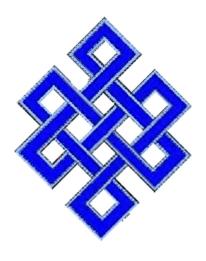
The Opposite of Emptiness in the Middle Way Consequence School

Jam-yang-shay-pa's *Great Exposition of the Middle:*Chapter Six, Object of Negation 2



Jongbok Yi
In collaboration with Lo-sang-gyal-tshan
Edited by Jeffrey Hopkins

UMA INSTITUTE FOR TIBETAN STUDIES

The Opposite of Emptiness in the Middle Way Consequence School

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UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies
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Education in Compassion and Wisdom UMA Great Books Translation Project

Supported by generous grants from the ING Foundation and Yeshe Khorlo Foundation and gifts from individual sponsors—
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Chien Jin-Hong; Pu Chih-Pin;
Daniel E. Perdue

Translating texts from the heritage of Tibetan and Inner Asian Buddhist systems. The project focuses on Great Indian Books and Tibetan commentaries from the Go-mang College syllabus as well as a related theme on the fundamental innate mind of clear light in Tantric traditions. A feature of the Project is the usage of consistent vocabulary and format throughout the translations.

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UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies 7330 Harris Mountain Lane Dyke, VA 22935-1008 USA

Version: June, 2016

ISBN

Library of Congress Control Number:

Yi, Jongbok, 1971-.

The opposite of emptiness in the middle way consequence school: jam-yang-shay-pa's great exposition of the middle / by Jongbok Yi. Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN

- 1. 'Jam dbyangs bzhad pa ngag dbang brtson grus, 1648-1722. Dbu ma 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. 2. Dge-lugs-pa (Sect)--Doctrines. 3. Dbu ma chen mo. 4. Wisdom—Religious aspects--Buddhism.
- 5. Consequence School's object of negation.
- I. Lo-sang-gyal-tshan, 1966- II. Title.

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Technical Notes

It is important to recognize that:

- translations and editions of texts are given in the Bibliography;
- the names of Indian Buddhist schools of thought are translated into English in a wish to increase accessibility for non-specialists;
- for the names of Indian scholars and systems used in the body of the text, *ch*, *sh*, and *sh* are used instead of the more usual *c*, *ś*, and *s* for the sake of easy pronunciation by non-specialists; however, *cch* is used for *cch*, not *chchh*. Within parentheses the usual transliteration system for Sanskrit is used;
- transliteration of Tibetan is done in accordance with a system devised by Turrell Wylie; see "A Standard System of Tibetan Transcription," Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, 22 (1959): 261-267;
- the names of Tibetan authors and orders are given in "essay phonetics" for the sake of easy pronunciation; the system is aimed at internet searchability;
- titles of added subsections are given in square brackets;
- · definitions are in bold type.

The Collaborator

Lo-sang-gyal-tshan is a Ge-she at Go-mang College of Dre-pung Monastic University, Mundgod, Karnataka State, India, who also served a six-month term as Disciplinarian at the Tantric College of Lower Lhasa in Hunsur, India. In October, 2015, he assumed the position of Abbot of Go-mang College of Dre-pung Monastic University in Mundgod, India. He has worked with translators of the UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies since 2013. In particular, he provided crucial assistance with filling in the dialectical moves throughout the text and by responding to questions and engaging in discussions about the meaning.

Editions consulted

Two basic editions of Jam-yang-shay-pa's *Decisive Analysis of the Middle* were consulted:

- 1. dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. TBRC W22186-I1KG10676: 1-442a.3, which is a PDF of: bla brang bkra shis 'khyil, a mdo.a Abbreviated reference: "2011 TBRC bla brang." This edition was originally printed in La-brang-tra-shi-khyil monastery founded by Jam-yang-shay-pa and is the mother edition of four other editions available:
 - a. dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. In the Collected Works of 'Jam-dbyan's-bźad-pa'i-rdo-rje: Reproduced from prints from Bkrashis-'khyil Blocks, 15 vols., vol. 9, Gedan Sungrab Minyam Gyunphel Series. New Delhi: Ngawang Gelek Demo, 1973. Abbreviated reference: "1973 Ngawang Gelek bla brang."
 - b. dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. TBRC W21503.9: 1-442a.3, a PDF of: Mundgod, South India: Gomang College, 1997 (revision of the 1973 Ngawang Gelek Demo edition). Abbreviated reference: "1997 revision of Ngawang Gelek bla brang."
 - c. dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. Taipei reprint (published by the Corporate Body of the Buddha Educational Foundation, Taipei, Taiwan, 2007) of the 1999 codex (Mundgod, India: Go-mang Library, 1999) based on the 1995 Mundgod revision (Mundgod, India: Go-mang College, 1995) of the 1973 Ngawang Gelek bla brang edition (New Delhi, India: Ngawang Gelek Demo, 1973). Abbreviated reference: "2007 Taipei codex reprint."
 - d. The digital Tibetan text of Jam-yang-shay-pa's *Great Exposition* of the Middle provided in this book was supplied by the Drepung Gomang Library of Go-mang College in Mundgod, Karnataka State, India. It is likely a slightly revised version of the 1999 codex mentioned in item #c. It has been edited in accordance with the "2011 TBRC bla brang" and other sources.
- 2. dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. Published at Go-mang College, Lhasa,

^a This edition was provided to the UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies by the late E. Gene Smith (1936-2010) in 2010.

Tibet, date unknown. Abbreviated reference: "2015 Go-mang Lhasa," so named because of being acquired in Lhasa, Tibet, at Go-mang College in 2015 by Jongbok Yi for the UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies. (To be made available at UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies, uma-tibet.org.)

Jam-yang-shay-pa's GREAT EXPOSITION OF THE MIDDLE

On the Object of Negation in the Consequence School

Decisive Analysis of Chandrakīrti's) "Supplement to Nāgārjuna's 'Treatise on the Middle'": Treasury of Scripture and Reasoning, Thoroughly Illuminating the Meaning of the Profound, Entrance for the Fortunate ৩의 বিশ্বতানে বিশ্বতান বিশ্ব

In the Tibetan text, the superscripts in brackets with G or L immediately followed by numbers indicate the page numbers of the two main editions consulted. G stands for the 2015 Go-mang Lhasa edition, and L stands for the 2011 TBRC *bla brang* edition.

2* The object of negation in the Consequence SCHOOL

यविषाया वया तकुरायते त्यावा यो प्राप्ता व्यापा चार्ची

Explanation [of (Chandrakīrti's) "Supplement Tsongkhapa's (Nāgārjuna's) 'Treatise on the Middle'": Illumination of the Thought] says:a

\$21.242.021

If you understand how in this system phenomena are assigned as only posited through the force of conceptuality, you will easily understand the apprehension of true existence that apprehends opposite to this. Hence, this has two parts: indicating how phenomena are posited through the force of conceptuality and indicating the apprehension of true existence that apprehends opposite to this.

स्वार्य तरी त्य केंग इस्या हेवा पति प्रार्थ प्रार्थ प्रार्थ । ་ਲ੍ਰੰਕਾॱਕੇਕਾਕਾ[৳] <mark>ਕੇਕਾਧਾਰਕਾ</mark> [ਵੇਯਕਾਰਡ਼ੁੱਗਾਏਕਵੇਂਕਾਧਕੇਾਰਵੇਕਾ यर प्रमुर प्रमा वर्दे लागतिमा कॅमा सम्मार्थि

INDICATING HOW PHENOMENA ARE POSITED THROUGH THE FORCE OF CONCEPTUALITY

८:२ॅ:[कॅरा:इसरा:हॅग:पि.८५८८:वीरा:प्टॅग:क्य:]दे।

The Questions of Upāli Sūtra says that phenomena are posited through the force of conceptuality:^c

^a Jeffrey Hopkins, Tsong-kha-pa's Final Exposition of Wisdom (Ithaca, NY: Snow Lion Publications, 2008), 201-213.

^b Correcting rtogs pa'i dbang gis 'jog tshul shes na in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (145b.1-145b.2) to rtogs pa'i dbang gis bzhags pa tsam gyi 'jog tshul shes na in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (198b.3).

nye bar 'khor gyis zhus pa, upāliparipṛcchā, stanzas 69-70a; Toh. 68, vol. ca (dkon brtsegs); Python, Vinaya-Viniścaya-Upāli-Pariprcchā, 59-60: citra manorama sajjita puṣpāḥ svarṇavimāna jalanti manojñāḥ / teṣvapi kāraku nāst'iha kaści te 'pi ca sthāpita kalpavaśena // kalpavaśena vikalpitu lokah.

Here the various mind-pleasing blossoming flowers And attractive, shining, supreme golden houses Have no [inherently existent] maker at all. They are posited through the power of conceptuality. Through the power of conceptuality the world is imputed.

There are also many other statements that phenomena are only imputed by conceptuality and are posited through the force of

conceptuality.

लट अट.ट्र.।। क्षेत्र प्रपट्ट.वीयात्वयात्तर्भवात्तर्भवात्तर्भन्तर्भवात्त्रभ्यात्वयात्तरः विश्वर्भः वाव्ययः विष्यः श्रृष्ट्र प्रचटात्र्यं प्रचित्रः प्रचित्रः प्रचित्रः प्रचित्रः विश्वरः विश्वरः अट्टा । ट्राट्ट्या विष्यः श्रृष्ट्रः विश्वरः विश्वरः प्रचित्रः विश्वर्भः प्रचित्रः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वर विष्यः प्रचित्रः विश्वरः विश्वरः प्रचित्रः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वरः विश् विष्यः विश्वरः विश्वर

Furthermore, Nāgārjuna's Sixty Stanzas of Reasoning says:^a

The perfect Buddha stated that the world Has the condition of ignorance.
Therefore, how could it not be feasible
That this world is [imputed by] conceptuality?

The meaning of this statement is explained in Chandrakīrti's commentary b as being that the worlds [that is, beings and environments] are imputed by conceptuality, not established by way of their own nature.

Moreover, Āryadeva's Four Hundred says:^c

^a rigs pa drug cu pa, yuktişaştikā, stanza 37; Toh. 3825, dbu ma, vol. tsa, 21b.6; Tibetan edited by Lindtner, *Master of Wisdom*, 84.

^b rigs pa drug cu pa'i 'grel pa, yuktişaşţikāvṛtti; Toh. 3864, dbu ma, vol. ya, 23a.2-23a.4; Scherrer-Schaub, Yuktişaşţikāvṛtti, 77.

^c bstan bcos bzhi brgya pa zhes bya ba'i tshig le'ur byas pa, catuḥśatakaśāstrakārikā, stanza VIII.3; P5246, vol. 95, 136.2.1; Tibetan text and Sanskrit fragments edited by Lang,

Since desire and so forth

Do not exist without conceptuality,

Who with intelligence would hold

That these are real objects and are [also] conceptual?

चमुॱधॱॺॺॱॻॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॺॱॸऻॸॕॺॱधॱॺ॓ॺॣऻॎॾॕॗॱॸॖॸॱख़ॺॱॺॱॺॖ॓ॺऻॱढ़ॾॕॺऻऻॿ॓ॺॱॺऻॺॖॸॺॱ ॺऻऻॱॺॸॱॸॺॱॸॕॖॺॱॸ॔ॸॱॾॖॕॺऻॱय़ॱॿ॓ॺऻऻॾॕॖॱॸ॔ॸॱख़ॺॱय़ॱॺॖॱॿ॓ॺॱढ़ॾॕॺऻऻॿ॓ॺॱॺऻॺॖॸॺॱ ऄॸॱऻ

Also, Chandrakīrti's Commentary on (Āryadeva's) "Four Hundred" says:^a

Those which exist only when the conceptuality [imputing them] exists and do not exist when conceptuality does not are without question definite as not established by way of their own nature, like a snake imputed to a coiled rope.

"Real objects" are those established by way of their own nature. "Conceptual" [means] "produced in dependence upon that [conceptuality]."

The statement in the commentary that *desire and so forth* are [imputed] like the imputation of a snake to a rope is just an illustration; all other phenomena are also described as posited by conceptuality like the imputation of a snake to a rope. [The rope's] speckled color and mode of coiling are similar to those of a snake, and when this is perceived in a dim area, the thought arises with respect to the rope, "This is a snake." As for the rope, at that time [when it is imputed to be a snake], the collection and parts of the rope are not even in the slightest way positable as an illustration of a snake [that is, positable as a snake]. Therefore, that snake is only imputed by conceptuality.

Āryadeva's Catuḥśataka, 78: vinā kalpanayāstitvam rāgādīnām na vidyat / bhūtārthaḥ kalpanā ceti ko grahīṣyati buddhimān //. See Sonam Rinchen and Ruth Sonam, Yogic Deeds of Bodhisattvas, 186.

^a byang chub sems dpa'i rnal 'byor spyod pa bzhi brgya pa'i rgya cher 'grel pa, bodhisattva-yogacaryācatuḥśatakaṭīkā, commenting on stanza VIII.3; P5266, vol. 98, 229.5.3. Cited in *Great Treatise*. vol. 3, 213.

