হ্পা বিশ্বস্থান্য বিশ্বস্থান্ত বিশ্বস্থা The Account of Oral Instructive Discourse

र् मुःसाधीन्सायुःतातन्ति।

Homage to the guru and yidam deity.

As in the accounts of oral instructions, this master was born as Prince Śāntivarman to King Kalyāṇavarman, who lived close to Nalanda. When he was asked to rule the kingdom after his father passed away, Mañjuśrī instructed him to not ascend the throne but to pursue spiritual practice. Then, he became a monk under Jayadeva, the abbot of Nalanda, and undertook spiritual practice. He ceased to have thoughts for this life and became known as Busuku. This is the first marvelous account.

 ब्रु.व.रपु.मैजावश्वर्थं कर.हेश.हे.पु.श्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वेत्र.वंश्वरावर्श्वर्थं विश्वरावर्शेत्र.वंश्वर्यः

The second account is that of reciting *The Way of the Bodhisattva* when it was his turn to do the recitation. The third is the subjugation of the non-Buddhists at Pelyon stūpa. The fourth is the account of him feeding the five hundred ascetics who lost their sustenance due to a storm with a bowl of rice, which he had blessed, and converting them to Buddhism. The fifth is about him becoming minister of the king of Uttaragesar when a virtuous minister died and a sinful man became a minister, leading to epidemics and so forth. The evil minister became jealous and instigated the king [to make Śāntideva show his wooden sword]. When he showed the wooden sword, it flamed, and he became known as the Sword Holder. The sixth is about how he defeated the non-Buddhist opponent at Onantapuri. The seventh [marvelous account] is about how he bought alcohol, turned it into milk, drank it, and held the sun in the land of Srithara, the intoxicating evil. He became known as the king Holder of the Sun.

[Śāntideva] then gave instructions to two monks who possessed the power of unforgetting memory in eastern India. They gave it to Avadhūtipa, who gave it to Suvarṇadvīpa, who in turn gave it to Atiśa. Atiśa gave the instructions on *The Compendium of Training*, *The Way of the Bodhisattva*, and *The Compendium of Sūtra* to Lama Balpo and Gya, who was also referred to as Gyenkar.

As for the transmission of this pith instruction, the master Śāntideva showed physical manifestation in a region of non-Buddhists called Māyanagara in eastern India, and he converted all of them to Buddhism. He then gave instructions on *The Way of the Bodhisattva* and *The Compendium of Training* to two monks who possessed the power of unforgetting memory.

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The two went to master Suvarṇadvīpa's place and passed on the instructions on *The Way of the Bodhisattva, The Compendium of Training,* and *The Compendium of Sūtras* to him. The master Suvarṇadvīpa took up the practice of three works, prayed to Mañjuvajra and Śāntideva, and composed short instructional pieces on each of the three. Atiśa received the teachings from him.

The Nepali master Dhanaśrī received it from Atiśa. This master taught *The Way of the Bodhisattva* in sixty-four points through synopses, hand-holding manuals, and oral instructional discourses. Lama Gyenkharwa, who also has the name Gyatherwa, received the instructions from the Nepali master. Gyenkharwa was learned in the Middle Way, epistemology, and praxis according to the Ngok tradition. Having developed a sense of revulsion in the state of cyclic existence, he went to Nepal where his lama was. When he received instructions, a [strong] spiritual experience arose in him, and he relinquished the guise of an important personage. He is said to have died there, although he didn't. He entrusted the instruction to Zhu, the geshe master of Gyengar, who meditated on it and claimed this instruction alone to be sufficient. It is said this master and Kamawa appear to be the only two in Tibet who fully believed in *The Way of the Bodhisattva*. This master Zhu gave the instructions to the master Che.

न्या मेयान्तर्भ्यात्र्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर् यात्राद्धर्यात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्ष्यात्वर्ष्यययात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्षययात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्षययात्वर्ष्यययात्वर्ष्ययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययात्वर्षयययय्यविष्ययययात्वर्षयययः

There are four hand-holding instructions on wisdom.

1. Hand-holding Instructions on the Two Truths for View

"Relative and ultimate,

These the two truths are declared to be."

The false relative is of the ordinary folks who hold appearances to be true and thus are not set on the path. The correct relative is of the yogic understanding, which realizes appearances to be illusory and is thus set on the path. Even on the relative level, external objects do not ever exist. Sentient beings have the erroneous mind, such as the attachment to a magical woman as real, and the Buddhas have the unerring pristine wisdom, which sees [the magical woman] as illusion. As for the ultimate, there is no mind, and it transcends the intellect, which is knowable. The ultimate is not within the reach of the intellect.

