - shu. Nyo-tō tō shin-解。如來誠諦之語。是時 ge. Nyo-rai jō-tai shi go. Ze ji 菩薩大衆。彌勒為為首。 bo-satsu dai - shu. Mi-roku i shu. 合掌白佛言。世尊。 Gas-shō byaku butsu gon. Se-son.

離 願 說 之。我等當信受 Yui gan ses ashi. Ga-tō tō shin-ju 語。如是當質的。 butsu-go. Nyo ze san byaku i. Bu gon. Yui gan ses shi. Ga-tō 當信受佛語。爾時世尊。 tō shin-ju butsu-go. Ni ji se-son. 知酱菩薩。三端不止。 Chi sho bo-satsu. San shō fu shi. 而告之意。汝等諦聽。 Ni gō shi gon. Nyo-tō tai chō. 如來秘密。神通之为。 Nyo-rai hi-mitsu. Jin-zū shi riki. 一切世間。天人及。阿脩 Is - sai se-ken. Ten-nin gyū. A-shu-羅。皆謂今釋迦牟尼 ra. Kai i kon shaka-muni-butsu. 釋 氏 宫。去 伽 耶 城 Shus shaku - shi gū. Ko ga-ya-jō 不遠。座於道場。得阿耨 fu on. Za o dō - jō. Toku a-noku-

多羅兰藐兰菩提。然 ta-ra-san-myaku-san-bo-dai. Nen 善男子。我實成佛 zen-nan-shi. Ga jitsu jō-butsu いー らい ひー りょう むー へん ひゃく せん 已來。無量無邊。百千 i - rai. Mu-ryō mu-hen. Hyaku-sen 意。那由花劫。譬如五 man-noku. Na-yu-ta-kō. Hi nyo go-hyaku-sen-man-noku. Na-yu-ta. 阿會航。兰华大节世界。 A-sō-gi. San-zen-dai-sen-se-kai. 假使有人。抹 為 微塵。 Ke shi u nin. Mat chi mi-jin. 過於東方。五 古 千 萬 Ka o tō-bō. Go-hyaku-sen-man-意。 那由 它。阿**僧 祇** 國。 noku. Na-yu-ta. A-sō-gi koku. 乃下一塵。如是東行。 Nai ge ichi - jin. Nyo ze tō gyō. 盡是微塵。諸善男子。 Jin ze mi-jin. Sho zen-nan-shi.

於意芸何。是諸世界。亦 O i un-ga. Ze sho se-kai. Ka 得思惟校計。知其數 toku shi-vui kvo-ke. Chi go shu 东。彌勒菩薩等。俱 竹 fu. Mi-roku bo-sat tō. Ku byaku butsu gon. Se-son. Ze sho se-kai. 無量無邊。非算數所知。 Mu-ryō mu-hen. Hi san-ju sho chi. 亦 非 心 为 所 及。一 切 Yaku hi shin - riki sho gyū. Is - sai 聲聞。辟 支 佛。以無 shō-mon. Hyaku-shi-butsu. I mu-漏智。不能思惟。知其 ro-chi. Fu no shi-yui. Chi go 限數。我等住。阿惟越致地。 gen-shu. Ga-tō jū. A-yui-ot chi-ji. 於是事中。亦所不 O ze ji chū. Yaku sho fu 達。世尊。如是諸世界。 das. se-son. Nyo ze sho se-kai.

無量無邊。爾時佛告。 Mu-ryō mu-hen. Ni ji butsu gō. 大菩薩 衆。諸善男子。 Dai-bo-sas shu. Sho zen-nan-shi. 今當分朔。宣語汝等。 Kon-tō fun-myō. Sen-go nyo-tō. 是諸世界。若著微 Ze sho se - kai. Nyaku chaku mi - jin. 及不著者。盡以爲塵。 Gyū fu chaku sha. Jin ni i jin. · 遊 动。我成 佛 已 來。 Ichi - jin ik - kō. Ga jō-butsu i - rai. 復過於此。首業 Bu ka o shi. Hyaku-sen-man-意。 新由佗。阿僧祇劫。自 noku. Na-yu- ta. A-sō-gi-kō. Ji 從是來。我常在此。娑婆 jū ze rai. Ga jō zai shi. Sha-ba-世界。說法教化。於於 se-kai. Sep-pō kyō-ke. Yaku o 餘處。百千萬億。 yo-sho. Hyaku-sen-man-noku.