त्याच्येयायात्र्याञ्चा । ८८.क.चेयाञ्चिताची,अक्ष्याचीच्यापट्टिवाःची.की.किट. चटाःचीट.शुट.तया ट्रेट्राञ्चेताःचीच्याःचीच्याःचीः य.चयो.तालापट्ट्राञ्चेलाज्याञ्चेयातापट्टिटाट्ट्रा । ट्रेप्ट्राञ्चायात्रात्त्राच्यात्रात्र्यःक्ष्यायात्त्रा ट्रेप्ताचाःट्र्प्ट्राय्त्राच्यात्तात्त्राञ्चेयात्त्रात्त्र्यायात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यायात्त्रात्त्र्यायात्त्र् च्यवात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्राच्यात्तात्त्र्यात्त्र्यायात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्र्या

In the same way, when the thought "I" arises in dependence upon the [mental and physical] aggregates, nothing in terms of the aggregates—neither the collection that is the continuum of the earlier and later [moments], nor the collection [of the parts] at one time, nor the parts of those [mental and physical aggregates]—is even in the slightest way positable as an illustration of that "I" [that is, positable as "I"]. This will be explained at length below.

Because of this and because there is not even the slightest something that:

- is an entity different from the parts of the aggregates or the whole, and
- is apprehendable as an illustration of that ["I"]

the "I" is only posited by conceptuality in dependence upon the aggregates; it is not established by way of its own nature.

ट्रेन्पब्रिन्तुस्याधेत्र्याः। इति क्षुत्र मुक्तिकार्यान्ति । दुषायाञ्च्याप्यते क्ष्यायान्त्र । सुद्राचित्र स्व वित्र क्षुत्र मुक्ति क्षु स्वत्यान्ति । दुषायाञ्च्याप्यते क्ष्यायान्त्र । स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्या क्षु स्वत्य स्वत्य

This is also said in Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland:^b

A being is not earth, not water, Not fire, not wind, not space,

a

a gzhir here means mtshan gzhir.

^b rgyal po la gtam bya ba rin po che'i phreng ba, rājaparikathāratnāvalī, stanza 80; Hopkins, *Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland*, 104 and corresponding Tibetan text in Part 3. The Sanskrit is not extant.

Not consciousness, and not all of them.

What person is there other than these?

यट्। | ब्रेयःक्र्यं तस्रेटःचःलयःग्रटःयायुट्यःहे | | श्लेयःसःयाय्येदःसःयाव्यः। । केःस्रेवः क्रुटःस्रेवःवयःस्रायतःस्रेव। | इत्यःस्रेयःसःस्रेवःग्रुवःस्रेवःव। । टेःलयःयाव्यःवःश्लेयःसः यटः। । ब्रेयःक्र्यं ।

In that, a "being" is a person, b sentient being, "I," and self. "Not earth, not water, not fire, not wind, not space, not consciousness" refutes positing the parts—which are a sentient being's six constituents—as a person, and "not all of them" refutes positing the collection of the constituents as a person. The last line ["What person is there other than these?"] refutes positing something that is a different entity from the constituents as a person.

Nevertheless, it is not that persons are not asserted [to exist]. Also, a mind-basis-of-all^f and so forth are not asserted to be a person. Therefore, in accordance with the commentary by the commentator [Chandrakīrti], g Superiors are also asserted.

When the system of positing persons through conceptuality is understood in this way, the system of positing all other phenomena through conceptuality is also similar to that. The *King of*

e bdag, ātman.

a skyes bu, puruṣa.

b gang zag, pudgala.

c sems can, sattva.

a nga, aham.

^t kun gzhi rnam par shes pa, ālayavijñāna.

g 'grel pa mdzad pas bkral pa ltar. I presume this to refer to Chandrakīrti's Commentary on (Āryadeva's) "Four Hundred Stanzas on the Yogic Deeds of Bodhisattvas" and most likely not to Ajitamitra's commentary on Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland.

Meditative Stabilizations Sūtra says:^a

Just as you know [how to generate] discrimination [taking to mind the delineation of the mode of subsistence] of a self,

Apply this mentally to all [phenomena].

and the Verse Summary of the Perfection of Wisdom also says:b

Understand all sentient beings as like the self, Understand all phenomena as like all sentient beings.

and Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland clearly says:^c

Just as because of being [only imputed in dependence upon] an aggregation of the six constituents

A being is not [established as their/her own] reality,

So because of being [imputed in dependence upon] an aggregation

Each of the constituents also is not [established as its own] reality.

प्रिट्यः सूर्। । यथुयः (वश्ययः युः रुः रुः स्टाः । । पर्टियः क्षेत्रः स्तरः देवाः कुरः र्टे. श्रुयः । । ज्यावायाः त्यः व यः त्यायाः ग्रीटः । श्रुवः त्याय् रुवः पर्टियः सूर्यः सुर्यः । स्तः देवाः युवः सूर्यः । हः अत्यः । देवः स्त्र यद्याः वाः पर्टि । सुवः द्वः पर्टि । पर्टियः सूर्यः ग्रीयः विषः वाश्वः स्त्रयः सूरः । । प्रवायः स्त्रः । । युवः स्त्रयः । । त्यायाः स्त्रः । । विषः प्रदः । पर्वायाः स्त्रः । । विषः प्रदः । पर्वायाः स्त्रः । । विषः प्रदः । । विषः प्रदे । । विषः प्रदे । । विषः प्रवायाः । । । विषः प्रवायाः । । । विषः प्रवायाः । । विषः प्रवायाः । । विषः प्रवायाः । । विषः प्रवायाः । । । विषः प्रवायाः । । विषः प्रवायाः । । । विष्यः प्रवायः । । विषः प्रवायः । । । विषः । । । विषः प्रवायः । । । । । विषः प्रवायः । । । विषः प्रवायः । । । । विषः प्रवायः । । । । विषः । । । । । विषः । । । । । विषः । । । । विषः । । । । । । । । । । । विषः । । । । । विषः । । । विषः । । । । विषः । । । । विषः । । । विषः । । । विषः । । । । विषः

a ting nge 'dzin rgyal po'i mdo, samādhirājasūtra, XII.7; Toh. 127, mdo sde, vol. da, 44a.2; cited in Prasannapadā, in commentary to stanza IV.9; Toh. 3860, dbu ma, vol. 'a, 43b.1-43b.2; La Vallée Poussin, Mūlamadhyamakakārikās (Mādhyamikasūtras) de Nāgārjuna avec la Prasannapadā, 128.11: yatha jñāta tayā 'tmasamjña tathaiva sarvatra peṣitā buddhiḥ /.

^b Stanza I.26ab; Sanskrit and Tibetan in Yuyama, *Samcaya-gāthā*, 15 and 161: *yatha ātmanaṃ tatha prajānati sarva-sattvān yatha sarva-sattva tatha jānati sarva-dharmān* /. English translation in Conze, *Perfection of Wisdom in Eight Thousand Lines*, 12.

^c Stanza 81; Hopkins, *Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland*, 105, and corresponding Tibetan text in Part 3. The Sanskrit is not extant. The bracketed material is from Ngag-wang-pal-dan's *Annotations for (Jam-yang-shay-pa's) "Great Exposition of Tenets" (dbu*, 67b.4-67b.8; Hopkins, *Maps of the Profound*, 888).

The meaning of the first line [that is, "because a being is an aggregation of the six constituents"] is "because a being is imputed in dependence upon an aggregation of the six constituents." The meaning of the third and fourth lines is that because there is no occurrence of [a phenomenon] devoid of parts and a whole, each of the constituents is also imputed in dependence upon an aggregation of its own many parts and, therefore, is not established as [its own] reality—that is to say, is not established by way of its own nature.

म्पार्यात्राचित्रः हित्र है क्षेत्रेषास्यायस्य हुवायत्त्रायायात्रहेत् । स्वायायस्य । स्वायायस्य । म्पार्यायास्य स्वयायायस्य । स्वयायस्य स्वयायस्य । म्पार्यायास्य स्वयायस्य । स्वयाप्त स्वयायस्य स्वयायस्य । स्वयाप्त स्वयायस्य स्वयायस्य । स्वयायस्य स्वयायस्य ।

Furthermore, with regard to whatever is imputed in dependence upon an aggregation of parts, the parts or the whole are not suitable to be posited as an illustration of it [that is, as something that is it], and anything that is a different entity from those two also could not be an illustration of it either.

८े.लट.क.चेब.पर्यात्मेय.ता.ता.चम्रेय.यय.ता.वाय.ता.ल्या.ता.क.चेय.ची. इ.त.वार्ष्ट्रमा.पे.का.यट.जा ८.वार्ष्ट्रमा.वाय.ता.ता.वाय.ता.वाय.ता. इ.ट.तप्रा

Although the mere factor of how a pot and so forth are posited by conceptuality is similar to the imputation of a rope as a snake, nevertheless whether those two—a pot, and so forth, and a rope-snake—exist or do not exist, are able or unable to perform functions, and so forth are not at all similar because they are in all ways not similar in terms of:

- whether or not the designations of those two must be made
- whether or not making those designations is invalidated [by conventional valid cognition]

and so forth.

^a If the person were the composite or aggregation of the mental and physical aggregates or even if it were designated *to* the composite or aggregation of the mental and physical aggregates, that composite would be the person. Rather, the person is designated *in dependence upon* the mental and physical aggregates.

The feasibility of [an object's] respective functionality within the context of being posited by conceptuality is an uncommon mode of commentary by Buddhapālita, Shāntideva, and this master [Chandrakīrti] from among the commentators on the words and meaning [of the works] of the two—the father, the Superior [Nāgārjuna], and their spiritual son [Āryadeva]. Just this is also the final difficult point in the view of the Middle Way.

This being the case, Nāgārjuna's *Precious Garland* says that even name-only does not exist ultimately and that nothing exists except for only being posited in conventional terms through the force of nominal conventions and, accordingly, [phenomena] abide as mere nominal imputations:^a

Because the phenomena of forms are only names, b

^a Stanzas 99-100; Hopkins, *Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland*, 108, and corresponding Tibetan text in Part 3. Sanskrit of stanza 99 in Hahn, *Nāgārjuna's Ratnāvalī*, 38 (the Sanskrit of stanza 100 is not extant): *rūpasyābhāvamātratvād ākāśaṃ nāmamātrakam / bhūtair vinā kuto rūpaṃ nāmamātrakam apy ataḥ //.*

b gzugs kyi dngos po ming tsam phyir. Chandrakīrti's citation of this in their Prasannapadā has a different reading, "because of being just the non-existence of form" (rūpasyābhāvamātratvād). This reading is not reflected in any of the Tibetan texts, either of the Ratnāvalī or of the Prasannapadā (Tibetan Cultural Printing Press, 346.6) or in their commentaries. Though both readings make sense, I am following the Tibetan because it was checked against three Sanskrit editions, reflected also in Gyal-tshab's commentary (25.5).

[&]quot;Only name" means "only nominally existent," the word "only" eliminating that phenomena are established by way of their own character. In Ge-lug-pa scholastic literature it is said that "only name" does not mean "merely sounds" even though names are sounds, since otherwise the only phenomena that would exist would be sounds.

[Uncompounded] space too is only a name. Without the elements how could forms exist? Therefore, even name-only-ness does not [inherently] exist.^a

Feelings, discriminations, compositional factors, And consciousnesses are to be considered As like the elements and the self.

Hence the six constituents^b are selfless.

and:c

Except for being a convention designated, What world exists in fact [that is, ultimately] Which would be "is" or "is not"?

If you understand those [points] well, you will understand well:

- that all phenomena must be posited dependently,
- that because they are just dependently imputed and dependently produced, they are not established by way of their own nature and do not have a self-powered entity,

Because the phenomena of forms [which have the obstructiveness of which space is the absence] are only names, space also is just a name [and does not exist inherently. If someone said that forms exist inherently, then] when the elements do not exist [inherently], how could form exist [inherently]? Therefore, even name-only-ness does not exist [inherently because that which possesses a name does not exist inherently].

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^a Ngag-wang-pal-dan (Annotations, dbu, 67a.1) recasts this stanza as:

^b The constituents are earth, water, fire, wind, space, and consciousness, which are the basis in dependence upon which a person is imputed.

c 114bcd.

not being posited through the force of conventions which are other [than themselves], and

• that no matter what phenomenon is posited as existing, it is posited in the context of not seeking the object imputed.

देश्ययः विषयान्य स्वेषाय स्वयं स यहेष त्या यह वाष्यं स्वयं स यः प्रतः । क्ष्यः वार् व्यव्यं स्वयं स स्वयं स्वयं विषयं स्वयं स

INDICATING THE APPREHENSION OF TRUE EXISTENCE THAT APPREHENDS OPPOSITE TO THIS

गविषायः[देरायणाच्र्र्वेगाः क्षेरे तहें वर्षाये पदिवर वहें वर्षे वर्षा हो।

The apprehension of existence not posited only through the force of nominal conventions, which was described above, is the innate apprehension of true establishment, ultimate establishment, and establishment as [the object's own] reality and the innate apprehension of existing by way of [the object's] own nature, existing by way of [the object's] own character, and existing inherently. conceived object apprehended The that [consciousness] the hypothetical is measure of true [establishment].