2. Hand-holding Instructions on Two Selflessness for Practice

First, one must meditate on the selflessness of the person and destroy the clinging to the ordinary self. The teeth, the hair, and the nails are not the "I," let alone sweat, blood, lymph, heat, breath, cavities, consciousness, and compounds of the six elements. When one understands oneself to be without self, the self proposed by non-Buddhists will be indirectly negated.

चतुःश्र्रःश्रं त्रीवर्षः क्ष्मिश्रः विद्यात्रः विद्यात्रः विष्यः विद्यात्रः विद्य

The meditation on the selflessness of phenomena is done through the four types of mindfulness. Firstly, to stop grasping at the body, one must dismember the coarse body from one to two and many parts, [and know that perceiving the body is] like seeing a scarecrow as a person. One must see that the body is not the feet, calves, thighs, hips, and so on, up to the head. If the body exists in all the parts, it will become many. The minor bodies are fingers of the hand and such, and they can be divided into joints, and joints into parts. If parts are further divided into particles, one will have the experience of the body being like a dream.

क्ष्र्यान्त्रिक्षः भ्रेषाः विश्वान्त्रः होत् क्षेत्रक्षः भ्रेष्ट्रेष्ठः विश्वान्यः विश्

As for sensation, the conceptual mind clings to it as pleasant or unpleasant. There are three ways of meditating [on the mindfulness of sensation] through viewing the nature of experience, the causal contact, and the mind which supports it. Firstly, as for the case of coarse pleasant and unpleasant sensations, if the unpleasant exists in reality, the pleasant one cannot ever arise. The same applies to pleasant sensation. As for the subtle sensation, if an unpleasant sensation exists while experiencing a pleasant sensation, the conceptual mind ought to also cling to it. Contact is the encounter of sense faculty, sense object, and consciousness. If there is a gap between sense faculty and sense object, they do not really have contact, and consciousness is not bodied (to have contact). When one holds the mind, which is the support, to be like a dream, one has the experience of stopping attachment.

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Mind is the six sets of consciousness. When one searches for the mental consciousness, which is the basis, mental consciousness does not abide in sense faculties, in the body, or as a thing elsewhere. As for the five sensory consciousnesses, find their objects if the consciousness exists before the cognizable objects.

र्म्य स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान क्षेत्र क्ष

The mindfulness of phenomena is meditation on nonarising by relying on the relative nature of things. That is, the appearance of all phenomena are relative without true existence. On the ultimate level, there is no basis for wisdom discerning emptiness, for wisdom discerning nonarising, for discernment of meditation on arising, and for the experience of realizing nonarising.

3. Hand-holding Instructions on Stopping Grasping at Substance for Relinquishment

The Diamond Splinters, which stops attachment to causes, [proves] causes to be nonexistent and also negates Īśvara, atoms, and the Sāṃkhya theory of [pakṛti], as production from oneself is contradictory. The experience and realization from meditation on emptiness obstructs the notion of substantiality and holds like illusion and reflection

even the worldly folks who hold appearances to be substantial. The experience of the reasoning, Negating the Production of the Existent and Nonexistent, which stops attachment to the results, proves that neither the existent nor the nonexistent things can come into existence. As existent things cannot become nonexistent, one would have an experience of all beings to be like that of a dream, with no arising or ceasing.

श्ची श्ची श्ची श्ची श्ची त्र क्षेत्र हो। या क्षेत्र हो। विषय प्राप्त क्षेत्र हो। विषय विषय हो। विषय हो

4. Hand-holding Instructions on Compassion for Adoption

There are six points to the hand-holding instructions on compassion:

- 1. Stopping attachment to eight worldly concerns in oneself.
- 2. Compassion toward the childish, who make a living through sinful actions.
- 3. Compassion toward those falling to lower realms after death.
- 4. Compassion toward those on the wrong path of existence.
- 5. Compassion toward those wasting their short life.
- 6. Compassion toward those facing many obstacles caused by evil forces.

क्र्यामी भी त्या मिन्द्रम् व्याप्त विद्या व

Meditate on these points, reflecting on the message of the text. These are the instructions for confidence in the experience and realization. This completes the hand-holding instructions. Īthī.

In the supreme temple of Narthang, a place of solitude, From the unequaled master, Kyotön, a Buddha Chöki Gyaltsen, a monk scholar of Ze, received it With faith and wrote it down directly in the book.