那由花。阿僧祇國。導利 Na-yu-ta. A-sō-gi koku. Dō-ri たまー じょう しょー せん なん しー おー ぜー 衆 生。諸 善 男 子。於 是 shu-jō. Sho zen-nan - shi. O ze chū-gen. Ga setsu nen-tō-but tō. 文復音其。大於涅槃。 U bu gon go. Nyū o ne-han. 如是能以。方便分别 Nvo ze kai i. Hō-ben fun-betsu. 諸 善 男 子。 若 有 衆 生。 Sho zen-nan-shi. Nyaku u shu-jō. 來 至 我 所。我以 佛 眼。 Rai-shi ga sho. Ga i butsu-gen. 信等。諸根利鈍。 Kan go shin-tō. Sho-kon ri-don. が しょ まうど しょ しょ じー 随 所 應 度。 處 處 自 Zui sho ō do. Sho-sho ji setsu. 名字不同。年紀大小。亦 Myō-ji fu-dō. Nen-ki dai-shō. Yaku 復現言。當人理槃。文 bu gen gon. Tō nyū ne-han. U

以種種方便。 說 微妙 i shu-ju hō-ben. Setsu mi-myō はう のうりょう しゃーじょう ほッ かん ぎー法。能 令 衆 生。發 歡 喜 hō. Nō ryō shu-jō. Hok kan-gi 心。諸善男子。如來 shin. Sho zen-nan-shi. Nyo-rai けん しょー しょー じょう ぎょう おー しょう ぼう見 諸衆生。樂於小法。 ken sho shu - jō. Gyō o shō - bō. 德 薄 垢 重 者。爲是 Toku-hak ku - jū sha. I ze 人 說。我少 出 家。 nin setsu. Ga shō shuk ke. Toku 阿耨多羅兰號。 a - noku-ta - ra-san-myaku-san-bo-dai. ねん がー じつ じょう ぶつ いーらい 然 我 實 成 佛 已來。 Nen ga jitsu jō - butsu i - rai. 久遠 若 斯。但以芳健。 Ku-on nyaku shi. Tan ni hō-ben. 教化衆生。令人 佛道。 Kyō-ke shu - jō. Ryō nyū butsu-dō. 作如是 說。諸善男子。 Sa nvo ze setsu. Sho zen-nan-shi.

如來所演經典。皆爲 Nvo-rai sho en kvo-den. Kai i 度脱紫生。或說已身。 do-das shu - jō. Waku sek ko-shin. 散龙身。 或示已身。 Waku set ta - shin. Waku ii ko-shin. 或常饱身。或示包事。 Waku ji ta-shin. Waku ji ko-ji, 或影響。諸所言 Waku ji ta - ji. Sho sho gon-setsu. 皆實不虚。所以者何。 Kai jitsu fu ko. Sho-i sha ga. 如來如實知見。三界 Nyo-rai nyo - jit chi - ken. San-gai 之相。無有生死。若 退 shi sõ. Mu u shō - ji. Nyaku tai 若出。旅無在世。 nyaku shutsu. Yaku mu zai - se. 及 滅 度 者。非 實 Gyū metsu-do sha. Hi jitsu hi 虚。非如非異。不如 萱 ko. Hi nyo hi i. Fu nyo san界。見於三界。如斯 gai. Ken no san-gai. Nyo shi 之 事。如 來 明 見。無有 shi ji. Nyo-rai myō ken. Mu u 錯 謬。以**諸**衆生。有種 shaku-myō. I sho shu - jō. U shu-でゅーしょう しゅーじゅー よく しゃー じゅー ぎょう 種性。種種欲。種種で。 ju shō. Shu - ju yoku. Shu - ju gyō. 種種種想。分別故。欲 Shu-ju oku-sō. Fun-bek ko. Yoku りょう しょう しょー ぜん てん いー にゃッ かん 令 生 諸 善 根。以 若 干 ryō shō sho zen - gon. I nyak - kan 因緣。譬喻言辭。種種說法。 in-nen. Hi-yu gon-ji. Shu-ju sep-pō. 所作佛事。未曾暫廢。 Sho-sa butsu - ji. Mi zō zan pai. 如是我成佛已來。甚大 Nyo ze ga jō - butsu i - rai. Jin - dai 久遠。壽命無量。阿僧祇劫。 ku-on. Ju-myō mu-ryō. A-sō-gi-kō. 常住不滅。諸善男子。 Jō-jū fu-metsu. Sho zen-nan-shi.