The need to know the two modes of the ultimate in the qualification of the object of negation with [the term] "ultimately" is also the same here [in the Consequence School as in the Autonomy School]. However, although the Middle Way Autonomists assert that the three (true, ultimate, and real establishment) do not occur in objects of knowledge, they assert that the three (establishment by way of [the object's] own nature, establishment by way of [the object's] own character, and inherent establishment) exist in conventional terms; this is seen to be a very skillful means for leading those—who are temporarily unable to easily realize the very subtle suchness—toward [realizing] it.

In this way, just that inherent existence that is an entity of phenomena not contingent upon, or not posited through the force of, another—a subjective terminological conceptual consciousness—is called the self that is the object of negation. The nonexistence of just this with a person as the substratum is said to be a selflessness of persons, and the nonexistence of it with a phenomenon such as an eye or ear [as the substratum] is said to be a selflessness of phenomena; thereby, it is implicitly understood that the apprehensions of this inherent existence as existing in persons and in phenomena are the apprehensions of the two selves [of persons and of other phenomena].

त्रिष्ट्रियः क्रिंकाः क्रियाः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः विद्याः विद्याः क्रियः क्रियः द्याः प्रत्याः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः क्रियः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद विद्याः विद्याः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः विद्याः क्रियः विद्याः विद्य

It is as Chandrakīrti's Commentary on (Āryadeva's) "Four Hundred" says:^b

Concerning that, "self" is inherent existence, an entity of things that does not rely on [being posited by] others [that is, conceptuality]. The nonexistence of that [inherent

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a rang bzhin, svabhāva.

^b P5266, vol. 98, 103.4.4, chapter 12. This is quoted in Tsong-kha-pa's *Ocean of Reasoning, Explanation of (Nāgārjuna's) "Treatise on the Middle,"* P6153, vol. 156, 66.1.4. Brackets are from *Four Interwoven Annotations*, vol. 2, 439.6. Cited in *Great Treatise*, vol. 3, 213. For the Sanskrit see Khangkar and Yorihito, 181 note 39.

existence] is selflessness. Through the divisions of [its substrata,] phenomena and persons, it is understood as twofold, "selflessness of phenomena and selflessness of persons."

Also, just this [Chandrakīrti's Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) "Treatise on the Middle"] speaks of the two selflessnesses as divided not by way of the object negated but by way of the subjects that are the substrata [of selflessness—persons and other phenomena], a "Through a division of persons and [other] phenomena, it is said to be of two aspects."

प्रवि:क्र्यान्ड्र ग्रीकार्यक्षा देःताःच्यप्ताः स्था । प्रमु:च्रित्र राष्ट्र ग्रीकार्याक्ष्य विषय्याः स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य । स्थान्य प्रमु:च्रित्र स्थान्य स्थान्य । स्थान्य स्थान् । स्थान्य । स्याय । स्थान्य । स्य

With respect to the innate view of the transitory collection that is a consciousness apprehending [an inherently existent] self, in the root text [Chandrakīrti's Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) "Treatise on the Middle"] b it is refuted that the object of observation is the [mental and physical] aggregates, and in the commentary [Chandrakīrti] says that the dependently imputed self is the object of observation. Therefore, the mere "I" or mere

^a Stanza VI.179b; Toh. 3861, *dbu ma*, vol. 'a, 213a.6; La Vallée Poussin, *Madhyamakāvatāra*, 301.20.

^b See stanzas VI.124cd-128; Toh. 3861, *dbu ma*, vol. 'a, 210b.1-210b.3; La Vallée Poussin, *Madhyamakāvatāra*, 242.17ff; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," Muséon 12 (1911): 289.

^c P5263, vol. 98, 141.1.2; Toh. 3862, dbu ma, vol. 'a, 292b.3-292b.4; La Vallée Poussin, Madhyamakāvatāra, 234.13; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," Muséon 12 (1911): 283.

^d Commenting on stanza VI.120, Chandrakīrti says:

The object of observation of [a consciousness viewing the transitory collection as an inherently existent self] is the [nominally existent] self. For, that which apprehends an [inherently existent] "I" has as its object [an inherently existent] self.

person, which is the object of observation generating the mere thought "I," is to be taken as the object of observation.

ता'तहेंa'ग्री'तहेग'श्व'श्वa'श्लेष'य'वे'**रू**'चर'स्ट'र्चे'ट्येग्व'रा'पेa'र्'र्चग्व

With respect to the subjective aspect [of a consciousness misapprehending the inherent existence of "I"], Chandrakīrti's Autocommentary on the "Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) 'Treatise on the Middle'" says:^a

Having imputed that a self—which is nonexistent—exists, a [consciousness] apprehending "I" manifestly adheres to just this as true.

Hence, it apprehends the "I" to be truly established.

ૹ'ጚ'ૹે'ૠઽ'ૡ૽૽ૢૺઌ'ઌઌૢૢૢૢૢૢઌઌૻૻૢ૽ૢૢૢૢઌૻઌૻ૽ૹ'ઌ૽ૣૹ'ઌઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ

Moreover, Chandrakīrti's Autocommentary says:^b

With respect to this, the view of the transitory collection is an afflicted intelligence engaged in such thoughts of [inherently existent] "I" and "mine."

Accordingly, the object of observation of an innate view of the transitory collection must naturally generate an awareness thinking "I"; therefore, the innate apprehension of persons—who are of a different continuum [from your own continuum]—as established by way of their own character is an innate apprehension of a self of persons but not an innate view of the transitory collection [as an inherently existent "I"].

Commenting on stanza I.3; Toh. 3862, dbu ma, vol. 'a, 223a.4; La Vallée Poussin, Madhyamakāvatāra, 9.12-9.13; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," Muséon 8 (1907): 258.

^b Commenting on stanza VI.120; Toh. 3862, dbu ma, vol. 'a, 292a.7-292b.1; La Vallée Poussin, Madhyamakāvatāra, 234.1-234.2; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," Muséon 12 (1911): 282.

चट्यातह्य् :इव्स्नुमाध्ये ग्यट्याह्याह्यः इव्स्नुमाध्यः द्वा । ची.चटा च्या स्टाची अळ्य :बेट् ग्रीका चीटा स्टाच्या स्त्री । बिषा चीत्रास्या स्त्रीत्रा स्वा ची स्रा इव्स्नुमाची :द्योवायाचा या स्टाच्या स्त्रीत्रा स्वा स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्वा क्या क्य चित्र म्रा स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्वा स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्र चित्र म्रा स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्वा स्वा स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया

[In the citation, just above, from Chandrakīrti] "engaged in such thoughts of 'I' and 'mine'" does not indicate that mere "I" and mere "mine" are the objects of the subjective aspect of the mode of apprehension; a rather, it indicates that [a view of the transitory collection] has the aspect of apprehending those two to be established by way of their own character.

The object of observation of an innate view of the transitory collection apprehending [inherently existent] "mine" is just the "mine"; it should not be held that one's own eyes, and so forth, are the objects of observation. The subjective aspect is, upon observing that object of observation, to conceive the "mine" to be established by way of its own character.

Objection: In Chandrakīrti's Autocommentary on "This is mine," he says, "Thinking, 'This is mine,' one adheres to all aspects of things other than the object of the apprehension of an

a'dzin stangs kyi rnam pa'i yul.

b This is the last line of stanza I.3:

Homage to that compassion for transmigrating beings Powerless like a bucket traveling in a well Through initially adhering to a self, "I," And then generating attachment for things, "This is mine."

See Hopkins, *Compassion in Tibetan Buddhism*, 116. Toh. 3861, *dbu ma*, vol. 'a, 201b.3-201b.4; La Vallée Poussin, *Madhyamakāvatāra*, 9.7-9.10; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," *Muséon* 8 (1907): 258.

[inherently existent] 'I'." [Given your explanation above that the object of observation of a false view of the transitory collection as inherently existent "mine" is not eyes, and so forth, but the "mine" itself,] how do you take [Chandrakīrti's] explanation that upon observing a base such as eyes and so forth, adherence to it thinking, "This is mine," is an apprehension of [inherently existent] "mine"?

Answer: This refers to adherence to the "mine" as truly established **upon perceiving eyes and so forth as "mine"**; it does not indicate that illustrations of "mine"—eyes and so forth—are the objects of observation. For, if that were not the case, the two—the view of the transitory collection and the apprehension of a self of phenomena—would not be mutually exclusive [whereas they are].^a

The objects of observation of an innate apprehension of a self of phenomena are the form aggregate, and so on, and eyes, ears, and so on, in your own and others' continuums, as well as the environment that is not included in the [personal] continuum. Its subjective aspect is as explained before [to apprehend these to be established by way of their own character].

g.āz.તર્ધર.ત.ક્રેz.ऱ्।। શૂનાવ.ટર.। જુન.⊈.શૂનાવ.ટર.। 氧ૈટ.ગ્રીવ.લ.વ.કૈવ.ત.લ.કૂંટ.લ.શૂનાવ.તર્ણ।\\$જ્ઞ.त. કૂન.ગ્રી.વટનો.તદૂર,ક્રેવ.શ્રુવ.ગ્રી. ટ્રુનાવ.ત.વી zc.નોલેય.ગ્રી.ઐંટ.ગ્રી.નો≦નાવ.લેટ.

In this way, the apprehension of the two selves [of persons and other phenomena] is the ignorance binding one in cyclic existence.

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^a For extended discussion of what "mine" in this context means, see Hopkins, *Maps of the Profound*, 865-875.

Nāgārjuna's Seventy Stanzas on Emptiness says:^a

That [consciousness] which conceptualizes things produced

From causes and conditions to be real [that is, to be established by way of their own nature]

Was said by the Teacher to be ignorance.

From it the twelve links arise.

This says that the apprehension that a thing, which is a phenomenon [other than a person], is established as [its own] reality is the ignorance that is the root of cyclic existence. Since the ignorance that is the apprehension of a self of persons arises from the apprehension of a self of phenomena, the twelve [links of dependent-arising] are described as arising from it.

In order to overcome this ignorance, you must see that [phenomena] are empty of how they are apprehended by it, and you must see that self [that is, inherent existence] apprehended in this way does not exist. Nāgārjuna's Seventy Stanzas on Emptiness says:^b

If through seeing reality one knows well

That things are empty [of inherent existence], the ignorance [mistaking inherent existence] does not arise.

That is the cessation of ignorance,

a stong pa nyid bdun cu pa'i tshig le'ur byas pa, śunyatāsaptatikārikā, stanzas 64-65; Toh. 3827, dbu ma, vol. tsa, 26b.3-26b.4; Tibetan text edited by Lindtner, Master of Wisdom, 114; Tibetan text, English translation, and contemporary commentary in Komito, Seventy Stanzas, 175-176. Brackets are from Four Interwoven Annotations, vol. 2, 426.5. Cited in Great Treatise, vol. 3, 209.

^b Stanza 65; Toh. 3827, *dbu ma*, vol. *tsa*, 26b.3-26b.4; Lindtner, *Master of Wisdom*, 114; Komito, *Seventy Stanzas*, 176. Brackets are from *Four Interwoven Annotations*, vol. 2, 426.5. Cited in *Great Treatise*, vol. 3, 209.

Whereby the twelve links [of the dependent-arising of cyclic existence] cease.

and Nāgārjuna's Praise of the Element of Attributes also says:^a

As long as "self" and "mine" are apprehended, So long is there [false] imputation of the external. When the two types of selflessness are seen, The seed of cyclic existence ceases.

and:

The doctrine supremely purifying the mind Is the absence of nature [that is, inherent existence].

and Āryadeva's Four Hundred moreover says:b

When selflessness [the absence of inherent establishment] is seen in objects,

[The ignorance that is] the seed of cyclic existence is ended.

and:c

Therefore, all afflictive emotions are overcome Through overcoming bewilderment.

When dependent-arising is seen, Bewilderment does not arise. Therefore, with all endeavor here [in this text] I will set forth just discourse on this.^d

^a chos dbyings bstod pa, dharmadhātustotra; Toh. 1118, bstod tshogs, vol. ka, 66a.3-66a.4 and 64b.5.

^b XIV.25cd; Toh. 3846, *dbu ma*, vol. *tsha*, 16a.5; Lang, *Āryadeva's Catuḥśataka*, 134; Sonam Rinchen and Ruth Sonam, *Yogic Deeds of Bodhisattvas*, 275. The Sanskrit is not extant. Brackets are from *Four Interwoven Annotations*, vol. 2, 755.2. Cited in *Great Treatise*, vol. 3, 335.

^c Stanzas VI.10c-11; Toh. 3846, *dbu ma*, vol. *tsha*, 7b.2-7b.3; Lang, *Āryadeva's Catuḥśataka*, 66; Sonam Rinchen and Ruth Sonam, *Yogic Deeds of Bodhisattvas*, 156-157. The Sanskrit is not extant.

^d The translation of the last two lines is confirmed by Chandrakīrti's commentary, Toh. 3865, vol. *ya*, 113b.2; Ren-da-wa Shön-nu-lo-drö's (*red mda' ba gzhon nu blo gros*, 1349-1412) commentary, 172.12-13; and Gyal-tshab Dar-ma-rin-chen's (*rgyal tshab dar ma rin chen*, 1364-1432) commentary, chap. 6, 8.2-8.4.

ह्रीयात्यर्यात्रां भीवाद्यात्रां स्ट्रीया वाक्राय्यात्रां स्ट्रीय स्ट

Since the bewilderment mentioned [in that stanza] is on the occasion of identifying the bewilderment that is one of the three poisons [desire, hatred, and bewilderment], it is **afflictive** ignorance. Also, [Āryadeva] states that in order to overcome this ignorance, one must realize the meaning of profound dependent arising in which emptiness dawns as the meaning of dependent arising.

यक्षिट्यासी। स्पन्नामीन्याप्ति, योष्ट्रीयाची, स्वाप्तियाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्र स्पन्नेयाची, प्रत्याची, प्रविच्याची, स्वाप्ताची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट् स्पन्नेयाची, प्रत्याची, स्वाप्तियाची, स्वाप्तियाची, योष्ट्रीयाची, योष्ट

Furthermore, the commentator^a [Chandrakīrti] says^b [when commenting on the line in their *Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's)* "*Treatise on the Middle*"], "Yogis [seeking release] refute self [that is to say, inherent establishment]," that selflessness must be realized in the manner of eradicating the object of the apprehension of self [that is, inherent existence]. Therefore,

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^a 'grel pa mdzad pas.

b Commenting on VI.120; Toh. 3862, dbu ma, vol. 'a, 292b.4; La Vallée Poussin, Madhyamakāvatāra, 234.14; La Vallée Poussin, "Introduction au traité du milieu," Muséon 12 (1911): 283.

c VI.120d.

although you merely withdraw the mind here from going there to its objects without eradicating the object of the apprehension of self, through this it cannot be posited that you are engaged in selflessness. The reason is this:

- When the mind operates on an object, there are three [modes of apprehension]:
 - 1. apprehending that the object of observation is truly established
 - 2. apprehending that it is not truly established
 - 3. apprehending it without qualifying it as either of these two.
- Therefore, although [the object] is not apprehended to be without true establishment, it is not necessarily apprehended to be truly established.
- Similarly, although [by merely withdrawing the mind] you are not engaged in [apprehending] the two selves, you are not necessarily engaged in the two selflessnesses because there are limitless [ways of] dwelling in a third category of awareness.

त्राविवायात्रास्त्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्राचीययात्राचीयात्रास्त्रीयात्राम्यात्रीयात्राम्यात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात त्राविवायात्रीयात्र

Having identified the two apprehensions of self in your own continuum, you need to settle that the bases with respect to which you make the mistake [of apprehending the two selves] do not exist as they are apprehended. Otherwise, refutation and proof that are directed outward are like searching for a robber on the plain after he has gone to the woods and hence are not to the point.

ૹ્ર્યાન્યુર્ટ્સ, ત્રાપ્ટ, તરા ત્રાના ક્રિયાની ક્રિયાની ! ત્રિક્ષ, શ્રુષ્ટ, ત્રાપ્ટ, હુર, ક્રિયાની ક્રિયાની ક્રિયાની પ્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ય ત્રાપ્ય ત્રાપ્ય ત્રાપ્ય ત્રાપ્ય ત્ર ત્રાપ્તુન, ત્રાપ્તુના હુર, હુર, ક્રિયાની ક્રિયાની ક્રિયાની ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ય ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્ર ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના ત્રાપ્તુના

When, in that way, you have identified well the apprehension of true existence, you will understand that there are many apprehensions that are not the two apprehensions of self. Consequently, all wrong ideas of asserting that reasonings analyzing suchness refute all objects apprehended by conceptuality will be overcome.

Although there are many [points] stemming from these [topics] that should be explained, I will not elaborate on them here as some have already been explained at length elsewhere [in my Great Exposition of the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment, The Essence of Eloquence, and Explanation of (Nāgārjuna's) "Treatise on the Middle"] and some will be discussed below.

द्धुर-प्रकः]तिर्देर् त्यार्श्वेरार्स्य । विसःस्ट्रिः। द्राक्ष-त्रिन्यत्रेर्त्याय्यस्य प्रकार्याचेत्रः विद्याप्य विद्याप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्व व्यवः विवादीः याव्य स्वायः प्रकार्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्व प्रमः त्रिक्ष-स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स

The meaning of this [passage from Tsong-kha-pa's Explanation [of (Chandrakīrti's) "Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) 'Treatise on the Middle'": Illumination of the Thought] is explicable well because it is explicable well from the four approaches of:

- 1. demonstrating that all phenomena are only imputed by conceptuality to over there,
- 2. explaining that the opposite of this [that is, existing as only imputation to over there by conceptuality and as simply-name] is the measure of true establishment.
- 3. explaining that all performance of functions is suitable as only imputed by names and terminology to over there, and
- 4. identifying the scholars who commented in that way.

A* DEMONSTRATING THAT ALL PHENOMENA ARE ONLY IMPUTED BY CONCEPTUALITY TO OVER THERE

[Demonstrating that all phenomena are only imputed by conceptuality to over there] exists because with respect to all phenomena ranging from forms to exalted-knowers-of-all-aspects they exist as simply-name, only imputed over there but not even a particle exists from the side of the basis of imputation.

It follows [that with respect to all phenomena ranging from forms to exalted-knowers-of-all-aspects they exist as simply-name, only imputed over there but not even a particle exists from the side of the basis of imputation] because, except that "person" and "I" are simply-name and

^b 2011 TBRC bla brang (198b.5) reads nas; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (145b.3) reads sogs.

^a Correcting chos thams cad rtog pas btags tsam in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (145b.2) to chos thams cad rtog pas **phar** btags tsam in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (198b.3).

only-imputed over there to^a the aggregates and constituents that are their basis of imputation, the mere collection of the bases of imputation, the continuum [of the bases of imputation], or any of those individually are not the "person" nor "I."

क्षेत्र प्रिस्ति । क्षेत्र प्रस्ति स्थान्य स

It follows that [except that "person" and "I" are simply-name and only-imputed over there to^b the aggregates and constituents that are their basis of designation, the mere collection of the bases of imputation, the continuum [of the bases of imputation], or any of those individually are not the "person" nor "I"] because it is like, for example, when having mistaken a rope on which darkness like a cave has descended and whose mode of coiling and colors and so forth are similar to a snake, [a person] thinks that this is a snake, except for being imputed upon this [rope whose mode of coiling and colors and so forth are similar to a snake] over there by the name and terminology of "snake," a snake does not exist in any factors of the rope.

अविश्वावः स्वाः श्वावः श्वेतः तटः चः] ट्रे.ला. श्वेतः व्रीः ुश्रटः चर्षः त्यरः श्वेतः तटः तः तः तिवितः व्याः तट्टः श्वेतः त्यः श्वेतः त्यः व्याः तिवितः विवितः विति विवितः वित

^a That is, "in dependence upon."

b That is, "in dependence upon."

^c Correcting sbrul gyis in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (145b.5) to sbrul gyi in accordance with

प्रविव थिव प्रिते ध्रिम

For, Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland says:^a

Because the phenomena of forms

Are only names, space too is only a name.

Without the elements how could forms exist?

Therefore even name only does not exist.

`xेa'ळेa'ऄ॒ट'च'ṇॺऻ॰ वाञ्चवाष'गोु'ट्रेंष'र्दे'ऄट'र्डअ'ऄॖॽ *૾ે*ક્રેમ:એંદઃર્જઅ:તેંદ્ર:ગુદ:એંદ્રા | હેંચ:દ્રદ:|

and Āryadeva's Four Hundred says:^c

Since desire and so forth

Do not exist without conceptuality,

[Who with intelligence would hold

That these are real objects and are (also) conceptual?]

²⁰¹¹ TBRC bla brang (199a.1).

Jeffrey Hopkins, Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland: Buddhist Advice for Living and Liberation (Ithaca, NY: Snow Lion Publications, 2007), 108; Nāgārjuna, rgyal po la gtam bya ba rin po che'i phreng ba (rājaparikathāratnamālī), in bstan 'gyur (sde dge), TBRC W23703.172 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 100b.3.

Correcting bar in 2011 TBRC bla brang (199a.2) to ba las in accordance with 2015 Gomang Lhasa (145b.6).

Hopkins, Tsongkhapa's Final Exposition of Wisdom, 39; Āryadeva, bstan bcos bzhi brgya pa zhes bya ba'i tshig le'ur byas pa (catuḥśatakaśāstrakārikā), in bstan 'gyur (sde dge), in TBRC W23703.97 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 9a.6. I have added the last two lines of the stanza for context.

and Chandrakīrti's Commentary on (Āryadeva's) "Four Hundred Stanzas on the Yogic Deeds of Bodhisattvas" says:^a

Those which exist only when the conceptuality [apprehending them] exists and do not exist when conceptuality does not are without question definite as not established by way of their own nature, like a snake imputed to a coiled rope.

and the Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra says:b

O Great King, a person, a being, has the six constituents, the six bases of contact, and the eighteen activities of mind. Based on what is it said that the person has the six constituents? Great King, the six constituents are these: the constituent of earth, the constituent of water, the constituent of fire, the constituent of wind, the constituent of space, and the constituent consciousness. Great King, these are the six constituents. My saying that a person has the six constituents is based on this. Based on what is it said that a person has the six bases of contact? Great King, the six bases of contact are these: the base of contact which is the eye for seeing forms, the base of contact which is the ear for hearing sounds, the base of contact which is the nose for smelling odors, the base of contact which is the tongue for sensing tastes, the base of contact which is the body for feeling the tangible, and the base of contact which is the mind for knowing phenomena. Great King, these are the six bases of contact. My saving that the

^a Ibid., 40; Candrakīrti, *byang chub sems dpa'i rnal 'byor spyod pa bzhi brgya pa'i rgya cher 'grel pa (bodhisattvayogācāracatuḥśatakaṭīkā)*, in *bstan 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W23703.97 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 133a.6-133a.7.

^b Jeffrey Hopkins, *Meditation on Emptiness* (Boston, MA: Wisdom Publications, 1996), 627-631; 'phags pa yab dang sras mjal ba zhes bya ba theg pa chen pa'i mdo (pitāputrasamāgamanāmamahāyānasūtra), in bka' 'gyur (sde dge), TBRC W22084.42 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1976-1979), 128a.1-129b.4.

person has the six bases of contact is based on this.

Great King, based on what is it said that persons have the eighteen activities of mind? Great King, the eighteen activities of mind are these. When humans see a form with their eyes, they experience the form as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. When they hear a sound with their ears, they experience the sound as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. When they smell an odor with their nose, they experience the odor as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. When they sense a taste with their tongue, they experience the taste as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. When they feel the tangible with their body, they experience the tangible as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. When they realize a phenomenon with their mind, they experience it as pleasurable, painful, or neutral. Great King, these six experiences of pleasure, these six experiences of displeasure, and these six experiences of neutrality are in brief the eighteen activities of mind. Great King, these eighteen are activities of mind. Great King, my saying that these activities are the eighteen activities of mind is based on this.

Great King, the constituent of earth is of two types: internal and external. Great King, what is the internal constituent? It is, inside the body, any of the hard and solid aspects, the close, conjoined with consciousness. Also, what are they? The internal earth constituent is to be known as hair, mustache, nails, teeth, impurities, excrement, skin, flesh, veins, sinews, bones, marrow, heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, spleen, diaphragm, large intestine, small intestine, bladder, urinary canal, anal canal, anus, brain, veins of the brain—also, any type of hardness, solidity, and the close, conjoined with consciousness inside the body.

Great King, what is the external earth constituent? Any type of hardness, solidity, the non-close, not conjoined with consciousness is to be known as the external earth constituent. Great King, when the internal earth constituent arises, it does not come from anywhere. When it ceases, it does not go anywhere.

Great King, a woman thinks of the internal, 'I am a woman.' Having imputed, 'I am a woman,' internally, she thinks of the external with respect to a man, 'A man.' Having imputed 'man' to the man externally, she becomes desirous and wishes to join with the external man.

The man also thinks of the internal, 'I am a man.' Having imputed, 'I am a man,' internally, he thinks of the external with respect to a woman, 'A woman.' Having imputed 'woman' to the

woman externally, he becomes desirous and wishes to join with the external woman. Through desiring to join, they join together. Through the cause of joining there is the state of the fluid embryo.

Great King, both the imputed and the imputer do not [inherently] exist. There is no woman in the woman [that is, in the basis of the imputation "woman"]. There is no man in the man [that is, in the basis of the imputation "man"]. Though they are thus nonexistent, wrong thought is generated, but even this thought does not exist inherently.

Even the joining and the fluid embryo do not exist inherently as is imagined. How can that which does not exist inherently become hard?