我本行菩薩道。所成 Ga hon gyō bo-satsu dō. Sho jō まっちょう こん ゆうかっ しん が じょう ju-myō. Kon yū mi jin. Bu bai jō 數。然今非實滅度。 shu. Nen kon hi jitsu metsu-do. 而便唱言。當取滅 Ni ben shō gon. Tō shu metsu-度。如來以是方便。教化 きょう けー do. Nyo-rai i ze hō-ben. Kyō-ke 衆生。所以者何。若佛 shu-jō. Sho-i sha ga. Nyaku buk 久住於世。薄徳之人。 ku-jū o se. Haku-toku shi nin. 本一 La- ぜん ごん ぴん 《一ザー せん とん 不 種 善 根。 貧 窮 下 賤。 _ 貪 Fu shu zen-gon. Bin-gu ge-sen. Ton-著纸、红纸、纸纸、 jaku go-yoku. Nyū o oku-sō. 妄見 網中。若 見 如 來。 Mō-ken mō chū. Nyak ken nyo-rai. 常在不滅。便起憍恋 Jō zai fu-metsu. Ben ki kyō-shi.

而懷厭怠。不能生於。難 Ni e en-dai. Fu no sho o. Nan-できた。 くっきょう しっしん せっ 遺 之 想。恭 敬 之 心。 是 zō shi sō. Ku-gyō shi shin. Ze 故如菜。以芳健說。此 ko nyo-rai. I hō-ben setsu. Bi-丘當知。諸佛出世。 ku tō chi. Sho-bus shus-se. 難前隨遇。所以者前。 Nan ka chi-gu. Sho-i sha ga. Sho haku-toku nin. Ka mu-ryō. 百 并 萬 億 劫。或 Hyaku-sen-man-nok kö. Waku 有見佛。或不見者。 u ken butsu. Waku fu ken sha. 以此事故。我作是言。 I shi ji ko. Ga sa ze gon. Sho bi-ku. Nyo-rai nan ka tok ken. 斯衆生等。聞如是語。 Shi shu - jō tō. Mon nyo ze go.

當生於。難遭之想。 Hit tō shō o. Nan-zō shi sō. 心懷戀慕。沒仰於佛。 Shin ne ren-bo. Katsu-gō o butsu. 便種善根。是故如來。 Ben shu zen-gon. Ze ko nyo - rai. 雖不實滅。而言滅 Suì fu jitsu metsu. Ni gon metsu-度。女 善 第 字。 諸 佛 如 do. U zen-nan-shi. Sho-butsu nyo-來。法皆如是。爲度衆 rai. Hō kai nyo ze. I do shu-生。皆實不虚。譬如良 jō. Kai jitsu fu ko. Hi nyo rō-醫。智慧聰 達。 明練方 i. Chi-e sō - datsu. Myō ren hō-藥。 善治 衆 病。其 人 多 yaku. Zen ji shu-byō. Go nin ta 諸子息。若十二十。第 sho shi-soku. Nyaku jū ni-jū. Nai-至 首 數。以有事緣。遠 shi hyaku-shu. I u ji-en. On