Great King, having understood thought thus, you should understand hardness. It is to be understood that whenever hardness is produced, it does not come from anywhere. Great King, this body has a time in the end of going to the cemetery. When its hardness disintegrates and ceases, it does not go east, south, west, north, up, down, or to the intermediate directions. Great King, view thus the internal earth constituent.

Great King, there are occasions when the world abides in the sky as a heavenly mansion of Brahmā, consisting of the seven types of precious substances. O King, when its hardness arises, it does not come from anywhere. Though it abides as the massive [mountains], hard and firm, established through the cause of the diamonds of the Chakravāda and Mahāchakravāda mountains, when its hardness arises, it does not come from anywhere. Though it abides as Meru—the King of Mountains—Yugamdhara, Nimimdhara, Īṣhādhara, Vajradhara, Khadiraka, Vinataka, Ashvakarna, Sudarshana, Mahāsudarshana, Bare [Mountains], Gandhamādana, or the Kīṭādri which are other than those, or though it abide as the billion world systems including everything, or though it abide as an earth eighty thousand yojanas in height and sixty thousand yojanas in width, O King, when its hardness arises, it does not come from anywhere.

Great King, when this world is destroyed, there is a time when this great earth is burnt by fire, or destroyed by water, or wrecked by wind. When it is burned by fire, there will be no smoke, and there will be no remains of ashes. For instance, when the flame of a butter or oil lamp burns space, there is no smoke and no remains of ashes. Just so, when this world system of one billion worlds is burned by fire, there will be no smoke, and there will be no

remains of ashes.

Also, when it is destroyed by water, there is no remainder. For instance, when salt dissolves in water, there is no remainder. Just so, when this world system of one billion worlds is destroyed by water, there will be no remains.

When it is wrecked by wind, there will be no remainder. For instance, when a scattering wind drives about, no little birds are seen remaining. Just so, when this world system of one billion worlds is wrecked by wind, there will not be even a little remainder.

Great King, the arising of the earth constituent is thus empty. The destruction and arising of the earth constituent are also empty of inherent existence. Great King, the earth constituent, except for only being an imputation, should not be viewed as an earth constituent. Those conventions are not the woman and are not the man. Thus, O King, with wisdom realize these as they are in reality.

and also all the rest of the constituents are explained like [the earth constituent].

ऄॖॱतदः ब्रैंस्याद्वाप्ता वात्त्वाधित् अप्ते प्रस्ते त्यावे प्याद्वाप्ता वात्त्वाधित अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता वात्त्वाधित अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता वात्त्र अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता वात्त्र अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता वात्त्र अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता स्वाद्वाप्ता वात्त्र अस्ति स्वाद्वाप्ता स्वाद्वापत्त स्वाद्वापत्य स्वाद्वापत्त स्वाद्वा

ॱचॸ॒८ॱॺॢॺॺॱॺॖॱढ़ॻॗॸॱचॸॱढ़॓ॱचॸॱॺॗॗ॔ॸॱॻॱड़ॕ॒ॿऻॱॻ॔ॱॸ॓ॱॸॺॱॿऻॐॿॱॸॖॱॻॺॣॺॱॺॱ 'यन'ग्री'ने'चर'ध्रेन्'च'स्री कुवाचाळेवाचाभ्रीवात्तावने वे'योनाग्री'ने'चरार्थेन च**७**ॱचक्कुट्र'चढ़्र'बे्ब्र'ग्न्ट'ट्व'श्च्रुब्य'च'ट्र'ब्रे'ट्र'व्य'चक्केत्र'के श्चुब्य'र्के | कुव्य'र्वे'ळेत्र'र्वे' 'ભ'ષ્પંત્રે'વિઅષા'ရે'ક્રઅ'૨''૫|વેષ"ફે'૱૨'માં'ખઽ'ખેંદ્ર||ધ્રે'ૠંભ'મું)'ખઽ'ખેંદ્ર'દ્રે मुल'र्'केंत्र'र्'व्रट'र्यो'य्यंत्र'यिययय'य्यट'(वे'त्र| याट'ठे'य्यट'र्ट्र्न) शुव्र'यर्ट्र'ल'त्रट वी'विट'व'श्व'रा'र्र्ट्रा अष्ट्रिट'यदे'क्काय'र्र्ट्रा के'यर'श्रुर'य'र्र्ट्रा बेक्'यदे।। nc.uc.a.al uc. 8.8.8.4.2.1 \$.2c.1 ya.g.2c.1 g.2c.1 g.2c.1 型、フ、ケイ、一刻日日、出、一方、一切日日 रा-८८। ग्राप्-कुरा-८८। वावव वार-पार-पार्-पार्य-रामे .以下.**女**如.到.乙.g बाब्रूट 'चत्रे' क्रबं'च' प्ट्रिं । धुबं'खुं' वार्त्र वार्ष चर्म 'खुर्'च' प्ट्रिं । बेब्र 'च' त्रिं वे 'ब्र्ट 'वे राते।पर्यात्रात्वयानुते। । मुलारी केवारी क्षेत्री रेला ग्री रात्रे।पर्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा वाटा के प्या ૩૮ ક્ષે છે રેંગ મુંજા તાત્રા વાલા અહ્યા વાલે ક્રમાના તાના સામાના મુખ્ય વાલે વાલા વાલો મુખ્ય याचेत्रारातिनेते से से स्वाची वर्षा प्रवासका मेवा होते। क्वियारी केत्री ने व्यान विश्वयात्वित्तराते स्त्रामात्रव्यामात्र्याते स्त्रामात्रास्य स्त्रामात्रामात्रामात्रामात्रामात्रामात्रामात्राम *'*કેષ'चहगब'*ā*ષા છેં'ર્રેલ'5્'ક્રોષ'ઘ'લ'ક્રોષ'ઘંદ્રે'લેષ'ર્ફેગ <u> न्निया वे 'श्रुका'चा 'बेका'चह्नगका वका श्रुप्ते अप 'तुन् 'खेन् 'खेन्' 'खेन् 'खेन् 'खेन 'खेका है गायी</u> 'अ८'ल्यापहेग्यान्याक्यां सारारात्यां राही अर.त.श्चे.वर.पंकेर.वंष.रेश.टे.ल्ट.ट्री। क्रिय. यादःगावःम् 'मैया'दा'दे 'यावि 'या'यादा बेद् 'दे गुन 'मु 'मेंग

याट टें 'वें 'वेट' कोट' पाटे 'हे 'क्षेर'श्राचा क्रीट 'पर 'प्यांना कुल 'र्वे 'केव 'र्वे 'टे 'क्षेर 'ग्राव 'तृ વંત્રે : ક્ષેત્ર મુક્તું વાત્ર ! સું : સું મું વાત્ર મુક્ત કરા મું વાત્ર મુક્ત માના મુક્ત મુક્ત માના મુક્ત મ देवान्द्रा सुवायात्रक्षयात्र्ययातुः यद्यान्त्री स्रो कुलारी केत्रारी त्रान्या षादे।पञ्चषाचे प्रेन्सिय प्रभूषे।। कुलार्ये क्षेत्र पे प्रदेश हेत्र यात्रवाय प्रदेश त्रवायाय ॻॖऀॸॱय़ॱॴॱख़॔॔॔॔ॸॺॱय़॔ढ़॓ॱॺऻॿॴॱऒ॔॔॔ॱऻॺॸॱॱॸऀॺॱय़ऺॱख़ॱॾॗॱय़ॸॣॕॺॱॻॖऺॱक़ॗॱॴॴग़ॣज़ॱय़ॱॺऻॺॺ ٵڷٚٚٙػۥڟڡٵڂڎڵڽۣڂ؞ڟڡٵ؈ۼ؞ڔڔڕڿڿڿڿڿڰٵڰ؞ۻڡڟٙڂ؞ڲ؞؈ । रेते कुल रं रे रेप र्य प्य प्रता यातृत विर तह व ग्रम्भाग्यन्तात्रहेत्रान्यान ॱऄॣ॔॔॔॔॔ॱक़॓ढ़ॱॸ॓॔ढ़॓ॱक़॒ॕज़ॱक़ॗऀॱॺॎॺॺॱॺऻढ़ 'पत्रम् कुर्य'पर्यया'प'त्रम् ह्वं प्यायाप्त्रम् पर्यः प्रमुप्तः प्रमुप्तः प्रमुप्तः प्रमुप्तः प्रमुप्तः प्रमुप ('ક્ષ'ક્ષે| ८ઇ૨'વ'વેશ'એવિલ'બ'એ૨'૨એ| વર્ચ'એ૨'મી)'એબ'વર્શવીબ'વ'દ્ क्षे'अदेत् 'वेद' व्या'पदे' श्लूषा' व्यापद' क्षे' अदेत् 'पर' दशुर' रे। गुर्अं में 'क्रेंट' केंद्र 'देवि' तहें या 'हेद्र 'में 'यिस्रार 'दें ' स्रोत 'क्रेंय 'देवि' कें 'ह अर्देत बिट चयापादे भ्रूण या पट ये अर्देत पर द्युर रे ૡૣઌૢૻઌૻૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઽૹૻ૽ૼ૱ઌ૱ઌઌૢ૱૱ૢૺઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૱ઌ૱૱૱૱

૨'૩૬'ગુદ'એ'અૅદેંત્ર'પ૨'વગ્ર૨'ર્સે | ૬'વૅલેત્ર'૬'ર્સૂદ'વણ્અ'ગ્રે)'સેંદ ळेत्रॱदेंदिॱत्रहेषाॱहेत्रॱग्री'पञ्चल'त्रहे'ः धटा खुल'र्राहेषा'र्दाते ळें 'झूषा'ञ' खुट' चट्'ग्री! <u>अर्देव 'पर 'प्रगुर 'र्दे। | ह्नुर 'गेष गार्नेर 'पते 'कें 'ਘर 'क्षूग' अ 'रुर 'चर गार के 'अर्देव</u> <u>પર'વશુર'ને| વર્દ'ક્ષ'ક્ષે| દ્રપર'a'&અ'પર'વર્કેર'ઢ્વદ'મેષ'પદ્રવાપંતે'ટ્રોવુ'&'ક્ષ્મ</u> तिह्या हेत्र ग्री पित्रकार ति प्यान हिन्यों का या हिन्य प्राप्त के स्थाप का क्षा का कार्य हिन्य है । ब्रह्म प्रमात्र विकार में । कुरारी के वर्ष में प्रमात कि मान कर कि प्रमात के प्रमात के प्रमात के प्रमात के प्रम ٳڡڡ؇ٮۮڰؚٵڗٮڗڂڗڟڰڎڝۺڎڿڔڮڔڰڰ؞ۿڎ؈ڰ۫ڎڿٵڰڞڿڔؿٳڰٳڮڔ বিষধ্য'র্ব, হা.শ্বর্ন'র্ব্জারা, বাট্ট্রবাধা, বাস্কার্য, বিষধা, বি न्रेगिषाने। बाह्यनाने प्यान्तिना खेना खेना के वा क्षेत्र के की कुल'र्रे'दे'क्षूर'दे'षद'द्वा'रा'हे'क्षु'रा'र्वावेव'र्'वेब'रूरा'ग्रेब' र्हेग्र भेग *डेग.८८.*।[बदु:प्यब्य:]टे.टाबेट.टे.पियश.र्झ्या.स য়য়য়৾৽ড়৾৾ঢ়৻য়৾৽ড়ঢ়৾য়য়ঢ়য়৾ঢ়য়৾ৼৢ৾য়

The meaning of this sutra passage also exists because from the beginning of the passage up through "[Great King, the earth constituent, except for only being imputed,] should not be viewed as an earth constituent" explains that [the earth constituent] does not exist aside from only imputation by names, and "Those conventions are not the woman and are not the man" explains that the bases of imputation are not the man and not the woman.

्तिःर्देवः ਘटः थॅंट्रेन्। बेःट्बेग्नबः हेः धवः कट्ःग्रीबः बेटः বীম'বদ্বাম'র্কুম'মম'ম্ব্র'ব্যম'ব্যপ্রদা প্র'ষ্ণুদ্'দ্র ᠵᢅ᠗ᢋ᠈°ᢩᠻ᠗ᢩᢐ᠂᠘᠋ऄᢋ᠈^ᡕᢙᢐ᠂᠋᠋ᠵ᠋ᠳ᠋᠋᠋ᡏᡎᢐ᠂ᡏᢙᢅ᠈^[᠘1996]ᡬ᠊᠂ᠸᡏ᠋ᢩ

²⁰¹¹ TBRC bla brang (199a.5) reads min; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.1) reads ma yin.

^b 2011 TBRC bla brang (199a.5) reads min; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.2) reads ma yin.

 ^c 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (199a.6) reads *min*; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.3) reads *ma yin*.
 ^d 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (199a.6) reads *min*; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.3) reads *ma yin*.

चन्न्यायाः क्रियाः श्रीयाः प्राप्त स्त्रीयः स्त

Summarizing its meaning, Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland says:^a

If a person is not earth, not water,

Not fire, not wind, not space,

Not consciousness, and not all [of them],

What person is there in what is other than these?!

"Not consciousness" and above [that is, "a person is not earth, not water, not fire, not wind, not space, not consciousness"] explains that [a person] is not each of the bases of the imputation [earth, water, fire, wind, and space]; "not all" explains that [a person] is also not the composite of the bases of imputation "person" [that is, not the composite of the six constituents]; "in what is other than these" explains that without relying on the basis of imputation [a person] does not exist.

यदिवायायावु जाया क्षेया त्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क

b Correcting yan chad kyis gzhi in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.4) to yan chad kyis gdags gzhi in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (199b.2).

^a Adapted from Hopkins, *Nāgārjuna's Precious Garland*, 104.

B* Explaining that the opposite of this [that is, existing as only imputation to over there by conceptuality and as simply-name] is the measure of true establishment

यातिस्या[(श्रेटामुटाहेंगायसप्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्यापन्यस्य

The opposite of this [that is, existing as only imputation to over there by conceptuality and as simply-name] is the measure of true establishment because the nonexistence of all phenomena aside from only imputation by their respective names and conceptuality over there is their final mode of subsistence. It follows [that the nonexistence of all phenomena aside from only imputation by their respective names and conceptuality over there is their final mode of subsistence] because if one adheres [to a phenomenon] as not only imputed by names, this becomes apprehension of true existence due to which adherence [this way] is not reasonable.

श्चिर-मुद्ध्यर-पम्मिष्यं र्व्याद्ध्याः प्रित्ताः विद्याः स्वित्ताः स्वित्ताः स्वित्ताः स्वताः स्वताः स्वताः स्व श्वाः स्वतः स्वतः स्वत्राः स्वतः स्व

For, the Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra says:^b

Great King, with regard to phenomena when they are sought one by one, except for only an imputation, an eye sense-field is not

^a Correcting *ming rtog pas* in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.5) to *ming dang rtog pas* in accordance with 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (199b.3).

^b yab sras mjal ba'i mdo, TBRC W22084.42, 133b.7-134a.1.

observed.

and also that very [sūtra] says:^a

If all phenomena are not observed in that way, what are Buddhas? What are Bodhisattvas? What are the prophesied? Forms are empty of forms, through to consciousnesses.

and likewise, it says:b

These are convention-only, name-only, terminology-only, convention-only, expression-only, imputation-only. The wise should actualize this and not deride it.

पवित्र टी. पटी. ट्वा. ये. चा. क्षेट्र. क्या श्रट. क्या पटी. क्या गीय. वित्र प्रा. प्रा. वित्र प्र वित्र प्रा. वित्र प्रा. वित्र प्रा. वित्र प्रा. वित्र प्रा. वित

^c Correcting btsal ba tha snyad in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.7) to btsal na tha snyad in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (199b.3).

^a Ibid., 64a.2-64a.5. Instead of *rnam par shes pa'i bar du'o* The sūtra—'*phags pa yab dang sras mjal ba zhes bya ba theg pa chen pa'i mdo (pitāputrasamāgamanāmamahāyānasūtra*), in *bka' 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W22084.42 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1976-1979), 64a.2-64a.3, reads:

वाञ्चवाषाः त्रे । वाञ्चवाषाः ग्रीकाः स्त्रेट्राः याञ्चवाषाः त्रेत्रः वाञ्चवाषाः त्रे । वाञ्चवाषाः त्रेत्रः वाञ वाञ्चवाषाः त्रे । वाञ्चवाषाः ग्रीकाः स्त्रेट्राः याः वाष्ट्राः विष्यः प्रतः । विष्यः वाञ्चवाषाः विष्यः वाञ्चव

^b Ibid., 64a.5-64a.6.

^d Correcting gzugs kyi stong in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146b.1) to gzugs kyis stong in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (199b.3).

क्ष्रमाण्चिमायाद्य। यात्र्य। यात्र्य। यात्र्य। वेषायास्यः यात्र्य। य्याय्यः यात्र्य। यात्र्यः यात्यः यात्र्यः यात्र्यः यात्र्य

_ a

^a The sūtra—'phags pa yab dang sras mjal ba zhes bya ba theg pa chen pa'i mdo (pitāputrasamāgamanāmamahāyānasūtra), in bka' 'gyur (sde dge), TBRC W22084.42 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1976-1979), 64a.5, reads mngon par zhen par bya ba'i mi 'phya'o.

^b 2011 TBRC bla brang (199b.6) reads mi 'phya'o; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146b.1) reads mi cha'o. The sde dge (64a.5), co ne (76a.4), snar thang (177b.4), and dpe bsdur ma (156.3) read mi cha'o; the Peking edition (73b.3) reads mchi'o.

C* Explaining that all performance of functions is Suitable as only imputed by names and terminology to over there

या**र्यारा** [क्षट्राचर्यायर प्रमाणका र्वार्या । विष्या । विषया । विषया । विषया । विषया । विष्या । विषया । वि

All phenomena do not exist aside from being simply-name, existing only imputedly, like imputing a mottled rope as a snake, or as Shāntideva's *Engaging in the Bodhisattva Deeds* says:^a

Like an awareness of a human with regard to a stone landmark^b Due to features of an arrangement of shape.

Although there is no difference between [a human imputed in dependence upon mental and physical aggregates] and a human imputed from a long distance to a stone landmark, there is a difference with regard to whether these are suitable or not suitable to perform the functions [of a human] because those that are such that the respective names are only imputed over there to the respective bases of imputation of the phenomena are suitable conventions performing the functions of those phenomena, but those that are imputed to the two examples, the mottled rope and the stone landmark, as a snake and as a human are not capable of the functions of a snake and of a human.

क्र्याम्यय्यात्तीः स्टाप्ताम्यायात्तीः व्याप्तास्य स्टाप्तास्य स्

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^a IX.84cd. Shāntideva, *byang chub sems dpa'i spyod pa la 'jug pa (bodhisattvacaryāvatāra)*, in *bstan 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W23703:105 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 34a.3.

b A vertical pile of stones.

It follows [that those that are such that the respective names are only imputed over there to the respective bases of imputation of the phenomena are suitable conventions performing the functions of those phenomena, but those that are imputed to the two examples, the mottled rope and the stone landmark, as a snake and as a human are not capable of the functions of a snake and of a human] because without knowing how to posit the valid establishment of the conventions of action, agent, and so forth, although one propounded "is not nonexistent," this is not helpful with regard to falling into the extreme of annihilation, because the *Buddhapālita Commentary* says:^a

Why is it so? Expressions of existence and nonexistence are by the power of view. We see things as nonexistent like horns of a rabbit. However, in order to thoroughly abandon verbal faults, do not propound "is not existent and also is not nonexistent."

This refutes well old [scholars] of Tibet who said that phenomena are not existent and are also not nonexistent.^b Although there are many sources, they can be understood through the earlier explanation.

Therefore, distinctions:

between the two—that something is not existent (yod pa min pa) and that something does not exist (med pa) [whereas these actually have the same meaning], and

• between the two—that something is not non-existent (*med pa min pa*) and that something exists (*yod pa*) [whereas these actually have the same meaning]

are reduced to merely being differences in mode of expression. No matter how much one analyzes how the meanings of both of those appear to the mind, there is no difference at all; hence, to propound that one falls or does not fall to extremes through those modes [of expression] is exhausted as fixation on mere words.

^a Buddhapālita, *dbu ma rtsa ba'i 'grel pa buddha pā li ta*, in *bstan 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W23703.98 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 244a.1-244a.2.

Tsong-kha-pa in his Medium-Length Exposition of the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment Practiced by Persons of Three Capacities (Hopkins, Tsongkhapa's Final Exposition of Wisdom, 95) says:

चेत्राचित्रात्तात्त्रम् । विद्यास्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्यम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्यम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्यम् विद्यान्त्यम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्यम्यम्यम्यम्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यस्यम्यम्यम्

^a 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (200a.4) reads *min*; 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146b.4) reads *ma yin*.

b Correcting *yang slar* in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146b.6) to *yang sngar* in accordance with 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (200a.6).

D* IDENTIFYING THE SCHOLARS WHO COMMENTED IN THAT WAY

[Identifications of the scholars who commented in that way] exist because from among the authors of word-commentaries and meaning-commentaries on the texts of the father Nāgārjuna and [his spiritual] son [Āryadeva], the three—Buddhapālita, Shāntideva, and Chandrakīrti—showed, so to speak, the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only.

It follows [that from among the authors of word-commentaries and meaning-commentaries on the texts of the father Nāgārjuna and [his spiritual] son [Āryadeva], the three—Buddhapālita, Shāntideva, and Chandrakīrti—showed, so to speak, the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only] because:

- Buddhapālita in dependence upon the *Heap of Jewels Sūtra*, from stating discerning what is true and false in a debate about an image of a deity as an example, proved in that way [the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only],
- Shāntideva in dependence upon the *Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra*, from stating a magician's illusion as an example, proved in that way [the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only], and
- the Glorious Chandrakīrti, in dependence upon the sūtras of the Lesser Vehicle, with the example of a chariot proved in that way [the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only].

 $[\tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathbb{A}}^2 \square , \Omega \square$

ह्नेर्प्यत्रान्तर्भित्रः भित्रः भित्रः स्थान्तः भित्रः स्थान्तः स्यान्तः स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान

The first [part of the reason which is that Buddhapālita in dependence upon the *Heap of Jewels Sūtra*, from stating discerning what is true and false in a debate about an image of a deity as an example, proved in that way (the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only)] is established because although the imputed object is not found when sought, all actions and agents are suitable [in terms of] whether they are or are not in worldly name-only, because it is like, for example:

Two persons debate in a temple; one person propounds that the one holding a wheel is Īshvara and the one holding a trident is Viṣḥṇu; the other says it is the opposite [the one holding a wheel is Viṣḥṇu and the one holding a trident is Īshvara].

A mediator does not say that these two gods [Īshvara and Viṣḥṇu] do not exist in this [temple] and that these [ones holding a trident and holding a wheel] are paintings; rather, in conformity with the world, the mediator tells the second [who said that the one holding a wheel is Viṣḥṇu and the one holding a trident is Īshvara], "You are true," and the other, the first, who propounded [that the one holding a wheel is Īshvara and the one holding a trident is Viṣḥṇu], "You are not true."

^a Correcting 'byed par in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (146a.5) to 'byed pa in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (200b.2).

^b 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (148a.1) reads *sgrub*; 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (200b.2) reads *bsgrub*s.

The Buddhapālita Commentary says:^a

In this way, the Supramundane Victor also says, "Whatever is renowned to the world as existent, I also propound as existent. Whatever is renowned to the world as nonexistent, I also propound as nonexistent." Therefore, it is said that when acting in the conventions of the world, what is renowned as real in the world the Supramundane Victor also says is real, and what is renowned as unreal in the world the Supramundane Victor also says is unreal.

and it says:b

For example, when two villagers went to a city for some matters, they entered into a temple for the spectacle, and when they began to look at the paintings, one said, "The one holding a trident in his hand is Nārāyaṇa; the one holding a wheel is Maheshvara." The other said, "You misunderstood; the one holding a trident is Maheshvara; the one holding a wheel is Nārāyaṇa." Debating, they went to a wanderer [holy man] who was nearby. Having paid homage, they told him their respective thoughts, and he told one, "What you said is true," and told the other, "What you said is not true." When he propounded like this, although the wanderer knew that Maheshvara did not at all exist in this [temple] and Nārāyaṇa also did not, but these were paintings dependent on the wall, through the power of worldly convention he said, "This is true and that is not true."

A wandering holy man was nearby. They went up to him, and each spoke his thought. The wanderer thought, "Being murals on a wall, these are neither Maheshvara nor Narayana." Although he knew that, still he did not say, "These are not gods, but paintings." Instead, in conformity with the conventions of the world, he told the two villagers that one of them was right and the other wrong. Through his speaking thus, the wishes of the two villagers were fulfilled, and the wanderer also did not incur the fault of telling a lie.

Likewise, although all phenomena do not have objective establishment, presentations such as, "This is correct, and that is incorrect," are feasible within the context of mere nominalities. Although the Supramundane Victor [Buddha] sees that all phenomena do not truly exist, even he teaches the adopting [of virtues] and discarding [of non-virtues] using terminology as the world does, thereby bringing about the welfare of transmigrators.

^a Buddhapālita, *buddha pā li ta*, 244b.1-244b.2.

^b Ibid., 244b.4-244b.7.