至餘國。諸子於後。飲 shi vo-koku. Sho-shi o go. On ta doku-yaku. Yaku hotsu mon-ran. 宛轉于地。是時其父。還 En-den u ji. Ze ji go bu. Gen 來歸家。諸子飲毒。 rai ki ke. Sho-shi on doku. 或失本心。或不 Waku shitsu hon-shin. Waku fu 失 者。遙 覚 其 交。皆 大 shis sha. Yō ken go bu. Kai dai kan-gi. Hai-ki mon-jin. Zen nan-non ki. Ga-tō gu-chi. Go buku 藥。願見救療。更 doku-yaku. Gan ken ku-ryō. Kyō 賜壽命。父見子等。苦惱 shi ju-myō. Bu ken shi tō. Ku-nō 如 是。依 諸 經 方。求 好 nyo ze. E sho kyō-bō. Gu kō

薬 草。色 香美味。皆 悉 vaku-sõ. Shiki-kõ mi-mi. Kai shitsu 具足。擣犍和合。與子 gu-soku. Tō-shi wa-gō. Yo shi 令 服。 rvo buku. Ni sa ze gon. Shi dai-良藥。色香美味。皆悉 rō-yaku. Shiki - kō mi-mi. Kai shitsu 其 是。 汝 等 前 服。 楚 除 gu-soku. Nyo-tō ka buku. Soku jo 苦惱。無復衆患。其諸 ku-nö. Mu bu shu-gen. Go sho-子中。不失心格。 shi chū. Fu shis shin ja. Ken shi 良藥。色香俱好。即 rō-yaku. Shiki - kō gu kō. Soku-ben 服之。病盡除愈。餘失 buku shi. Byō jin jo yu. Yo shis 心者。見其交來。雖亦 shin ja. Ken go bu rai. Sui vak 就喜問訊。求索治病。 kan-gi mon-iin. Gu-shaku ji byō.

然 與 其 藥。 而 尓 肯 般。 Nen vo go vaku. Ni fu kō buku. 所以者何。毒氣深气。 Sho-i sha ga. Dok-ke jin nyū. 失 本 心 故。於此好 Ship pon-shin ko. O shi ko 色香藥。而謂不美。 shiki-kō yaku. Ni i fu mi. 父作是念。此子可慾。 Bu sa ze nen. Shi shi ka min. は とく しょー ちゅう しん かい てん 為 毒 所 中。 心 皆 顛 I doku sho chū. Shin kai ten-dō. Sui ken ga ki. Gu-shak ku-9ょう にょー ぜー こう やく にー ふー こう療。 如 是 好 藥。 而 不 肯 ryō. Nyo ze kō yaku. Ni fu kō 服。我今當設劳從。 buku. Ga kon tö setsu hö-ben. りょう が に やく をく きー 世ー 会 解 此 藥。 即 作 是 Ryō buku shi yaku. Soku sa ze 言。汝等當知。我今衰 gon. Nyo-tō tō chi. Ga kon sui-

き。死時已至。是好良 rõ. Shi ji i shi. Ze kõ rõ-藥。今留在此。汝可 vaku. Kon ru zai shi. Nyo ka 服。 奶 豪 东 差。作是 shu buku. Mot tsu fu sai. Sa ze 教・日。復至陀國。 遺使 kvō i. Bu shi ta-koku. Ken shi 遗告。汝父已死。是時 gen gö. Nyo bu i shi. Ze ji 诸子。聞父背喪。心 sho-shi. Mon bu hai-sō. Shin 大憂惱。而作是念。若 にゃく dai u-nõ. Ni sa ze nen. Nyaku ぶー ざい しゃー じー みん がー とう のう けん 父 在 者。慈 愍 我 等。能 見 bu zai sha. Ji-min ga-tō. Nō ken 救護。今者捨我。遠喪佗 ku-go. Kon-ja sha ga. On sō ta-國。首惟孤露。無復恃恬。 koku. Ji yui ko-ro. Mu bu ji-ko. 常懷悲感。心邃醒悟。 Jō e hi-kan. Shin zui shō-go.

第 知 此 **藥**。 笆 香味 **美**。 Nai chi shi yaku. Shiki-kō mi-mi. 芝。 まく びょう 服 Soku shu buku shi. Doku byō kai yu. Go bu mon shi. Shit chi 差。尋便來歸。咸 toku-sai. Jin ben rai ki. Gen 使見之。諸善男子 shi ken shi. Sho zen-nan-shi. 於意云何。頗有人能。說 O i un-ga. Ha u nin nō. Ses 此段醫。虚妄罪不。不也。 shi rō-i. Ko-mō zai fu. Hot cha. 佛言。我 欢 如 Se-son. Butsu gon. Ga yaku nyo せっしょう 300 いっかい たっりょう なー 320 足 來。無 量 無 邊。 ze. Jō-butsu i-rai, Mu-ryō mu-hen. 百 千萬 億。 なー ゆー たー 億。 那 由 佗。 Hyaku-sen-man-noku. Na-vu-ta. 阿僧祇劫。爲衆生故。以方 A-sō-gi-kō. I shu-jō ko. I hō-

使 为。 營 當 滅 度。 於
ben-riki. Gon tō metsu-do. Yaku
無有能。如 法 說 我。
mu u nō. Nyo hō setsu ga.
虚 營 過 者。爾 時 世 尊。
Ko-mō ka sha. Ni ji se-son.
欲 董 堂 此義。而 說
Yoku jū sen shigi. Ni setsu
傷 營。
ge gon.

\$4\$ 篇 篇 **道**。 Ryō nyū o butsu-dō. 爾來無量劫。 Ni-rai mu-rvō-kō. いーどー しゅーじょうこー 爲度 衆 生 故。 I do shu-jō ko. 方便現實驗。 Hō-ben gen ne-han. 而實不被應 Ni iitsu fu metsu-do. はょうじゅう しー サッ 常住 此 説 Jō jū shi sep pō. がー じょうじゅうおー しー 我常住於此。 Ga jō jū o shi. 以諸神通为。 I sho jin-zū-riki. りょう てん どう しゅー じょう 令 顔 倒 衆 生。 Rvo ten-do shu-jo. 爺 箭 午 覚。 Sui gon ni fu ken. しゅー けん がー めつ どー 見我 滅 Shu ken ga metsu-do.

こう くー よう しゃー りー 廣供養舍利。 Kö ku-yö sha-ri. 成 皆懷戀慕。 Gen kai e ren-bo. Ni shō katsu-gō shin. 衆生既信伏。 Shu-iō ki shin-buku. 質 意柔軟。 Shichi - jiki i nyū-nan. 一心然境 佛。 Is-shin yok ken butsu. 不自情身命。 Fu ji shaku shin-myō. 時我及衆僧。 Ji ga gyū shu-sō. くー lao りょうじゅー せん 倶 出 靈 鷲 山。 Ku shutsu ryō-ju-sen. 我時語衆生。 Ga ji go shu - jō. 常在此系滅 Jō zai shi fu-metsu.

以劳 健 为 故。 I hō-ben - rik ko. げん う- めつ <u>ム-</u> 現有滅不 Gen u metsu fu-metsu. よー <u>こく</u> うーしゅーじょう 餘國有衆生。 Yo-koku u shu-jō. 恭敬信樂者。 Ku-gyō shin-gyō sha. 我後於彼中。 Ga bu o hi chū. 爲 說 無 上法。 I setsu mu-jō hō. 游等 带 聞 此。 Nyo-tō fu mon shi. たん にー がー めつ どー 但 謂 我 滅 度。 Tan ni ga metsu-do. 我見 諸衆生。 Ga ken sho shu-jō. 沒 在於苦海。 Motsu-zai o ku-kai. 故不爲現場。 身。 Ko fu i gen shin.