^c An avatar of Vishnu.

d As Jang-kya (Hopkins, *Emptiness Yoga*, 368-369) paraphrases this part of the story:

<u>८८.५१. [यट्यामैयानभैट्यामीयार्याच्यापात्राच्यात्रामीयात्रामीयाः स्थान</u> **ॱ**इंट्रायाचरेबाहुबायग्रेट्रायाच्येराचर्गेट्राब्बार्यान्तुवरा] श्र्री चन्नवारार्देव'चर्डल'व'श्रे'क्रेट्'ग्रुट'यद्देव'हेव'यदे'श्रेट'र्ड्स' <u> ने प्याधेव अव मुन्नेन व्यवसारुन उत्तर्व भ्रेर है। न्येर वा</u> इ, विट. ट्रे. श्रु. वाद्येया ग्री. वाद्यवा ग्रीया त्यांत्र र त्या त्या त्या हो वा ८८. इ. वर्षेत्रा २४ . विया ह्या त्या । ज्या ह्या वावयारा या स्री ट्रा **॔ॴॴॱॻऻॕॗॖ॔ॻऻॱऺऻ**ॱ[ॾऀॱॺऻॺॖऀऒॱॾॺॱॸ॔ॻॸॱॺॗऀॺऻॱॸ॔ॸॱॺऻॕॎॺॱऒॕॱॾॺॱॿॎॖॸॱढ़ॖॿऻॱ क्]प्रा बिषाक्ट्रिपायाप्याप्य स्थाप्य देश [क्ष्णियः] त्रे कु हु [५०८: ह्या,रट. क्षिय, प्रष्ट्या,]**टे. या छेळा. छोट्।** [झे. प्रयट. प्रटे. यट. यो. क्रे. प्रशिषा रुय. रट. ۄۺٚڗۥڞۥٵؚۄػؙؚ۫ۥٚػؙۺٚڟۼ؈ٚۧڟؙڗۼڗۼڗڝڎڟؚٵڹڿؘۼڔڿ ন্মূব ব্রশবার্রিশনে ক্রিলাগ্রুম ভর দ্বদ শ্রুলাদ্দ নের্লিক র্মান্তর দ্রেদ ॢॖॺऻॱ८८.९.वशिषा.२४.विय.४२.वा.व्य.]८४.शैंय.त._१श्र.तट्य.चुर.८.५४. નુ.ઌ૽ૢ૱.ઌઌૢ.ૡૢ૽ૺ૱ૺ વૺ૿ૼૺ.ઌ૽ૼ.ઌૢ.ઌઌૺ ઌૢૢૢૢ૽૾ૡ૽૱.ઌૢૣઌ.ઌ ग्रीक्ष'ग्राट'वाट'त्रहेवा'हेव'व'ॲट्'धर'म्यावाब'ध'टे'ट'थट'ॲट्' यरःश्चित्। ग्राटातहेषाःहेत्रात्रात्रेत्रात्रात्राण्याराःहेःटायटा अट्रायर श्रुत्। विषागश्रुट्यायया ट्रेट्रे श्रुरागट यो छे तहेगा हेव मुं। ब द्वारा देवे के के वापार तहेगा हेव व "धर प्वारा

^a 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147a.4) reads *gzhan de'i dang po*; 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (200b.5) reads gzhan dang po.

b Correcting dang po mras pa in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147a.4) to dang po des mras pa in accordance with 2011 TBRC bla brang (200b.5).

^c In the *sde dge* edition the three occurrences of 'jig rten na read 'jig rten la. The sogs is filled in from Jam-yang-shay-pa's grub chen.

'या्र्ट्यार्से । याटा दहेवा हेत्राया धटा द्वापा हो '෬ඁ෫ඁ෧ඁඁ෦ඁඁ෩ඁ෧'෩෫'ඁඁඁඁඁඁඁ෫෦෫෦෧ඁ෦෫෦ඁ෯෧ඁ෦෫෦ඁ෯෦ वियापावया दिखें श्रूप्य प्रस्थयापा व 'वर्ट से 'ग्रावाय' पार्टी ग्राय पारा ग्राट प्रेव पार्ट ने र्थे 'र्वेगुष्य प्राप्त पोत्र पात्र पेते होते । स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त । स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त । र हो। यगान अट्ट से ग्रम्भ या हेंग्य पर ने 'র্ম'র্প্রবাম'ব'র'র্মুদ'র্মণ 'विवा'यहवा'यदे'याव'ह । वेषायाटाञ्चरावा ('a'555'\\ र'बेट'टी ८टे'ट्या'बे'स्य 在ૼॱ*ౚఄ*ॺॱॻॖॱॸॱॸॖ॓ॸॱक़॓ॺॱक़ॕ॔ॸॱग़ॖ॓ॱढ़ॾऀॻॱक़ॆक़ॱॻऀ 'गैर्य'दर्दे'वे'चरेव'र्वे। दर्दे'वे'वे वेषःञ्चरापा वेषःगसुन्यःपदेःद्वेरा

The second [part of the reason which is that Shāntideva in dependence upon the *Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra*, from stating a magician's illusion as an example, proved in that way (the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only)] is established because although persons not existing aside from name-only with respect to the six constituents that are the bases of imputation are similar to [persons of] a magical illusion, whether the sin of killing exists or does not exist differs due to killing those two, a magical illusion or a person. It follows [that

a 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147a.6) reads zhig; 2011 TBRC bla brang (201a.1) reads shig.

although persons not existing aside from simply-name with respect to the six constituents that are the bases of imputation are similar to (persons of) a magical illusion, whether the sin of killing exists or does not exist differs due to killing those two, a magical illusion or a person] because the distinction that although both of those [a human of a magical creation and a person] do not exist aside from name-only, there is no sin of [killing] a human with respect to a human of a magical creation due to its not having a mind, whereas since a person has a mind, if a person is killed, incurring the sin of killing exists, because Shāntideva's *Engaging in the Bodhisattva Deeds* says:^a

In killing a person of a magical illusion and so forth There is no sin due to its not having a mind. Toward what possess an illusory-like mind Merit and sin arise.

and Shāntideva's Compendium of Learnings says:^b

Concerning, how although all phenomena are selfless, there is no contradiction with the relationship between actions and [their] effects and how although there is no inherent existence, there is no contradiction with all phenomena as they are being seen are taught in the *Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra*.

This scripture [the *Meeting of Father and Son Sūtra*] explains that although a self of persons does not exist, actions, effects, and so forth are suitable, and that although from their own side phenomena are not at all established and are not established as perceived, perceived forms and so forth are established.

વાયું અ. ત્યાર્થે ત્યાર્શ ક્રી અ. વે. ત્યાર્થે ત્યા. તાર્ય ક્રિયા. તાર્યા ક્રી અ. વે. તાર્યા ક્રી અ. વે. તાર્યા ક્રી અ. વે. તાર્યા ક્રી અ. વે. તાર્યા તાર્

^b Shāntideva, *bslab pa kun las btus pa'i tshig le'u byas pa (śikṣāsamuccayakārikā)*, in *bstan 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W23703:111 (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 134a.4.

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^a IX.11. Shāntideva, *byang chub sems dpa'i spyod pa la 'jug pa*, in *bstan 'gyur (sde dge)*, TBRC W23703:105, (Delhi, India: Delhi Karmapae choedhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1982-1985), 31a.6.

राप्ते स्रोता भिष्ठात्वाचीयायावी विषया स्वाप्ता श्रीता स्वाप्ता श्रीता स्वाप्ता श्रीता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप अर्क्ट्यागुट्'ञ्च'अ'ट्ट'ट्रे'गविष'चषट्'प्रा'भेष'त्'च्रवट्'प्रि'ः ध्रेषा'प'र्धेट्'येट्'ये ઌૹૻઌ૽૽ઽૻૢઌૻૻૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૺ૱૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૹ૽ૹૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽ૺ૱૽ૢ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૺઌ૽૱ ला भ्रेबात्यावाक्षेत्रकार्येन्याच्याच्यान्यात्राह्याःचार्येन्यायाः लूट्रतपुरियट्रतर प्वट्रतपुर होर् ह्येट्रपट्या जमा श्रुरा મુંષાનુ પ્રમુદ્દ સેંગુષાના | શેઅષાએન ધુરાત ફેંગાએન ને | ક્રુ अंदे 'बेंबब' ८८' हेव '८' था। वर्षेट 'वबब' ८८' वे 'हेवा' ८। पर्वता। वेयार्टा पश्चितात्त्र्यायया देखाहे सूराक्रेया वस्रा <u>ब्रम् यम्या अम् याम्या प्रमान्य स्त्रम् स्त्रीय प्रमान स्त्राय स्त</u> ८८। ४८.पबुब्र भू८.भू८.ह.सूर.भर्चूट.पबुंब्र त्रंदे क्रू *घष्ठा रुट् से 'द्रवाय'च'ट्रे 'क्षूर'* से 'य्या'ट्र 'शुक्र' सहय'चंद्रे ' अर्दे'लब'नष्ट्रव'हे'वेब'ग्रुट्ब'चंदे'धे्र। सुट'दर्देब'ग्रट' चवा.वा.चटवा.श्रट.भेट.जय.पचंबा.श्र्वाबा.येट.च.टटा रट. र्देष'व्रब'र्क्कर'ग्नट'थट'^[L201b]अ'ग्नुच'प'ट्नट'अर्वेट'च'क्षर'अ' म्वापागुटाअर्वेटाचिराम्बुग्रामार्थेग्रामान्यस्य प्रमान

The third [part of the reason which is that the glorious Chandrakīrti, in dependence upon the sūtras of the Lesser Vehicle, with the example of a chariot proved in that way (the feasibility of the performance of functions within name-only)] will be explained [later], c and this explanation of such

^a 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (148b.1-148b.2) reads *med mod/ 'on kyang;* 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (201a.3) reads *med kyang.*

^b 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147b.4) reads bstan to; 2011 TBRC bla brang (201a.6) reads bstan te.

^c This will be explained later in Jam-yang-shay-pa's treatise in this chapter in connection with Chandrakīrti's *Supplement* beginning from VI.151ff. As Jang-kya's *Presentations of Tenets* (Hopkins, *Emptiness Yoga*, 394-398) says:

Chandrakīrti's *Supplement* says that although upon analyzing a chariot in the seven ways—whether it is one with its own parts, different from them, and so forth—it is not found, it is permissible for valid cognition to posit, without invalidation, a chariot imputed in dependence upon the parts of the chariot, and that likewise the self, the aggregates, and so forth are posited in a similar manner. The *Supplement* (VI.151) says:*

A chariot is not asserted to be other than its parts,

Nor non-other. It also does not possess them.

It is not in the parts, nor are the parts in it.

It is not the mere collection [of its parts], nor is it [their] shape. [The self and the aggregates are] similar.

. . .

Objection: When sought thus in these seven ways, a chariot is not found, and therefore a chariot does not exist. However, this is not feasible, for such [expressions as] "Bring the chariot!" "Buy a chariot!" and "Prepare the chariot!" are renowned in the conventions of the world.

Answer: There is no such fallacy. In our system, when a chariot is analyzed in these seven ways, it is not found, and it is not found either an ultimate truth or as a conventional truth, but this does not make a chariot nonexistent. For, (1) the assertion of a chariot is not made upon its being established by the reasoning analyzing whether it inherently exists or not but is established by only a non-defective, ordinary, worldly—that is, conventional—consciousness without any analysis that searches for the object imputed, and (2) moreover, the way in which [a chariot] is posited is that it is established as only existing imputedly in the sense of being imputed in dependence upon its parts, wheels and so forth. Chandrakīrti's Supplement (VI.158) says:#

That [chariot] is not established in these seven ways Either as [its own] suchness or in the world,

But without analysis it is imputed here

From [the viewpoint of] the world in dependence upon its parts.

Chandrakīrti's Autocommentary on the "Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) 'Treatise on the Middle Way'" clearly speaks of how [phenomena] are established in a nominal way:

Not only does this position just very clearly establish the imputation of the convention, chariot, from the viewpoint of what is renowned in the world, but also these nominalities should be asserted from the viewpoint of worldly renown without analysis.

The Autonomists and the other lower tenets systems—having seen that if the collection of parts, etc., were not posited as an illustration of a whole, etc., [no phenomenon could be posited at all since] there is no whole, etc., which is a separate entity from those—assert that [something] from within the bases of imputation is posited as this and that phenomenon. They do not know how to posit a phenomenon if an object that is imputed as that phenomenon is not found when sought. Therefore, because they do not accept that chariots and so forth are

[feasibility of the performance of functions within only being posited by conceptuality] is the final difficult point of the middle way view because:

- although an object of negation coarser than only imputation by names to over there is refuted, since the extreme of permanence is not blocked, the genuine meaning of the middle way is not found, [and]
- when a meaning-generality of "aside from simply-name, nonestablishment from within the basis of imputation" dawns, if—like the horns of a rabbit—you do not know how to posit valid establishment, having fallen to the extreme of annihilation, you do not know the meaning of the middle way

because Tsong-kha-pa's Illumination of Thought says:^a

mere nominal imputations, they assert that chariots and so forth conventionally are established by way of their own character.