Rvō go shō katsu-gō. 因其心戀慕。 戀慕。 In go shin ren-bo. Nai shutsu i sep pö. 神通力。如是。 Jin-zū-riki nyo ze. 於阿智觀訪。 O a-sō-gi-kō. じょうざい りょうじゅー せん常 在 靈 鷲 山。 Jō zai ryō-ju-sen. きゅう よー しょー じゅうしょー 及 餘 諸 住 處。 Gyū vo sho jū-sho. しゅー じょう けん ごう じん 衆生見劫盡。 Shu-jō ken kō jin. 大火所燒時。 Dai-ka sho shō ji. 我此去安穩。 Ga shi do an-non. 天 人 常 充 滿。 Ten-nin jō jū-man.

家は かん しょー どう かく 園 林 諸 堂 閣。 On-rin sho dō- kaku. 種種蜜莊嚴。 Shu-ju hō shō-gon. 質樹多華果。 Hō-ju ta ke-ka. 衆生所遊樂。 Shu-jō sho yū-raku. は一てん きょく てん くこ 弦。 天 皷。 Sho-ten gyaku ten-ku. 常作衆伎樂。 Jō sas shu gi-gaku. 雨髮枕羅華。 U man-da-ra-ke. 散佛及大衆。 San butsu gyū dai-shu. 我拳生不製。 Ga jō-do fu ki. 而衆見嫌盡 Ni shu ken shō jin. 憂怖諸苦惱。 U-fu sho ku-nō.

如是悉苑。 Nyo ze shitsu jū-man. ぜー しょー ざい しゅーじょう 是諸 罪衆生。 Ze sho zai shu-jō. 以繁業因緣。 aku-gō in-nen. 過阿僧祇 劫。 Ka a-sō-gi-kō. 不聞蓋疑為 Fu mon san-bō myō. 諸有修功德。 Sho u shu ku-doku. (c.*) b- ls le le-柔 和 質 直 者。 Nyū-wa shichi - jiki sha. 則 皆 見 我 身。 Sok kai ken ga-shin. 在此而說法。 Zai shi ni sep pō. かく或 時爲此 衆。 Waku-ji i shi shu. Setsu butsu - ju mu-ryō.

Ku nai ken bus sha. 佛難值。 為說 I setsu butsu nan chi. 我智力如是。 Ga chi-riki nvo ze. えーこう しょう むー りょう 慧光 照 無 量。 E-kō shō mu-ryō. ままーみょう むー しまー こう 壽 命 無 數 劫。 Ju-myō mu-shu-kō. 久修業所得。 Ku shu go sho toku. 汝等有智者。 Nyo-tō u chi sha. 勿於此生疑。 Mot to shi shō gi. とう だん りょう よう しん 當 斷 令 永 盡。 Tổ dan ryổ võ jin. 語實 不虚。 Butsu-go jip pu ko. 如醫善方便。 Nyo i zen hō-ben.

為治狂 子 故。 I ii ō-shi ko. 實在而營死。 Iitsu zai ni gon shi. 無能說虚妄。 Mu nō sek ko-mō. 我 亦 爲世 父。 Ga yaku i se bu. 技 苦 患 者。 Ku sho ku-gen sha. 為民美顏倒。 I bon-bu ten-dō. 實在而言 滅。 Iitsu zai ni gon metsu. いーじょう けん ボー こー 以常 見 我 故。 I jō ken ga ko. 而生情态心。 Ni shō kyō-shi shin. 放逸 著 五 欲。 Hō-itsu jaku go-yoku. Da o aku-dō chū.

我常知衆牛。 Ga jō chi shu-jō. **着** Gyō do fu gyō dō. Zui ō sho ka do. ses shu-ju hō. Mai ii sa ze nen. I ga rvo shu-jo. Toku nyū mu-iō-dō. 身。 Soku iō-ju bus-shin.

Silent Prayers

First Prayer Offering to the Shoten Zenjin

I sincerely pray that Daibontennō, Taishakutennō, Dainittennō, Daigattennō, Daimyōjōtennō and all the other Shoten Zenjin, sworn guardians of the Lotus Sutra, may increasingly be nourished by the power of Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, so that they will be able to continually protect those who embrace True Buddhism.

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

Second Prayer Offering to the Dai-Gohonzon

I express my sincere devotion to the Dai-Gohonzon—the soul of the Juryō chapter of the Essential Teachings and the Supreme Law concealed within its depths, the fusion of the realm of the Original Infinite Law and the inherent wisdom within the Buddha of Kuon Ganjo, the manifestation of the Buddha of Intrinsically Perfect Wisdom, the eternal coexistence of the Ten Worlds, the entity of Ichinen Sanzen, the oneness of the Person and the Law, and the Supreme Object of Worship of the High Sanctuary. I also express my heartfelt gratitude for Its beneficence and pray that Its profound benevolent power may ever more widely prevail.

Chant: Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō

Third Prayer

Offering to Nichiren Daishōnin and the Successive High Priests

I express my sincere devotion to the Founder of True Buddhism, Nichiren Daishōnin, the bound-lessly compassionate Buddha who revealed the True Cause of Original Enlightenment; who possesses the Three Enlightened Properties, and whose Three Enlightened Properties comprise His single being; whose beneficence transcends the Three Existences; and who possesses the Three Virtues of sovereign, teacher, and parent. I also express my heartfelt gratitude for His beneficence and pray that His profound benevolent power may ever more widely prevail.

Chant: Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō

I express my sincere devotion to the Second High Priest Byakuren Ajari Nikkō Shōnin, the first among the Treasure of the Priest and the Great Master of Propagation who directly received the Living Essence of the True Buddha from Nichiren Daishōnin. I also express my heartfelt gratitude for His beneficence and pray that His profound benevolent power may ever more widely prevail.

Chant: Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōbō-Renge-Kyō I express my sincere devotion to the Third High Priest Niidakyō Ajari Nichimoku Shōnin, the Master of the Seat of the Law, who directly inherited the Living Essence from Nikkō Shōnin. I also express my heartfelt gratitude for His beneficence and pray that His profound benevolent power may ever more widely prevail.

(Silently): Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

I express my sincere devotion to the Fourth HighPriestNichidōShōnin, the Fifth HighPriest Nichigyō Shōnin and all the successive High Priests, who have inherited and correctly handed down the Living Essence. I also express my heartfelt gratitude for Their beneficence and pray that Their profound benevolent power may ever more widely prevail.

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

Fourth Prayer Prayer For Worldwide Propagation

I sincerely pray for the attainment of the Great Aspiration of the True Buddha — Kosen-rufu, the worldwide propagation of the Buddhism of the True Cause through the power of Myōhō-Renge-Kyō.

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

I pray to eradicate my many past and present slanders against the Law, and to continually purify and deepen my faith and practice so that I may attain enlightenment in this and all future existences.

(Offer personal prayers bere.)

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

Fifth Prayer Memorial Prayers for the Deceased

I pray that all my deceased relatives, all deceased Nichiren Shōshū believers, and all others who have departed this life may attain Buddhahood through the power of Myōhō-Renge-Kyō. Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō.

(Offer special memorial prayers while sounding the bell continuously.)

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

May the impartial benefits of Myōhō-Renge-Kyō spread equally to the farthest reaches of the universe so that I, together with all other existence, may attain the tranquil state of enlightened life.

Chant: Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō, Nam-Myōhō-Renge-Kyō