Although this supreme system does not hold that anything such as the collection of parts or something within it is an illustration of the whole and so forth, it is able to present well all actions and agents within the context of mere nominal imputation of whole, etc. The Foremost Omniscient [Tsong-kha-pa] advised that since this mode of commenting on the meaning of the scriptures is the Subduer [Buddha's] own uncommon thought, those who are discriminating should train in this system of interpreting Buddha's thought. It appears that this way [of positing phenomena within the context of mere nominal imputation] is a supremely difficult point that was not in the province of mind of many who were famed as great pandits in the land of the Superiors [India], and except for the Omniscient Father [Tsong-kha-pa] and his spiritual sons [Gyal-tshab and Khay-drub] most of the scholars and adepts in snowy Tibet also were unable to see even a part of this.

This mode of analysis is a profound means of quickly finding the view of emptiness. Chandrakīrti's Autocommentary on the "Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) 'Treatise on the Middle Way'' says:***

Because these worldly conventionalities do not exist when investigated in this way but do exist by way of nonanalytical renown, yogis, when they analyze these in these stages, will penetrate very quickly to the depths of suchness.

^{*} Poussin's translation is *Muséon*, n.s. v.12, p.316. Brackets are from Tsong-kha-pa's *Illumination of the Thought*, P6143, vol. 154, 90.2.4ff. Chandrakīrti's own commentary is P5263, vol. 98, 146.4.1ff.

[#] Poussin's translation is *Muséon*, n.s., v.12, p.320. Tsong-kha-pa's *Illumination of the Thought* is 216, last line.

^{**} Poussin's translation is *Muséon*, n.s., v.12, p.320. Tsong-kha-pa's *Illumination of the Thought* is 216, last line.

^{***} In commentary prior to VI.160.

^a tsong kha pa blo bzang grags pa, *dbu ma la 'jug pa'i rnam bshad dgongs pa rab gsal*, in gsung 'bum/ tsong kha pa (bkras lhun par rnying / d+ha sar bskyar par brgyab pa), TBRC

The feasibility of [an object's] respective functionality within the context of being posited by conceptuality is an uncommon mode of commentary by Buddhapālita, Shāntideva, and this master [Chandrakīrti] from among the commentators on the words and meaning [of the works] of the two—the father, the Superior [Nāgārjuna], and his spiritual son [Āryadeva]. The final difficult point in the view of the Middle Way also is just this.

\$C'44'5'87'5\\$14'6']Q&C'47'QDX'A| [\xi 0'44'44'44'64'5' ॱऒढ़ॱॸ॓। ऄ॔८ॱॺॏॺॱ^ॿॺ॔ॸॱॸॸॺऻॺॱऌ॔ॺॱॺॺॱॸॺऻॺॱ <u>ॱᢒॱ</u>ज़ॴॴॱॻॖ८ॱक़ॴॱऄॿढ़ॱऄॱॺॎ॓ॴॺॱय़ॺॱ८४ ्राट्रामुट्रायम्याप्याच्यायावितः स्ट्रेट्राय *৾*ᠽ᠂ᡆ᠂ᠽᢆ᠈ᡎᢅᠽ᠂ᢠᠽ᠂ᢐᡏᠸ᠂ᢩ᠍ᠳᠸ᠒ᢓᢅ᠊ᠳ᠈ᢍ *রমাদ্*দ্রার দ্বি মানুমান ෭෮ඁඁ෧෭෮෧ඁ෦෭෮෭෮෭ඁ෧෭ඁ · 强· 万下· 為口· 万弋(a · 凡广) 可 প্রমানারিমান্ত্রী, বেলাঝার্থামান্ত্র 'च'स्रवर'स्वा'चंदे'दगाद'रा'धद'द्ये 'বাধাদ্রম'ন্রম'র

W29193.16 (Dharamsala, India: Sherig parkhang, 1997), 87b.1-87b.2. See Hopkins, *Tsongkhapa's Final Exposition of Wisdom*, 205.

^a Correcting *ming gi* in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147b.5) to *ming gis* in accordance with 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (201b.1).

^b Correcting *las rigs* in 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (147b.5) to *las rags* in accordance with 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (201b.2).

The meaning of "simply-name, existing only imputedly" (ming rkyang btags yod) exists because "simply-name" (ming rkyang) blocks establishment from its own side and the extreme of permanence, and "existing only imputedly" (btags yod) having indicated that since the object, the convention, is positable, it is unlike the horn of a rabbit, clears away the extreme of annihilation and the extreme of nonexistence. Therefore, although whatever is only imputed by names is not necessarily existent, whatever is simply-name, existing only imputedly is necessarily existent because the two—existent (yod pa) and this [simply-name, existing only imputedly (ming rkyang btags yod)] are necessarily mutually inclusive. It follows [that the two—existent and simply-name, existing only imputedly—are necessarily mutually inclusive] because the two—existent (yod pa) and imputedly existent (btags yod)—are necessarily mutually inclusive [that is, the two—existent (yod pa) and imputedly existent (btags yod)—are mutually pervasive].

चन्नवाक्षः स्ट्रियां वेषः स्वराध्यः अवश्येषः निष्यं स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः विषयः स्वराध्यः स्वराधः स्वराधः

If you think, "Well then, since conceptuality does not exist on the Buddha ground, an exalted-knower-of-all-aspects and so forth would not be posited by conceptuality," it follows that this fallacy does not exist because there are no nameless phenomena, and since terms and conceptuality engage their objects similarly, all means of positing an exalted-knower-of-all-aspects do not have to exist on the Buddha ground. It follows [that there are no nameless phenomena, and since terms and conceptuality engage

their objects similarly, all means of positing an exalted-knower-of-all-aspects do not have to exist on the Buddha ground] because although sentient beings who possess the name of the exalted-knower-of-all-aspects in [their mental] continuum exist, a sentient being who possesses an exalted-knower-of-all-aspects does not have to exist.

स्था क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य

Saying [in conclusion]:

> 기기

Through extensive explanation of the Autonomists' and Consequentialists' coarse and subtle objects of negation The masses of becloudiness polluting the eyes of awareness of the fortunate

Though not driven away, run away

Into the sphere of reality like the stars at dawn and disappear. Marvelous!

ह्र. ४८४. की. भूर. केष्या टावुव. क्र्य. टीट्य. थी। भूज. स्व. श्रृं. भूग. श्रृंट. इत्य. राच्य. राच्या । चज. ४८. ट्याया. चित्र. स्व. ४व. क्र्य. टीट्य. थी।

^a 2015 Go-mang Lhasa (148a.4) reads *bslad*; 2011 TBRC *bla brang* (202a.2) reads *slod*.

علم، حاره، حال المراه على المراه المراه على المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه

Wow! Like a rainbow adorning space without obstructing it, In this magical illusion projecting the supreme of all aspects without preventing emptiness

A limit to the spectacle does not appear.

All whatsoever aspects are there! Wonderful!!

The sovereigns of yoga are the Proponents of the Middle Way Who realize that the two—emptiness, the mode of subsistence that is the extinguishment of appearance,

And conventionalities, the qualificands^a dawning in all sorts of ways—

Are without coming together and separating like forms and space.

क्रॅम्पर्यत्यः स्वायक्ष्यः प्रम्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वय ति प्रम्पः स्वयः स्व स्वयः स्

These are transitional stanzas [after the section on the objects of negation in the Autonomy School and the Consequence School].

<u>बेषाचर भ्रचिषाग्री क्षेत्राषाशुःचल्द</u>ं पर्दि।

^a That is, those having the attribute of emptiness.

Abbreviations

- "1973 Ngawang Gelek *bla brang*" = Collected Works of 'Jam-dbyans-bźad-pa'i-rdo-rje. Vol. 15. New Delhi, India: Ngawang Gelek Demo, 1973. Also available at: TBRC W1KG9409.9.
- "1997 Mundgod revision of Ngawang Gelek *bla brang*" = *Collected Works* of 'Jam-dbyans-bźad-pa'i-rdo-rje. Vol. 9. Mundgod, India: Gomang College, 1997. Also available at: TBRC W21503.9.
- "2004 Beijing edition" = dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. Beijing, China: pe cin yug hran shin 'gyig par khang, 2004.
- "2007 Gomang edition" = dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. Mundgod, Karnataka, India: Drepung Gomang Library, 2007.
- "2011 TBRC bla brang" and "L" in pagination in brackets in Tibetan text = dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. TBRC W22186-I1KG10676: 1-442a.3, which is a PDF of: bla brang bkra shis 'khyil, a mdo.
- "2015 Go-mang Lhasa" and "G" in pagination in brackets Tibetan text = dbu ma la 'jug pa'i mtha' dpyod lung rigs gter mdzod zab don kun gsal skal bzang 'jug ngogs. Lhasa, Tibet: Gomang Monastery Printing House, n. d.
- "co ne" = co ne bstan 'gyur. TBRC W1GS66030. co ne dgon chen: co ne, 1926.
- "Dharma" = the *sde dge* edition of the Tibetan canon published by Dharma Press: the *Nying-ma Edition of the sDe-dge bKa'-'gyur and bsTan-'gyur*. Oakland, Calif.: Dharma Press, 1980.
- "Peking" = *Tibetan Tripiṭaka: Peking Edition kept in the Library of the Otani University, Kyoto.* Edited by Daisetz Teitarō Suzuki. Tokyo, Kyoto, Japan: Tibetan Tripiṭaka Research Foundation, 1955-1961.
- "sde dge" = sDe dge Tibetan Tripiṭaka—bsTan ḥgyur preserved at the Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo. Edited by Z. Yamaguchi, et al. Tokyo: Tokyo University Press, 1977-1984. The catalogue numbers are from Complete Catalogue of the Tibetan Buddhist Canons. Edited by Hukuji Ui. Sendai, Japan: Tohoku University, 1934. And A Catalogue of the Tohuku University Collection of Tibetan Works on Buddhism. Edited by Yensho Kanakura. Sendai, Japan: Tohoku University, 1953. TBRC

68 Abbreviations

W23703, which is a PDF of: Delhi: Delhi Karmapae chodhey, Gyalwae sungrab partun khang, 1977.

"TBRC" = Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center (http://www.tbrc.org).

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Peking 760, vol. 52, TBRC 11PD106704; sde dge par phud 42, vol. nga, TBRC W22084; co ne 86, vol. nga, TBRC W1PD96685; snar thang 38, vol. nga, TBRC W22703; dpe bsdur ma vol. 42, TBRC W1PD96682.

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Peking 121, vol. 5

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Peking 730, vols.12-18; Tohoku 8, vols. ka-a ('bum); TBRC W22084

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 - grub mtha' chen mo / grub mtha'i rnam bshad rang gzhan grub mtha' kun dang zab don mchog tu gsal ba kun bzang zhing gi nyi ma lung rigs rgya mtsho skye dgu'i re ba kun skong

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satyadvayavibhangakārika

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Madhyamakāloka

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Jongbok Yi is Assistant Professor of Asian Philosophy at Stockton University. He received a B.A. from Sungkyunkwan University in 1997 and received an M.A. from Seoul National University in 2000 in Seoul, South Korea. He studied Indian and Tibetan Buddhism with Professor Jeffrey Hopkins and Professor David Germano from 2002 at the University of Virginia where he received an M.A. in 2005 and a Ph.D. in 2013. The title of his dissertation is "Monastic Pedagogy on Emptiness in the Gelug Sect of Tibetan Buddhism: Intellectual History and Analysis of Topics Concerning Ignorance According to Svātantrika-Mādhyamika in Monastic Textbooks by Jam-yang-shay-pa." He has translated a few books including Stages of Meditation and Mind of Clear Light: Advice on Living Well and Dying Consciously by His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, etc., into Korean. With Jeffrey Hopkins he published The Hidden Teaching of the Perfection of Wisdom Sutras: Jam-yang-shay-pa's Seventy Topics and Kon-chog-jigmay-wang-po's 173 Aspects and Ngag-wang-pal-dan's Explanation of the Treatise "Ornament for the Clear Realizations" From the Approach of the Meaning of the Words: The Sacred Word of Maitreyanātha (Dyke, VA: uma-tibet.org, 2014). He has been teaching at Stockton University since 2013 and is also a translator of the UMA Institute for Tibetan Studies.

The Opposite of Emptiness in the Middle Way Consequence School

This book provides an analyzed translation of part of Jam-yang-shay-pa's *Decisive Analysis of the Middle*, also called *Great Exposition of the Middle*, which came to be the normative textbook for the study of Chandrakīrti's Middle Way treatise in the Go-mang College of Dre-pung Monastery. Translated here is the section on what is negated in the Middle Way Consequence School. The book provides the first translation of this section of Jam-yang-shay-pa's *Decisive Analysis of (Chandrakīrti's) "Supplement to (Nāgārjuna's) "Treatise on the Middle'": Treasury of Scripture and Reasoning, Thoroughly Illuminating the Profound Meaning [of Emptiness], Entrance of the Fortunate.* It is a dramatic expansion on this topic by Tsong-kha-pa Lo-sang-drag-pa, whose seminal treatise is also included. Jam-yang-shay-pa's exposition is in four parts:

- 1. demonstrating that all phenomena are only imputed by conceptuality
- 2. explaining that the opposite of existing as only imputation by conceptually and as simply name is the measure of true establishment
- 3. explaining that all performance of function is suitable as only imputed by names and terminology
- 4. identifying the scholars who made commentaries this way.



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